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A

TG12-992.14

AALOU, Akim Said* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium)

Rethinking Homophily and Its Limits to Reconsider the Possibilities of Heterophily

In response to the ever-diversifying social landscape and the pursuit of equality and conviviality, the social sciences—particularly social psychology—have made intergroup relations a prominent field of study. This research consistently demonstrates that individuals tend to form friendships with those similar to themselves—a phenomenon known as friendship homophily—across major social divisions (e.g., gender) and behavioral characteristics (e.g., academic dispositions). A critical review of ethno-racial homophily, however, reveals that despite the tendency to befriend individuals of the same ethno-racial group, ethnicity and race may not be as determinative as commonly assumed. Expanding on this critique, our understanding of intergroup relations could—and perhaps must—be radically revised. Homophily may be a more powerful relational principle than current findings suggest, due to a bias introduced by the uncritical reliance on categorical or "objective" identities rather than processes of socialization and identification. This reliance distorts our understanding of homophily. Instead, I propose a cultural sociology of homophily, which views it as structured by both objective relations in social space and by boundary work enacted through empirical relations. A post-Bourdieusian framework further highlights the central role of context in shaping which similarities become relevant in situated relations and which do not. By reframing homophily, we can better grasp both its power and its limits. Concurrently, the study of heterophilous relations remains a glaring gap in the literature. Some heterophilious relations may in fact be "false positives," misclassified due to overlooked similarities. Others, to the contrary, may offer insights into the conditions under and the ways through which heterophily can prosper. Hence, I conclude the critique on homophily by briefly introducing concepts such as outgroup orientation, convivial disposition, and familiarity (extending the notion of similarity) as processes that make difference attractive, allowing us to imagine the long-neglected possibilities of heterophily.

RC02-29.5

AAMIR, ALI* (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Navigating Precarity: Indian Migrant Workers in the Gulf Labour Markets

This study delves into the precarious experiences of Indian migrant workers in the Gulf labour markets, focusing on emerging trends from North and East India. It explores how recruitment intermediaries—ranging from formal agencies to informal brokers—shape, mediate, and commodify cross-border labour migration. Drawing on detailed interviews with low-wage migrants (n=10), the study underscores that the migration process is not merely a linear trajectory between two points but a multifaceted space of mediation (Xiang & Lindquist, 2014), where actors such as recruitment agencies, brokers and migrants themselves interact within increasingly decentralised labour markets (Lindquist et al., 2012).

Central to the analysis is the concept of "infrastructure from below," which refers to the informal networks, temporary space, and platforms that Gulf migrants actively cultivate during their migration process and use to navigate the labour markets. Gulf labour migrants, mediated by brokers and state-outsourced migration governance, are frequently trapped in cycles of debt and dependency (Babar & Gardner, 2016; Valenta, 2020) reflecting power imbalances between sending and receiving countries.

The Emigration Act of 1983 and subsequent regulations aimed to protect migrants inadequately address precarious recruitment practices and labour conditions in destination countries. This study highlights how these structural weaknesses perpetuate vulnerability, with migrants subject to inconsistent medical testing, visa irregularities, skill mismatches, and limited legal protections.

Despite these challenges, low-wage Indian migrants exhibit resilience through their use of informal infrastructures to resist marginalisation and commodification. This aligns with the growing discourse around the "infrastructuring process" (Khan, 2019; Lin et al., 2017), where migrants actively shape their own mobility within complex operational systems. The study calls for a nuanced understanding of migration infrastructure that considers not only the regulatory and commercial dimensions but also the agency of migrants as they co-create infrastructures that support their survival in precarious environments.

RC17-255.2

AAZIZ, AMAL* (University of Paris Nanterre, France)

L'expertise Au Sein D'une Diplomatie Multilatérale - Expertise in the Multilateral Diplomacy

In an increasingly interconnected global context, multilateral negotiations have become more complex, requiring specialized expertise to enhance international discussions and global decision-making in the face of common challenges. However, the need for expertise continues to increase.

The paper focuses on understanding social relations and the various forms of expertise that emerge, establish themselves, and gain legitimacy within the arenas of multilateral diplomacy, such as United Nations agencies. In other words, how do expertise interact in this environment, and how are these skills convened, legitimized, or contested during decision-making processes?

To address these questions, we will discuss several authors' studies, particularly focusing on Francis Chateauraynaud whose work examines pragmatic transformation illustrated by six social logics: the dominant discourse, the dominant device, the milieu, controlled by a hegemonic entity, the heterogeneous interacting milieux, the alternative device (emerging risks and protests), and counter-discourse. The interaction of these elements signifies transformations. The first occurs through the encounter between the dominant discourse and the counter-discourse, the device and alternative device, and the controlled and heterogeneous environments.

Studying these transformations enables us to understand how expertise is formed, circulated, and realized, whether claimed or not. The paper highlights the process of socializing diplomatic and technical expertise within these complex and dynamic arenas, where alliances are easily forged and dissolved according to specific compromises and diplomatic protocols. Consequently, various forms of hybridization of expertise deserve to be examined further.

To this end, empirical research will gather participatory observations, interviews, and documentary investigations.

WG01-881.3

ABBASI, PARVEZ AHMAD* (VNSG University Surat, India)

Globalization and Empowerment of the Muslim Women in India

Originally, Islam developed in nomadic socio-cultural milieu and its social structure had egalitarian character. With expansion, the nomadic economic base of Islam was exposed to a mercantile and agrarian economy. which had brought structural changes, particularly in the politico-economic nature of Islam and its egalitarian and democratic structure of power was transformed into a feudal-authoritarian pattern. The former unity between political and religious leadership was weakened. The contradiction between political elite and religious elite became more sharpen as time passed. It still continues as an important factor in the process of modernization of Islamic society of India. The *Ulema* as representative of Islamic Great tradition tend to be conservative and reject innovations which they think are not within the framework of Islamic tradition. This basic contradiction still persists in different societies where ruling elites attempted to adopt modern way of life. The expansion of Islam in India faced typical confrontation with local stratification system based on castes which still exists in various forms. The status of Muslim women in Indian society changed after their conversion of Islamic faith and they were prescribed Islamic values and beliefs which resulted into a conservative way of life. The modernization process, which began during the British rule, however, opened some opportunities to the higher-class Muslim women to get western secular education. Although, the number such women were very limited but they provided appositive reference group to the mass of Muslim women. This process enhanced in post-independent period with an increase in enrolment of Muslim girls in government, missionary and public schools very significantly. As a result, they joined modern occupations, though initially in a limited number but during the globalization phase, their media exposure in different walks of life not only increased but they are struggling to get their legal rights as well.

WG01-886.1

ABBASI, PARVEZ AHMAD* (VNSG University Surat, India)

Rural-Urban Relations and Modernization of a Pastoral Caste in North Indian Regional Setting

Meerut region is situated between the two rivers of north India- the *Ganga* and the *Yamuna*. The region has well-developed agriculture as the markets of the national capital Delhi and the regional town, Meerut provide incentives for agriculture. The region has a rich history and mythological connections which goes back to the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* period. The *Gaddi* is traditionally a pastoral caste among the Muslims of the Meerut region who are said to have been converted from *Ahirs* during the Mughal rule. They still practice their traditional occupation of cattle rearing and milk supply in the towns which is also one of the reasons that their settlements are either on the outskirts of the town or in nearby areas. They are found in cities, small towns as well as in villages and are engaged in similar kinds of occupational activities of cattle rearing and selling of milk and milk products like *Khoya* (concentrated milk cake). They were also supplying milk in Meerut Cantonment Military Supply Depot. Some of the Gaddis of *Hazipur* village were having partnerships in the Zamindari of that area granted by the Britishers to a wealthy merchant of Meerut city. During the post-independence period, they owned vast land in rural areas being used by them for agricultural purposes. They adopted modern agricultural technology and started growing and supplying potato and other vegetables to local markets which brought prosperity among them in the rural as well as in urban settings. Consequently, their lifestyle and consumption patterns improved a lot as they have all modern gadgets in their household. They have acquired modern education and have limited mobility in modern professions, business, and politics. The paper aims to understand the modernization process of the Gaddi of Meerut region in both the rural and urban settings.

RC29-JS-88.2

ABDALLAH, EL MEZIANE* (FSLH UH2C, Morocco)

Women with Disabilities and Accessibility Issues in the City: Between Spatial Equity and Social Exclusion.

In the world, as in Morocco, people with disabilities (PDH) are among the most marginalized people. People with disabilities are subject to multiple forms of social disqualification throughout their lives due to significant and multiple obstacles. The application of laws regarding disability is still incomplete. Disability constitutes an additional burden on households and families of people with disabilities who do not have sufficient resources and means to meet their health and educational needs (Khalil, J. (Ed); (2018).In public spaces, people with disabilities will not be able to access them or carry out any action due to the lack of accessibility and tools adapted to their situation. The objective of this work is to raise awareness of the conditions of accessibility and mobility of women with disabilities in the city and examine the impact of these conditions on their daily lives. This is a socio-anthropological and qualitative study. This study is still ongoing.The work is particularly interested in the complex effects on individuals of the conditions of accessibility and mobility in the city according to the following three axes linked to three major issues: dependence on means of transport, metropolitan mobility and the built environment and accessibility.The preliminary results of interviews with women with disabilities about mobility in the city and urban lifestyle report that physical exclusion constitutes a first aspect in public transport. Women also report double discrimination.The daily work mobility of women in the suburbs of Casablanca combines physical accessibility and specificities linked to the status of women in our society. The length, cost and inconvenience of travel contribute to making the lives of women seeking a minimum of financial independence very difficult, to the point of dissuading a significant number of them from entering the labor market on a long-term basis. .

RC31-501.2

ABDALLAH, OUNOUR* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo – Italy & University of Bayreuth – Germany)

"The Camera Is on! Exploring Migration in a Digital Community of Practice"

Migration has long been an integral part of Sudanese society, with movement from Sudan historically tied to broader patterns of migration across the Sahel and North Africa. Today, digital technology plays a vital role in facilitating migration, enabling migrants to access real-time information and advice during their journeys. This technological shift has sparked both interest and concern, particularly regarding the use of apps to support irregular migration and help migrants avoid exploitation by smugglers and human traffickers. At the same time, migrants have also used technology to aid in their integration into host countries while maintaining connections with their families and communities back home (IOM 2022).

This paper explores how the Sudanese migrant community leverages Facebook groups and other social media platforms to acquire knowledge and navigate migration processes. The research is framed within the concept of "communities of practice," as proposed by Wenger (1986), which refers to people engaging in collective learning within a specific domain.

The study employs qualitative research methods, including online ethnography and contextual analysis, to examine posts from 12 Facebook groups and the content of a YouTube channel. These sources offer valuable insights into how migrants share information about migration routes, costs, smugglers, and challenges they may encounter, particularly in transit countries such as Libya, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, and along the Balkan route.

Initial findings reveal that Facebook groups have become a critical source of information for prospective migrants. They also serve as a platform where migrants form a shared identity, using specialized terminology related to migration. As Facebook began to restrict content, migrants adapted by using local languages and coded terms to bypass detection algorithms.

RC22-355.5

ABDELHADI, EMAN* (University of Chicago, USA)
FOX, ANNA (University of Chicago, USA)
GUILMETTE, MICHAEL (University of Chicago, USA)
MOHAMED, BESHEER (Pew Research Center, USA)

Identity Tethers: How the Secular Stay Muslim

What sustains affiliation as religiosity wanes? In American religion, increasing disaffiliation and liminality and decreasing religiosity tell a story of general religious decline. Yet despite decreasing levels of belief and ties to religious institutions, the overwhelming majority of Americans maintain a religious affiliation in some form, and identities based in religion continue to play an important role in American society and politics. We take the case of Muslim Americans and ask what sustains their ties to Muslim identity when religiosity and community ties falter. Using life history interviews with a uniquely varied sample of Muslims in the US, we find that Muslims can assert "political" or "cultural" Muslim identities that offer alternative ways of being Muslim: ones that allow respondents to simultaneously claim Islam while distancing themselves from some aspects of it. We argue that being "politically" or "culturally" Muslim functions as an *identity tether* for secular individuals. The paper places this phenomenon in conversation with growing literature on non-religion.

RC31-502.2

ABDELHADY, DALIA* (Lund University, Sweden)

The Racialization of Syrian Refugees in Jordanian and Turkish Media

This paper examines media narratives surrounding Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey, exploring how othering occurs in news discourse despite shared religious and cultural backgrounds between refugees and host populations. The analysis focuses on how mainstream newspapers in both countries construct and reinforce differences, even when refugees share significant traits with locals.

Through discourse analysis of newspaper content, the study reveals that uncertainty and contradiction are common features in media representations of Syrian refugees. These contradictory portrayals, however, do not preclude the othering of refugees. The research introduces the concept of "inclusive othering," where media narratives simultaneously depict Syrians as brothers and sisters with shared Arab or Muslim identities, while also portraying them as a threatening mass whose displacement implies moral inferiority compared to their hosts.

This complex representation challenges simplistic assumptions about shared cultural traits facilitating integration. The study finds that media discourse can intensify efforts to construct difference, even in contexts of cultural proximity. Newspapers often seek alternative ways to distinguish refugees from host populations, resulting in exacerbated group boundaries.

The paper highlights the nuanced dynamics of media representation, particularly in contexts where traditional markers of difference may not be immediately apparent. By examining these media narratives, the research contributes to a broader understanding of how racial, ethnic, and cultural differences are produced and maintained in public discourse, even in seemingly homogeneous cultural contexts. This analysis sheds light on the power of media in shaping public perceptions of refugees and influencing the process of othering in host societies.

RC30-487.4

ABDELHAY, ELMOUATASSEM* (Laboratory for Cultural and Social Reserch and Studies, Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Fes, Morocco)
KHAOULA, BENCHRIFA (Laboratory of Sociology and Psychology, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco)

L'Impact De l'Usage Des Plateformes Numériques Dans La Promotion De L'auto-Emploi Chez Les Jeunes Entrepreneurs De La Ville De Fès

Cette étude vise à analyser le rôle des technologies numériques dans l'auto-emploi et le développement entrepreneurial. Pour aborder cette problématique, je m'appuie sur la théorie des réseaux sociaux développée par Pierre Mercklé (2016), qui permet de comprendre comment les jeunes entrepreneurs utilisent les plateformes numériques pour entretenir des réseaux de contacts essentiels à l'accès aux ressources et aux opportunités professionnelles. Ce processus favorise la création de nouvelles formes de travail autonome ainsi que l'essor des initiatives entrepreneuriales locales. La réflexion s'appuie également sur la théorie de l'entrepreneuriat, telle que développée par Joseph Schumpeter (1983), Renaud Saint-Saulieu (1995), Michel Crozier (1977) et Philipe Bernoux (1999).

L'étude s'est focalisée sur un focus group avec 10 jeunes entrepreneurs à la ville de Fès, Ils ont été sélectionnés par la méthode de boule de neige. Cela nous a permis de révéler des relations et des tendances importantes qui contribuent à la compréhension des dynamiques sociales de l'impact des technologies numériques sur l'entrepreneuriat. Cet outil fournit également des informations stratégiques pour mieux comprendre l'environnement entrepreneurial dans le monde virtuel.

Les résultats montrent que les technologies numériques ont profondément transformé l'écosystème entrepreneurial et l'auto-emploi. Le numérique offre aux jeunes un accès facile à des formations à moindre coût via des cours en ligne, des webinaires et des tutoriels sur des sites comme Coursera ou YouTube, facilitant l'acquisition de compétences entrepreneuriales. Cet accès réduit les barrières à l'entrée et encourage l'auto-emploi.

Les jeunes peuvent ainsi lancer des start-ups avec des ressources éducatives gratuites et un investissement initial modeste. Les réseaux sociaux et les plateformes d'e-commerce créent de nouvelles opportunités pour toucher des clients et interagir avec eux, tout en renforçant leur présence en ligne. De plus, le télétravail et l'externalisation permettent d'embaucher des talents à l'échelle mondiale, réduisant les coûts et élargissant les compétences.

RC57-872.4

ABDELRAHMAN, MOAZ NASSER SABER* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)
FALLONE, ANDREW (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Crossing the Border on Tiktok: Documenting Irregular Journeys through Novel Social Media Platforms

The rising popularity of the new social media app TikTok coincides with the appearance of new accounts that both document irregular journeys and advertise smuggling services. In the absence of sufficient regular migration pathways into Europe, information on social media regarding irregular journeys can provide individuals with concrete and immediate next steps. With the existence of evidence that migrants implicitly distrust smuggling services providers, migrants seek trustworthy sources. The usage of digital media platforms in spreading information on migratory projects, or even connecting transnational families is not a new phenomenon. However, the usage of TikTok, a video-based platform, presents a new opportunity to migrants as it adds a visual element to their information dissemination tactics, making it more accessible, and providing visual evidence to their audience beyond closed circles of other digital media platforms. TikTok is a catalyst in diminishing the information asymmetry experienced by people on the move by enhancing transparency in documenting individual journeys and disseminating information. Native dialectics are used in these TikTok videos, which eases the communication, and TikTok's For You page and hashtags features provide easy access to this mode of social capital. Discourse analysis was used to understand the divergent narratives of both individuals documenting their own irregular journeys without the assistance of smuggling services, and the advertisers of smuggling services on TikTok. The engagement of the audience with such videos is compared to explore the resonance of different content with its audience. The findings of our analysis reveal that content from migrants traveling independently receives greater attention and engagement than that of individuals advertising their services, indicating the higher level of trust that a lack of profit-motive can confer.

RC49-776.2

ABDELRHANI ABDELRHANI, MOUNDIB* (Med V University, Morocco)

The Use of Psychiatric Drugs in Morocco: Between Family Experience and Medical Dialogue

This paper tends to compare the caregivers views on psychotropic drugs to those of patient's families with mental illness. The results indicate that despite some resemblance, the families representations concerning psychotropic drugs differ from those of the mental health professionals. The latter consider drugs as a quick remedy whose prescription is justified by their effectiveness on the daily symptoms subjectively experienced as painful or disabling for both family and patient. Families, in turn, express mixed even paradoxical attitudes. Psychotropic drugs are sometimes perceived as a solution that alleviates and legitimizes deviant behavior, that are sometimes seen as a stigmatizing element. Families also complain about the high cost of psychotropic drugs and their many side-effects, which condemn the patient to a bodiless death, a social death. However, families and caregivers agree that psychotropic drugs remain essential at times of crisis.

RC42-678.5

ABDI, CAWO* (University of Minnesota, USA)

Refugee Public Education and Transnational Families

This paper shares preliminary findings from my book project-*Public Education Inequities and The School Choice Debate: Somali Students in Minnesota.* The project investigates how recent refugee communities such as Somalis partake in the educational choice debate in Minnesota and how these students and their parents navigate the rhetoric of Americanization and integration considering the structural conditions and axis of inequality that persist in the United States. I argue that refugee children's education can only be understood with the dual lenses of what it means to be a refugee from a country where access to education was limited, and of how children with transnational families get situated in racialized struggling urban schools. Research on refugee families' cultural, racial, religious, and socioeconomic status and its impact on their educational experiences can help inform educators, researchers and policymakers. This work also speaks to the theoretical dilemmas around school choice and whether this opens new democratic spaces or simply more segregated ones.

RC49-771.4

ABDILLAHI, IDIL* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
LEFRANCOIS, BRENDA* (Memorial University, Newfoundland, Canada)

An Ethics of Care As Anti-Sanist and Anti-Racist Research Practice

With mad theory as methodology, there has been a plethora of research innovations that counter dominant biomedical narratives of disease, deviance and disturbance. The foregrounding of anti-racist and anti-sanist praxis within mad studies research has been key for many researchers but has been less well-attended to by others. This has led to wider questions around the origins of mad studies within social movements and the implications of these origins for the rise in community-based research practices. Arguably, an ethics of care emanating from mad communities and other social movements must better inform the epistemological, methodological and ethical approaches within community-based mad studies research. In particular, the ways in which queer of colour and mad community practice may be instructive to modes of research production within an academia that is at odds with mad and disability justice values will be discussed and underscored. Dr. Idil Abdillahi and Dr. Bren LeFrançois are two editors of the second edition of *Mad Matters* (along with Geoffrey Reaume), the seminal text in mad studies. In this presentation, they will provide an assessment of the evolution of mad studies as a field over the past 10 years, with special attention to research practices that centre mad people, mad knowledge and mad communities. In addition to critiques of expert-driven quantitative research practices that are inherently sanist and racist, mad studies foregrounds the importance of mad people as knowledge holders. Here, experiential knowledge is not seen as an add-on but instead as of central importance to knowledge production about madness, mad cultural production, mad interventions and the institutional failings of mad people.

RC21-329.1

ABDUL BAKI, NOUR* (Erasmus University Rotterdam , Lebanon)

Warfare in Welfare: Faith-Based Housing in Lebanon and the Politics of Division

This study examines the relationship between (in)adequate housing provision by faith-based organizations and socio-spatial segregation as perceived by residents in the sectarian-divided context of Lebanon. Through a case study of Project 896, a Druze-exclusive faith-based housing project in Choueifat, the research aims to understand how (in)adequate housing provision shapes residents' perceptions of segregation in a contested urban landscape. The study engages with broader literature on faith-based housing and welfare systems in the West and the Middle East, by drawing similarities in housing provision modes. The research tackles three key objectives: analyzing the housing provision mode of the faith-based organization and linking it to broader models of housing provision; assessing the adequacy of the housing project in terms of adequacy principles; and exploring how residents experience and perceive socio-spatial segregation in a divided urban context. Findings suggest the housing provision of this FBO is similar to other local and global examples, however, doesn't qualify as a social housing model. Moreover, while the housing project successfully met basic needs in adequate housing, such as affordability and design quality, it also maintained socio-spatial segregation through selective accessibility and infrastructural and land contestations. Furthermore, results showed that the faith-based housing project didn't reproduce a strong place identity, albeit strengthened territorial boundaries. The study concludes that in a context of weak state governance, faith-based organizations play a crucial role in housing provision, yet their projects can inadvertently further weaken the state giving power to alternative authorities, thus maintaining socio-spatial segregation.

TG07-984.1

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

Teaching about the City through the Sensory: Pedagogical Interventions in Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI)

This paper explores the pedagogical approaches of teaching sociological and anthropological concepts through sensory experiences in urban spaces, emphasizing key principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion (EDI). Traditional pedagogy often relies heavily on textual analysis and theoretical discourse, which may inadvertently marginalize diverse perspectives and learning styles. By deploying sensory pedagogical methods that include visual arts, soundscapes, and tactile experiences, educators can harness a more inclusive environment that resonates with a wider range of students. Employing the sensory as pedagogical tools not only enriches the learning experience but also highlights the varied social realities shaped by culture, identity, and environment in cities. These interventions thereby allow students to engage with sociological concepts on a personal level, bridging theoretical knowledge with lived experiences. At the same time, this method strives to advance forward equity by recognizing and valuing the diverse backgrounds of students, encouraging participation from those who may feel marginalized in traditional discourse. By facilitating discussions around sensory experiences, educators can create a safe space for dialogue, where all voices are acknowledged and valued. This not only enhances critical thinking but also empowers students to explore their identities and the sociocultural factors that shape them. Ultimately, incorporating EDI principles into sensory-based teaching fosters a holistic learning milieu that respects and celebrates diversity that not only deepens students' understanding of sociological and anthropological concepts but also prepares them to engage thoughtfully, critically and empathetically with and in a complex world.

RC15-235.4

ABESAMIS, LUIS EMMANUEL* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)

Transgender Health Dilemmas: An Intersectional Analysis of the Therapeutic Itineraries of Transgender Communities in the Philippines

This study leverages an intersectional lens to characterize the therapeutic itineraries of local transgender (trans) communities vis-à-vis salient cisnormative and capitalist structures in Philippine society that produce trans health inequities. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of online interviews with thirteen (13) self-identified trans Filipinos reveals how the inaccessibility of trans-responsive care in the Philippines fosters trans health dilemmas, or the dilemmatic decision-making circumstances and processes that force trans Filipinos to choose between their trans-specific health needs and other needs. Such dilemmas valorize the deprioritization of trans health, disengagement with the health system, and the pursuit of alternative pathways to care oftentimes at the expense of their overall well-being. Addressing these dilemmas entails research, policy, and advocacy work that contend with the implicated structures of domination through systemic interventions initiated in partnership with local trans communities.

RC15-JS-122.3

ABEYSINGHE, SUDEEPA* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
ANWAR, SAEPUL (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)
SEPTIONO, WAHYU (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Uncertainty and the 'Halal' Status of Vaccines in Indonesia

This paper examines the socio-political construction of risk and uncertainty by policy and practice actors in relation to the halal status of vaccines in Indonesia. Religious values play an important role in the public health presentation and uptake of vaccines in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic highlights these, where the halal ('lawful') status of vaccines was an important concern. For example, the AstraZeneca vaccine was initially considered haram ('unlawful') by the Indonesian Ulemma Council (MUI) due to the use of tryspin derived from pigs in the production process (Fatwa No. 14/2021). Later, an emergency legal standing was provided by the MUI to declare the use of the AstraZeneca vaccine halal; under Islamic law, emergency public health needs allowed for the use of products that might be considered haram under other circumstances. However, some communities contested these declarations, resulting in distrust and non-compliance with vaccination strategies. This effect is also seen in relation to endemic, emerging and re-emerging infectious disease (Alsuwaidi, 2023). Although Indonesia is uniquely positioned in relation to local capacity for vaccine development, there are challenges in developing vaccines that carry halal status. This includes the perception among industry actors that there is inconsistency around the process and criteria for establishing a halal designation. Vaccine manufacturers report inconsistencies surrounding the forms of evidence required to obtain halal status, and conversely, members of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee often lack expertise or insight into the manufacturing process. This paper analyses the contrasting narratives of the stakeholder groups engaged with the determination of halal vaccine status in Indonesia, highlighting the construction of uncertainties surrounding this process. Through semi-structured interviews with policy actors, NGO representatives, and religious leaders, we articulate the complex socio-political framing of halal vaccines and how this has contributed to contestations of halal vaccine status.

RC30-487.2

ABI CHEDID, CAMALE* (Université la Sagesse, Lebanon)

The Gendered Dimensions of Digital Labor: A Qualitative Study of Lebanese Women Entrepreneurs in E-Commerce

The rapid expansion of digital labor has transformed traditional work structures, offering new opportunities while amplifying the precariousness of employment, particularly for women entrepreneurs. This study examines the gendered dimensions of digital labor, focusing on how Lebanese women entrepreneurs in e-commerce navigate the challenges of work-life balance, job insecurity, and the demands of "always-on" digital work cultures.

Using qualitative research methods, including semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis, the study explores the lived experiences of 25 Lebanese women running e-commerce businesses on platforms such as social media and online marketplaces.

The study aims to reveal key tensions between perceived entrepreneurial freedom and the hidden pressures of maintaining digital business operations while balancing unpaid domestic responsibilities. These dynamics are shown to significantly affect women's mental health, family relationships, and long-term career prospects.

TG03-JS-157.3

ABID, MUJIB* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
MILETIC, TANIA* (University of Melbourne, Initiative for Peacebuilding, Australia)

Sustaining Peace Studies: A Sociological Inquiry into the Future of Peace Studies in Australia

Australian peace studies is currently facing significant challenges, including diminishing funding, reduced institutional recognition, and pressures to compromise progressive political commitments. Over the past two decades, numerous peace research and peacebuilding centres in Australia have been closed due to neoliberal restructuring, shifts in cultural attitudes, and changing government funding priorities. Despite these challenges, the discipline's core objectives — understanding approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, promoting positive peace, principled and strategic nonviolence, and social justice — remain vital for theorising and facilitating global conflict transformation. In this context, the University of Melbourne's Initiative for Peacebuilding (IfPB) has emerged as a multidisciplinary research group dedicated to advancing peace research, education, and practice. While the Initiative has achieved some progress in the past three years, it remains acutely aware of the precarious status of programs within the Australian academic landscape. This paper reflects on the state of peace studies in Australia and employs a sociological lens to explore the future of peace research initiatives like IfPB. We prioritize sociological frameworks, particularly conflict theory—which examines social structures—and symbolic interactionism, which focuses on discursive formations. Drawing on our experiences in supporting, designing, implementing, and evaluating IfPB's efforts, we argue that social structures and symbolic capital are critical determinants in the sustainability of such initiatives. We propose that understanding the interplay between these factors, rather than treating them in isolation, can illuminate the emergence and ongoing viability of the IfPB. Furthermore, we contend that integrating sociological perspectives enhances our epistemic toolkit, as peace researchers and peacebuilders, enabling more robust engagement with knowledge production and critical inquiry into everyday peacebuilding, positive peace, and pressing issues related to violence and conflict transformation.

RC56-859.1

ABOIM, SOFIA* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Rethinking Modernity through Empire: Coloniality, Borders and the Politics of Power

This paper challenges the concept of modernity as a construct that overlooks the impact of power and imperialism on the global order. While modernity has been idealised as a path to progress, rationality and development, this vision obscures its entanglement with, and often facilitation by, imperialism, especially colonialism. The global expansion of modernity was a violent process that created the material and ideological conditions for the global flourishing of modernity. This paper has two central tasks. First, it revisits the phases of modernity, arguing imperial projects, colonialism and imperialism, allowed modernity to spread and take root, giving rise to old-fashioned and colonial theories of modernisation. Inspired by Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri's Empire (2000), the paper argues that modernity can be understood through imperialism – a system that exported Western norms and institutions globally through economic exploitation, cultural domination and the militarised control of colonised territories. Second, these lenses allow us to rethink the coloniality of modernity, while keeping in sight how colonialism and imperialism remain relevant to the contemporary global order. If there is a strengthening of the nation-state at the same time as transnational capitalism increases the mobility of finance and labour across the globe, we need to rethink our conceptual tools.

Empirical examples support our argument. By examining migration routes and border tensions – particularly between Africa and Europe – the paper illustrates how borders are sites where imperial/colonial power dynamics continue to manifest themselves. By framing modernity itself as permeated by imperialism, the paper argues that empire – whether colonial, postcolonial or neo-colonial – provides a more fertile ground for understanding ongoing global power struggles. it becomes clearer how colonialism and imperialism – while distinct – are intimately linked in shaping the global economy, migration patterns and border politics.

RC38-JS-46.1

ABOIM, SOFIA* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Sensory Intersections. Experiences of Racialisation and Gender Violence Among Migrants in Lisbon

Based on 40 in-depth interviews with migrants (men and women) living in Lisbon from former colonies in Africa, Brazil and Hindustan, this paper develops the notion of sensory intersectionality to understand narratives of racial categorisation and gendered violence. Narratives collected using the Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) provided insights into the nuanced complexities of racial and gender identification, highlighting the key role of sensory experiences of otherness. Sensory experiences contribute to identity construction and perceptions of self and otherness. Rather than static belonging to predetermined identity categorisations, the migrants interviewed provided deeply emotional - often painful and distressing - accounts of the violence they experienced as racialised and gendered subjects. Experiences of intersectional violence, shaped by racialised and gendered forms of oppression, are often deeply and viscerally felt. The rapid growth of the far right, based on a lusotropicalist ideology that continues to the present day, has fuelled a sense of fear and suspicion, leading to palpable accounts of suffering.

Against this backdrop, this paper examines how different groups of migrants - men and women - experience intersectional violence as a result of multiple and interdependent processes of social inequality in which race and gender play a key role. However, these intersectional inequalities are given further materiality through emotional embodiments of subalternity. Migrants' stories of violence and discrimination can only be understood through the plural mobilisation of intersectional framings and will illustrate the importance of including sensory elements in accounts of intersectional discrimination and violence. Masculinities and femininities are deeply imbued with these dynamics and become palpable realities through narratives of sensory embodiment.

RC39-635.5

ABOU IBRAHIM, HAYFAA* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Navigating Polycrises through Collaboration: Uncovering the Political and Institutional Dynamics of Crisis Governance in Beirut, Lebanon

This research examines the factors that promote or limit collaboration between actors responding to polycrises, focusing on nonprofits that deliver shelter services to vulnerable groups and displaced populations. It focuses on Beirut (Lebanon), which has been grappling with compound crises under the strain of a hegemonic dysfunctional state (Harb et al., 2024) and an outbreak of a new war with Israel. Whether those actors are "thrust into" roles or voluntarily "step up" to address governance failures in crisis response, they do so by forming collaboration activities (Simo & Bies, 2007), and the politics of this dynamic along with their roles (Hardy & Phillips, 1998), is the core focus of this research. Collaboration is particularly challenging when it involves different types of organizations (Hooper, 2019), nospans across departments and sectors (de Jong et al., 2021), and addresses complex problems, crises, and disasters (Zoraster, 2006; Uhr, 2017). When multiple risks collide - they produce what has been termed polycrises - the phenomenon of interwoven and overlapping crises. This research asks how and why actors responding to Polycrises collaborate and engage in bridging work to understand the political and organizational landscape of actors involved in crisis response, their relationships, and what these actors consider the barriers/limits to addressing interlinked crises. In doing so, the research seeks to provide lessons for crisis governance in dysfunctional states. Methodologically, this research takes an in-depth case study approach. It takes crisis response plans addressing the different crises, starting with the Syrian refugee crisis until today's displacement crisis caused by the war. The first part of the research analyzes crisis governance strategies, institutional frameworks, and actor networks through desk review and power mapping of actors. The second part examines how collaboration actually happens on the ground at a mesoscale through semi-structured interviews with organizational representatives of shelter organizations.

WG11-949.3

ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (Hofstra University, USA)
VASIL, STEFANI (Australian Catholic University, Australia)

Gender-Based and Intersectional Violence: A Contextual Global Approach

Social scientists/sociologists, activists, and anti-violence movements have drawn attention to the roles of states and non-state actors in the global problem of violence and society. Significant contributions have been made, especially by feminist, anti-racist, decolonial, and social justice researchers, activists, practitioners, and survivors. They have highlighted how the state and other actors create the conditions that enable violence with implications for individuals, families, and communities at the micro, meso, and macro levels. This presentation aims to further the notion of a contextual global sociology in relation to the critical issue of gender-based and intersectional violence. We use a contextual global approach to recognize the global prevalence of phenomena and processes, but also emphasize the need to examine the specific historical, spatial, economic, social, political, structural, and cultural contexts and their connections in our global analysis. The presentation will highlight some contextual, comparative, collaborative, transnational, and interdisciplinary research on gender-based and intersectional violence by drawing upon contributions to a special issue in different local and national contexts. Specific attention will be paid to how violence is rendered invisible, incited or abetted by state and non-state actors; and the implications for families and communities, activists, states and international systems.

RC47-JS-38.2

ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (Hofstra University, USA)

Sociologists Engage Gaza: Scholarship, Pedagogy and Practice

The ISA has been predicated on the belief that sociology matters and that sociologists can play a transformational role in creating a more just, gender equal and decolonized world. Drawing on sociologists' writings, public interviews and commentaries, I will discuss how sociologists have challenged and mobilized their professional associations, collaborated with students at universities, and created collectives and solidarities to protest mass displacement, deprivation and deaths in Gaza. The hope is that we will engage in such conversations at the ISA Forum to share how sociologists have been involved in addressing the violence and devastation in Gaza through their scholarship, pedagogy and practice.

WG11-948.2

ABRAMOWKSI, RUTH* (University of Bremen, Germany)
MINKUS, LARA (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)

Violence, Power, and Work within Couples: Evidence from a German Panel Study

The article examines to what extent economic dependence increases the likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) in Germany. Most prior research on IPV in Germany has thematically been focused on the relationship between violence and health or has used data sources based on non-probability samples, small sample sizes, and cross-sectional data. Large-scale panel analyses on violence, work, and the socio-economic situation of couples in Germany are as of yet lacking. Within the framework of an economic power resource approach, this study aims to investigate the impact of economic dependencies on intimate partner violence using the German Family Panel pairfam. Results of linear probability models show that being unemployed, having children, and being unsatisfied with the household finances, as indicators of economic dependence, significantly increase the risk of experiencing IPV. A range of sensitivity checks corroborate these findings. Using a probability-based sample, our study is thus one of the first to show that economic dependency plays a crucial role for the risk of experiencing IPV for women in Germany.

WG08-903.3

ABRIL, PACO* (Universitat de Girona, Spain)

Apropiación Del Maltrato Masculino Por La Derecha y Ultraderecha: Un Análisis De Los Discursos Sobre El Victimismo Masculino.

Esta comunicación examina cómo la derecha y la ultraderecha han instrumentalizado el discurso del maltrato masculino para generar apoyo entre un sector de hombres que perciben al feminismo como una amenaza a sus derechos. Se argumenta que, a través del victimismo masculino, estos movimientos políticos buscan captar el respaldo de quienes consideran que el feminismo ha ido demasiado lejos, creando una narrativa en la que los hombres ahora son los discriminados.

El análisis se centra en dos casos recientes en España: el apoyo a una asociación de hombres maltratados en Valencia y la creación de un centro para hombres maltratados en Madrid, ambas comunidades gobernadas por la derecha y con el respaldo de la ultraderecha. A través del estudio de noticias de prensa, declaraciones de políticos de ambos espectros ideológicos y el discurso público en torno a estos casos, se explora cómo la derecha ha construido un relato que legitima el malestar masculino como reacción a los avances feministas.

La comunicación también aborda la falta de respuesta por parte de la izquierda y el feminismo ante ciertas preocupaciones masculinas, lo que ha dejado un vacío que la derecha ha aprovechado. Se plantea la hipótesis de que esta falta de atención a las dificultades de algunos hombres, como el sentimiento de alienación o la percepción de injusticia en el marco de la igualdad de género, ha facilitado la apropiación de este discurso por sectores conservadores.

El trabajo concluye reflexionando sobre las implicaciones de esta narrativa y cuestiona si la izquierda y el feminismo deberían reconsiderar su enfoque para evitar que el malestar masculino siga siendo monopolizado por fuerzas reaccionarias.

RC52-803.1

ABUDALU, MUATH* (Bielefeld University, Germany)
WARD, PATRICIA SARAH* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

From 'Warehouse Workers' to 'Humanitarian Professionals'? the Contested Value of Supply Chain Expertise in Transnational Aid

This paper looks at changing notions of 'skill' and 'expertise' within one ever-growing transnational profession: humanitarianism. In a so-called polycrisis era, humanitarian supply chains and their management have never been more vital for ensuring effective and timely aid distributions. Yet, workers employed in supply chain positions within the transnational aid sector have often been overlooked as 'humanitarians' *and* 'professionals' in social analyses. We therefore focus on this particular group of aid workers, many of whom are located in or 'come from' the so-called global South to consider: What does humanitarian-as-a-profession actually mean, and for whom? Drawing upon interviews with these workers as well as other aid stakeholders, we find that first, their labor, knowledge and expertise are valued in various and even contradictory ways within and between humanitarian organizations despite the criticality of their roles for ensuring 'successful' aid outcomes. Second, global North-South relational frameworks of power can only partially explain these contradictions. We therefore draw upon critical interdisciplinary scholarship on logistics, which encourages scholars to 'see' social relations 'like a supply chain' (Hockenberry et al. 2021) in order to account for the factors driving these workers' perceived worth in various 'nodes' of humanitarian operations accordingly. We argue that humanitarian professionalism(s) are made and unmade through the supply chain via *various* articulations of racialized, gendered and classed power. Why these various articulations matter are because they lead to ambiguous, yet constant contestations of who can claim 'humanitarian expertise' and 'skill(s)' for certain groups versus others. We further argue that our analysis provides an important way to contextualize the imperial standpoint (Go 2016) embedded in explanations about the organization of humanitarianism specifically, and conceptualizations of 'professions', 'knowledge' and 'skill' in the world economy broadly.

RC18-JS-10.1

ABUEITA, SOMAYA* (Journalist and researcher, Palestine)

Embodied Resistance: The Role of Palestinian Women in the 2023 Gaza Genocide

This paper examines the vital role of Palestinian women in resistance during the 2023 Gaza genocide, focusing on their embodied resilience in the face of colonial violence. Using post-colonial feminist perspectives, the study explores how women in Gaza transform their bodies into tools of defiance. Tactics include cutting their hair to adapt to harsh sanitary conditions, writing their children's names on their bodies during airstrikes, and covering themselves to avoid exposure amid bombings. The research also highlights women's efforts to create alternative food for their families during famine, develop sleeping methods in tents to resist heat, cold, insects, and diseases, and perform hard labor in the absence of husbands and amid family dispersion. Additionally, the study examines the profound psychological and physical toll on women due to the lack of hygiene supplies and other basic needs during the war. Through unstructured interviews following the oral history method and participant observation based on the author's experience as a war correspondent, this research sheds light on how Palestinian women embody resistance, becoming symbols of steadfastness in the struggle for autonomy. By focusing on the specific experiences of women in Gaza, the paper aims to contribute to the broader discourse on gendered resistance in colonized societies.

RC33-544.1

ACAMPA, SUANIA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
DE ANGELIS, MATTIA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Beyond the Duopoly: An Analysis of the Discursive Strategies of the Actors of the Centre in the 2024 European Elections.

Our paper explores the digital narratives of Italian political actors during the 2024 European elections, focusing on those commonly referred to as 'Centre' actors, who do not align along the 'left-right' ideological axis. Polarisation is often studied in terms of sharp opposition, as described by McCoy et al. (2018) and Sartori (2005), with politics understood as a clash between 'Us vs Them'. However, our focus on the actors at the Centre, who do not fit into a clear duopoly, reveals a discursive complexity peculiar to the Italian political landscape. Investigating the dynamics of polarisation beyond ideological extremes allows us to explore how Centre actors contribute to fragmenting or mediating political tensions without openly taking sides. McCoy and Somer (2019) argue that polarisation emerges from the alignment of social and political fractures, simplifying the complexity of politics into sharp divisions. Centre actors operate in a context where such dynamics are less pronounced. However, their ability to attract support depends on managing diversified positions and responses to the electorate's demands. By analysing posts on X (formerly Twitter) and Facebook between 24 May and 10 June 2024, we will study how these actors use discursive strategies that fall within polarisation without being directly linked to the political extremes. McCoy and Somer's (2018) theories will help us interpret these dynamics in contexts that do not strictly follow the 'dual' model. A particular focus will be placed on the issue of post-truth and populism, phenomena that can also emerge in the narratives of centrist actors in a less obvious but significant way. Due to their intermediate position, we argue that centrist actors can influence political balances and create new polarisation forms that are less tied to traditional alignments.

RC45-712.2

ACERBI, ALBERTO* (Università di Trento, Italy)
STUBBERSFIELD, JOE (University of Winchester, United Kingdom)

Large Language Models Show Human-like Content Biases in Transmission Chain Experiments

As the use of large language models (LLMs) grows, it is important to examine whether they exhibit biases in their output. Research in cultural evolution, using transmission chain experiments, demonstrates that humans have biases to attend to, remember, and transmit some types of content over others. Here, in five preregistered experiments using material from previous studies with human participants, we use the same, transmission chain-like methodology, and find that the LLM ChatGPT-3 shows biases analogous to humans for content that is gender-stereotype-consistent, social, negative, threat-related, and biologically counterintuitive, over other content. The presence of these biases in LLM output suggests that such content is widespread in its training data and could have consequential downstream effects, by magnifying preexisting human tendencies for cognitively appealing and not necessarily informative, or valuable, content.

TG07-986.1

ACEVEDO RIQUELME, FELIPE* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

The Rhythms of Time and Taste: Sor Juana Inés De La Cruz and the Temporalities of Culinary Knowledge

This paper explores how time shapes sensory perceptions and knowledge production through the figure of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, focusing on her engagement with culinary and intellectual practices. Sor Juana's reflections on cooking, particularly in *Respuesta a sor Filotea* and the contested *Libro de cocina del convento de San Jerónimo*, reveal how everyday culinary routines in the convent embody cyclical temporalities. These practices—centered on waiting, observing transformations, and feeling textures—illustrate a sensory-driven form of knowledge that contrasts with the linear, abstract time associated with the library and formal intellectual labor.

Through a Lefebvrian lens, the convent's kitchen emerges as a site where time, culture, and sensory experience converge. The temporal rhythms of cooking—measured not by precision but by sensory intuition and memory—allow for a unique epistemological framework that foregrounds embodied learning. This cyclical notion of time, passed down through generations of women in the convent, fosters a collective, transgenerational mode of knowledge transmission, where sensory experiences like taste and touch are central.

In examining these temporal and sensory dynamics, this paper also touches on how nostalgia and memory play roles in the preservation of feminine knowledge. Sor Juana's culinary philosophy demonstrates that the sensory and the intellectual are not distinct domains but interconnected practices shaped by daily temporal rhythms. By reconsidering time through these everyday rituals, this study contributes to a broader understanding of how sensory experiences and knowledge are constructed in non-linear, embodied ways.

RC31-JS-82.4

ACHARYA, ARUN KUMAR (Sambalpur University, India)
JENA, BIKRAM KUMAR* (Sambalpur University, India)

Cultural Capital, Caste Structure and Trafficking of Dalit Girls in India

Caste plays a significant role in driving trafficking in India, especially among lower-caste communities. Dalits, historically oppressed and marginalized by upper castes, face systemic challenges such as untouchability, limited inheritance rights, occupational marginalization, and restricted access to education. Dalit girls, positioned at the intersection of caste and gender, face heightened risks of sexual violence and exploitation. Their marginalized socio-economic status, lack of legal protection, and educational deprivation limit their survival options, often pushing them into structural vulnerability. Traffickers, brothel owners, clients, and sardar manipulate these socio-cultural traits, seen as forms of "cultural capital," to exploit vulnerable girls.

This study uses a content analysis to examine the trafficking of Dalit girls, incorporating Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital and Sen's capability approach. Bourdieu's framework helps illustrate how traffickers exploit caste hierarchies through embodied, objectified, and institutionalized cultural capital. Sen's capability approach highlights how structural barriers—economic, social, and cultural, further limit Dalit families' ability to escape cycles of exploitation. The research demonstrates how the lack of cultural and economic capital, combined with restricted capabilities, perpetuates vulnerability across generations, making Dalit girls particularly susceptible to trafficking.

RC24-393.1

ACHARYYA, MAYURAKSHI* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Intergenerational Justice and Just Transitions in the Coal Districts of India

The climate crisis forces humankind to find alternative energy sources beyond fossil fuels. The transition to newer forms of energy has inherent scientific and political challenges and raises the question of intergenerational justice. Historically, many generations have used fossil fuels for a better lifestyle. Then why should future generations suffer from uncertain sources of energy? We, therefore, arrive at the pressing issue of just energy transitions.

Current social science literature on energy acknowledges it as an issue of intergenerational justice but is limited to theoretical debates. In particular, existing literature does not address what communities perceive as intergenerational energy justice and how it intersects with social identities. Thus, we investigate what constitutes intergenerational justice for a coal community in India. Using the Bourdieusian formulation of capital, we examine the scope and pattern of justice that underpins a just energy transition. We analyse 25 semi-structured interviews with various categories of coal workers to determine what intergenerational justice means to them.

First, our results show that energy transitions are not recognised as an intergenerational justice issue. Instead, they are perceived as abstract future events without real connections to the present generation. Second, we find that articulating energy transition as an issue of intergenerational mobility allows local communities to establish links between the present generation and a future event. Finally, the results indicate that intersections of social identities and occupational positions produce heterogeneous ideas of intergenerational justice. Our analysis of intergenerational justice contributes to energy justice literature and enables decision-makers to refine their conceptualisation of just transitions.

RC55-839.4

ACHERJEE, ANANYA* (Department of Education, IGNTU, India)
KASI, ESWARAPPA* (Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India)
HARIHARAN, R. (IGNTU, India)

Tribal Women, Gender Norms and Precarity: A Case Study of Santal from West Bengal, India

Tribal women in India are primary workers who work along with their male family members (red-collar workers) and receive equal remuneration regardless of gender. They are offered the same benefits – such as holidays, work environment, or workplace treatment – as their male counterparts. However, they have no decision-making freedom or agency within professions, which they share with their male counterparts. Tribal women farmers do not enjoy the freedom to decide the number of cultivation cycles that would be followed. Even women who join self-help groups to earn their livelihood – and thus empowerment – are compelled to spend their earnings towards family expenses and fiscal support towards their kin. Their husbands are not obligated to demonstrate a similar degree of cooperation. Tribal women who are involved in animal husbandry report that their husbands make decisions regarding their business. Similarly, women who have received professional training outside their villages have reported that their in-laws have restricted their activities. The paper is based its argument on empirical study, and both Primary and secondary data are collected for further analysis from study village Bolpur, West Bengal.

RC46-JS-146.4

ACHOUCH, YUVAL* (Western Galilee College, Israel)

Une Communauté En Résilience Après Le Traumatisme Du 7 Octobre 2023 En Israël

Le 7 Octobre 2023, une vague terroriste du Hamas déferlait sur les agglomérations Israéliennes proches de la bande de Gaza. Le bilan de cette attaque s'élève à plus de 1200 morts et 251 otages enlevés à Gaza. Au lendemain de cette attaque et à la suite des bombardements du Hezbollah depuis le Liban, des dizaines de communautés rurales et urbaines du sud comme du nord du pays étaient évacuées. En quelques jours 253.000 Israéliens deviennent «refugiés» dans leur propre pays (INSS, 2024. https://www.inss.org.il/he/publication/evacuation/). La plupart des communautés ont été dispersées, d'autres sont restées unies sur un même site.

Kibbutz Reeim, proche de la bande de Gaza, est un des kibboutz dont la population de 450 habitants a vécu le traumatisme du 7 Octobre 2023. D'abord hébergé dans un hôtel à Eilat, le kibboutz dans sa totalité, s'est relogé après deux mois dans deux tours d'habitations à Tel-Aviv. Comment les habitants de Reeim vivent-ils leur situation de déplacés? Comment une communauté rurale s'adapte-t-elle à un environnement urbain? Après plusieurs mois à Tel-Aviv, que reste-t-il de l'esprit communautaire, de la solidarité, de la cohésion sociale généralement significatifs du kibboutz ? Comment les habitants de Reeim analysent-ils leur parcours et évaluent leur communauté ? Leur expérience reflète-t-elle un processus de résilience? Mon intervention répondra à ces questions sur la base d'une série d'entretiens réalisés auprès des membres du kibboutz durant l'été 2024.

RC48-755.6

ACOCELLA, IVANA* (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)
GASPARO, COSTANZA* (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)
CARBONE, CHIARA* (Università di Padova, Italy)
CASALINI, BRUNELLA* (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)

The National Diaspora Summit and the Role of Migrant Associations in International Cooperation

This paper examines the National Diaspora Summit as a case study within the MIGREM project, "Migrant Remittances and Transnational Ties: Care, Social Change, and Development Across Borders," highlighting the crucial role of migrant associations in international cooperation. The Summit serves as a platform for these associations to evolve from beneficiaries to promoters in development processes, enabling them to promote bidirectional development and create mutual benefits between countries of origin and destination countries.

The analysis will delve into the significant contributions of diaspora members to local entrepreneurship and capacity building. Another aim of the work is to examine to what extent destination countries are truly able to empower these communities and allow them to effectively influence public policies and promote economic and social development. Furthermore, the paper will differentiate between sustainable development cooperation and sporadic solidarity actions, exploring how social change can be influenced by the reproduction of existing power dynamics.

To enrich this analysis, in-depth interviews with institutional members, including diaspora forum participants and sector experts, will be presented. These testimonies will provide valuable insights into the dynamics of representation and the strategies employed to overcome barriers to participation.

Finally, the paper will highlight the importance of measuring the impact of diaspora-led projects to ensure that they produce lasting and meaningful results in the communities involved. By evaluating these outcomes, the presentation aims to analyze the transformative potential and key challenges faced by diasporas in shaping international cooperation frameworks through effective, inclusive, and sustainable actions.

PRIN 2020 Project "Migrant remittances and transnational ties: care, social change and development across borders" [MIGREM], funded by the Italian Ministry of University and Research (Prot. 2020H2EHFZ).

RC05-77.7

ACOSTA UPEGUI, JONATHON* (Annenberg Institute at Brown University, USA)

The New Latinos

What role does location play in panethnic Latino identity? The salience and adoption of a panethnic identity are contested issues in the study of Latinos in contemporary American society. Using the case of Central Falls, Rhode Island, a "Hinospanic/Latino majority" community, I bring together the literatures in context of reception and panethnicity to show how these inform each other. I show that contemporary identity adoption is informed by the panethnic origins of various institutions and the heterogeneous flow of migrants from multiple countries across Latin America. Central Falls and other postindustrial communities like it are small to midsize cities that served as the first homes for Ellis Island era migrants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Today these communities have undergone profound economic, social, and political changes that invite us to reconceptualize their role in American society. The panethnic postindustrial city can be characterized by several observable phenomena I go on to sketch. In this paper I contend that Latino panethnic identity adoption goes beyond the "censusfication" of the group (Nobles 2000). My interviews trace how the origins of Latino identity adoption are rooted in institutions such as churches, social service agencies, and schools. I then use data from a household survey to offer a snapshot of how migrants in the city see themselves. Using these data, I contend that studying panethnic Latino identity adoption requires closer attention to the context of reception at the local unit of analysis in order to better understand its various iterations and orientations. As migration from a broad range of Latin American countries to postindustrial cities across the northeast continues, the lessons from panethnic postindustrial Central Falls may provide insights into the direction that panethnic group identity will take in these communities.

WG10-930.3

ADAM, DAVID* (Institute for philosophy and social theory, Serbia)
JANKOVIĆ, STEFAN* (University of Belgrade - Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia)

Theorizing Digital Methods: Digital Sociology's Potential Anchor?

Given the complexities of digital society and phenomena associated to digital age, digital sociology has been emerging as a vital subdiscipline within sociology - but not without challenges. We begin by briefly drawing on bibliometric analysis and controversy mapping of the theoretical foundations of digital sociology from the mid-2010s, thus underscoring the "polite divergence" that exists in interaction between different authors and their respective theoretical approaches. Consequently, we argue that the lack of controversy and constructive conflict in theoretical approaches between authors could result in the epistemological sterility of digital sociology. The main objective of this presentation is to examine and theorize its methodological grounds. As a result of the "crisis of an empirical sociology" proposed by Savage and Burrows and the emergence of digitally mediated communication on the internet, there has been an uptake in the application of digital methods in social research in the last decade. This aspect of digital sociology has the potential to be a crucial element in the further development of the discipline. In this regard, we aim to implement controversy mapping of digital methods debate and their respective authors. As controversies are the most fruitful areas of knowledge production, this could be the basis of the argument for the importance of digital sociology and its future development. We begin with a bibliometric analysis of the theoretical and reflexive work being done on digital methods. Utilizing Andrew Abbott's concept of "fractal distinctions," we situate and map the most prolific directions and branches of digital methods, identifying the most fertile fields of controversy. Finally, we explore the potential challenges and implications arising from the asymmetric development of theoretical frameworks and methodological solutions within digital sociology, considering their impact on the discipline's future.

RC04-60.4

ADAM, ILKE* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)
BOURABAIN, DOUNIA* (Universiteit Hasselt, Belgium)
MIRI, AMAL* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Studying Resistance to Racial Inequalities in Higher Education: Moving Beyond an Evaluation of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) Policies

The persistence of racial inequalities in higher education remains a significant societal problem in Europe and beyond. Since the 2010s, and particularly following the rise of Black Lives Matter in Europe in 2020, racialized students have increasingly mobilized to demand more inclusive and equitable universities. As European higher education becomes more diverse, the voices of racialized minority students, along with their majority allies, are likely to become even more prominent in advocating for change . However, their calls for racial equality are unfolding in a political climate where "culture wars", backlash on "wokeness" and accusations of "reverse discrimination" are increasingly used to delegitimize existing efforts for social change.

This paper presents our initial exploration of iniatives aimed at advancing racial equity in higher education, using data from Flanders, Belgium. Rather than limiting our focus to the evaluation of the popular top-down, institutional Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) policies—which have often been criticized as non-performative (Ahmed, 2007)—we expand our scope to include the role of grass-roots, bottom-up initiatives, such as the formation of racialized student organizations, bottom-up staff initiatives and protest movements. While these top-down and bottom-up efforts are frequently studied in isolation, our aim is to bridge these perspectives.

We integrate these approaches using Patricia Hill Collins' (2000) typology of activism for social change, particularly her concepts of institutional politics, survival politics, protest politics, and cultural politics. Through this lens, this paper contributes to discussions about the barriers that racialized minority students face in their educational pathways, particularly in the context of rising political resistance to equity initiatives. It highlights how grassroots resistance intersects with institutional efforts, ultimately expanding the theoretical understanding of strategies to counter educational inequalities.

RC06-88.3

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Abranches, Brazil)

Our Horses, Our Lives: Families and Communities in Popular Brazilian Equestrian Cultures

Historical research, literary tradition, and our own ethnographic research reveal, in the Brazilian context, the existence of rich and unique popular equestrian cultures, whose impressive number of participants (Brazil has the third or fourth largest equine population in the world, with horses spread across diverse walks of interspecies existence) include many humans who cannot imagine their lives without horses by their side. The present paper explores the daily life, family and community aspects of this relationship within rural and semi -rural communities in Southern Brazil, without excluding the testimony of urban informants whose domestic venue precludes the possibility of keeping a "backyard horse" but nonetheless consider their equines as family members and "significant others". Based on participant observation, interviewing and questionnaire responses, we examine the meanings that people attribute to their equine 'friends', *parceiros* or 'family members'. Gender and generation are influential factors that our research explores, although we cannot yet suggest any clearly defined patterns regarding their effect on how this intimate human-horse bond is experienced, represented and expressed.

RC36-589.1

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Abranches, Brazil)

Rodeio, Cavalgada e Cotidiano : Women and Girls in Contemporary Brazilian Equestrian Communities.

In the late 1990s, girls and women who were part of southern Brazilian equestrian communities staked their claims as participants in local and regional *gaucho (campeiro)* rodeos which, although functioning as integrative community festivities, had relegated women to a limited set of cultural and supporting (non-sporting) activities. Since then, women of all ages have gained entrance, as well as increasingly visibility and recognition, within *campeiro* rodeo, alongside other growing roles (notably, as equine veterinarians, but also as horse trainers or breeders, riding instructors, agronomists and agricultural technicians, and equine-assisted therapies practitioners) in the Brazilian equestrian world. I examine these changes in gender relations at the meso- (equine industry) and micro (local community) levels, looking specifically at a recent cultural wave of "all-women's rides". As participant-observer of equestrienne communities of practice, I strive to capture the embodied subjectivities of women and girls who take part in them. The visual anthropology component of my work uses images to document aspects of (female) human/ (equine) animal embodied interactions (or "mutual corporealities" (Birke and Brandt,2009). My theoretical and methodological framework brings references and concerns from the relatively new field of Human-Animal Studies into conversation with other sources and fields of contemporary sociology/social theory (gender studies, cultural studies, sociology of sport, etc.).

TG04-974.3

ADENSTEDT, THERESA* (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

Spatial and Temporal References of Climate-Related Vulnerability and Risk Perception

The physical injuries that are attributed to the consequences of climate change take a wide variety of forms and are unevenly distributed both spatially and socially. The contribution discusses the theoretical and empirical relevance of spatial and temporal distance for the bodily experience of risk perceptions of climate-related injuries in the present. Even if people do not yet see their individual lifestyle and physical integrity directly affected by the consequences of climate change, they seem to be increasingly affected by their own vulnerability in the present. In this process, spatial references to regions where the consequences of the climate crisis are much more visible play a central role. Looking at the socio-political discourse, it becomes clear that it is quite controversial whether these physical injuries can also be understood as violence. However, the debate on the phenomenology of suffering from violence shows that the relationship between vulnerability and violence is also negotiated on a theoretical level. The significance of spatial references in this context remains largely unexamined in the debate.

Based on biographical-narrative interviews with people from Germany who are involved in climate policy, the contribution focuses on how spatial and temporal references structure climate-related perceptions of vulnerability and the subjective experience of violence. It highlights the spatial reference points for the perception of risk potentials and vulnerability and the spatial strategies that are developed in order to react to them.

From a socio-theoretical perspective, the presentation ties in with recent social science debates in which the relationship between climate change and violence has been problematized from different angles in recent years. Furthermore, it uses the phenomenon of climate-related vulnerability to outline the question of how the space-time relationship in the risk perception of vulnerability and violence can also be conceptualized in terms of social theory.

RC15-220.1

ADETOLA, OBATUNDE* (Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria)

Scientism, Antropocene and Society: How Science Delusion Is Limiting Justice, Human Progress and Development

The article explores the apparent divide in the philosophies of two prominent patron saints of Classical Philosophy: Socrates, representing Europe, and Orunmila, representing Africa. This dichotomy lends credence to the fact that each region or society possesses its own distinct thought patterns that shape and inform its worldview and relationships. The assertion of superiority between these perspectives, particularly in the context of evolution and development, proves to be highly contentious. However, this is not intended to dismiss the observable differences in developmental levels across various regions at specific points in time. Each society evolves and advances at its own pace, contributing unique value to existence and imbuing meaning into their respective worlds. The contrasting philosophies became particularly evident in the wake of COVID-19, where its origin was shrouded in secrecy amid disputes between the USA and China. The solution, cure or vaccine to tackle the virus became a contentious issue involving some of the wealthiest individuals and nations, as well as organisations like the World Health Organisation (WHO) and African nations. The paper argues that the global management and control of COVID-19 represent a pivotal moment in human history where scientific inquiry was heavily influenced by significant anthropocentric dynamics. The paper concludes that during this period, scientism infiltrated scientific discourse, thereby limiting its openness to alternative worldviews that affect humanity.

RC06-89.1

ADRIAN, STINE WILLUM* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)

Leaking Milk, and Falling Hair Embodied Experiences and Technological Remaking's of Becoming a Mother to a Dead Child

There is a lack of words for being a mother to a dead child, and no easy ways to work out how to mother after infant death. With Facebook, blogs and Instagram, ways of practicing motherhood after the loss of a child, is however becoming increasingly available on social media. In this presentation, I explore how social media is being used by women that have ended their pregnancy or lost a child, due to a severe congenital heart defect by asking: How does women use social media to become mothers to a dead child, and how does social media take part in remaking motherhood of the dead? Methodologically, the presentation draws on a multi-modal material that includes: 18 interviews with women that have lost a child or ended a pregnancy, autoethnographic material from the loss of my first child, and social media material. Inspired by Haraway and Barad, I read the stories of becoming mothers to a deceased child diffractively. I hereby show how social media remake and reconstitute norms of motherhood. It is at the same time stories, that calls for being circulated as part of a feminist reproductive future, that can teach us about the experience of infant loss, and the need for support of women that face embodied loss and grief, as they go through and live with abortions or the loss of a child.

RC24-400.5

ADUA, LAZARUS* (University of Utah, USA)
CLARK, BRETT* (University of Utah, USA)
AUERBACH, DANIEL* (University of Wyoming, USA)
ZHANG, KAREN XUAN* (University of Utah, USA)
SANBORN, JARED* (University of Utah, USA)

Income Inequality, Political Ideology, and Environmental Concern in the United States

We examine the relationship between income inequality and environmental concern, while accounting for the moderating influence of political ideology, which has been identified as a stable covariate of views on the environment. While income inequality, a social problem that has worsened over the past several decades, has been shown to influence several environmental outcomes—measures of environmental degradation—less work has considered how it shapes environmental views, especially in conjunction with political ideology. Yet, public opinions/views are known to affect policies and responses to social problems, including those pertaining to the environment. Based on data from the U.S. General Social Survey, we find evidence that income inequality influences environmental concern. Most importantly, the relationship between income inequality and environmental concern differentiates along political ideological lines. Among liberals, income share is associated with greater environmental concern, while among conservatives, the opposite pertains. In comparison to absolute income, income share emerges as a stronger predictor of environmental concern. This study is among the first to examine the relationship between income inequality and environmental concern at the micro (individual) level.

RC24-382.2

ADUA, LAZARUS* (University of Utah, USA)
CLARK, BRETT* (University of Utah, USA)

Standing with the Status Quo! How Social Connections to Energy Resources Shape Views about and Participation in Energy Transition

There is near-unanimous consensus within the scientific community that mitigating unimaginable future climate disasters requires rapid transition away from fossil fuel. Already, mega-storms that are consistent with climate models' predictions, including recent Hurricanes Helene and Milton, which hit the Florida Gulf Coast area and caused hundreds of fatalities and catastrophic property damages, are taking place. While the threat of climate change is readily apparent, we cannot take for granted that everyone will be supportive of replacing fossil fuels with other energy sources. This resistance is, in part, driven by the fact that all transitions, whether planned or forced by emergent socio-environmental circumstances, often create winners and losers. Our study draws on the multi-level perspective (MLP), developed in the field of innovation studies, to examine how social connections to energy resources (that is, social distance) shape views about and participation in energy transition. The MLP argues that socio-technical transitions are shaped by interactions between actors within and between the incumbent regime (the status quo subject to change), radical niche-innovations (the regime seeking to supplant the status quo), and the socio-technical landscape (the broader social context). Our study utilizes both qualitative and quantitative data collected in Uinta County, Utah, United States. Preliminary results suggest that social connection to the fossil fuel industry is a significant predictor of views about energy transition and participation in it. This is consistent with the MLP perspective, which indicates we should expect resistance to energy transition from individuals and families with social connection to fossil fuels. Thus, a crucial aspect of advancing an energy transition involves how to convince specific people to accept and take advantage of the opportunities available in a move away from fossil fuels and how to ensure that they are not left behind in a losing situation, worse off than they currently are.

RC37-618.3

AENGENHEYSTER, JOHANNES* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
VELTHUIS, OLAV (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
VAN VENROOIJ, ALEX (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Private Museums: Privatization of Art History?

In recent decades, individual art collectors have expanded their engagement in the realm of art provision by opening hundreds of private art museums. Whereas previously collectors donated or loaned their collection or exercised influence as board members of existing institutions, private art museums offer private collectors unprecedented control over how their art collections are exhibited. Among scholars of this new phenomenon a recurring question has been whether these museums allow collectors to influence the canon of contemporary art by consecrating the artists they exhibit, motivated by two related concerns.

First, private museums might not be as interested in academic, art-historical evaluation, but rather reflect the idiosyncratic taste of their founders, and possibly their financial interests. Secondly, private collectors' idiosyncratic tastes may not include progressive notions of e.g. gender equality and decolonization which have been increasingly adopted by more accountable public institutions. Private museums thus may give art collectors a way to write art history to their own benefit, without consideration for other stakeholders.

However, previous research has been speculative or focused on few cases; systematic quantitative research on the consecrating power of private museums has been absent. Addressing this gap we analyze the careers of over 40 000 artists participating in over 540 000 exhibitions using panel regression and survival models. Preliminary findings show a small but substantial increase in exhibitions in public institutions following exhibitions in private museums, and a lower chance of exiting the art field entirely. Together these demonstrate that private museums are indeed able to support the careers of the artists they exhibit, possibly leading to an art canon shaped by unaccountable private interests.

Further research will more clearly identify this effect of private museum exhibition on artist careers and explore different forms of career success via auction sales data.

RC19-280.1

AERNE, ANNATINA (University College Dublin, Ireland)
BONOLI, GIULIANO* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
FAVELLA, ASTRID (University of Rome 1- La Sapienza, Italy)

Alternative Credentials As Social Policy: A Lifecourse Perspective on Skill Certification for Disadvantaged Groups

Possessing certified skills is essential in today's knowledge economies. For most, these can be acquired through the standard route i.e. a period spent in a learning environment. This standard path to the acquisition of educational credentials, however, may be unsuitable for many vulnerable groups. These include individuals how have learned a job through practical experience or those who have obtained a degree in a foreign country that is not recognised. Possessing skills that are not certified by a recognized credential is arguably a major source of disadvantage.

To deal with this issue, interest in alternative paths to skill credentials has been rapidly gaining ground. The concrete tools and policies that are deployed are known as alternative credentials. Examples include processes that allow the recognition of prior learning (RPL) which provide the certification of skills gained through practical experience, the recognition of foreign degrees, the modularisation of standard VET or adult education programmes, which allow individuals to obtain partial certification without the need to complete a full programme.

Against this background, the objective of this paper is to identify and discuss the social policy implications of alternative credentials. We argue that the distributional impact of these credentials is not predetermined. Drawing on insights from life course research, we identify two key dimensions that are likely to shape the distributional impact of alternative credentials. First, the degree to which these alternative credentials are cumulable and can provide access to standard educational and training offers (or "stackability"). Second, the extent to which such credentials are known to and recognised as valuable by employers. These are two important qualities of credentials. Failure to meet them may result in alternative credentials being the source of segmentation instead of integration.

RC19-272.2

AGARTAN, TUBA* (Providence College, USA)

Promises of Ideational Analysis within Global Social Policy

Global social policy (GSP) as an approach crystallized at the same time as the 'ideational turn' (Blyth 1997) in comparative politics and in social policy analysis. Because international organizations are so central to global social policy and because they are also directly involved in the production and dissemination of policy ideas, there is clear potential for ideational analysis within GSP. Co-authored by one current (Tuba Agartan) and one former (Daniel Béland) Global Social editor, this paper takes a systematic look at the scholarship dealing with the role of ideas since the creation of the journal to assess the relationship between ideational analysis and global social policy. This critical review demonstrates the second key potential for ideational analysis within GSP: the ability to challenge methodological nationalism by exploring how national (and even subnational) policy ideas interact with cross-cutting institutions and actors within a global social system. This analysis will be followed by a new research agenda about the study of the role of ideas across global, regional, national, local policy scales that bridges global social policy and the contemporary ideational scholarship in public policy and welfare state studies.

RC19-272.4

AGARTAN, TUBA* (Providence College, USA)

Universal Health Coverage between Universalism and Financialization

This paper focuses on an agenda to reform our health systems, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) that emerged in the 2000s as a key idea to build a strong and more equitable health care system. The paper aims to explore the political dynamics of its rise and impact in the global health and development agendas. Using historian Fernand Braudel's conceptual tools, the paper traces the formulation of 'universalism' in a particular world context shaped by major shifts in capitalism. Through an exploration of its journey through interviews, reports and declarations, workshop and high-level meeting proceedings, I identify the key dynamics that constitute UHC as a significant idea, probably the most prominent idea, since the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978. This analysis suggests two processes between the broader dynamics in the global political economy and the specific debates about health systems. First, health systems are part of the effort, once again, to embed economic relations where UHC promotes financial protection against high out-of-pocket costs and improves access to essential services. By ensuring healthy populations, UHC also serves as an 'investment' because healthier children are more likely to attend school and become healthier adults. The second process involves the financialization dynamics that shape health care systems, especially with regard to the relations between the public and private sectors. Major shifts in the dynamics of capitalist accumulation, especially the growing influence of financial markets and transactions over trade and commodity production, have implications that reach beyond the markets into social realms. Financialization represents the latest transformations in capitalism, altering the purpose and tools of social policy with its emphasis on expanding demand and incorporating more areas into the market (hence, marketization).

RC05-86.2

AGARWAL, SUGANDHA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Re-Making Citizenship: Migrant Women's Activism in the UK

Situated at the theoretical intersection of sociology and politics, this paper brings a critical lens to the study of citizenship by investigating and analysing the lives of migrant women living in the UK. Through interviews and participant observation conducted over a year, this paper examines how migrant women engage in individual and collective community work and activism against the backdrop of the UK's changing immigration policies. The objective of this research is to shift away from the narrative of migrant women as passive victims to recognize the multiple ways in which they exercise agency, and in doing so, enact their own forms of "activist citizenship." Isin (2009) uses the term to characterize the newly emerging types of citizen subjectivities that challenge the traditional notions of citizenship attached to modern liberal democracies. This paper asks a central question: what claims to "citizenship" are migrant women making through activism? How do these intersect with notions of belonging and identity? Ultimately, It seeks to understand how 'non-citizen' migrants engage, contest, transform, and otherwise resist new ways of regulating mobility and in doing so "enact forms of transnationalism and citizenship 'from below,'" drawing our attention to "new spaces of citizenship that potentially enable both new ways of being political and new visions for the type of politics we wish to imagine in the world" (Nyers and Rygiel, 2012: 9). A rapidly growing international diaspora teamed with anti-

immigration political discourse across the UK lends this research particular urgency, making it doubly important to centre the marginalized narratives of migrant women. This research will contribute to existing literature on forced migration, citizenship and migrant activism in the UK, particularly on the largely obscured narratives of women activists in Manchester.

RC02-JS-70.3

AGARWALA, RINA* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Comparing South Korea and Indian Experiences with Solidarity and Organization of Care

This commentary will compare the experiences of South Korean and Indian workers' experiences, drawing on similarities and differences in solidarity and the organization of care in social movements.

RC02-JS-178.6

AGARWALA, RINA* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Migration Development Regime

This panel seeks to deepen our understanding of how migration states (as sending and receiving nations) and migrants (as immigrants and emigrants) have long interacted to shape global inequality and well-being across and within countries. To do so, this panel interrogates a new framework--the Migration-Development Regime or MDR—to analyze the political economy of labor migration. MDRs offer a more refined theorization of labor migration that is refracted by a truly global gaze that includes the global North and South, a historical perspective that can isolate the continuities and discontinuities of global labor migration, and a comparative lens across nation, gender, race, caste, and class. Although the MDR framework is intended to cover different national and sub-national contexts, the papers in this panel draw from the case of India—the world's largest migrant exporter and remittance recipient, and a major migrant importer. The panel's anchor paper (by Agarwala) explains the MDR framework in the context of state-migrant relations among low-skilled Indian emigrants to the Gulf and high-skilled Indian emigrants to the US from the 1800s to the present. The other five papers employ varying methodologies (archival, quantitative, and qualitative) to engage the analytical utility of the MDR framework by extending it across new historical time periods and engaging it against additional analytical vectors including gender, race, and caste.

RC24-395.2

AGGARWAL, ANKITA* (Columbia University, USA)
FREIHARDT, JAN (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

A Gendered Perspective on Environmental (im)Mobility in Bangladesh

The nature of the relationship between climate change and migration is complex, context specific, and often shaped by social factors such as gender. This study examines how gender influences perceptions of environmental change and decisions related to mobility or immobility. Using a mixed-methods approach, we combine qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with 34 women and original survey panel data from 1700 households living along the Jamuna River in Bangladesh, a region severely impacted by environmental change, particularly flooding and riverbank erosion. Our findings reveal that women's roles and responsibilities within their household and communities significantly influence their perspectives on environmental migration. While migration due to environmental changes exacerbates hardships for many women, they can also lead to unanticipated opportunities. The findings highlight that impacts of both, climate change and the resulting (im)mobility, are not uniform but rather highly varied across population subgroups. Thereby, they underscore the importance of integrating a gendered lens into policy interventions addressing climate change and migration.

RC32-JS-69.3

AGHAYEV, ORKHAN* (University of Warsaw, Azerbaijan)

"on My Native Land, I'm Already a Stranger": Post-Soviet Women Artists Reshaping Conflict Narratives

The collapse of the Soviet Union left behind complex legacies that continue to shape the political, social, and cultural landscapes of post-Soviet countries. While much scholarly attention has been directed at Eastern and Central Europe, regions like the Caucasus and Central Asia remain overlooked. In these regions, women artists have emerged as powerful voices of resistance, using their creative expressions to reshape narratives of conflict and challenge the enduring colonial legacies of Soviet rule—legacies that, following the Union's collapse, fueled internal conflicts, ethnic tensions, and struggles over national identity across the post-Soviet states. This abstract focuses on Tajik-Russian singer Manizha Sanghin, whose music videos serve as a platform to confront national identity struggles, war, and societal taboos.

Drawing on postcolonial theory, decolonial thought, and media studies, this research explores how Manizha uses her artistry to critique sociopolitical conditions in Russia and Central Asia. Inspired by theorists such as Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak, and Madina Tlostanova, the analysis will highlight how Manizha's work embodies a decolonial aesthetic, functioning as a form of artivism in spaces where traditional activism is often suppressed. Her artistry engages with topics such as racism, feminism, LGBTQ+ rights, and authoritarianism, defying both governmental and societal censorship.

This research emphasizes how Manizha's artistry subverts post-colonial narratives, confronting the colonial residue of Soviet multiculturalism, Russification, and cultural erasure. Through a critical analysis of her video clips and their reception, this study delves into how popular music intersects with broader decolonization efforts in conservative post-Soviet societies.

In doing so, Manizha not only subverts dominant political structures that seek to silence dissenting voices but also reimagines conflict narratives, challenges the status quo, and directly confronts the lasting impact of Soviet colonialism.

RC08-120.1

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

Transimperial Sociologies: Colonial Legacies and the Globalization of Social Science in Africa after World War II

Prevailing narratives about the internationalization of sociology after World War II often emphasize the growing global influence of American social theory and empirical sociology, particularly the structural functionalism that dominated the era. These narratives also highlight the role of international organisations that emerged in the post-war period, especially UNESCO, which promoted the International Sociological Association and supported various international social-scientific projects and regional initiatives.

However, these accounts frequently overlook other international bodies, both public and private, that were established or revitalized during this time to renew imperial governance and re-legitimize colonialism. In these contexts, the social sciences – especially sociology – played a crucial role. While the activities of the International African Institute are relatively well-known, the histories of transimperial organisations such as the International Conference of Western Africanists (1945), the International Institute of Differing Civilizations (1946), and the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara (1950), are only now beginning to receive scholarly attention.

Based on the study of Portugal's involvement in these organisations, this paper explores their broader implications for the development of sociology. By adding a colonial layer to the history of the discipline's internationalization in the second half of the 20th century, it also seeks to introduce a transimperial perspective to the narratives about sociology's colonial roots, which have typically been studied from a national viewpoint.

RC51-797.1

AGODI, MARIA CARMELA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
PICARDI, ILENIA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Biotech and the Redefinition of Old Age: Successful Ageing As a New Challenge for Social Justice

The institutionalisation of a redefined molecular ageing process was central to the progression of anti-ageing bio-technoscience, both symbolically and pragmatically. As a result, anti-ageing knowledge claims became ambivalent about whether old age was a disease, while reframing it by the opposition of what was called successful ageing to senescence. This rhetorical manoeuvre led to the reconstruction of ageing as a process, amenable to intervention and change. A reconstituted and now institutionalized technoscientific field shared both the medicalisation of old age and the search for solutions to old age decrement in the body. The once refused anti-ageing medicine conceptualisations were brought into the reconfigured medicine of ageing. The result has been a transformation of gerontology principles and geriatric medicine and the re-framing of the bio-technoscientific field of anti-ageing. A substantial field of anti-ageing medical practice has also emerged, while a

dominant culture and policies stressing individual responsibilitu for health encourage rejuvenation consumption and practices as ethical imperatives. On the other hand, the extension of health duration favours state initiatives to extend working life and the erosion of welfare provision in old age. In this context, the recent expansion of anti-ageing bio-technoscience is closely related to a specific bio-politics of ageing, based on technologies of the self, in which «rational autonomy and self-determination are generated in connection with the acts of liberal power» (Moreira 2017, 37). It also opens growing opportunities to venture capital and to consumer demand for promissory biotech, thus becoming more susceptible to the conditions of neoliberal capitalism, while generating new dimensions of social inequality in access to the biotech antiaging market.

WG08-JS-23.4

AGUIAR, FERNANDO* (CSIC, Spain)

Emotion and Exclusion: Disgust, Contempt, and the 'welfare Queen' Stereotype

The stereotype of the "welfare queen," analyzed in Ange-Marie Hancock's (2004) groundbreaking book *The Politics of Disgust*, exemplifies the emotional forces that shape political discourse and public policy in the U.S. The term, popularized by Ronald Reagan during the 1976 presidential campaign, stigmatizes black single mothers by portraying them as manipulative individuals who exploit the welfare system for personal gain. This image is laden with emotions of disgust and contempt, reinforcing racial and gender biases that denigrate poor women. Hancock argues that this stereotype evokes public disgust, a moral emotion that distances the "welfare queen" from societal norms, casting her as morally deviant.

Disgust in this context does not simply express individual feelings, but becomes a political tool to justify harmful welfare policies. It reinforces narratives that link welfare dependency to laziness, uncontrolled reproduction, and financial irresponsibility, especially among marginalized communities. As a result, welfare reforms such as the introduction of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 1996 have been shaped by this rhetoric, placing strict limits on assistance and reinforcing the view that welfare recipients are undeserving.

This talk explores how disgust fuels political narratives that both reflect and shape social attitudes toward poverty and race. Drawing on Hancock's work and recent research on the stigmatization of welfare, I argue that the "welfare queen" trope perpetuates a cycle of exclusion. It perpetuates systemic inequalities by justifying policies that punish rather than alleviate poverty. Through a sociological lens, I examine how disgust and contempt drive policymaking and create lasting social stigmas.

RC45-705.1

AGUIAR, FERNANDO* (CSIC, Spain)
CORRADI, GUIDO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Emotions in Hiring: An Experimental Survey on Compassion and Intellectual Disability

The sociology of emotions has grown significantly in recent years, with some scholars referring to this shift as the "emotional or affective turn." Alongside this, the sociological study of compassion in complex market societies, shaped by inequalities and conflicts, is also gaining traction. This presentation aims to contribute to this growing body of research by exploring the role of compassion in hiring individuals with intellectual disabilities— a group that, though stigmatized, often evokes compassion, as highlighted by Susan Fiske's Stereotype Content Model.

By means of an experimental survey with a sample of 1,600 Spanish participants, we examine whether compassion influences the decision to hire individuals with intellectual disabilities, who frequently face stigmatization and exclusion in the labor market. It was initially hypothesized that compassion, as an emotional response to the suffering of others, would help reduce negative biases and foster more inclusive hiring practices.

However, the results revealed an unexpected finding: *compassion had a negative impact on the decision to hire* individuals with intellectual disabilities. Despite its power as a social emotion, compassion did not lead to positive action in this context. Instead, emotions like respect and pride, as well as perceptions of effort, played a more significant role in determining hiring decisions.

This research highlights the complexity of emotions in labor market behavior and suggests that, while compassion may be influential in some areas, respect and recognition of effort are more crucial in overcoming labor market stigmatization. The findings call for further exploration of how emotions interact to shape inclusive hiring practices, particularly for marginalized groups.

RC02-JS-4.2

AHMAD, SANA* (Helmut Schmidt University, Germany)

Entrepreneurship and Meaningful Work in Gig Economy

Existing research has shown that migrant labor is crucial for the gig economy in Germany, particularly in ride-hailing, food and grocery delivery, and cleaning services. This literature includes how gig economy companies or platform companies act as migration infrastructures that mediate mobility of migrants in the local labor markets. Although platforms reduce barriers for migrants, work is precarious with short term or zero hour contracts, limited social protection and uncertain wages. Increasing use of algorithmic control to extract labor productivity has further implications for labor autonomy and bargaining possibilities. The paper here is interested in moving beyond the discussion of platform work as solely motivated by immigration mechanisms and labor market barriers by studying the transition from standard employment to crowdwork. I approach this question through the conceptual lens of 'meaningful work' and measure it through the dimensions of autonomy, self-actualization, social value, and safe and inclusive working conditions. These subjective perceptions are based in objective conditions including border policies in European Union and racial segmentation of labor market on one hand, and labor process, management control and discrimination at workplace on the other. The experience of meaningfulness but also precarity on these platforms informs workers' current and future strategies of creating ideal work scenarios, including their own entrepreneurial ventures. Data informing this research is based on document analysis and 15 semi-structured interviews including narrative elements with non-EU migrant workers who use both microwork and profession-based work platforms.

RC30-479.3

AHMAD, SANA* (Helmut Schmidt University, Germany)

Why Work? Seeking Meaningfulness in Platform Economy

Meaningful work has become an important subject of interest for organization scholars but also philosophers interested in understanding how it is a fundamental human need and a right. Despite the interdisciplinary interest, most of this research draws upon standard employment with autonomy and flexibility as focus points. Furthermore, what counts as meaningful work is based on research on native workers in the Global North, thereby creating a large research gap on what constitutes as meaningful work for workers in the Global South and minoritized population such as migrant workers. The paper here approaches the theme of 'Justice in the modern world of work' through a sociological inquiry of meaningful work in low wage service work in the platform economy. This includes on one hand, migrant crowdworkers in Germany who have moved from standard employment to crowdwork platforms in search for meaningfulness, and on the other, content moderators in India who work in psychologically distressing work of cleaning global social media platforms. Across both these sites, four dimensions of meaningful work are generated, namely autonomy, self actualization, social value, and safe and inclusive working conditions. These subjective perceptions are based in objective conditions including border policies in European Union and racial segmentation of labor market on one hand, and management control and labor agency in the labor process on the other. The analysis here goes on to show that experiences of meaningfulness undergo temporal shifts and are met with precarious nature of platform labor. At the same time, these experiences inform workers' current and future strategies of creating ideal work scenarios. Data informing this research is based on 66 semi-structured interviews with content moderators and platform management from India and 15 semistructured interviews including narrative elements with non-EU migrant crowdworkers in Germany.

RC21-322.3

AHMED, MYRIAM* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Enacting Utopia(s) in Times of Contention – the Creation of Imaginaries through the Khartoum Sit-in

The city of Khartoum, caught in the middle of fights between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, is currently experiencing its destruction and leaving millions of people displaced. But before the capital city had become one of the epicenters of the war, it was also the locus of one of the largest sit-ins in the country during the years of the Third Sudanese Revolution. The sit-in in front of the military headquarters or 'itisam al-qiyadah – one of several set up all over the country in April 2019 – lasted for 58 days, during which president Omar al-Bashir was ousted, but more importantly it became the physical and spatial manifestation of what some called "the liberated land". Aside from the physical restructuring, the setting up of infrastructures and the implementation security measures to accommodate people living and occupying the space, it also became to represent an alternative to the existing governing powers and governance

structures. Against this background and based on a triangulation of narrative and expert interviews, as well as visual analysis this paper aims to trace the creation and development of the sit-in space and understand the imaginaries that were created through the occupation of the military headquarters. It aims to understand the role of the creation of an alternative ecology during times of contention in catalyzing new imaginaries and the enactment of prefigurations. But it also asks, in how far already existing differences and rifts were also present in the sit-in and how these possibly affected the further trajectory of the revolution. Finally, it sheds light on the violent dispersal of the sit-in and how this event affected the perceptions of those imaginaries.

RC28-457.2

AHRENS, LEA* (University Bamberg, Germany)
MÜLLER, JULIA* (University Bamberg, Germany)
STRUCK, OLAF (University Bamberg, Germany)
GANESCH, FRANZISKA (University Bamberg, Germany)

Forms of Knowledge in the Dual Vocational Training Regulations and Their Effect on Employment Trajectories

A person's vocational qualification is crucial for their position in the labour market (Woessmann, 2018). However, dual training occupations differ significantly in their characteristics. And because these occupational characteristics also affect employment trajectories, such as unemployment risk and occupational mobility, over the long term, it is essential to study these differences.

Little is known about how the content of training regulations influences careers, mainly due to a lack of data. In Germany, training regulations regulate the content of the training as well as the content of the subsequent examinations and are therefore strictly followed. Training regulations also offer valuable insights, as they consist of different types of knowledge, including specialized knowledge, manual skills, and process-oriented knowledge. It is to be expected that the advancing technological changes will affect the forms of knowledge taught to varying degrees. In addition, the returns on the labour market in Germany are also influenced differently by the forms of knowledge.

To analyse the effects of occupational characteristics on employment trajectories, we developed a systematic coding scheme for German dual training regulations. We categorized knowledge into three forms: process-oriented knowledge, specialized knowledge, and manual skills. Using this framework, we systematically categorized the regulations of the training occupations and combined this data with the NEPS SC4 dataset (Blossfeld & Roßbach, 2019), allowing us to consider individual selection effects and career trajectories.

Our hypothesis state that differences in labour market outcomes are linked to the type of knowledge taught in each occupation. The results will reveal how inequalities within the dual system manifest. This analysis will help inform decisions about updating training regulations and guide individuals in making more informed, long-term career choices. In addition, our novel knowledge categories for the respective dual training occupations can be used for occupational research (via the kldB).

RC30-488.3

AHSAN, MANZUMA* (East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

The 'Chhuta Bua' Culture in Bangladesh : Exploring Women Empowerment in the Urban Informal Employment Sector

The '*Chhuta Bua*' is the Bangla word for Temporary House Maids. Though Temporary House Maids involve both male and female, but the word *'Bua'* (in '*Chhuta Bua*') specially indicates the females. Following this, the profession has a feminized nature in its essence. These women are engaged as wage labourers, self-employed persons, unpaid family labour, piece-rate workers, and other hired labours mostly in the urban areas. Therefore, they are of great concerns for their contributions to fight the many odds of the society, particularly poverty. Poverty is a gruesome reality for Bangladesh among the other countries in global south. Despite the significant achievements in terms of growth in GDP, human development, and environmental responsiveness, Bangladesh still encounters a major challenge on poverty. This paper has made an effort in exploring the '*Chhuta Bua*' culture in Bangladesh as a way of women empowerment among the poor women from the low-income settlements. By focusing the capital city of Dhaka, this study has extracted the stories of these women in terms of their status, abilities, and coping strategies in the informal employment sector. While exploring the '*Chhuta Bua*'s, the Pandemic situation due to novel coronavirus (*covid-19*) has been taken into consideration. By employing a qualitative research design, the study has found out that these women have been facing many adverse situations starting from earning a low/insufficient income to problems of social crimes. There are few positive changes too (*i.e.*, saving money to send their sons to abroad as migrant workers). All these have provided them a distinct way of life, a trait of potential abilities, and a significant coping strategies against the existing challenges. Finally this study has suggested that there should be guidelines from all stakeholders to help these women to gain meaningful insights for their empowerment within the informal sector in Bangladesh.

RC24-395.6

AHSAN, S M MONJURUL* (Center for Climate Justice- (CCJ-B), Bangladesh)

Impact of Climate Change on Local Communities of Southern Bengal: A Case Study in Dhangmari Village

The settlement of Dhangmari is located outside the polder 33 embankment in Dacope, Khulna, Bangladesh. The settlement now resembles a tiny island with the powerful Posur River flowing through the west and the relatively small Dhangmari River next to the Sunderban reserve forest in the east. Approximately 80% of the hamlet's land has already been eroded, and the village is currently under danger of being eroded from both sides of rivers. Reportedly, the village's river erosion is exacerbated by the tidal surges' with increased height as a result of climate change. The 1960s-era polder system that formerly safeguarded the community was already in ruins. The century-old community is currently vulnerable to cyclones, tidal surges, and other natural disasters.

Community is experiencing that cyclones are more frequent, tidal surges with more height which penetrates in the locality while agricultural production, diversity of fishes, wild life, birds, plants and trees are declining due to increasing salinity. All of the residents of Dhangmari village currently reside in a small, crowded area without access to basic civic amenities like clean water, sanitary facilities, housing, education, healthcare, and opportunities for employment. The lack of drinkable water to meet family demands for cleanliness and cleaning is a severe concern, especially for women. Again, the lack of fresh water and rising salinity are causing various water-borne illnesses and skin issues. The community is constantly in danger of being evicted from their ancestral land and becoming a climate refugee, just like millions of others.

RC12-179.5

AHSAN, S M MONJURUL* (Center for Climate Justice- (CCJ-B), Bangladesh)

Supporting Climate and Disaster Risk Financing at Community Level and Needed Devolution of Power at Local Government Institutions in Bangladesh

Although Bangladesh contributes a very small part of global emissions but most affected by extreme climate conditions due to its geographic location and flat, low-lying topography. As per the Disaster Management Act, 2012, the local government in Bangladesh is authorized to play a crucial role for disaster management and adaptation to climate change. Among tiers of Local Government Institutes (LGIs), the Union Parishad (UP) is the lowest tier of the local government's elected body, which has direct connection with the local community for providing services at the local level and has wider acceptance at the local community. However, this century old organization could not play its expected role for the disaster preparedness and adaptation activities and other services as per need in face of the adverse effects of climate change due to a lack of funds and manpower.

The study found that most of the government funds relating to climate change and disaster management are controlled by different government departments, while a tiny fraction of the fund can be reached at the local level from the Annual Development Plan (ADP) of the government budget as the planning process is centralized and those planning processes hardly consider the needs of the local government. Again, donor supported projects are time-bound; they lack the needed long term coordinated support. Again, donors have their own priorities and areas of interest for bilateral support for technical assistance, capital, and aid. The study argues that money should not be halted at the hands of central government; rather, a substantial proportion of the funding directly should be made available to local government institutions to support grassroots climate and disaster risk financing purposes. Again, donor's need to consider the specific needs of the local community regarding climate and disaster risks rather than their own agenda.

RC11-166.2

AINIWAER, AIKEDAN* (University of Oxford, China)

Later-Life Cohabitation in Progress: Navigating Agency through Everyday Care and Gender Dynamics

This paper explores gender dynamics of cohabitation as a new "peer-ageing" strategy in urban China, highlighting the emotional value of companionship in later-life partnerships. It presents cohabitation not only as an innovative eldercare strategy but also as a living arrangement that provides emotional and physical support. Matchmaking is one of the most popular methods for older singles in urban China to find a cohabiting partner. However, other contingent methods exist, such as introductions by friends or reconnecting with old friends or colleagues. Drawing upon rich fieldwork data collected in Beijing in 2023, including interviews and participant observation in elders' matchmaking corners, this paper reveals that once a cohabitation unit is formed, cohabitors must negotiate their agency within the context of mutual dependence in daily life, particularly in light of the deinstitutionalization of marriage in later life. It begins with introducing the initial stage of "contract" drafting, then focuses on how male and female cohabitors share the responsibility of caring for one another while navigating their agency and gendered responsibilities through everyday family processes. It also examines how intergenerational relationships, involving family members, adult children, and grandchildren, influence these dynamics. This paper explores how the older cohabitors' agency is negotiated in the daily lives of cohabitors and how intergenerational relationships reveal and impact the agency of older cohabitors within the family, highlighting the processes, challenges, and opportunities for seeking agency within the dynamics of family life. Furthermore, this paper compares other forms of later-life cohabitation strategies, including homosexual, homosocial, and group cohabitation. It compares the informal care received through heterosexual cohabitation with its agentic strategies and alternative possibilities, providing a supplementary extension to the discussion. Overall, men and women navigate agency and the accompanying gendered expectations differently, remaking gender norms through the process of negotiating care in later-life cohabitation.

RC11-162.5

AINIWAER, AIKEDAN* (University of Oxford, China)

Negotiating Agency and Expectations through Cohabitation: Dynamics of Elderly Matchmaking and Later-Life Romance in Urban China

This paper explores the formation and gender dynamics of cohabitation as a "peer-ageing" strategy in urban China, emphasizing the emotional and practical significance of companionship in later-life partnerships. Drawing on fieldwork data collected in Beijing 2023, including interviews, participant observation at matchmaking corners, and visual data, it investigates how older singles seeking cohabitation partners present themselves in public settings and how they interact, communicate, and negotiate their expectations for romance and care. The paper begins by introducing the history and development of matchmaking corners (Xiangqin Jiao) in the parks of modern Chinese cities, then moves to analyze the "E-Corner," where WeChat groups—created through social networks established in the parks and managed by matchmakers—facilitate online interactions for older cohabitation seekers. It also explores matchmakers' evolving role and power dynamics, both in physical spaces and online, in shaping these relationships. Moreover, the emergence of dancing, singing, and acting corners within the matchmaking space reflects older people's agency in transforming public spaces to serve creative purposes. I also analyzed 237 dating profiles (those printed CVs that older people bring and present in the park) and examined how a social support network forms unintentionally in the name of "partner-seeking". Nevertheless, contrasting with socioemotional selectivity theory (SST), which suggests that older individuals focus on emotionally meaningful goals as they age, this paper highlights a different perspective among elderly singles in Chinese matchmaking parks negotiating care through public matchmaking spaces. Rather than solely prioritising emotional fulfilment, many older individuals are driven by pragmatic and materialistic motivations rooted in concerns about livelihood insecurity. The paper analyzes how older men and women navigate their agency and expectations in the initial stages of cohabitation while dealing with the contradiction between their optimism and the intersection of gendered expectations, social pressures, and economic anxieties in contemporary China.

RC17-JS-203.1

AIT BASSOU, HIBA* (Institute of Educational Sciences-university mohammed vi polytechnic, Morocco, Morocco)
AL M'RARI, ZINEB* (Institute of Educational Sciences-university mohammed vi polytechnic, Morocco, Morocco)
HARBIL, MERYEME* (Institute of Educational Sciences-university mohammed vi polytechnic, Morocco, Morocco)
ROUBI, RIM* (Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco)

A Critical Examination of AI Integration in Moroccan Education for Inclusion: Historical Perspectives, Stakeholders, and Policy Outcomes

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Moroccan secondary education has been promoted as a key strategy to enhance educational inclusion, particularly through educational policies. This study offers a critical analysis of the historical evolution of this policy, tracing its roots to broader global trends and Morocco's own educational reforms aimed at equity and modernization. By situating the current AI initiatives within the larger context of Morocco's digital transformation in education, we highlight the complex interplay between technological optimism and systemic challenges in fostering true inclusion.

The research draws on a multi-stakeholder approach, involving policymakers, educators, students, and technology providers, to uncover differing perspectives on the potential and limitations of AI. Key issues examined include disparities in access to AI-driven platforms, digital literacy gaps, and the role of AI in perpetuating existing inequalities rather than addressing them. Additionally, we assess the impact of these policies on historically marginalized groups, particularly rural students, girls, and students with disabilities, questioning whether AI truly delivers on its promise of inclusive education.

The findings suggest that while AI offers new opportunities for educational engagement, its effectiveness in promoting inclusion remains contingent on addressing deeper structural inequalities. The study concludes with policy recommendations aimed at ensuring that AI's integration is not only technologically sound but also socially just, contributing to a more equitable education system in Morocco.

WG10-939.5

AIT HADI, KHALID* (Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco)
BENDAHAN, MOHAMED (Mohammed V University of Rabat, Kingdom Of Morocco, Morocco)

Post-Truth in the Security Field: What Impact?

In the current post-truth era, standard verification methods, deemed to be intrinsically based on expertise, become mired under a nebulous mass of information where facts, opinions, propaganda, influence, manipulation, blurring of the lines between truth and falsehood, and indifference to the truth intermingle. A context where signs of erosion in trust in the ability of experts to generate the knowledge required for decision-making have reached a heightened degree, giving rise to a landscape marked by a tendency to bend the truth and adapt it.

This contribution focuses on investigating the dimensions of the impact of post-truth on security-related decision-making processes, supporting in passing the hypothesis that facets of post-truth have infiltrated various fields, including security, leading to a certain reduction in the quality of truth.

It aims to investigate the impacts of post-truth on security-related decision-making and contribute, through a mixed quali-quantitative approach, to the identification of the causative factors behind it. It has just supported the assertion that the phenomenon of post-truth fuels the fire of confusion between the true and the false and thus further complicates the task of identifying and grasping reality and subsequently making the right decisions, including in security matters. It underpins and contributes to warning and drawing attention to the crisis, duly acknowledged that our relationship with facts is undergoing today, a crisis with undeniably fundamental stakes that affect security and democracy foundations.

More precisely, the main contribution of this work is to highlight that post-truth presents a genuine challenge to the quest for discerning the truth and making sound decisions, particularly those with security implications, owing to technological, socio-philosophical, ideological, and operational reasons.

RC05-69.2

AIT MOUS, FADMA* (Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

Challenging Hegemonic Narratives: Centering Marginalized Voices in the Study of Nationalism and Ethnicity

Historically, the study of nationalism and ethnicity has overlooked minority, indigenous, and subaltern perspectives, aligning instead with the worldviews and priorities of dominant nation-states, colonial powers, and ethnic majorities. This paper advocates for a transformative approach rooted in postcolonial, critical race, and feminist theoretical frameworks, emphasizing the perspectives and agency of marginalized groups. Drawing on Siniša Malešević's concept of 'grounded nationalism,' the presentation explores how nationalism is deeply integrated into contemporary life, manifesting in everyday domains such as sports, cultural practices, culinary traditions, and land identities. These manifestations illustrate nationalism's pervasive influence on societal symbols, rituals, and spatial arrangements, shaping both individual identities and collective consciousness.

By prioritizing marginalized voices, this presentation highlights how these communities conceive alternative notions of identity, belonging, and political mobilization, challenging dominant nationalist narratives. Through detailed case studies, it demonstrates how foregrounding marginalized perspectives offers profound insights into nationalism, ethnicity, and inter-group dynamics. Ultimately, this keynote argues for a reflexive, inclusive, and emancipatory approach to studying nationalism and ethnicity, positioning marginalized experiences as crucial frameworks for critically examining the socio-economic and political dynamics shaping contemporary global realities.

RC05-JS-45.4

AIT MOUS, FADMA* (Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

Resilience and Justice: The Aït Débouille Ethos in Rural Moroccan Communities

Fatima Mernissi's *Aït Débrouille* critically examines the stark disparities and lack of justice faced by rural communities in Morocco, particularly among the youth. Often marginalized in the development narrative, these communities have demonstrated remarkable resilience by establishing essential services such as electricity and potable water through their own ingenuity. Mernissi coins the term "Aït Débouille" to highlight their self-reliance, encapsulated in the motto "to manage or perish," which reflects a deep-rooted cultural ethos. During her visit to the Ghojdama, she was inspired by their collective efforts to install an electricity network, showcasing their ability to organize despite systemic neglect. Even amidst crises like COVID-19, these mountain dwellers continued to rely on their resourcefulness rather than waiting for external aid. Mernissi's work underscores how these communities, often overlooked by policymakers, embody a form of justice that challenges traditional frameworks, emphasizing the need for recognition and support of their grassroots initiatives.

RC48-JS-166.1

AITBA, MOUHSSINE* (University Moulay Ismail, Morocco)
MERIZAK, MUSTAPHA (University Moulay Ismail, Morocco)

Le Plaidoyer Associatif Pour La Protection d'Environnement Dans Le Moyen Atlas Au Maroc

Après la création des institutions étatiques de l'environnement, la protection de l'environnement devient une tache sous le contrôle de l'Etat. Ces institutions mettent en œuvre des programmes étatiques de la protection de l'environnement. Mais, parfois ces programmes se heurtent au dysfonctionnement dans leur mise en œuvre à cause de lacunes dans la loi, du manque de contrôle de l'Etat ou de la cupidité capitaliste, Ce qui expose l'environnement à la destruction et la dégradation. Devant ce dilemme, La société marocaine, notamment la société rurale, s'est retrouvée face à un défi environnemental envers la protection de son environnement, notamment la surexploitation des ressources naturelles et la détérioration des écosystèmes. Ce qui mène l'action collective de ses acteurs à développer le plaidoyer associatif pour la protection de l'environnement comme une nouvelle forme de protestation, et un nouveau moyen de médiation entre l'État et la société. Cet article tente, par une démarche qualitative basé sur les entretiens semi-directifs, de mettre en évidence cette action collective dans la province Midelt au moyen Atlas du Maroc, il vise à montrer les mobilisations et les modalités de la lutte conduit par ces acteurs face aux inégalités environnementales. En citant quelques expériences de plaidoyer associatif pour la protection de l'environnement et le développement durable de la province de Midelt, cet article essaie de comprendre la position de ces acteurs dans l'arène environnementale de la région, leurs modalités d'intervention, les contraintes auxquelles ils font face et les alternatives déployées. La valeur scientifique ajoutée de cette recherche est d'enrichir le champ sociologique marocain qui s'intéresse aux questions environnementales.

RC34-559.4

AITBA, MOUHSSINE* (University Moulay Ismail, Morocco)

L'Entreprenariat Environnemental Des Jeunes Au Moyen Atlas Du Maroc

Le Moyen Atlas au centre du Maroc est confronté, comme toute la zone Méditerranéenne, à de graves conséquences du changement climatique. L'érosion, le déboisement et la dégradation de la végétation, restent les menaces les plus dangereuses qui menacent l'agriculture, le tourisme et l'ensemble des moyens de subsistance. Les jeunes de cette région sont de plus en plus conscients de ces menaces et ils dirigent des efforts d'action collective environnementale, en plaidant et en expérimentant des pratiques durables pour protéger leur environnement et leur avenir. Ces jeunes à développer le plaidoyer associatif pour la protection de l'environnement comme une nouvelle forme d'action de protestation, et un nouveau moyen de médiation entre l'État et la société. Cet article tente, par une démarche qualitative basé sur les entretiens semi-directifs, de mettre en évidence cette action collective dans la province Midelt qui fait partie au Moyen Atlas du Maroc. Il vise à montrer les expériences multiformes de ces jeunes et les défis auxquels ils en sont confrontés en matière de changements environnementaux. Par la présentation et l'analyse de quelques initiatives menées par ces jeunes en matière de l'entreprenariat environnemental, cet article essaie de comprendre la position de ces jeunes dans l'arène environnementale de la région, leurs modalités d'intervention, les contraintes auxquelles ils font face et les alternatives déployées. La valeur scientifique ajoutée de cette recherche est d'enrichir le champ sociologique marocain qui s'intéresse aux questions environnementales.

WG08-JS-93.5

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* (Sophia University, Japan)

Strategies for the Survival of Catholic Secondary Schools in Japan's Declining Population Society

This study investigates the characteristics of Catholic high schools in Japan through a quantitative analysis of a 2024 survey conducted among private high school principals. Building on Kagawa, Kodama, and Aizawa's (2014) research, which underscored the historical importance of private high schools in Japan, this study delves deeper into the specific challenges Catholic schools face in a society with a declining population. Previous studies have shown that Christian schools significantly contributed to the development of private education in Japan, often producing students seen as "well-bred" (Sato 2006; Inoue et al. 2018). However, Catholic schools struggle with lower resilience compared to family- or business-run schools (Cummings 1997; Breaden & Goodman 2020). This study draws on data from 417 private high schools across Japan, with a 41% response rate (171 schools), including 40 Catholic institutions. Regression analysis reveals that urban-based schools and those with diversified curricula tend to have larger student populations, while Catholic schools generally have smaller enrollments. Despite their size, Catholic schools exhibited stronger community cohesion, with positive outcomes related to shared mottos and symbols that foster intergenerational belonging. However, the data show no significant impact on student relationships compared to non-religious schools. Based on these quantitative findings, this research concludes that while Catholic schools maintain strong communal identities, they face significant challenges in sustaining enrollment numbers amidst modern educational demands. In the upcoming presentation, qualitative interview results will also be discussed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of these trends.

RC01-21.1

AJALA, OLUFISAYO* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Encounters and Lessons from Researching Nigerian Military Widows and Soldiers of the Boko Haram Conflict

The military is an institution that closely guards its methods and operations from outsiders. This presents unique challenges for researchers interested in studying the institution and its members. These challenges are evident in the Nigerian military, which has been engaged in conflicts with Islamist terrorist groups like Boko Haram and the Islamic State in the West African Province in the northeastern region of the country. The Nigerian military community has felt the impact of the conflict, resulting in thousands of military widows and a significant number of permanently incapacitated and deceased soldiers.

This presentation aims to reflect on the experiences and outcomes of conducting fieldwork on the Nigerian military. I conducted field research in 2021 and 2024 for my doctoral dissertation on Nigerian military widows of the Boko Haram conflict and for independent research on narratives of post-combat stress among Nigerian soldiers who have participated in the Boko Haram conflict. This presentation provides a sneak peek into how I accessed, navigated, and negotiated the Nigerian military during these two research engagements and how I utilized both formal and informal means to achieve this.

Reflections on the methods and approaches used to access the Nigerian military contribute to the global literature on methodological issues in military social research. They underscore the importance of researchers reflecting on their work and striving to produce critical and socially enlightening knowledge about the military. This approach can deepen our understanding of and engagement with the institution.

RC32-527.5

AJROUCH, KRISTINE* (University of Michigan, USA)

The Influence of Inequality across the Life Course: Gender and Health in Lebanon

Indicators of gender inequality include socioeconomic and social dimensions, both of which influence health over the life course. The Lebanese population has endured declining economic conditions, political instability and conflict, which likely create unique contextual factors that shape experiences of inequality for men and women, including health over the life course. In this paper, a profile of inequality regarding family structure and social relations, as well as education level and income in a lifenospan sample in Lebanon are presented. Data were drawn from a representative sample of adults aged 18 and older in Greater Beirut, Lebanon (N = 500). Descriptive analysis and structural equation models were conducted to examine gender patterns in inequality, and to investigate main and interactive effects of age, gender, and inequality on physical and psychological health. Women report on average lower levels of education and income. Social network size does not vary among men and women, yet women are less likely to be married. Female respondents reported worse physical and psychological health than male respondents on average. When we interact gender with age, we see that the gender difference in physical health is largest for older respondents. Female respondents also scored higher than male respondents on depressive symptoms, but the difference is reduced by about 33% and becomes non-significant after controlling for measures of inequality. Education level, above and beyond other indicators of inequality, explains the link between gender and health for both physical and psychological dimensions, and is most prominent among the oldest segment of the population. Findings suggest that gender inequalities are greatest in later life in Lebanon. The Lebanese context provides insights into the heterogeneity of gender experiences to showcase unique social, economic, and health needs over the life course.

RC51-791.3

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

A Copernican Revolution in Seeing Social Paradoxes

In this report, we attempt to construct a general theory of social paradox from the standpoint of sociocybernetics.

The so-called counter-productivity arguments have been made about schools, health care, and high-speed transportation; here we apply them to the subject of AI and social intelligence, testing hypotheses such as AI making people's intelligence more heteronomous and less autonomous, or people's behavior being controlled as a result of delegating decision-making to AI.

In the discussion of counter-productivity, von Foerster's conjecture is cited to describe the concern that individuals will become "trivial machines". From a sociological standpoint, however, the view that individuals are connected to each other or that individuals constitute society is too naive.

To convert the counter-productivity argument, which is based on cybernetics ideas of autonomy /heteronomy and control, into a more sociological form of consideration, it is useful to take the perspective of sociocybernetics, which takes communication system (*social system*) as an "observer," and it will be useful to ask what the blind spots in the "observation" are.

RC51-789.3

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

Observing Algorithmic Decision-Making: From the Perspective of Sociocybernetics

This report aims to explore a sociological framework for understanding algorithmic decision making and algorithmic decision support, which is becoming increasingly prevalent today.

First, we ask what the interpretive framework for AI is (how AI is interpreted by people, how *social systems* observe AI, second-order observations), independent of what AI itself is (first-order observations).

Next, we will focus on the point where "final judgment by humans" is the breaking point in the acceptance of decision-making by AI. Then we sort out what is being backgrounded in the series of interpretive schemes concerning AI. For example, who (or what) makes decisions, what is called decision-making, and how is the distinction drawn between AI decision-making and "human" decision-making, and so on.

As a result of the spread of algorithmic decision-making, it is expected that the pattern of social interpretive frameworks of "human," "self," "subject," and "decision-making" will change (*evolution of meaning*), and that will require sociology to abandon the representation of "human" as a theoretical starting point.

In conclusion, we point out that in cases where we can find a feedback loop between the subject making decisions and the object being decided, the key to understanding this issue is how to position the algorithm within that loop.

RC30-485.2

AKBIYIK, MELIKE* (Istanbul University Department of Sociology, Turkey)
SADIKOĞLU, ZEHRA ZEYNEP (Istanbul University, Turkey)
KARAKAYA, M. FATIH (Istanbul University, Turkey)
AKYURT, MEHMET ALI (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Between Scylla and Charybdis: How Turkish Financial Mid-Level Managers Handle Challenges of Teleworking for Organizational Sustainability

Many have been announcing that teleworking is the "new normal". While teleworking has historically been prevalent in knowledge-intensive sectors, it has become a widespread business practice during the Covid-19 pandemic. Empirical studies have demonstrated the positive effects of teleworking on various aspects of work performance, including efficiency, performance, autonomy, information technology skills, flexibility, and time savings. The rise in teleworking also has the potential to boost women employment, cut greenhouse gases and slow urbanization, which align with the sustainable development goals, although integrated policies are required to address challenges including work-life balance, energy consumption, sedentary lifestyles, time constraints, and social isolation. Nevertheless, the recent decision by big corporations (such as Alphabet and Apple) to recall their employees back to the office suggests that there are some underlying issues with teleworking. In this context, to gain insight into the relation between organizational sustainability and teleworking we conducted in-depth interviews with employees of one of Türkiye's major commercial banks who were gradually recalled as of summer 2024. Our preliminary findings indicate that the parameters affecting this relation from the employees' perspectives are the requirements of the department, organizational position, changing work motivations across generations, socialization as a means of satisfaction, and other parameters (family life, time budgeting, and so on). The results also demonstrate that organizations encounter an impasse in achieving organizational sustainability through teleworking that pertains to group dynamics, including organizational climate, organizational culture, and organizational learning. In addressing this impasse, it becomes evident that those occupying mid-level managerial positions assume a proxy mission that links lower-level staff with upper-level managers both of whom face difficulties in navigating the complexities of teleworking. This study examines the challenges mid-level managers in the finance sector encountered and the practices they developed in response to them in fulfilling their proxy mission.

RC17-250.1

ÅKERSTRØM ANDERSEN, NIELS* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

Saying No to Structures Is to Say No to Regulated Conflicts

The Danish welfare state is currently undergoing yet another wave of debureaucratization, characterized by buzzwords such as "turn everything upside down," "liberation," "agility," "flexibility," "think outside the box," "we'll pave the road as we go," and "break away from tradition." Unlike earlier debureaucratization reforms, it is no longer just specific structures being targeted. This is an attack on structures in general, including laws and regulations, professional expertise, and organizational structures. The ideal is temporariness.

For instance, when a vulnerable citizen approaches the social administration today with a request for a particular service, they no longer receive a simple yes or no. The social administration typically responds: "we need to discuss this further." Legal administrative decisions are postponed as long as possible. The effect is that the citizen cannot complain or disagree with the administration because there is nothing to disagree with. One never receives a rejection, and therefore no reasoning. "Maybe" is the only answer the administration provides.

This paper addresses how the formal administration, which emerged in Denmark from the 1860s, recognized and institutionalized the value of conflicts with citizens. The article will analyze how formal administration invited conflicts and how conflicts became a kind of creative immune mechanism for public administration. Thus, the article tries to argue for a close connection between the form of "formal administration" and the acceptance of conflicts. When today's reforms dismantle all kinds of structures, they also dismantle the citizens' ability to say no. The new debureaucratization expresses a kind of autoimmune reaction that combats the possibility of conflicts.

The article theoretically draws on thinkers such as Niklas Luhmann, Roberto Esposito, Hannah Richter, Jacques Derrida, and Peter Sloterdijk.

RC05-83.3

AKRIMI, YASMINE* (Ghent University, Tunisia)

Racialized Modernities: Gender and the Chromatic Economy of Contemporary Tunisia

My paper explores the cultural dimensions of race in postcolonial Tunisia, moving beyond traditional analyses that focus on structural racism (e.g., legal inequalities, segregation, access to public services). Drawing on Ergin's concept of "chromatism," (Ergin, 2008; 2016) a fascination with skin color and physiognomic features, I examine how racial metaphors shape Tunisian modernity, particularly through the dualistic understanding of whiteness as both physical appearance and a colonial mode of thought (Khiari, 2016). In contrast to overtly racist acts, I focus on how racialized ideas about "Tunisianity" subtly inform everyday life, influencing norms and tastes. These chromatic imageries, deeply rooted in Tunisia's complex negotiations with modernity, persist in mundane aspects of daily life, shaping societal distinctions and cultural preferences.

Through a combination of ethnographic and digital fieldwork, I look at the marketing of skin-whitening products in contemporary Tunisia, particularly through the lens of 'aesthetic entrepreneurs'—social media beauty influencers who sell these products by capitalizing on shifting western ideals of white beauty. I argue that while social media may suggest an increase in racial diversity, it simultaneously reinforces anti-Black racism and Tunisia's epistemological dependence on the West. Black Tunisian women, in particular, face heightened marginalization due to deviations from these normative beauty standards. My overarching argument is that to understand racism in Tunisia, we must integrate the region into the global framework of white supremacy, particularly under neoliberalism, and move beyond the exclusive traditional focus on the legacy of trans-Saharan slavery.

RC42-JS-151.1

AKSOY, OZAN* (University College London, United Kingdom)
SONMEZ, BURAK (University College London, United Kingdom)

Educational Policies and the Socialisation of Youth in Civic Values: Evidence from the 2015 Fundamental British Values Initiative

In 2014, the Department for Education in the United Kingdom, in conjunction with the Government's Prevent plan, launched an initiative instructing all schools to promote "Fundamental British Values" (FBV) comprising "democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs". The ultimate aims of the policy are to promote a shared "Britishness" and prevent violent extremism. Concerns were raised about the policy's overall effectiveness, and that rather than instilling those values, it may alienate minorities. No research, however, has systematically evaluated the long-term consequences of the FBV initiative. This paper evaluates the FBV initiative in terms of both its intended and potentially unintended consequences. This aim is attained by (1) comparing cohorts of citizens graduated from lower-secondary school right before the initiative with those who graduated after; and (2) comparing graduates in England who were under the FBV jurisdiction with those in Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland for whom the Prevent and FBV initiatives did not apply as strongly. The paper makes use of various data sources such as the British Census, Understanding Society Survey, and the Integrated Values Survey. Overall, the study presents the first systematic evidence base on the long-term, large-scale, intended and possibly unintended consequences of the FBV initiative. Ultimately, the findings address questions related to the mechanisms of socialisation of youth, development of civic and political values, and the extent to which large-scale educational policies can affect these mechanisms.

RC05-73.3

AKTAŞ, DENIZ* (VU Amsterdam & KU Leuven, Netherlands)

The F(r)Ictions between (non)Whites and Whiteness in the Netherlands: Race, Religion, and Christian-Muslim Intimacies

How can the concept of whiteness be understood and applied in the Netherlands? This paper examines the socio-cultural constructions and expressions of whiteness that are multiply (re)formed, often contradictory, and contingent upon its various racialized Others within the Dutch context. In the Netherlands, where the notion of "race" is still virtually an inadequate paradigm, whiteness operates as a convoluted and shifting signifier, intricately entangled with religion, ethnicity, and class. To explore these relational and entangled formations on a more intersubjective micro-level, this paper draws on ethnographic insights from Christian-Muslim couples in the Netherlands, focusing on how these formations are understood, experienced, questioned, and challenged by the couples themselves. Given the co-constitutive relation between race and religion, particularly in the context of European nativist discourses that correlate whiteness with Christianity and/or secularism—and thus Europeanness, often in opposition to Islam—examining the discursive accounts and experiences of Christian-Muslim couples, where each partner embodies different degrees of normativity, can provide us deeper insights into the ambivalent, contextual, as well as malleable forms of whiteness. By contemplating on whiteness as a valid category of analysis and putting it in a conversation with other modes of differentiation, particularly Christianity and secularism, I explore how it functions as an instantaneous element of natural belonging to the nation for certain racialized groups, an indelible mark of foreignness for others, and as a site of provisional acceptance or impossible inclusion for some. By highlighting the intimate lives of these couples, I aim to go beyond asserting the normative and invisibilized construction of whiteness, and instead, explore its divergent registers, forms, and expressions, which can, in turn, contribute to the ongoing scholarly and activist efforts of anti-racism and socio-cultural change.

RC22-361.5

AKTAŞ, DENIZ* (VU Amsterdam & KU Leuven, Netherlands)

What's in a Name? on Religious Identities, Methodological Challenges, and Responsibilities

In this paper, I examine the methodological issues surrounding the construction, use, and implications of categories such as "Muslim," "religious," and "minority" within the context of European Muslim subjectivities, drawing on ethnographic insights from Christian-Muslim couples in the Netherlands. Who gets to define such notions and categories, under what conditions, and how are they then 'lived'? By understanding these categories as situated within a relationship between broader regimes of structural control—legal, sovereign, and discursive—and as floating signifiers that generate relational meanings depending on time, place, setting, and purpose, I look at the conditions of possibility for these categorizations to function and explore what it means to destabilize their presence as fixed referents. Ethnographic research frequently takes self-identification as a given, but the contradictions and ambiguities in lived experiences challenge static classifications. How should the researcher navigate moments when interlocutors' definitions and categorizations diverge from their own, or when categories such as "Muslim" and "religious" are not shared or stabilized in the interview context? Should the researcher go along with self-identifications, push against them, focus on non-verbal cues and other modes of expression, or recognize them as symptomatic of a deeper structural impossibility? And what kind of social and political effects do such decisions have? The stakes of these methodological questions are heightened in the case of Muslims in European contexts, where they are often under scrutiny, and in intimate interreligious dynamics, such as

those between Muslims and (secular) Christians, these stakes are particularly pronounced. This paper resists the impulse to render minoritized Muslim subjects merely as objects of analysis through the binary of sameness/difference; instead, it interrogates the methodological imperatives of defining and naming—by whom, for whom, and to what end—and examines how such definitions inscribe and delimit particular forms of life.

WG08-909.5

AKYURT, MEHMET ALI* (Istanbul University, Turkey)
AKBIYIK, MELIKE (Istanbul University Department of Sociology, Turkey)
BAS, MUHAMMED FAZIL (Yildiz Technical University, Turkey)
ŞATIROĞLU, AYŞEN (Istanbul University Department of Sociology, Turkey)

Narratives of Hope Among the Formerly Homeless People in Istanbul

While Bloch's conception based on the suspension of the human condition between being and not-yet-being, as opposed to being and non-being, opens a space for hope, Arendt's emphasis on labor and emancipation provides a concrete program for future expectations. The hope that emerges from the tension between individual isolation and collective practices is vital for society as a whole, but it is even more important for those on the margins, as a kind of validation and safeguard for the hope of the broader society. Studies of homeless people as one of the marginalized groups pay much attention to the act of escaping homelessness, yet the emotional dimensions of this process remain underexplored in sociological research. This qualitative study focuses on the personal stories and experiences of formerly homeless people, exploring themes of recovery, resilience, overcoming homelessness and reintegration, with a particular focus on the emotions surrounding the process of overcoming homelessness, particularly hope. Supported by Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK, 121K287), this 24-month research project was conducted between 2021 and 2023. In-depth interviews with 81 participants (service providers and formerly homeless people) and 120 hours of observation were carried out in Istanbul. The hope narratives of formerly homeless people offer a glimpse of hope both from the past and the future, as they are success stories that have not yet been fully realized. These individuals navigate lives divided between concerns about becoming homeless again, the quality of their current lives, and their plans for the future. What causes them to lose and regain hope? In addition to Ravenhill's four catalysts - hitting bottom, lifestyle becoming too much, sudden shock/trauma, and someone caring - factors such as marriage, having children, supportive social circles, respectful coworkers, full-time employment, and distance from the past are key contributors to rebuilding hope.

RC56-857.4

AL-HARDAN, ANAHEED* (Howard University, USA)

Palestinian Anticolonial National Liberation in the Present

This paper examines a group of anticolonial and anti-imperialist intellectuals of different political persuasions (nationalist, Marxist) thinking on Palestinian anticolonial national liberation at key moments in Palestinian history. It argues that central to these thinkers and their analyses is a collapse in distinction between 1948- and 1967- occupied Palestine in Zionist settlercolonial ambitions; the umbilical relationship between Zionism and US-Euro imperialism; as well as the centrality of Arab ruling classes to Zionist hegemony in Palestine. This paper extends this thinking to the question of Palestinian anticolonial national liberation in the present.

RC32-527.4

AL-ORAIMI, SUAAD ZAYED* (UAE University, United Arab Emirates)

Breaking Barriers: Emirati Women, Feminism and Challenges to the Status Quo

This paper investigates women's perceptions of feminism in the 21st-centry in the United Arab Emirates. As an oil-rich country located in the Arab Gulf, traditionally composed of traditional tribal sheikhdoms, the UAE has achieved advanced levels of human, social and economic development. It has provided educational opportunities for women in tandem with men, as well as empowering women to pursue decision-making positions. Yet despite the opportunities afforded to women by the state, questions still remain about whether they can develop feminist subjectivity and leadership capabilities in the face of prevailing traditional cultural norms and values. In this study we investigate what barriers exist to challenging the status quo. Using a qualitative study comprised of face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions, we set out to ascertain how women view mobility, social freedom and feminism. We find that while the nature of male authority has indeed changed within the society, the demographics of the UAE have placed cultural stress on women to fulfil role expectations within the family, extended kinship networks and wider society. We argue that a form of neo-patriarchy has emerged, which now replaces original forms of domination. In practice this means that although women have gained higher positions in the decision-making arena, the opportunities for change that were envisaged are also entangled within social and cultural expectations in the society and home. The net result is that women's emancipation and familial expectations walk side by side in the UAE, creating outcomes and tensions that are hard to overcome.

WG11-951.4

AL-QAHWAJI, ISRAA* (Save the Children International, Palestine)
BYRNE, CAT (Save the Children International, United Kingdom)

Palestinian Childhoods: Exploring Mother and Child Love and Affection in a Conflict Zone

Through a case study approach, this paper seeks to explore the physical interactions between children and their mothers in a conflict zone. By focusing on Gaza since 7 October 2023, we outline our joint activities between children and mothers/caregivers. In particular, we focus on physical affection between mothers and children in safe spaces created by our Save the Children projects in the Gaza strip. During this activity, the impact of war on the social and emotional bonds between the child and the source of security (the mother/caregiver) come into sharp focus. This paper seeks to highlight the practice-based work in which we engage. For example, some mothers cry because this is the first time they have hugged their child in a long time. Notably, mothers do not find the space to express physical affection for their children due to being occupied with exhausting daily tasks to provide basic needs for everyday survival, such as providing firewood, cooking, baking and washing. Some children stay longer in the hug and do not want to leave their mother. In a few cases, children refuse to hug their mothers, which makes us provide individual attention to such cases. Our project's action-oriented approach reveals that many mothers themselves identified that the project's dedicated activity caught their attention; and it highlighted the importance of strengthening the relationship with their children. They reported their own realisation of their busy lives, and how this was preventing them from meeting their children's social and psychological needs, which are no less important than the basic needs of food. In this paper, in addition to mothers' meaning-making; we identify key areas of concern impacting Palestinian childhood in a war zone. Our findings demonstrate a wider significance.

RC08-126.3

ALAA, BADR* (Sciences Po Paris, France)

Public Pedagogy As an Agent of Social Transformation in Post-2011 Arab Societies.

The Post-2011 Arab world witnessed a profound disillusionment with public intellectuals, whose response to the uprisings was either silence or, worse, opposition, thereby betraying **their social role.** However, this void was quickly filled by a younger generation of knowledge producers who did not fit the traditional 'category' of the public intellectual and were dismissed as a result. This was because they departed from their elders' modus operandi and adopted novel mechanisms for engaging with their audience, particularly an emphasis on the collective co-creation of knowledge and its dissemination through **public pedagogy (PP).**

It is within this context that the presentation explores the relationship between society and sociology through the prism of PP. It argues that PP serves as both a **means** to teach sociological theories and an **end** by transforming societal relationships and attitudes towards sociological knowledge, as well as communities of knowledge creators. My case studies include *el Da7ee7* YouTube show, *CILAS* education program, and the *Sekket Ma3aref* public lecture series. All three were created after 2011 and have succeeded in (1) providing Egyptian audiences with sociological knowledge and (2) shaping the way citizens interact with their social context—emotionally, politically, and economically. These three instances of PP exemplify a **dialectical** relationship between sociology and society, where both continually influence one another. For example, the uprisings changed Arab societies' social makeup, leading to a shift in the definition of the public intellectual, which, in turn, prompted further alterations in social structures. One aspect of this transformation is the blurring of boundaries between social roles: the boundary between educators and activists has brought together theory and praxis, while the boundary between the public and private spheres helped evade censorship. Furthermore, the blurred line between teacher and student has emphasized a liberating pedagogy, granting greater political agency.

RC22-JS-195.5

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

Religious Identity and Politics: Exploring the Causes of the Political Persecution of Religious Minorities in Kohat District, Pakistan

Religious minorities are victims of political isolation and persecution in societies, where they are subject to violence and discrimination. This study was undertaken in a terrorism-affected area to explore those elements that subjugate and suppress religious minorities' political participation and representation. To conduct an in-depth analysis, a qualitative inquiry was used for data collection and analysis. The researcher interviewed thirteen Christians, seven Hindus, and six Sikhs, using a purposive sampling technique and a semi-structured interview guide. The primary data were analyzed using the thematic analysis technique. The researcher found that some of the underlying factors behind the political persecution are leadership vacuum, political neglect, post-election negligence, vote dislocation, political ignorance, and political subordination. This study presented a framework for policymakers to solve minorities' political problems, and for researchers to better understand the minorities' political oppression on local and international levels.

RC25-417.3

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (University Rovira i Virgili / SEKAI CORP, Spain)
CERRILLO BORONAT, MARC (Universitat Rovira i Virgilil, Spain)

Language, Society and AI Large Language Models: Challenges for the Sociology of Language

The imitation of human languages is at the heart of what is known as generative AI or large language models (LLMs). Different types of linguistic representation systems are subject to this technological revolution. To cite key ones: a) natural language; b) numerical languages or c) programming languages.

Current trends suggests that we are on a new edge of the revolution from print to digital capitalism (Anderson 1991, Coulmas 2022). Although the incresing number of documents on the topic, the understanding of large language models nearly lacks original approaches from the sociology of language regarding this technological change. Some disciplines in the social sciences and humanities, especially those significantly affected, like Translation and Interpretation Studies, have recently turned to studying this phenomenon due to the risks of re-skilling and job displacement that LLMs entail. Nevertheless, based on recent reviews of scientific literature by our research group, the sociology of language, the economics of language, or sociolinguistics have not yet analyzed this phenomenon with enought emphasis nor academic discussion.

Based on 131 documents obtained from a systematic literatature review on "social sciences", "LLMs" and "Generative AI" (among other keywords and filters we will detail), in this presentation we identify five groups of contributions with relevant implcations for the sociology of language, which we classify and name as follows: a) LLMs and Print/Digital Capitalism (Coulmas 2022); b) Division of Labor, Work, and LLMs; c) AI Symbolic representation, power and identity, d) human-computer ethics and common sense building in the AI digital sphera, and e) Language Policy and Planning, including language diversity, in the Age of AI.

By exploring these areas, we aim to shed light on the implications of LLMs from a sociology of language perspective and encourage a deeper engagement with this emerging technological phenomenon.

RC52-JS-12.4

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (University Rovira i Virgili / SEKAI CORP, Spain)
PAPAOIKONOMOU, ELENI (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
ANDRASZAK, JOANNA (Department of Business Management, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
CERRILLO BORONAT, MARC (Universitat Rovira i Virgilil, Spain)

Large Language Models and Symbolic Analysts: Re-Skilling and Job Displacement Among Journalists, Accountants, and Software Developers

Building upon Reich's (1991) classification of worker types and the relevance of Print/Digital Capitalism (Coulmas, 2022), this paper analyzes to what extent Large Language Models (LLMs) of generative AI imply re-skilling and job displacement among qualified workers. Our research questions focus on the extent to which language models, considered as symbol systems—including natural languages, numeric systems, and programming languages—are key in job performance, and how different types of workers are exposed to generative AI.

The automation of complex writing/speech, numerical calculations, and programming abilities challenges classical views on which groups are most exposed to technological change. The "linguistic part of work" (in our case 3 types of linguistic systems: natural language, numerical, software programming) is crucial in the knowledge economy; thus, machines capable of producing written text or "natural" speech are essential factors in understanding transformations in skilled labor.

Our methodology involves conducting in-depth interviews with 20 individuals from each of three professions that work with linguistic symbols: journalists, accountants, and software developers, totaling 60 interviews in Tarragona, Spain. The interviews capture experiences, perceptions, and strategies related to LLMs' impact on their professions. Data analysis focuses on AI tools, management changes, common themes and differences regarding re-skilling needs and job displacement risks.

By examining these professions, which represent three different types of symbolic/language systems, the study aims to deepen understanding of how generative AI affects symbolic analysts and to inform policy and educational strategies to mitigate adverse impacts while leveraging professional development opportunities. The findings are expected to provide insights into the evolving nature of work in the AI era and to challenge or support existing theories about technological displacement and the future of skilled labor.

RC52-JS-101.1

ALBANESE, ANTONINA* (Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy)

Money Transfer Locations: From Core to Margins? Border, Spatiality, and Participatory Insights from the City of Palermo

This paper explores the evolving concept of 'dirty work', traditionally associated with stigmatised occupations perceived as degrading or morally compromised, expanding it to encompass a wider range of professional roles that challenge established boundaries. The study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on 'dirty work' by focusing on the role of money transfer operators in urban settings, with specific reference to the city of Palermo. Palermo's 81 money transfers—47 of which are operated by migrant-run businesses—act as critical infrastructure, facilitating the formation of cross-border identities and recognition, whilst also making a significant contribution to both the local and transnational economies.

By positioning money transfer work within the existing literature, this research highlights the tension between the material and symbolic dimensions of the profession. Workers in these roles frequently confront societal stigmas associated with migrant status, financial transactions viewed as having low prestige, and the perception of informality surrounding their operations. However, these individuals actively reshape their professional identities by providing services that meet the financial needs of migrant and EU populations. The spatial distribution of money transfer outlets across Palermo underlines their significance as economic nodes and social institutions, embedded in the fabric of community life. Preliminary observations suggest that migrant-operated outlets primarily cater to the needs of remittances, whereas those owned by nationals tend to serve the financial demands of EU citizens.

The paper further investigates the agency of money transfer workers in navigating physical and symbolic borders, fostering community resistance, and facilitating pathways to financial inclusion. By rethinking the context of emerging professions, particularly in marginalised settings, this analysis offers new insights into how stigmatised labour can act as a transformative force. In doing so, it enriches the sociology of work by bridging the gap between stigmatised occupations and their potential to drive social and economic change.

RC11-162.4

ALBERIO, MARCO* (Università di Bologna, Italy)
LOMONACO, ALICE (University of Bologna, Italy)

Italian Retirees Abroad: New Horizons for Aging and Quality of Life

Aging is increasingly seen not just as a biological process, but as an opportunity to enhance quality of life and well-being. This research, grounded in the life course framework (Elder et al., 2002) and the theory of "successful aging" (Rowe & Kahn, 1997), explores how Italian retirees are redefining aging by migrating to countries with favorable climatic and economic conditions, such as Tunisia, Portugal, Spain, and Albania. These moves are deliberate choices aimed at improving lifestyle and financial stability during retirement.

Fieldwork was conducted in these countries, which have a growing presence of Italian retirees. We spent 10-15 days in each location, conducting 80-90 semi-structured interviews with Italian retirees and key local stakeholders, such as association leaders, Comites representatives, and patronati. While not representative of the entire migrant population, these interviews offer rich insights into the motivations, challenges, and benefits of retirement migration.

The findings reveal that retirees experience significant improvements in quality of life, driven by lower costs of living, favorable tax regimes, and better climates, rather than a deep integration into local communities. This pattern reflects broader trends of transnational aging, where older adults maintain strong ties to their home country while optimizing their lifestyle abroad.

This study expands the sociological understanding of aging and migration by focusing on how Italian retirees reshape the aging process through transnational choices. It contrasts their experiences with more vulnerable elderly populations in Italy and explores the broader implications of lifestyle migration for host countries, particularly regarding the growing demand for eldercare workers.

Our findings contribute to the literature on transnational aging, highlighting how migration in later life can redefine aging as a time of personal growth and well-being.

RC11-JS-156.3

ALBERIO, MARCO* (Università di Bologna, Italy)
LOMONACO, ALICE (University of Bologna, Italy)

Redefining Aging through Transnational Mobility: The Case of Italian Retirees

This paper investigates the mobility experiences of Italian retirees who relocate to countries offering favorable climatic and economic conditions, such as Tunisia, Portugal, Spain, and Albania. Traditionally, aging and migration have been viewed as separate processes; however, this study highlights how older adults are challenging these conventional frameworks by embracing migration as a strategy for enhancing their later life. Drawing on the life course perspective (Elder et al., 2002; Heinz & Kruger, 2001) and the theory of "successful aging" (Rowe & Kahn, 1997), we examine how Italian retirees navigate this transnational landscape in pursuit of improved well-being.

The research is based on 80-90 semi-structured interviews conducted with Italian retirees and key stakeholders, including representatives from expatriate associations, Comites, and patronati, in the aforementioned countries. Although the sample is not representative of the entire retiree population, the qualitative data provide nuanced insights into the complex motivations, challenges, and socio-economic impacts of retirement migration. The findings suggest that these retirees are primarily driven by the desire to enhance their quality of life, benefiting from lower living costs, favorable tax regimes, and more temperate climates. Unlike traditional migration flows, integration into local communities is not a priority; instead, these retirees maintain strong transnational ties with Italy, contributing to a form of aging that transcends national borders.

This study also explores the precariousness that some retirees face in adapting to new social and economic environments. Additionally, it addresses the broader socio-economic implications of this form of mobility, such as the impact on local real estate markets and the increasing demand for eldercare services. These findings contribute to a growing body of literature that seeks to understand the intersection of aging and migration, offering new perspectives on how later-life mobility can reshape aging experiences while reflecting broader global inequalities.

RC53-811.2

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

Of Specific Children and Seperative Institutions: A Model Case of Research Ethics in German Childhood Studies

Taking up Monika Krause's concept of "model cases" in Sociology, recent literature from German-speaking childhood studies explicitly reflecting research ethics was inductively analyzed. Thus, the "specific child in institutionally segregating contexts" embodies the respective model case in those applied research ethical considerations.

The empirical basis of the sample mainly consists of qualitative, primarily ethnographic or interview-based research with individual children or smaller groups of children in educational and care institutions. These children are thus sought out in social contexts that allow the researchers easy access, precisely because these institutions remove children from wider social srenas (e.g. from their families and friendship networks) and transfer them into areas that are spatially, temporally, functionally and symbolically tailored to childhood.

Based on this model case, four primary epistemic objects were identified, which govern the research-ethical reflection of research on children and childhood:

- the relationship between adult researchers and participating children,
- the complicity of participants with the generational order,
- a research ethical stance for research with children, and
- scientific authority in childhood research.

While these considerations are highly self-reflective in nature, they value ethical stance/habitus over standards of procedures.

RC05-77.13

ALCALÀ I RAMS, MARC* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Identities and Senses of Belonging of Koreans from and in Catalonia and Spain: Rethinking Methodological Nationalism.

The population of Korean origin in Spain (including permanent residents, descendants of Koreans, temporary workers, exchange students and other cases) is an understudied community compared to other communities of Asian origin such as the Chinese. Yet, it stands out as a relevant empirical case for the study of nationalism and ethnicity because of the complex notions of Koreanness that the Korean people handle after the consequences of Japanese colonization (mainly, the division into two different states, and a worldwide diaspora of 7 million people, with specific minorities such as the Chaoxianzu, the Zainichi and the Koryo-saram) and the multiple national identities present in Spain, all while Korean culture becomes increasingly popular around them. More specifically, I focus on those living in the political and administrative division of Catalonia (mostly in the city of Barcelona) and accounting for half of the community, who face the challenge of keeping their ties to Korea and to Koreanness while navigating between two other (often contrasting) identities within the broader concept of Europe: a Spanish one aligned with the nation-state (for which they are expected to know the Spanish language) and a Catalan one associated with what is locally known as a "historical nationality" (for which they might be expected to use the Catalan language). Through a combination of ethnographic fieldwork in Barcelona, in-depth qualitative interviews and personal network analysis with members of the Korean community in Spain, I explore their past and current expectations as Asian immigrants or descendants of immigrants in Europe, their experiences of racism and discrimination in Spain, their identities as members of the Korean diaspora and their senses of belonging to the host society. As a particularly relevant outcome of this analysis, I discuss the implications that this combination of multiple identities might have for methodological nationalism, and transnationalism.

RC29-462.3

ALCANIZ, MERCEDES* (Universidad Jaume I, Spain)

La Violencia Online Contra Las Mujeres y Las Niñas: Cambios y Continuidades Respecto De La Violencia Offline

Las tecnologías digitales se han difundido exponencialmente en los últimos años: son utilizadas por el 67% de la población mundial ofrecen oportunidades en distintos ámbitos sociales. Investigaciones feministas e informes internacionales respaldan que el espacio digital se está convirtiendo en un ámbito peligrosos para mujeres y niñas al favorecer el surgimiento de nuevas formas de violencia online que evidencian la continuidad de las desigualdades y de la dominación patriarcal. La violencia contra las mujeres se incluyó en la agenda política internacional con la aprobación de la Declaración sobre la

eliminación de la violencia contra la mujer (1993) estableciendo los ámbitos donde se podía desarrollar la violencia así como la responsabilidad de los estados para atajarla. El objetivo de la comunicación se centra en analizar los tipos de violencia ejercida online sobre las mujeres en España, favorecidos por el anonimato, la difusión de contenidos y la facilidad de acceso al espacio digital. La metodología utilizada es cuantitativa y documental analizando estadísticas y encuestas que presentan datos sobre la ciberviolencia en el espacio digital. Las conclusiones apuntan a una expansión de estos comportamientos que hacen necesaria su regulación normativa por los estados y plataformas así como favorecer una educación digital que conciencie a usuarios y usuarias de los peligros que entraña el uso de las redes sociales.

RC55-847.4

ALDAR, DOLGION* (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)
CHULTEMSUREN, TAMIR (National University of Mongolia, Mongolia)
ALTANGEREL, MUNKHTUYA (UNDP, Fiji)
NAMJINBAATAR, MINJIRMAA (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)

Critical Perspectives on Subjective Well-Being Indicators

This paper critically examines the use of subjective well-being indicators, particularly in the context of non-Western and developing nations. Dominant frameworks for measuring subjective well-being, often rooted in individualistic and Western-centric perspectives, have come under scrutiny for their limitations in capturing the complexity of well-being across diverse cultural and socioeconomic contexts. These approaches typically emphasize life satisfaction, happiness, and material conditions but often overlook the relational, cultural, and contextual factors that shape well-being in non-Western societies.

The paper explores alternative approaches, particularly the relational well-being framework, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of individuals, communities, and their environments. By examining how traditional subjective well-being indicators perform in contrasting environments such as Timor-Leste and Mongolia, the paper highlights the challenges of relying on universal, quantitative measures. Using data from national surveys in these countries, the analysis delves into how these indicators align—or fail to align—with the lived experiences of different population groups, taking into account the socio-cultural, political, and economic dimensions that influence well-being.

The paper argues for a more context-sensitive approach to well-being research, advocating for the integration of qualitative and relational indicators to better reflect the diverse realities of subjective well-being, particularly in young and developing democracies. It also discusses the potential implications for policy and development interventions aimed at improving the quality of life in the Global South.

RC47-738.2

ALEXANDRA, ANA* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

An Intersectional Politics of Hope: Building Deep Coalitions in Resistance to Anti-Gender Politics

Over the past decades, the progress made by LGBTQIA+ and feminist movements has encountered obstacles posed by the growth and solidification of anti-gender mobilizations. These movements, at times successful, have contributed to a rollback and dismantling of policies and institutions supporting gender emancipation, being part of larger trends of democratic backsliding. While the expanding literature on anti-gender campaigns has allowed us to gain insights about the larger political project of those involved, we know less about resistance to anti-gender politics. Existing research tends to narrow its focus on single-issue movements or campaigns, often overlooking the multitude of actors involved and the interconnected nature of the targeted issues. When considering the diversity of actors, studies frequently operate under the assumption that specific social groups (women, LGBTQIA+, racialized people) are "natural" allies, failing to address the underlying tensions and challenges in the formation of coalitions and the processes that establish and perpetuate boundaries between actors. This research investigates the building of **deep coalitions** across non-dominant communities, targeted by anti-gender politics, by exploring the ways to overcome the obstacles in going towards each other and engaging in complex communication. The study poses **deep coalitions** at the basis of an **intersectional** politics of hope. Although coalition work is challenging, due to enduring separations among people, it harbors the potential to establish a relationship among the terms of the alliance and to ensure the co-existence of different groups, rather than building a collective identity based on the opposition towards the antagonist, whether institutions or actors that produce vulnerability.

RC02-41.5

ALEXANDRA, KEINER* (Weizenbaum Institute, Germany)

Migrant Money: Financial Infrastructures for Remittances

Every year, millions of migrants send money to family and friends in their home countries. By 2022, these remittances have reached more than $647 billion - three times the amount of official development assistance. To send money, migrants use either informal channels or channels provided by private companies, such as banks and money transfer companies, which charge high fees or require long waiting times. Remittances are also often considered risky or suspicious by countries and companies because of the lack of traceability of transaction channels, or because migrants themselves and their money transactions are perceived as suspicious.

Digital technologies promise to make international payments, including remittances, more convenient, cheaper and faster through borderless communication channels. Although fees for digital transaction services are now cheaper than those for cash, the extent to which digital services actually lead to greater inclusion and reduce social inequalities in remittances is questionable. Due to the concentration of power and the lack of a global payment infrastructure, remittances remain costly, opaque and slow. To understand remittances, I argue that cross-border monetary transactions involve inequalities that are more akin to the mobility of people or goods than to the transfer of communication data.

Using annual reports and qualitative interviews with companies—money transfer operators such as Western Union and Money Gram, FinTechs, banks and remittance experts, as well as remittance senders and receivers—the suggested paper pursues two main objectives: First, to provide an overview of the technical and (geo)political difficulties and barriers that can arise in the digital transfer of remittances. Second, to identify which challenges related to remittances can be addressed by technological/digital solutions, private companies or by state and supranational actors.

RC19-273.4

ALEXANDRA, KEINER* (Weizenbaum Institute, Germany)

Payment Cards for Asylum Seekers: Nexus of Financial and Migration Infrastructures

The increasing substitution of social benefits with vouchers or goods instead of cash has a long tradition in the US, dating back to the 19th century. Particularly in the case of social benefits for refugees, cash is increasingly seen as suspicious or dangerous. Against this background, a "payment card" or "social card" for asylum seekers was introduced in Germany in 2023 to replace cash payments. However, the aim of the payment card is not only to provide access to cashless transactions, but rather to restrict and monitor the payments and transactions of asylum seekers. For example, the payment card is intended to restrict money transfers, online shopping and cash withdrawals. Various solutions have been introduced in the past year, but in all cases it has been a prepaid debit card issued by payment services in cooperation with Visa or Mastercard. This places the payment card at the intersection of financial and migration infrastructures.

Payment service providers and policy makers suggest that the payment card is not only a financial infrastructure for asylum seekers or for monitoring migration, but could potentially be adapted to other areas such as social welfare, student grants/loans or services for the homeless. It seems that migration is serving as a testing ground for future financial and migration infrastructures, not only for the state but also for companies such as credit card providers.

What dynamics of social inequality and financial inclusion/exclusion of asylum seekers are created by the payment card? What does it mean for social welfare in general that payments are made through proprietary infrastructures? These questions will be explored through a document analysis of the policy process of implementing the card and qualitative interviews with payment and credit card providers, stakeholders from municipalities, NGOs and asylum seekers using the payment card

RC30-485.1

ALEXANDRA, MANSKE* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Hybrid Work Is More Than Just a New Form of Precarious Work. on the Multi-Dimensional Porosity of New Atypical Forms of Labor: The Case of the Performing Arts

The transformation of the working world has led to ambivalent work forms, such as hybrid work, which blurs traditional employment categories. Hybrid work combines self-employment and dependent employment, reflecting a fuzzy work status. While not new, its prevalence has doubled since the mid-1990s. This paper explores hybrid work in the cultural industries, focusing on agency. While some see hybrid work as a pathway to entrepreneurship, others view it as domination in an era of precarity. However, hybrid work is distinct from both precarious and entrepreneurial work, representing a unique state of insecurity with fragmented work histories. It is part of broader trends in contemporary capitalism, yet little is known about how individuals navigate it.

The paper examines how cultural workers in the performing arts are affected by hybrid work, utilizing Bourdieu's field sociology within the sociology of work. Based on two empirical case studies in major German cities from 2019 to 2021, funded by the Boeckler Foundation, the study involved respondents from various fields of cultural production, including public theatre, independent performing arts, and lateral entrants. The research introduces a typology of hybrid work strategies: "reputation-winner," "position-defender," and "position-seeker." These strategies reflect how workers aim to improve, maintain, or establish their positions within a social field.

The study expands the understanding of hybrid work by linking it to occupational fields, showing that hybrid work is not just a new form of employment but part of ongoing transformations in work and power relations. Therefore, the findings suggest that hybrid work is not merely a response to weak economic conditions but can be a deliberate strategy for gaining reputation and financial stability. In sum, the typology sheds light on the socioeconomic and cultural dynamics of hybrid work, offering a deeper understanding of this increasingly prevalent employment model.

RC14-215.1

ALEXIS, TREPIER* (Sorbonne Nouvelle, IRMECCEN, France)

Is It Sufficient to Propose Inclusive Representations to Attract Inclusive Audiences? the Case of Eternals (Marvel, 2021)

The necessary growth of cultural industries relies on the conquest of new markets, which involves reaching audiences that have been remaining marginalized from productions (Mingant, 2010). These industries aim to engage individuals from sexual, gender, and racial minorities, which requires a greater emphasis on diversity in representation, creating a risk to produce only stereotypical portrayals (Macé, 2007). They may showcase diversity while simultaneously alienating its participants.

In the film *Eternals* (2021), Marvel introduces its first gay superhero in cinema, intending to capitalize on this new audience. Nevertheless, the film proves to be a commercial failure, receiving mixed reviews. Drawing from a sample of ten interviews from my thesis research and an analysis of the film's promotional strategies, we will demonstrate that the "fragmented" approach to identity results in counter-stereotypical representations that overlook the complex and intersectional nature of identities (Crenshaw, 2005), much to the detriment of the minorities it aims to represent.

As a superhero team film, *Eternals* features a diverse cast that is largely ignored in its promotion. Promotional materials, including posters and trailers, predominantly focus on its internationally recognized American stars and the heteronormative love story. Consequently, the representation of the film's minority characters is relegated to specialized media outlets, which struggle to portray these characters with depth.

As a result, these portrayals alienate LGBTQIA+ audiences, as well as the reactionary fans who criticize the film. Such representations ultimately cater to a silent majority that is massively indifferent to the issues of diversity.

However, in contrast to the recurring male gaze (Mulvey, 1975) in these productions, the writing and direction by Oscar-winning filmmaker Chloé Zhao successfully offer a narrative and representations centered on care, which have gone unnoticed by audiences who, for the most part, did not take the time to engage with the film.

WG08-JS-44.4

ALFANDARI, NELLY* (LSBU London, United Kingdom)
FRANK, MAGNUS (University Flensburg, Germany)
CHAMAKALAYIL, LALITHA (University of Applied Sciences and Art, Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland)
WEITKÄMPER, FLORIAN (University of Education Freiburg, Germany)

Feeling Our Ways: Convergences and Differences in Our Positionalities and Theoretical Perspectives As Ethnographers of Emotions

The aim of this paper is to engage with the body of a researcher as a means of exploring emotions and to relate it to recent ethnographic educational research (Zembylas 2016; Gallagher 2016; Schoerer & Schmitt 2018). In doing so, the affective atmosphere in the classroom and the 'norms' it produces will be explored, as four researchers reflect together on their positionalities and emotions in the field. Thereby, we are engaging with two ethnographically oriented research projects in primary and secondary school classrooms in England and Germany, and compare our field experiences and emotions with each other in a performative approach (Denzin 2018), as we are visibly engaging with our shared dialogue.

We explore the different narratives and attributions of specific emotions in the context of researching social inequalities (Ahmed 2004/2014) and how they shape the learning and research space, impacting who participates in it and how, and who and what we engage with as researchers entangled in the emotional playing field (Denzin 2018). For this, we look at the constellations of "discomfort" and "feeling powerful" in different scenes across our studies, and compare them and reflect them in the experiences of the other. Thereby, our 'researcher bodies' act as means of knowledge and are simultaneously reflected in the process of reflection and resonance. Drawing on Ahmed (2014) in the sense of "feeling our way", we reflect on the complexities of a sense of 'empowerment' in the classroom: A reversal of status thereby highlights problematic norms.

We engage with the ambiguity of emotions, but believe that dialogical reflection can help to illuminate different aspects beyond the researcher's individual reflections. Our performative, dialogic research on emotions (discomfort interacting with feeling powerful) is new in itself and can also enrich the scientific debate with both reflection and experience through the researcher's body.

RC21-301.1

ALI, HARRIS* (York University, Canada)

Pandemic Experiences in the Urban Periphery

Certain regions were "left-behind" during the COVID-19 pandemic response and were therefore forced to bear the brunt of the consequences in various ways. There is however an important spatial component associated with these "forgotten densities". Namely, these areas were peripherally situated at the outskirts of urban centres. They include for instance, areas that hosted large tracts of lands that could accommodate airports, large-scale farms, factories, warehouses, meatpacking facilities, suburban residential neighbourhoods, indigenous reserves, as well as informal settlement areas in the Global South. These peripheral sites were also host to a disproportionate number of outbreaks (i.e. they were pandemic "hot spots").

Notably, many residing and working in the urban periphery are members of socially marginalized communities, yet they were the ones tasked with the "essential" work necessary to for the day-to-day survival of those in the centre, while at the same time increasing their own vulnerability to viral exposure. We focus here on the pandemic challenges faced by various groups in the periphery of Toronto, Canada. As such, we consider the pandemic experiences of racialized and ethnic minorities in Toronto suburbs (which is home to a very high proportion of minorities and newcomers), First Nations people on reserves located outside the Greater Toronto Area, and migrant agricultural workers employed in the fertile Niagara Falls. All of there sites had elevated rates of COVID-19 infection relative to the urban core. To round out the analysis of peripheral areas we also consider the experiences of those in informal settlement areas in the Global South. Further, we discuss how, despite resistance from neoliberal and far-right forces, members of the periphery were able to challenge the existing public health governance structure to have their needs addressed, at least to some degree, during the pandemic.

RC17-JS-243.5

ALI, MEHRUNNISA* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

'north-South' Collaborative Research

Migration affects countries of origin, transition and destination. But migration discourses and international policies are dominated by countries of the Global North because they finance research to protect and promote their interests. Findings from their studies inform decisions that have international consequences. Those whose lives are shaped by these decisions have no voice in the matter. However, scholars and policy makers are beginning to see the limits of this knowledge (Adamson & Tsourapas, 2020; Takahashi, 2022). They realize that to understand phenomena that cross national boundaries, such as migration, researchers must collaborate across geopolitical borders. They must consider various socio-political histories; ideological and theoretical orientations; institutional resources and practices; conceptual and linguistic variation; and knowledge, skills, and habits of minds. While there is ample agreement on the value of collaborative international research on migration there are few granular descriptions of how such projects are managed, how roles and relationship are negotiated, how institutional and national regulations and practices facilitate or impede such collaborations.

In this presentation we will describe and discuss how a group of migration scholars, working in university-based research centres in Australia, Canada, China and India – two predominantly countries of origin and two migrant destinations – navigated structural and cultural differences to undertake joint research projects. We will examine how colonial histories and academic resources shaped our knowledge production and dissemination. We will assess how we crossed some barriers, where we failed to make progress, and why. Finally, we offer some suggestions on how future collaborative migration research may work better.

RC48-JS-185.3

ALI, ZAHRA* (Rutgers University-Newark, USA)

Studying the 2019 Uprising in Iraq

Studying the 2019 Uprising in Iraq

When deciding to start researching an event, a group, a place, scholars make a countless number of passive decisions that are never truly questioned or examined. The interest for a theme, the design of a research project, the elaboration of research questions, constitute a process that is not always clearly articulated by the researcher, and almost never fully revealed in academic writings. So much is taken for granted, so much is lost in the institutional mechanisms, the academic fields, and the theoretical jargon, that condition the very possibility and practice of research. Recent debates on the relationship between research, space/place, and positionality have enriched the understanding of the political, social, economic, and structural dimensions that shape research, as well as the researchers themselves. Feminist and decolonial scholarship have interrogated the political economy, and the geopolitics of doing research and producing knowledge. In this panel, I want to explore my own experience and trajectory in choosing to research the 2019 Iraqi uprising -Thawra Teshreen-. I want to reflect on, not only what led me to study Thawra Teshreen, and issues of positionality, but also on the theoretical, and methodological choices that I made. I also want to explore the challenges, the limitations, as well as the institutional, and structural dimensions that have shaped the process of researching, and its results. I want to show how the dynamics of the uprising impacted me and the way I decided to theorize about it, and the different ways in which my own personal diasporic background and feminist approach, impacted the research itself and the theory drawn from it.

RC05-JS-174.1

ALISTER SANHUEZA, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Extractivist Policies in Intercultural Contexts: An Approach to Socio-Environmental Tensions from Relational Ontologies.

This research aims to explore the controversies and ontological differences in intercultural relations associated with socio-environmental conflicts in Mapuche territory in Chile. Through situated methodologies (Hirt & Lerch, 2014; Doyle-Yamaguchi & Smith, 2024), it aims to analyse the construction of 'objects of territory' from three key components: ontological, material and discursive.

The hypotheses put forward suggest that disputes over extractive initiatives cannot be resolved through consensus due to fundamental ontological differences. Moreover, intercultural relations in indigenous resistance processes are shaped by ontological configurations that oppose the capitalist extractivist model. Finally, it is proposed that actors access repertoires of justifications as strategies to confront controversies, seeking to close them unilaterally.

The methodology will be exploratory and descriptive, analysing cases in different indigenous territories with diverse extractivist initiatives. Three key industries present in the indigenous territory will be addressed: the forestry industry in the communities of Lumaco, mining in the Curarrehue sector, and the energy industry in the communities of Negrete and Collipulli.

The methodological approach combines documentary analysis, controversy analysis and participatory mapping, adopting an approach that values the indigenous perspective and the self-reflection of the researcher. The work will be carried out in collaboration with communities in the Araucanía region, supported by the concept of 'Two-Eyed Seeing', which seeks to understand the territory relationally and build networks of actors. It will also include the construction of territorial autobiographies to understand, from the communities' own voice, their relationship with the extractive industries.

In this way, the research aims to understand the perceptions and effects, whether positive or negative, that the communities experience when faced with the operation of the extractive industries analysed.

RC30-485.3

ALISTER SANHUEZA, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Taxonomy of Digital Nomads. New Subjectivities of the Delocalisation of Work

In recent decades, new forms of work have gained attention in both public opinion and academic research. The proliferation of information and communication technologies, together with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, has diversified the ways of working away from the physical workplace. Although the literature has delved into teleworking and freelance or self-employed forms, there is a modality that, while retaining a direct employment relationship with an employer and a defined schedule, dispenses with physical dependence on the workplace. These workers, after a period of conventional teleworking, expanded their work routines from home to different parts of the world, becoming digital nomads.

On the one hand, the motivation of these nomads is driven by short-term migratory tendencies, characterised by interests associated with utopian migration. These workers have personal configurations that allow them to work remotely, combining their working day with recreational or tourism activities. This modality of work presents personal configurations and consequences that are different from other forms of employment.

This research is based on in-depth interviews with digital nomads who enjoy job stability, high qualifications and economic sufficiency, which allows them to delocalise their work, but at the same time maintain a lifestyle detached from family, personal and economic relationships associated with traditional models of modern life. The results of the study reveal personality traits that facilitate the mobility of these workers, but also show emotional consequences, derived from the absence of conventional life patterns, exposure to risk, lack of support networks, the need to adapt to different lifestyles and social norms, which in some cases generates negative effects on their experience.

RC31-JS-91.5

ALKHTIB, MUSAAB* (Qatar University , Qatar)

The Social and Legal Situations of the Second-Generation Arab Migrants in Qatar (SGAM) Case Study: Permanent Residency

Qatar has a population mainly composed of migrants, with more than 90% of the country's population being non-Qatari citizens. Qatar received many migrants from Arab countries during the 1970s and 1980s because of the oil boom; many remained there for decades. Therefore, the main characteristic of second-generation Arab migrants (SGAM) is that they are the offspring of migrants who migrated to Qatar within the last half-century. They were born and raised in Qatar, where they received their education and worked in the private and government sectors.

The SGAMs have high levels of productivity and engagement within Qatari society due to their predominantly young age and the expectation to live most of their life in Qatar, unlike most of the foreign migrants who usually stay for a temporary period. In addition, they could feel more attached to Qatar and bonded with Qatari citizens than other migrants because of the shared culture and language. Therefore, studying issues and policies related to their social aspects is essential.

This study evaluates the effects of the new migration laws in Qatar, particularly the introduction of the permanent residency law in 2018. Despite Qatar being a second home for most of the SGAM community, their residency situation is often considered temporary. They can return to their country of citizenship at any time. Qatar does offer some privileges to SGAMs born in the country, such as priority hiring status, especially in the government sector. However, the introduction of the permanent residency law in 2018 could alter

the SGAMs' relationship with Qatar, fostering a stronger sense of attachment and belonging.

RC22-340.3

ALLALI, MOUNYA* (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

L'Autorité Religieuse Pour Un Islam Au Féminin En Italie

En Italie, l'interaction et le dialogue entre les institutions de l'État et l'islam produisent des effets significatifs au-delà de l'objectif insaisissable d'une reconnaissance formelle par l'islam. L'évolution de la figure de l'imam en est un exemple frappant. Ce dernier assume une pluralité de fonctions dans de nouveaux processus qui le sortent du contexte traditionnel de la mosquée et l'exposent aux dynamiques d'un espace public caractérisé, selon Berger (1967), par le « nouveau pluralisme religieux » de l'époque contemporaine.

C'est dans ce scénario que l'imam a pris une centralité, dans la sphère des figures d'autorité religieuse traditionnelles, d'un l'islam « migrant » vivant la condition de religion minoritaire, jouant non seulement le rôle de lien entre la communauté et la mosquée, mais aussi celui de leader et de représentant « politique » dans l'espace public.

Cette évolution crée progressivement un espace inédit dans le champ religieux pour la valorisation de l'élément féminin (Rhazzali 2017). Dans le contexte de la multiplication des fonctions confiées aux imams, les femmes leaders trouvent également leur place en remettant en cause un modèle exclusivement masculin de leadership communautaire, suivant le modèle de d'autres pays à majorité musulmane (Dirèche 2010).

Nous sommes donc confrontés à un processus de changement complexe, et les demandes des communautés et des institutions de l'État finissent par produire de nouveaux rôles liés à des dimensions importantes.

Avec la création des figures de la « Murchida » en Italie, grâce également au soutien obtenu par le biais de cours de formation offerts par un consortium d'universités italiennes, certaines femmes musulmanes commencent à revendiquer leur rôle public de « Murshidat », contribuant ainsi à la consolidation de cette nouvelle figure.

Quel est le rôle des femmes dans la sphère religieuse en Italie ?

Quels sont les différents domaines d'intervention religieuse des femmes ?

RC07-JS-127.3

ALLARD, CAMILLE* (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
COLOMBO, ENZO* (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
COSTACURTA, MIRCO* (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Another World Is Possible? Exploring the Use of Alternative Social Imaginaries Amongst Youth-Led Climate Organisations and Young Climate Activists' Discourses in Italy

This paper presents the findings from the YECEI research project (Young Entrepreneurs of Creative Environmental Imagery) led jointly by the Universities of Pavia, Milano-Bicocca and Milano Statale. This project explores the youth-led organizational and individual production of fictional and political writings about climate and social imaginaries. Using Castoriadis and Taylor's concepts of social imaginaries (Castoriadis, 1987, 1997; Taylor, 2005), this presentation explores how young climate activists and their organisations formulate different social imaginaries through their discourses on climate change. As noticed by Marlon et al (2019), regarding climate breakdowns and public beliefs, there is a lack of discourses on what may promote hope and fuel activism. Imagination remains crucial to allow activists to envision a model of society beyond the current one (De Maggio, 2023; Herfort et al., 2023). Imaginaries, however, remain tied to specific interests, meaning that they can also enter in conflict with other imaginaries arising from different values (Colombo and Rebughini, forthcoming). This research particularly focuses on eliciting the tensions and conflicts between different types of imaginaries formulated by young people, such as young climate activists and their organisations.

Drawing on a mixed methods approach, combining critical document analysis and interviews, we mobilise Castoriadis and Taylor's concepts of social imaginaries to examine how young climate activists formulate different social imaginaries through their public discourses, how alternative imaginaries are represented in these discourses, what type of values they enact (e.g., justice, care for the world, etc), and whether these discourses can fuel motivation for undertaking political action. Findings rely on the combined analysis of 60-80 public discourses interviews, articles, social media posts, and other types of divulgatory documents produced by 14 Italian-based youth activist movements (such as Friday for Future, Extinction Rebellion, Ultima Generazione, etc), as well as interviews with individual activists and young people (x40-50).

RC34-568.5

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

International Students' Views on Political Participation in Estonia

The political participation of international students—young people who live temporarily in another country—has been relatively underexplored, despite the increasing number and significance of this group. Young people with temporary residence permits are often excluded from traditional forms of participation, as they do not have the right to vote, and other forms of engagement have remained largely unstudied. This paper focuses on the experiences and views of secondary school and university students regarding their views on political participation in Estonia. Drawing on evidence from qualitative interviews, the paper analyses the informants' understanding of citizenship and the meanings they attach to participation in elections, organisations, public events, and community-level activities.

The study is based on interviews with international students aged 16 to 29. The participants were from, or had spent part of their childhood in, Europe, the Middle East, North America, or Asia. They had lived in Estonia for between one and five years and had open-ended plans for the future. The interview data were transcribed and analysed using NVivo software, with a partially grounded theory approach, incorporating methods such as open coding, axial coding, and focused coding.

The analysis shows that the participants had an interest in the politics of their host country, while often remaining connected to their countries of origin. Discussions about political issues and awareness of political situations were seen as important. Although voting was considered one form of participation among others, it carried the strongest connotations of being a citizen. Younger informants viewed political participation more narrowly, emphasising involvement in organisations and political party activities. Some differences in the conceptualisation of citizenship and defining political participation emerge also due to country of origin.

RC07-106.1

ALLEN, SHAONTA'* (Dartmouth College USA)

Addressing the Hyper(In)Visibility of Liberation Sociology

While liberation, or the process of freeing marginalized individuals and groups from societal oppression and domination, is referenced across many sub-disciplines of sociology, it surprisingly remains under-conceptualized in sociological literature. To address this hyper(in)visibility, the present study responds to the following query: how, if at all, do Black individuals conceive of a Black liberated future? I draw on data from 65 in-depth interviews with Black Millennials during Black Lives Matter to capture their imaginings of a Black liberated future. Findings reveal that participants construct four types of liberation narratives when detailing their perceptions of a Black free future: 1) Liberation via Reformation, 2) Liberation via Reconstruction, 3) Liberation via Afrocentrism, and 4) Liberation as Inconceivable. I ultimately argue that liberation narratives function as resistant knowledge projects and, as such, are significant socio-political artifacts and resources for future generations of change agents, community organizers, and social movements actors. Altogether, this study demonstrates how rectifying the omission of liberation narratives magnifies our sociological knowledge about marginalized groups and deepens our analytic capacity to make sense of their ontological approaches toward politics of liberation and imaginings of their collective future.

WG08-JS-212.1

ALLEN, SHAONTA'* (Dartmouth College USA)

Conceptualizing Emotional Agency: How Black Millennials Use Religion to Manage Socio-Emotional Conflict during Black Lives Matter

Scholars of social movements have examined how emotions impact social change efforts at the structural level but less is known about the ways individuals among the younger generations leverage emotions when cultivating their political ideologies and engaging civically. What role are emotions playing in the current and on-ongoing Black Lives Matter Movement? How do Black Lives Matter activists maneuver when these emotions conflict? What role does religion play, if any, throughout these processes? The present study explores these questions by analyzing how Black Christian Millennials who are engaged with the Black Lives Matter movement responded to the Botham Jean murder trial, a prominent yet unique and thus lesser-explored case of police brutality. Drawing on qualitative data from in-depth interviews with 65 Black Christian Millennials (born between 1981-1996), I find that study participants use three filters when emotionally responded to this trial: 1) *Black Rage- The Racialized*

Emotions Filter in which they leaned on their racial subjectivities, 2) *Christian Forgiveness- The Spiritualized Emotions Filter* where they centered their religious convictions, and 3) *Righteous Indignation- The Intersectional Emotions Filter* which harmonized these presumably competing emotions. Altogether, this study reveals a process, I refer to as *Emotional Agency*. Emotional agency offers a framework that helps us to better understand the strategies employed by Black Millennial activists when cultivating religio-political stances. I conclude with a discussion of why more scholarly attention should be paid to socio-emotional lives of youth and emerging adults and why continued focus on the spiritual and emotional elements of social movements is necessary.

RC17-256.4

ALLEN, WALTER* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)
JONES, CHANTAL (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)
DAVIS, ARIELLE (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Benefits of Educational Diversity in US Law Schools

Power and privilege concentrate in U.S. law schools, where the majority of key decision makers are educated (lawyers, judges, government bureaucrats, and elected officials). Law schools are challenged to engage their complicity in Slavery, Imperialism, and Mass Incarceration. We recognize race, racism, and anti-Black racism are fundamental elements of American society. Law plays explicit and implicit roles helping create and perpetuate racial injustice, so we ask, "How do US Law Schools address race in the teaching, learning and practice of law."

We analyze survey, focus group, document and media data to determine how Race Matters in US Legal Education. We focus on Black Law students in NC, a state at the center of the Supreme Court's Affirmative Action ban.

The Educational Diversity Project gathered 2005 survey data from 8,000 students attending 70 Law Schools. A 2007 Web- Survey collected follow-up data the final year of Law School. Focus groups in 2005, 2006 and 2007 explored classroom content, discussions and dynamics. Law faculty were also surveyed about student diversity, class content, and classroom discussions.

Key findings: Whites and men were less supportive of affirmative action; females, especially women of color, perceived more discrimination; few Black men and women found law school "open to new ideas;" Women more likely work for social justice law school organizations and have different race/ethnic mentors. Diversity and Inclusion benefits legal education, as true for education and learning in other settings.

We discuss how curricula in law school (and other fields) can be revised to advance justice and equity. Critical Race Theory is a possible corrective for bias in legal theory and education. CRT challenges dominant white narratives defending racism, racist thinking and racial exploitation. We also consider Racial Reparations is also a possible corrective for historical racial inequities in wealth and power.

RC22-JS-139.1

ALLIEVI, STEFANO* (University of Padova, Italy)
CALABRETTA, ANDREA (University of Padova, Italy)

Life Stages and Religious Renewal. Young Muslims Transitioning to Adulthood in Italy and Their Conception of Islam

Religion is often associated with the image of a path that accompanies and crosses the course of life and its different stages. The studies developed at the intersection between religion and biographical research have frequently focused on those changes in faith that open up new existential phases (e.g. research on conversion: Allievi, 2017) or looked at those life stages in which religion assumes a central role (e.g. research on faith in older people: Dalby, 2006). However, many other intersections remain under-researched, including that between faith and the increasingly complex and delayed entry into adulthood (Biggart & Walther, 2006).

With the aim of shedding light on the relationship between religion and transition to adulthood, the paper draws on the narratives of a group of young Muslims with migration backgrounds who are growing up in Italy. In particular, the paper explores how the transition to adulthood is associated with a renewal in the relationship with Islam and its moral values. The research is part of the 'Growing old, feeling like citizens?' project (Universities of Padua and Milan-Bicocca) which is based on 80 biographical interviews with young Muslim adults in Italy and 8 focus groups.

Based on the data collected and their analysis, the paper provides some interesting insights. First, it emerges a link between the representation of adulthood as a stage of maturity and the development of a more intense relationship with religion and its values. However, this relationship takes place in a minority context, with consequences for interviewees' identity definition and their claim for a legitimate presence of Islam in the Italian landscape. Finally, the intersection between religion and adulthood is shaped by the previous biography of the young people interviewed, who often developed de-culturised readings of Islam during adolescence (Acocella, 2018) that persist into adulthood.

RC53-823.1

ALLY, AMINA* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway)

Diffracting Cultural Identity: A Reflection on Arts-Based Approaches to Data Generation and Analysis with Children in a Nordic Context

A two-dimensional model of identity (ethnic identity vs. national identity) has been prominent in studies on first-generation immigrant children (Phinney, 1992; Maehler, Daikeler et. al, 2021). However, postcolonial theorist Stuart Hall (1996) proposes a theory of cultural identity where identities are viewed as multiple and fractured, the meeting place between subjectivity and societal expectations of self. In childhood studies scholars such as Spyrou (2018) and Sparrman (2020) have drawn on concepts such as multiplicity and diffraction in the construction of childhood, including the subjects, materials, affects, discourses and images associated.

In this paper I draw on arts-based approaches to data collection and analysis in working with children to understand processes of identification. Participants in the research study answered questions about identity using material and digital artifacts. Following this, in-depth, semi-structured interview were conducted on the topic of cultural identity and digital practices. Finally, an arts-based workshop with project participants was held to discuss preliminary project findings. Participants were from ages 12-15 and identified as having a multicultural background. Data generation occurred from March-September 2024 in Trondheim, Norway.

Diffraction is the work of mapping entanglements and the *effects* of difference, and the researcher "participates in the materialization and re-materialization of the world" (Spyrou, 2018). Research material that has been generated from this project include images of physical and digital artifacts, field notes, interview transcripts, recordings of the arts-based workshop and the art-work created, and various other materials produced by participants throughout this process. How do diffractive and narrative approaches allow for analysis of a diverse range of data generated from arts-based research? How might narrative analysis through digital animation and storytelling address ethical challenges when doing research with children? Finally, this paper reflects on how creative methodologies in empirical research support new materialist framings of children's agency.

RC51-788.3

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, PATRICIA EUGENIA* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
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PESSOA-DE-OLIVEIRA, ANA KATARINA (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Social Citizen Science and Social Reflexivity

This paper proposes a literature review searching for the relation between social citizen science and social reflexivity. It analyses the development of citizen science and particularly social citizen science in the light of sociocybernetic concepts, particularly social reflexivity and second order observation. The paper presents in the second part, a methodological development based in social diagnosis applied to projects linked to social development.

Citizen science, is a collaborative process where volunteers partner with scientists to conduct and develop research. We look to discuss how such processes lead to group and community empowerment. Particularly attention is given to the challenges and dilemmas at a methodological level as citizen-science is principally inter and transdisciplinary, engaging different levels of practical and theoretical knowledge, scientific debate co-desing and co-decision.

Embracing and investing in citizen science is not only a strategic move for advancing scientific knowledge but also a vital step towards achieving justice and sustainability in the face of global change. Social citizen science goes into the path of participatory action research and other methodologies that promote reflexivity in the research design, process and results.

RC51-795.4

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, PATRICIA EUGENIA* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
ESCRICHE, PEDRO (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
HERNÁNDEZ-CORDERO, ANA LUCÍA (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Sustainable Development Goals and Community Diagnosis: Insights of the SDG Rural Lab Project

This paper presents a methodological development based in social diagnosis. It analyses the strength to approach Sustainable Development Goals to process of community diagnosis in order to reinforce collective social analysis.

The SDGs RURAL LABS is a participatory action research project designed ad-hoc by a team of university experts from the University of Zaragoza, with which we contribute to the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda in rural and peri-urban contexts.

We use citizen science and the social innovation laboratory model to contribute to the landing of the 2030 Agenda in local rural environments and create community diagnoses "in the key of SDGs" where a key piece is the associative, institutional, educational and neighborhood fabric of the community and open "down-up" dialogue.

Our innovation proposal consists of promoting, through Citizen Science, knowledge, awareness, collective diagnosis, co-design of actions and search for alternatives by local actors, facilitating a strategic vision of the 2030 Agenda as the basis of a development agenda. local. The SDGs RURAL LABS aim to collectively identify existing local challenges while seeking to reinforce existing initiatives by making them visible as contributions to the 2030 Agenda.

The presentation emphasizes the theoretical and methodological components of the project: sociocybernetics, community diagnosis and participatory action research. It discusses different case studies and results in the implementation phase.

RC52-JS-101.3

ALMEIDA, JOANA* (School of Applied Social Sciences and Maternal and Child Health Research Centre, Institute for Health Research, University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)
HOCTOR, TOM* (School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)

Care Home from Home: Towards a Theory of the Reproductive Labour Process

This paper explores the application of labour process theory developed by Burawoy (1982) to reproductive labour, expanding its scope beyond the factory floor to include the affective and ideologically mediated dynamics of social reproduction. Building on Marxist Feminist scholarship, the paper argues that reproductive labour, both paid and unpaid, plays a fundamental role in the capitalist production of surplus-value, as it is essential to the creation of labour power. By developing the theoretical contours of a reproductive labour process, we explore how relations of coercion, consent, and resistance manifest in the daily experiences of carers, drawing from both primary ethnographic research and secondary data. In doing so, the paper illustrates how contemporary reproductive labour reflects dynamics similar to those identified by Burawoy, though within the context of commercial care work, migration, feminisation of caregiving, and the precarious conditions of modern service work. The findings reveal that reproductive labourers, whether paid or unpaid, face unique challenges, including financial hardship and the necessity of negotiating competing roles within the labour process. The paper concludes by discussing how these workers navigate the dual pressures of waged work and the unpaid labour of the home, offering new insights into the relationship between reproductive labour and the broader capitalist system. Through this analysis, we contribute to ongoing debates in Marxist Feminist theory, calling for greater integration of reproductive labour within labour process theory.

RC15-228.1

ALMEIDA, JOANA* (School of Applied Social Sciences and Maternal and Child Health Research Centre, Institute for Health Research, University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)
PUTHUSSERY, SHUBY* (School of Society, Community and Health and Maternal and Child Health Research Centre, Institute for Health Research, University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)
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TSENG, PEI-CHING (Maternal and Child Health Research Centre, Institute for Health Research, University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)

Experiences and Attitudes of Women and Maternity Care Professionals Towards the Use of Traditional, Complementary, and Alternative Medicines and Therapies during and after Pregnancy: A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis

Background
This paper explores the preliminary findings on the experiences and attitudes of women and maternity care professionals towards the use of traditional, complementary, and alternative medicines and therapies (TCAMTs) during and after pregnancy in high-income countries.

Objective
We aim to answer the following research questions: (1) What are the experiences and attitudes of women towards the use of TCAMTs during and after pregnancy? (2) What are the attitudes of maternity care professionals towards women's use of TCAMTs during and after pregnancy?

Methods
A systematic literature review of peer-reviewed qualitative and mixed-methods studies published in English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish between January 2014 and November 2024. Comprehensive searches were conducted using the following electronic databases: CINAHL Complete (EBSCO), MEDLINE (EBSCO), EMBASE (Ovid), APA PsycINFO (EBSCO), Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics), SocINDEX, and Scopus(Ovid).

Findings
Women often relied on self-prescribed herbal treatments or therapies recommended by friends, fellow pregnant women, and family rather than healthcare specialists. Their use of TCAMTs focused on: pain management (pregnancy-related, labour, and post-partum, particularly post-cesarean, pain); labour preparation (particularly spontaneous labour without pain relief intervention); emotional regulation; reclaiming post-partum femininity and sexuality; being in control and actively engaging in their healthcare and not just being instructed; seeking what they perceived as 'safe' and non-invasive therapies or remedies. They often perceived biomedical consultations as being insufficient and cited concerns over short consultations, avoidance of TCAMTs discussions, and lack of information about TCAMTs by maternity care professionals. Women, however, also raised concerns about TCAMTs safety and the lack of available information. Studies on healthcare professionals' attitudes were limited, but one noted concerns about the lack of evidence for TCAMTs, their complementary nature, and their potential to empower women.

Conclusion
Improving communication between women and healthcare professionals is essential for shared decision-making and maximising the benefits of TCAMTs.

RC43-681.1

ALMEIDA SANTOS, SEBASTIÃO* (ISCTE-IUL INSTITUTO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE LISBOA, Portugal)
FARIAS, ANA CAROLINA (Integrated PhD Researcher, Portugal)
PESTANA LAGES, JOANA (Integrated PhD Researcher, Portugal)

Community Land Trust: An Alternative Path to Conventional Policy and Planning Approaches Towards Urban Rights in Self-Built Neighborhoods

The ongoing housing affordability crisis, driven by speculative real estate trends, demands alternative approaches to secure adequate living environments and uphold residents' land rights. The Community Land Trust (CLT) model, first established by civil rights activists in the U.S. during the

late 1960s, offers a compelling solution by promoting non-speculative urban development and collective land ownership. With successful implementations in various European countries and emerging examples in the Global South, CLTs advocate for communal ownership and collective efforts to improve housing conditions, presenting a viable response to the current housing challenges. This paper explores the feasibility of implementing a CLT in Cova da Moura, a historically marginalized, self-built neighborhood on the outskirts of Lisbon, where residents have long struggled to secure their urban rights. Unlike most CLTs worldwide, which are typically designed for new housing developments, this study draws on experiences from Puerto Rico and Brazil to propose a CLT as a tool for land tenure regularization and urban planning in an established informal settlement. The paper details the participatory process involved in the study and evaluates the potential for applying the CLT model within Cova da Moura, considering the existing urban, legal, economic, and institutional frameworks. By showcasing the potential of the CLT model to revitalize the community, empower residents, and offer sustainable long-term housing solutions, this paper underscores the need for innovative urban policies grounded in the concept of urban commons. It argues for a participatory and inclusive approach to address the housing crisis, secure tenure, and protect against evictions in vulnerable neighborhoods, ultimately advocating for a shift in urban policy design.

WG11-JS-208.2

ALONSO, ANGELA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Studying Political Assassination: Definitions and Challengings

this presentation will discuss the sociological literature on political conflict that ended up in lethal political violence, based on a on-going research on political assassinations in Brazil (2003-2033). Two dimensions will be addressed: 1) the definitions of "political assassination" in use in the sociological literature; 2) the methodologies researchers have been used to capture empirically the phenomena

RC21-327.3

ALONSO FERREIRA, MARCELA* (Sciences Po, France)

Institutional Conflicts in Urban Land Use: Land Regularization in Environmental Conservation Areas in Mexico City and São Paulo

There is a broad consensus that public policies must be changed to address the urgent challenges of climate change. However, environmental policies may clash with social policies, placing policymakers and politicians in a dilemma about which policies to pursue. This paper explores a recurring conflict in large Global South cities: between environmental conservation areas and the regularization of informal settlements. Focusing on Mexico City and São Paulo, where informal settlements have expanded into areas designated as conservation and watershed protection zones, housing 242,000 people and 172,000 households, respectively, it investigates how this conflict played out from the 1990s to the 2020s. Using a comparative process-tracing methodology, it explores how land regularization was made "compatible" with environmental regulations in both cases. However, the leading actors, arrangements, and outcomes differed substantially.

In Mexico City, the city government avoided taking sides and delegated decision-making to a collegiate body of multiple actors. With the upper hand of environmentalists, the collegiate developed a complex procedure to assess environmental damage and implement mitigation. While inefficient in practice, it allowed the government to avoid blame and partially address both sides' concerns. In São Paulo, a pro-housing coalition of bureaucrats embedded in civil society pushed for legal changes, especially during the Workers' Party mandates. They leveraged political connections and partisan alignment at local and federal levels to override environmental rules and frame land regularization as environmentally beneficial.

In summary, the arrangement in Mexico City increased veto points, stalling land regularization, while in São Paulo, it decreased opportunities for opposition, streamlining and accelerating regularization in environmental conservation areas. This comparative analysis thus underscores how institutional arrangements and political dynamics shape the conflicts between environmental and social policies in urban governance.

RC39-641.5

ALONSO MORO, MARIA TERESA* (UNIVERSITY OF OVIEDO, Spain)
COCINA DIAZ, VIRGINIA (Department of Sociology, University of Oviedo, Spain)
DEMA MORENO, SANDRA (Department of Sociology, University of Oviedo, Spain)
MEYRELES, LOURDES (FLACSO-República Dominicana, Dominican Republic)

The Gender Perspective in the Management of the Tajogaite Volcano Eruption in La Palma (Spain, 2021)

Previous research on gender and disasters shows that the incorporation of a gender perspective in disaster risk management and/or reduction is very limited, despite the evidence that these phenomena have a differentiated impact on men and women. The aim of this communication is to analyse whether both the public administration and third sector organisations have adopted a gender perspective in the management of the eruption of the Tajogaite volcano in La Palma (Spain, 2021). To this end we carried out, within the framework of the GENDER-IN project (Gender and disaster risk management: Comparative analysis and recommendations for intervention, PID2021-126195NB-I00), 41 interviews with technical staff, decision-makers, and socio-community activists who were involved in the eruption. The findings of this study revealed that gender issues were not taken into account in a mainstream way throughout the process of managing the disaster. The lack of formal gender intervention procedures meant that the gender response was only partially implemented through specific projects or actions in specific areas.

Furthermore, it has been observed that the population affected by the eruption played a crucial role in the management of the disaster, particularly through their involvement as volunteers or as socio-community activists. Those affected by the event were engaged in a range of activities, many of which were in line with traditional gender roles. It is therefore noteworthy that women played an active role in all phases of the disaster, despite their limited participation and/or influence in the decision-making processes related to the disaster. The results of this study provide suggestions for gender risk management and post-disaster recovery strategies.

RC39-641.3

ALONSO MORO, MARIA TERESA* (UNIVERSITY OF OVIEDO, Spain)
DEMA MORENO, SANDRA (Department of Sociology, University of Oviedo, Spain)
RODRIGUEZ FERNANDEZ, MARIA ARANZAZU (Department of Sociology, University of Oviedo, Spain)

The Tensions between Productive and Reproductive Roles in Professionals Involved in Disaster Risk Management: Analysis from a Gender Perspective

Disasters of natural origin are disruptive events that affect people's daily lives and lead to changes in their activities. This study is developed within the framework of the GENDER-IN project (Gender and disaster risk management: Comparative analysis and recommendations for intervention, PID2021-126195NB-I00). Previous research has shown that in emergency and post-disaster situations, women assume a greater overall workload (reproductive, productive and community) than in the pre-disaster context. However, few studies have addressed this issue in relation to professionals involved in disaster risk management (DRM). In this sense, this paper aims to analyse the experiences of the staff involved in the network of social care resources set up after the eruption of the Tajogaite volcano on the island of La Palma (Spain, 2021). To this end, an interpretative analysis was carried out of the testimonies collected in 23 interviews with three types of professionals involved in DRM: frontline workers, technical decision-makers and political decision-makers. The results reveal that gender intersects with professional position, both in the experience itself and in the effects it produces. Our findings show that the women interviewed, regardless of the professional group to which they belong, report the existence of tensions between the productive and reproductive spheres to a greater extent. Moreover, these tensions are exacerbated in the case of professionals who are also part of the affected population. As far as the men interviewed are concerned, family care does not occupy a central place in their discourse and the tensions between the productive and reproductive spheres are not clearly identified. From the results obtained, recommendations are derived that could facilitate more effective disaster management from a gender perspective, with a positive impact on the professionals involved, especially women.

RC47-JS-219.1

ALSHEHAB, NAWAFEL* (University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

Dispossession of Land and Sea: Resisting Urbanormativity in Bahrain

In the small island-state of Bahrain, authorities have extensively employed coastal land reclamation as an urban development strategy, under the guise of land scarcity, following models seen in the Netherlands, Singapore, and Hong Kong. These efforts have drastically reshaped the island's coastline and sparked collective nostalgia for the lost seascapes. For Bahrainis, the coast once served as a space for leisure, economic activities such as shipbuilding, fishing, and pearling, and as an environmental common. Dredging has demolished traditional *hadhras* (fish traps), *hayrat* (oyster banks), and *chawachib* (freshwater springs). Despite its detrimental impact on the marine habitat, dredging and reclamation projects have created numerous artificial landforms in the middle of the sea, ostensibly to address the housing shortage. However, these developments predominantly consist of luxury seafront projects, unaffordable for the majority of the population.

This paper examines equal public claims to both land and sea in the context of 'dispossession of land.' The pressures of Gulf urbanization have pushed for a uniform, urban-centered development model that often marginalizes traditional coastal communities and their intimate connection to both land and sea. Through archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in Bahrain's western seaside villages, I explore how community-led action is challenging conventional economic and urban development approaches in the region, aiming to preserve communal access to maritime spaces and to resist the privatization of coastal territories. Reflecting on Bahrain's history of feudalism and the legacy of British colonialism—when the island was used as a naval base in the twentieth century—this paper argues that reclaiming access to the coast is a means of preserving rural forms of life in the face of Gulf urbanormativity.

RC40-663.1

ALTENBUCHNER, CHRISTINE* (BOKU University, Austria)
FISCHER, JUDITH (BOKU University, Austria)

Transformative Agri-Food Supply Chains for Climate Resilience – Which Indicators Are Suitable to Measure Resilience and Social Transformation and Foster Farmers' Involvement?

Resilience in agri-food supply chains refers to the ability of the system to withstand and recover from various shocks and stresses while maintaining its functionality. However, there are several challenges and problems that can hinder the resilience of agri-food supply chains, like climate change impacts, long supply chains, environmental degradation, as well as social and economic disparities. Addressing these problems requires a holistic and collaborative approach that involves various stakeholders, including government bodies, researchers, industry participants and should especially foster farmers involvement. We work on transdisciplinary research that unites stakeholders from diverse sectors, including coffee, cocoa, herbs, and livestock farming, with a specific focus on family farmers . Grounded in national and international best-practice examples on farmers' involvement, our research aims to advance our understanding of effective strategies for fostering resilience and social transformation within the agri-food sector. We develop indicators for measuring resilience and social transformation within agri-food supply chains, aligning with the Proximity Framework by Edelmann et al. (2022) and incorporating the Resilience Concept from relevant literature, which we want to present and discuss in this session. Through consultations and collaborative discussions scaling-out, scaling-up, and scaling-deep strategies (Moore et al. 2015) will be explored, to inform effective approaches that directly profit agricultural communities and fosters the role of farmers. We will apply gender-transformative approaches and feminist perspectives throughout the research process, to ensure a nuanced understanding of gender dynamics in agri-food-supply chains. The inclusion of diverse sectors is strategically motivated, providing a comprehensive exploration of resilience and social transformation, with a specific emphasis on improving the livelihoods of family farmers and directly profiting agricultural communities' future.

RC43-686.2

ALTERI, LUCA* (Associate Professor, Italy)
BARILE, ALESSANDRO* (Institute of Political Studies "S. Pio V", Italy)

Urban Capitalism Concreteness without New Cementation: Gentrification and Grassroots Resilience

A large body of political and scientific literature certifies that the success of capitalism, ever since its emergence in the history of economics, is due to its great "transformative capacity". In the contemporary city, characterized by a post-productive structure, the regression of welfare, and a lack of trust in the political class, capitalism no longer needs to build new structures to extract value from the land: the line of the best income is represented by the "temporary population", made up of tourists who visit a city for a few days, seeking moderately priced accommodation, and are then replaced by other tourists. Such a mechanism does not require additional constructions: in neighborhoods with an established or innovative tourist vocation, the B&Bs offered on informal tourist accommodation platforms are created from apartments that previously housed the local population, who can no longer afford the cost of living in the gentrified neighborhood.

What are che social consequences of this phenomenon? Central districts, semi-peripheral areas, and the entire "consolidated city" become depopulated and lack generational renewal because new families, seeking long-term contracts, are not temporary enough. There arem howeverm some seeds of resilience: through in-depth interviews and focus groups, this paper has investigated a group of apartment owners in the city of Rome who have decided to offer rentals at controlled prices, i.e., in line with the low wage levels of the labor market in Italy. Their goal is to encourage the arrival of young couples or individual renters, rejecting the "allure" of short-term informal tourist accommodation through sharing platforms.

The analysis has been conducted with tne Nvivo and IRAMUTEQ programmes. Though the survey is still in progress, the paper offers some finding useful to capture general trends of tourism industry in Rome, just at the eve of 2025 Jubilee.

RC22-339.1

ALTGLAS, VERONIQUE* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Critical Sociology(ies) of Religion: Unity in Diversity?

This paper sets out to examine the diverse interpretations of a "critical sociology of religion" as proposed by various scholars. Some have argued that scholars should avoid acting as guardians or protectors of their object of study, advocating instead for a more critical stance that positions them as cultural critics (McCutcheon 2001). Others emphasize the roles religion plays in both oppression and emancipation, arguing that a value-based perspective evaluates religion in relation to key principles such as democracy, freedom, equality, justice, and inclusion (Goldstein 2009). Hjelm (2014) suggests that a critical sociology of religion should investigate how religion contributes to the reproduction or transformation of social inequalities. Meanwhile, Altglas and Wood (2018) propose a reflexive approach, seeking to distance critical sociology from the belief systems within the religious field itself. Advocating the return of the social into the study of religion, they also view religion as a lens through which broader social dynamics can be understood. This paper will explore the differences and shared points among these perspectives, particularly their common focus on social power and its role in the study of religion. Finally, it will consider whether a unified agenda for this approach to the subfield might be possible.

TG09-JS-126.1

ALTIOK, OZLEM* (University of North Texas, USA)
ERTURK, YAKIN (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)
RE CRUZ, ALICIA (University of North Texas, USA)

Cultivating Feminist Mentoring and Resisting Authoritarianism in the Academy and Beyond

This presentation/paper comprises three women (Özlem Altıok, Yakın Ertürk and Alicia Re Cruz), and two stories based on their experiences of working within the academy in the United States, and within the women's movement in Turkey. These experiences illustrate how feminist mentoring and strategizing help us resist authoritarianism across borders. Through what we call an "emergency feminism," we invite teachers, scholars and activists to reflect on how we can collectively create and sustain relationships to resist authoritarian politics in the academy and beyond.

RC32-519.2

ALTIOK, OZLEM* (University of North Texas, USA)

What Kind of Feminism? the Women's Platform for Equality, Turkey (EŞİK) and the Struggle for the Istanbul Convention, Human Rights, the Rule of Law, and Democracy

How do feminist organizations respond to the authoritarian politics of gender? What organizational and political strategies do they employ to counter the backlash against women's rights in a world ridden by multiple and intersecting crises? This recently published article answers these questions through a case study of the Women's Platform for Equality (EŞİK), a novel organization founded during the pandemic in Turkey to counter concerted attacks on women's rights. In this presentation, I would like to rethink how we can conceptualize feminist/women's struggles in our dark times.

RC08-124.1

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

Cold War Sociology in Ecuador? History of a Failed Intervention during the 1960s

In the late 1950s, Ecuadorian universities were in a crisis. The old structure did not suffice for a modernizing society with the need for professional state servants. The same happened to Ecuadorian sociology. Despite the creation of research institutes and academic conferences, sociology seemed to have ended. The pioneers were dead, their students almost all had migrated to other courses or even outside of academia, and a new generation of sociologists was not to be found.

In this panorama, attempts at reform were undertaken to improve research and education. The Central University of Ecuador was pioneering. Attempts to acquire external support led, in 1963, to a collaboration with the University of Pittsburgh in the context of the Alliance for Progress with the backing of USAID. Only shortly after the first mission of professors and technical assistants had arrived, a military coup established a fiercely anti-communist dictatorship that pushed for a renewal of the universities in the sense of technical formation. The mission of UPitt was functional in this: they created a Faculty for Basic Sciences that included a school for social sciences and what would become the country's first degree course in sociology. However, this attempt to establish a scientific sociology happened without any sociologist or influential intellectual supporting it. Instead, anthropologists, social psychologists, historians, and others tried to establish a sociology focusing on social research, rurality, and cooperatives. The lack of support from established academics meant that this attempt ended with the dictatorship in 1966 and the end of funding by USAID in 1968. Even worse: the connection between the reform and the dictatorship led to an open fight against this US-American positivist sociology in favor of a Marxist one.

RC48-749.1

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

The Indigenous Movement in Ecuador between Ethnic Identity, Eco-Social Struggles, and Class Alliances

The indigenous movement in Ecuador changed during the 1970s, leading to demands around a strong concept of territory as the basis of material and cultural reproduction of indigenous nationalities. Territorial autonomy became a central element of the discourse of the movement, amplified into the demand for a plurinational state since the 1980s. While this renewal was at first connected to the Catholic Church, the biggest national indigenous organization, CONAIE, focused on the double dimension of the problems of indigenous nationalities: as oppressed people and exploited class. This allowed to widen alliances with other social movements, since the 1990s, to NGOs, and finally to environmentalists. Since the 1990s, a part of the discourse of the movement has been shaped to embrace ecologist ideas, presenting indigenous peoples as allies in the fight to protect the environment. With this, the insistence on territorial autonomy acquired an anti-extractivist touch that had been initially absent and still contested within the movement.

The 1990s saw the strongest indigenous or even social movement on the continent, paralyzing the country several times between 1990 and 2001. But shortly after, the movement entered a long crisis, deepened by the government Correa (2007-2017). During this time, most major movement actions happened in cooperation with environmentalists. As a result, anti-extractivism was strengthened and the fight for water protection and rights became central. Thus, the relative weakness of environmental demands in the uprisings of 2019 and 2022, marking a revival of the movement, is so surprising. Instead, alliances with the urban poor seem to become more relevant.

This presentation will trace the changing role of eco-social struggles and alliance politics of the indigenous movement in Ecuador since the 1970s, with a focus on the renewal of the movement since 2019.

RC29-472.6

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

Political Violence and Criminal Governance, México in a Comparative Perspective, 2012-2024

The paper analyses the evolution of political violence in México, and the intervention of criminal organizations in the recent elections (2018-2024). Proposes that political violence have evolve, affecting electoral process. Both criminal groups have been more interested in either influence elections or participate in them, financing candidates, supporting certain actors and controlling the electoral trough both clientelist and illicit-coercive actions.

Mexican Elections of 2024 resulted in one of the more violent electoral processes in history, with dramatic homicides of candidates, militants and citizens.

The paper will compare the problem of political and electoral violence in recente elections in Latin America

RC29-470.2

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

The Impact of Illicit Economies in Urban Activities. a Comparison between Three Megalopolis, Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Jakarta

Global illicit activities are significant components of the world economy, causing serious issues for people, economic actors, and governments as well. Illicit activities distort the articulation of the public sector and represent a heavy toll on individuals and communities. However, our understanding of how these transgressive activities are embedded within urban contexts, as well as the impact on regional and national territories, remains limited. This chapter aims to estimate the scale and impacts of local and transnational transgressions, by comparing two major urban centers in Latin America, São Paulo in the south and Mexico City in the North. We aim to contribute to the existing literature on city making, by shedding light on the destructive role of illicit global activities. Additionally, we will present some examples of economies of violence endured by/impact the lives of millions of people. Cities are places where multiple forms of law transgressions take place in mixed environments, making it difficult to discern the extent of destruction that illegal actors produce. To provide a more precise approach to this topic, our interpretation will be based on Bauer (2022: 6–7),1 who characterizes illicit economy as … "all (individual and group) actions or behaviors leading to a benefit in terms of power and/or financial gains to the detriment of another person, organization or institution." The economies of violence can be either financial or economic gains (Bauer, 2022: 5),2 and might be motivated by the lure of gain and/or the establishment of power relations. And … "the harm endured by another person or entity following the perpetuated action, which

resulted in a financial gain, being physical/moral/psychological, remains a common denominator qualifying the latter act as "violent" (Bauer, 2022: 6).

RC37-JS-171.1

ALVARADO VIVAS, SERGIO* (Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios - UNIMINUTO, Colombia)

Narratives of Colombianness: An Analysis of Social Representations in Netflix and Amazon Prime Video Series

In the platformization era, TV series are crucial in constructing and diffusing cultural identities. This study examines Colombian series on platforms such as Netflix and Amazon Prime Video, including *Eva Lasting, Green Frontier, Wild District, News of a kidnapping, The hijacking of flight 601, Los Billis,* and *The great heist*, and how they project representations of Colombian identity in a globalized context. Using the social representations theory, we analyze how these productions transform abstract concepts about Colombian identity into narratives accessible to local and international audiences through anchoring and objectification. The qualitative methodology includes an analysis of the themes addressed in the series and their relationship with other international series hosted on streaming platforms. The findings reveal that these series tend to anchor Colombian identity in issues of violence and armed conflict,

presenting these elements as central to the national experience. Violence is represented not only as a structural problem but as a daily occurrence that has profoundly shaped the country's life. This anchoring in violence contributes to a global perception of the country as a place marked by conflict.

In addition, the series carries out a process of objectification by highlighting the resilience and adaptability of Colombians in the face of adverse situations, presenting ingenuity and cunning as defining characteristics of national identity. To a lesser extent, they also explore mysticism and connection with nature, reflecting indigenous and Afro-descendant cultures as a process of objectification that offers an additional perspective on Colombian identity beyond the urban. As a result, streaming platforms shape global perceptions, encouraging us to find similarities with productions such as *Stranger Things* or *Money Heist*. This suggests that digital platforms, driven by their algorithms, configure ecosystems of recommended content to build subscriber loyalty by referencing global values, while also preserving the specific nuances of Colombian idiosyncrasy.

RC57-JS-234.2

ALVAREZ GUERRERO, GARAZI* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
LÓPEZ DE AGUILETA JAUSSI, ANE (University of Barcelona, Spain)
BORDANOBA GALLEGO, LIDIA (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
ZUBIRI, HARKAITZ (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The Social Impact of a Youtube Channel and Tiktok for the Dissemination of Dialogic Sociology

Access to scientific knowledge and the benefits derived from it is a fundamental right of citizenship. The scientific literature has provided substantial evidence on the increasing role of social media in disseminating specialized knowledge, promoting access to scientific evidence for everyone. Recent studies highlight platforms such as YouTube and TikTok as key tools in facilitating access to scientific content for diverse audiences, thereby contributing to the democratization of knowledge. However, a gap in the literature remains regarding how these platforms can promote "dialogic sociology," an approach that fosters interaction between experts and citizens, making sociological theories more comprehensible and applicable to users' everyday lives.

Thus, the aim of this research is to examine the impact of a YouTube channel and TikTok account, specifically created to disseminate sociological concepts, on users' understanding of the social dynamics that shape their environment. To address this, a mixed-methods approach has been employed. First, social media analytics have been utilized to quantitatively analyze user interactions on both platforms, measuring metrics such as comments, likes, and shares to identify patterns of engagement and knowledge dissemination. Second, qualitative interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of followers from both platforms to explore their perceptions of how these contents impact their daily lives and understanding of sociology.

A key preliminary finding is that interviewed users reported a significant improvement in their ability to critically interpret social phenomena, applying the sociological concepts learned from the videos to real-life situations. This suggests that dialogic sociology through social media can be an effective means of fostering critical thinking and enhancing users' sociological awareness.

RC53-JS-228.8

ALVAREZ MORA, BRUNA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Reflexive Intra-Action to (re)Territorialize Sex and Gender Relations at Primary Schools

Childhood studies have explored how gender inequalities are learned through everyday practices (Davis, 1989), framed by dominant representations of heterosexuality (Renold, 2006). These inequalities contrast sharply with institutional efforts—such as policies and educational reforms in Catalonia (Spain) since the 1970s—that promote co-education. An institutionalization of feminisme (Reverter, 2011), has shaped educational discourses. When feminism entered institutional spaces and public administration, it began to serve as a governance mechanism (Morgan and Roberts, 2012) for educational narratives, reinforcing the transmission of gender norms while teachers and students continue to reproduce these inequalities.

Educational institutions thus function as spaces of symbolic power for adults, encouraging children to provide "correct" answers (Spyrou, 2011). In terms of gender discourse, the "correct" answer is typically an equitable one; however, gender has not been integrated in a way that fosters critical consciousness (Freire, 1970). This means that while there is an emphasis on equitable gender relations, many children still absorb narratives that naturalize gender inequalities, leading to the reproduction of both equitable discourses and unconscious unequal practices.

This article aims to describe how reflective processes are used to deterritorialize a gender assemblage characterized by equitable discourse and unequal practices. The focus is on an activity where children and researchers analyze drawings and verbatim statements produced by the same group of children. Children, researchers, drawings, verbatims, classroom, ideas, norms, and gender discourses, among other elements, intra-act (Barad, 2007) reflectively to deterritorialize the gender assemblage. The findings suggest that this process raises children's awareness of specific gender roles and performativities, allowing for the emergence of new, more equitable practices.

RC48-JS-216.1

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (National Distance Education University / GESP, Spain)
JIMÉNEZ AGUILAR, FRANCISCO (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

#Thebestwoman(s). Religion, Secularization and Conservatism in the Femininities of the Spanish Radical Populist Right

During the celebration of International Women's Day (8M) in 2021, Carla Toscano, a member of the far-right Spanish party Vox, supported a campaign promoted by the Catholic Association of Propagandists (ACdP) on social media and in the streets. The campaign presented the Virgin Mary as *#TheBestWoman*: "devoted, attentive, sweet, generous, strong, helpful, modest, faithful, prayerful, guide, companion, wife, mother, queen". Billboards in over 30 Spanish municipalities displayed the beginning of the Hail Mary with "8M" as the headline, a purple background, with the words "women" and "mother" underlined.

This campaign was part of the far-right party's anti-feminist agenda during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has become central to its ideology and political strategy. Vox has positioned itself as one of the main opponents of feminism and legislative advances in gender equality, consistently rejecting all laws and measures that stem from what they call "gender ideology."

However, the femininities and other gender roles promoted by Vox—and especially represented by its voters—are not limited to the religious and traditional forms characteristic of ultra-conservative Catholicism. Alongside these, other models of femininity have emerged, shaped by processes of secularization, modernization, and innovation, which align with the party's nativist and traditionalist ultranationalism. This diversification in the forms of femininity accepted within the party has simultaneously allowed for a more complex opposition to public policies promoted by feminism in areas such as work, sexuality, and education.

In this study, we will explore the party's diverse opposition to equality policies, drawing on digital ethnography, 16 in-depth interviews, and 3 focus groups with young Vox voters. First, we will review the literature on Vox's conceptions of gender and its politics. Then, we will demonstrate, through empirical material, how their electorate reinterprets and re-elaborates certain religious and traditional assumptions.

RC47-743.5

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (National Distance Education University / GESP, Spain)
JIMÉNEZ AGUILAR, FRANCISCO (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Consuming Far-Right Extremism. Consumption, Alter-Activism and Charity Ultranationalism in Recent Spain

One of the increasingly common ways the far right extends its influence is through consumption. As recent academic literature has reflected, beyond classic socialization such as the acquisition of past extremist literature, there are others that involve the consumption of everyday goods like clothing, food, or memorabilia. These products are created or promoted by far-right actors themselves, both to finance their activities and in alignment with their nationalist worldview. Although this is not the goal of their political action, such products play an indispensable role in the social contest, which has recently drawn public attention. In Spain, for instance, the recent Democratic Memory Law (2022) has persecuted the direct legitimization of the dictatorship through these objects.

This paper will analyze the consumer goods and the implications of its consumption among the adolescent and young Spanish population since

the 2008 crisis. Through digital ethnography, we will focus on clothing, consumer goods in social spaces, and the consumption of past objects. Some preliminary results of this study include the systematic incorporation of goods with alter-activist/partisan, patriotic, or anti-feminist motifs to create an affective community among these age groups, as well as the use of these goods to generate antagonisms.

In conclusion, we reveal the importance of consumption as one more facet of Spanish far right "ultranationalist charity", which distributes desirability and access to goods, thereby challenging hegemonic political or national conceptions. Furthermore, we will observe how consumption also intervenes in the creation of hierarchies within the nation, with particular attention to sexual difference and the possibilities for social transformation

RC06-100.4

ALVARIÑO VAZQUEZ, MANUEL* (European University Institute, Spain)
LEÓN BORJA, MARGARITA (Universitat Autonoma Barcelona, Spain)

Future Directions for Family Research

Leave policy, as a crucial element of family policy, profoundly shapes gendered work-family choices, while also reflecting deep political cleavages regarding family models and gender roles. This paper engages both theoretically and empirically with two key trade-offs in leave policy design: work versus care, and gender equality versus gender difference.

Historically, conservative forces promoted familistic male-breadwinner models through long, transferable parental leave, which allowed women extended time off for caregiving, often hindering their re-entry into the labour market. These policies have been progressively reformed into shorter, better-paid leave periods designed to encourage quicker returns to work and improve mothers' employment trajectories. However, feminist scholars have criticised the emphasis on employment over caregiving, calling to shift back from a universal breadwinner to a universal carer model. Meanwhile, there has been growing attention to the gender distribution of caregiving responsibilities and to the role of men. Trends such as reserving portions of leave exclusively for fathers, exemplified by the European Union's work-life balance directive, reflect this shift. Yet, debates persist over whether fully equalizing leave rights for men and women accounts for their different conditions and needs. .

Thus, parental leave design serves as a battleground for classic and evolving debates: the tension between the right to work and the right to care, and the quest for gender equality preserving an acknowledgement of sexual difference. . This article addresses the complexity of these dimensions at both theoretical and empirical levels. . Using comparative OECD data from 1990 to 2021, it maps national leave policy reforms and observes emerging patterns and trends. The findings reveal that policy legacies and the timing of parental leave reforms have shaped current trajectories toward greater 'degenderization', although progress varies significantly across countries.

RC04-52.9

ALZAGA ARTOLA, AITOR* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
BURGUÉS-FREITAS, ANA (University of Granada, Spain)

Co-Creation in Teacher Education to Prevent Gender-Based Violence Based on Scientific Evidence of Social Impact

Educational interventions are proliferating but results do not always demonstrate improvement in children's lives. Therefore, teachers feel that they are not sufficiently prepared to be able to intervene in cases of gender violence at school or to select the best actions to implement that will result in violence free contexts. Education plays an important role in the prevention of gender violence and scientific literature has shown evidence of how, given its increase at an early age, educational materials on its prevention should be based on scientific evidence. However, unlike other disciplines, how scientific evidence is built upon social impact and co-creation is not much considered in education.

In the framework of the ANONYMIZED project (ANONYMIZED ref), a co-creation process of didactic materials for primary and secondary education teachers was conducted to fill this gap. The objective of this research is to examine the process and positive implications of this co-creation process. For this purpose, the communicative methodology has been followed, a Transnational Project Meeting and 3 teacher education pilot seminars that involved in dialogue 77 people in Spain and Portugal, both researchers, teachers and teacher trainers were implemented. These sessions were recorded, and their qualitative content has been analyzed.

A key finding is how the democratic and innovative co-creation process of didactic building promoted the collaboration and networking among different educational agents. These dialogic interactions based on scientific evidence of social impact had a positive impact on teachers' awareness and reflection about the co-created materials, opening up effective procedures to implement preventive actions to overcome gender violence.

RC32-523.1

ALZARIF, MOHAMAD* (The American University in Cairo, Egypt)

The Role of Quotas in Advancing Women's Political Representation in Egypt

This paper examines the impact of gender quotas on women's political representation in Egypt, with a focus on both successes and ongoing challenges. Egypt introduced a quota system to increase women's participation in political bodies, most notably in its 2015 constitutional amendment, which mandated 25 percent of parliamentary seats for women. While these quotas have led to significant increases in women's representation, they have not eliminated the deeper structural barriers that limit women's full political engagement and leadership. This paper will analyze the effectiveness of these quotas, compare Egypt's efforts with other MENA countries, and assess how gendered political culture, legal frameworks, and socio-economic conditions continue to shape political participation. The research draws on interviews, parliamentary records, and case studies, contributing to broader discussions on achieving gender equality in global politics, particularly in emerging democracies. The paper concludes by offering policy recommendations to enhance the sustainability of women's political gains in Egypt and beyond.

RC35-586.1

AMADOR SAAVEDRA, BERENICE* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Procesos De Subjetivación Contemporáneos y Blanquitud. Revisión Crítica Desde El Ethos Barroco

En "Imágenes de Blanquitud" (2007), Bolívar Echeverría argumenta que un elemento clave en la subjetivación del hombre moderno occidental es la formación de la moralidad puritana, la cual define el perfil del trabajador dentro de las relaciones de producción capitalistas. Esta moralidad no solo moldea la conducta del trabajador, sino que se integra en el tejido social y cultural de la modernidad occidental. Echeverría describe cómo ciertas características actitudinales de las poblaciones del centro-norte de Europa, como el color de piel y la religión, se identifican con rasgos étnico-nacionales. Este proceso de identificación conduce a la creación de un vínculo fundamental entre el puritanismo, que exige vocación al trabajo, y la "blancura" tanto material como espiritual, que pasa a ser parte esencial de la subjetividad moderna. El autor ve esta interrelación como el grado cero de la identidad del sujeto moderno, lo que da lugar a una demanda racial que abarca expresiones étnicas, biológicas y culturales. Esta demanda culmina en la formación de un prototipo racial que se convierte en el ideal identitario y civilizatorio del capitalismo. La interrelación racial-cultural de la modernidad genera un mandato de "blanqueamiento" de hombres y mujeres, amalgamando las relaciones económico-sociales en torno a la ostentación de la blancura para obtener reconocimiento social. En América Latina, y especialmente en México, este mandato ha impulsado estrategias de gobierno y políticas públicas dirigidas a la modernización del Estado, buscando superar identidades indígenas o afrodescendientes. El objetivo ha sido un mestizaje que blanquee moral, cultural y biológicamente a la población.

El propósito de esta intervención es ensayar críticamente los alcances y los límites de las estrategias barrocas de supervivencia a la modernidad en el análisis y / o superación de dicho mandato en la actualidad.

WG08-910.5

AMAO CENICEROS, MELINA* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexico)

Colonialismo Afectivo: Economía Moral De Las Emociones En Los Activismos Del Sur Global

La construcción del sistema-mundo euro-norteamericano capitalista/patriarcal moderno/colonial (Grosfoguel, 2005) ha implicado la imposición de jerarquizaciones corporales-sociales-territoriales, cuyos significados se actualizan bajo una lógica globalizante. Así, podemos hablar de la colonialidad del poder/saber (Quijano, 2005), del ser (Maldonado-Torres, 2005), la biocolonialidad (Cajigas-Rotundo, 2005), y la colonialidad del género (Lugones, 2008), en tanto sistemas que se construyen sobre binarismos que producen situaciones epistemológicas asimétricas (Guerrero, 2021). Así, es posible identificar una colonialidad afectiva que se entrama sobre binarismos jerarquizantes en los que se feminizan aquellas

emocionalidades vinculadas al sostenimiento de la vida, como el amor empático y compasivo (Aya-Angarita y García, 2022), al pensarlas como emocionalidades domésticas y privadas (Jelin, 2006). Es decir: hay una colonización sistemática de los seres humanos como cuerpos/emociones (Scribano, 2022), que se sostiene sobre una política de los cuerpos y una política de las emociones (Scribano, 2013). Esto ha supuesto para los activismos del Sur Global la gestión de una economía moral de las emociones como táctica de supervivencia, pues las luchas por la vida ante el despojo del antropoceno/capitaloceno implica enfrentarse fuerzas geo-corpo-necro-políticas. Esta ponencia discute el colonialismo afectivo en los activismos del Sur Global en tanto emocionalidades subalternizadas frente a la racionalidad heterocolonial, y su negociación/modulación como gestión de la vida, ejemplificando luchas ambientales, como la de Homero Gómez, y sociales, como la que ha impulsado Kenya Cuevas, en México. El primero asesinado en 2020, y la segunda luchando desde 2016 entre amenazas de muerte. Como base empírica se retoman dos largometrajes documentales: "El guardián de las monarcas" (2024) y "Kenya" (2022), así como un diálogo virtual con Kenya Cuevas realizado el 6 de septiembre de 2024. De ello, se analizan las emocionalidades encarnadas, el acuerpar (como acción autoconvocante ante demandas sociales) y la economía moral de las emociones (hacia la consolidación de acuerdos).

WG10-920.1

AMATO, FRANCESCO* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

AI-Powered Methods in Digital Sociology: Opportunities and Challenges for Researchers

This paper explores the transformative role of AI-Powered Methods in digital sociology, particularly in enhancing the speed and adaptability of social research to pressing social issues. Traditional methods often struggle to keep pace with the rapid changes in digital society.

AI-powered methods, such as automated and enhanced data collection and data analysis through machine learning applications, may allow researchers to quickly collect, process, and interpret different data types, including texts, images, audio, and videos.

These methods may be crucial for addressing pressing social issues and making research more responsive and proactive. However, while these methods offer significant benefits, they also pose challenges related to the technological affordances of AI systems, such as the underlying statistical models and algorithmic processes they are built on.

This paper shows the risks of adopting AI uncritically, which could result in a simplistic view of social research that overlooks crucial methodological and epistemological considerations about data construction and analysis. The article's results critically examine the effects of AI affordances, emphasising the importance of balancing technological applications with a nuanced understanding of AI's impact on research practices.

RC43-690.2

AMATO LASTM, ROBERT* (Kingston University London, United Kingdom)
GARSIDE, PETER (Kingston University, United Kingdom)

Bridging Generations: Intergenerational Living in the UK Park Home Communities

This study aims to explore the potential of intergenerational living that can bridge generations within a unique setting of UK park home communities.

Park homes have become a suitable alternative of living for many. This is a small niche sector of the UK housing market presenting a low-cost lifestyle choice for a growing elderly population. The Ministry of Housing states that approximately a quarter of a million people live across two thousand licensed park sites and 68% of these residents are over 60, in many sites governed by a lower age restriction of 45 or 50 years.

These restrictions and problems for young tenants to raise capital via mortgage lead to questions about the potential impact on intergenerational living in British park homes. There are several sites without an age limit, but entering them can still be challenging for many individuals unless they have previously been homeowners or possess substantial savings.

The findings have been gathered from ongoing interviews with over 20 residents and a few site owners. It has provided valuable insights into both the benefits, such as strong communities in attractive locations and complexities, such as stigma due to their choice of home.

This study will contribute to the broader discourse on alternative housing models, mixed-tenure neighbourhoods, and inter-generational living. It enhances the understanding of living in this type of accommodation and its future prospects for long-term viability.

WG10-JS-98.1

AMATURO, ENRICA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
AMBROSIO, CATERINA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
DE FALCO, CIRO CLEMENTE* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Rage Against the Algorithms: The Case of Activists in the Italian City of Naples

The aim of this research is to explore the concept of algorithmic resistance through a case study on a group of political activists from Naples. This study is situated within the broader field of research on the relationship between humans and digital technologies (Kitchin, 2014). While algorithms and artificial intelligence are often portrayed as neutral tools, Actor Network Theory (ANT) defines them as "socio-technical actants" (Latour, 2006) with authority (Cheney-Lippold, 2011) capable of influencing individuals and social phenomena.

Contrary to the perspective of technological determinism (Marres, 2017), individuals are aware of the role algorithms play and develop "folk theories" (Dogruel, 2021) to explain their functioning. These folk theories are employed for various purposes, including attempts to tame or subvert algorithms and AI by repurposing them for unintended uses. Such practices, termed algorithmic resistance, have been documented in contexts like delivery platforms (Tuomi et al., 2023) and among Instagram influencers (Bonini, 2022), where individuals are more cognizant of algorithmic impacts and thus more inclined to develop counter-strategies.

Activists were selected as the focus of this research for two primary reasons: (a) in the realm of online politics, they frequently engage in direct interactions and confrontations with algorithms; and (b) they approach these technologies with a set of values often at odds with the underlying logic of the algorithms.

Between April and May 2024, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 activists. The participants demonstrated a repertoire of both evasive and proactive practices, informed by their folk theories regarding algorithmic operations (Karizat et al., 2021). The findings underscore the necessity to reconceptualize the human-digital relationship as one of mutual influence rather than a unidirectional interaction. Furthermore, the study offers valuable insights into the strategies activists employ to resist or counteract algorithms in their political activities on social media platforms.

RC48-746.2

AMBIKAR, RUCHA* (Bemidji State University, USA)

From Marginalized to Supremacist: The Use of Intersectional Identities in Online Networks

The emergence of social media has allowed for new forms of local-global solidarity networks and the sophisticated analysis of their participants' intersectional identities to achieve their goals. This paper focuses on one particular form of such online networks - those in support of Hindu supremacist ideology and politics in India. Comprising both Indians located in India and NRIs or non resident Indians located largely in Western countries like the US or UK; such networks understand themselves through an intersectional lens as both victims of racism abroad and in danger of marginalization at home. Valid critiques of racism and other forms of minoritization in the Western context are parlayed into evidence of such existential threat in India, despite being both demographically and politically dominant in local contexts.

My paper is a theoretical examination of how the intersectional identities of participants in cross border, online networks allows for new justifications of majoritarianism to emerge. I argue that while consciousness raising of participants' identities in social networks has often been considered a tool for mobilizing support for social justice - counter movements like the ones in support of Hindu majoritarianism use similar tactics in order to further their goals. I argue that these movements use the rhetoric of intersectionality, particularly the language of inequality and subalternity in the West to posit a sense of victimhood at home that engenders support for Hindu supremacist politics. The language of subalternity is used to win recognition and legitimacy both in India and abroad, allowing for the creation of a compelling counter narrative to democratic solidarity networks. Such networks not only attract further support for right wing supremacist viewpoints, but also succeed in positioning themselves as legitimate spaces that arbitrate the future of Indian nationhood.

RC52-803.2

AMEZQUITA, ALEXANDER* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (Sede Ecuador), Ecuador)

Funambulists in Power Lines: Gendered Pathways of Technical Workers in the Andean Region

This paper presents a historical and ethnographic analysis of technical work in the installation and maintenance of power lines in Ecuador and Colombia, tracing its evolution from late 19th-century trade schools to modern national systems of qualifications. By examining Colombia's privatized, market-driven model and Ecuador's public, stable model, I explore how different levels of privatization shape the career paths of linemen. In Colombia, privatization has led to greater job mobility and dynamism in training and employment, with a networked involvement of ministries, companies, and regional organizations. In contrast, Ecuador's public sector model offers more stability but limited opportunities for formal technical education, largely dependent on cultural transmission among peers.

Since 2014, policy initiatives in Colombia have also supported the inclusion of women in this field, backed by targeted training programs and multi-stakeholder involvement. Meanwhile, Ecuador's female inclusion remains sporadic, often influenced by individual drive or populist patronage practices rather than comprehensive long-term strategies. Unlike the activist-led struggles of female electricians in the 1960s United States, women's entry into this field in Andean region reflects global inclusion policies rather than grassroots resistance. This institutionalized inclusion has fostered a grammar of domination, rather than resistance, in the female workforce's experience, sometimes obscuring the gendered inequalities and violence they face.

Distinct motivations emerge for men and women entering this field. While men emphasize physical aptitude, women are drawn to the extreme nature of the work. This gendered approach also affects their learning focus, with women delving deeper into technical electrical knowledge and men emphasizing height-related skills. This dynamic contributes with unique forms of labor practices among technical workers, evolving grammar of professional identity and even the debate on professions and occupations, which in Latin America has a different character than in Europe or the Anglo-Saxon world.

RC34-559.7

AMHAOUCH, ACHRAF* (Ibn Tofail University, Morocco)

El Impacto De Los Cambios Ambientales En Las Experiencias De Vida De Los Jóvenes Rurales En El Rif Marroquí: Un Estudio Sociológico Sobre Los Jóvenes En La Aldea De Beni Guemil Maksouline, En Alhucemas

Partiendo de un estudio sociológico basado en técnicas de investigación cualitativa, este artículo aborda el impacto que tienen los cambios ambientales en las experiencias de vida de los jóvenes en Beni Guemil Maksouline, una aldea situada en el norte del país en el Rif marroquí. Se destaca cómo el uso del espacio ecológico por parte de los jóvenes y la sociedad en general ha pasado por tres períodos cruciales: antes del cultivo de cannabis, durante el cultivo y después de este, así como los cambios climáticos que han ocurrido en estos tres períodos. Además, el trabajo muestra la influencia en las percepciones, prácticas y estrategias de los jóvenes a lo largo de estas etapas, evidenciando su transición de la resistencia al cambio a la expresión de una demanda por el derecho al desarrollo.

RC12-191.5

AMIEN, WAHEEDA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

At the Intersection of State Law and Non-State Law: Implications of the New Divorce Amendment Act on the Fundamental Rights of Muslims in South Africa

Until 28 June 2022, all religious marriages in South Africa were not legally recognised. On 28 June 2022, the South African Constitutional Court found that the non-recognition of Muslim marriages is unconstitutional because it violates the rights to equality, access to justice, and children's rights among others. The Court held that the common law definition of marriage was unconstitutional to the extent that it does not include Muslim marriages. The Court further ordered the South African state to amend existing legislation or enact new legislation to recognise and regulate the consequences of Muslim marriages. Until that happened, the Court ordered the implementation of an interim measure to enable Muslim spouses who were or are undergoing Muslim divorce to institute a civil divorce in terms of the Divorce Act 70 of 1979. Early in 2024, the Al Jama'ah party, a party that purports to represent a Muslim constituency in South Africa, successfully had amendments to the Divorce Act enacted through the Divorce Amendment Act 1 of 2024. The latter purports to implement the interim measures anticipated by the Constitutional Court. In this paper, I consider the point at which Muslim family law meets civil family law through the Divorce Amendment Act. I examine the implications of the amendments for Muslim parties and children born of Muslim marriages. I especially explore the extent to which the intersection between state and non-state law allows Muslim marriages and divorces to be incorporated into a secular legal framework, and the implications of such incorporation for the rights to freedom of religion, gender equality and children's rights.

RC09-143.4

AMIN, ALLAL* (CERAPS Lille, CNRS, France)
BEN YOUSSEF, MOHAMED SLIM* (IREMAM, ANR SUBLIME, France)

Gouverner (par) La Pénurie. Une Socio-Histoire Des Subventions Alimentaires En Tunisie

Depuis 2022, la Tunisie fait face à des pénuries alimentaires et énergétiques croissantes, exacerbées par la hausse des prix internationaux de l'énergie et des céréales due à la guerre russo-ukrainienne. Dans ce contexte, le gouvernement tunisien est engagé dans des négociations avec le FMI, en vue d'obtenir un prêt conditionné à une levée progressive des subventions alimentaires et énergétiques. Le refus du président Kaïs Saïed de conclure un accord, par crainte des répercussions sociales liées à ces réformes, semble avoir aggravé les tensions.

Pourtant, cette analyse conjoncturelle de la crise actuelle masque le fait que la pénurie est un mode de gouvernement ancien en Tunisie. Si les récentes décisions visent à contrôler la balance des paiements, et à prioriser le remboursement des créanciers, elles s'inscrivent dans une histoire plus longue de gouvernement par la pénurie, qui permet de naviguer entre la satisfaction des exigences des institutions financières internationales et la légitimation de régimes successifs. Comprendre la crise actuelle nécessite ainsi de replacer ces pénuries dans une socio-histoire des subventions alimentaires tunisiennes, façonnée par des dynamiques de dépendance économique et de gestion des tensions sociales, depuis l'échec des coopératives socialisantes (1961-1969) jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Elle ne se comprend qu'en analysant l'agenda historique –à maintes reprises différé – des réformes néolibérales de la Caisse Générale de Compensation.

Si les pénuries agissent comme des variables d'ajustement entre les attentes des classes populaires et les injonctions économiques internationales, elles engendrent des conflictualités dans les filières subventionnées. Les mobilisations corporatistes diverses, portées notamment par les acteurs de la filière, traduisent des revendications qui mettent sous tension les différents circuits de subvention. Une enquête multi-située par entretiens sur les liens métaboliques de fonctionnement des filières, leurs chocs et ajustements successifs offre des pistes pour comprendre ce gouvernement du social depuis longtemps à bout de souffle.

RC37-617.5

AMR, ABDELRAHIM* (Sciences Po, France)

Turning Rhymes into Dimes: Intermediaries in the Egyptian Rap World

Over the past five years, Egyptian rap has achieved unprecedented commercial success. Much has been written about how "new school" rappers and producers were able to create a sound that resonates with a broader public than their predecessors. Conversely, music, marketing, and advertisement professionals who played an integral part in these artists' careers have received limited attention. This paper follows in American sociologist Howard Becker's footsteps by analyzing "not the genesis of innovations, but rather the process of mobilizing people to join in a cooperative activity on a regular basis" (Becker, 2008: 310). It sets the framework for a history of the Egyptian rap world centered on "commercial bets" (Hammou, 2012).

Many of these intermediaries (Lizé, Naudier, and Roueff, 2011) began their careers as musicians in the nascent "underground" scene of the 2000s before joining labels, advertising agencies, marketing departments, or streaming platforms. I suggest that they subsequently leveraged the social and cultural capital acquired during their musical and corporate careers to give "new school" rappers access to previously unattainable resources, spaces, and publics.

I attempt to analyze the practices of intermediaries in the current configuration of the Egyptian rap world without succumbing to a normative discourse on the "commodification" of art. I distinguish between aesthetic interventions, where intermediaries attempt to stage their version of authenticity, and strategic interventions that seek to "rationalize" the management of an artists' career through knowledge production. I claim that these actors are not only intermediaries who insert the Egyptian rap world into global value chains by making it intelligible, predictable, and exploitable (Tsing, 2015), but full-fledged participants who shape rap songs and videos through their many mediations (Henion, 1993).

RC22-349.4

AMWE, RUTH* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

"It Is My Family!": African Immigrant Congregations and the Politics of Belonging in North America

In January of 1991, Bernice Boakye welcomed her three friends: Adelaide Agyemang, Elizabeth Andoh and Grace Ocansey, into her home. As one of many such informal gatherings among friends, a distinct chord was struck on that day. The women talked about their cultural and religious experiences as Ghanaian immigrants in America and concluded on the need for a congregation that would serve the growing number of Ghanaians living in the neighborhoods of Brooklyn, New York, USA. This idea received support leading to the birth of Bethel Presbyterian Reformed Church (BPRC). Today, BPRC serves formative functions in the lives of its congregants, the immediate neighborhoods of Brooklyn, and within the umbrella organization of the Conference of Ghanaian Presbyterian Churches in North America (CGPCNA).

Against this backdrop, this paper will attempt to understand how African congregations construct their identities as supportive spaces for African immigrants in the diaspora. The translocation of Christian congregations is engineering scholarly interest. However, what has remained understudied is how congregational identities and theologies are specifically fashioned to cater to the wellbeing of African immigrants. Using BPRC and CGPCNA as a case studies, this paper will attempt to understand how theologies of belonging emerge against the backdrop of the politics of migration and difference in North America and how individual immigrants experience succor within these frameworks. I will unpack how the term "Bethel" is both reframed and embodied in BPRC's denominational and social outlook of belonging for African immigrants in the United States and how women contribute to these processes.

RC43-JS-137.5

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

Reimagining Black Livability: Exploring Black Aliveness in Toronto's Racialized Neighborhoods

Black Creek, dubbed as Toronto's *least livable* neighbourhood (McKnight, 2014), Flemingdon Park, charged as containing one of *Toronto's most violent high schools* (Laczko, 2014), Glenfield-Jane Heights, home to Jane and Finch, *Toronto's most dangerous place to be a kid* (Pagliaro, 2013*)*, and Regent Park, *notorious for bedbugs and crime* that *badly needed intervention* (Hayes, 2016), have two things apparently in-common – firstly, they are negatively coded in the public imagination as 'Black neighbourhoods', and secondly, they are generally discussed as in need of interventionist strategies. Racialized neighbourhood narratives present Black residents as objects to be either feared or targets of rescue. With hopes of strengthening the social, economic, and physical conditions of these neighbourhoods, through narratives of crisis, interventionist action plans and state funding investments developed to target communities labelled "the poorest neighbourhoods" reinscribe territorial stigmatization. Yet, within discussions of Black well-being, scant attention has been given to how Black residents respond to the racialization of their geographies, how racialization impacts Black residents' sense of self and the strategies for reclaiming Black life in their racialized neighbourhoods. And so, this research project asks, what are the possibilities of Black aliveness in racialized neighbourhoods? What are the strategies, agentic efforts and pathways of resistance or non-resistance adopted by Black residents *held in*their neighbourhoods? Drawing on Kevin Quashie's (2012) notion of "the quiet", a concept elucidating the constraints of Blackness as a public discourse that privileges defiance as the prevailing framework, offers a different kind of expressiveness—a sensibility of being that is concerned with the inner life of Black existence. As a methodological tool to make legible the material reality of Black life, "in the midst of so much death", this session seeks to provide a window into the interiority of Black livability that makes possible pathways through racialized neighbourhoods (Sharpe, 2016).

RC26-426.5

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

The Disappearing Act: Racial Banishment and the Geography of Black Lives in Canada

Mechanisms of removal have always been employed to extract or sever Black people from geographical landscapes. Geographical removal, a form of violence, not only ruptures connections between people and place but is a process of racial violence that is situated in histories of racial exclusion and colonial domination. This paper pays particular attention to cases of green dispossession and white gentrification as key contemporary sites through which racialized techniques of removal are practiced, enacted, and narrated to structure geographic domination. These violent acts of dispossession operate under the auspicious language of urban renewal/revitalization projects that underwrites and neatly erases the racialized management of Black bodies. Drawing on Ananya Roy's concept of racial banishment, this paper sheds light on racial-colonial-state-instituted structures that function to propel processes of removal, while bringing attention to the ways that mechanisms of removal operate differently on Black geographies. I contend that the material and discursive work of (re)presenting Canadian landscapes through revitalization projects, and varying processes of legally imposed spatial exclusion, is not merely a practice of capital accumulation or burial, but also that of racial banishment which brings into focus the legal disappearance of African/Black Canadians in geography.

RC48-759.8

ANANGWE, KATHLEEN* (University of Nairobi, Kenya)

"Hashtags, Music and Water" the Mobilizing Ingredients of Kenya's Gen Z Uprising: A Case Study of Digitized Activism As Re-Imagined Resistance

A newly emerging economy in Sub Sahara Africa recently experienced an unprecedented wave of street protest against unjust governance and economic systems mid-year 2024. Although Kenya frequently experiences politically motivated demonstrations agitating for increase in democratic space and rights, the recent street protests differed from previous types in form, character and method. The young protesters were different, well-informed, creative and educated youth devoid of political or ethnic affiliation, class and gender stratification seemingly inspired by their democratic right to participation and self-expression. Their singular aim was to check the government on its intent to burden citizens through tax in a proposed Finance bill 2024. Using innovative and colorful approaches, symbolic dress, speech, pseudonyms, modern liberation songs, memes and hashtags a peaceful start filled with fanfare and dance evolved into bloody confrontation with law enforcement, leading to mass casualties and fatalities. Observers identified unique features including mobilization strategy, dependence on social media platforms - Tiktok, Instagram, WhatsApp and X (formerly Twitter) leading to digitized activism and social networks providing buffers of protection and access. Subsequently an uncanny resemblance to Egypt's uprising of 2011 and 2019, Arab springs and the "Occupy" movement of 2011 became apparent. Little is known through empirical study of the Gen Z experience before, during and post the uprising. The specific drivers, remain obscured. Using contemporary approaches and based on social constructivism as theoretical frames, in-depth interviews were conducted with 16 Gen Z youth selected by urban area of residence, class, gender and educational attainment. A postmodernist design was utilized to respond to the question "is digitized activism the new form of resistance?", and to explore the performances and interactions shaping immediate and future meanings among the Gen Z, the newly activated agents of Social Change with grassroots mindsets and little interest in the boardroom.

RC06-94.2

ANANIAS AGNES, JANET* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

Growing Cost of Family Care of Older Persons in Namibia: Droughts, Disabling Environments and Interdependence

Living arrangements for older persons in Namibia are essential for understanding the cost of care. Older person households are large but very few family members receive social grants, including children. Moreover, four out of five older persons in Namibia are living in a rural area and disabling environments in rural areas increase the cost of care, as older persons have to use more resources in accessing the limited services available. By drawing on semi-structured interviews with 80 caregivers and older persons, the paper reveals how older person households distribute resources within the household as a way of sustaining themselves, their family members and their communities. In the absence of better social protection measures or (especially for children), direct care provision, female family caregivers of older persons are often challenged in meeting the needs of older persons and children.

ANANYA, ANANYA* (The London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Not in Our Name : Mapping Pro-Palestinian Student Movement at the London School of Economics

On April 30th2024, the world woke up to the images of students occupying the Hamilton Hall, as part of the Gaza Solidarity Movement, at Columbia University in the City of New York. This was a culmination of historical linkages of student movement against apartheid regimes and demands for immediate ceasefire in Gaza by the contemporary global pro-Palestinian Protest. Here, students set up an encampment & demanded their university to disclose their investment & divest from companies complicit in human rights violation & financially supporting Israel in ongoing genocide of Palestine. What shook the

student community across the globe was the use of police force at Columbia University which dismantled the peaceful protest in the middle of the night. As a result, it led to the rise of 174 encampments across the globe, resisting for the future of Palestine in their own campus & holding their institutions accountable when there are no universities left in Gaza.

In this paper, I centre LSE Solidarity Encampment as a case study with the dual aim to underline the constituent elements of the movement and the symbolic solidarities between student's encampments & Palestinian struggle for right to exist defying Israel's settler colonial project. This ethnographic study brings together field notes and interviews with student activist reflecting on their journey of becoming an 'activist' and creating a 'solidarity' movement at LSE. Secondly, it maps student's strategic negotiations with the university administration & collective struggle against discursive politics of senior administration, national media & UK government. Lastly, I adopt Katz's concept of 'common camp' (ibid 4:2022) & keffiyeh as two symbolic tools to highlight interconnections among the historical embeddedness of resistance, intimate social linkages between different anti-colonial struggles & global solidarity for Palestinian liberation.

RC17-JS-131.3

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

Navigating the Anthropocene: Local Ecological Knowledge and the Future of Fisheries in Croatia

In the context of the Anthropocene, where human impact on ecosystems is profound and pervasive, understanding diverse epistemologies on which extraction is based becomes crucial for effective fisheries management. This study investigates the Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) of Croatian fishers, emphasizing the interplay between socioeconomic factors, support for sustainable management tools, long-term career prospects, and concern about climate change. Acknowledging the significance of diverse epistemologies in fisheries management, we analyze how fishers perceive the overexploitation of fish species in relation to socioeconomic indicators.

Our research further examines the fishers' views on climate change and their attitudes toward various fisheries management strategies, such as no-take zones, closed seasons, and enhanced bycatch control. By integrating these perspectives, we aim to shed light on the relationship between local ecological knowledge and the future aspirations of fishers, exploring whether they envision a sustainable career in fishing over the next five years and if they desire for their children to pursue this profession.

Our sample includes small-scale, large-scale, subsistence, and recreational fishers, allowing for a comparative analysis across different sectors. The findings are based on a survey of 550 fishers conducted as part of the project "Sustainable fishing: social relations, identity and co-management of Adriatic fishery resources", funded by the Croatian Science Foundation. This research contributes valuable insights into the role of local knowledge in promoting sustainable fisheries management and supporting the livelihoods of fishing communities in Europe and in the Mediterranean.

RC32-528.4

ANDERSON, KAROLINE* (The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Role of Caring in Authenticating the Self: Transgender and Gender-Nonconforming Individuals' Experiences of Care

For transgender and gender-nonconforming (TGNC) populations, socializing can be unpredictable and unstable. Research emphasizes the breadth and depth of harm incurred from socially adverse and violent experiences yet frequently overlooks daily experiences of care and their long-term impacts on well-being. The present study fills this gap by illuminating transgender and gender-nonconforming individuals' experiences with caring. Thirty TGNC individuals from across the globe representing a spectrum of gender identities and social experiences participated in life history narrative interviews. Using Giddens' structuration theory and Sartrean and Beauvoirian existentialist lenses, the findings elaborate on three types of caring practices exercised by the participants and their peers, spouses, families, and communities: caring through occupational roles, caring through daily practices, and caring as support. Caring played an integral role in authenticating the self through social interaction. Caring further acted as a regenerative resource, replenishing mental, emotional, and social resources and facilitating individual and collective well-being. The findings have vast implications, including enhancing sociological and philosophical discussions on care and authenticity, employing caring practices in interpersonal and group interventions, and supporting TGNC populations' social adaptation and life fulfilment.

WG01-888.2

ANDERSON, MOJI* (University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

White Supremacy in the Education System: Enduring Coloniality in the Jamaican Textbook

This presentation considers education in a postcolonial site. In a country of very few white bodies, and even fewer *visible* white bodies, white supremacy still makes itself felt in a crucial Jamaican space. White supremacy, or "coloniality," can be identified through text: through the epistemology underpinning that text. A study of secondary level Jamaican textbooks reveals the subtle and not-so-subtle ways in which coloniality endures in a black-majority postcolony more than sixty years after ostensible independence from the United Kingdom. A close reading of these texts reveals in some a central tension between Jamaican-focused depictions of history and culture and the persistence of the British-derived, imperialist web in which Jamaicans have been caught for centuries. My presentation will show that in a country often celebrated internationally as an icon of anti-imperialism, even after decades of deliberate attempts to decolonize the curriculum, there is an epistemological battle at play in the classroom. Overall, the textbooks represent a "third space" wherein the margin (Jamaica) and the core (Britain) are enmeshed in complex ways. In this hybridity, marginaliity is reinforced, as some texts de-centre Jamaicans in their own stories. Coloniality's epistemological assumptions and models are often left unquestioned, even as efforts are made to present Jamaican subjectivities. This both obscures the need for extrication from the Eurocentric web and makes that disentanglement very difficult. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of strategies that have been engaged and are envisioned to counteract this manifestation of white supremacy.

RC11-176.2

ANDERSSON, JANICKE* (Halmstad university, Sweden)
OBERG, KLARA (Halmstad University, Sweden)

Interconnected Aging: An Ontological Turn Towards a Sustainability Perspective in Aging Research.

For the first time in history, a climate change case focusing on aging has been addressed to the European Court of Human Rights. The urgent effects of climate change and the need for a more sustainable future highlight the importance of creating not only age-friendly environments but also environmentally friendly and sustainable aging. In this presentation, we explore ways to move beyond the anthropocentric perspective in aging research. We demonstrate how aging research that is informed by the ontological turn holds the potential to significantly broaden our understanding of aging as an eco-social process and phenomena and how this may have important consequences for issues on increased sustainability. The ontological turn implies that the borders between nature/culture, human/non-human as well as time and place become blurred and even dissolved. The ontological turn means the end of human exceptionalism as we know it.

From our reading of important theoretical contributions to the ontological turn we introduce the concept of "interconnected aging," Interconnected aging brings forwards questions that asks not only how climate changes are affecting aging humans but also how aging humans affect climate changes.

RC11-JS-54.3

ANDERSSON, JANICKE* (Halmstad university, Sweden)

Understanding the Impact of Vision Loss on Quality of Life Amongst Older People

Aging is known to significantly impact visual acuity, leading to a series of consequences that affect individual well-being and societal dynamics. Impaired vision is closely associated with diminished quality of life, social isolation, increased vulnerability, and heightened demand for societal intervention. This study aims to elucidate the lived experiences of individuals coping with vision loss, thereby enhancing understanding of their reflections and identifying viable strategies for managing life with visual impairment. We explore the navigational pathways that visually impaired individuals traverse within the welfare system, detailing interactions with both private and public entities. The findings are primarily derived from qualitative interviews, supplemented by quantitative data from questionnaires and eye examinations. Results indicate a prevalence of undetected visual changes among older adults, which adversely impact daily functioning. Informants frequently attribute their visual changes to normal aging, leading to varying responses: while some delay or avoid seeking assistance, others pursue timely intervention. Notably, a prominent barrier to seeking help emerged as the fear of losing once driving privileges. In response to visual decline, informants have developed coping strategies to adapt to their changing functionalities. This study underscores the necessity of increased awareness and responsive services to support aging individuals experiencing vision loss.

RC39-642.1

ANDHARIA, JANKI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Disaster Justice in Recovery Processes: Exploring Bhabha'S 'Thrid Space' and Soja'S Trialectics

It is well acknowledged that impacts of disasters are socially and spatially uneven, and the worst affected are the poor and those who live in marginal and hazard-prone geographies, experience diverse risks and precarity in their everyday lives. These are manifestations of the working of hegemonic systems of power social, economic, and political which often have a strong institutional sanction /base. Disaster justice is an issue of governance that draws from studies of social vulnerability, justice theory, disaster law, and the environmental justice movement.

Recognising in the way that poor and vulnerable populations inhabit hazardous zones in pre and post-disaster recovery phases is important. Similarly recognising that the exclusion, lack of participation, and silencing, results in the absence of diversity of the in knowledge production, and disaster recovery becomes a site where colonial approaches are reproduced. In order to decolonise practices, the paper argues for an exploration of how multiple social identities and forms of discrimination interact to create unique experiences of oppression or privilege for people affected by disasters. The experiences of their access to relief and rehabilitation, or their denial and exclusion needs to be viewed within the broader frame of disaster justice. While exploring research and practices around post-disaster recovery that value local ontologies and epistemologies, Bhabha's (1994) concepts of "Third Space" and "hybridity" are useful. Post disaster recovery processes provide opportunities to "displace the histories that constitute it and set up new structures of authority, new political initiatives" (Rutherfold 1998). At a conceptual level, the paper further contextualises disaster justice, in the socio-economic manifestation of space/ spatiality in disaster recovery, using Soja's concept of "trialectics" (1996).

RC47-JS-230.2

ANDO, KEITA* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

The Emergence of Affective Polarization in Japan: The Interplay of Right-Wing Movements and Political Leadership

In recent years, affective polarization, which inhibits civic communication and erodes democracy, has intensified in many democratic countries. Even in Japan, where the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) one-party dominance has persisted for decades, emotionally charged confrontations over controversial political issues such as security-related legislation and constitutional amendments have markedly escalated since Shinzo Abe's second administration in the 2010s. As in other countries, both Abe and his supporters, as well as his opponents, have used moralized political discourse that describes their own and opposing groups in black-and-white terms as good and evil. Thus, this presentation explores the social and historical context that influenced Abe's adoption of moralized political discourse. The presentation employs a historical discourse analysis, focusing on Abe's parliamentary speeches and publications, alongside publications from key members of the Japanese Society for History Textbook Reform (Tsukuru-kai), a right-wing social movement organization that significantly affected Abe. The findings reveal that in his pursuit of solidifying the LDP's position as the leading conservative party, Abe adopted the moralized political discourse of Tsukuru-kai, which gained prominence as a new conservative force in the 1990s. Tsukuru-kai, which focused on reforming postwar education to compete with other countries, rapidly expanded its membership, developing moralized discourse that portrayed domestic left-wing forces as submissive to foreign interests that undermined Japan. During the same period, Abe was acutely aware of the need to rebuild the LDP's conservative principles to counter the rise of emerging parties. These included the New Frontier Party, which took conservative votes away from the LDP, and the Democratic Party of Japan, which was strong among swing voters. Consequently, Abe integrated Tsukuru-kai's discourse into his own, thus embedding antagonistic sentiments toward left-wing forces within the broader political system. The presentation demonstrates how social movements can supply moralized discourse to political elites, potentially driving democratic backsliding.

RC28-JS-65.2

ANDRABI, NAFEESA* (University of Southern California, USA)

Does Muslim Immigrant Health Decline from Sociopolitical Stress? Evidence from County-Level Election Results and Birth Outcomes in the Trump Era

The 2016 U.S. presidential election cycle intensified political partisanship in the presence of well institutionalized and racially coded campaign strategies and rhetoric from Donald J. Trump, much of which centered on Muslim immigrants. Muslim immigrants living in this sociopolitical climate may experience intensified and direct day-to-day racism, in addition to vicarious (second-hand) racism encountered through online news and social media, all of which has been associated with heightened stress and worsened health. Health impacts may be differentially patterned by ethnoracial categorization of Muslim immigrants, given the distinct racialized experiences of MENA, South Asian and Black Muslim immigrants. This study examines the relationship between residing in hostile local sociopolitical contexts and birth outcomes among Muslim immigrant mothers by ethnoracial categorization. I identify a unique form of sociopolitical stress – residing in a county that pivoted from voting Democratic in the 2012 elections to voting for a divisive and prejudiced Republican candidate in 2016. I examine the potential health consequences of this local climate through the prevalence of PTB and LBW before (2013-2016) and after (2017-2019) the 2016 U.S. Presidential election among Muslim immigrant mothers residing in pivot counties (2012: Democrat; 2016: Republican) compared to non-pivot counties (2012: Democrat; 2016: Republican). MENA and South Asian Muslim immigrant women living in pivot counties are at increased risk for PTB after the Trump election compared to their counterparts in reliably Democrat counties. The rate of PTB increased most severely for South Asian Muslim immigrant mothers. The findings from this study suggest that religion, specifically Muslimness, is another potentially marginalized social status and important axis of analytical consideration for population health research in the U.S. Just as intersectional work on immigrant health has elaborated how nativity and ethnoracial categorization are experienced simultaneously, we must wrestle with the complexities of how Muslimness crosscuts these social positions.

RC02-36.5

ANDRADA, ANA CAROLINA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
CORRÊA VIEIRA, REGINA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)
MORTARA, SOFIA (CEBRAP, Brazil)

Rights of Paid Home Care Workers in Brazil: An Evaluation Using the Global Care Policy Index

The paper aims to explore the potential of employing the Global Care Policy Index to assess the level of state protection afforded to paid home care workers in Brazil prior to the pandemic. One of the key challenges in utilizing the index within the Brazilian context stems from the substantial fragmentation concerning the occupational circumstances of these workers resulting in significant heterogeneity in coverage and rights attainment.

Two distinctive attributes of the Brazilian care labor market merit attention within this assessment: firstly, the notable proportion of informal labor within the sector, and secondly, the diverse contractual frameworks, each offering varying levels of protection, which depend on the weekly frequency of work and the parties involved in signing the contract.

Given this reality, we chose to segment the analysis into groups reflecting the different occupational situations of these workers for the purposes of applying the international index. We then examined the rights guaranteed by law for each group, using ILO Convention 189 as a reference. The result is a diverse evaluation for each group, which negatively impacts Brazil's overall score in the ranking of countries assessed by the index.

To summarize, in four of the five categories evaluated, the weight of the groups is quite significant in assigning scores: labor protections apply only to groups with a formal employment contract. Protections related to social insurance, such as maternity leave, retirement and sick pay, apply to formal groups and also to informal workers who voluntarily join the system at their own expense. The category that differs from the standard concerns the prohibition of the exploitation of child and forced domestic labor, as the rules extend to all.

RC34-554.2

ANDRE, GERALDINE* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

School-to-Work Transitions and Digitalization. the Added-Value of "Extended" Ethnography

Since the economic crisis of 2008, school-to-work transitions have become even more unstable and precarious than in the 1990s, particularly for the least qualified and most precarious classes of young people. A collective ethnography conducted between 2017 and 2019 among a variety of young people from working-class neighbourhoods in Brussels has generated a NEET/non-NEET typology that highlights the various societal processes at work in young people's school-to-work transitions, whether these processes are linked to the dynamics of inequality or to the functioning of public institutions (André & Crosby 2022). These processes explain why the most marginalised fractions of young people in working-class neighbourhoods become involved in informal organisations, which are to some extent parallel to the official institutions in Brussels. Since then, many changes have taken place, including the pandemic and the growing use of digital technologies, particularly in the labour market and public services (Georges 2019). What are the effects of these changes on the school-to-work transitions of urban lower-class young people? We will answer this question on the basis of the results of an "extended" ethnography (Burawoy 1998) conducted in the same neighbourhoods. In particular, we will be looking at how young people, especially those from working-class and immigrant backgrounds, appropriate digital technologies in their daily lives in general, and in particular in their adult lives, i.e. in their search for employment or training, in their search for housing? The new observations and discussions with young people will be compared with the data previously collected. "Extended" ethnography provides a temporal resonance in which the analysis of school-to-work transitions is linked to wider changes in the organisation of labour and publics institutions. In doing so, this paper aims to contribute to the field of study on school-to-work transitions and their determinants.

RC12-188.3

ANDRE, PATRICIA* (CEDIS - NOVA School of Law / DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte, Portugal)

Legal Consciousness and the Belittlement of Insolvency Law: A Case Study of Portuguese Judicial Proceedings

This paper presents the main findings of a qualitative analysis of Portuguese case law in insolvency and pre-insolvency proceedings, conducted as part of the IN_SOLVENS research project. The study reveals significant shortcomings in the application of insolvency law, highlighting procedural inertia, disengagement by parties, insufficient data on debtors, and the reinforcement of both epistemic and social vulnerabilities.

Framing these findings within a broad notion of legal consciousness, which encompasses both internal and external legal perspectives, this study argues that insolvency law is systematically disregarded by legal actors—judges, attorneys, and even the individuals involved as parties to the proceedings. This disregard reflects not only the traditional stigma associated with insolvency but also an overarching legal obliviousness. Courts and legal professionals often display a lack of interest and engagement with the socio-political goals underlying insolvency law, contributing to its downplaying as a secondary or less important legal field.

Through this lens, we observe how both everyday and professional legal consciousness are shaped by absences and voids, reinforcing the estrangement of ordinary individuals from the law. In particular, the procedural disengagement observed in the courts—alongside parties' own inertia—suggests a deeper detachment, where the potential of insolvency law to restructure financial and social vulnerabilities is overlooked. This contributes to a broader belittlement of insolvency law, perpetuating the very vulnerabilities it seeks to address.

RC23-378.5

ANDRE, PATRICIA* (CEDIS - NOVA School of Law / DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte, Portugal)
HENRIQUES, CAROLINA NETO (DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte, Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

The Role of Social Impact in Science Evaluation: Challenges and Contradictions

The increasing use of science to provide evidence-based support for public policy has created a growing demand for monitoring and evaluating scientific work in research centers. In this context, the notion of social impact has become key to demonstrating how scientific knowledge can address societal problems. This "impact agenda" also stems from evolving science funding models, which seek to assess research institutions through the lens of social impact.

At DINÂMIA'CET-Iscte, the Thematic Line *Reflexivity, Communication, and Social Responsibility of Science* has been examining these developments. Transforming how scientific work is evaluated in interdisciplinary centers like D'C, where social sciences play a central role in studying societal changes, brings forth significant challenges and contradictions. Social impact assessment requires narratives, case studies, success stories, and the involvement of actors outside the traditional scientific process. However, this agenda paradoxically responds to critiques of quantitative evaluation methods: while now incorporating qualitative approaches, it still demands objective proof of social impact, creating tension between qualitative assessments and quantitative metrics.

Documental analysis revealed conflicts between collective goals and individual researcher evaluation criteria. In precarious academic environments, researchers face a dilemma between contributing to collective success and advancing their careers. Work focused on direct social impact demands greater emotional commitment and reduces time for publications, perpetuating hierarchies where junior researchers handle fieldwork, while senior researchers, with better contracts, focus on theoretical analysis and claim lead authorship. Monitoring these dynamics also remains a challenge, affecting the evaluation of science's social impact.

The impact agenda can thus conflict with individual evaluation criteria. So, one may: prioritize collective goals at the expense of individual conditions, perpetuating precarity and hierarchies, or fight scientific precarity, promote equality among researchers, and build a collective beyond individual contributions. Research centers could turn the "impact agenda" into an inclusive and unifying "impact culture."

RC04-54.16

ANDREEVNA POPLAVSKAYA, ANITA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

How Universities Differentiate Work Values of Its Students: Evidence from 350 Universities with Different Places in Ratings

Work values are considered to be significant predictors of career paths and future success of the individuals. Classical and contemporary research acknowledge that work values are formed while studying at university through the process of acquainting particular professional identity and work ethic. Thus, it becomes important to understand how work values of students are differentiated in the period of getting education and discuss how certain characteristics of universities can differentiate attitudes to future jobs. In current study I focus on the ratings of the universities which was composed by Forbes Education Russian agency in 2021 and accounted for four substantial parameters of universities: demand of graduates from potential employers, networking opportunities, quality of education, international recognition of university. That data on university ratings was combined with the data from a survey of Russian university students, which was carried out in summer of 2021 online. The final sample comprises of 14,8 thousand students under the age of 29 from more than 350 universities with diverse characteristics and missions. Work values were measured through the questions about preferable characteristics of future work places as well as via agreement with statements about attitudes towards future jobs. The results of multilevel multinomial logistic regression analysis demonstrated that students from *top-20 universities with best networking capabilities* tend to proclaim intrinsic and socially oriented work values, as well as lower orientation on entrepreneurship; students from *top-15 internationally recognized universities* are more oriented on flexible work arrangements and show higher orientation on work-life balance; students from *top-20 universities with best quality of education* are more confident in finding job positions of a high quality and ready to work overtime; students from *top-20 universities in demand by employers* are less oriented on entrepreneurship. The results were controlled for socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and other independent variables.

RC34-554.1

ANDREEVNA POPLAVSKAYA, ANITA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Value Conflict While Choosing a Future Job: A Mixed-Method Study on University Students ` Work Values

The attitude to future job is commonly conceptualized with the help of work values theory. Work values are defined as subjectively chosen important characteristics of a job position. It is generally accepted to draw distinction between extrinsic and intrinsic work values. However, it seems that such a dichotomy does not take into account well-elaborated classical typologies of life values as well as misses individualistic and collectivistic orientations which partly frame the meaning and goals of personal attitude to work. Basing assumptions on the analysis of questionnaires from comparative cross-country studies over the last 30 years the problem of "ethical turn" in work values studies was elucidated. In order to overcome such a problem an updated theoretical typology of work values was proposed. Its relevance was asserted by virtue of mixed-method research. Firstly, nationally representative survey of Russian university students was used (summer 2021, N=14795). The author added more options in the questionary and with the help of factor analysis seven higher order variables of work values were revealed. It was demonstrated that work values can be typologies on two scales: extrinsic-intrinsic, collectivistic-individualistic. On second step interpretivist approach was implemented in order to reveal the meanings behind statistics. The analysis of narratives from interviews with students aged from 18 to 24 years old was implemented (winter 2021, N=38). It was revealed that meaning of work value is constructed within the framework of opposition between the focus on satisfying individual utilities or social needs. The main area of inner value conflict was located in the sphere of choices between well paid and interesting job positions which seems to be valued by market economy VS socially useful job positions which are hardly recognized as status worthy in contemporary society and seems to be badly remunerated even in the future perspective.

RC53-JS-228.3

ANDREICA GHEORGHE, ZENAIDA* (AFIN -UAB, Spain)

Children's Perspectives on Pornography and Other Online Sexual Practices in Catalonia, Spain.

Infancy, historically seen as asexual (Davies & Robinson, 2010), contrasts with recent findings of pornography consumption starting at age 8 in Spain (Ballester & Orte, 2019). This discrepancy has sparked societal concern, as reflected in the Spanish press. Our study's primary objective was to explore the nature, usage patterns, information sources, and coping mechanisms related to explicit sexual content accessed by children aged 9 to 11. Throughout 2022-2023 our research engaged in 27 focus groups involving over 250 children from nine schools in the province of Barcelona. We used drawings as narrative triggers (Eldén, 2013), to encourage discussions and insights among the participants. The collected data underwent a qualitative analysis employing discourse analysis and visuals. Initial findings reveal a significant deviation from conventional literature, which suggests pornography serves as a learning tool for children (Save the Children, 2020; Diputació de Barcelona, 2023). Contrarily, our results indicate that, through family dialogue and guidance, children do not perceive pornography as educational but rather seek it for pleasure. Furthermore, our study revealed children's adeptness at devising strategies to avoid unwanted content and combat online risks like bullying or grooming. However, it also unveiled the perpetuation of gender disparities within accessed content and the methods by which they access it. These findings underscore the pressing need for affective-sexual education programs tailored to children's requirements. Our aim is to advocate for the development of such programs and to offer guidance for parents and teachers on initiating meaningful conversations about these sensitive topics with children.

RC22-JS-133.2

ANDREONI, ELENA* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
FIORE, BRUNELLA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

A Netnographic Study on ART in Italy: A Culturally Controversial Practice.

Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) is a clinical field that encompasses various therapeutic practices. In 2021 86,090 couples in Italy underwent treatment, with 108,067 initiated cycles and 16,625 live births. Since its introduction in 2004, Law no.40, the first to regulate ART, has sparked widespread legal, bioethical, cultural, and social controversies. The law adopted a conservative approach, restricting access to ART to heterosexual couples, married or cohabiting, of fertile age, infertile but not sterile and without genetically transmissible diseases. The legislation aimed to promote a "traditional" family model, reflecting a Catholic context and maintaining a naturalistic procreation paradigm (Saraceno, Naldini 2021).

Consequently, Law 40 raised legal and legitimacy issues, leading to amendments that expanded access to treatments. These practices address certain reproductive difficulties while challenging legal and cultural boundaries surrounding family, parenthood, and bodily autonomy (Borgna, 2005).

Within a broader interdisciplinary and mixed-methods study on late parenthood, a specific strand explores the experiences of heterosexual couples undergoing ART through netnography (useful for analyzing online communities, Kozinets 2010). This research focuses on three platforms dedicated to discussing ART experiences: Forums, Facebook groups and Telegram chats.

The aim is to analyze these parenthood trajectories and shared meanings among those navigating ART, which are often judged from a paternalistic and conservative viewpoint. The analysis reveals clinical challenges, cultural narratives and the crucial role of online communities in providing medical and emotional support (Rogers, 2009). These spaces foster participatory medical knowledge and offer opportunities for sharing, often absent offline due to societal insensitivity. Moreover, the predominance of women in these groups highlights a gender dimension that warrants further exploration.

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RC33-548.3

ANDREONI, ELENA* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
DECATALDO, ALESSANDRA (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

Netnography on Italian Assisted Reproductive Technology: An Onlife Phenomenon.

The web can be a privileged setting for studying socially connoted and private spheres, fostering the sharing of experiences that might be inhibited in everyday life. This is the case of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), a multimodal phenomenon that begins offline but finds space for discussion online (Garcia et al., 2009).

As part of a broader interdisciplinary and mixed-methods investigation on late parenthood in Italy, a specific strand explores the experiences of heterosexual couples undergoing ART treatments.

This study employs netnography (Kozinets 2010) across three online fields focused on ART experiences: Forums, Facebook groups and Telegram chats.

The heterogeneity of these environments allows for observation of the impact of different platform architectures on the quality of interactions and content (Latour 2005, Rogers 2009).

The concept of *onlife*, which rejects the distinction between physical and virtual reality by recognizing their daily interconnection (Floridi, 2014), enriches the epistemological reflection and the analysis of empirical material. Preliminary findings reveal the supportive medical and emotional role of *online communities*. They create spaces for participatory discussion of medical expertise and for sharing emotions, often absent in offline life.

Methodologically, challenges arise at every stage of research: field identification to the definition of techniques, from data collection to the analysis of empirical material. Additionally, difficulties concern ethical and deontological dimensions, raising issues about personal data protection and respect for privacy, requiring ongoing reflection on ethical research practices (Ess 2007).

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RC52-JS-182.3

ANDREOTTI, ALBERTA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
RAZETTI, FEDERICO (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Professionals without a Profession? Discretion, Professional Knowledge, and the Use of Digital Profiling in Active Labour Market Policies

In the field of active labour market policies (ALMPs), caseworkers have been described as "professionals without a profession" (van Berkel et al. 2010) due to the low level of institutionalisation of the profession. This could negatively affect how operators exercise their discretion, making case management almost unpredictable (Delpierre et al. 2024), and vulnerable to individual frontline workers' preferences and biases. Against this backdrop, the paper examines the discretion of street-level bureaucrats (SLBs; Lipsky 2010) in implementing an ALMP specifically designed to limit their discretionary space and increase policy standardisation through the use of an increasingly utilised instrument in this policy area (Desiere et al. 2019), an algorithm-based tool for profiling users and "tailoring" services. The policy in question is the EU-funded, Italian program "GOL – Worker Employability Guarantee", adopted by the government within the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. Based on extensive ethnographic observation in three Lombardy PES (Milan, Monza, and Mantua), documentary analysis, and in-depth interviews with frontline workers and middle management, we present empirical evidence regarding the behaviours of SLBs directly tasked with users' profiling. We suggest that caseworkers continue to carve out spaces of autonomy and exercise discretion through various strategies, so the question becomes what factors influence their discretion. We focus on the role of "meso" conditions to address this issue. On the one hand, we explore the influence of a professional status still "under construction." On the other hand, we investigate the potential impact of the organisational setting by examining differences across the three cases under analysis (e.g., caseloads, management styles, recruitment policies, and the mix of operators' educational profiles). In this way, we aim to contribute to current debates on the interplay between (new) professional expertise, the use of digital technologies, and SLBs' discretion.

RC21-307.2

ANDREWS, BI'ANNCHA (University of Maryland, College Park, USA)
IRAZABAL, CLARA* (University of Maryland, College Park, USA)
GROSS, MAXINE (Lakelander and Lakeland Community Heritage Project, USA)
BRAXTON, JOANNE M. (Braxton Institute for Sustainability, Resiliency and Joy, USA)

Decolonizing Planning Studio Pedagogy: Grappling with Tensions and Dissonances

This presentation reflects on two community planning studios in Lakeland, an African American community in Maryland, the U.S. The tensions faced in planning pedagogy highlight the controversies and resistances that arise as dominant paradigms oppose efforts to decolonize planning, including: Top-down versus bottom-up planning, or the struggle between authoritative models and community-driven approaches; planning to fix versus planning to heal, and the need for trauma-informed practices; temporal mismatches, where long-term community processes conflict with the shorter timelines of studios; process versus project emphasis, reflecting differing planning priorities; mismatched agendas and goals among stakeholders, including community members, instructors, and students; competing planning ideologies or lenses, where priorities such as planning for profit versus people come into conflict; the tension between maintaining the status quo and advancing revolutionary planning; and the discomfort experienced by students, which impacts teaching evaluations. These tensions highlight the complexities of fostering a decolonial planning environment.

RC02-39.1

ANDRIJASEVIC, PROF RUTVICA* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Opening the Black Box of Business: Firm-Led Approach to Studying Cross-Border Labour Migration

The argument this paper puts forward is that current approaches to labour migration black box the firm. Infrastructural approaches showed that intermediaries and industry associations are all part and parcel of the increased outsourcing of migration management. Market sociological approaches surfaced the macrostructures and institutions governing labour migration. Yet, both approaches overlook the firm/business; we still know exceptionally little about the ways in which industry structure and firm business model shape migratory flows as well as worker agency. Drawing on over 170 interviews with migrant workers and managers in electronics manufacturing in Eastern Europe, I will illustrate how -- within transnationally organised circuits of production--transnational corporations pursue profitability and efficiency by attempting to synchronize the supply of labour with time of production. I refer to this model as 'just-in-time labour' and I suggest that firms treat migrant workers according to the logic of just-in-time assembly, that is, attempt to acquire the type of workers needed, at the time needed, and in the quantity needed. Apart from showing how the just-in-time logic is reshaping migration flows into shorter and quicker migration circuits, I will also examine the ways in which the on-demand industry imperative is expediating cross-border mobility of labour. I will show how such mobility is not confined to a single workplace or a single country, but is enacted across the transnational labour market and shaped by workers knowledge about cross-country job search strategies, by work and pay levels in different locations, and by migrants' networks. Centring these practices is pivotal, I suggest, in order to theorise the ways in which the mobility of labour, in addition to that of capital, is a constituent force in the production of cross-border labour markets.

RC14-214.4

ANDUIZA PEREA, EVA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
RINCON GARCIA, LEIRE (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
TOMIC, DAMJAN (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Meet Me Halfway: Mainstream Media Ambivalent Coverage of Feminism

Feminism has become an increasingly important movement globally. But how is this feminism depicted by mainstream media? To approach this question, we analyse all news including "feminis*" terms published in the main Spanish media outlets between 2013 and 2019. We explore how feminism's coverage has evolved overtime, whether the ideological inclinations of media outlets and global events matter to this coverage, what are the sentiments that can be identified, and what are the main issues associated to the word (equality, violence, culture, protest, institutions, new debates). Our initial expectation was that resistance against feminism could be traced back to a predominantly negative portrayal of feminism in mainstream media. However, our findings do not offer outright and unequivocal evidence of this. Our tone analysis, suggests that, if anything, a slightly positive tone outweighed the negative one, although the media's stance leaned more towards ambivalence. A deeper understanding emerges if we account for the topics that feminism is associated to. Equality, which is one of the core fights of feminism, and one that harnesses transversal public support, is in fact a a minor aspect in the media's coverage of feminism. Instead, cultural issues, protests, policies, and violence emerged as predominant themes. This nuanced perspective sheds light on why feminism might struggle to gain a more favourable perception among the public through mainstream media channels, as these pervasive topics overshadow the discourse surrounding other aspects of feminism that may gain more consensus.

RC15-235.2

ANETA JELINOWSKA, KRZYWORZEKA* (University of Warsaw, France)

Institutional Mental Health Support Systems Towards Ukrainian Adolescents Refugee after 24.02.2022 on the Example of Poland and France.

The process of being forcibly resettled in another country is usually so difficult that everything that the definition of health created by the WHO, namely that it is a state of mental well-being that allows people to cope with stress, realize their potential, learn and work effectively and organize themselves in social life (WHO, 2024) remains overwhelmingly beyond the reach of migrants, especially those in their teens. Repeatedly misunderstood by the institutional or non-governmental support system, they represent the 'refugee' syndrome, which we understand as a set of negative emotional reactions such as sadness, depression, irritability, disorientation due to separation from family and leaving their homeland (Bryant, Nickerson, Morina & Liddell, 2023), further reinforced by the developmental stage that adolescents undergo during their transition into adulthood. In terms of data analysis, I will undertake a systemic analysis of the organization of institutional and non-governmental assistance in both countries. Their scope of assistance (bottom-up, short-term, long-term) and the obstacles associated with them towards adolescents. The methodology will include a systemic analysis of the two systems of organizing psychiatric assistance and the challenges

associated with their organization. As coordinator of the Multicultural Center in Krakow (2022-2023), with experience of receiving and supporting UA migrants, working with the national mental health consultant for children and adolescents in Poland (2023), and having interviewed Ukrainians NGOs that have undertaken psychological and psychiatric support for this group (2024), so particularly vulnerable even without such dramatic experiences as forced resettlement, I will present the results of my research, where both cultural proximity and the organization of the support system are important for the psychological well-being of young adults.

RC07-JS-155.3

ANGELCOS GUTIÉRREZ, NICOLÁS* (Universidad de Chile/ COES, Chile)
ABUFHELE MILAD, VALENTINA PAZ (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Far from Politics. Space and Political Strategies in Popular Neighborhoods in Chile

In recent years, Latin America has been the scene of significant urban revolts. In October 2019, Chile witnessed the most important mobilization since the restoration of democracy in 1990. Unlike other national-scale mobilizations, the "social uprising" was not exclusively led by young students. Although most of the protesters were young people with greater cultural capital (González and Le Foulon, 2020), there were significant demonstrations in the urban peripheries (Álvarez-López et al., 2024; Escoffier, 2023). This broad participation of residents from marginalized neighborhoods in the protests, while common in the region, challenged previous knowledge regarding the influence of the "space" in political participation. Previous research suggests that residential segregation and territorial stigma produce fatalistic attitudes that discourage political engagement, weakening democracy (Desmond and Travis, 2018; Rodgers, 2019).

Contrary to this approach, this study shows that the spatial marginalization of popular sectors, while creating obstacles to participation, does not lead to depoliticization. Based on qualitative research conducted in two popular neighborhoods in Santiago, this research examines three political strategies—institutional, collaborative, and oppositional—through which residents of marginalized neighborhoods seek to address their everyday material hardships, influence national politics, and contest the neighborhood's reputation in the metropolitan imaginary. Using Bourdieu's perspective, this study analyzes how these strategies are influenced by the interactions between the social, physical, and symbolic dimensions of space (Wacquant, 2023).

RC32-535.1

ANGELINI, CARLA* (CDD- Brasil, Brazil)

El Activismo Político De La Campaña Como Construcción De Un Lenguaje Crítico- Esperanzoso Para El Feminismo Latinoamericano.

La Marea Verde, tal como se ha denominado la masiva organización del Movimiento Feminista en Argentina y posteriormente en America Latina, implicó la creciente movilización de colectivos de mujeres e identidades diversas que fueron ocupando espacios públicos para expresar demandas históricas relacionadas con situaciones opresivas que viven en lo cotidiano. Entre ellas, aparecen las violencias ejercidas a través de discursos y prácticas que garantizan la reproducción del orden capitalista, patriarcal y neocolonialista.

Una de las principales pautas que logró ser incorporada en la agenda pública se relaciona con la legalización de la interrupción voluntaria del embarazo, derecho conquistado en 2020 a partir de la demanda motorizada por la Campaña Nacional por el Derecho al Aborto Legal, Seguro y Gratuito. La Campaña se constituyó formalmente en 2005 y articula una inmensa diversidad de agrupaciones sociales y políticas (académico-científicas, sindicales, político-partidarias, artísticas, entre otras). El horizonte político de la organización se ve cristalizado en la triple consigna 'Educación sexual para decidir, anticonceptivos para no abortar, aborto legal para no morir'; en ella, queda evidenciado que la lucha trasciende la legalización del aborto *per se*, orientándose a generar un genuino proceso emancipatorio. La Campaña, en su propia historicidad, no sólo acompañó indeclinablemente situaciones de interrupciones de embarazos no deseados, sino que aprendió -y desaprendió- a disputar sentidos en diversos territorios y en una amplia variedad de situaciones que, en ocasiones, excedían los objetivos primarios.

Esta presentacion se orienta a problematizar el campo de la salud sexual reproductiva y no reproductiva, revalorizando el lugar protagónico de la Campaña en la visibilización de violencias estructurales y en la organización colectiva como estrategia de activismo político en la conquista de derechos.

RC54-830.1

ANGELINI, CARLA* (CDD- Brasil, Brazil)

The (in)Visibility of Bodies in Aesthetic-Political Narratives in Public Manifestations. Learnings and Concerns in Argentine Contemporary Democracy.

Occupying the street means politicizing it, transforming it from a place of transit to an active space for denunciation. The street is the meeting point of different social actors, a space that allows the flow of demonstrations and the dispute of meanings in relation to a multiplicity of dimensions of social life. In this logic, public space becomes a space of visibility for social actors and their agendas.

This work analyzes the occupation of Argentine public space from two different experiences: on the one hand, the Madres de Plaza de Mayo, an icon of resistance to the last dictatorship and defense of human rights, and, on the other, Catholic neoconservatism, which organized different public demonstrations during the parliamentary debates to legalize abortion in Argentina between 2018 and 2020.

The strategies they have developed to materialize constitutive elements of their narratives will be analyzed, identifying which arguments they prioritize and how they materialize them visually in public space.

In the trajectory of Madres, the effort to embody absences in public space is evident, whether through silhouette shots or the use of photographs with the biographies of their detained-disappeared sons/daughters. On the other hand, Catholic neoconservatism makes a strategic suppression of pregnant bodies in its visual narratives, which generates the strengthening of the idea of autonomy of the fetus.

Madres' experience shows that the invisibility of bodies must be understood as a form of violence, since it denies the existence of the other. The democratic parameters for discussing human rights issues force us to humanize absences in incomplete narratives, which implies making visible in the public space what we want to silence.

RC15-JS-200.3

ANGELUCCI, ALBA* (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)
ZALTRON, FRANCESCA* (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)

What Participation in Socio-Health Services? the Organisational Dimension of Services for Migrants Analysed through Representations, Structures and Networks.

This article seeks to explore the concept of participation in socio-health services, particularly focusing on the organisational dimension of services designed for migrants. Participation has become a key aspect in the governance of public services, yet its definition and practical implementation often remain unclear (de Fraites, Martin, 2015; Cervia, 2014), especially when it comes to the inclusion of marginalised groups like migrants. Using two case studies from the Campania region in Italy, this paper focuses on narratives and representations concerning two key concepts: on the one hand, it examines how participation is represented and enacted in the planning and implementation of socio-health services for migrants; on the other hand, it will highlight how migrants are represented within participatory processes. Integrating these two perspectives, the study will highlight if and how migrants are involved in decision-making processes and the extent to which their needs and voices are considered in the development of services designed for them.

The study, part of a larger research project funded by ministerial grants entitled *Participation and Integration of Migrants in Small and Medium Towns*, was conducted through semi-structured interviews with institutional actors, civil society representatives, and migrant community members, combined with a document analysis of relevant policies and legislation. By employing Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995), the article explores the multiple meanings attached to (migrants') participation and how they shape power dynamics within the local networks that provide these services.

The findings reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the organisational structure of territorial networks within the socio-health policies for migrants. Only by addressing these organisational and structural challenges socio-health services can become more inclusive and better suited to the needs of migrant populations. The study concludes with recommendations for enhancing participation, and strategies for the formulation of inclusive and efficient local social and health policies.

RC11-176.6

ANGOTTI, NICOLE* (American University, USA)
MADHAVAN, SANGEETHA (University of Maryland College Park, USA)
HARAWA, SADSON (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
COX COX, MAGGIE (American University, USA)
GOMEZ-OLIVE, F XAVIER (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
HLONGWANE, TLANGELANI (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

Aging in Situ: A New Methodological Tool for the Study of Health and Wellbeing in Older Adulthood

In rapidly aging societies experiencing complex health transitions, socio-demographic shifts, and limited alternatives to family-based care, understanding the aging experience is essential at both individual and population levels. This paper focuses on rural South Africa, where over 70% of adults aged 50 and older live with at least two chronic conditions. We describe the development, implementation, and application of a novel observational tool designed to explore how older adults navigate their health and wellbeing in daily life. Twelve women and men (aged 60+) with varying health conditions and living arrangements—living alone, with a spouse, or in multigenerational households—were observed for nine hours per week over six weeks, totaling over 50 hours per participant. Observations were conducted at different times of day and across various days of the week to capture daily activities (e.g., cooking, resting, praying), social interactions (e.g., with family members, neighbors), and general disposition (e.g., tired, joyful, in pain). Ethnographic field notes provided additional context. Between visits, participants reported routine medical activities (e.g., medication collection) and any recent illnesses or injuries (e.g., acute illness, falls). These observations enable multiple avenues for analysis, including calculating duration of isolation, age distribution of visitors, and the gendered experience of aging. This approach was embedded in a broader multi-method study, which included 30 in-depth interviews with older adults and select household members, drawn from a population-based cohort study of older rural South Africans. This methodology offers a new layer of data, complementing standard tools and enabling more nuanced insights into the risk and resilience factors that influence older adults' health and wellbeing. Data from this new methodological tool offer valuable insights for researchers, healthcare providers, and policymakers addressing the unique challenges faced by aging populations in diverse contexts.

RC49-JS-78.4

ANGUIANO SUÁREZ, MARIA ELENA* (UdeG, Mexico)
LAY ARELLANO, TONATIUH (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Los Retos De La Inclusión Educativa De Personas Con Autismo Desde La Teoría De Las Representaciones Sociales

El autismo es un trastorno del neurodesarrollo que se caracteriza por dificultades en la interacción social y la comunicación. Se trata de una discapacidad psicosocial, aunque cada vez se hacen más presentes personas con esta condición en todos los niveles educativos, la representación social que se tiene de la discapacidad y las personas con esta condición, así como de la inclusión educativa, representa un reto para que puedan ejercer sus derechos humanos.

La teoría de las representaciones sociales propone que las personas con autismo tienen dificultades específicas en la capacidad de desarrollar representaciones mentales complejas, lo que afecta su procesamiento de la información y su comprensión del mundo. Estas representaciones mentales se refieren a la capacidad de formar conceptos, comprender el lenguaje y las metáforas, y tener una comprensión abstracta del entorno.

Según esta teoría, las personas con autismo pueden tener dificultades para generalizar la información y transferir el conocimiento de una situación a otra. Esto significa que pueden tener dificultades para aplicar habilidades aprendidas en un contexto a situaciones similares. También pueden tener dificultades para comprender el lenguaje figurado y las sutilezas sociales, ya que tienen una comprensión más literal y concreta del lenguaje y el comportamiento.

La teoría de las representaciones sociales ha tenido buena aceptación en la investigación educativa y ha permitido conocer una faceta indispensable de la realidad educativa, específicamente, el pensamiento de los actores. Las problemáticas de investigación seleccionadas han sido pertinentes con la situación sociohistórica de las instituciones educativas de nuestro país.

Esta ponencia pretende describir y analizar, desde la teoría de las representaciones sociales, los procesos de inclusión educativa en algunos casos de educación superior en México, utilizando esta teoría para deconstruir la representación que algunos docentes han realizado de éstos estudiantes, y su impacto en la inclusión-exclusión de tales estudiantes.

WG01-JS-57.6

ANIS, CHÉRIF-ALAMI* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne - CESSP - Ifpo Beyrouth, France)

(Re)Formuler Ses Droits Dans l'Exil : Le Cas Des Réfugiés Syriens Dans Le Grand Beyrouth

L'arrivée au Liban depuis 2012 d'environ 1,5 million de réfugiés syriens a posé de façon aigüe la question de leur accès aux droits à la santé en situation d'exil dans ce pays. Cette communication tâchera de répondre à cette question faussement simple : comment se soignent-ils en exil dans un pays où les soins de santé sont très coûteux et où leurs droits réels n'ont cessé d'être liquéfiés par certaines politiques publiques répressives depuis 2014? Elle s'appuiera sur deux enquêtes par entretiens et observations menées dans le cadre de mon Master 2 et de celui de ma thèse de doctorat, entre le camp de Sabra et Chatila, les quartiers de Nabaa, de Karm el-Zeitoun et de Hay el-Sellom, tous situés dans le Grand Beyrouth. Ces enquêtes ont été menées au long cours depuis décembre 2018, auprès de groupes de Syriens, d'autres étrangers et de Libanais particulièrement vulnérables et dominés. Cette communication visera à répondre à plusieurs questions emboîtées : quels droits revendiquent-ils dans un contexte où leurs droits se résorbent rapidement dès 2014, où leur accès à une santé onéreuse au Liban devient de plus en plus difficile? Comment entretiennent-ils des rapports avec le droit à la santé - libanais, syrien et humanitaire international - dans une situation d'exil que la littérature de sciences sociales associe souvent à une condition de «sans droit»? En quoi leur double expérience - et double référentiel - de réfugié au Liban et de citoyen dans leur pays d'origine se manifeste-t-elle au coeur des formulations de leur mécontentement tout comme dans leur quête de reconnaissance juridique?

RC29-462.4

ANITHA, SUNDARI* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Domestic Violence in Nonmarital Intimate Relationships in India: Women's Narratives about Their Experiences and Constrained Agency

Research on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in India predominantly focuses upon sexual violence and harassment perpetrated by strangers or child sexual abuse, while in relation to domestic violence and abuse (DVA), the overwhelming focus remains on marital relationships. The recent surge of research, feminist activism and policy attention to SGBV in India has scarcely addressed DVA within non-marital intimate relationships, in a context where such relationships are becoming more commonplace yet attract gendered risks and penalties for women/girls.

Drawing upon life/relationship history interviews with victim-survivors, this presentation will apply a gender lens to this gap by exploring the nature, forms and impact of DVA within young women's intimate relationships in India and and victim-survivors' constrained agency in response to this violence. The findings examine how intersecting social relations of power based on gender, age, class, caste and religion shape the manifestations and impact of DVA. Additionally, dominant discourses about gender and sexuality – which intersect with caste, religion and class – also have implications for women's/girls' exercise of agency in the context of DVA as they seek to navigate and survive the interconnected interpersonal and structural violence that shapes their everyday life. This includes the ways in which intimacy – particularly across caste or religious boundaries - has increasingly become a politicised site of contestation within Hindu fundamentalist discourses about gender, family and the community.

Understanding the nature of DVA in young people's relationships can inform much-needed understanding and recognition of this problem and the development of appropriate responses in India. Though this presentation focuses on India, it has wider implications across the Global South due to similar increases in age of marriage and demographic changes in populations of unmarried young people, as well as increasing prevalence of non-marital relationships.

WG11-944.4

ANITHA, SUNDARI* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in Relation to Women's Domestic Labour in Diverse Contexts

This presentation brings together my recent research on domestic violence and labour exploitation to draw upon and extend prevailing conceptualisations of economic abuse through a focus on the abuse and exploitation of women's reproductive labour – their gendered domestic work. It draws upon two previous studies on domestic violence experienced by South Asian women and by Polish women in the UK and a recent study on trafficking and labour exploitation experienced by migrant domestic workers in the UK. The narratives of the victim-survivors enable us to understand the continuums in the nature and contours of violence, abuse and exploitation across different contexts in the paid and unpaid working lives of these women. Some of the themes I will explore include the ways in which violence, control and coercion are deployed by perpetrators to impose an intensified labour regime, to erode working conditions, to dehumanise the women, to deny them health and social protections and to withhold the reward for their labour - whether in the form of pay or their entitlement to the family's resources. I take stock of the limitations of prevailing characterisation of this problem – where the focus is on coercion and control in women's performance of feminine roles through domestic work of caring/mothering, cooking and housework with little attention to how violence and abuse is deployed to exploit the economic resource that their labour represents, and scant analysis of the commonalities between such abuse and exploitation in relation to women's paid and unpaid work and it's impact. I also explore how intersecting social relations of power based on gender, migration status, bordering regimes and race shape the nature and forms of abuse and exploitation across diverse contexts. I argue that more expansive understanding of economic abuse can help academic scholarship reflect the lived experiences of victim-survivors.

RC21-303.1

ANN@1902 MARQUES, ANNA* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil)

Regulation of Public Parks and Space Production: A Multiple Case Study in Brazil

This research project, part of my doctoral thesis, investigates how the regulation of public parks granted to private companies impacts space production in urban Brazil. The study focuses on three parks located in the cities of Porto Alegre and São Paulo, analyzing them in the context of the federal government's intensified push for public-private partnerships (PPPs) in recent years. The research adopts a multiple case study approach, enabling a comparison of regulatory and spatial dynamics between the parks and cities. Grounded in the theory of urban governance by Mariana Valverde (2015), particularly her discussions on jurisdiction and scale, this work seeks to understand how the concession of public spaces influences the creation and enforcement of norms and how these shape social interactions and space usage. The study also engages with the theory of space regulation (Konzen, 2021), exploring the role of concessionary companies not only as administrators but as regulatory agents. By examining how these regulatory dynamics operate in practice, the research aims to contribute to a critical understanding of urban management and its implications for public spaces.

RC12-193.3

ANN@1902 MARQUES, ANNA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Mobilization of Legal Discourse in the Approval of Laws Restricting Circulation in Public Streets in Brazil

Public security is a major concern in Brazil, generating legislative proposals at all levels. However, public debate often diverges from evidence-based analysis, relying on perceptions and popular opinions. This is especially evident in local contexts with limited access to specialized advisory resources, leading to public policies that may not effectively meet security needs. It is crucial to analyze how these debates are shaped, particularly the mobilization of legal concepts, which serve as tools of persuasion, legitimacy, and respect for legality. The central question is: "What legal arguments are mobilized by municipal legislators for the approval of laws restricting circulation in public streets in Brazil, and how are they presented?"

This study conducts a multiple-case analysis of legislative sessions that approved circulation restrictions in the cities of Natal (Law No. 531/2018), Porto Alegre (Law No. 938/2022), and São Paulo (Law No. 16.439/2016). These cases were chosen for their geographic representativeness, potential to reveal differences, and the availability of necessary documents for content analysis. The debates were examined based on four categories: (1) What legal arguments were mobilized? (2) How were these concepts used for persuasion and legitimacy? (3) How were opposition and civil society reactions addressed? (4) What were the main points of divergence?

In Natal, the discourse framed security as a right justifying circulation restrictions, contrasting the right to life with the right to freedom of movement. In Porto Alegre, the debate focused on the legality of private security, pitting the right to protection against the right to the city. In São Paulo, the discussion centered on balancing acquired rights and judicial decisions after constitutional challenges. These legislative discourses reflect local sociopolitical climates and national ideological interests.

RC44-699.1

ANNA, KORN* (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)

Genderd Work Ethic of Informal Caregivers on Digital Platforms

The proportion of elderly individuals in need of care who are looked after at home is steadily increasing in Germany. In addition to relatives and professional care services—many of whom are already overburdened and often have limited time to address the medical aspects of care—outpatient informal caregivers are playing an increasingly significant role. These informal caregivers provide supplemental care, offering psychological and social support to help elderly individuals manage daily life in their own homes. Given the growing shortage of skilled workers in the care sector and the aging population, the importance of less formally trained outpatient caregivers and daily living assistance is expected to rise in the coming years.

In response to this shortage, online platforms with various business models have emerged to connect caregivers with individuals in need of care or their families. These platforms re-present a gig economy for care work. However, compared to other, more researched areas of the gig economy, care work as an interactive activity within private households presents unique challenges. As a result, findings from research on other gig economy sectors cannot simply be transferred to this area (Ecker et al., 2021). Prior research (e.g., Staab, 2014) has shown that in elderly care—a sub-sector of care work—workers often internalize a gendered work ethic characterized by caring and helpfulness, which can also lead to the exploitation of their own resources. However, this work ethos has not yet been studied specifically within the context of platform-mediated care.

Drawing on a qualitative survey of platform workers, this contribution explores how the work ethic, and the closely related processes of certification and qualification assessment, are shaped within the framework of the platform economy.

RC39-643.2

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

Drivers of Masculinity: Marginality, Manhood, and Mobilities during a Pandemic

The social, economic, psychological, and epidemiological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India has been well-documented in academic writing. A common finding in this writing is that the risk of viral contagion and the economic disaster that followed intersected with the reality of economic marginality, precarity, and systemic vulnerability of those who were always already at the cusp of financial risk in the country. In India, one group profoundly affected by these "compounding risks" exacerbated by the pandemic were drivers of app-based cab aggregators like Uber and Ola. While there has been notable documentation of how app-based cabdrivers coped with the conditions of precarity made worse by the pandemic, we know little about how the pandemic has transformed and/or affirmed ideas and practices of masculinities during this time. Extending research on the pandemic's effect on economically and socially marginalized groups such as app-based cabdrivers *and* by taking into account masculinity as a framework of analysis, I ask: how does a crisis like the pandemic impact self-understandings of men cabdrivers? How does the intensification of precarity during a global crisis affect the way men understand themselves as gendered selves? In this exploratory paper, I show how the pandemic reproduced certain norms of masculinity (such as the "provider" and "protector" norm), while complicating practices and performances of care, outside the home. Ultimately, I argue that interrogating "men as gendered, and not only empirical, subjects" (Hopkins & Murray, 2019, p. 303) opens up the possibility of exploring the links between crisis, gender, and social change – particularly in the Global South.

RC11-171.3

ANNE, RAFFIN* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

French Retirees in Asia: Aging in the Right Place Abroad

This paper looks at the recently acknowledged migration of French seniors to Asia. Based on 68 interviews with French retirees in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and India, the research examines retirement migration as a strategy to pursue one's desire for a comfortable life. The results show a correlation between gender and the chosen place of retirement. On balance, male subjects preferred to retire in Southeast countries while females were inclined to choose Puducherry in India. Besides gender, other aspects of social identity, such as education level, age, sexual orientation, family life, "able-bodiedness", and social/cultural/personal imaginings contributed to interviewees' choice and experience of retirement abroad. Conceptually, the study argues that retirement abroad is linked to the notion of "aging in the right place" within specific environments offering lifestyles suitable to particular groups.

RC44-704.4

ANNELIES, SCHEERS* (University of Hasselt, Belgium)
ZANONI, PATRIZIA (University of Hasselt, Belgium)

Labour As 'Residue': Unpacking Client-Appeasing Technology Fetishism in Warehouse Fantasies of Seamless Logistics

The pursuit of "seamless logistics" – a vision of perfect, uninterrupted global supply chains – is increasingly facilitated by the widespread adoption of digital Taylorist principles in warehouses. Algorithmic management systems optimise operations, automate labour coordination and impose unprecedented levels of micro-surveillance. Research indicates that these digital technologies have fundamentally transformed warehouse operations, resulting in heightened workloads, diminished worker autonomy, and deskilled work, enabling the further casualisation of employment.

This study aims to deepen our understanding of digital Taylorism in warehousing by examining how this reorganisation of the labour process redefines meaning and value of labour. We argue that algorithmic technologies and casual employment not only control labour in new, highly coercive ways, but also fundamentally reconstitute it as the 'living residue' in the fantasy of fully automated seamless logistics that meet client demands.

We theorise this fantasy and its production of labour as human residue through Žižek's theory of the fetish explaining subjects' "refusal-to-know". Drawing on Freud, he theorises that subjects recognise harsh realities but continue to act as though they are unaware. Fetish-objects enable such "divided attitude", as they symbolically embody the phantasmatic, and more desirable, version of reality the subject should have abandoned.

Our analysis is mainly based on in-depth interviews with various types of managers in three Belgian warehouses using different digital technologies, triangulated with interviews with other actors and complementary data. Preliminary analysis indicates that, independent of its specific material features, digital technology operate as a fetish embodying the fantasy of fully automated, seamless warehousing freed from all living labour. This fetish sustains the disavowal of the harsh reality of management's dependence on labour for keeping warehouse operations running. It moreover underpins narratives of labour as residue, at once less than human and less than machine, that justify control, casualisation and – ultimately – elimination.

RC57-JS-250.1

ANNY, HESIUS* (New Humanity NGO at UE, Belgium)
JAMOUCHI, MOHAMMED (Indipendent researcher in epistemology, Belgium)

Bridging Worlds: The Integration Journey of Moroccan Youth in Belgium

In 2024, the 60th anniversary of the labor agreements between Morocco and Belgium marks a significant moment in the history of migration. Moroccan guest workers and their families, now representing 17% of Brussels' population, have shaped the city's demographic landscape. Moroccan youth, in particular, face distinct challenges in navigating the integration process within Belgium's multicultural framework.

This paper explores how social love and solidarity influence the experiences of young Moroccans in Belgium. The focus lies on identifying the obstacles encountered during the integration process and evaluating whether policies, such as compulsory integration courses, align more with fostering inclusion or promoting self-interest. Insights are drawn on how Moroccan youth experience belonging or exclusion within Belgian society.

Unlike the French model of assimilation, the Belgian approach promotes integration as a two-way process, which raises important questions about the contributions and perceptions of Moroccan youth. The role of religion and cultural heritage in shaping their path to integration is also explored.

Additionally, the concept of "waaf" (common goods) and the impact of small acts of kindness, such as smiling, are examined as potential contributors to fostering unity and a sense of fraternity. In a secularized, post-industrial society, identifying shared values among youth is crucial for strengthening social cohesion and promoting collective well-being.

Through this analysis, the paper highlights the potential for building a more inclusive and integrated future for Moroccan youth in Belgium.

RC32-526.4

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

Resisting on Two Fronts: The Intersection of Gender and Political Violence in the Lives of Palestinian Women

This paper explores the pervasive and multi-faceted violence faced by women in Palestine, focusing on the complex intersection of political, social, and gendered violence. Palestinian women endure daily acts of aggression not only from the prolonged Israeli occupation but also from within their own socio-cultural frameworks, which often perpetuate patriarchal norms and gender inequality. The occupation exacerbates their vulnerability, as they face physical, psychological, and economic hardships, including displacement, military checkpoints, imprisonment, and loss of family members. Simultaneously, traditional gender roles and societal expectations compound the challenges they encounter, often resulting in domestic violence, limited access to healthcare, education, and employment, and marginalization from decision-making processes. The analysis emphasizes how the intersection of occupation, patriarchy, and socio-economic factors creates a unique context of violence for Palestinian women, undermining their agency and rights. By incorporating testimonies, human rights reports, and feminist theory, this paper highlights the urgent need for International and regional efforts to address the systemic violence against women in Palestine, promoting their safety, empowerment, and active participation in peacebuilding and social reconstruction.

RC10-153.1

ANTINELLI, GAIA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Third Sector Facing Gender Issues: Training Sessions on Gender Gap and Female Empowerment for Achieving Gender Equality

This contribution presents the results of the "Third Sector and Gender Issues" formative sessions, developed as part of the FQTS project (*Third Sector Executive Training*) aimed at training managers and representatives of non-profit organizations in Southern Italy. This multi-year project (2023-2024) is promoted by the National Third Sector Forum and Sapienza University of Rome's "Communication and Social Research" Department. The initiative seeks to foster a deeper understanding of gender issues and to promote the implementation of inclusive policies in organizations towards Goal 5 of Agenda 2030.

Although the Third Sector in Italy plays a vital role in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including gender equality, there is still no concrete data on women's representation in leadership roles within non-profit organizations. This study seeks to address this gap by leveraging the educational project to explore opportunities, challenges and resistance to women's empowerment in Third Sector organizations.

The training is designed to equip managers and representatives with skills needed to identify and address gender inequalities with an intersectional perspective. It includes an initial top-down phase, where gender experts present data and reports to inform and sensitize participants, followed by bottom-up discussions (focus groups and interviews that gather and compare participants' experiences of discrimination).

The uniqueness of the "Third Sector and Gender Issues" course lies in (I) involving both men and women from Third Sector, emphasizing that gender issues are not "just a woman's concern." (II) It also provides practical tools for organizations to draft their own gender reports, addressing the lack of reliable data on the sector's gender gap. These reports help assess the current situation and set concrete goals toward achieving Goal 5. Results from about 8 focus groups, 15 interviews and 10 reports have highlighted obstacles, opportunities, and contradictions that need to be addressed to reach gender equality.

WG10-933.4

ANTOINE, SÉBASTIEN* (Maynooth University, Ireland)

Lost in Translation? Brazilian Tech Workers and Colonial Linguistic Imbalance in Global Development Teams

The wide extension of remote work in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic saw a significant acceleration of pre-existing trends towards global development teams bringing together tech workers based in Brazil or India to work directly for European or North American clients or subsidiaries.

Raising significant questions regarding the reproduction of a kind of colonial dynamic in the tech industry, the substantial disparities in terms of wage and employment benefits inherent to such teams are coupled with a critical linguistic imbalance, exacerbated in either non-English speaking (Brazil) or profoundly multilingual (India) countries.

Based on in-depth interviews with Brazilian tech workers – as part of a global MSCA research project across Brazil, India, Ireland and the US – focusing on personal and professional trajectories in the tech industry, this paper aims at opening up the black box of these transnational teams, looking at the way broader majority vs. minority world dynamics intersect with social and linguistic ones.

Besides the challenges of dealing with remote work or navigating between time zones and management styles, the research reveals how linguistic skills in English turned out to become social distinction criteria: putting workers with comparable technical qualifications at greater risk of discriminatory hiring practices and more vulnerable to lay-offs and direct or indirect humiliation by management or clients – contributing to a pervasive feeling of being "on the edge" and therefore hindering the possibilities to express and collectively discussed more complex social issues going beyond mere technical ones.

Conversely, it also highlights how acknowledging linguistic and cultural backgrounds, often silenced in everyday operation, can open up both spaces of resistance to foreign management and non-hegemonic common grounds to address sensitive questions – revealing how decolonial management practices and sensibilities are critical to making the global tech workplace, and the wider digitalization process, more inclusive.

RC57-865.2

ANTON, NIKOLOTOV* (CNRS, College de France, France)

Alienation Economies: Value Regimes, Astrophysical Precarity, and Cosmic Labour of Astronomers in Central Asia

This paper explores the values and visual work cultures involved in the valuation of cosmic phenomena and the night sky in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and other interconnected elsewheres. The study interweaves case studies of institutional astrophysicists and professional astronomical observers, who conduct their work in observatories, with the practices and narratives of precarious "street" astronomers, who engage as entertainers and grassroots educators in the streets and town squares of the cities across Central Asia, such as Bishkek and Almaty. The paper examines the value regimes attributed to the night sky in the context of technoscientific capitalism, post-Soviet indeterminacy, neocolonial resource extraction, and the commercialization of the dark sky commons. Drawing on conceptions of the "alien" in the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, Denise Ferreira da Silva, the narratives of my interlocutors, as well as Nick Land's notion of capital as alien intelligence—a self-constructing force that co-opts human agency to drive its own evolution—the analysis considers how both institutional and street astronomers navigate and appropriate technocapitalist alienation and its forces of un-commoning. The paper argues that both groups play a crucial role in the construction of these emerging alien technocapitalist forces, while also creating opportunities to reframe alienation itself. Building on Moten and Harney's concept of the fugitive "undercommons," this paper explores how the labour of these astronomers cultivates alternative ways of valuing the darkness of the night sky; how the generative alienation of astrophysical precarity transcends the logic of technoscientific resourcification.

RC48-JS-120.4

ANTONELLI, FRANCESCO* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

Dismantelling a Gallery of Horrors: Radicialization and Extremism in Europe after October 7th 2023

The paper analyses the impact of Israel-Palestinian conflict on violent radicalisation and extremism in Europe, starting from the attacks of October 7th 2023. After having defined these keywords (radicalisation and violent extremism) and the general background, the paper is focused on the radicalisation of the public sphere and on the mobilisation of sociopolitical movements, included antisystem actors. Starting from a rethinking of the sociology of Subjects by Alain Touraine, in relation with the theory of radicalisation, the paper utilises a set of different data and sources to support two main conclusions: the first one, the ongoing conflict is catalyst and multiplier of long-term trends of radicalisation within European society; particularly about the re-configuration of antisemitism and islamophobia in the far-right arena. The second one, in order to tackle all this, it is fundamental to give a more important role to a universalistic rationality based on human rights and dignity in the public sphere.

RC08-120.4

ANTONELLI, FRANCESCO* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

War and the Sociological Canon. Dynamics of Exclusion and Possible Pathways of Reinclusion

Discussing the reasons of the marginalisation of sociological analysis on war and peace processes is the main purpose of the paper: such a situation weakens the capacity to understand sociologically macro-social changes. After having analysed in which way war conflicts have been studied during the foundation of sociology in Europe and USA, in the critical discussion it will be hypothesized that such a situation is due to the canonisation of sociology - particularly with the push of functionalism - and the rise of its professional identity, between the 30s and the 60s of the XX century. Eventually, in the final part three proposals will be discussed in order to go beyond this situation: 1. put the "principle of symmetry" at the center in the analysis of war as a social phenomenon. 2. Fully develop all the potential of a cosmopolitan sociology. 3. Dealing with the transformations of the public sphere and institutions in the global world and their connections with different phenomenal levels.

RC19-271.1

ANTONIA, COLLARD-NORA* (CERI (Center for International Studies) - Sciences Po Paris, France)

The Critical Value of Time in Humanitarian Cash Transfer Programs : An Analysis of the Essn Program for Refugees in Türkiye

The share of cash transfers (CTs) within international humanitarian assistance has notably increased during the last decade, as they are seen as a « dignified » modality of aid through which beneficiaries can freely define their needs instead of receiving in-kind goods based on exogenous evaluations of needs. Yet the promotion of humanitarian CT also has its roots in the digitalization of humanitarian work and may indirectly relate to the global « funding crisis » faced by the humanitarian sector, allowing CTs to be a more « cost-effective » solution for organizations compared with the higher logistical costs required to deliver in-kind products such as food and medicine.

The case of Türkiye is of particular interest to discuss the social, political and financial implications of humanitarian CT programs. Türkiye has seen the settling of the largest ever humanitarian CT program targeting refugees after the beginning of the Syrian war and the signature of the 2016 Türkiye-EU agreement. Benefitting refugees only, funded by the EU and initially implemented through a consortium of humanitarian agencies, the program has led to mixed outcomes because of its intertwinement with EU migration policy concerns and its critical questioning regarding the substitutive role of humanitarian programs to the direct, sustainable provision of welfare.

This contribution will trace the genesis and the evolutions of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) until its responsiblity was transfered to the Turkish Ministry of Family and Social Services in late 2023. It will specifically elaborate on the critical value of time in humanitarian CT, as emergency time is a key variable for intervention, as time is conducive to adjustments due to political and technical concerns, and time is embedded with uncertainty regarding the precarious perpetuation, years after years, of a temporary CT program for (ultimately) undesired refugees.

TG03-964.4

ANTONYAN, MIRA* (Yerevan State University, Armenia)

The Human Rights Paradox: Forced Displacement in a World of Unfulfilled Promises

In a world where human rights are universally acknowledged yet selectively upheld, forced displacement presents a stark challenge to our collective conscience. This study examines the glaring disconnect between proclaimed human rights and the harsh realities millions of forcibly displaced individuals face globally.

In the study, we have explored how the very act of forced displacement systematically strips people of their fundamental rights—rights that are

theoretically inalienable but practically unenforceable in refugee contexts. From the right to life and security to access to education, healthcare and social security, we will dissect how each aspect of human dignity is compromised when individuals are forced to flee their homes.

Our discussion will highlight the paradox of international human rights frameworks that, while well-intentioned, often fail to translate into tangible protections for refugees, based on the case of forced displacement of Nagorno-Kharabakh population in September 2023. Our findings are based on the more than 100 in-depth interviews conducted with the displaced population in two phases (1st phase - during displacement, 2nd phase - six months after displacement). Th findings highlight the systemic failures in safeguarding refugee rights, exposing the chasm between political rhetoric and concrete action.

This speech aims to spark a critical dialogue on how we can move beyond mere declarations and towards implementable solutions by confronting these uncomfortable truths. We will present innovative approaches applied to bridge the gap between theory and practice, challenging workshop participants to rethink our collective response to forced displacement.

Ultimately, this presentation seeks to ignite a renewed commitment to upholding human rights in the face of forced displacement – not just in principle but in practice based on the findings of critical analysis.

RC33-538.1

ANTUNES PADILHA, RAFAEL* (University of Porto, Portugal)

From Words to Worlds: The Interplay of Testimonial Knowledge and Sociological Narratives

In social epistemology, debates between reductionist and anti-reductionist accounts of testimonial knowledge have sparked discussions about the nature of belief and the role of social interactions in knowledge production. A central issue is the concept of social epistemic dependence, which emphasizes individuals' reliance on others and their broader social environment. This tension is particularly evident between the Enlightenment view of the fully autonomous epistemic agent and the anti-individualist perspective, which stresses interdependence. However, I argue that prominent social epistemologists such as Burge (1998), Goldberg (2020), and Greco (2021) inadequately define the "social" in their frameworks and overlook the empirical dynamics between social scientists and the testimonies they gather. While they attempt to reduce individual agency, they neglect the crucial connection between the social and material worlds. Additionally, it must consider how social scientists approach interlocutors in politically sensitive contexts. Moreover, they fail to address how knowledge is shaped through narratives—stories, experiences, and discourses that permeate communities. These narratives, from Kantian "hopes" to everyday gossip, are essential in forming collective identities and shaping shared understanding. This blind spot becomes especially problematic when considering epistemic subjects, such as migrants and refugees, who do not share common belief systems with the host community or the researcher. It raises questions about how epistemic dependence and testimony are addressed in these contexts. Sociological narratives, often built on testimonial knowledge, may even emerge from "Good Liars," further complicating the issue. Thus, I contend that any anti-individualist account relying on a shared ground of belief is vulnerable to critique for neglecting epistemic unbalance, particularly in how marginalized subjects navigate new social contexts. A more robust framework must integrate the role of sociological narratives and recognize the complexity of knowledge production in diverse and unequal environments.

RC46-726.3

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* (Just Society Research Institute, Foundation of Just Society Network, Thailand)
KANTAMATURAPOJ, KANANG (Mahidol University, Thailand)
CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL (Center of Excellence for Human Security and Equity, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

How Does Perceived Justice Affect Urban Environmental Policy Support?

Belief in a Just World (BJW) emphasizes the role of justice in every aspect of life, based on the belief that we, including others, get what we deserve. Globally, including in Thailand, environmental issues have become a major public concern, especially among the young generation. This study investigates how perceived justice among HEI students affects environmental policy support. The applied mixed method was a combination of online surveys and interviews. Of 223 survey participants from 4 HEIs in Bangkok, 21 participated in the interview. The survey affirms the previous study that Personal BJW is the predictor of well-being. The General BJW correlates negatively with just sustainable policy, especially the 'Polluter Pay for Pollution' policy. The data were analyzed with the reflexive thematic analysis approach. The core theme addressed the factors affecting attitudes towards environmental policy. Three subthemes were identified: (i) Experiences as determinants of problems significance & necessity evaluation, (ii) Knowledge as an unavoidable information in policy process communication, and (iii) Outcome assessment as the result of comparison between self-impact and public-impact. Results illustrated factors causing different attitudes towards environmental policy. These findings suggest that the level of support of any environmental policy is relevant to the social group experiences, that the policy communication process should provide knowledge and information to solve misunderstandings or myths, and that the policy framing as an integrated package could mitigate the individual impact by providing more choices and gain more support.

RC39-637.4

ANWAR, HAIDER WASEEM* (Texas A&M University, USA)

On the Brink of Cultural Catastrophe: Why Plan for Cultural Heritage in the Context of Disaster Risk?

Cultural heritage holds both tangible and intangible irreplaceable historic value and significance of place attachment, however, with the exacerbating impact of climate change induced and other disasters, culture heritage is under threat. This literature review paper synthesizes key findings on the intersection of cultural heritage preservation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), emphasizing the need for proactive planning. The study identifies critical themes, including vulnerability assessment, policy gaps, and resilience-building strategies. Research reveals that cultural heritage is highly vulnerable to disasters, often overlooked during recovery efforts in favor of essential infrastructure. Preservation efforts are further hampered by institutional and procedural barriers, such as conflicting priorities between local, state, and federal agencies. These challenges are compounded by the limited flexibility for long-term resilience planning, as alterations to heritage sites often compromise the historic value of cultural heritage.

A seminal research question addressed in this literature review paper is: *How can urban planners balance the urgent demands of disaster recovery with the need to preserve the historical and cultural integrity of heritage sites?* Preliminary findings indicate that while technological tools such as GIS are invaluable for mapping vulnerability, their effectiveness is limited by gaps in policy and interagency coordination. Barriers at institutional and procedural levels often overshadowed need for recovery of heritage against critical infrastructure. The research also indicates lack of comprehensive guidelines that cater to the unique requirements of heritage sites, particularly in terms of adapting to long-term climate threats. The literature review also posits that enhancing early warning systems and fostering stronger cross-sector collaboration are essential to safeguard cultural assets. By bridging the current gaps in policy and practice, this paper contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how urban planning can better integrate cultural heritage into disaster resilience frameworks, ultimately to aid preservation of both tangible and intangible heritage.

RC39-645.1

ANWAR, HAIDER WASEEM* (Texas A&M University, USA)
MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, USA)

Opportunities and Challenges in Emergency Management (EM) Protocols and Volunteer Engagement

The post-disaster Emergency Management (EM) protocol and volunteer management is infused with a complicated relationship, concerns of perception, and issues of integration in disaster response and rescue efforts. Upholding procedural justice in utilizing this human resource and understanding the social capital of volunteer aid can help build resilience against disasters. This research particularly explores the challenges and opportunities for volunteer integration in EM protocols during disaster 'rescue' efforts.

'Volunteerism' in the context of disaster emergency is regarded as direct and indirect service for other people and things with no self-interest. Even though the 'emergent' volunteers can offset several unmet needs, proliferate a sense of community, and bring in resources, they also raise issues in coordination, liability and safety, lack of training, or misconduct in protocols. Integrating volunteers into disaster rescue efforts also experiences external factors such as social media and inter agency interaction.

Therefore, by using grounded theory and performing qualitative analysis on 26 in-depth interviews with emergency managers in areas flooded by Hurricane Harvey in Texas and North Carolina, this study analyzes the challenges and opportunities faced by EM protocols in volunteer rescue efforts. The analysis also looks at the perception of volunteer groups among

emergency managers – 'Cajun Navy' in comparison to other volunteer groups. The preliminary results indicate coordination issues, communication-breakdown, liability issues, lack of training, resource-allocation, and social-media as the main challenges impacting volunteer's rescue efforts. The study also reveals the opportunity in early mobilization, social media and technology, resources brought by volunteers, and empathy of volunteers. Volunteers are also perceived as a resource instead of professionals, by the EMs and this poses issues in the integration of volunteers in EM protocols, however, this perception differs between organized groups such as Cajun Navy and other spontaneous volunteer groups/ individuals, as former is given professional importance.

WG11-947.2

AOKI, YOSHIYUKI* (Dokkyo University, Japan)

The Paradox of Remembering Violent Struggle: The Gwangju Uprising and Its Selective Memories in Democratic South Korea

The legacy of activists who resisted authoritarian regimes through violent means presents a significant dilemma for post-democratic societies, as they occupy a dual role as practitioners of both violence and democracy. While their resistance was crucial in overthrowing oppressive regimes, their use of violence presents an uncomfortable reality for societies that emphasize nonviolent political transformation. In constructing a narrative of democratic legitimacy, post-democratic societies may selectively downplay the violent aspects through which democracy was achieved. This raises a question: how can violent struggles, which played a pivotal role in securing democratic outcomes, be remembered as part of the democratic legacy?

This study uncovers the selective processes behind the construction of collective memory surrounding the Gwangju Uprising of May 1980, South Korea's only instance of armed conflict during its democratization, which led to at least 166 deaths. Despite its tragic consequences, the Gwangju Uprising is recognized as a catalyst for subsequent movements, ultimately contributing to the Korean democratic transition in 1987. This study discovers, given the complex features of the uprising, three key actors in Korean society have constructed their own memories of the violent struggles by emphasizing specific aspects selectively.

This study analyzes how three actors have selectively constructed the memory of the uprising: victims' families, in opposition to the official memory that labeled it a riot, developed a "memory of restitution," remembering their actions as necessary for community protection; social movements, focusing on violent struggle, created a "mythologized memory" of activists as fearless figures willing to face death; the democratic state, by erasing the violent aspects, constructed a "domesticated memory" to prevent the uprising's memory from fueling new movements that might challenge state authority. By analyzing the discourses in the media outlets and political campaigns, this study reveals how the three actors have tried to make their memories prevail.

RC24-JS-108.2

AOYAGI, MIDORI* (Chuo University, Japan)
OZAKI, RITSUKO (University of Winchester, United Kingdom)

Energy Transitions and Economic Development in Southeast Asia: Energy Infrastructure and the Quality of Life

Based on our field survey in southeast Asia, we discuss an energy transition and people's QOL in this paper. Connections to the national main grid or solar panel electricity supply would not only help people own more or bigger household appliances and access energy-consuming facilities but also improve their QOL. We discuss an energy transition framework for developing countries in relation to improving the quality of life and energy infrastructure. Based on our field research in Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar, we posit that we should reconsider the ways to improve people's quality of life with more energy intensive household equipment and infrastructure. In our mixed-method research, we interviewed about 30 households (quantitative), and our survey (qualitative) yielded over 1,000 responses in each country with a representative national sample.

The energy transition in Southeast Asia is considered to be a shift from solid fuels such as firewood, rice husks and straw to liquid fuels, and then to electricity. Indeed, electricity has been key to the improvement in people's quality of life in the countries we surveyed. Our research, however, finds significant differences in accessibility to and affordability of electricity between urban and rural households, showing a huge gap of quality of life of people between the two areas. Connections to the main grid and other energy sources greatly affect the quality of life including household appliances ownership. More importantly, connections to solar panel electricity supply in rural areas would assure access to social networks through smartphone ownership. We therefore argue that only by considering these new dimensions of energy poverty, we can find a way for 'just' energy transitions and the improved quality of life.

RC37-616.2

APPOLINE, HAQUET* (Mesopolhis, France)

Être Artiste à Marseille : Une Inscription Dans Le Champ De l'Art Contemporain Par Les Pratiques Participatives En Lien Avec Des Publics

Le point de départ de cette recherche dans le cadre d'un doctorat de sociologie repose sur un constat, celui de la précarité des artistes plasticiens émergents. Ces derniers sont en début de carrière et n'ont pas encore eu le temps, l'occasion ou l'envie d'obtenir des avantages cumulatifs tels que des prix, des concours et d'avoir été repérés par des experts. Pour pallier cette précarité et devenir artiste, le double emploi caractérise leur profession. Depuis les années 1990, des pratiques participatives subventionnées par des acteurs publics et privés les amènent à intervenir dans diverses institutions (associations, centres sociaux, écoles...) et auprès de différents publics (scolaires, détenus, patients au sein d'un hôpital...). Ces interventions sont considérées par la sécurité sociale des artistes auteurs comme des revenus secondaires mais sont, dans les faits, la source principale de revenu en lien avec leur pratique. Afin de les préparer au mieux à ces interventions et proposer un espace pour discuter d'enjeux éthiques (concernant la place du métier d'artiste, la possible instrumentalisation des publics...), une formation professionnalisante se structure dans plusieurs villes en France depuis la fin des années 1990 – début des années 2000 avec comme point commun d'être rattachée à des écoles d'art publiques. Dans quelle mesure ces formations sont-elles un moyen de professionnalisation des artistes plasticiens dans un contexte où la précarisation et la flexibilité de leur emploi s'accentuent ? Cette communication a pour objectif de décrire ce qu'une de ces formations, basée à Marseille, propose et ce qu'elle permet dans la carrière des artistes qui choisissent d'investir ces opportunités pour leur pratique personnelle mais aussi afin de s'ancrer sur le territoire en y développant un réseau professionnel.

RC42-673.3

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

Cross-National Variation in "Imagined Meritocracy": Causal Mediation Analysis of Social Origin, Education, Cognitive Skills, and Destination

Recent research argues that we are trapped in "imagined meritocracy", where people misbelieve that our society is meritocratic when, in fact, credentialism operates as a dominant mechanism for socio-economic rewards allocation. Extending this line of studies, the current paper investigates (1) how labor market outcomes are linked to individuals' educational credentials and cognitive skills, alongside parental status, and (2) how these structures differ cross-nationally. Using data from the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) for 23 countries, causal mediation analysis first confirms that "imagined meritocracy" operates in all cases in that the magnitude of educational credentials in status attainment outweighs that of skills. However, the effect size of skills, as well as the role of "significant others", substantially varies across societies, ranging from the smallest influence in Sweden to the largest one in the United States. This cross-national variation indicates the existence of several societal types governed by different mechanisms of rewards allocation and intergenerational inequality, such as skill-based meritocracy and education-based credentialism. These empirical findings also suggest that skills development among adults with disadvantaged backgrounds may potentially help mitigate the unequal social structure in some societies, whereas such approaches based on meritocratic beliefs would not work in other cases.

RC42-677.1

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

Exploring Protective Factors Against Unhappiness Under the Global Crisis: A Machine Learning Approach

While a vast literature has explained the determinants of happiness, the Covid-19 pandemic has drastically changed the fundamental conditions for human flourishing. Although people have shown their resilience over the few years, evidence indicates that the unhappiness risk surged during the pandemic and has remained high ever since. This paper therefore explores protective factors against unhappiness under the global crisis using data from the General Social Survey (2018-2021, N=4,927). A series of supervised machine learning models with the binary outcome of feeling "not too happy" (against "very happy" and "pretty happy" in the three-point scale) consistently show that satisfactory social relationships/activities are key to preventing unhappiness both in 2018 and 2021. Importantly, its magnitude in terms of the SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) value increased from 0.438 to 0.560 under the pandemic, whereas the contribution of income, occupational prestige, and physical health, among others, declined during the same period (0.277-

>0.107; 0.167->0.143; 0.184->0.130, respectively). Being married mitigates the unhappiness risk as the second most important factor in both years, although its SHAP value decreased from 0.436 to 0.322. In contrast, albeit modestly, the impact of attending religious services intensified from 0.066 to 0.098. These results suggest, under the crisis like the Covid-19 pandemic, connections with other people operate as an essential buffer against unhappiness. Examining their future trends, including effect heterogeneity across individuals and societies, is a crucial agenda to realize human flourishing.

RC40-655.7

ARAPOSTATHIS, STATHIS* (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)
ALEXAKIS, SOTIRIS (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)
KARANTZAVELOU, VASSILIKI (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

Transformation or Obduracy? Exploring Perceptions, Expectations, and Dilemmas in the Agrifood Sociotechnical Transition of Thessaly

This paper examines the dynamics and politics of agrifood transitions in the region of Thessaly, Greece. Historically, Thessaly has played a central role in shaping national and regional agriculture politics and policies, as it is considered the center of agricultural production and agrarian culture in the country. Under the constrains imposed by the Anthropocene and the pressures of recent critical events, such as severe floods (2021 & 2023) and droughts (2024), exacerbated by climate change, Thessaly has become an arena for competing and combatting visions and societal interpretations of environmental limits and sustainability. Different actors (e.g farmers, policy makers, agronomy experts, consulting agency and NGOs) are actively involved in shaping both national and regional policies and conceptualizations of just sociotechnical futures. Drawing on the sociology of expectations (Harro Van Lente, 2019; Brown et al., 2010; Borup et al., 2006) and transition politics literature (Stirling 2019; Smith et al., 2005), we argue that the dynamics and politics of expectations configure and empower policies and sociotechnical obduracy in the region's agricultural transition. We posit that obduracy is the result of both the fragmented state water governance, that has configured visions of water abundance empower by the prospects of infrastructure technosolutionism and the path-dependence of modes of industrial crop production. The latter has been legitimized and reinforced by contested certifications and subsidies for large-scale organic farming. Methodologically, the paper is based on an extensive series of interviews and focus groups with farmers, cooperative representatives, researchers, agronomists and civil society actors. Discourse analysis is employed to examine policy documents, technical reports, and records of public deliberation events. The analysis focuses on agrifood sociotechnical systems of specific products: cereals, legumes, industrial tomato, table olives and olive oil

RC09-144.4

ARAS, RAMAZAN* (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
KÜL, ENSAR (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
IBRAHIM, SALEH KAHLED (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
GÖKTAŞ, MELAHAT (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)

Commodification, Exploitation and Vulnerability: (Un) Documented Afghan Migrant Workers in Istanbul

Turkey has witnessed a tremendous migration wave of Afghan migrants infiltrating from the Eastern political territorial borders of the country in the last decade. Most of these young migrants' only hope is to gain better life conditions either in Turkey or Europe to support themselves and their families. On the way from Afghanistan to Istanbul through agency of human traffickers, they have suffered and coped with many difficulties during which many of their friends lost their lives leaving their dead bodies on the smuggling paths in the mountainous Kurdish region on the Iranian-Turkish border. Based on the data of an ethnographic oral history project, this paper aims to document how these male and female migrants develop survival tactics in the job market as documented and undocumented workers where they have been subjected to diverse forms of exploitation. Their dignity is constantly being violated and their bodies are seen and treated as "docile bodies" that can be consumed any time. The rise of human rights violations ad xenophobia has expanded a ground of necropolitics for migrants in Turkey where precarity, fear, despair and waiting become new ways of life. Focusing on the life story Ahmad who lost one of his legs while working in a harsh working place, and narratives of many other male and female workers, this paper tries to analyze and shed light on the violent circumstances of (un)documented migrant workers in Istanbul and their struggle and hope for a possible "future".

RC54-JS-14.7

ARAS, RAMAZAN* (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
ÖZTÜRK, BEYZAGÜL (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
TOPKAYA, BESRA BETÜL (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)

Emotion of Fear, Language and Body Politics: Narratives of Syrian Migrants in Istanbul

Turkey is going through a social, cultural, economic and political turmoil due to arrival of millions of migrants from neighbouring countries and other conflict and post-conflict places in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Istanbul as the leading host city in the country is being challenged by diverse issues and problems in this process. This paper aims to investigate the power dynamics between Syrian migrants and mainstream Turkish society in the context of emotion of fear, politics of language and discourses and how they are sticked on the surface of the bodies of migrants in everyday life in Istanbul. The Turkish politics of exclusion, stigmatization and discriminatory discourses along with exhausting bureaucratic procedures and papers works have led a constant state of felt fear, despair and anxiety in the lives of Syrian migrants. Migrants have tried to cope with violent climate created against them during which they have developed new tactics of survival. Their language as a sign of their existence and their dress codes as visible forms of their existence have been attacked on daily basis. This paper aims to investigate how the circulation of anti-migrant emotions through different mediums in the mainstream Turkish society has contributed insecure life condition for migrants. Based on an ethnographic oral history project, the paper documents emergence of these survival tactics and the discriminatory violent factors that generates them in the light of narratives of ordinary migrants residing in different districts of Istanbul.

RC05-74.5

ARAT-KOC, SEDEF* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Democratic Expression, 'Foreign' Policy and Decolonizing Citizenship

This paper focuses on the responses to pro-Palestinian protests and encampments by the state and civil society in North America in 2023 and 2024 to interrogate and discuss the limitations and distortions of citizenship in North America. The protests and encampments since 2023 have been debated mostly in relation to freedom of expression about foreign policy and international affairs. What are central to recent controversies, however, is not just suppression of some basic civil liberties. As importantly, and often not explicitly debated, are questions raised about national and civilizational identity and about the complexities and contradictions of citizenship and belonging in settler colonial and multicultural societies. Highlighting how some of these complexities and contradictions play out in specific citizenship negotiations and struggles, this paper interrogates what decolonization of citizenship would need to entail. Such interrogation tackles questions about whether decolonization is compatible with separation of foreign policy from internal politics and policies, and with keeping the former outside the realm of democratic politics. Based on critical Indigenous scholarship, the paper suggests that decolonizing citizenship would need to include, but also go beyond a mere extension of existing rights and freedoms to otherwise colonized and racialized groups; and to necessarily incorporate alternative and transformative visions.

RC05-83.2

ARAT-KOC, SEDEF* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

White Privilege and/or Contingent and Precarious Whiteness? Ukrainian Refugees in the 'New Cold War'

Since the early phases of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in Winter 2022, several media and academic sources have commented on the highly generous refugee policies towards Ukrainian refugees in an international climate that is otherwise unreceptive and even hostile toward refugees. Comparing the radically different policies and reception of Ukrainians with treatment of refugees coming from the Global South, especially from Syria and Afghanistan, most critical analyses have placed the emphasis on the 'whiteness' of Ukrainians. Finding this interpretation insightful in some ways but insufficient in others, this paper complicates the analysis, arguing that rather than simplistic and general notions of whiteness, references to whiteness of Ukrainians would be analytically accurate, useful and relevant only through contextualized, qualified and contingent interpretations of refugee policies at the intersection of geopolitics and political economy. Historically, the ambiguities of whiteness for Eastern Europeans were

partly transformed and further complicated during the Cold War. While the geopolitics of the post-Cold War and the 'New Cold War' helps to specify and clarify both the privileges and contingent limits of what 'whiteness' would mean for Ukrainians; the political economy of refugee flows reveal how refugee policies are partly informed by economic considerations treating some Ukrainian refugees as potentially highly skilled "talent" to be imported, and others as sources of highly exploitable, precarious care labour.

RC07-JS-59.3

ARAUJO, EMILIA* (University of Minho, Portugal)
URZE, CRISTINA (Universidade Nova Lisboa, Portugal)

Towards Future Livespaces: Visions on the Power of AI to Antecipate

Deucalion debuts as a high-performance supercomputer engineered to tackle complex challenges such as numerical modeling, weather forecasting, and logistical optimization. Boasting a processing capacity of 10 million billion calculations per second, Deucalion is set to significantly enhance computational power across academia, industry, and public administration. The high-performance computing narrative is strongly endorsed by scientists and policymakers alike, who emphasize the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in advancing modeling, forecasting, and data-driven computation.

This presentation draws on insights from social studies of science and time studies to critically examine the evolving societal role of AI, particularly its applications in anticipation and prediction. It explores how AI technologies, by enabling new forms of forecasting and anticipation, are reshaping daily social processes and redefining how individuals engage with both human and natural systems. These shifts invite reflection on long-standing questions about how AI is shapping we envision and prepare for future life.

Using key concepts such as promise, future, anticipation, and sociotechnical imaginaries, the presentation explores how these visions are being shaped, how scientists interact with them, and the critical role that social engagement plays in guiding AI's development. It also underscores the importance of debating a "technically and scientifically" driven Anthropocene approach, with an emphasis on how AI is deeply reconfiguring structural models and taken-for-granted expectations about time and temporality across multiple dimensions of social life, from social.

The analysis draws on data from an ongoing research project.This includes netnographic analysis of media sources, semi-structured interviews with AI experts in decision-making roles, and focus groups with citizens discussing the future life landscapes envisioned by AI technologies, particulalry in domains in relation to the way people relate to the future (ever more *known* and *antecipated*).

RC16-239.1

ARAUJO, KATHYA* (Instituto de Estudios Avanzados, Universidad de Santiago de Chile/Núcleo Interdisciplinario y Multidisciplinar Individuos, Lazo Social y Asimetrías de Poder, Chile)

Social Moralities in the Face of Pluralism, Individualization, and High Contingency

This paper addresses the moral dimension of social life, focusing on whether and how the notion of social moralities is still valuable to account for this type of social performance in plural, increasingly individualized societies, with porous institutions (Wuthnow, 2002) and high contingency (Joas, 2020, 2022). That is, if and how morality participates in the orientation of action in the face of social life, at a crossroads that, as several studies have shown, combines an increased relevance of self-orientation; an acute questioning and impulse to pluralize the principles and social logics that guide the relations and interactions among individuals and between them and institutions; and growing tendencies to generate discretionary relations with respect to social normative principles. This discussion is based on the results of empirical research for the case of Chile, which aimed to analyze the sets of normative ideals (values and normative principles) and customary components (coming from moral knowledge derived from social experience) that are part of the ordinary moral work of individuals. The main argument is that in societies such as today's, maintaining the relevance of the notion of social moralities implies moving away from the frameworks of socialization and from the perspective of strategies or interests in the study of actors' behavior. It also implies understanding the normative dimension of morality beyond the restrictive framework of good and evil and the good life, in order to include its plurality and to understand it outside a purely rational-argumentative conception of morality (Joas, 2000). It calls for a broadening of the focus on the moral performances of individuals, emphasizing their capacity for articulation and the fact that their moral achievements can be organized beyond a pre-established grammar. Finally, it implies restoring full weight to the customary dimensions of morality and its dynamics with the normative dimension.

RC56-859.3

ARAUJO, KATHYA* (Instituto de Estudios Avanzados, Universidad de Santiago de Chile/Núcleo Interdisciplinario y Multidisciplinar Individuos, Lazo Social y Asimetrías de Poder, Chile)
PAREDES, MARITZA* (PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL PERU, Peru)

The Relationship between Individuals and Politics behind the Erosion of Democracy

Analyses from various disciplines have increasingly converged for some time now, that democracy is under crossfire. The tensions facing democracy are often associated with a range of phenomena and processes, including post-truth, the weakening of political parties (and with them the mediation structures associated with this model), the influence of plutocracy in shaping political power, and the rise of authoritarianism. These are, among others, the factors perceived as challenges to democracy.

In the context of the question of the crisis of politics and its transformation within the liberal democratic model, this presentation examines one of its edges: the relationship between individuals and politics. This relationship has been key to understanding politics and is often seen as the most important foundation for its functioning. This has occurred by mobilizing concepts such as legitimacy, representation, adhesion, and/or citizen satisfaction. In this paper, we will present an analysis of the relationship between individuals and contemporary politics. We will draw on qualitative empirical research from two cases in South America (Chile and Peru). These cases were selected for their contrasting levels of institutionalization and political institutional strength, capacity for institutional political aggregation, and similarities in the economic model.

Based on our findings, we highlight how political imagination shapes the relationship with institutional politics and, consequently, participates in redefining, challenging, or reinforcing the fundamental principles that sustain liberal democracies. Finally, this presentation will ask about the possible new dynamics that might reconfigure the future of institutional politics in contemporary societies.

RC24-397.1

ARAUJO, LARISSA* (IHEID, Switzerland)

Intercultural Knowledge for Páramo Management: Indigenous and Feminist Perspectives on Socio-Ecological Dynamics in Ecuador

The proposed paper delves into how Indigenous perspectives, particularly those of the Kayambi people in Northern Ecuador, offer vital contributions to páramo management—high-altitude grasslands essential for water supply and carbon sequestration—during the Anthropocene. By examining the Kayambi's ecological knowledge and practices, this study challenges the dominant IPCC climate models, advocating for a revision that integrates Indigenous and feminist perspectives. It explores how these perspectives not only address environmental issues but also confront epistemic, social, and ecological inequalities rooted in colonial histories of land dispossession. Through feminist critical discourse analysis and ethnographic work, this study emphasizes the necessity of intercultural dialogue, addressing the marginalization of Indigenous knowledge in global climate models like the IPCC. Hence, this paper will discuss the intersection of Indigenous environmental knowledge, feminist frameworks, climate justice, and self-determination, advocating for the inclusion of Indigenous epistemologies in climate policy. It aims to contribute to a more equitable and inclusive climate justice discourse by rethinking conservation strategies through Indigenous and feminist lenses, amplifying the voices of Indigenous communities as essential actors in global biodiversity, conservation and sustainability.

WG08-JS-16.1

ARBOIX CALDENTEY, PAULA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Affect in Learning Relationships: Unravelling the Taste for Learning Among Young Students at School

Sociology of education has emphasized the significance of school in the construction of young people's subjectivities, educational aspirations and life trajectories (Archer et al., 2010; Reay, 2010; Tarabini, 2023). Indeed, the literature suggests that young people's relationship with learning and school is not neutral in terms of their social and cultural profile (Tarabini, 2021). Hence, a better understanding of this learner-learning relationship remains

imperative to unravel processes of social (re)production, especially in today's meritocratic, individualistic and neoliberal society.

This paper focuses on Bourdieu's (1987) notion of taste as a mediating factor to understand the unequal emotional relationship that young people develop with learning at school. Specifically, it analyses how *taste for learning at school* is constructed across different social and school contexts. As taste is still linked to the ideology of 'natural gifts (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1977), uncovering the social mechanisms involved in its construction remains an important sociological task.

In this sense, taste is understood as a manifestation of the most personal and emotional experience of young people's relationship with learning. Placing taste as a central element opens up the black box of this concept and brings the affective dimension of learning processes to the centre of analysis. Besides, taste is conceived as a mechanism that allows us to understand the processes of classification and symbolic distinction that place individuals in a hierarchy within the school field (Bourdieu, 1987; Skeggs, 2004).

This paper presents findings from 12 semi-structured interviews with young people from two school contexts with different social and cultural profiles. In doing so, it delves into the emotional experiences of these young people and shows how the (dis)taste for learning varies greatly between school and cultural settings. It also explores how the taste for learning interacts and relates to the construction of young people's identities as learners.

RC07-JS-202.4

ARCHIBUGI, DANIELE* (Italian National Research Council, Irpps, Italy)
TOSONI, NATALIA (University of Bologna, Italy)

Is Users Rating Becoming Overpowering? the Risks of Inappropriateuse of Digital Feedback

Digital technologies have made it easy to generate feedback on the performance of products and services. They have contributed significantly to reducing the information asymmetries between producers and consumers, between suppliers of public goods and users, and between politicians and citizens. It seems that Web 2.0 has enhanced the effectiveness of the "voice" evoked by Albert Hirschman in the 1970s. Is there a risk that the feedback provided and the connected rating may become too invasive, so much as to constitute a threat to the confidentiality of individual data? We distinguish between three types of feedback: 1) bottom-up feedback, occurring when many individuals evaluate and comment on the performance of organizations; 2) the transversal one, which happens when a series of individuals exchange comments, appreciations and reciprocal evaluations; 3) the top-down one, when organizations assign a rating to individuals. We finally offer some suggestions to moderate the existing risks.

RC23-380.1

ARCHIBUGI, DANIELE* (Italian National Research Council, Irpps, Italy)
MARIELLA, VITANTONIO (University of Bergamo, Italy)
VEZZANI, ANTONIO (University of Rennes, France)

What Next? Nations in the Technological Race through the 2030

This paper investigates the technological trajectories of nations, examining how their current specialization may influence their future technological leadership. By analysing patent data from the United States Patent and Trademark Office, we identify which countries are at the forefront of fast-growing technologies. Nations specializing in these emerging technologies are likely to experience accelerated economic growth, while others may struggle to maintain competitiveness. Additionally, countries tend to stick to areas where they have expertise, making it difficult to shift quickly to new technological fields. However, our findings partly challenge this view. Using predictive models, we project patent trends to 2030, suggesting that countries which were not technologically well-positioned in recent decades may improve their competitiveness, particularly through strategic policy interventions. We also show that future fast-growing technologies may differ significantly from the past.

Inte-11.2

ARD, KERRY* (The Ohio State University, USA)

Bridging the Divide: Tackling Barriers in the Anthropocene for a Healthier, United Future

The Anthropocene era, marked by unprecedented environmental and social challenges, calls for a deeper examination of the spatial nature of our divisions. To cultivate collective action across race, religion, and class, we must understand how to dismantle local barriers that hinder unity. Climate change is testing national social safety nets by driving migration, straining community resources, and prompting xenophobia. However, these crises also present political opportunities for social movements to challenge the status quo and mobilize activists in the fight for justice. What types of institutional arrangements and policy regimes best support this unity?

The pandemic highlighted the significance of the social determinants of health (SDOH), as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), including access to quality healthcare, education, employment, and safe environments. Over the following decade, increasing data was collected and policies were legislated to address the SDOH. As a scholarly community, we are not lacking data; we now need to collaborate to determine which community services effectively protect health under institutional stress, which support trust in our institutions, and promote civic solidarity.

We provide an analysis of available global SDOH datasets that policymakers can access and introduce a new methodological technique that helps parse complex systems from the local to the national level. This approach aims to answer the critical question: what can be done to support an equitable and peaceful transition for receiving communities into healthier, more diverse forms of themselves, while avoiding the xenophobia and unrest associated with highly segregated societies?

RC39-JS-28.2

ARDA, BALCA* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)
İLIKAN RASIMOĞLU, CEREN GÜLSER (Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)

Ethnography-Based Digital Communication for Grassroot Disaster Risk Reduction: A Gamified Mobile Application Design Process on the Prospective Istanbul Earthquake Preparedness and Response

This paper explores how Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology can be involved in the gamified mobile application design to promote increased user engagement in earthquake preparedness. Our analysis is based on the findings of the state-funded project "Preparing Istanbul for Earthquake with Digital Gamification Design" in process under the current Cost Action Research Project titled the Grassroots of Digital Europe (CA21141). Gamification (Burke, 2016) uses game mechanics to "design experiences" that motivate people to achieve their goals. We aim to design a mobile gamification application for earthquake preparedness, which can be widely used in daily life in countries in the earthquake zone, including pre and post-disaster stages prepared with the Istanbul field study. Our goal is to create an earthquake preparedness mobile application using a community-based gamification design by analyzing the disaster experiences and views of the public in Turkey through social and cultural contexts. For this, we apply ethnographic research to provide an in-depth analysis rather than a pre-design customer journey query based on stereotyping for the pre-design user research. Throughout the paper, we will examine similar disaster communication media (Rasathane, Tatbikat, etc.) grounded on vertical communication structuring and information transfer by scientific or scholarly authorities in Turkey and worldwide. By addressing the impact of digital inequality, we will deduct the significance of the ethnographic approach as a digital communication strategy for user-centric and value-centric media design. Indeed, critical sociology's objective resides in de-mystifying relations of domination. We contend that both the ethnographic design process and the gamification of earthquake preparedness introduce an act of "democratization in technology"(Feenberg, 2002) that resists the reduction of the livelihood through technical integration of a wide range of life-enhancing values beyond the mere pursuit of the formal bias for the means-ends rationale of sociality, devaluating the sense of social labor.

RC29-466.1

AREFIN, MD NAZMUL* (University of Alberta, Canada)
ORIOLA, TEMITOPE (University of Alberta, Canada)
ADEYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island , Canada)

Race, Gender, Sexuality and Security: The School Resource Officer (SRO) Program in Canada

School shootings and other violent crimes have led parents, policymakers, and other school stakeholders to prioritize safety. The School Resource Officer (SRO) program has gradually become an essential part of the security and disciplinary frameworks integrated into schools. Evidence suggests that the program has become a contentious social issue in Canadian society. It is criticized for classist, gendered, and racialized practices. In particular, students who identify as Black, Brown, and/or LGBTQIA2S+ face major issues vis-à-vis police presence in schools. Given the context, this study explores the experiences of various actors — students, parents, school administrators, teachers, and police officers — with the SRO program. It investigates the bureaucratic underpinnings of and policy directions regarding SRO programs across various jurisdictions in Canada. This is a multisite pan-Canadian qualitative study. The research began with a pilot in Edmonton, Alberta. Over 270 interviews were conducted with six sets of participants connected to the SRO program: (1) current and former students of schools, (2) parents, (3) current and former teachers, (4) school resource officers, (5) school board trustees and administrators, and (6) advocates for and against the SRO program. Three major themes emerged in our pilot study: SROs as trusted and source of security, SROs as ambivalent presence, and SROs as distrusted and a source of insecurity. Some students appreciate the physical presence of a police officer in a school vis-à-vis the threat of violence. Students also emphasize the importance of relationship-building among students, other actors, and SROs. The lack of information about the boundaries and duties of SROs was a constant concern among the students. Students who identify as BIPOC (i.e. Black, Indigenous and People of Colour) shared concerns about being disproportionately affected by police presence and disciplinary action. We also found an empirical need to focus on LGBTQIA2S+ and students with disability.

RC31-505.5

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

Challenges in the Social Reintegration of Deported Children and Adolescents to Guatemala from Mexico and the United States: Misalignment between Migration Policy and Local Capacities

This presentation explores the challenges Guatemala faces in reintegrating children and adolescents deported from the United States and Mexico. Using empirical data disaggregated by age, gender, educational level, and accompaniment status, we demonstrate how migration policies implemented in the Global North do not align with local capacities to support these populations. Through seven key indicators—age and gender distribution, educational level at the time of return, accompanied vs. unaccompanied status, access to social and educational services, adolescent employment rates, vulnerability post-return, and access to psychological care—we provide a comprehensive analysis of the reintegration process.

The presentation highlights the gaps between the intended outcomes of migration policies and the local realities in Guatemala, particularly focusing on minors' access to education and mental health services. Data analysis reveals significant challenges in integrating adolescent returnees into formal labor markets and preventing their return to vulnerable situations. Our research emphasizes the need for tailored migration policies that address specific age groups and gendered needs, offering evidence-based recommendations to improve policy coherence.

This study aligns with the objectives of the working group by offering a case study from the Global South, demonstrating the mismatch between policy frameworks developed in the Global North and their implementation in local contexts. Our findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of migration governance, providing policy recommendations to bridge the gap between migration policy and the reintegration capacities of host countries like Guatemala.

This presentation will explore key combinations of variables, including **age, sex, and country of deportation** to identify demographic trends, **number of returnees by sex and year** to detect patterns over time, and **age and accompaniment status** to assess vulnerabilities among minors. These insights will provide valuable evidence to inform tailored migration policies and improve reintegration efforts for deported children and adolescents in Guatemala.

RC04-54.8

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

Evaluating Student Perceptions of Inclusion: Social Equity Policies in Public Universities

This study explores student perceptions of inclusion in public universities, focusing on how institutional policies address the needs of vulnerable groups. The research aims to uncover the alignment between university governance strategies and social equity objectives through five key **qualitative indicators**: (1) **perceptions of inclusion and belonging**, assessing how students feel integrated into the academic community; (2) **satisfaction with financial aid programs**, evaluating the accessibility and sufficiency of scholarships; (3) **student involvement in community outreach programs**, measuring engagement with social projects; (4) **perceptions of faculty support for equity policies**, analyzing how students view the commitment of educators; and (5) **experiences with diversity initiatives**, reflecting efforts to foster intercultural dialogue within the university environment.

To assess the institutional response to vulnerable students, the study uses three **evaluation criteria**: the alignment between policies and students' lived experiences, the accessibility of services for marginalized groups, and the university's proactive communication about equity initiatives. These criteria provide valuable insights into how well the institutions address students' needs.

Since quantitative data on social inclusion is unavailable, **four proxy indicators** are used to strengthen the qualitative findings: (1) **frequency and scope of community outreach programs** led by students and faculty, reflecting the university's commitment to social engagement; (2) **number of student groups focused on diversity and inclusion**, indicating institutional support for these initiatives; (3) **faculty training programs on equity and inclusion**, showing efforts to embed inclusive practices; and (4) **student feedback on access to university services**, collected through surveys or focus groups, providing a proxy for the effectiveness of support mechanisms.

These proxy indicators offer indirect yet meaningful insights into the effectiveness of public universities in promoting inclusion and addressing inequalities. This research contributes to the understanding of governance in higher education, highlighting opportunities for institutions to align strategies with student needs and enhance social equity.

RC25-412.3

ARFINI, ELIA A.G.* (University of Milan, Italy)

Evolving Language, Persistent Marginalization: Trans Representation in Italian Print Media (2000–2020)

This study examines the evolution of narrative frames and linguistic trends in the portrayal of trans people and issues within mainstream news media over two decades (2000–2020). At the international level, literature on the topic (Capuzza 2019) has highlighted a general under-representation and a tendency towards a merely episodic treatment of the topic (usually linked to the reporting of hate crimes). However, some relevant gaps remain: existing research predominantly focuses on individual trans figures who are newsworthy as celebrities or victims (Amy-Chinn 2011; Barker-Plummer 2013) and is largely situated within Anglo-American contexts, with rare exceptions examining countries considered progressive in terms of LGBTQI+ rights (Åkerlund 2019). Notably, Italy holds the grim distinction of being the European country with the highest number of murders of trans people (TGEU 2020), yet remains underresearched. Addressing these gaps, the study conducts a systematic analysis of trans representation in Italian mainstream media, utilizing a corpus from leading national newspapers. Employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, it explores shifts in narrative frames, language use, and visibility of trans issues over time. Preliminary findings indicate a gradual decline in misgendering, reflecting an adoption of more accurate and respectful language. However, this positive linguistic trend coexists with persistently low visibility of trans issues and a continued prevalence of pathologizing and criminalizing frames that often focus on transphobic violence using sensationalist or gory tones. These findings suggest that despite improvements in language use, mainstream Italian media continues to marginalize trans experiences through limited and problematic coverage.

RC29-472.3

ARGUELLO, LIBERTAD* (Independiente, Mexico)

Urbanización Neoliberal y Control Territorial Criminal En Fraccionamientos De Tlajomulco De Zúñiga (Jalisco)

El trabajo plantea un análisis sobre el significado de la presencia de fosas clandestinas en fraccionamientos de interés social construidos durante los últimos 15 años en una zona de Tlajomulco de Zúñiga recientemente conurbada, debido a la expansión de parques industriales en la Área Metropolitana de Guadalajara.

Entre 2018 y 2022 han sido halladas múltiples fosas clandestinas en fraccionamientos que presentan altos porcentajes de viviendas deshabitadas, que forman parte de un gran proceso de construcción de viviendas de interés social (es decir, de bajo costo) bajo un esquema privatizado que ha resultado ser profundamente lesivo para quienes adquieren estas viviendas, pues una parte importante de estos fraccionamientos construidos a lo largo de todo el territorio nacional se encuentran en condiciones de gran deterioro, ubicados en zonas lejanas a las ciudades, rodeados por múltiples espacios intersticiales, con poca conectividad y escaso acceso a servicios públicos.

El análisis de estos fraccionamientos deriva de una investigación en curso sobre la distribución espacial de la violencia contra mujeres, niñas y adolescentes en municipios de Jalisco, realizada en 2023 a través de una estrategia interdisciplinaria multi-método que combina análisis de fuentes estadísticas abiertas, entrevistas a funcionarios públicos, observación etnográfica, análisis hemerográfico y cartografía feminista.

De este modo, a partir de un marco teórico socio-antropológico y feminista de la violencia se analiza la ubicación de fosas clandestinas en zonas habitadas de dichos fraccionamientos como dispositivos de disciplina y control territorial. Algunos resultados apuntan a diversas problemáticas derivadas del control territorial que ejercen células del CJNG en fraccionamientos como Chulavista, Lomas del Mirador y Villa Fontana Aqua, pero facilitadas por el propio esquema de urbanización neoliberal, que configura espacios de confinamiento para sectores populares considerados “desechables”.

RC05-77.14

ARI, ESRA* (Mount Royal University, Canada)

Negotiation of Whiteness Under the Orientalist Gaze: Towards Becoming a Middle Eastern Woman

Whiteness, as an ideological construct, takes on different forms across various geographical contexts (Shome, 1999; Arat-Koc, 2012; Razack, 2022). In this paper, I employ an autoethnographic research method to explore my personal negotiation with Whiteness. This negotiation began in my early years in Türkiye, where I grew up, and continues today in Canada, where I now live and work. In Türkiye, I identified as a Turkish woman aspiring to Whiteness. However, my experiences abroad have reshaped my sense of self, and I now identify as a Middle Eastern woman with no aspiration to Whiteness. I argue that the identity of a Middle Eastern Muslim woman was imposed on me through an Orientalist gaze. I am not suggesting that I fell victim to this imposed identity shaped by Eurocentric and Orientalist discourse. On the contrary, I have embraced my Otherness. My identity has become a political site to counter white supremacy, challenge Whiteness, and disrupt oppression (Badruddoja, 2022, p. 622).

To explore my identity transformation, I will frame my discussion within multiple spatial and temporal frameworks. I will start by examining the aspiration toward whiteness in Türkiye. When the Turkish Republic was founded, the elites of the new republic took on the role of “whitening” its citizens to “civilize” them. This pursuit of whiteness persisted into the 1980s, manifesting itself in different ways alongside Turkey’s deeper integration into the global capitalist economy. Growing up in the 1990s, with the expansion of neoliberal policies, the concept “white Turk” emerged as a critique of white class culture within the context of a Middle Eastern country (Arat-Koc, 2028, p.391). Later, my migration to Canada has exposed me to the pervasive nature of white colonial violence, which prompted me to deconstruct whiteness and contribute to decolonial knowledge production.

RC29-472.9

ARIAS VÁSQUEZ, ALEJANDRA JIMENA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Prácticas Extorsivas En La Ciudad De México

La extorsión es uno de los delitos que siguen impactando a la Ciudad de México (CDMX), no solo con su incremento anual, sino también con su transformación. A lo largo del siglo XX, las prácticas extorsivas se relacionaron con la policía, sin embargo, en los albores de la siguiente centuria, la extorsión presentó nuevas modalidades, como la extorsión telefónica. Posteriormente, con la mayor presencia de grupos de delincuencia organizada fuera y al interior de la capital, el delito se comenzó a ligar con estas organizaciones bajo la modalidad de cobro de derecho de piso.

La división entre extorsión directa e indirecta ha sido una forma en la que las autoridades identifican las modalidades de las prácticas extorsivas, no obstante, esta clasificación no es suficiente cuando en la Ciudad de México sigue aumentando la aparición de diversos patrones de este delito. Por tanto, para conocer estas modalidades cometidas en la capital es necesario identificar los actores que cometen el ilícito y cómo éstos se relacionan con actores de redes criminales. El contexto de inseguridad e incertidumbre, así como la aparición de nuevos ¨cárteles¨ son elementos propicios para hacer efectivo el pago, por temor a la amenaza, o bien, la aparición de un mercado de protección paralelo al proporcionado por el Estado.

Por tanto, el objetivo de esta disertación es:

- Reflexionar sobre la metodología para estudiar la problemática de las rentas ilícitas y extorsión en el plano nacional y local.

Este marco nos acercará a las formas de abordar los siguientes puntos:

- Distinguir y describir las características de los actores que realizan las prácticas extorsivas.
- Realizar un esbozo de tipología sobre las prácticas extorsivas en CDMX.

La presentación de este tema abonaría a la discusión sobre el *estado de la cuestión* de dicha *problemática.*

RC15-220.5

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

Medicalización Del Parto Vs Modelos De Parto Respetado En México. La Restitución De La Equidad En Salud a Poblaciones Vulnerables

Introducción. La salud materna continúa siendo una prioridad para los gobiernos del mundo. En la carrera por disminuir las muertes maternas y mejorar el desempeño de los sistemas de salud, se han implementado dinámicas de atención que lejos de ofrecer mejores resultados, derivan en resultados no deseados y aumentan la inequidad en salud. Procesos como la atención del parto se han vuelto en contra de las mujeres y sus hijos al centrarse en una serie de intervenciones que medicalizan innecesariamente este proceso, un ejemplo de ello es el aumento desproporcionado de cesáreas, que en México alcanzan el 48%. La industria de la salud ha llevado a entender el parto no como un proceso fisiológico natural sino como un proceso que requiere de la intervención e invasión del cuerpo de las mujeres. Ante esta problemática, han surgido movimientos sociales de resistencia que promueven modelos de parto respetado. **Objetivo:** Analizar cinco modelos de parto respetado que operan en zonas rurales y urbanas de México en los que se promueve la equidad en salud materna. **Metodología.** Estudio de casos múltiples. Se analizan las características de cinco modelos de parto respetado a través de testimonios de personal de enfermería que lidera procesos de atención y abogacía. **Resultados.** En los modelos presentados, el parto de bajo riesgo es atendido por personal de enfermería y partería. Para su implementación han generado estrategias como alianzas público-privadas, la búsqueda de subvenciones, atención gratuita o de bajo costo, participación de las mujeres en las decisiones relacionadas con su salud, respeto por los procesos fisiológicos, entre otros. **Conclusión**. Los modelos de parto respetado son una alternativa a la mercantilización y la medicalización del parto. La participación de la sociedad civil en estos procesos reivindica el papel de la mujer y reestablece parte de la justicia que les ha sido arrebatada.

RC24-JS-161.2

ARIZTIA, TOMAS* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)
UNDURRAGA, TOMAS (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Anticipating Green Hydrogen Futures: Exploring the Sociomaterial Production of a Green Fuel

This paper examines the enactment of green hydrogen futures in Chilean Patagonia. Complementing the literature on socio-technical imaginaries, we explore the role of anticipatory practices as a key operation by which certain energy futures and technological interventions around green hydrogen (GH2) materialize, while other alternatives are discarded. We explore how through these socio-material practices the value of this new fuel is staged and dramatized. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, interviews, and secondary material, we empirically study two energy anticipation practices of green hydrogen futures: GH2 technology fairs, and GH2 project prototypes and demonstrations. While the former materialize atmospheres of imminence and business opportunity where technological innovations, economic opportunities and public policies are realized in the present, the latter work as socio-material interventions that enable the value of this new fuel to materialize for different audiences. The article highlights three critical aspects of these anticipatory practices: the socio-material and situated dimension, the spectacle and representation of value, and the type of energy politics they entail for producing hydrogen futures. We conclude by discussing theoretical insights around the central role of materialities and practices for enacting specific forms of techno-optimist energy futures.

RC38-JS-27.4

ARMEL TIESSOUMA THÉODORE, ZERBO* (University of Lisala, Burkina Faso)

Youth and the Framing of the 2014 Popular Uprising in Burkina Faso

In mobilizing protesters for anti-government protests, the challenge of framing the socio-political reality arises acutely. In the case of Burkina Faso in 2014, protesters were moreover faced with a particularly long-standing regime—Blaise Compaoré had ruled the country from 1987 to 2014. Such a situation highlights the struggle for meaning via a contentious praxis of politics through the dissemination of frames (Benford and Snow, 2000; Contamin, 2010; Snow, 2011). In Burkina Faso, these frames were based on the distinctive moral logic between "them" and "us" to establish protest as a legitimate means for achieving social and political justice. Driven by civil society actors such as the Balai Citoyen collective, and disseminated especially via Facebook, this created an opposition against the state apparatus that had hitherto failed to materialize, let alone succeed in toppling the government.

The current paper highlights the biographies of certain members of the Balai Citoyen and emphasizes the latter's significance as a youth movement. It reflects an Internet users-focused narrative analysis of the protest on the collective's leaders experience of the protest combined with their biographies by Jaffré (2019).

The Balai Citoyen's activism intervenes in an academic context marked by a scientific debate on the globalization of the concept of youth (Philipps, 2018). Our present study is part of an examination of political protest praxis based on the framing of the concept "youth." The paper argues that the aspect of age and generation was important to mobilize a population that had largely grown up under the rule of the Compaoré regime. It is based on ethnographic, archival and documentary data and utilizes the theoretical reference to Mannheim's "Problem of Generations" defined on the basis of the sharing of a common horizon within a generational whole under the action of a generational unit (Mannheim *et al.*, 2011).

RC25-409.3

ARMINEN, ILKKA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Epistemic Injustice in Institutional Interaction

Epistemic injustice has recently become an increasingly salient topic in humanities and social sciences. It refers to unfair treatment of individuals in their capacity as knowers. Miranda Fricker defined its two main types: *testimonial Injustice* concerns unjust deflation of a speaker's credibility due to prejudice (e.g., gender or ethnic stereotypes). *Hermeneutical Injustice* takes place when a group or category of people is put into a disadvantageous position in trying to make sense of their experiences (e.g., stigmatized groups).

Despite a wide and growing interest in epistemic justice, there are still relatively little detailed empirical studies on institutional practices or interactional behavior. In this presentation, some initial observations on epistemic (in)justice in talk and action in interaction in institutional practices are offered. The study is based on ethnomethodologically inspired multimodal interaction analysis. Data is mainly video recordings in various institutional environments in Finland. The main institutional spheres are addiction treatment and management of research organizations. The areas studied provide an encompassing spectrum of epistemic (in)justices in interaction.

Institutions may be seen as an arena for epistemic injustices, as institutional practices with their power dynamics are selective in enabling voices to be heard or marginalized. In that way institutions can be considered key modalities in purporting epistemic injustice by unfairly discrediting or excluding individuals from knowledge-building processes, reinforcing systemic biases and unequal access to authority. However, the relationship between institutions and epistemic injustices is extremely complex. For instance, in addiction therapies confrontational practices bear many resemblances to epistemic injustice. Similarly, management (eventually) narrows down the views of the organization in a manner that may resemble silencing. Through details of recorded interactions, the presentation offers social practices observable amounting to a set of questions concerning justifiability of epistemic asymmetries. The presentation poses many questions but tries also show a direction toward answers.

RC16-240.1

ARMINEN, ILKKA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Is There Epistemic Justice in Imperfect World?

Epistemic injustice, drawing on Miranda Fricker, has become an influential example of injustice It is composed of several types of unfairnesses. Testimonial injustice occurs when prejudice leads to an unfair assessment of someone's credibility (e.g., women or minorities being disregarded in discussions). Hermeneutical injustice refers to structural gaps in collective understanding, where certain groups are being marginalized and misunderstood (e.g., historically stigmatized groups struggling to convey experiences of discrimination). These concepts shed light on how knowledge and understanding are socially conditioned, reflecting and reinforcing inequalities.

From a sociological point of view, it would be highly relevant to define epistemic justice. Miranda Fricker tried to capture epistemic justice as being the fair treatment of individuals as knowers that would ensure their credibility and respect of their experiences, and countering biases that lead to testimonial injustice as well as addressing hermeneutical gaps that marginalize certain groups' ability to make sense of their experiences. However, in many respects Fricker's notion of epistemic justice is negative, i.e., it stands for the absence of epistemic injustice and sensitivity towards injustice allowing us to stay clear of epistemic injustice.

Fricker's epistemic justice seems to pose a parallel dilemma to that of a rational decision making. Decision making can proceed ideally if, and only if, the participants have shared knowledge, aims, and competence (and unlimited time). Then they can agree on optimal decisions. In the empirical part of the presentation, some examples of epistemic (in)justice in social interaction are presented. Social interaction shares the characteristics of bounded rationality so that the participants do not share the same goals, knowledge and unlimited time. If there were no external limitations, epistemic justice were easily realizable. But the sociological question is, is there epistemic justice in imperfect world? Different theoretical perspectives give different answers to what counts as epistemic justice.

WG06-896.2

ARNADO, MARY JANET* (De La Salle University, Philippines)
GUTIERREZ, CARLO SAMSON (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Navigating Ruling Relations: Institutional Dynamics and the Slow Adaptation of Technology in Philippine Rice Farming

This study examines the institutional factors influencing the slow adaptation of technology in rice cultivation in the Philippines, employing Institutional Ethnography (IE) to explore how the family, state, and civil society shape farmers' practices. Approaching the research from the farmers' standpoint, it investigates how their everyday experiences are embedded within institutional power structures that govern technological adoption. While industrial-scale agriculture thrives in other countries, smallholding communities like Barangay Talangka in Sta. Maria, Laguna continue to rely on manual labor. By talking with the people—farmers, local officials, and community leaders—the study captures how technological transfer unfolds within the realities of rural life. Ruling relations, which connect farmers to state policies, market systems, and social expectations, play a key role in shaping these dynamics. Although the state's push for food security aligns with national development goals, agrarian reform laws that limit landholdings and lending policies that restrict capital access complicate mechanization.

Modernization policies promoting efficiency often conflict with the cultural and ecological realities of smallholders. In addition to fieldwork, the study reviews key texts such as agrarian reform laws, environmental regulations, trade policies, and agricultural subsidies to map the institutional landscape. Using IE, this research uncovers hidden connections between institutional policies and farmers' daily practices, revealing how seemingly neutral policies reinforce existing power structures. It highlights how IE's method foregrounds marginalized perspectives and shows the interdependence between institutional actors and local practices, offering insights into sustainable farming arrangements that balance technological change with social and ecological realities.

RC54-JS-30.2

ARNAL, MAUD* (University California San Diego, USA)

Embodying Childbirth Pain to Fight Sexual and Reproductive Injustices

The recent mobilizations against obstetric violence as a daily routine of care as well as the #MeToo campaign have triggered a new wave of articulations of and conflict over sexual and reproductive injustices. We explore birthing sexual and reproductive injustices through the process by which embodied medical and technological advances in maternity care become accepted, contested or routinized. Used appropriately, they can be life-saving procedures. Routinely used, they are accused of social practices of oppression by transforming the experience of childbirth from a "physiological" process and family life event into a medicalized process with complications or surgical procedure. Based on a sociological comparative research focusing on the restructuration in health care work and its organization as a complement to public health policies in France and Canada, we analyze the development of an embodiment process of re-naturalization of childbirth pain as a way of resisting oppression and epistemic injustices (Cohen Shabot, 2021). Based on the analysis of written sources, as well as seventy-five semi-directed interviews and non-participant observations with health professionals, we argue that the analysis of the management of labor pain highlights how the situated negotiations of bodily knowledge opposing the "natural" to the "artificial" are reshaped by the actor's affects in order to build a shared, embodied "trust" knowledge of pain between birthing people, health professionals and public health policies. These processes open up new spaces of political resistance and negotiation of health and scientific knowledge, but also call into question the growth of the externalization and privatization of public health resulting in intersectional social inequities (e.g. chronic disease, treatment of pain's cancer, screening).

WG06-JS-17.4

ARNAL, MAUD* (University California San Diego, USA)

Négocier Les Douleurs d'Accouchement, Une Voie De Résistance Aux Injustices Épistémiques ?

Les récentes mobilisations contre les violences obstétricales en tant que routine quotidienne des soins ainsi que la campagne #MeToo ont déclenché une nouvelle vague d'articulations et de conflits sur les asymétries de pouvoir entre les sexes. Nous explorons les asymétries de pouvoir entre les sexes à travers le processus par lequel les avancées médicales et technologiques dans les soins de maternité deviennent acceptées, contestées ou routinisées. Utilisées de manière appropriée, elles peuvent sauver des vies. Employées de manière routinière, elles sont accusées de pratiques sociales d'oppression en transformant l'expérience de l'accouchement d'un processus « physiologique » et d'un événement de la vie familiale en un processus médical avec des complications ou relevant d'une procédure chirurgicale. À partir d'une recherche sociologique comparative portant sur la restructuration du travail médical et des politiques de santé publique en France et au Canada, nous analysons le développement d'un processus de re-naturalisation des douleurs de l'accouchement comme moyen de résistance à l'oppression et aux injustices épistémiques (Cohen Shabot, 2021). Fondée sur l'analyse de sources écrites, ainsi que de soixante-quinze entretiens semi-directifs et d'observations non participantes avec des professionnels de santé, nous soutenons que l'analyse de la prise en charge médicale et sociale des douleurs d'accouchements met en évidence la manière dont des connaissances situées se négocient en opposant le « naturel » à « l'artificiel » par un remodelage des affects des acteurs afin de construire une connaissance expérimentale et partagée des douleurs entre les femmes accouchant, les professionnels de santé et les politiques de santé publique. Ces processus ouvrent de nouveaux espaces de négociation et de consommation des savoirs tout en remettant en question les processus d'externalisation et de privatisation de la santé publique, entraînant des inégalités sociales intersectionnelles.

RC17-JS-89.1

ARNOLD, NADINE* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)
FOUREAULT, FABIEN (SciencesPo, France)

Mitigating Food Waste: Governing and Integrating a Contested Field

Sustainability challenges give rise to new fields where organizations debate and contest the best ways to tackle specific issues. Food waste, whose reduction and prevention are on the sustainability agenda and the focus of our contribution, is a contested issue that sparks tense field formation. However, a stable and consensual field is crucial for achieving desired sustainability outcomes, bringing the topic of field governance to the forefront.

While field governance refers to a combination of public and private, formal and informal systems that exercise control within a system (Scott, 2008), Fligstein and McAdam (2012) highlight the role of governing units that orient and guide activities within the field by creating a level playing field for its inhabitants. Conceptually building on this, and given the view that sustainability challenges are primarily addressed by private actors and soft law, alongside researchers noting a resurgence of governmental involvement, we ask: What kind of organizations govern the food waste field—public, private, or both? Additionally, considering the heterogeneity of these fields, how do these governing units connect actors and create field stability?

We utilize qualitative data from interviews and quantitative data from a survey to conduct a categorical-descriptive examination of the organizations involved, identifying both private and public governing units. We then investigate how the field is governed and structured through multiple correspondence analysis and a block model of exchange relations among these organizations. Our analysis reveals a tension-filled relationship between an older, industrial-rural block and a younger, urban block, the latter also including the governing units. Notably, our findings indicate that it is primarily public governing units that hold the field together through a process we call sedimentation. This process layers older organizations from the rural side with younger organizations from the urban side, each employing distinct measures to address the food waste issue.

RC17-JS-34.3

ARNOLD, NADINE* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)

The Swiss Refugee Parliament: Contesting Otherhood to Gain Political Voice

The call for meaningful participation of refugees in democracies and decision-making processes is intensifying. This shift, moving away from the traditional model of refugee support provided by nonprofit organizations to one centered on self-help initiatives led by refugees, has sparked the formation of new organizations that aim to empower refugees by giving them a voice and enabling their participation.

In this context, the Refugee Parliament was established in Switzerland in 2021. In an expressive way, this parliament connects refugees while also seeking to exert influence on politics and public opinion. In doing so, it adheres to principles of refugee autonomy, solidarity, and responsibility, positioning itself as an alternative organization.

The literature on alternative organizations highlights that organizational alternativity forms a normatively desired counterpoint to a dominant, conventional model, suggesting that organizations could be constructed differently from what is commonly known and expected. However, neo-institutional theory has revealed the influence of shared expectations and common beliefs that drive organizational homogenization.

Using qualitative data, I examine the role of institutionalized beliefs pertaining to organization in the early formation of the Swiss Refugee Parliament. While the Refugee Parliament initially appears as a counterpoint to conventional parliaments, findings reveal that it mimics traditional parliamentary structures, adopting rationalized and hierarchical organizing methods, which are commonly considered atypical for alternative organizations, as a necessary means to achieve a political voice. Yet, the Refugee Parliament offers an unsettling counterpoint to traditional nonprofits by rejecting the institutionalized and well-esteemed notion of "otherhood"—that is, advocating for the interests of other actors (Meyer 2010).

My contribution sheds light on an alternative organization that constructs its alternativity by challenging the prestigious concept of otherhood prevalent in the nonprofit sector. Organizing refugee participation, therefore, can be seen as a contested rejection of the institutionalized belief in advocating for marginalized others.

RC30-474.8

ARNOSO ARNOSO, MAITANE* (University of Basque Country, Spain)
AMENABAR, LEIRE (University of Basque Country, Spain)
CASTELO MOÑUX, UZURI (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
GUERENDIAIN GABÁS, ITZIAR (University of Basque Country, Spain)
SOUBELET, IDUZKI (University of Basque Country, Spain)
ARNOSO MARTÍNEZ, AINARA* (University of Basque Country, Spain)
GIL DE MONTES ETXAIDE, LORENA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Social Representations and Discourses Around Domestic Work: Who Remembers the Precarious Migrant Workers?

This study, based on the theory of social representations, analyzes discourses surrounding domestic and care work in Spain, identifying which aspects are acknowledged and which are ignored. Specifically, the research aims to explore how Spanish society includes or excludes immigrant women in its representation of domestic work. Through semantic analysis (IRaMuTeQ, Descending Hierarchical Classification) and a quasi-representative sample (N=1200), the study examines the discursive classes that emerge among the population and the ideological and sociodemographic profiles that reproduce these discourses.

Class 1 describes the work as "exhausting and sacrificial," highlighting the effort required. Class 2 adopts a critical perspective, emphasizing precariousness, the feminization of labor, and the essential role of immigrant workers; this view is typical among young feminists with egalitarian values. Class 3 focuses on the needs of dependent people (children and the elderly) but overlooks the caregivers' working conditions. Class 4, more common among older conservative women, sees domestic work as monotonous and does not question its precarious nature or the gender implications involved. Class 5 emphasizes emotional well-being and reinforces traditional gender roles, a view significant among men of higher social status.

The results are discussed within the framework of the Protestant work ethic ideology and discourses that render precariousness invisible.The results indicate that gender, age, and social and ideological values influence perceptions of domestic and care work. Only a specific profile—young feminists—directly addresses the precaious situation of immigrant workers. The study discusses the need to promote critical discourses to foster cultural change toward dignified work and an inclusive approach that integrates the rights of both dependents and their caregivers.

RC07-112.5

AROCENA, FELIPE* (Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay)

Cultural Diversity and Artificial Intelligence

The speed of disruptive technological innovations, such as advanced robotics, genetic engineering, virtual reality or artificial intelligence, together with the accelerating territorial globalization of these technological changes, raise crucial questions about what will happen to cultural diversity. The technological imaginary seems, at first sight, to leave little space in the future for multiple cultures to reproduce and interact with each other. Is it feasible that the transformations of life in society that technological acceleration is generating, coexist with the diversity of cultures? What degrees of freedom are there for cultures that question this acceleration of artificial intelligence to be heard? From the other side, how are diversities made visible by those who develop artificial intelligence? Sheila Jasanoff speaks of three types of traps that we must think about when approaching this problem: the trap of inevitability, the trap of singularity and the trap of speed. The philosopher, a specialist in the history of science and technology, questions these three traps because, she argues: AI is constructed, not determined and progress is not assured; there are multiple ways of understanding intelligence that AI does not contemplate; and speed is not a sign of the best, but slowness can be a good advisor when it comes to such profound disruptions. This paper will discuss whether or not the advance of AI tends to homogenize the diversity of cultures.

RC51-796.2

AROCENA, FELIPE* (Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay)

What Does It Means to be Human?

In what ways what it means to be human is being reconfigured as a consequence of recent changes brought about by AI and technological acceleration? In the millennia-long journey of evolution, homo sapiens acquired the physical characteristics that today define them as a species. Although biologically we sapiens are, with minimal genetic differences, all the same, historically and culturally there have been very different ways of understanding what makes us human. In this work we will analyze how advances in artificial intelligence and genetic engineering radically challenge us as to what makes us human. Specialists in neuroscience and in the study of brain-computer interfaces (BCI), think that we are already redefining what it means to be human because every implantation we make transforms our brain, and the notion of humanity is changing radically. From the perspective of Homo sapiens, we are still a species, but we have begun to direct our own evolution. Those who integrate artificial organs, sensors, magnets or multispectral cameras are reconfiguring their sensory system to process new information. This is no longer a typical Homo sapiens brain and we are already on that path. In addition to the potentiality of AI to transform ourselves or render ourselves obsolete in relation to new intelligent systems, there is another lane that is potentially as disruptive as the previous one: genetic engineering enhanced by AI. The advances in this line have been just as extraordinary, and the future possibilities radically unique. With the development of CRISPR the biological limits that for tens of thousands of years defined sapiens are being transcended for the first time in their evolutionary history. Sapiens now has in its hands the ability to create from within itself new species of Homo, or to destroy it completely.

RC11-167.1

AROLDI, PIERMARCO* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
NANETTI, SARA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
CARLO, SIMONE (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
DIODATI, FRANCESCO (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Aging in Sustainable Cities: A Checklist for Integrating Older Adults into Urban and Social Development

The rapid growth of ageing populations globally presents significant challenges for urban environments, social systems, and sustainability strategies. In Italy, where life expectancy is among the highest in the world, addressing these challenges is particularly urgent. While much attention has been given to sustainability, there has been limited focus on how ageing populations interact with rapidly changing social and urban environments. This study seeks to bridge that gap by developing a checklist that local policymakers can use to integrate older adults into urban planning and social development, promoting sustainable and inclusive cities.

Grounded in Bronfenbrenner's ecological model, which examines the interconnected influences on individuals, this research applies a systems-thinking approach to aging. The Delphi method was employed to gather expert input across disciplines, identifying key areas such as reducing inequalities, improving well-being, fostering innovation, and enhancing the active participation of older adults in urban settings. Data collected through two rounds of surveys and interviews were used to refine the checklist, which addresses political priorities and actionable interventions.

By adopting this checklist, local policymakers can create more inclusive and age-friendly urban environments that support the well-being of older adults while promoting social equity and sustainability across generations. This research emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary approaches to address the complex challenges posed by an ageing society in an evolving urban landscape.

RC15-235.3

ARORA, SHUBHDA* (City, University of London, India)

Decolonising Environmental Health: An Inward-Looking Anti(Caste) Framework

While environmental hazards are considered natural, environmental vulnerabilities are created and reinforced in society through pre-existing structures of power and privilege. I examine South Asian experiences, strategies, and practices related to environmental health. Drawing on decolonial theory, I critique the dominant health paradigm and its first world 'white focus' and discuss how creating health equity relies on breaking down

power structures that sustain inequalities. My research discusses how caste disenfranchises marginalised people from participating in decision-making that would directly impact their environmental well-being. Specifically, I will dwell on the experiences of caste-marginalised communities and their acceptance, adoption, assimilation, rejection, and resistance to health decisions within the changing ecology of the area. Through focussing on caste inequalities and other socio-cultural realities that shape the health outcomes of individuals and communities within South Asia, I not only critique the first-world narratives of environmental health but further challenge the dominant narratives within South Asia, which mostly emerge from a privileged caste positionality. Consequently, this research highlights the importance of recognising Indigenous knowledge systems and the agency of marginalised communities in their healthcare decisions. Therefore, I argue for an 'inward-looking' South-Asian perspective to conceptualise environmental health as a response to the disproportionate impact on marginalised populations.

Through adopting a narrative-ethnographic approach, the study delves into the concept of resilience to understand how caste marginalised communities in South Asia adapt and respond to health challenges, highlighting the importance of adaptive capacity and community empowerment. Finally, it considers the multidimensional nature of well-being, emphasising the need for a holistic approach that integrates caste dimensions of health in the South Asian context. Overall, this chapter contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between environmental health and the social realities in South Asia, offering theoretical and practical insights for understanding environmental health outcomes in the region.

RC39-JS-111.2

ARORA, VIBHA* (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Sikkim's Hydropower Projects As Monuments of Disaster

The glocal narrative on renewable power has been advocating a shift towards "green" and sustainable hydropower potential of numerous rivers in India's North-east and Himalayan Sikkim is a classic study of how disasters and hydropower are intimately connected. October 2023 marked a turning point for Chungthang Town in North Sikkim, India when GLOF in Lhonak broke the Teesta III dam and wiped the majority of the town and this disaster had followed inhabitants slow-recovery from the 2011 Great Himalayan Earthquake. Both these catastrophic events were not unforeseen or unpredictable and several of my earlier writings had alluded to these disasters while the Government of India, Government of Sikkim and private developers were investing and dreaming of hydro-rupees and ignoring the fragile ecology and hydro-social connections of communities residing here. In this paper with my 25 years long association with the landscape and some discussions with the affected communities, I try and focus on how a prevention of disaster and acknowledging a disaster mitigation perspective is critical to India's ambitious hydropower policy and climate adaptation measures.

RC19-285.2

ARPIN, EMMANUELLE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
QUESNEL-VALLEE, AMELIE (McGill University, Canada)
ALLIN, SARA (University of Toronto, Canada)
MARCHILDON, GREGORY (University of Toronto, Canada)

Canada's Health Care System: The Promises and Challenges of a Federated System

Canada's universal health care system is often portrayed as a single entity internationally. The reality on the ground is more complex, however, given the constitutional division of powers between the federal government and the 13 provinces and territories. The federal government's leadership is indeed limited to setting priorities through financing and agreements, which has historically left a substantial amount of autonomy for the provinces and territories in determining the breadth of services covered and in implementing delivery models. As in many other jurisdictions, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed weaknesses in Canada's health care system, with some of these arising from historical legacies of this federated health care system. Nevertheless, Canadians have generally fared well compared to similar countries, though this likely owes more to their trust in institutions rather than the system's efficiency. The objective of this case study is to descriptively and analytically present the promises and challenges of a federated health care system, drawing on Canada's health care system. First, we describe the major features of Canada's health care system relating to its historical development, organization, regulation, and financing, with particular emphasis on the federal government's role. Within this backdrop, we then shed light on previous and ongoing policy reforms in Canada. We draw on cases where the federal government initiated policy reforms or where federal leadership was championed, and others where a federated system implied challenges with sub-national entities. In particular, we draw on reforms related to medical assistance in dying, public coverage for pharmaceuticals, long-term care, intergovernmental collaboration, and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This analysis will encourage reflection on the sustainability of a federated system to address future challenges and opportunities on matters related to health care, in Canada and abroad

RC49-JS-78.1

ARREDONDO, EMANUEL* (University of Valparaiso, Spain)

Teachers and Educational Inclusion in Chile: Resistance and Tensions

Chile is globally recognized as one of the leading countries in implementing large-scale neoliberal reforms. In this context, education was an area that underwent profound transformations, including the introduction of vouchers as a form of financing and the promotion of competition among schools based on their performance in national standardized assessments. As a result of this process, students with special educational needs, learning difficulties, or behavioral issues were systematically excluded from schools with better academic outcomes. In 2015, a series of reforms were initiated, most notably the Inclusion Law, which seeks to break with the neoliberal orientation and the exclusion of students. Through a qualitative inquiry, involving 29 in-depth interviews with school teachers, this study explores the resistance of educators toward students entering schools as a result of the Inclusion Law, who can no longer be excluded. The findings reveal that while inclusion is perceived as an ideal and necessary goal, teachers express strong resistance toward students with learning difficulties and special educational needs, as they are seen as hindering the progress of higher-performing students and impeding the achievement of good results in national standardized assessments. Teachers' discourse reflects the ongoing expectation that students should adapt to the school environment, conforming to the ways in which the school expects them to learn and behave within the classroom. From this perspective, inclusion is a desire, an aspiration, but remains far from becoming part of the school cultures, largely due to the persistent neoliberal culture that prioritizes competition, individualism, and the attainment of results over the well-being and inclusion of all students.

RC14-209.2

ARREDONDO-HIDALGO, MARIA GUADALUPE* (University of Guanajuato, Mexico)
ALVAREZ ARREDONDO, MIRANDA (Universidad Iberoamericana León, Mexico)
CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, DIANA DEL CONSUELO (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)
ORTEGA CARRILLO, MIGUEL AGUSTÍN (Universidad La Salle Bajío A.C., Mexico)

Consecuencias De Las Reformas Educativas En La Educación Superior Multicultural Japonesa, Una Revisión En La Última Década.

Durante 1980, Japón comenzó su inserción en el mercado global impactando en la educación superior. En 1983, el Partido Liberal Demócrata tomó cargo del gobierno y estableció una serie de reformas neoliberales que promovieron la internacionalización de la educación superior. Un 80% del alumnado está en el sector privado, por lo que tales políticas han repercutido en la capacitación sobre las competencias interculturales en un entorno altamente globalizado. El objetivo es examinar las consecuencias de las reformas educativas entre las décadas de 1980 a 1990, y el análisis de su impacto en las políticas de internacionalización educativa comprendido del 2000 al 2022, con base en la observación de las dimensiones de interculturalidad en los programas internacionales en las universidades privadas de Japón. Resultados: La interculturalidad es un proceso y actividad continua. El accionar social favorece dinámicas de intercambio cultural que permitan implementar espacios de diálogo. La interculturalidad en la educación japonesa, es una política consciente, y es imperativo que la sociedad adquiera un conocimiento previo de las dinámicas de sí misma. Conclusiones: La política del mosaico en la educación japonesa promueve el mantenimiento y la preservación de los valores culturales de los inmigrantes y sus descendientes; ésta se ha implementado para reformar al modelo educativo multicultural hacia un enfoque intercultural. Las estrategias educativas que buscan promover la inclusión y la participación, garantizan que las diferencias culturales sean reconocidas y celebradas en el sistema educativo. Esto contribuye a la cohesión social y a la vitalidad de la sociedad civil; las poli-identidades culturales establecen un marco legal y educativo que promueva el pluralismo cultural como un valor central de la sociedad. Así, la educación intercultural es comprendida como la formación en espacios destinados a la enseñanza fomentando dinámicas inclusivas, propiciando una sociedad justa y equitativa en el marco de la diversidad cultural.

RC04-67.1

ARSENDY, SENZA* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Mismatch As a Strategy: Working-Class Youth and the Precarious Labour Market in Indonesia

Unemployment is a significant issue faced by Indonesian youth. According to our national data, Indonesia's youth unemployment rate (46 per cent) is substantially higher than the global average (17 per cent) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023; World Bank, 2023). Young people living in urban contexts constitute the majority of this unemployed group (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). To address the youth unemployment problem, the Indonesian government has placed a significant emphasis on vocational schools. Over the last decades, a number of policies have been introduced by the government to improve both quantity and quality of Indonesian vocational schools. Despite being government's priority, vocational graduates continue to contribute the most to the national unemployment rate (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). Previous studies also indicate that graduation from vocational school does not seem to increase the employment opportunity of vocational graduates (ACDP, 2013; Chen, 2009). Focusing on vocational graduates in Indonesia, my research seeks to understand how young people navigate the disconnection between their schooling and employment experiences. I did semi-structure interview with 40 vocational graduates about their transitions from vocational schools to the labour market. Due to the limited number of jobs, I found the significant number of young people who work in the fields that are different from their training in vocational schools, the phenomenon usually refers to as job mismatch. Rather of viewing career mismatch as a passive response to the precarious condition in the labour market, my research highlighted it as an active strategy used by young people to navigate their transitions during uncertain times. This finding contributes to existing debates in sociology regarding the role of agency and structures in youth transitions.

RC34-557.1

ARSENDY, SENZA* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

Navigating Precarity in School-to-Work Transitions: The Experiences of Working-Class Youth in Indonesia

Over the last decades, the way young people move from school to work has changed significantly. Education no longer guarantees a pathway to employment. In Indonesia, despite the fact that today the younger generation has a higher education level than their parents, the country's youth unemployment rate is extremely high. By engaging critically with Bourdieusian framework, my research attempts to understand how youth from low-income families navigate their post-school aspirations. My PhD project focuses on vocational graduates in Indonesia. They are not only dominated by youth from low-income family, but they are also the largest unemployed group in Indonesia, making them an appropriate case to study how young people respond to disjuncture between schooling and employment. Fieldwork for this project was done in the first semester of 2024. I conducted semi-structured interviews with 40 vocational graduates, aged between 20-25. Most of my participants work in service-oriented occupations with precarious working conditions (short-term contract, low salary, long working hours), while some of them are unemployed. Not only is my project useful to unpack the struggle and strategies young people use to navigate the rapid change in their transitions, but also to give insights on how they make sense of their experiences within the context of a disconnect between their vocational degree and employment experiences (career mismatch). Furthermore, a case study of vocational graduates in a Global South will allow me to bring Southern perspectives to existing debates in youth sociology about navigating social reproduction in the face of social change.

RC35-580.3

ARSLAN AVAR, ADILE* (Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey)
ARSLAN, ZERRIN (Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey)

Two Diverging Trajectories of Critical Theory in Urbanism

The paper interrogates two diverging trajectories of critical theory in urban theory and planning theory. While critical urban theory retains the "emancipatory strike" of first generation Critical Theory and the core idea of "the critique of critique" as integral to emancipatory praxis to change the world, planning theory, following the "communicative turn" in planning, forges "techno-manegarial consensus building machine". Frankfurt School Critical Theory, especially its Marcusean form, was rearticulated with Marxist political economy, Henry Lefebvre's spatial theory and critical realism by critical urban theory. The latter seeks emancipatory and radical transformative alternatives to capitalist urbanisation under the conditions of the intensified capital-imperialism, ongoing onslaught of new forms and multiple expropriations and enclosures, proliferation of operational geographies, restructuring of state and capital and the deepening of ecological crises at all, from the local to planetary, scales. After the "communicative turn" in planning theory, on the other hand, strong critical and Marxist critiques and debates of the 1970s and early 1980s have been relegated to oblivion and the mainstream has been dominated by "techno-scientism, pragmatism and ecological urbanism". Far from interrogating and problematising the broader structural context of capitalist urbanisation processes and also unevenly distributed socio-spatial and material outcomes of planning practice, which critical and marxist approaches wasted too much effort to explain and struggle against, the mainstream planning quintessentially promoted incrementalist, entrepreneurial or "green" urban practices. Along with techno-scientism and ecological urbanism that found more and more room in planning theory and practice, "communicative planning" came to alliance with a kind of pragmatism, and has been occupying itself with the questions on the (negotiatory) role of planners, formal, discursive and processual aspects of planning, participation, governance, and so on. The paper suggests that current contradictory and uneven planetary urbanisation processes entail a re-convergence of urban theory and planning theory.

RC43-684.2

ARUNDEL, ROWAN (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
KÖPPE, STEPHAN* (University College Dublin, Ireland)
RONALD, RICHARD (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
SEPÚLVEDA VÁSQUEZ, GABRIELA (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Intergenerational Housing Inequalities in Europe

This paper presents early findings from the comparative project "Transformations in Housing and Intergenerational Contracts in Europe (THICE)". The overarching aim of the project is to deepen the understanding of how housing wealth is reshaping intergenerational relationships in Europe and to explore socially just solutions. Increasing housing inequalities with growing concentrations of wealth among homeowners, especially older ones, and diminishing access to affordable housing, especially among younger adults have affected European societies in recent decades. At the same time, there has been a revival of family dependencies and intergenerational transfers that sustain welfare and life-course transitions for younger generations. Intergenerational support, both financial and in kind, has increasingly centred on housing with, for example, rising adult co-residence with parents and family assistance for people buying their first property. This marks a profound shift in the intergenerational contract.

With the paper presentation we focus on early descriptive findings from Europe. We draw on existing datasets to map intergenerational housing relations across Europe. While we use existing aggregate indicators such as 'young adults living with their parents' (e.g. Eurostat), we complement these with new aggregate indicators based on the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), Gender and Generations Survey (GGS) and Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). These datasets will provide further insights into issues like the type of housing transferred (e.g. house/apartment), the housing value, the ratio of inheritance and inter vivo housing transfers, etc. The descriptive mapping of these intergenerational housing transfer patterns will be supported with GIS analytics to visualize spatial disparities and distributions.

Overall, our paper will provide a comprehensive overview of intergeneration transfer patterns around housing. These insights will be critically discussed in light the of welfare and housing regime literature and will facilitate further in-depth comparative case studies.

RC02-42.5

AS, SANDHYA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

The Tensions of Trade: Sending States, Brokers, and the Market in Labour Migration

This paper explores the complex relationship between sending states and the market in the context of labor migration. Specifically, it examines how labor-exporting states navigate the dilemma of commercialization and de-commercialization of migrant labor through interactions with market actors such as commercial brokers or intermediaries. The paper uses data from qualitative research conducted in one of the most significant labor-exporting countries in South Asia—Nepal. While sending states depend on these actors to maximize remittance flows and manage unemployment, they also seek to distance themselves from the market as moral hazards emerge from their involvement. Over the decades, state-market relations have evolved to reflect the perpetual dilemma faced by the state in commercializing migrant workers and the potential risk to migrant welfare in the involvement of market actors. Using process tracing, this paper examines one specific policy change in

the Nepal-Japan migration corridor that best captures such a dilemma. It explores how a G2G (government-to-government) agreement signed between the countries to facilitate the migration of SSW (Specified Skilled Workers), originally designed to exclude "morally corrupt" market actors, transformed into a B2B (business-to-business) model. Oscillating between delegation of migration management to the market and exclusion of the market from the facilitation and governance of migration, a longitudinal perspective that this paper adopts helps explain the constant tension between commercialization and de-commercialization experienced by sending states. The paper also assesses the role of the market in influencing state policy and demonstrates the power of market actors in creating, channelling, and maintaining migration corridors. This study sheds light on the moral and political challenges faced by labor-exporting states in their reliance on, and regulation of, commercial brokers and contributes to our understanding of sending state regimes.

RC02-31.2

AS, SANDHYA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

'Managing' Welfare in Cross-Border Migration: The Case of Nepal

As migrant workers cross borders, their entitlement to social protection and their ability to mitigate risks pertaining to mobility and employment abroad comes into question. This paper brings together recent scholarly work on the question of social protection of migrant workers and examines how migrant sending states either facilitate or deny access to welfare under the façade of 'management'. Developing our existing knowledge of TSP (transnational social protection), we argue that the question of social protection needs to be understood in the backdrop of the regime of migration governance of which it is a part of. The post-cold war, neoliberal regime of 'migration management' mobilizes non-state actors to produce and sustain 'desirable' forms of mobility. In this context, this paper makes the conceptual contribution of 'welfare management' as a neoliberal strategy of dealing with the question of social protection and welfare of transnationally mobile workforce. Informed by ethnographically informed qualitative research conducted in Kathmandu, Nepal, I show how under the current regime of migration governance, the traditional state-citizen relationship undergoes reconfiguration. From putting the onus of social protection on the migrants through selective information dissemination, to using the logic of reciprocity and deservingness to provide welfare to specific migrants, the Nepalese state uses a number of strategies to manage welfare instead of granting it unconditionally. This case study, therefore, contributes to our understanding of how migrant welfare services and provisions act as tools of migration control and how 'management' of welfare does not eliminate social inequality but merely redistributes it.

RC15-224.3

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (The independent Institute of Education, South Africa)
ASAKITIKPI OLUWAKEMI, ARETHA (University of Calgary, Canada)

Culture Matters: Integrating Cultural Context in African Health Policy for Sustainable Well-Being.

Health policy in Africa cannot be effectively formulated or implemented without acknowledging the significance of cultural context. Across the continent, health practices, beliefs, and behaviours are deeply embedded in local traditions, religious faiths, and indigenous knowledge systems. These cultural frameworks shape how individuals perceive illness, respond to treatment, and engage with healthcare services. However, many modern health policies in Africa still lean heavily on Western biomedical models, often neglecting the socio-cultural realities that influence health outcomes. This gap between policy frameworks and lived experiences contributes to challenges such as poor healthcare utilization, mistrust in public health interventions, and resistance to treatment. This paper argues for a culturally responsive approach to health policymaking, one that recognizes the plurality of African contexts and integrates cultural, religious, and spiritual dimensions into the policy process. It examines case studies from various African regions where collaborative efforts between biomedical and indigenous systems have improved healthcare access, treatment adherence, and health literacy. Particular attention is given to maternal health, mental health, and chronic disease management, where culturally sensitive policies have shown promising results. Ultimately, the paper advocates for a participatory model of policy formulation, involving traditional healers, religious leaders, and local communities alongside medical professionals and policymakers. Such an approach promotes trust, enhances healthcare equity, and ensures that policies resonate with the values and beliefs of the populations they serve. By foregrounding culture in health policy, African nations can design sustainable health interventions that not only address disease but also foster well-being and resilience in diverse cultural contexts.

RC22-JS-90.5

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (The independent Institute of Education, South Africa)

Intersections of Health, Religion, and Spirituality in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Examination of the Complex Pathways to Well-Being

In Africa, especially in the Sub-Saharan region, health and well-being are deeply intertwined with religious beliefs, spiritual practices, and cultural traditions shaping individual and communal lives. This intersection reflects a complex landscape where biomedical approaches to health often coexist with indigenous, religious, and spiritual healing systems, which ultimately influence health behaviours, care-seeking patterns, and perceptions of healing. Religion, whether in the form of African Indigenous Religions, Christianity, Islam, or other spiritualities, plays a significant role in shaping people's perceptions of illness, wellness, and healing. From faith-based healthcare institutions to traditional healers and community rituals, these diverse frameworks influence not only the treatment of diseases but also preventive care, mental health, and community resilience. This complex relationship is not static, but a reflection of historical dynamics, including the impact of colonization, missionary activities, and globalization, which have altered the traditional health landscape on the African continent. This paper examines the interstices where these domains intersect, focusing on the challenges and opportunities for healthcare delivery and policy. Drawing on case studies from diverse African regions, it examines how religious institutions, and spiritual leaders serve as critical nodes in health promotion, mental health care, and disease prevention, particularly in contexts with limited biomedical infrastructure. Furthermore, it reflects on how spiritual beliefs shape experiences of illness, death, and healing rituals, often complementing or contesting biomedical paradigms. By highlighting both synergies and tensions among these fields, the paper calls for a holistic framework that integrates religious and spiritual perspectives into public health strategies, fostering culturally responsive healthcare systems. Understanding these complex pathways to well-being is essential for designing inclusive health policies and practices that reflect the realities of African societies.

RC49-783.1

ASAKURA, TAKASHI* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)
UENO, MARIE (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)
TOLA, HENG (Battambang Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
CHAMROEN, PALL (Phnom Penh Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
KHIM, HOUR (Phnom Penh Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
SOLINDA, LOK (Phnom Penh Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
TOMOKAWA, SACHI (Shinshu University, Japan)

Associations between Academic Performance and Mental Health and Well-Being Among Cambodian University Students

University enrollment in Cambodia is limited to a small number, approximately 14%. However, many university students in Cambodia also suffer from mental health problems. Are there really significant associations between mental health and academic performance among university students in Cambodia? The relationship may differ depending on demographic and psychosocial factors.

We examined these questions using data from 827 students surveyed at five universities in Cambodia. In this study, students assess their own academic performance (rated on a 5-point scale, with higher scores being better). The correlation between K6 (over 9 are suspected mood and anxiety disorders) and self-assessment of academic performance (SAP) was 0.89 (Odds Ratio, OR, 95% CI: 0.82-0.96), indicating that students with poor mental health had lower self-assessment of their grades.

Regarding the relationship between K6 and SAP, the OR of suspected mood and anxiety disorders was 0.93 for male students when normal was used as the reference, which was not significant, but was 0.88 (0.81-0.97) for female students, showing that the relationship differs by gender. Similarly, for students in the economically disadvantaged group, the relationship between the two was OR=0.82 (0.71-0.95), while for students in the average or above group, the relationship was not significant. Looking at whether students skipped meals, no relationship was found between K6 and SAP for students who skipped meals, while for students who did not, a relationship between mental health and academic evaluation was found with OR=0.89 (0.81-0.98). In the first place, the former had lower SAP ratings than the latter. For

students with low levels of general trust, the OR was 0.89 (0.80-0.99) and there was a significant association between K6 and SAP, but this was not significant for students with medium or higher levels of general trust.

What phenomena can be observed in relation to indicators of well-being?

RC49-768.2

ASAKURA, TAKASHI* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)
UENO, MARIE (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)
SARAY, PHENG (Battambang Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
SREYRY, SAN (Phnom Penh Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
KUNTHY, CHHOM (Phnom Penh Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
BUNMAKARA, LAM (Battambang Teacher Education College, Cambodia)
TOMOKAWA, SACHI (Shinshu University, Japan)

Gender Differences in Mental Health and Well-Being Among Cambodian University Students.

Cambodia experienced civil war from 1970 to 1993. In particular, those who had received higher education during the Khmer Rouge period were massacred and the education system was collapsed. Since then, with the support of many countries, Cambodia is in the process of social reconstruction. However, Cambodia's enrollment rate in higher education is 13.8% for males and 14.0% for females, the lower enrollment rate among ASEAN countries. Therefore, they are valuable human resources for Cambodia's future. However, mental health problems are a common phenomenon among higher education students. Traditional male-centered gender and family norms are particularly prevalent in Cambodia. In rural areas, it is considered pointless to send a daughter to higher education. Such gendered social conditions are expected to result in gender differences in mental health and well-being, and stress on women pursuing higher education. Women who receive higher education are expected to play an important role in building a gender-equal society, and therefore their mental health is important.

We surveyed students at five universities in Cambodia's major cities, Phnom Penh and Battambang, and examined gender differences in mental health and well-being based on data from 827 participants.

In K6, males scored 7.5 and females 8.5, indicating that females had higher mental stress, and the SWEMWBS was 23.5 for males and 22.7 for females, indicating that females had lower mental well-being. Furthermore, females also had poorer conditions in terms of suicidal thought, lonely, worried, thinking too much, college life stress, self-rating mental health, and life satisfaction. However, no differences were found in social relationship items, such as general trust, which are believed to affect health.

We will discuss gender differences in mental health and well-being based on the socio-cultural background of Cambodia, including the effects of the civil war, the collapse of the education system, and traditional gender norms.

WG08-913.4

ASAMIZUYA, TAKESHI* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)
OTA, SHOZO (Meiji University, Japan)
KATO, JUNKO (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Neuroscientific Approach to Emotion and Cognitive Control - Lega Judgement As a Stage -

Our presentation is to show how effective neuroscientific methods are in exploring the roles of emotions in our cognition and decision-making. Among neuroscientific techniques, functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) has significantly contributed to elucidating healthy human function due to its non-invasive nature. The exploration for the correspondence between human brain functions and brain regions is called 'functional brain mapping' and has been accepted widely as an important research paradigm for understanding human brain function. In past decades, understanding of human brain function has deepened not only through reports of active regions but also through their associations with behavioral or psychological indicators. In recent years, DCM (Dynamic Causal Modelling) analysis has revealed 'effective connectivity (with direction)' among brain regions, and it is hoped that DCM analysis will play an important role in understanding human brain function.

In this presentation, we will present the following fMRI study on legal decision-making.: Our study involved legal experts and laypersons (participants) in an MRI scanner, who were asked to judge the sentences against two defendants, one is remorseful and the other is remorseless, in hypothetical joint murder cases. Through our study, we would like to question the possible contribution of functional brain imaging to the distinction between concepts such as 'emotion,' 'affect,' 'sensitivity,' 'sensation' and 'feeling.'

"Effective connectivity and criminal sentencing decisions: dynamic causal models in laypersons and legal experts", Takeshi Asamizuya, Hiroharu Saito, Ryosuke Higuchi, Go Naruse, Shozo Ota, Junko Kato, Cerebral Cortex, Volume 32, Issue 19, 1 October 2022, Pages 4304–4316, https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhab484

RC34-575.2

ASANO, TOMOHIKO* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)

What Drives Suicidal Ideation Among Youth in Reflexive Modern Societies?

This presentation examines the key determinants of suicidal ideation among Japanese youth in the context of reflexive modernity. Japan has long struggled with high suicide rates, and since the COVID-19 pandemic, suicide rates among young people have notably increased. Government reports show that young women, particularly, are now more likely to commit suicide than before, raising significant public concern.

The concept of "reflexivity" is central to this analysis. Sociologists such as Giddens, Bauman, and Beck have argued that life in advanced modern societies is increasingly organized around reflexive practices, wherein individuals must constantly navigate choices and risks. In such contexts, even life and death can become matters of personal choice, a phenomenon that may contribute to rising suicidal ideation among youth.

Data for this study were collected from a nationwide sample of respondents aged 16 to 29, with a comparative sample of adults aged 30 to 59. The analysis focuses on four key factors: internet and social media use, friendship dynamics, social skills, and reflexivity, using multivariate analyses.

The findings reveal that: 1) online relationships spilling over into offline life increase the likelihood of suicidal ideation; 2) anxiety within friendships correlates with higher suicidal tendencies; 3) insufficient conflict resolution skills exacerbate suicidal thoughts; and 4) three reflexive factors, which are frequency of self-reflection, thinking of alternative life paths, and worrying about personal competence, are positively associated with suicidal ideation.

These results suggest that reflexive modernity presents a double-edged sword for young people. While it offers autonomy and self-determination, it may also lead them to confront existential choices, including that of life or death, under conditions of heightened uncertainty and social pressure.

RC12-180.5

ASCENSIO MARTÍNEZ, CHRISTIAN* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Justicia Cívica y Juventudes: Una Relación Conflictiva

En el año 2019 fue reformada la Ley de Cultura Cívica de la Ciudad de México (LCC-CDMX) y se planteó como objetivo el establecimiento de reglas mínimas de comportamiento cívico, con la finalidad de garantizar una convivencia sana y respetuosa. En la Ley mencionada se enfatiza la necesidad de preservar el orden público por medio de la participación ciudadana, es decir el ejercicio, respeto y cumplimiento de sus derechos y obligaciones. Un marco normativo con tales características genera preocupación respecto de la interacción entre policía y ciudadanía en el marco de la "preservación del orden" ya que sabemos por la literatura especializada que en tales circunstancias pueden presentarse abusos tales como: detenciones arbitrarias, uso excesivo de la fuerza y prácticas discriminatorias hacia individuos e incluso comunidades (Zavaleta, Kessler, Alvarado y Zaverucha, 2016; Tyler y Cheryl, 2004). De tal manera que algunos aspectos señalados en la LCC-CDMX como la noción de orden público y convivencia sana, ameritan un abordaje sociológico orientado a dilucidar ¿quién o quiénes determinan aquello que será definido como orden público y convivencia sana? ¿Cómo se caracteriza dicho "orden", es decir qué normas de comportamiento lo sostienen? ¿Cuáles son los mecanismos de inclusión para que las y los jóvenes opinen o negocien las normas impuestas o la definición de orden?

RC28-444.3

ASCUI GAC, SEBASTIAN* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Exploring Group Social Mobility Dynamics through Gender and Ethnicity in the UK

Stratification research in the UK has consistently demonstrated that minorities have experienced notable improvements in their socioeconomic status in recent years. This is evidenced by advancements in occupational attainment (Iganski & Payne, 1996) as well as educational achievements (Li & Heath, 2016). Overall, the newer and younger generations of ethnic minorities in the UK are becoming increasingly more 'fluid' compared to their first generation of migrant arrivals (see Li & Heath, 2016; Li, 2018; Platt, 2005, 2007).

This aligns very well with the Melting Pot thesis proposed by Hirschman (1983), predicting that socioeconomic convergence among ethnic minorities and migrants will ensue within their own lifetime or with their subsequent generations. But reviewing specifically income mobility, authors usually warn about life-cycle biases (Hills, 2004), nonetheless, the question still lingers on whether income trajectories for minorities are stable across all groups in society. Thus, the novelty of this research is that the results explore life course income trajectories of cultural minorities and women minorities in the UK, by extending the literature on 'ethnic penalties' in the labor market (Carmichael & Woods, 2000; Li & Heath, 2018; Longhi, 2018; Zuccotti, 2015), the research question delves into discovering if inequalities stemming from ethnic ascription are either persisting or exacerbating with the coming of age.

Another innovation introduced by the study is using the Harmonized British Household Panel Survey-Understanding Society (BHPS-UKHLS), which offers up to 28 waves of repeated measures. Allowing for more robust and comprehensive longitudinal analyses compared to those employed in previous research. In addition, estimations were carried out using multilevel growth models. Results suggest that there are cumulative disadvantages related to the intersectionality of gender and ethnicity, but that only applies to certain groups and their specific life course trajectories, particularly for women of South Asian backgrounds.

RC02-41.2

ASHOUR, KARIM* (Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Skills Mobility Partnerships: Investigating Experimentalist Governance Features in Cross-Border Labour Markets

Labour migration across borders is considered a substantial global phenomenon, with many countries facing labour shortages in specific sectors while others have high unemployment rates. Skills Mobility Partnerships (SMPs) have emerged as a proposed approach for facilitating cross-border labour markets between countries of origin and destination through pilot labour migration programs. The SMPs are promoted by different international organisations (IOM, ILO, OECD) as a 'triple win' solution benefiting countries of origin, destination, and migrants. However, in academic literature, SMPs are tackled from a border externalisation perspective to control irregular migration. The EU, in particular, faces challenges with irregular migration and labour shortages, while the neighbouring Global South countries seek regular migration channels. This paper aims to investigate the different conceptual approaches of SMPs and how they are implemented in practice and examine whether there is evidence for experimentalist governance features. Following Sabel and Zeitlin (2012), experimentalist governance involves multi-level architecture and is understood as continuous goal-setting and revision based on learning from implementing various approaches. The methodological approach relies on a multiple case study design targeting 16 identified mobility partnerships between EU member states and non-EU countries. The paper aims to review existing literature on the different SMPs' conceptual approaches and the 16 implemented SMPs combined with utilising primary sources including policy documents and expert interviews in light of the experimentalist governance conceptual framework. The data analysis approach will follow a hybrid qualitative framework and thematic analysis method. Finally, this paper aims to contribute to the literature on labour migration governance by understanding how SMPs could contribute to establishing infrastructure for cross-border labour markets through an experimentalist governance approach.

RC29-466.4

ASHRAF, SANA* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Silence behind the Locked Doors: A Qualitative Study on the Domestic Violence Pakistani Married Immigrant Women in Australia

Although domestic violence against women is a widespread problem, but its forms and intensity remain highly variant across contexts. For example, in Australia domestic violence commonly occurs between two intimate partners, while within Pakistani contexts it can be instigated directly or indirectly by any member of the household including the victim's in-laws. Literature on domestic violence also reveals its multifaceted impacts on the lives of immigrant women coping with multiple challenges of integration within a transnational environment. In this study, I utilise an intersectional framework to examine the complex interplay of factors such as arranged marriages, patrilocal extended family system, patriarchal cultural norms, social networking skills, economic dependency and visa status to understand vulnerability of immigrant women towards domestic violence. This study argues that post-migration transition into a nuclear family structure, changes in socio-legal infrastructure, expanded access to economic opportunities and transnational social networking directly impacts women's ability to negotiate and renegotiate patriarchal structures. Unlike their home country, living in a nuclear setting decentralises the collective control of the extended kin providing more space to make patriarchal bargains and assert agency. Reformation of social networks, access to economic opportunities and legal protection services demonstrates how individual agency is continuously evolving and is negotiated distinctively in different cultural environments. Drawing from the case study of Pakistani immigrant women in Australia, my study reveals how these women navigate complex forms of formal and informal strategical interventions to assert their agency in the face of violence after migration to Australia and the subjectivities underpinning it. To collect my data, I utilised in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and online participant observation and employ thematic analysis to interpret diverse experiences of women.

RC22-350.5

ASHRAF EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

British Muslim Women and Agency: Navigating Religious Identity in Secular Democratic Spaces

This paper explores the intersection of religion, gender, and politics by examining the political activism and agency of British Muslim women in democratic society. While discussions about religious actors in political spheres often focus on prominent religious leaders or male activists, this research sheds light on the experiences of Muslim women and their participation in institutional and grassroots political spaces in the UK.

Using a multigenerational approach, this study highlights how British Muslim women in Newcastle and Glasgow engage in activism both within and outside of their communities, negotiating their religious identity in a secular democratic context. It explores their personal and denominational motivations, as well as the strategies they employ to balance religious principles with participation in public and political life. By investigating how these women assert their agency within local and national political systems, the study contributes to broader debates on religious actors' roles in parliaments, political parties, and public policy advocacy. The findings reveal diverse expressions of political engagement, from direct involvement in political campaigns to more subtle forms of activism through community leadership and advocacy. This paper argues that the political participation of British Muslim women is a crucial, yet underexplored, dimension of the relationship between religion and politics in democratic societies. By focusing on gender and intersectionality, it expands the understanding of how religious actors navigate and influence political spaces in secularized democracies.

RC22-361.2

ASHRAF EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Complexity of Ethics and Positionality in Searching for the Multigenerational Identity and Agency of British Muslim Women

This paper explores multiplicity of identity and agency of British Muslim women, offering a comprehensive analysis of how religiosity and identity are shaped and negotiated in a Muslim minority context. The research employs feminist epistemology, and a qualitative method utilised 43 life history interviews with diversity of participants in Newcastle upon Tyne and Glasgow,

with particular attention to the positionality of the researcher. The dynamics of gatekeeper and snowballing methods with researcher positionality. As an outsider/insider navigating shared religious and cultural ties, the researcher's own identity and relationship with diverse participants are critically reflected upon throughout the study, influencing access to communities and the interpretation of data. Additionally, ethical dilemmas around maintaining confidentiality, managing power dynamics, and negotiating participants' concerns about social desirability and prejudice are central to the research process. Ensuring the ethical integrity of the study required a careful balance between building trust with participants while avoiding imposing biases, particularly in light of the heightened sensitivities surrounding Muslim identities in minority contexts.

This paper contributes to ongoing discussions on the complexities of studying identity and religiosity in minority settings, addressing the critical challenges of methodological design, ethical considerations, and researcher positionality. By exploring how British Muslim women across generations express their religious identities and agency, this study sheds light on the diverse and evolving nature of religiosity and identity formation in Muslim minority communities.

RC53-JS-189.3

ASHTON, EMILY* (University of New Brunswick, Canada)
VAN GROLL, NANCY (University of British Columbia, Canada)
RICKARD RICKARD, JOANNA (University of New Brunswick, Canada)
WARD, ANGELA (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Mushrooms, Clay, and Crone: Refiguring Childhood in the Anthropocene

This session explores the entanglements of childhood, geontopower, and the Anthropocene through three figures of early childhood: Mushrooms, Clay, and the Mother-Maiden-Crone. Thinking with Elizabeth Povinelli's geontologies (2016) and Katherine Yusoff's anthropogenesis (2018), we examine how these figures disrupt binary distinctions between life/nonlife, human/more-than-human, and education/world. The destabilization of these boundaries invites a rethinking of childhood as inherently responsive to planetary shifts.

Povinelli's (2016) geontopower breaks with a biopolitical assumption that power works via tactics of making live and letting die and is instead concerned with maintaining the division of life from nonlife. Her figures of the Desert, the Animist, and the Virus illustrate attempts to stabilize or traverse this boundary. These figures, however, are not escapes from power or answers to the Anthropocene but symptoms of late liberal governance in times of climate crisis.

Yusoff's (2016) anthropogenesis reframes human existence as intertwined with geological forces, highlighting endings as much as beginnings. "Definitions of being," Yusoff insists (2016), "must now acknowledge an eternal but shifting mineralogical root" (p. 9). In the shift, the figure of "humanity-as-strata" emerges as intimately linked with geological forces and processes of decay, renewal, and endurance.

We propose three figures that encourage a reimagining of childhood in the Anthropocene: Mushrooms represent the intricate, underground mycelial networks of relationality and interdependence, emphasizing children's entanglements with nonhuman life; Clay as the fusion of human and mineral, highlighting children's material embodiment within strata and their role in sustaining ecological cycles; the Mother-Maiden-Crone invokes processes of care, birth, and pagan wisdom, foregrounding practices of intergenerational care and kinship that extend beyond human boundaries. Engaging with these figures encourages co-speculation about the 'more than social' dimensions of planetary justice, which are highly relevant to eco-attuned scholarship within the sociology of childhood (Kraftl, Taylor & Pacini-Ketchabaw, 2020).

RC08-117.3

ASLAM, RABBIA* (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan)
COLLYER, FRAN (Department of Sociology and Criminology, University of Sydney, Australia)

The Sociologists in Pakistan

In Pakistan, sociology has been a recognized academic discipline since 1950, when it was first offered as an elective (Rubab, 2021). Currently, Pakistani degree holders and internationally qualified individuals, primarily from North America and Europe, make up the pool of sociologists at universities. However, there has been little significant sociological writing about Pakistan or from Pakistan since Alavi (Bushra, 2015). Our study of sociologists in Pakistan is based primarily on secondary sources such as websites, articles and archives. It reveals that most academics are working in two or more fields, such as urban environment, youth, culture, health, and family sociology. There are some areas of sociology that do not have a noticeable presence, including the sociology of science and the sociology of ideas. Of particular note, the sociology of gender is largely absent, with few universities, either in the public or private sectors offering degree programs in it. Sociologists in Pakistan have generally not actively engaged with feminist scholarship, local or even Western, and remain reluctant to deconstruct the androcentrism of many academic disciplines (Aslam, 2024). Few are recognized as experts in the field of gender sociology, although the term is still used in Pakistani sociology. There is also considerable variation in both terminology and practice within country. The feminist sociological point of view is marginal. However, specializations and subfields within our universities' disciplines are not listed on their websites.

RC20-300.4

ASLAM KHAN, SABA* (Vrije University Amsterdam, Netherlands)
NAGEL, INEKE (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)
GANZEBOOM, HARRY (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The Gender Revolution: Stalled or Still Unfolding? Changes in Gender Role Ideology across Western and Islamic Countries, Cohorts 1942-1995

The gender role revolution is often conceptualized as significant transformations within the gender system. Prior literature suggests that there is an increase toward egalitarian values about gender roles but that this upward trend has stalled among recent generations. This claim is based upon limited evidence from developed Western societies. It is questionable whether this claim can be upheld globally. The literature suggests that in Islamic countries, including the ones that are developed, the trend towards egalitarian gender values is less steep. The aim of this paper is to trace whether the developments in gender role ideology are happening similarly across Western and Islamic societies. Particularly, we are interested to know to what extent the developments have levelled off in both types of countries and, if so, from which generations or period the trend reversal or stagnation has occurred. We also examine the effects of various cultural and structural predictors highlighted in two important studies by Gerling et al. (2019) and Cotter et al. (2011), including changes in religiosity and education, to understand the possible stall and uneven pace of change in gender role ideologies. Our analysis is based on repeated cross-sectional data sets of WVS and EVS [IVS] over the period of the past two decades (2005-2022, five waves). We find a number of variations across western and Islamic countries. The findings show that on average, an upward linear trend over cohorts is found in both Islamic and western societies, which starts leveling off in most recent cohorts. However, the developments in trends towards egalitarian gender ideology are leveling off much steeper in Islamic societies. The cohort effect on gender role ideologies is strongly mediated by religiosity and education, but the effect of religiosity is much stronger in Islamic societies.

RC15-JS-235.5

ASMAA ASMAA, BARKAT* (Moroccan Center of Social Sciences (CM2S), Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Ain Chock, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco., Morocco)
BARKAT, AMINA (Equipe de recherche en santé et nutrition, Faculté de médecine et de pharmacie de Rabat, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Maroc., Morocco)
ASSARAG, BOUCHRA (Ecole Nationale de santé publique, Morocco)

L'Étude Des Interventions Mises En Place Pour La Prise En Charge De La Santé Mentale Des Adolescents Et Des Jeunes Scolarisés à La Région De Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima

Objectif de l'étude : Cette étude a pour objectif d'explorer les interventions mises en place pour la prise en charge de la santé mentale des adolescents (es) et des jeunes scolarisés (e) à la région de Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima

Matériels et Méthodes : Il s'agit d'une étude transversale qualitative réalisée sur une période de 03 mois de septembre au décembre 2023 , en incluant les intervenants auprès des adolescents (es) et des jeunes scolarisés

(es) à trois niveaux de décision à travers des entretiens et des focus groups réalisés jusqu'à l'obtention de la saturation des données collectées.

Résultats : Sur la base de l'enquête réalisée auprès de 16 personnes, cette étude a trouvé que à l'exception des visites médicales systématiques organisées au niveau des établissements scolaires de toute la région, il existe des intervention sporadiques qui diffères d'une province à une autre**.** Les espaces santé jeune soit sont inexistant soit ils ne sont pas dans les normes. À l'une des provinces, il a été enregistré un manque de structures adaptées à la prise en charge des problèmes de la santé mentale des adolescents (es) et des jeunes et des spécialistes en santé mentale. Au niveau uniquement de 4 écoles les enquêtés ont avancé qu'ils ont mis en place des clubs d'écoute et de médiation pour recevoir les élèves qui ressentent des problèmes pour leur offrir une assistante sociale ou organiser des ateliers à leur profit.

Conclusion : Cette étude a trouvé qu'il existe un grand manque de structures spécialisées dans la prise en charge de la santé des adolescents (es) et des jeunes au niveau de la région de Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima. Mettant l'accent sur l'importance de proposer des actions susceptibles d'améliorer la santé mentale de cette population au sein de cette région.

WG11-JS-175.2

ASOMAH, JOSEPH* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Do Young Offenders' Correctional Centers Reform or Harden Them? the Case of Ghana

Whether young offenders' correctional centers reform or harden them is highly debatable since it is complex and varies depending on multiple factors, such as rehabilitation programs, staff engagement, and influences from hardened inmates. Research has shown that correctional centers with vital rehabilitation programs can positively influence young offenders, helping them reintegrate into society. On the other hand, some studies indicate that correctional centers can harden young offenders, especially if the centers lack adequate support systems and prioritize punishment over rehabilitation. Peer influence from more hardened criminals and the stigma associated with incarceration may also reinforce criminal identities. Against this backdrop, this study addressed this fundamental question: Does Ghana's senior correctional center reform or harden its inmates? Using data from semi-structured in-depth interviews with released young offenders in Ghana, the study indicates that the environment at Ghana's senior correctional center has the potential to both reform and harden inmates. However, the study shows that individual inmates' ultimate trajectory, whether towards hardening or reformation, depends mainly on their agency, rehabilitation programs, and correctional officers' support and positive attitude. This study contributes to the empirical and theoretical debates on whether correctional centers reform or harden inmates, especially in the African context. Regardless of their reformation/ rehabilitation during incarceration, whether the young offenders refrain from reoffending after their release is dependent primarily on the reintegration support available to them.

RC31-495.1

ASSAF, LAURE* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

Expatriates and the Gulf's Middle Classes

The term "expatriate" typically depicts a privileged location within intersections of class, nationality, and race/ethnicity. Yet, because this social category is often assumed to be both global and mobile, little attention has been given to how it is inscribed within local hierarchies. This question is especially relevant in societies where expatriates represent a structural part of the population, like in the Arab Gulf region.

Gulf societies have mainly been analyzed through the divide between citizens and non-citizens: while the former would benefit from economic and social privileges, the latter would hold the precarious status of "temporary workers." However, this dichotomy fails to describe the complexity of social hierarchies in the region: neither does it account for the gap separating ruling families from ordinary citizens, nor for the social and spatial boundaries segregating working-class employees housed in labour camps, or domestic workers living in their employer's home, from other city-dwellers. Between these two poles thus exist highly heterogeneous "middle classes" who cross paths and interact in Gulf cities.

Based on the case study of Arab expatriates in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, this paper attempts to build an ethnographic definition of these middle classes, looking at their access to urban space; modes of residence; and social and professional mobility. It notably explores how the notion of lifestyle – and its subtle intersections with occupation, class, race/ ethnicity, and religion – is often mobilized by residents themselves to portray the internal stratifications of Abu Dhabi's urban society.

RC55-851.1

ASSER, KRISTI* (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Child Well-Being Dashboard Development in Estonia: Social Equality and Equity Perspectives

The aim of the paper is to introduce the first steps of child well-being dashboard development in Estonia. Children are born into this world with differing life chances and unequal opportunities. Public policies aim to reduce those inequalities, but providing equal treatment to children at different starting points does not lead to equitable outcomes. A universal approach to ensuring a good childhood does not consider the needs of all children. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a data-based social investment model for a good childhood that takes into account social equality and equity.

Effective social investment in children requires data that better captures children's well-being and includes all children. The WHO-UNICEF-Lancet Commission has recommended to countries to develop user-friendly dashboards for monitoring child well-being, which would also allow tracking the well-being of children in disadvantaged situations. Iceland has taken considerable steps toward fair, proactive, and early intervention by launching a cross-sectoral child well-being dashboard, which also allows for monitoring well-being of disadvantaged children. In Iceland, child well-being is measured in five dimensions - health and well-being, security and protection, participation and social connection, quality of life, and education.

As a first step of child well-being dashboard development in Estonia, applicability of the Icelandic child well-being model was analysed. In Estonia, data on children are fragmented, with insufficient representation of disadvantaged groups and children under seven years old. Child-related data comes from a range of separate and disconnected international and national surveys and datasets, each with its own focus and sometimes partially overlapping. The concept of a good childhood and data-based social investment that considers equality and equity is still in its early stages in Estonia. However, the importance of the child well-being dashboard is acknowledged and further steps are on the way.

RC02-39.3

ATAÇ, ILKER* (Hochschule Fulda University of Applied Sciences/ DIFIS Fellow, Germany)

Labor Market Participation for Rejected Asylum Seekers: Navigating Differential Inclusion in Germany

This paper explores the complex realm of labour market participation for individuals with "Duldung" status in Germany, highlighting the paradoxical dynamics of differential inclusion. "Tolerated" persons, mainly rejected asylum seekers who cannot leave the country, find themselves in a precarious legal limbo. With a "non-status" that only temporarily suspends their deportation, they are positioned at a lower level within the civic hierarchy and face significant barriers to accessing the labour market and social services. This paper critically examines how the ambivalent legal framework and institutional barriers underpin a paradoxical state of simultaneous inclusion and exclusion, particularly in the labour market.

The research highlights the critical interplay between labour market and migration policies, which create a dual landscape of economic utilization and migration deterrence strategies that affect the participation pathways of tolerated migrants. It highlights the regulatory environment characterised by restrictive work permit policies and the limited reach of support programmes, which together impede access to stable and skilled employment opportunities. The prevalence of temporary work permissions, although facilitating immediate employment, often culminates in precarious work conditions, undermining long-term job security and career progression.

This paper is based on a three-year study in which 131 experts and tolerated persons in six municipalities in Germany were interviewed. Employing the concept of differential inclusion, alongside the framework of multiple precarity, this study articulates the policy pathways and their implementation in facilitating labour market participation of tolerated individuals in different local contexts. It argues that a comprehensive shift towards inclusive labour market integration requires a holistic reappraisal of not only the legal frameworks governing access to work but also the structural and institutional barriers that perpetuate the precarious existence of these individuals.

RC09-144.1

ATASOY, YILDIZ* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Agriculture By Algorithm: Big Data, Digitalization, and Biotechnology Under Climate Change

Based on a textual analysis of publicly available documents from FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization), Bayer, and Bayer's partner start-ups, this paper provides insight into the data-driven processes and technologies that are transforming agriculture into digitally standardized precision farming under climate change. Digitalization and biotechnology are intertwined within an "agriculture by algorithm" directed toward eliminating site-specific variations on the farm and optimizing efficiency for increasing yield. The paper focuses on commensuration processes which conceptualize agriculture as a measurable, quantified activity tied to algorithmic modelling. It has two goals: 1- to uncover the making of a normative context for change in farming by exploring FAO's promotion of data-intensive technologies; and 2- to clarify, through the example of Bayer and its partner start-ups, the experimental redesign of biological relations and processes, and the entry of these innovations into farming. My analysis explicates how FAO public-policy advocacy and Bayer's biotechnology innovations expand computational processes that support commensuration in agriculture and converts agroecologically and experientially diverse ways of knowing into standard data units within Big Data. Supported by multistakeholder platforms, blended co-financing, and venture capital, "agriculture by algorithm" is expanding the epistemic dominance of quantification into village farming, rendering local farming knowledges and assessments invisible and/or irrelevant.

RC17-255.3

ATASOY, YILDIZ* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Conservation-By-Dispossession: Conservation Policy and Its Consequences for Indigenous Kamba Farmers in the Kibwezi Region of Kenya

Increasingly tied to the UN-REDD+ programme within the general umbrella of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, wildlife and environmental conservation projects have come to operate within a general policy framework for market-based climate-change mitigation (e.g., carbon credits) and wildlife protection (e.g., ecotourism) to be carried out by private-public partnerships. The question of how these projects are implemented and potential consequences for indigenous farming communities on the frontline of conservation is not well-documented nor well-understood. This paper addresses this challenge with a focus on the wildlife and environmental protection policy implementation at the farm-forest frontier of the Chyulu Hills in the Kibwezi region of the Makueni county in Kenya. The Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust (CHCT) implements these policies in the Kibwezi region, often by employing militarized conservation practices which rely on the use of military and paramilitary personnel, armed rangers, air/land surveillance technologies, and 'shoot-to-kill' anti-poaching activities to protect targeted animals and plants. Based on data collected from interviews with one lead individual from each of the eight CHCT member organizations and the publicly available documents published by these organizations, the paper unpacks the political ecology behind conservation and associated relations of dispossession. It illustrates that these projects alter land use/access relations and foster an enclosure system that displaces people from their customary forestlands and valuable forest resources.

RC01-JS-119.4

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

The Turkish Military Schools Graduates' High Transition Rate to Civilian Occupations: A Historical Account

The Turkish PME system stands out for its unique origins, having developed independently from the civilian education system. Originating from the military, the modernization movements during the Ottoman period led to the establishment of military schools before modern civilian educational institutions. By the early 20th century, almost half of the education system was under military control. This historical context is crucial to understanding the current state of the Turkish PME system. Graduates of military schools often transitioned to civilian positions, maintaining a high level of preparedness for civilian life. This trend persists today, with military schools consistently delivering education of superior quality compared to the national average. Additionally, the alignment of military school curricula with the regulations of the Higher Education Council and Ministry of National Education has facilitated soldiers' transition to the civilian job market.

It's also worth noting that soldiers in combat roles face greater challenges in the civilian job market compared to those in technical and support branches. This paper will delve into the characteristics of the Turkish PME system as it relates to civilian job readiness, as well as the disparities in the civilian job market for soldiers in combat and support roles.

RC01-JS-119.3

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

Türkiye's Post-2016 Coup Pme Model and Its Challenges: An Insider Account

Since its inception in the early 19th century, the Turkish professional military education system has been subject to the influence of evolving models from the West. The recent overhaul of professional military education has led to establishing a defense university and extensive restructuring. However, despite aiming to serve as an encompassing institution for all officer and NCO schools and staff colleges, the university faces several notable challenges. Firstly, there is a prevailing belief that military education is the exclusive domain of the military, with limited scope for civilian academics, who are often relegated to the role of guest lecturers. This perspective is fervently supported by veteran officers and certain segments of society, necessitating an in-depth examination of the cultural dynamics within the military and broader society. Additionally, the university's progress is impeded by a dearth of civilian professors with specialized knowledge in professional military education. In conclusion, the success of the new professional military education model is contingent upon a significant cultural shift and the broadening of civilians' understanding of military affairs.

RC22-348.4

ATHAMNY, AMNY* (PhD candidate, Netherlands)

Religious Identity Transmission: The Case of Muslim Families in Canada

I introduce the case of the Arab Muslim families in Canada (Montreal and Toronto). Specifically, I focus on the conflicts they cope with surrounding the religious identity transmission to their children (second-generation Muslim Canadians).

I conducted 30 in-depth interviews with second-generation Muslim Canadians, and 21 front line workers, social workers, teachers, community leaders, activists and community organizers who work with second-generation Muslim Canadians. I asked the participants about their lived religion experience as a religious minority in Canada.

The findings indicate that the second-generation in the sample scrutinize their religious identity. They read about Islam, engage in study groups, and raise points of discussion with their parents such as disentangling the cultural aspect of some practices from the religious aspect. They also cope with questions of whether to wear the hijab or to remove it. In addition, some note the barriers in Sunday School where they are sent to learn Arabic and/or about Islam and voice their difficulty with the language barrier.

Yet, for many participants, the process of religious identity transmission might trigger conflict. The conflict within these families strains the parent-child relationship. Factors such as immigrant religion (i.e. changes in the liturgical and interpretational aspects), contact with other Muslim communities and the multireligious diversity, the in-betweenness position of the second-generation, and the transnational familial ties shape the process of religious identity transmission from one generation to the next.

Utilizing the framework of lived religion helps examine the daily religious life and experience of the participants in their own words and voice. Yet, combination of longitudinal qualitative research might augment the robustness of the findings.

RC45-712.3

ATSIZELTI, SUKRU* (Koc University, Turkey)
HÜRRIYETOĞLU, ALI (Koç University, Turkey)
YORUK, ERDEM (Koç University, Turkey)
DURUŞAN, FIRAT (Koç University, Turkey)
KINA, FUAT (Marmara University, Turkey)
YARDI, MELIH CAN (Koç University, Turkey)
TAN, ŞULE (Bogazici University, Turkey)

De-Biasing Large Language Models: Fine-Tuning with in-Group Texts for Enhanced Sociocultural Representations

Large language model-based simulation studies are based on the assumption that these models reflect real societal patterns (Argyle, 2023). However, they face significant challenges, such as essentializing groups by attributing uniform decisions to them, erasing in-group minority perspectives, and causing misrepresentation. One potential reason for this issue is the training data: group-related texts are often written by outgroup members, which may reflect

prevalent biases and prejudices (Wang, Morgenstern & Dickerson, 2024). Our previous attempts to address this problem by incorporating ingroup-written texts into the prompts produced limited results (Barkhordar & Atsızelti, 2024). This study aims to reduce bias in LLM-based simulations by fine-tuning the models —using models such as LLaMA 3.2, LLaMA 3.1, Phi 3.5, Gemma 2, Mistral Small, Ollama, Mistral v0.3, Orpo, and DPO Zephyr— with texts written by in-group members. To achieve this, we will use gold-standard annotations of Turkish ideology tweets as ingroup texts. As part of the process, we will develop LLMs fine-tuned for specific ideologies. To evaluate the quality of the outputs generated by these models, we will use three methods: a) simulations based on a survey we designed last year, b) a word pairs axis constructed from antonyms, and c) evaluations of the texts produced by fine-tuned models according to the ideology annotation manual produced by the team.

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RC32-JS-69.4

ATURINDE, EMMANUEL TUMWERINDE* (Makerere University, Uganda)
STATE, ANDREW ELLIAS (Makerere University, Uganda)
ATEKYEREZA, PETER (Makerere University, Uganda)

What Man Can, Woman Can Even Better: Analysis of Gendered Roles in Amisom Military Peace Operations in Somalia

Throughout history, the military as a gendered male-dominated institution is an indisputable fact. The dichotomization of men's and women's roles influences any military operation, including peace operations. The stereotypes of women as weak and unfit for military service have been preserved across time and space, thereby excluding women from most frontline roles to concentrate on support roles. While inclusion is a vital component of gender equality and a bedrock of feminist debates on women's participation in promoting international peace and security, how it happens in the division of military roles in peace operations will form the main discussion in this paper. Using qualitative data collected from a study of a regendered military in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the analysis established that there are shifts in gender roles executed by men and women in a military peace operation mission. This informs the thesis that, once given an opportunity, women have the potential and agency to do all that men can do in military peace operations and peacebuilding.

RC24-394.1

ATZEI, NICHOLAS* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The Social and Spatial Dimensions of Energy Transitions. an Introduction to the Phase-out Conflict in Sardinia

Recently many sustainability scholars have highlighted the risks of energy transition policies in exacerbating existing social, economic and spatial inequalities. Observing the growing impact of climate change on environments and communities around the world, they also affirm the need of engaging communities for a just and equitable transition. This study, which develops research on sustainable transitions combining the community approach with the spatial analysis, illustrates the case of the Italian region of Sardinia. In this context the implementation of the energy transition politics has encountered strong dissent from local communities. This conflict, which has led to the emergence of numerous organizations and protest movements, has its roots in the lack of active involvement of the communities in the phase-out planning processes. The mobilization can also be traced back to the use of land and soils for renewable installation without clear benefits for the communities and the territory itself. The author, integrating these two research approaches, aims to shed light on different perceptions of the land and the meanings attributed to it by the communities, along with assessments on multiple scales where different actors' perspectives of use, space visions and interests may diverge or openly conflict. Furthermore, the analysis proposes a broader reflection on transition governance, taking into account the multiplicity of actors involved in the process. In advancing the literature on conflicts related to sustainable transitions, this study also proposes to seek forms of dialogue and participation in order to avoid the polarisation of stakeholder positions and the emergence of trade-offs situations, where the energy transition policies, planned for the future of societies are implemented without the engagement of local communities.

TG07-982.3

AU, YUNG* (University of Oxford, Hong Kong)
SALEM, NANCY* (University of Oxford, Egypt)

Sensory Archives of the Future: From Arms Fairs to Museums

This paper presents a methodological exploration of two ostensibly divergent field sites, arms fairs and the museum, and the curious sensory overlap that exists in these spaces of speculation, future-making and power. Museums and fairs share historical roots in world expositions and their representational logics, what Timothy Mitchell describes as a regime of perceiving the world; "a rendering up of the world as a thing to be viewed," the idea that the world could be represented through objects such that we are convinced that the representations are truthful (Mitchell, 1989). At both sites, practices of collecting, curating, and exhibiting take a sensory turn, using gamefied, tactile multimedia exhibits – in the case of arms fairs in the UK, to showcase the latest policing and military commodities, and in 'Museums of the Future' to present speculative futures of society with technology. While both spaces constitute discrete institutions that hold different positions in public consciousness, this paper resists this division and thinks about these institutions together as 'archives of the future'. At our field sites, the museum and the arms fair, the body is a site for meaning-making. Interactive activities require visitors to touch, listen, and move, often carried by affective first-person storytelling. Domínguez Rubio argues exhibits do not simply display, they make particular ideas legible and therefore meaningful. We argue that if the sensory experience is a core part of what is mobilized in making particular futures legible, then our methods should also take this into account. Exploring the political potentials of emotions and in the activation of senses, this paper explores the limitations when our methods fail to capture such elements from official records and research.

RC04-60.8

AUBERT, ADRIANA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
ZUBIRI, HARKAITZ (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Student Success Stories: How Seas Transform the Academic Trajectories of Vulnerable Students

Educational inequalities persistently affect vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, students from low socioeconomic backgrounds, migrants, students with disabilities, girls, and LGBTI+ students. However, scientific research has identified Successful Educational Actions (SEAs) that overcome these disparities (Girbés-Peco et al., 2023). One notable initiative is the INCLUDE-ED project under the 6th Framework Programme, which highlighted effective SEAs like Interactive Groups (an inclusive student organization with additional adult support) (Valero et al., 2018), and Dialogic Literary Gatherings (fostering inclusive environments and co-creation of knowledge through classic literature reading and discussions) (Roca et al., 2024).

At the 2011 Final Conference of INCLUD-ED ("Successful Actions to Overcome Educational Exclusion in Europe"), held at the European Parliament in Brussels, a 10-year-old student, illustrated the impact of these SEAs. Subsequently, sustained academic improvements transformed her school into a model of educational success, culminating in its recognition as the best school in its region in 2018.

Currently, the Horizon Europe project REVERS-ED focuses on studying and adapting SEAs to different contexts, highlighting their long-term impact on reducing inequalities. It analyzes longitudinal data from primary and secondary education to identify trends in educational disparities and learning outcomes, aiming to replicate these achievements across varied settings.

The study employs a communicative methodology to examine the long-term impacts of SEAs among several student cohorts. An exemplary success story is the 10-year-old student mentioned earlier, a girl from a low socioeconomic neighborhood with a migration background, who defied the reproductionist prediction of failure thanks to the implementation of SEAs. She is now completing her degree in Translation and Interpretation, illustrating how evidence-based educational actions can significantly enhance academic paths for disadvantaged students. Many of her peers are also enrolling in university education, pioneering in their neighborhoods. These narratives highlight the enduring impact of SEAs, providing optimism for expanding these achievements across Europe.

RC12-191.6

AURINO, MARTA* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

"Towards a Multidimensional Conceptualization of Access to Justice on a Global Scale"

Access to justice is a critical factor in evaluating the role of constitutional courts within legal systems, particularly in European models. Historically, distinctions between different forms of constitutional justice have been based on the abstract or concrete nature of judgments, categories closely tied to the ways in which courts are accessed. As constitutional review has shifted towards a more subjective dimension, access mechanisms have evolved, expanding the powers and functions of courts. Constitutional courts, initially established to safeguard the constitutionality of laws, now handle a broader range of cases due to the increasing number of parties entitled to bring claims. However, access goes beyond the mere identification of trigger mechanisms granted by constitutional powers. It also opens the door to exploring, from a *de iure condendo* perspective, the possibility of introducing new judicial powers. This study investigates constitutional justice systems worldwide to analyze two key dimensions: the scope of access (A) and the subsequent expansion of court competences (B). To fully grasp the complexity of these dimensions, the research adopts an interdisciplinary approach, using empirical methods from social sciences, particularly Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). This methodology helps reveal the nuances of dialogue between various constitutional justice systems and provides deeper insight into the dynamic relationships between them. Ultimately, the study seeks to offer a comprehensive understanding of the impact of access to justice on the evolving role of constitutional courts.

RC17-249.4

AUST, ROBERT* (Institute for Higher Education Research at the the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Talking about Students with Disabilities. Results from a European Comparative Discourse Analysis

Disability has transcended national boundaries and is now shaped by global discourses (Goodley, 2011). Consequently, inclusive higher education practices are increasingly viewed through a global rather than purely local lens (OECD, 2003). While political attention to disability in higher education gained momentum after the UN CRPD, academic interest has only emerged recently. Despite this, there remains a lack of clarity regarding the conceptualization of disability and its linguistic and cultural construction across Europe. Initiatives like the Bologna process (Crosier & Parveva, 2013) and the European Disability Strategy (European Commission, 2010) emphasize the need for comparative research on disability within higher education. Yet, comprehensive European comparative studies remain scarce (Biermann & Powell, 2016; Powell, 2014), highlighting the necessity for research on the implementation of inclusive practices.

This presentation adopts a comparative European perspective and incorporates insights from disability studies (Berger, 2013; Waldschmidt, 2006, 2017), viewing disability as a socially and culturally constructed phenomenon rather than a fixed ontology. It employs discourse analysis, drawing on Foucault's theories of power, knowledge, and subjectivity (1982, 1997), alongside Butler's concepts of performativity and iterability (1993, 1997), to analyze 51 interviews with university employees across five European universities (Leipzig, Bologna, Krakau, Gothenburg and Aarhus). The aim is to explore how students with disabilities are discussed, and to identify the power dynamics and norms shaping these discourses.

Findings indicate that discussions around students with disabilities fluctuate between regulatory norms and individual recognition. Despite political efforts, the notion of the "normal" student remains centered on non-disabled standards, perpetuating distinctions between ability and disability. Disability continues to be framed as a deviation from desirable normality, influenced by entrenched medical and psychological paradigms. Consequently, legal provisions alone are insufficient for true inclusion; a shift towards viewing disability as part of normality is necessary.

RC17-253.4

AUST, ROBERT* (Institute for Higher Education Research at the the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

The Evolving Role of Research Management in Higher Education. Analyzing the Strategic Ad-Aptation of Research Organisations in Dynamic Environments

Since the 1980s, higher education has undergone significant transformation, characterized by global organizational reforms that reconceptualize universities as proactive entities rather than passive responders (Krücken & Meier, 2006). One notable response to these changes has been the establishment of specialized research management (RM) structures, leading to the emergence of research managers (Kerridge & Scott, 2018; Whitchurch, 2009). This presentation examines these developments and their implications for universities in Germany.

The presentation presents two perspectives on RM within higher education. First, analysis of qualitative data from surveys and interviews reveals that while RM is now well-established, there is still limited understanding of task differentiation between university and non-university research institutions. The findings suggest that RM functions as a critical interface in academia, with less separation from traditional administrative roles in universities compared to other research institutions. This positioning of RM enables it to offer new research impulses.

Second, the paper explores the sociological aspects of RM, particularly the discursive constitution and subjectification of research managers in the German research landscape (Bosančić, 2019). Discourse analysis of job advertisements and interviews identifies two main perspectives: one viewing RM as a solution to overburdened administration, and the other questioning its necessity given existing structures. This discussion highlights the ambivalence in power dynamics and recognition practices affecting the professional identity of research managers.

Combining these perspectives, the presentation argues that the evolving nature of universities as proactive entities is closely linked to the strategic development of RM. This relationship underscores the importance of understanding the roles and challenges of RM in shaping higher education's future. The presentation concludes by questioning whether universities should be considered complete organizations or viewed through alternative perspectives (Hüther & Krücken, 2016; Musselin, 2006; Seeber et al., 2015).

RC32-531.2

AVAKYAN, YEVA* (Self employed, Armenia)
BYWATER, KRISTA (Save the Children, USA)

30 Years on: Beyond Individual Solutions to Systemic Change for Gender Equality

As we approach the 30th anniversary of the Beijing UN Women's Conference and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, this paper critically evaluates the progress and persistent challenges surrounding the leadership and empowerment of adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) within the global context of gender equality and sustainable development. Despite notable achievements in women's and LGBTQ+ human rights, AGYW remain an overlooked group in global programming and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A focus on individual-level solutions, at the expense of addressing systemic barriers, undermines meaningful progress in gender equality and women's rights worldwide.

Although individual empowerment strategies have gained traction, they often fail to address deeper structural issues perpetuating gender inequality. These programs, primarily focused on knowledge, confidence, and skill-building, frequently overlook the socio-political contexts that restrict AGYW's leadership and reinforce existing power dynamics. This oversight is significant given the global gender gap, reflecting disparities in access to resources and decision-making power.

In response, this paper advocates for a paradigm shift toward prioritizing systemic change in AGYW leadership and empowerment programming. By employing frameworks such as the socio-ecological model and intersectionality, the paper proposes an integrated approach targeting individual, community, and institutional levels. Through the analysis of successful programmatic examples, key strategies for fostering AGYW leadership are identified, including collective action models and multi-stakeholder engagement.

Utilizing a phased scoping review methodology that synthesizes findings from 72 academic sources and 31 pieces of gray literature, the paper offers actionable recommendations for future programming with a focus on reframing AGYW as inherently vulnerable and shifting the focus to addressing systemic barriers to leadership and empowerment. Ultimately, this research aims to enhance understanding of the challenges outlined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and align efforts with the transformative goals of the Beijing Platform for Action.

RC22-JS-90.4

AVELIN CESCO, JOSEFINA* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre Cultura y Sociedad (CIECS - CONICET y UNC), Argentina)
GELERSTEIN MOREYRA, JULIANA SOL* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre Cultura y Sociedad (CIECS - CONICET y UNC), Argentina)
PAPALINI, VANINA* (CONICET National Scientific and Technical Research Council & National University of Cordoba, Argentina)

Cross-Legitimation Processes between Traditional and Alternative Medicines

The aim of this communication is to understand the processes of cross-legitimation between Traditional and Alternative medicines. In Latin America, Indigenous traditional medicines (TM) are predominantly understood and regulated in terms of cultural rights for specific ethnic groups and as intangible cultural heritage to be preserved. In contrast, Complementary and Alternative medicines (CAM) are often regulated separately, and conceptualized in terms of prevention or palliative care. Regarding their usage, TM tends to prevail in localized contexts, generally among specific and marginalized ethnic groups, whereas CAM users are typically people from high and upper-middle socioeconomic backgrounds, living in urban environments with medium or higher education levels.

Based on extensive fieldwork that we have been conducting for ten years, we observe an assemblage of different medicines that share a subordinated position in relation to biomedicine. On one hand, TM holds recognition by international organizations and state health legislation, which paves the way for a number of CAM practices—especially those associated with neo-shamanisms—to also be included. On the other hand, the social recognition of CAM among high and upper-middle classes makes other healing perspectives more visible, allowing TM to move beyond community confines and reach a broader audience.

In this process, therapeutic practices tend to detach from the medical systems that give them their meaning and, sometimes, efficacy. Since this also involves taking into account their respective worldviews, that includes spiritualities, the ways in which different therapeutic approaches coexist become a fundamental dimension in understanding medical pluralism. It is therefore significant to recognize the risks of a folklorized multiculturalism, as well as to avoid essentialisms that deny the inherent dynamism of any medical system. Ultimately, conceptualizing pluralism from a sociocultural perspective implies understanding that individuals belong to cultural groups and are embedded in symbolic, social and political universes.

RC11-160.2

AVERY, EILEEN* (University of Missouri, USA)
WHEELES, KATHERINE (University of Missouri, USA)

Gentrification, Health, and Well-Being across the Life-Course in Urban and Rural Context in the United States

How is gentrification associated with health and well-being across the life-course in urban and rural neighborhoods in the United States? Long considered an urban phenomenon, gentrification increasingly occurs in rural areas. This process of neighborhood change alters natural, built, and social environments, and can impact social relationships and cohesion as well as health behaviors and health and well-being more broadly. Effects may vary across urban and rural communities for myriad reasons including access to health-promoting material and social resources. More broadly, the relationship between gentrification and physical and mental health is not well developed and extant results are equivocal. Studies that examine gentrification's connection to subjective well-being are rarer. Additional research is needed that examines the relationship across different health outcomes and different individual demographics. This work examines the relationship between gentrification and health with a focus on impacts across the life-course. Theory suggests that a life-course approach matters for understanding urban-rural differences because of varying vulnerability across age with regard to both health and community change.

This research uses 1) restricted data from the 2018 United States General Social Survey and 2-3) the 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Census tract identifiers locate respondents in urban and rural counties. Counties are classed as not gentrifiable (too affluent), gentrifying, and not gentrifying. This work examines subjective well-being as well as physical and mental health outcomes. Predictors are gentrification status of the neighborhood, urban-rural status, and age. Controls nospan theoretically relevant demographic and social variables, including social relationships, which may be impacted by gentrification, particularly among older adults. Analysis will include ordinal, logistic, and/or multinomial logistic regression as appropriate to each outcome.

Discussion will focus on urban and rural gentrification and health and well-being generally and in neighborhood context with attention to differences across the life-course.

RC05-83.4

AVIN ILERI, AGNIEŠKA* (Lithuanian Centre of Social Science, Institute of Sociology, Lithuania)

Becoming 'Black' in a 'White' Nation: Roma, Racialization and Lithuanian Law Enforcement

Terms like "white supremacy," "coloniality," and "racialization" are widely used in Western contexts, particularly in the U.S., but remain largely absent from public discourse in Eastern Europe, especially Lithuania (Imre 2016, Christian 2019). The topics of race, racism and white dominance are rarely addressed in Lithuania, where the general belief is that racism exists "elsewhere", not at home. Here whiteness is taken for granted and largely uncontested, with society protected by a double-shield of racism "elsewhereness" rhetoric (Goldberg 2006): first, Lithuania's identification as a country without colonial history; second, its legacy as a former Soviet colony, with socialist anti-racism and friendship-of-peoples discourse and recent EU-promoted values of equality and multiculturalism (Kościańska, Petryk 2022). This lack of engagement with racism and 'whiteness' has created minimal space for reflecting on social inequalities in racial or post-colonial terms. Even while preparing this abstract, I feel the weight of the "white gaze," uneasy about addressing such taboo topics and condemning myself for what I dare to talk about. Yet, I ask: How can some persons in a Lithuanian society still feel and be perceived as "black"? In my conference presentation, I will explore how Lithuanian Roma construct, experience, and navigate their "blackness" in relation to the dominant national forms of whiteness through their interactions with the law enforcement. Based on ethnographic research conducted in the Vilnius Roma community between 2022 and 2024, I will highlight how these encounters reveal complex racialization processes, despite the country's self-perception as predominantly "white" or "color-blind. Additionally, I will examine the challenges of developing proper analytical tools to investigate the "racism" and "whiteness" in Lithuania and its impact on local Roma inclusion/exclusion.

WG08-909.3

AVIRMED, TENUUNJARGAL* (National University of Mongolia , Mongolia)

From Nomads to Urban Citizens: Exploring Place Attachment and Identity in Ulaanbaatar's Ger Districts

This study explores the socio-spatial dynamics of the ger areas in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, where half of the city's population resides, facing infrastructural neglect and social marginalization. Over the past 30 years, rural-urban migration has surged, with many internal migrants settling in these districts. Despite the common belief that Mongolians have the freedom to live without restriction in their own land, migrant households often encounter challenges related to livelihoods and a complex sense of belonging in the city. Migrants in ger areas are frequently stereotyped as "orcs" and blamed for environmental pollution, which further marginalizes them and leads to social exclusion, including limited access to social protection schemes.

While much of the existing research has concentrated on the socio-economic conditions in these areas, this study shifts focus to the emotional and psychological dimensions of place-making. Through the concepts of place attachment and place identity, we examine how residents' emotional bonds to their environment shape their interactions with urban space and influence the urbanization process. Utilizing interviews and observations, the research highlights how these affective connections are crucial in understanding the dynamics of ger districts.

The study argues that space is not merely a physical construct but is animated by the emotional relationships and lived experiences of its inhabitants. By examining two ger districts in Ulaanbaatar, the research delves into the "affective dimensions" of place-making, focusing on residents' perceptions of their environment, identity, and belonging. The findings also critique the exclusion of ger residents from the status of "urban citizens" and challenge the socioeconomic and geographic marginalization they face. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how emotional, psychological, and physical factors intersect in shaping urban spaces and identities in Ulaanbaatar's ger districts.

RC21-301.4

AVOLA, MAURIZIO* (University of Catania, Italy)
BOZZON, ROSSELLA (University of Bologna, Italy)
D'AGATA, ROSARIO (Department of social and political sciences, Italy)
MONTEMAGNO, FRANCESCA (Department of Political and Social Sciences, Italy)

The Left-behind Voter: The Geography of Discontent between Central and Marginal Areas in Italy

In recent decades, there has been a notable redefinition of geographical inequalities. Contemporary societies appear to be characterized by decreasing inequalities between countries and increasing disparities within countries (Hurley et al., 2019; Chancel, Piketty, 2021). In this scenario, the difference between central and marginal areas is growing at the sub-national level. Central areas are characterized by better job opportunities and life chances (Fielding, 1992), and the attraction of highly qualified human capital (Moretti 2004; Florida, 2005). Conversely, marginal areas are characterized by declining economic and life prospects, a reduction in available social services, and significant demographic shifts including depopulation, ageing, and emigration. These left-behind places (Rodríguez-Pose, 2018; Pike et al., 2023) are experiencing an increasing discontent and anti-establishment position in the population (Dijkstra et al., 2020).

The Italian context offers a privileged setting for examining the relation between spatial marginalization and the ascendance of populism. Alongside the traditional North/South dualism, Italy is experiencing an increasing inequality between central and inner areas, a cleavage that emphasizes the spatial peripherality concerning services of general interest (Modica et al., 2021).

The aim of this study is to analyze the relations between voting behavior and different territorial cleavages in Italy. To this end, it analyses the outcome of recent electoral consultations at the municipal level and by macro-area, controlling for a selection of demographic, social and economic indicators. Initial findings indicate an increase in discontent, evidenced by both a rise in abstentionism and a growth in support for populist parties. Furthermore, if peripheral municipalities demonstrate their discontent through abstentionism, the consensus for populist parties indicates that only Fratelli d'Italia and Lega Nord present a village-oriented profile with roots in the inner areas, whereas the M5S (Five Star Movement) obtains its support primarily from southern voters residing in large municipalities.

RC04-52.2

AVSATKARINOV, ARSEN* ('El Umiti' Corporate Fund, Kazakhstan)
AMRIN, ASLANBEK ('El Umiti' Corporate Fund, Kazakhstan)

The Price of Learning: Households' Educational Expenses in Kazakhstan

Educational inequality is a prominent topic in educational research, with numerous studies highlighting the role of financial disparities in shaping access to educational opportunities. A key factor contributing to this inequality is the ability of families to allocate financial resources toward education. Although governments often position themselves as the primary providers of educational funding, families still need to contribute significantly. This study examines the structure and dynamics of household educational expenditures in Kazakhstan, focusing on the factors that influence the magnitude of these expenses. Utilizing data from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the research investigates household spending patterns in relation to socio-demographic characteristics. To address the nested nature of the data and better capture differences across household types, a multilevel regression model is applied. As one of the first studies to explore household spending on education in Kazakhstan, this research provides valuable insights into the economic behaviors that shape educational investment at the family level.

RC13-199.4

AWACHAR, SMITA* (Dr.B.A.M.U., Maharashtra, India)

Is Fairs in India Giving Equal Place to Women?-an Unanswered Question

Fair is an event where religious, economic, social, cultural and political activities are taking place together.it provide for merchants,traders, shopkeepers ,venders for business.This event also evolved into a hub of exchange and meeting place for socio-cultural networks.

The majority of the fairs held are either religious fairs or seasonal celebrations.Fairs are generally specific toa location and provide insights into traditional work rural life, beliefs and cultural of the people who live there. Participating in fair is major activity of life of rural people still today.It works as a main source for leisure.

In modern India tools of leisure activities are changing in a very fast. Number of Internet users are increasing ivery fast.Number of smartphone users are also growing.Wold of web series gaining more and more popularity. Sill importance of fairs exists.More and more people visit that particular place due the time of fair.

So researcher wants to understand the reasons behind this behaviour one hand and other researcher wants to know post and opportunity available to Women are at par with their counterparts.

This study is based on secondary data and it will focus on Marathwada region in Maharashtra -an one of the progressive state in India

RC45-708.3

AXEL, FRANZEN* (University of Bern, Switzerland)

The Power of Social Influence: Evidence from the Lab and the Field

Descriptive Norms can have a strong influence on the behavior of individuals. This was already demonstrated in the seminal papers by Solomon Asch (1951, 1955, 1956). Asch placed a naïve subject together with six confederates into a room and instructed them to judge the length of lines. The confederates were instructed to give wrong answers. The experiment showed that on average 36% of the naïve subjects were influenced by the group and provided also wrong answers when the group did so. The findings of Asch did receive a lot of attention and were replicated many times. However, most replication were conducted with university students in the US, leaving the question whether Asch's result are still valid today and whether they can be replicated outside the US. In this paper we replicate and extend the study of Asch. First, we replicate the original Asch experiment using five confederates and one naïve subject in each group (N = 210). Second, in a randomized trial we incentivize the decisions in the line experiment and demonstrate that monetary incentives lower the error rate. Third, we confront subjects with different political statements and show that the power of social influence can be generalized to matters of political opinion. Fourth, we investigate whether intelligence, self-esteem, the need for social approval, and the Big Five are related to providing conforming answers. Finally, we conduct a field experiment and demonstrate that conformity can also be observed outside the lab. We find an error rate of 33% for the standard length-of-line experiment which replicates the original findings by Asch. In the incentivized condition the error rate decreases to 25%. For political opinions we find a conformity rate of 38%. However, besides openness, none of the investigated personality traits are convincingly related to the susceptibility of group pressure.

RC05-81.2

AXELSSON, PER* (Umeå University, Sweden)
SIRI, SUSANNA (University of Tromso, Norway)
COCQ, COPPELIE (Umea University, Sweden)

Indigenous Data in Sápmi - Recent Developments

This paper aims to investigate the applicability of the CARE principles within Sápmi for the management of research data, encompassing its collection, storage, usage, and reusability. Despite the contextual differences between the Nordic national states and the CANZUS states – as well as within Sápmi itself – Sámi alongside other Indigenous peoples are entitled to assert self-determination over data in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). While this paper will not delve into the legal frameworks governing research data and Indigenous rights, it is important to note that although there is extensive legislation safeguarding individual data, there is a comparative lack of focus on the absence of collective rights for Indigenous peoples to data. This oversight challenges the rights of Indigenous peoples to self-determination and infringes upon their human rights.

Indigenous and Sámi research data encompass a broad spectrum and includes data that is digital, recorded, or yet not digitalized, such as knowledge and information about or related to Sámi individuals, peoples, their lands, waters, natural resources, and ways of living. Indigenous and Sámi data is habitually collected and stored outside the reach of Indigenous societies in infrastructures for research institutions, memorial institutions, governments and public sectors.

CARE principles offer valuable insights into research data management and ethical considerations for researchers in the Nordic countries. The Swedish Research Council updated its "Good research in practice" in 2024 and highlighted the CARE principles (in connection with FAIR) in a chapter addressing research ethics regulations and the actors and resources that researchers can use to get guidance on good research practices.

RC28-441.5

AYALA, CONSTANZA* (Millennium Nucleus for the Study of the Development of Early Math Skills, Chile)
SUSPERREGUY, MARÍA INÉS (Millennium Nucleus for the Study of the Development of Early Math Skills, Chile)
MIRANDA, CATALINA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

The Role of Teachers on Migrant and Gender Gaps in Math Achievement: A Decomposition Analysis

Studying the math abilities of migrant children is relevant to scientific knowledge, given the substantial increase in migratory movements in recent decades (OECD, 2019). Unfortunately, evidence has shown that migrant students from vulnerable countries often underperform in math compared to their local peers (Harris et al., 2008; Hoffmann, 2018). However, gender-based analyses have yielded mixed results (Dronkers & Kornder, 2014; Escandell et al., 2015).

Different factors explain these results, including teachers' implicit and explicit biases toward students' math abilities (Glock et al., 2015; van Ewijk & Sleegers, 2010). Teachers often underestimate the math performance of migrant students (Costa et al., 2021), which may lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy (Jussim, 2012).

In this context, this study analyzed the Latin-American migrant and gender gaps in math achievement of fourth-grade students in Chile. Additionally, we explored the role of teachers in these variations using a standardized Chilean census test (SIMCE), which measures math abilities. The analytical sample comprised 87,086 students, 3,412 classrooms, and 2,100 schools, where Latin-American migrant students represented 10% and 49% were girls.

Using a decomposition analysis, our main findings showed that Latin-American migrant students performed lower than their Chilean peers. The gap was higher for boys than for girls, particularly for Haitian students. When we observed the teacher's role, the within-teacher component accounted for most of the gaps for Haitian students. In contrast, the between-teacher component was more relevant for Bolivian and Venezuelan students.

These results suggest that migrant boys, particularly those from low-income countries, face greater challenges in math. These disadvantages hinder their assimilation processes in host countries, impacting their educational trajectories. Furthermore, teacher biases predominantly affected Haitian students, while for other migrant groups, segregation outside the classroom contributed more significantly to the math gap.

RC41-670.3

AYANDOSU, OLUWAWEMIMO* (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)
BANJO, OLUFUMILAYO (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)

Sexual Violence in Nigeria: Men Are Also Victims

Sexual violence is a widespread global problem that has catastrophic effects on survivors. While it has been established that males are the primary perpetrators of sexual violence, men are also victims. This study investigated the experience of sexual violence by men and the public attitude toward it in a small community in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. Data were collected from 163 adults aged 18 and over using a questionnaire. Sexual violence was measured with six indicators, and attitude was measured with three statements. The results show that a large proportion of the male respondents had experienced at least one of the measures of sexual violence. The majority of the respondents believed that men can be sexually abused. The odds were significantly higher among younger respondents aged 18-25, those who had attained tertiary education, and males. The results suggest that a large number of men in Nigeria may be experiencing sexual violence in diverse forms and yet they are hardly heard or given attention. Efforts to address sexual violence in Nigeria should target and incorporate men in the national discourse and programs to eliminate violence against persons.

RC57-877.2

AYAYDIN, DENIZ* (Boston College, USA)

Affective Communities: Witnessing a Genocide

"It's Bisan from Gaza and I'm Still Alive"

This is Bisan Owda from Gaza, uttering this sentence every day from her social media accounts for the last one year, with occasional interruptions. She tells the stories of struggle, mundane and unimaginable forms of suffering and resilience. Diana Seo Hyung Lee writes "Lately, living has felt defined by the act of witnessing; in particular, witnessing death". As the Israel-Gaza war approaches one year, circulation of images of suffering, death and life amidst war invites us to explore the affective fabric of the digital age of witnessing war and suffering. Bisan's profile, like many other citizen journalists on the ground, serves as temporary meeting points for similarly affected bodies globally.

Affective communities are "welded together, at least temporarily, by shared emotional understandings of tragedy." (Hutchinson, 2016). The notion emphasizes the processes of "producing a temporal solidarization between affected and the affecting social bodies" (Zink, 2019). They refer to ephemeral milieus of communality, to intense and momentary sensorial synchronization and dissolution. Affective communities envision the social as "a net of pulsating spheres of sociability" (Zink, 2019, 298).

Taking Gaza-based war journalist Bisan Owda's social media profiles as a site for digital ethnography, I investigate how a journalist's digital space became the epicenter of affective communities.

The second part of the article is concerned with the ethical and aesthetic grammars of mediatization of war. Using discussions around the most widely circulated AI image "All eyes on Rafah"—an AI-generated image where series of refugee tents spells out the image's title phrase—I investigate the emotional responses to the circulation of a cinematic and sanitized representation of the war instead of the actual images of suffering coming from the ground.

WG08-912.5

AYAYDIN, DENIZ* (Boston College, USA)

Dark Femininity: Unforgiving Women and Machiavellian Love

The notions of dark and light femininity, an understanding of femininity as a binary, has been circulating on social media in the last few years. The differentionn between the dichotomoy between the dark and the light femininity depends on the influencer that uses the term, however it is possbile to say that dark feminity refers to confident, assertive, self-interested, mysterious, bold and powerful traits whereas, light femininity indicates soft, nurturing, kind, caring, emphatatic traits. Dark femininity draws inspiration from series like Euphoria and aesthetics from celebrities like Kylie Jenner, Beyonce, Rihanna, Megan Fox, who recently changed her fashion style. It promises women to elevate their lives - romantic or otherwise through control of emotions and through adopting certain aesthetics.

There are multiple Instagram and Tiktok accounts with 500k followers, Youtubers and multiple book series (all of them anonymous) giving tips and trick about activating the dark feminine energy to tap into successful and happy life. There are also related influencers that teach how to walk on heels to master the art seduction. For these influencers, activating the playful, devilish, detached version of femininity that is not concerned about people pleasing and exists any relationship that is unappealing promises the best of femininity or a "femininity premium"(Hamilton et al. 2019).

This paper aims to investigate this new trope of feminity that sees the feminine self as the source of all the problems and a potential paradise if worked on. It investigates how this particular aesthetics and emotional regime means for gendered relations.

RC07-103.3

AYÇA, YILMAZ* (Turkish-German University, Turkey)

Maternité Et Travail : L'Égalité Entres Les Sexes Au Travail Suffit-Elle Pour La Subjectivation Des Mères Par Le Travail ?

Selon les dernières chiffres d'OECD Better Life Index, la Turquie se trouve dans le quatrième rang parmi les derniers concernant l'équilibre vie-travail. Le pourcentage des femmes ayant un emploi rémunéré entre 16-64 âges est de 30% alors que ce chiffre augmente à 65% pour les hommes dans le même échantillon. Ce taux d'activité féminine place une fois de plus la Turquie en quatrième rang parmi les dernières. En plus de cela, le surtravail est une pratique beaucoup plus rencontré en Turquie par rapport au moyen des pays OECD. Près de 25% des salariés travaillent de très longues heures.

Même si les données sur la vie de travail s'améliorent depuis le début des années 2000, elles restent toujours alarmantes particulièrement quant à l'emploi des femmes et ses conditions de travail. Le changement de la loi de travail en 2003 qui légalisait le travail à temps partiel avait été propagandé par un discours de l'augmentation de taux d'activité féminine après la maternité. Néanmoins il s'est résulté par le surcharge et le déséquilibre entre vie-travail pour les femmes. D'autre part, la question de savoir dans quelle mesure il est émancipateur pour les femmes d'entrer sur le marché du travail rémunéré a toujours d'actualité.

Cette communication problématise particulièrement la subjectivation des mères dans leurs vies au travail. Autrement dit comment est-il possible pour les mères de s'exprimer leurs subjectivités au travail ? En se basant sur une recherche qualitative menée avec 40 femmes, la recherche se concentre sur les expériences vécues au travail des mères en Turquie et leurs imaginations d'avenirs possible pour leurs vies au travail.

RC43-689.4

AYDIN, YAHYA* (Assoc. Prof., Turkey)

Empty or Low Use Homes in İstanbul

Housing issues could be defined as a global issue rather than local differences in policies or outcomes. While inequalities in the housing market take different forms, people experience difficulties in accessing affordable housing to buy or rent. In the same environment, a significant number of people leave their property completely empty or use it for a short period of time in a year. In other words, empty and under-used homes such as derelict properties, second or holiday homes and short-term lets have emerged as an alternative market that dominates the housing market but is not actively used in it. This paper will focus on İstanbul as a case study to examine the impact of empty and low use homes on the housing market in the Turkish context, based on official and unofficial data as secondary data. Due to its geographical location and tourist sites, it has always been an attractive place for short or long term visitors. At the same time, the city of İstanbul emerges as an important place for the investors who use their property as a second home or keep it completely empty. Finally, this paper illustrates global level issue in the context of İstanbul and it is generalisable for many of the other both Turkish cities and the same size of cities.

RC12-180.1

AYMERICH OJEA, IGNACIO* (Universitat Jaume I, Spain)
LORA, LAURA NOEMI (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Anomie, Anthropocene and Risk Management: The Gap between Scientific Knowledge, Social Expectations and Regulatory Response

The Anthropocene marks a historical turning point in the relationship between humans and nature. If it was technological capabilities that enabled the human species to have ever greater prospects of survival in the face of natural hazards, now the use of technology can place nature as the one threatened by humans. If technological development was accompanied by the regulatory capacity of states to coordinate the action of citizens in the face of threats, who will now exercise regulatory power to respond to climate change? There is growing scientific evidence of the effects of climate change, a growing social demand to address it, and yet an institutional inability to address the situation through effective regulation. International agreements show limited capacity, which is opening space for responses based on each state's individual defense strategy.

RC17-255.1

AYOGU, CHIEBONAM* (University of Nigeria Nsukka, Nigeria)
LOVERIDGE, ALISON (University of Canterbury, Christchurch New Zealand, New Zealand)
MCMANUS, RUTH (University of Canterbury, Christchurch New Zealand, New Zealand)

Influence of Forest Governance Approach on Livelihood Capitals: The Sustainable Livelihood Perspectives

Effective forest governance is important for maintaining forest health amidst environmental and economic challenges. This study explores how different forest governance approaches influence livelihood capitals of forest fringe communities in Enugu and Cross River states, Southeast Nigeria. Using a sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) and case study methodology, the research involved household heads, forest officials, and community elders through a multistage sampling. In Cross River National Park (CRNP), the governance model lacks training and capacity-building opportunities for rural households, except for forest rangers. Educational attainment in CRNP is low, with 33.5% having secondary education. Additionally, weak social networks hinder effective community relationships with park management. In contrast, Enugu forest communities show that a proportion (32.6%) had secondary education qualifications. There is a lack of training or forestry education from the government, and no relationship between government institutions and rural communities to promote sustainable forest management. The study emphasises the importance of community cohesion. It concludes that an effective forest governance method with strong social networks that are inclusive, adaptive, and responsive positively enhances both ecological and human livelihoods. Policymakers should create inclusive governance frameworks to address educational gaps and foster community engagement, improving the socio-economic well-being of forest-dependent populations.

RC29-469.3

AYOS, EMILIO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
JACK, TATIANA (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - UBA, Argentina)
LÓPEZ, GUADALUPE (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - UBA, Argentina)
IBARRA RUOREDDA, LUCÍA (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - UBA, Argentina)

Contested Imaginaries: Representations of Youths in Public Discourse on Insecurity and Social Issues

In this presentation, we reconstruct the processes of problematization, as well as the articulations and tensions surrounding issues of insecurity, social issues, and youth. This analysis is based on discussions and stances taken by workers from various socio-occupational groups during the post-pandemic period in Argentina.

Through focus groups composed of workers from diverse sectors of the labor market, we identified the emergence of youth as a key topic in public debate, particularly in connection with the issue of insecurity. As a result, young people are embedded within imaginaries that position them on different sides of the discourse. While some individuals identify youths as perpetrators, others focus on the situations they experience, framing them instead as victims.

Using a qualitative methodological approach, this paper sheds light on the state of the "post-pandemic" debate regarding the ways in which insecurity, social issues, and youth intersect within the focus groups we conducted.

RC44-697.1

AZAITRAOUI, MUSTAPHA (Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco)
FELTRIN, LORENZO* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

The Social Life of Phosphate on the Two Shores of the Mediterranean: Labour, Ecology, and Migrations

This presentation focuses on the extraction, travel, and processing of phosphate, tracing the history of the commodity's movements from Khouribga (Morocco) to Porto Marghera (Italy). For decades, these two sites have been silently connected in what historian Simon Jackson calls the Phosphate Archipelago: a network of extractive and industrial spaces on the two shores of the Mediterranean, spaces once managed by the French empire. Over time, deep changes have transformed the global political economy of phosphate. Today, nonetheless, phosphate remains a key ingredient in the global food regime, and the disruption of the phosphorus cycle is a prominent ecological threat. Phosphate thus invisibly links not only mining, industry and agriculture, but also interconnected conflicts around labour, ecology and international relations.

WG08-JS-44.3

AZAOLA, CRISTINA* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)
PELEG, RAN (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Investigating Staff and Student Belonging in a Further Education College through Innovative Participatory Game Based Research

In the world of education, belonging has been conceptualised as the affective and emotional dimension of students' experiences at school. However, one aspect that has been overlooked is that of space. How space affords, neglects, or enhances students' belonging is still unexplored. We adopt a sociological lens to explore school belonging that acknowledges its innate relations with power, our bodies and emotions, and the politics of non-belonging. The focus of this paper on space and belonging did not originate from our realisation of the marginal role of space in research but through a Participatory Game Based Research (PGBR). Our PGBR adopted a participatory and innovative methodology in one Further Education College (FEC) in the South of England. It was participatory because staff in the FEC acted as co-researchers who had a say in the creation of research questions, collection, and analysis of data. After receiving workshops on belonging and research skills, the co-researchers chose to focus on space and belonging, i.e. what areas of the school fostered or hindered school belonging. The research revealed some surprising findings, e.g. that students tend to feel that common areas are not theirs and that overall, they feel a stronger sense of belonging when they are in their home subject areas, contrary to what staff was expecting, which is the focus of this paper. These findings were later converted into a game that allows players, in this case staff, to experience the school from the perspective of students.

RC17-256.22

AZAOLA, CRISTINA* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Teachers' Jury Workshop: An Innovative Vehicle for Fostering Teacher Agency and Eventual School Belonging

This article discusses the development of a teachers jury workshop drawing on the concept of teacher agency with technical professional high school teachers in Mexico. We argue that for school belonging to take place, teachers need to proactively promote it in the classroom, for which teacher agency is key. We depart from understandings of teacher agency that focus on teachers as individuals decontextualised of structural powers. Instead, we explore how teachers manage to be agentic professionals despite their hierarchical working environments willing to explore collaborative ways in which agency can flourish. We adopt an ecological approach of teacher agency. We also employ an innovative methodology of workshop facilitation designed to identify, prioritise, and solve questions related to school belonging collaboratively amongst teachers who acted as juries. With fifty-seven participants, the teachers' jury workshop lasted three days. On day 1, teachers reflected on the evidence from their own professional experiences. On day 2, both authors presented research evidence on school belonging. On day 3, the teachers were invited to evaluate the evidence discussed in the previous two days, reach their verdict on the challenges of school belonging and define concrete actions to be implemented at the classroom and school levels.

RC40-JS-237.3

AZEREDO, RAFAEL* (University of Queensland, Australia)
SMITH, KIAH (University of Queensland, Australia)

Horticulture, Justice, and Migrant Labour in Coastal Australia

The growth of Australia's horticultural sector, combined with its seasonal and labour-intensive nature, limited supply of local labour, as well as cost pressures from retailers and global production, has increased the demand for temporary foreign workers in regional and rural Australia. This paper critically examines Australia's use of migration policies to meet this demand, focusing on the Working Holiday Maker (WHM) program and the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme. Through policy analysis and interviews with industry and government stakeholders, this paper explores how these programs shape the conditions under which migrant workers are employed. Recent allegations of modern slavery within the PALM program and inquiries into the WHM program underscore systemic issues of underpayment, restrictions on worker freedom, and exploitative practices. This paper addresses the ethical challenges and power imbalances embedded in the design of these migration programs, offering insights into the ongoing struggle for inclusion, justice, workers' rights, and decent work conditions.

RC09-135.4

AZRRAR, ABDALLAH* (Doctor at Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

Les Nouvelles Dynamiques Migratoires Au Maroc : Les Réfugiés Syriens Comme Étude De Cas

L'arrivée des réfugiés syriens, ayant fui les persécutions de la guerre, atteste d'une nouvelle dynamique migratoire qui se dessine au Maroc. En tant que pays d'émigration, de transit et de blocage, ces transformations sociales témoignent du nouveau statut du Maroc en tant que pays d'accueil et d'immigration. Cette présence syrienne contribue à la diversification et à la hiérarchisation des profils et statuts de l'étranger au Maroc. Leur installation temporaire et permanente impose de nombreux défis générés par les migrations internationales forcées. Etant donné que le statut des syriens reste ambigu tant que la loi nationale sur l'asile n'est pas encore adoptée, leur visibilité dans l'espace public questionne l'Etat marocain sur sa nouvelle politique migratoire adoptée en 2013, notamment dans sa dimension relative à l'asile et à la protection des réfugiés. En tant qu'agence onusienne internationale, c'est le HCR qui se charge de l'enregistrement des demandeurs d'asile et de l'assistance aux réfugiés. Ainsi, la présence syrienne interroge la société marocaine dans ses capacités d'accueil, d'inclusion et de vivre-ensemble avec l'Autre. Cette communication interroge les enjeux de reconnaissance juridique et les modalités de leur intégration à la société urbaine marocaine. En s'appuyant sur une enquête sociologique qualitative réalisée dans la ville de Casablanca, j'ai analysé les indicateurs d'intégration à travers le logement, l'emploi et la scolarisation. Ces modes d'intégration des réfugiés syriens dans la société marocaine sont influencés par leur origine sociale, leur capital économique et scolaire, leur statut juridique et professionnel, leurs ressources relationnelles, leur solidarité familiale et communautaire, leur rapport avec la société d'accueil et leur durée de séjour au Maroc. Ces multiples facteurs déterminent les lieux de résidence appropriés, les types d'emplois occupés et les établissements scolaires fréquentés.

RC22-JS-90.3

AZZAMOVÁ, KATARÍNA* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Becoming the Universe: Self-Realization and Meditative Practices in the Sahaja Yoga Community of the Czech Republic

In recent years, meditation has gained significant popularity worldwide, especially with the mainstreaming of mindfulness meditation, which is widely promoted as a tool for self-development. The expansion of meditation research, including the field of contemplative neuroscience, has contributed to the legitimization of meditation, bridging traditional spiritual practices with scientific inquiry.

This paper explores the anthropology of self-realization within the Sahaja Yoga community, as a lower-legitimacy movement, that offers a unique perspective on meditative practices. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in a post-socialist region of the Czech Republic, this study investigates the meditation as a culturally situated practice where bodily experience is shaped by broader discourses of power, capitalism, and biomedical knowledge. The study addresses how Sahaja Yoga practitioners negotiate sensory boundaries and conceptualize the body in contrast to biomedicine's emphasis on the physical body.

The project seeks to address the following questions: What role does the body play in a community focused on self-realization, especially in relation to biomedical understandings of the body? How are sensory boundaries negotiated and performed in the Sahaja Yoga community? And what makes the meditative movement (il)legitimate for the meditation researchers in the Czech Republic? The paper thus contributes to the fields of anthropology of religion, medical anthropology, and sensory anthropology by offering insights into the lived experiences and cultural dynamics of a meditative community navigating the intersection of spirituality, healthcare and science.

RC37-JS-50.5

AZZARONE, FRANCESCO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

The "Charm of Distance": Artistic Experience and Sensory Self-Defense

In my paper, I explore the political potential inherent in social aesthetics. Simmel's social aesthetics is particularly valued for its ability to encompass both meanings of Kant's aesthetics. Indeed, it addresses not only (a) the connection between social forms and expressions of beauty but also (b) the social and historical changes in our modes of perception. In my view, social aesthetics reveals its full potential when examined in its political

implications. Simmel's social aesthetics enables us to investigate the sensory component inherent in issues of a political nature. In particular, I argue that (i) the overabundance of stimuli that threatens modern individuals is the sensory manifestation of the overwhelming power of the social typical of modernity, and (ii) modern subjects' perceptual self-preservation is the sensory consequence of the modern conflict between individuals and society. Defending oneself from modern overstimulation also means protecting oneself from the encroachments of the social sphere and even from other individuals. By integrating both meanings of social aesthetics, in my paper I explore how modern mechanisms of sensory self-defense translate into artistic experience. As Simmel suggests, in the artistic domain, our age is characterized by a widespread «charm of distance», which serves as the counterpart to an endemic «fear of getting into too close contact with objects». As the sensory demands of social life increase and the collective sphere becomes broader and more intrusive, artistic experience tends to become a refuge of disengagement. Social aesthetics offers the opportunity to investigate how the political framework shapes our sensory interaction with the world, both in everyday experience and in art: the quest for distance can thus be used as a paradigm to interpret not only the modern *sensorium* but also contemporary artistic expression.

B

RC02-44.1

BABACAN, YUNUS* (Turkish-German University, Turkey)

Good Debt, Solidarity Networks and the Return of the Gift: The Possibility of an Alternative Financial Practice in the Edges of Debt Capitalism

Contemporary debates on financialization reveal a story of individuals, households or corporations becoming increasingly embedded in the debt economy. In critical finance studies or neoclassical economics literature debt is mostly taken for granted as a univocal concept, this paper argues that there is no singular and homogeneous nomenclature of debt and that the meaning of the concepts of debt has contextually different manifestations. It becomes clear in the formation of distinctions between different ethnic, religious, economic classes, and these various dispositions multiply an ambiguous meaning for a universal definition of debt.

This study discusses how an alternative interest-free debt economy is theoretically and empirically constructed by micro-level reproduction of religious life through personal debts. How can debt be considered a new ground for social solidarity in Islamicate societies, specifically through *good debt* (*qard al-hasan*), as part of a Maussian relationship of gift and reciprocity, in contrast to the debt economy of credit within the institutional economic structures and social relations of capitalism?

In Turkey, following the advanced financialization that emerged after the 2001 crisis at the household level, the practices of constructing interest-free debt networks, rooted in Islamic economic imagination and solidarity, have become increasingly widespread. This study primarily focuses such "good debt" communities, which are shaped by groups of 20-30 people whose close relationships are formed through weak ties, as noted by Granovetter, and who lend their regular savings as interest-free, term loans to their friends or relatives in need, in the face of institutionalized economic structures. Then it empirically demonstrates that finance, money and debt as social relations can be rethought through religion and an alternative trust-based financial mechanism to capitalism can be reproduced on micro levels.

RC31-JS-232.2

BABAZIA, NADIA* (Red Star Line Museum, Belgium)
HAMMOUDI, RABAB (Red Star Line Museum, Belgium)

Collecting, Sharing and Celebrating Moroccon Migration Stories & Heritage in the Red Star Line Museum (Antwerp)

The Red Star Line Museum in Antwerp is located in the historic buildings of the shipping company where nearly 2 million European emigrants departed between 1873 and 1934, seeking a better life. Third-class passengers were medically examined before departure, making this location a 'lieu de mémoire' where history and memory intersect, connecting with contemporary migration issues as a migration museum.

In times of xenophobia and polarization, the museum aims to be an open house that inspires and challenges visitors. Its relevance lies in bridging past and present and offering a safer space where migrants can share stories and feel recognised. Therefore, the museum invests in projects and partnerships focused on community engagement, co-creation, well-being, and dialogue.

The focus of this contribution is on migration stories from the Moroccan community in Antwerp. By collecting and preserving stories from different generations Moroccan families, the museum strengthens the involvement of the community and provides a more nuanced picture of migration. These stories preserve cultural heritage and are essential for the Moroccan community to better understand their past and their identity, and connect to the future.

Collecting these stories presents challenges, such as lack of represantation of Moroccon stories in museums, racism, prejudices, language barriers and ethical issues. Through co-creation and participation, these obstacles can be overcome, and long-term relationships can be built, contributing to a more complete picture of migrants' contributions to society. The Red Star Line Museum's approach combines story collection with participation, co-creation, and well-being, ensuring that people feel safe and recognized, which encourages long-term contributions and cooperations.

An example of this is a project with Moroccan women in Antwerp, captured in a documentary:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Epx-PQ73z7g

In our presentation, we want to share our experiences over the last 15 years and the lessons learned.

RC48-752.4

BABST, AXEL* (University of Tübingen, Germany)

What Potential Dangers Do Populist Attitudes Harbor? the Link between a Lack of in-Group Recognition and out-Group Derogation.

The elections to the European Parliament at the latest have shown that populist parties are in a position to encourage sections of the population to vote for them on a relevant scale. The literature to date has largely focused on how populist attitudes arise and offers a variety of potential explanations. But what are the consequences of populist attitudes on the other side? And are the effects of populist attitudes and the success of populist parties equally distributed across all population groups? More specifically, do certain social groups within societies have to fear a decline in their freedom and safety due to rising populism? The paper addresses this research question and draws on the theory of threatened social identities to discuss this question. Initial empirical studies have shown that a lack of social recognition can be perceived as threatening to social identities and that populist attitudes can emerge or be reinforced as a result. However, the Social Identity Theory (SIT) goes one step further and postulates that individuals resort to counter-strategies in order to preserve their positive self-worth. One of these counter-strategies is the derogation of relevant out-groups. If one's own social identity is threatened, the devaluation of out-groups helps to ensure that one's own in-group is just as good in comparison as it was before the threat occurred, even if both groups have lost ground in absolute terms. But under what conditions do individuals resort to this strategy? Based on data from the German Longitudinal Election Survey (GLES) cross-sectional study conducted in 2021, I find that the level of social recognition is negatively associated with populist attitudes. Furthermore, those who feel not recognized and state extreme populist attitudes are significantly more likely to derogate migrants.

RC09-JS-22.2

BACA, BOJAN* (University of Montenegro, Montenegro)

Asymptomatic Nationalism and Its Woke Symptoms: Nationalists without Nationalism in Postsocialist Montenegro

The main ethnopolitical antagonism in Montenegro – between Montenegrins and Serbs – differs from the rest of the post-Yugoslav region due to the lack of ethnic distance between the two communities. While intermarriage is considered perfectly normal, ethnicity becomes problematic only when politicized – when it becomes a basis for political power struggles. Until the statehood status became the central political issue in the 2000s, Montenegrin and Serb identities were neither mutually exclusive nor inherently antagonistic; with substantial overlap, they were often interchangeable. However, political polarization around the issue of state independence eventually split families apart, even dividing siblings ethnonationally – those favoring independence identified as Montenegrins, while those opposed identified as Serbs – creating two antagonistic ethnopolitical camps in the process. Since Montenegro's independence in 2006, only Serb nationalists openly embrace the nationalist label, whereas Montenegrin nationalists reject it, instead adopting a position of "civic patriotism" and denying the existence of Montenegrin nationalism altogether. By analyzing population census data over the past three decades of postsocialist transformation in Montenegro, alongside op-ed pieces by self-proclaimed "Montenegrin patriots", this paper draws on Hall's theory of articulation and Boltanski and Thévenot's theory of justification to account for what I label "asymptomatic nationalism". First, the paper focuses on the macro-level of ethnonational division in Montenegro, employing process tracing to understand why and how ethnic and other differences were linked into two (ethno)political "chains of equivalence" during the state-building process under the same (semi)authoritarian regime, resulting in two opposing ethnonational identities. Second, it shifts to the micro-level through critical discourse analysis, examining how Montenegrin nationalists use "civic wokeness" to mask nationalist exclusion, justifying the marginalization of Montenegrin Serbs in the name of protecting the country's "civilizational values" and its "European future" from the supposed "Balkan backwardness" they attribute to Montenegrin Serbs and their politics.

RC14-212.4

BACA, BOJAN* (University of Montenegro, Montenegro)

From Conspiracy Theory to Conspiracist Ideology: Rethinking Social Critique in the Conspiracist Zeitgeist

During the COVID-19 pandemic, conspiracism has shifted from the fringes of society to the public mainstream, with many of its proponents willingly adopting the derogatory label of "conspiracy theorists". Seeing themselves as "conspiracy analysts", they not only aim to understand the inner workings of social reality but also offer alternative political frameworks and advocate for change. The condition in which people increasingly feel less shame in articulating political positions through conspiracy theories and where everyone can become a prosumer of these theories has ushered in the *conspiracist zeitgeist*. This transformation of conspiracist *estrangement* from the political mainstream into conspiracist *engagement* within the digital public sphere has been facilitated by the platformization, gamification, and democratization of conspiracy theorizing. Therefore, by shifting the focus from conspiracy theories to the process of conspiracy *theorizing* itself, this paper argues that we can better understand how conspiracism produces social critique that posits *conspiracy* as a fundamental organizing principle of contemporary global society. Using Michael Barkun's three principles of conspiracy theory – "nothing happens by accident", "nothing is as it seems", and "everything is connected" – as a starting point, this paper argues that, in the face of a growing sense of unreality in our digitally mediated world, these tenets must be reconceptualized as complexity-reducing analytical tools of conspiracist ideology – which I designate as *epistemic deconstructionism*, *political gnosticism*, and *ideological totalism* – for arriving at a more nuanced sociological understanding of contemporary conspiracism as a non-pathological epistemic-*cum*-political standpoint.

RC48-JS-244.1

BACALLAO PINO, LÁZARO MAGDIEL* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)

Communicative Imaginaries in Social Movements: The Role of Communication in Mediating Prefigurative Action between Present and the Imagined Future Social Change

The importance of the communicative dimension in contemporary social movements has been widely recognised, given their self-definition from their discursive practices (Castells) and since it becomes a prominent part of their organisational structures (Bennett and Segerberg). Simultaneously, although the importance of a proposal –besides to the denial of protest– of an imagined future of social change for these socio-political agents, synthesised in the slogan "Another world is possible", has been pointed out, the importance and role of this imaginary of a possible project –opposed to the neoliberal "There is no alternative"–, have not been sufficiently investigated. Based on a qualitative case study of four Latin American social movements –through in-depth interviews with members and critical discursive analysis of their communication spaces–, this study aims to analyse the issue from the intersection of both dimensions: communication –given its dual phenomenological nature (material and symbolical/ideological) (Gramsci)– and imaginaries of social change. Main findings show that, contrary to the absence of a plan in so-called insurgencies noted by previous studies (Arditi), the analysed social movements have a proposal for social change that articulates concrete objectives with more utopian goals of an imagined ideal future, which is articulated with the communicative dimension in two senses. Communication becomes, on the one hand, a tool to share/socialise the objectives and imaginaries associated with that future among members/sympathisers, and, on the other hand, an end in itself, as a space to put into practice pre(con)figura(c)tive –this is, prefigurative actions in common– dynamics of an imagined scenario of communicative social change characterised by horizontality, democratisation and participation. In conclusion, this dual nature of those communicative imaginaries integrates two parallel/simultaneous processes of articulating visibility and visibilising articulation that become a two-level mediation in both: 1) material processes of mobilisation and organisation; and 2) subjective processes of motivation and creation.

RC42-JS-64.4

BACALLAO PINO, LÁZARO MAGDIEL* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)

El Cristal Con Que Se Mira: Peculiaridades De Los Movimientos Sociales y Desafíos Metodológicos Para La Investigación Activista Derivados De Aquellas

Los movimientos sociales contemporáneos que pretenden un cambio del orden hegemónico neoliberal proponen, en sus repertorios de acción colectiva de protesta/propuesta, unas novedosas interrelaciones individuo/colectivo, un singular empoderamiento de sus miembros, basado en la dispersión del poder en sus formas organizativas (por ejemplo, liderazgos colectivos), y la centralidad de una comunicación participativa. Basado en un ejercicio de reflexividad sobre la experiencia de investigación con movimientos sociales latinoamericanos, se analizan las implicaciones que tiene un contexto de conflicto social con tales características para el posicionamiento de investigador-activista, en relación con las tensiones metodológicas del trabajo de campo, su impacto en el enfoque investigativo, los métodos y técnicas, y la relación entre los distintos sujetos involucrados en el proceso investigativo. Los resultados muestran que la investigación-activista con movimientos sociales,

considerando el empoderamiento de sus miembros y su cuestionamiento de los extractivismos académicos, debe superar incluso la investigación militante o la investigación-acción-participativa, transitando hacia una perspectiva de sujetos articulados en procesos de investigación con/desde/para la acción colectiva, evitando diferenciar entre sujeto investigador/investigado. Resulta necesario superar enfoques divisorios entre técnicas centradas en el individuo (entrevistas) y el colectivo (grupos de discusión) para implementar herramientas donde la mediación investigativa-activista asuma toda las complejidades y tensión de las interrelaciones individuo-colectivo, mediante procesos simultáneos de (des)concentración del proceso investigativo. Es pertinente asumir los postulados de la metodología comunicativa crítica, en particular su epistemología intersubjectiva/dialógica de la investigación social, que supondría un enfoque dialéctico de las interacciones entre las subjetividades de los sujetos implicados en el proceso de investigación. En conclusión, estas transiciones metodológicas implican reformular las dimensiones ontológica y epistemológica del rol de investigador-activista, superando la tensión compromiso/distanciamiento y cualquier vestigio que lo considere un ente exógeno con respecto a unos sujetos investigados (pasivos), para transitar hacia la participación de sujetos investigantes en procesos de investigación activista.

RC32-507.5

BACIO, MARCO* (University of Palermo, Italy)
RINALDI, CIRUS (University of Palermo, Italy)

Explain Male Sex Workers' Activities with Sexual Scripts Theory. Money, Masculinity, and Love.

Despite the large and growing number of research on the topic, sex work and sex workers can still be labelled as an unresearched area of study; even more under-explored is the male side of this phenomenon. But sex work and sex workers cover many issues that go beyond the questions related to legislation, criminalisation, and feminists' debates.

In this oral presentation, we present two studies carried out in Italy and Sweden about male sex workers who sell sex to other men both online and in public venues (such as porn cinemas and cruising areas).

Since selling sex and sexual services is perceived as a stigmatised activity, especially for those men who self-identify as heterosexuals, men who engage in these behaviours need to find a way to justify their presence in the market. At the same time, as recent research highlighted, it is possible to observe the growing presence of self-identified homosexuals in sex work.

Our theoretical framework is based on the so-called sexual scripts theory of J. H. Gagnon and W. Simon, as presented in their seminal work "Sexual Conduct: The social sources of human sexuality", published in 1973 by Aldine. Indeed, despite the years and criticisms, this theory continues to shape research and researchers in every corner of the planet in describing human sexual behaviours. And even in our two studies, we applied sexual scripts theory to understand how male sex workers behave with their clients around three key concepts: money, masculinity, and love. We will present how the relationship between escorts and clients cannot be simply explained under the rule of money but also how masculinity and love can shape and even better explain the decision behind the choice to start a career in the sex work market.

RC06-JS-115.1

BACKMAN BACKMAN, LOVISA* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

'the Impossible Choice You Have to Make': A Qualitative Analysis of Low-Resourced Single Parents' Work-Family Practices and Experiences in Dual-Earner-Dual-Carer Sweden

The ability to combine paid work and family life in a gender-equal way has been a longstanding policy aim in Sweden, arguably with gender equality within dual-earner-dual-carer families as the focal point. Despite the well-documented gendered dimension of single parenting, less is known about what this focus on gender equality means for single mothers. This study explores how low-resourced single mothers meet family needs in the Swedish context, using low-resourced coupled parents as a comparison group. A total of 31 single mothers and coupled parents (17 single, 14 coupled), recruited through community organisations in four Swedish cities, participated in seven focus groups during May-July 2023. While scholars have recently suggested that separated parents now drive rather than stall gender equality in Sweden (Eriksson & Kolk, 2024), I suggest that the opposite may be true for low-resourced single mothers. The findings show that the experiences of low-resourced single mothers can be better characterised through gender inequality. This conclusion is supported through three interrelated themes: (1) The policy expectation of co-parenting imposed unique pressures on full-time single mothers, including financial losses stemming from policies that either assume shared parenting arrangements or do not compensate for their absence, (2) like coupled parents, single mothers did not share family responsibilities gender-equally, but trade-offs were especially pronounced for single mothers who had few opportunities for sharing responsibilities, and (3) single mothers expressed a felt under-recognition of vulnerabilities associated with single parenting from society and the welfare state. Together, these insights further our understanding of the disadvantages faced by single mothers in a dual-earner-dual-carer policy context that favours gender-equal behaviour.

RC34-559.1

BADAWI, AHMED MOUSA* (Director of the Arab Center for Social and Human Sciences - Egypt, Egypt)

Egyptian Youth's Perception of Political, Social and Cultural Problems: A Sociological Analysis Using Conflicted Rules Theory

Youth studies are a growing area of research in all fields of social sciences. As youth are the largest demographic group in Egypt, political, social, and cultural change affecting this group will be reflected in society and the path of sustainable development in Egypt.

Since the Egyptian society and most Arab countries are going through historical crises, they are unable to develop and face regional and international challenges, due to three types of problems related to state institutions and obstacles to democratic transformation, traditional problems related to local and national social and cultural structures, in addition to the challenges of digital transformation at the individual and group level. It is certain that the level of youth awareness of these crises will be influential in the future of Egyptian development in the medium and long term. Accordingly, the main research question came as follows:

How do Egyptian youth perceive the political, social and cultural problems facing their society?

Theoretically, the study is guided by Conflicted Rules Theory (CRT), which belongs to the Agency/Structure Approach in sociology, and attempts to overcome the epistemological and ontological problems that characterize the Western sociological heritage, by attempting to describe, explain, and predict the change that occurs in social life without focusing on specific societies or phenomena.

At the methodological level, the study adopts a mixed approach, quantitative and qualitative, where the researcher uses national and international databases to describe the youth's state, besides using narrative interviews to reveal the level of awareness. The interview texts are analyzed using a new approach derived from (CRT), which the researcher calls: Four-dimensional Critical Discourse Analyses, which concede a development of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis.

RC20-289.3

BADMATSYRENOV, TIMUR* (Dorzhi Banzarov Buryat State University, Russian Federation)
TSEVEEN, TSETSENBILEG* (Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia)
OIDOV, KHATANBOLD (Member of the Mongolian Political Sciences Association, Mongolia)
BATKHISHIG, ENKHCHIMEG (Mongolian Political Sciences Association, Mongolia)

The Religiosity of Modern Mongolians

Thirty years of post-socialist development in Mongolia and Russia of a democratic political system and civil society institutions, the formation of freedom of conscience and the absence of state ideology, and shifts in the socio-economic structure have significantly transformed the institutions of Buddhism in these countries. By now, we can state the completion of the re-institutionalization of Buddhist communities in both countries and the beginning of a new stage of development. At the same time other religious such as Christian enter and become attractive for many Mongolians. According the last Population Census (Mongolian National Statistical Office) from 2020 almost 60 percent of population identified themselves as religious, among them about 3 percent were Christians. Value of religion, religious state of Mongolians, it's changes and reasons will be discussed in the paper based on various survey data, including survey WVS-7, conducted in Mongolia.

RC17-256.10

BADSHAH, SYED* (University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Building Peace through Learning: Integrating Educational Reform into Peace Architecture in the Conflict-Affected Pashtun Tribal Region, Pakistan

The Pashtun tribal region lying on the Durand Line has been severely marginalized and radicalized by lethal conflicts over the past four decades that have led to extremism, militancy, terrorism, and deep collective trauma. Governed by the colonially designed Frontier Crimes Regulation for over a century, the region was integrated into Pakistan in 2018 as part of its journey toward peace and post-conflict development. There is an urgent need to address Pashtun society's social and territorial wounds. This paper describes the traditional Pashtun jirga—an inclusive council where all members have equal voice—as a decolonizing method of data collection. Charmaz's grounded theory methodology, *as conducted by* a Pashtun researcher adhering to Pashtunwali, offers insider insights into the community's educational needs. Culturally sensitive in-depth interviews and jirgas for data collection with Pashtun tribal elders, activists, politicians, and educators identify gaps and prospects within the existing educational system. The current education system largely ignores the local context and fails to acknowledge the memories of violent conflicts, neglecting the pressing need for community healing and reparation. Given the recent extension of Pakistani state laws and the destruction of thousands of schools, there is an urgent need for contextualized educational policies. This research contributes practical suggestions grounded in Pashtun society's realities, addressing unique challenges that the current national curriculum is unable to resolve.

Integrating Pashtun Indigenous knowledge and practices such as jirga into the education model embraces varied knowledge ecologies and multiple ways of knowing and feeling. Schools and colleges can create a new generation and open spaces for empathy and peacebuilding.

WG10-919.4

BAERT, PATRICK* (University of Cambridge , United Kingdom)
MCPHERSON, ELLA (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
DORSCHEL, ROBERT (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
HIGGINS, ISABELLE (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
WOOD, ALEXANDER (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
HALL, MEREDITH (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Social Theory and Artificial Intelligence: Key Challenges

Straddling a middle ground between apocalyptic and ecstatic accounts of an AI-dominated future, we discuss five possible challenges posed by artificial intelligence for humanity today. These challenges are by no means new, but AI has the potential to intensify them in unprecedented fashion. Firstly, AI possibly compromises notions of human agency and freedom as we have traditionally known them due of its potential to monitor, nudge and guide people's behaviour, thereby enabling various actors (ranging from the state to possibly the AI-model itself) to limit the scope for the individual to deviate from specific norms. Secondly, AI complicates issues around authorship and ownership of intellectual and artistic products, further eroding the erstwhile primacy and fixity of the human subject as creative force. Thirdly, AI poses further challenges for distinguishing what is real and unreal, possibly leading to a state whereby individuals learn to live with and accept the uncertainties of that distinction. Fourthly, AI poses new challenges for the maintenance of our mental and cognitive agility, enabling as it does for us to rely on technologies to fulfil functions that otherwise would have required our own intellectual input. Fifthly, given the uncertainty as to the potential of this technology, especially its destructive potential, questions arise as to how to deal with the AI-research itself, what its current value is, whether to pause that research, and so on.

RC17-249.1

BAESCH, SOPHIA* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

(Complex) Health Care Needs at School: Spotlight on Excluding Structures and Practices across German-Speaking Countries

Access to quality health care and inclusive education is guaranteed by two UN-conventions (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006; United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989). With the ratification of these conventions there is statutory commitment to establish inclusive education systems across German-speaking countries that can cater towards the rights and needs of students with Complex Health Care Needs (CHCN), too. Whilst there is a lack of data on access to quality care and inclusive education for students with CHCN (Adenstedt, Baesch & Prummer, 2021), existing research reports across the globe suggest extremely marginalising practices (Allard et al., 2015; Ballard & Dymond, 2016, 2018; Lehr, 2020). Local research findings covering partial or neighbouring domains (see Schlüter, 2013; Schwager, 2003; Klauß, Lamers & Janz, 2006; Bernasconi & Böing, 2016; Flieger & Müller, 2016) likewise suggest unmet rights and needs of this population on an astounding scale. The complexity at the intersection of healthcare and education is currently mostly outsourced to the so-called Special Needs Sector in this socio-geographic area, wich is still characterised by strong educational segregation based on perceived Disability (Pfahl & Powell, 2011; Buchner & Proyer, 2020). How schools meet Health Care Needs is, however, very relevant beyond the comparativly small population of students with CHCN: they are inherent to the human existence, with students requiring support to meet these throughout the schoolday (Allard et al., 2015; Klauß, 2007). There is, accordingly, a strong need for research at the intersection of health care, education and social justice, identifying relevant stakeholders, policies and local practices, mindsets and (professional) beliefs involved in meeting the rights and needs of students with (Complex) Health Care Needs. Understanding and deconstructing existing exclusionary practices and structures is essential to ensuring students rights and needs are met.

RC55-842.3

BAEZA CABELLO, CLAUDIA ANDREA* (Universidad Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

A Typological Proposal of Self-Employment: Comparative Analysis between Chile and Spain.

The presentation deals with a comparative typological analysis of self-employed workers in Chile and Spain, with the aim of establishing similarities and differences in the configuration patterns of the various profiles of self-employed workers.

It seeks to conceptually, theoretically and methodologically delimit self-employment in its various forms by analysing the data from the active population survey for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Therefore, it is intended to provide elements of analysis based on the construction of the typology of these workers for the understanding of this phenomenon. In summary, provide theoretical and empirical elements for a sociological analysis that sheds light on the social reality of the group studied.

The study design was sequential, composed of a factorial analysis of multiple correspondences together with a cluster analysis with the factors obtained. In both countries, as a result of this first stage, we found three strata: high, medium and low. Subsequently, the sequential design included a second qualitative phase. To obtain the sample for this phase, we applied a typological paragon based on the average profiles of those obtained in the quantitative phase. From these profiles we applied biographical interviews and build a typology of work trajectories. Finally, we report on a typology of work trajectories in both countries composed of four types: linear, moonlighting, discontinuous and informal. This last sector is more evident in Chile with a very high rate of 70% within the group, but it is also present in Spain with a much lower incidence.

Last but not least, it is noted that the phenomenon of self-employment responds to a social structure of occupation clearly detected between independent occupations of high quality and professionalisation, passing through middle sectors dedicated mainly to commerce and services, reaching a low-skilled sector of the primary sector.

RC04-JS-160.6

BAEZA CASTILLO, DANIELA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Cartografiando Afectos Docentes EN Relación CON La Narcocultura

La siguiente investigación propone cartografiar los afectos que circulan en siete docentes de escuelas públicas de Santiago en relación con la participación de sus estudiantes en la narcocultura. Utiliza un enfoque metodológico cualitativo posthumanista y hace un ensamblaje entre la teoría de afectos, biopoder, biopedagogía y subjetivación, utilizando como técnica de elicitación de datos la narración y la conversación informal. Como resultado se identificaron cinco temas principales emergentes: la narcocultura como concepto de opción rentable que da poder y estatus cuyo final es la muerte, los afectos del odio y el miedo generados por los medios de comunicación y redes sociales, el papel del biopoder y la verdad en la legitimación de roles sociales, el rol formativo de la escuela como alternativa frente a la narcocultura y la importancia de los docentes que marcan y dejan huella. Los hallazgos destacan la complejidad de los afectos que movilizan las representaciones que hacen los y las docentes respecto de la narcocultura, subrayando tanto la resistencia como las limitaciones del sistema educativo en contextos de alta vulnerabilidad social.

RC31-498.5

BAGI, ALEXANDRA* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

The Ways International Students Use Social Media during Their Mobility

This paper focuses on the ways international students coming from East Asia – specifically from China, Japan and Vietnam, - use social media, both to connect with their family and friends in their home country and adjust to their receiving country.

Due to the long distances and high costs, in the past studying abroad was a great challenge, however recently it has become more available, because of different scholarships, internationalisation of higher education, global connectedness and more accessible information sources. Social media not only helps to access this information but also serves as a tool to connect with other people. In the case of international students, on the one hand, it opens the doors to easier and more convenient methods with family members and friends in the home country. On the other hand, it creates ways to connect to other students and find helpful information, which makes it easier to integrate into the host country.

The study employs qualitative research methods, specifically semi-structured interviews with 50 students from China, Japan, and Vietnam enrolled in Hungarian universities. Preliminary data suggest that many of these transnationally mobile students connect daily or weekly with their family or friends in their home country through social media, but it is controlled by them, they are the ones, who initiate calls and send pictures. However, due to technical difficulties, this connection in the families often only with parents, neglecting the older generations.

In terms of the receiving country, students are often part of different group chats that help them in everyday life, especially connected to their university activities, but not limited. Some participants noted, that part-taking in these online groups enabled them to advance in other areas of their lives; such as finding a job or an apartment.

RC19-270.3

BAGIROVA, ANNA* (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

Corporate Citizenship in Demography As a New Element in Regional Models of the Welfare State in Russia

A population decrease and falling birth rates are a critical challenge in Russia. The negative trend persists despite the welfare state support to low-income families with children and a focus on the social sphere and measures to increase birth rate and multi-child parenting. Aggravated by staff shortage, the crisis urges employers across Russia to develop new forms of staff retention and recruitment. One of the new social policy directions in the business sphere is corporate demographic policies for employees and their families. The new context involves the following aspects: (1) By actively supporting families with children and promoting higher birth rates, the state changes the social agenda — it increases the value of the family and parenting among citizens, thus shaping a new agenda for business, which aims to support employees' family responsibilities and provide additional measures for stimulating births. (2) Experiencing a tremendous staff shortage and competing for employees, businesses have to look for the new ways to retain and recruit staff. (3) Employees and graduates that consider family a priority in life form a certain opinion about the employer and the measures it offers to support family responsibilities. In 2024, we held a comprehensive sociological study (encompassing three federal districts) that allowed us to document this opinion and develop approaches to describing the regional model of the social welfare state, which includes a stance of Russian employees on the corporate citizenship and its role in mitigating pressing social problems that have to do with the negative demographic trends in fertility. The work has been supported by the Russian Science Foundation grant No. 24-18-00854.

RC56-853.2

BAHL, EVA* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

Memories of Enslavement and Sexual Violence

Angela Davis stated that "slavery relied as much on routine sexual abuse as it relied on the whip and the lash" (1981: 40) and bell hooks stated that "no scholarly attention has been given to the oppression of black women during slavery" (1982: 22). Forty years later, there has been research on this matter and sexual violence is increasingly recognized as a vital and structural part of the systems of enslavement in the Atlantic World. But taboos and knowledge gaps remain around the issue. Based on empirical research from my fieldwork in Ghana and Brazil for the project "Individual and collective memories of slavery and the slave trade: A contrastive comparison of different communities, generations and groupings in Ghana and Brazil" (funded by the German Research Foundation, 2022-2025), I will discuss references to the topic of rape and sexual violence that I've come across in family and community (hi)stories and in guide narratives at memorial sites.

Davis, Angela Y. 1981. "Rape, Racism and the Capitalist Setting." The Black Scholar 12(6):39–45. hooks, bell. 1982. Ain't I a Woman. Black Women and Feminism. London/Winchester: Pluto Press.

RC56-JS-172.2

BAHL, EVA* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

Placing Memories: Which Histories Are (De-)Thematized at Memory Sites in Ghana and Brazil?

Between Alamo (Texas, USA), Chichen Itzá (Yucatán, Mexico) and the thematization of slavery in (a planned) Disneyland: Michel-Rolph Trouillot often takes a concrete historical site as point of departure for his arguments on "power and the production of history". He concludes that "in order to engage" him, history "could not just be The Past. It had to be someone's past" (2015: 142). And Michael Rothberg has emphasized that "sites of memory do not remember by themselves – they require the active agency of individuals and publics" (2010: 8).

Following these strands of thought – emphasizing that memory sites need people to attribute meaning to them in the present – I will present different memory sites in Ghana and Brazil that address the history of the transatlantic trade in enslaved people. The paper is based on fieldwork and analyses carried out under the project "Individual and collective memories of slavery and the slave trade: A contrastive comparison of different communities, generations and groupings in Ghana and Brazil" (funded by the German Research Foundation, 2022-2025). I will discuss the following questions: Who is addressed by the respective site? Who is in charge of the narrative? And – often related to the former two questions – which parts of the history are (de-) thematized at this site?

Rothberg, Michael. 2010. "Introduction: Between Memory and Memory: From Lieux de Mémoire to Noeuds de Mémoire." *Yale French Studies* (118/119): 3–12.

Trouillot, Michel-Rolph. 2015. *Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History*. Boston: Beacon Press.

RC34-561.2

BAHRI, NOUREDDINE* (INRA Meknès, Morocco)
MERIZAK, MUSTAPHA (UMI FLSH Meknès, Morocco)
BENTAIBI, ABDERRAHIM (INRA Meknès, Morocco)

Accéder à La Scène Politique Locale, Une Pente Raide Pour Les Jeunes Leaders Des Associations Rurales Du Moyen Atlas Marocain

Dès la deuxième moitié des années 90, plusieurs acteurs politiques et de la société civiles marocaine ont multiplié les initiatives en direction des zones rurales dans l'objectif de renforcement des associations de développement local et démocratique et de favoriser l'éclosion d'une jeune génération de militants et de militantes associatifs et politiques. Le lancement en 2005 de l'Initiative National de Développement Humain (INDH) a largement contribué à la naissance d'une nouvelle génération d'associations. Grâce à ce chantier d'envergure, les pouvoirs publics se sont repositionnés en acteur prépondérant d'encadrement de l'action collective instituée.

Capitalisant sur les compétences et la notoriété acquises dans le champs associatif et coopératif, plusieurs leaders d'associations rurales, hommes et femmes, ambitionnent d'accéder à la scène politique locale. Plusieurs contraintes sociales et politiques se dresse devant cette ambition, spécialement quand elle est portée par les plus jeunes.

La présente étude se propose d'identifier les facteurs communs et spécifiques qui habilitent les leaders associatifs ruraux (hommes et femmes) du Moyen Atlas à accéder à la scène politique locale, en commençant par identifier leur principales caractéristiques, les compétences qu'ils mobilisent, les contraintes auxquelles ils sont confrontés et les rapports qu'ils entretiennent avec la scène politique locale et nationale.

Pour ce faire, est adoptée une méthodologie mixte quantitative et qualitative au niveau de quatre sites à dominance rurale du Moyen Atlas. Les résultats de ce travail montrent une diversité des profils des leaders de l'action collective instituée différenciée selon les spécificités locales, l'âge et le genre. Certains traits transverses communs ont pu être dégagés à même de cerner le profil du leader associatif qui accède au leadership politique et celui du leader qui n'y parvient pas, permettant ainsi la constitution d'archétypes descriptifs de cette population.

RC10-147.4

BAHRI, NOUREDDINE* (INRA Meknès, Morocco)
BENTAIBI, ABDERRAHIM (INRA Meknès, Morocco)
HASSANE, NEKRACHE (Independent Researcher, Morocco)

Les Organisations Communautaires De Base, Sont-Elles Un Tremplin Vers La Participation Politique ?

Le leadership social et politique dans les zones rurales marocaines a été pour longtemps accaparé par sa forme coutumière ; les notables traditionnels acquis au pouvoir central. Profitant de l'ouverture politique du Royaume dans la deuxième moitié des années 90, plusieurs acteurs politiques et de la société civiles marocaine ont multiplié les initiatives en direction des zones rurales dans l'objectif de favoriser l'éclosion d'une jeune génération de militants et de militantes associatifs et politiques, modernes et démocratiques. Les pouvoirs publics ont réinvesti, avec force, le terrain associatif à travers le lancement en 2005 de l'Initiative National de Développement Humain (INDH).

La présente étude se propose de cerner l'impact de ces deux dynamiques sur le renouvellement des élites rurales et sur l'accès des nouvelles générations à la scène politique locales dans les zones défavorisées du Moyen Atlas marocain. Il est aussi visé d'analyser le positionnement social et politique permettant à ces nouvelles élites de participer à la gestion locale à travers l'investissement du processus électoral au niveau local et national.

Une méthodologie de recherche mixte, quantitative et qualitative, est ainsi mise en œuvre au niveau de quatre sites à dominance rurale du Moyen Atlas. Les résultats de ce travail montrent une diversité des profils des nouvelles élites de l'action collective instituée différenciés selon les spécificités locales, l'âge et le genre. Certains traits transverses communs se dégagent ainsi que des rapports d'instrumentalisation et d'instrumentalisation croisée avec le leadership politique notabilier permettant la constitution d'archétypes descriptifs des stratégies adoptées par ces nouvelles élites pour accéder au leadership politique.

RC23-373.2

BAI, DAN* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Humour and Social Transformation: A Multimodal Analysis of Tiktok Comedies in the Anthropocene

This research examines the evolution of humour on TikTok, comparing content from China, the UK, and the USA before, during, and after the Covid-19 pandemic. By analysing 21 content creators' videos across 36 months (January 2020–December 2022), the study investigates shifts in language, themes, and presentation styles, as well as the political, cultural, and social factors driving these changes. Data is drawn from the TikTok Research API, Analisa.io, and digital ethnography, highlighting issues with data quality and reliability.

Key findings reveal that (1) Chinese creators display more demographic diversity and larger fan bases than their Western counterparts, (2) the pandemic's early phase saw a peak in content creation, followed by stability, while Chinese creators deleted content during this time. Thematically, less than 10% of sketches directly referenced Covid-19, with much of the content reflecting everyday experiences and aligned with Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

This research connects digital culture with justice in the Anthropocene by exploring how humour serves as a means of coping with crises. It also interrogates the role of influencers in shaping societal responses and raises questions about whose knowledge and experiences are prioritized in digital platforms. The findings contribute to understanding how sociological knowledge of humour, technology, and culture can inform broader discussions on epistemic and environmental justice in contemporary societies. By considering the socio-technical systems that shape TikTok, this study offers insights into the evolving regimes of knowledge production in the digital age.

WG10-920.5

BAI, DAN* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Roadmap for Working with Tiktok Research API

TikTok is one of the largest and fastest-growing social media sites in the world, expanding access to Research API from the US to Europe since July 2023. Volume and fidelity of data through official API is the key problem for research understanding trends in social change, human behaviour, and end consequences. This paper displays the experience of working with updating API, including online application, coding scheme, assessment of data quality and viable solutions to address limitations and research gaps. Data analysis includes published content (36 months) by 14 creators from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022. Compared third-party analytics platforms with manual calibration, produces low volumes of raw data but precise engagement statistics. Overall, API performance is constantly in flux regarding policies and features, forcing researchers to improvise from dependence on orthodox API routes. This paper will contribute to a better understanding of using the API and its pros and cons for TikTok researchers and suggests supplementary tools and models that produce contextual (textual, visual, and auditory) data and pluralist methodology with API facilitation.

RC07-108.1

BAILLERGEAU, EVELYNE* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
OLIVIA, VIEUJEAN (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France)
ZIMMERMANN, BENEDICTE (EHESS, Centre Georg Simmel, France)

Aspirational Justice and the Capability to Aspire for a Better Future Among Migrant Women in France

This paper questions the conditions for aspirational justice – understood as the provision of fair opportunities for people to imagine desirable futures. Drawing on Sen's idea of justice, we make the capability to aspire key for aspirational justice, which requires taking account of the multi-layered environment people live in and the set of resources and constraints resulting from it. In the case of migrant women with precarious and uncertain administrative status, constraints include the need to cope with the accidents of the past and the trickiness of the present - i.e. working in very precarious conditions; dealing with either limited language or professional skills or with lack of evidence thereof; and yet having to care for their family while navigating their own trajectory. While their daily lives are largely shaped by the constraints imposed by the French Immigration law, migrant women may find support in local initiatives, at the municipal or neighborhood level. We argue that the conditions for aspirational justice depend on the configurations in which public institutions and third sector organisations interact, leading local initiatives to function either as traps or as opportunities for aspirational justice. Our empirical focus is a training programme geared

at acquisition of language and prevocational skills in the Paris region. Our research data consist of public policy documents; 25 life story interviews; and semi-structured fieldnotes at a participatory action research project. First, we present our analytical framework of aspirational justice based on Sen's Capability Approach and Appadurai's capacity to aspire. Second, we discuss how the different institutions involved in shaping migrant trajectories interact and the tensions that arise in the case of the training programme under study. Third, we present a selection of women's trajectories to explore the variety of configurations, either favourable or unfavourable to the flourishing of their capability to aspire.

RC30-486.1

BAIMURZINA, GUZEL* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Platform Work As a Challenge for Decent Employment and Social Protection for Workers (the case of Russia)

A significant portion of labor practices and employment relations have moved to the digital space. In some instances, this has substantially altered the nature of work, introducing new forms of activity and new parties to relationships (platforms as intermediaries in worker-employer or customer-contractor interactions), all of which remain under-regulated by the state. So, traditional issues of social protection for workers employed through digital platforms are becoming more relevant, require rethinking and finding new solutions. These solutions cannot be found without defining the legal status of workers, clarifying their employment status in terms of dependency/independency; understanding the mechanisms of regulating relations between employers, workers and platforms; exploring mechanisms for ensuring social justice, equality of rights and opportunities; developing criteria for quality of workplaces and labour relations.

In the study, we are trying to find answers to these questions. We examined a dataset downloaded from Profi.ru - one of the most popular digital employment platforms in Russia with a wide variety of services. Data collection was conducted during 2023, contains profiles of 935,312 Russian performers registered on the platform. Preliminary analysis showed: the majority (about 90%) of Russian platform workers are employed in the informal economy. Their socio-demographic structure gradually approaches the structure of general employment, although it still has its own characteristics, with more young people and urban residents. At the same time, the share of people without vocational education is noticeably higher in the platform segment due to ample employment opportunities for them (couriers, taxi drivers, domestic staff, etc.). It was revealed that some personal accounts (about 10%) hide groups of workers or intermediaries who redistribute orders among performers (show business services, repairs, cleaning, etc.). Based on results obtained and other studies, the author assesses social risks and positive effects of platforms employment, suggests solutions to the issues noted above.

Film-1015.1

BALAZS, BALINT* (ESSRG Nonprofit Ltd, Hungary)

"True Bread"

According to the bakers of True Bread, "Bread is born in the field." They actively cooperate with the farmers to decide what kind of bread to grow and how to grow it. They also care about what happens to the wheat in the mill, so they work with the miller. In this way they can produce delicious and healthy baked goods, knowing that the farmer is also protecting nature in the fields.

A new wave of artisan bakers started to develop an informal network of farmers, millers, and bakers in Hungary six years ago. The film shows this cooperation and its importance through some of the network's actors. They show us what happens on the grain table, in the mill, and then in the kiln

RC40-JS-106.6

BALAZS, BALINT* (ESSRG Nonprofit Ltd, Hungary)

So Celebrated Yet Underutilised: Co-Benefits and Trade-Offs in Legume-Based Food Systems

Legumes can improve the sustainability of arable cropping systems and enhance the quality of farmed animals and human diets. Paradoxically, their production and consumption in Europe are low, whereas their demand for feed is high. Current EU policy agendas push for transformative changes and market and infrastructure restructuring towards plant-based diets, which are replete with paradoxes. Policy objectives frequently contradict each other, with ecological objectives often clashing with economic and international trade objectives.

The presentation will look at the different ideas people have about legumes' role in an agroecological transition by using policy case studies from EU projects like TRUE, Radiant, and LegumES. These projects brought together a lot of different stakeholders and decision-makers to come up with better policy and governance frameworks. It will show how ecosystem service (ES) tradeoffs require targeted and integrated policies, strategies, and practices that seek the agroecological transformation of our food systems. The examples of ES trade-offs (how ecological, economic, and trade policies and objectives clash) will demonstrate the need for radical policy transformation to reduce meat consumption and industrial livestock, increase farm incomes, and reduce our import dependency. We can build more resilient food systems by advocating for policy changes that promote the consumption of home-grown legumes.

WG11-945.5

BALBUGLIO, VIVIANE* (Getulio Varga's Law School, Brazil)

The Production of Memory in the Judicial Archives of Prison Massacres in Brazil – Manaus (2017) and Altamira (2019)

This work is part of a PhD research agenda in law and state violence, focusing on investigating the phenomenon of prison lethality and memorialization in Brazil. It is a study that employs qualitative research methods and a documentary collection composed of judicial archives concerning two prison massacre contexts in the Brazilian Amazon region, in the states of Amazonas and Pará, referring to the years 2017 and 2019, when more than one hundred people died, were injured, or suffered trauma while in state custody. The legal and sociological dimensions surrounding these prison massacre contexts also reveal a space of contradictions when observed from the perspective of state violence. On the one hand, legal norms, institutions, and judicial processes reproduce state violence. On the other hand, these components represent possibilities for recognition, accountability, and reparation concerning the state and other institutions and individuals connected to these massacre contexts. This study will be developed considering the coexistence of intrinsic contradictions, aiming to reconstruct the narrative of the massacres by utilizing judicial archives as a memory collection in these contexts. Interpreting and understanding judicial archives as memory collections will investigate these prison massacre contexts from a short, medium, and long-term perspective. The study will detail the tensions leading up to the deaths, the roles of state institutions in the face of extreme violence, and the aftermath of these events, including practices of memorialization and community traumas within the Brazilian prison system and in these cities in the Amazon region. Finally, ongoing research findings will be presented, including the concept of "uncomfortable memory" in prison massacre contexts and the role of law in addressing state violence.

Prof-1003.2

BALDASSAR, LORETTA* (Edith Cowan University (ECU), Australia)

Applied Sociology: Bringing Theory into Practice and Practice into Theory II

Sociology is at core a science of the social. From the earliest formation of the discipline, sociologists have sought to make sense of complex social realities and to find solutions to injustices, problems, and inequities encountered in the worlds that they study. Ours is therefore a practical academic pursuit, one that creates new knowledge in the pursuit of better ways of living together in ever more complex societies.

Yet there remains a tendency both within and beyond the discipline to understand applied sociology or social 'practice' as inherently outcomes oriented and lacking theoretical rigour. At the same time, social theory is often imagined as esoteric and arcane, untethered from practical solutions to 'real world' problems.

This professional development session disputes both assumptions. Our presenters demonstrate the value of applied sociologies that draw on theoretical concepts to creatively address wicked problems, while also exploring the generative potential of engaged intersectoral research to generate new insights that enrich social theory.

Professor Loretta Baldassar's current work brings sociological methods and theories into conversation with health research and proposes new approaches that support social connection and wellbeing across the life course. She draws on her influential theorisation of transnational families and care circulation to inform interdisciplinary and applied projects that aim to improve health and care services in multicultural contexts. She currently leads the Social Ageing (SAGE) Futures Living Lab at Edith Cowan University, with a range of research projects that emphasises the role and value of the socio-cultural relationships in an individual's support network (formal and informal), including in particular the use of technologies to mediate local, virtual and distant support networks. Health research is still largely dominated by medical and more positivist theoretical frameworks, and Loretta will discuss some of the challenges in "translating" social science methods and concepts in this context.

TG12-998.1

BALDUZZI, GIACOMO* (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)
GALDIERO, CATERINA* (University of Salerno, Italy)
AURIEMMA, VINCENZO* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Beyond Skills: Building Work Environments That Foster Social Love

Our paper explores the intersection of well-being, emotional intelligence, and social love within organizations through empirical research findings, with the aim of integrating theoretical and empirical perspectives from management and organizational studies investigating emotions and love (Pirson, ed. 2022) with social love research (Iorio, Cataldi 2023). Building on the recognized importance of professional purpose and social connectedness in work, we propose a new approach to foster a thriving work environment. Our research focuses on the five essential competencies, established by the EU, for organizational success (Self Management Skill, Innovation Skill, Cooperation Skill, Social Engagement Skill, and Emotional Resilience) (Soto, Napolitano, Sewell, Yoon & Roberts, 2022), but introduces a crucial preliminary step: emotion-based team formation. Traditionally, team training focuses solely on skills; here the hypothesis is that grouping individuals according to levels of happiness, empathy and emotional contagion can create a more positive and productive work environment. The approach used is experimental and the research process was carried out in 3 stages. 1) the sampling procedure was initiated and applied research was conducted. Non-probabilistic reasoned choice sampling was used.

2) work was done in working environments without distinction of mode. 3) all participants were subjected to the implicit association test, which allows the strength of the association between an item A and B to be objectively investigated through so-called implicit associations. Finally, a focus group was conducted using Grounded Theory.

This research explores the positive side of the "work-vocation" theme as provided by the social love framework, characterized by non-utilitarian care and collective well-being.

The research examines how certain mechanisms improve the balance between individual outcomes and collective benefits in different work environments. This research reveals the actual dynamics of social love in work environments and possible practices to foster it.

RC21-310.1

BALIGA, ANITRA* (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Erasmus University, Netherlands)
WEINSTEIN, LIZA (Northeastern University, USA)

Contested Property: Housing Rights, Land Monetization, and Institutional Histories of Slum Rehabilitation in Mumbai

This paper traces the three-decade history of Mumbai's Slum Rehabilitation Scheme since its inception in the early 1990s to reveal the contested character of property rights and development politics in contemporary Mumbai. Pushing back against a presentist tendency that puts disproportionate weight on emergent processes of neoliberalization and financialization, our analysis reveals the path dependent forms and institutional legacies of earlier political-economic arrangements and political contestations also shaping contemporary property rights and land policies. The case material draws from interviews, policy analysis, property market assessments, and newspaper and other media discourse on property rights and land monetization in Mumbai to trace the evolution of the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA), the state agency responsible for managing slum redevelopment in Mumbai. In contrast to assessments that emphasize a singular shift toward neoliberalization and financialization, our findings reveal three broad period in which shifts in slum land regulation and redevelopment outcomes in Mumbai have occurred. These shigts are closely linked to broader economic and political transformations occurring at national and global levels. However, by centering the contestations between developers, residents facing displacement, political leaders, civil society organizations, and the SRA, we find that the agency of key actors and contestations between them have had as much influence on these shifts as overly structural accounts would suggest. These contestations have shaped the incremental tweaks that help explain the longevity and popularity of the scheme, even when similar initiatives have failed to take off in other Indian cities. By focusing on institutional change and the contested politics that have shaped efforts at slum rehabilitation and property rights claims in Mumbai, this research contributes both to understanding the historical evolution of slum redevelopment in Mumbai and the historicization of property rights, governance, and urban transformations in the Global South and more broadly.

RC20-295.2

BALLANTYNE, GLENDA* (Swinburne University, Australia)

Interpreting Interculturalism: Comparative Insights from Spain, Canada, and Australia

Over the past decade, the idea of the 'intercultural city' has garnered global traction as a novel municipal-level diversity policy approach. Variously understood as an alternative or essential complement to multicultural policy frameworks, it has been established in Europe for more than two decades, and is now adopted in cities in Asia, the Middle East, North America and Australia. To date, the adoption of the approach in increasingly diverse regions of the world has received little scholarly attention. This paper draws on preliminary findings from an international comparative study to help to address this gap in the literature. Using findings from four cities in Spain, Canada, and Australia, the paper investigates differences and similarities in how interculturalism has been interpreted and implemented in these national contexts. The paper argues that while these nations' distinct socio-historical and policy-political diversity contexts have shaped the meanings attributed to and policy expressions of the approach, they share elements of a common discursive and practical project: a bi-directional conception of immigrant integration; a transversal methodology; and a mobilising logic. The paper concludes with a brief reflection on implications which can be drawn regarding theoretical "multiculturalism and /interculturalism" debates.

RC56-JS-97.2

BALON, JAN (Centre for Science Technology and Society Studies, Institute for Philosophy, Czech Academy of Science, Czech Republic)
HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Plural Cosmopolitanism after WW1: Herbert Adolphus Miller and the Beginnings of Tomorrow

This paper addresses the future-oriented arguments of the 'forgotten' US pragmatist sociologist, Herbert Adolphus Miller (1875-1951). He was committed to science as the basis of action, and he considered his political activities to be continuous with that science. He was directly involved with social reform and the progressive movement in US politics, a movement that was in retreat after WW1. The political climate may not have been

propitious, but 'science' would provide for a different politics to come, and, in an unfavourable present, a politics engaged with the issues of tomorrow remained necessary. Unusually, even for progressives, Miller was committed to race equality in the US and globally. He was one of the few white sociologists to address issues of colonialism and empire, drawing out the interconnections between domestic race relations, immigration and international relations. In two important books, *Races, Nations and Classes* (1924) and *The Beginnings of Tomorrow* (1933). He argued against European (and Japanese) overseas colonialism and supported anti-colonial revolutions (including in central Europe). He warned against the pathologies of nationalism and new forms of oppression of minorities. In this context, the future that Miller described as both possible and necessary, was at odds with the future conceived in the mainstream politics of his time. The dominant view (including progressives) was of a future global order organised through the 'benevolent hegemony' of an American, British and French domination. It is this order that has now broken down and whose divisions Miller addressed. His future is our present and his diagnosis remains prescient, as the problems he described continue to divide peoples both nationally and internationally.

RC17-245.3

BALTARU, ROXANA-DIANA* (University of Bergen, Norway)

(How) Do Formal Organizational Commitments Work? the Case of Inclusion Organization in the UK Higher Education System

In the UK, virtually all universities have formally committed themselves to inclusion, despite little empirical evidence of weather (and if so, how) equality and diversity can be achieved through purposive organizational action (Author 2019, 2020, 2023). This research project explores the role of universities' formal commitments in the process of inclusion organisation. Drawing on new institutionalist theory elaborated by DiMaggio and Powell and advanced by John W. Meyer, and on earlier sociological analyses of institutions à la M Weber and P Selznick, I reconsider formal organization in the pursuit of inclusion as merely one type of (culturally validated) social action. I argue that by formalising organisational commitments to inclusion universities do not only pursue the inclusion of people in higher education, but also their own inclusion into the organisational field in which they operate. This argument is explored empirically with organizational indicators and textual data collected and refined from 2017 to 2020, from the websites of app. 100 UK universities and other governmental and non-governmental organisations, such as the Equalities Office and the Equality Challenge Unit (UK). Using big data analytical techniques such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation, and descriptive analyses of keyword-frequencies on a sub-set of data, I map discursive similarities between how different universities talk about inclusion, and how inclusion is being framed by governments, charities, and other third-party organisations. The results show how organisationally embedded universities have become by virtue of their formal commitments to inclusion. This raises important questions about the role of organizational commitments in strengthening institutional legitimacy as opposed to delivering meaningful change at the structural level in relation to their formally articulated goals (in this case, making universities more inclusive). The findings are discussed in relation to early and new sociological institutionalist perspectives and in relation to equality and higher education policies.

TG04-968.2

BALZEKIENE, AISTE* (Kaunas university of Technology, Lithuania)

Social and Spatial Factors behind Societal Resilience in Times of Complex Risks: Towards Integrative Model in Survey Research

Societal resilience becomes increasingly important in the face of turbulent times of increasing planetary pressures, social and geopolitical tensions and risks. Societal resilience is the ability of society to resist and recover from major shocks or adapt to crises and unexpected events.

This presentation proposes an integration of different levels of factors for the research of societal resilience using survey research

The societal resilience, as the dependent variable, is measured using societal resilience index (8 items, Bodas, 2022). The explanatory model includes (1) external factors, like risk perception (open questions on the highest risk in the country and a list of 21 risks); trust in institutions and their abilities to efficiently react in a case of crisis (international, national, municipal, non-governmental, local); perception of preparedness (national, municipal and individual); information sources, (2) community level factors, like place attachment, social trust and social networks; and (3) individual factors, like personal preparedness level; individual knowledge, socio-demographic characteristics, subjective health evaluation.

The survey questionnaire for the measurement of societal resilience was constructed for the representative survey in Lithuania, and the data was collected in 2024. The questionnaire includes more than 100 items, and allows the validation of different indexes measuring the factors influencing societal resilience and investigating their explanatory power.

This presentation is based on the project „Socio-spatial determinants of societal vulnerability and resilience to crises and strengthening the crisis response potential of communities" (SERENITY), funded by the Research Council of Lithuania, no. S-VIS-23-21

RC04-54.1

BAMOHAMMI, ABDEZHAR* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Les Inégalités D'accès à L'IA : Un Défi Pour L'éducation Et L'inclusion

Les inégalités d'accès et de compétences sont une préoccupation majeure. L'IA pourrait accentuer les inégalités, notamment en matière d'accès à l'éducation et aux compétences numériques. Les personnes moins scolarisées risquent de subir davantage les effets négatifs de l'automatisation sur le marché du travail.

Les biais algorithmiques représentent un autre défi. Les bases de données utilisées pour entraîner les IA manquent souvent de diversité, ce qui peut entraîner des discriminations. Par exemple, les IA pourraient moins bien fonctionner pour des personnes d'origine non-européenne ou pour des données dans des langues autres que l'anglais.

Il est également important de ne pas aggraver la fracture numérique avec le développement de l'IA en éducation. Il est crucial que ces technologies soient inclusives et qu'elles ne discriminent pas les minorités ou les groupes vulnérables.

L'écart entre les genres dans la maîtrise des compétences en IA est également un point d'inquiétude. Le manque de représentation des femmes dans ce domaine pourrait aggraver les inégalités existantes.

Pour répondre à ces défis, il est essentiel de mettre en place des politiques et des pratiques favorisant l'équité et l'inclusion. Cela inclut la formation des enseignants et des élèves à l'utilisation éthique et responsable de l'IA, ainsi que la sensibilisation aux biais algorithmiques. Les gouvernements et les institutions éducatives doivent travailler ensemble pour créer des environnements d'apprentissage qui exploitent les avantages de l'IA tout en minimisant ses risques.

En conclusion, bien que l'IA offre de nombreuses opportunités pour améliorer l'éducation, il est impératif de prendre des mesures proactives pour prévenir les inégalités et garantir que ces technologies sont utilisées de manière équitable et inclusive. Cela nécessite une collaboration étroite entre les éducateurs, les développeurs de technologies, les décideurs politiques et la société civile.

RC56-863.2

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Historical Memory: Its Role in Revolutions

Building on my ongoing research into the two waves of the Arab Spring, this paper explores how the memory of earlier revolutions influenced patterns of mobilization in 2011 and 2019. My own ethnographic notes and subsequent data collection show an attentiveness by participants to an almost a whole century of mass mobilization, including imagined successes, failure, and emotional relations to those past events. The paper suggests that this kind of historical memory was responsible in part for the emergence of new styles of movements in the recent uprisings, as well as new forms of knowledge and expressive culture that sought to respond to perceived shortcomings of earlier revolutions. The paper argues that the style of remembering past uprisings is also a form of judgment on them, a judgment that is always conditioned by a perspective on the present sociopolitical order.

RC35-JS-2.3

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Toward a Decolonial Lexicon

This presentation introduces to ISA constituents a collective project that is currently underway, bringing together scholars from the Arab region along with Berlin-based scholars. Designed to investigate the historical genealogies of 60 essential sociological concepts in Arabic, English and French, the presentation outlines how the project emerged out of a felt need to provide an infrastructure for decolonizing sociology at the root level, namely the level of its basic concepts. The focus on one world region, the Arab World, allows us to see how the sociological knowledge was implicated in colonial processes that also affect how ideas like "society" or "religion," for example, acquire meanings that cannot be easily disentangled from relations of power although, once in use, what they signify seems to evolve in relation to various sociopolitical dynamics and perspectives of the communities of knowledge formed around them.

RC17-JS-113.5

BANDI, SWATI* (Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India)

Corporate Logics of Contemporary Communication for Social Change: A View from the Global South

Social change and communication are irrevocably linked. Historically, ideas of equality, freedom, justice, and inclusion – the central tenets of social change – are articulated in citizen engagements, social movements, state welfare policies and even in corporate governance through communicative processes and technologies. Amidst evolving media landscapes, including the rise of digital technologies, communication for social change (CSC) has become pivotal in addressing social inequities, especially during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there is little scrutiny on how discourses of empowerment and justice are shaped by the corporate social responsibility initiatives of powerful stakeholders such as the multinational corporations (MNCs). Using case studies of selected CSR initiatives of Nike and the Gates Foundations,' especially so-called digital empowerment programs targeting vulnerable girls of the global South, the paper demonstrates that neoliberal matrices of impact and outcomes dominate contemporary social change and justice narratives. By anchoring the analysis in feminist media, social justice and CSR theories, the paper unravels the complex dynamics of power and knowledge in CSR strategies. Ultimately, it advocates for more equitable and inclusive frameworks that transcend profit-driven motives, ensuring that communication for social change remains genuinely transformative for marginalized communities.

RC40-655.6

BANDYOPADHYAY, USHOSHI* (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India)
PATNAIK, ARCHANA (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

Millet Revival through Odisha Millet Mission Among the Tribal Farming Communities of Rayagada, India

The Green Revolution in India focused on rice and wheat, neglecting the traditional crops like millet. A rice-based diet replaced millet, the traditional food of Odisha's tribal farming community during this transition. Diet changes over the years have resulted in micronutrient deficiencies in the Odisha tribal farming community. Additionally, the impact of climate change, like the irregularity of monsoons in the rain-fed regions in the state, created food security issues. Thus, there has been an effort by the State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Odisha to integrate millet into agricultural policies through the launch of the Odisha Millet Mission (OMM) in 2017. The study's primary objective is to examine the practices of the OMM and its impact on the revival of millet. Additionally, the study will understand the implication of OMM toward reviving traditional foodways. The fieldwork was conducted in Kalyansingpur block, located in the tribal district of Rayagada, with support from an NGO, NIRMAN, the local facilitating partner of the OMM, which played a crucial role in implementing the program at the grassroots level. Ethnographic methods were used to meet the objectives, including in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that millet, once central to the tribal community's foodway, sharply declined with the rise of commercial farming and was grown on a limited scale only for family consumption and socio-cultural practices. However, with OMM, millet cultivation has revived to some extent in areas where OMM is implemented, especially in the tribal regions, with the introduction of agronomic methods, providing farmers with direct economic incentives and creating market spaces. Here, replication of the traditional foodways is limited with the implementation of OMM. Rather, a re-engagement with the food and the community's foodway is taking place through newer transformations in the economic and environmental aspects.

WG01-JS-57.9

BANEGAS, JUSTINE* (Sciences Po School of Research, France)

Réclamer Justice, Réparer Le Péyi. Mobilisations Antillaises Et Usages Militants Du Droit Face Au Scandale Du Chlordécone De La Martinique à l'Île-De-France.

Officiellement utilisé de 1972 à 1993, le chlordécone, un pesticide organochloré employé contre le charançon du bananier dont la toxicité était connue de l'État français depuis le début des années 1970 et déclarée par l'OMS depuis 1979, est aujourd'hui responsable de la contamination de 92% des Martiniquais et 95% des Guadeloupéens. Si plusieurs recherches épidémiologiques et toxicologiques sont déjà parues, la littérature en sciences sociales est encore peu développée sur cette question, par ailleurs encore jamais étudiée sous l'angle des usages du droit. À partir d'un double terrain en Martinique et en Île-de-France, alliant des observations participantes en français ou en créole et des entretiens semi-directifs avec des membres de collectifs anti-chlordécone et les avocats de ces collectifs, cette recherche met en lumière la façon dont la saisie du droit reconfigure l'espace des mobilisations antillaises, et, à travers les demandes de réparations qu'il met en jeu, le rapport aux institutions françaises censées répondre au scandale.

Les données récoltées ont permis de dresser une première cartographie d'une mobilisation de victimes d'un scandale environnemental et sanitaire à la temporalité politique et judiciaire unique, et inscrit dans un espace politique spécifique, celui d'une ancienne colonie départementalisée. Elles ont notamment rendu possible l'identification de plusieurs modèles de *cause lawyering* dans la mobilisation en retraçant la trajectoire des avocats et leurs stratégies judiciaires respectives. Elles révèlent par ailleurs un ensemble de pratiques de fabrique de la preuve par les collectifs anti-chlordécone, mettant au jour un cas singulier de contre-expertise et d'épidémiologie populaire permettant d'investir des dispositifs judiciaires destinés à l'indemnisation. À travers ceux-ci, elles permettent enfin d'interroger de manière élargie de nouvelles attentes en matière de réparation, tant sur le plan symbolique que matériel, pour « réparer les corps et le péyi », depuis un espace politique ultramarin en crise.

RC54-JS-30.1

BANKI, SUSAN* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Ocean Swimmers and the Body Image Gap: A Study of Sydney, Australia, and Jeju, South Korea

For anyone who has developed a taste for ocean swimming in groups, the health and mental health benefits are obvious – camaraderie, physical exertion without the stress of weight-bearing, connections with the natural world, and the therapeutic value of 'blue space' not only above one's head, but all around. A small literature supports these intuitive findings (Gould, McLachlan et al. 2021, Olive and Wheaton 2021, Moles and Bates 2023, Olive 2023, Butler-Eldridge 2024, Olive 2024, Wright, Eden et al. 2024). Like other sports, ocean swimmers have a 'uniform' of sorts – a swim cap, googles that (temporarily) imprint on the skin, and either a tight wetsuit or a bathing suit. None of these elements may be considered particularly flattering. Yet the literature is silent on any issues associated with body image. Is this because ocean swimmers (who are a breed of all shapes and sizes) are a self-selected group that reject hegemonic views of what a body 'should' resemble? Is it because the power in the act of swimming trumps the disempowerment present in the act of (partially) disrobing? This paper analyses the images projected by two sets of ocean swimmers – the *haenyeo* (female divers) of Jeju in South Korea and the 'salty' ocean swimmers of Sydney's eastern suburbs. Semiotic analysis is conducted on films, literature and videos that represent these two groups to determine where, if at all, body image is obscured, elevated, or outright rejected.

TG09-988.2

BANKI, SUSAN* (University of Sydney, Australia)
YI, SOHOON (Korea University, Republic of Korea)
YUK, JOOWON (Kyungpook National University, Republic of Korea)

Transformative Teaching in Online Spaces: Results from a 3-Year Australia-Korea Teaching Project

Various literatures that examine transformative learning in the tertiary sector point to disruptive approaches – ones that take students out of the classroom to alter their perceptions, assumptions, and knowledge paradigms (Mezirow 2012). For example, land-based learning argues that a shift in the physical environment allows for reciprocity and community exchange (Simpson et al 2014). Cross-cultural exchange programs facilitate exposure to

students from different backgrounds (Himelfarb and Idriss 2011). Experiential learning that disorients students can transform the learning experience (Lam et al 2005). These disruptions to routine ways of learning are part of social and psychological transformation, and they are the kinds of strategies that are embraced by those who want to teach transformatively.

However not all teaching institutions have the means to offer physical disruptions to the tertiary classroom. As the Virtual Exchange literature demonstrates, there are now online platforms that offer a way to provide some of these experiences (Turula, Kurek and Lewis 2019). Yet significant pedagogical, logistical, and administrative challenges remain.

This paper delves into this question about the viability of online platforms as legitimate disruptors of the traditional tertiary classroom. The paper begins by reviewing theories that speak to tertiary transformative learning, then summarizes the literature on online educational platforms. A gap in the literature is identified: do online platforms truly facilitate disruptive transformational learning? The paper then turns to the empirics of a three-year project that sought to offer transformative learning to tertiary students from Australia and South Korea. Both online and in-person teaching was offered to students studying theories of social justice. The paper details the challenges of the program, along with its successes. It concludes that transformative learning is possible through online platforms, but that some elements go missing. A corrective to these missing elements is suggested.

WG10-929.3

BANNYKH, GALINA* (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)
SAVCHUK, GALINA (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)
KULPIN, SERGEI (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)
KURASHOV, RUSLAN (Ural Federal University, Russian Federation)

Transformation of Communication between Young Citizens and Local Self-Government in Social Networks: Case of Russia

The digitalization of public administration and the transition to good governance have naturally transformed the relationship between people and power. Modern youth as digital aborigines, most involved in daily life in digital communication on social networks, however, do not see the authorities as the real addressee of such communication. The purpose of the article: to study the communication of young people with local self-government in social networks in regions of the Russian Federation.

Methods of research: analysis of the indicators collected by parsing official pages of local self-government in the social network Vkontacte, in-depth interviews with young people.

Research results. Local government with the adoption of a separate federal law, were forced to establish official pages in social networks and enter into digital communication with the population. However, there was no communication in the format of "dialogue". Even the most active and innovative part of the population - youth - is not involved in digital communication with local authorities. Young people do not see this type of communication as "dialogue" and prospective. Involvement in communication with local self-government is determined by the personal attitudes and active citizenship of students rather than by the life situation. Previous experience of communication leads to interaction on a regular basis if it was positive, or forms the attitude that such communication is useless if it was negative, did not lead to a solution. Meaning the global trend of activation of state youth policy, detailed study of "mechanism" of activation of youth through communication with local self-government expands opportunities for setting priorities of the Youth-oriented policy.

RC12-189.3

BANO, SAMIA* (SOAS University of London, United Kingdom)

Muslim Legal Consciousness, Family Law and Everyday Lived Experience

In this paper I reflect on legal alienation and the everyday lived experience of British Muslims using civil and plural/ privatized systems of law to resolve matrimonial disputes. There is now a growing body of literature documenting the ways in which English and European family law systems accommodate diverse family arrangements with the settlement of migrant ethnic and religious communities across European countries. Migration from the global south has led to important insights into the ways in which family law systems have adapted to what is now described as the emergence of the 'multicultural family.' At the heart of this work lie important questions over debates on rights, choice, agency, autonomy, welfare, duties, and responsibilities. There is however an absence on insights on legal alienation of formal and personal systems law and the ways in which everyday experience of law produces ordinary legal consciousness.Drawing upon empirical research and feminist literature I raise critical questions of legal alienation, self, power, voice, authority and the production of knowledge in social and legal realities raising questions over the ways in which social, political and legal practices may marginalize minority voices, knowledge and lived legal experience. At the heart of this paper lie critical questions on the operative and constitutive effects of modern law, belonging and identity, conceptualization of the 'centre and periphery' and the ways in which discourses on diversity in law continue to reflect unequal power relations. What do we understand as Muslim legal consciousness? In what ways do these diverse practices in legal experience be understood as legal alienation of practices that may disrupt, transform and resist traditional conceptions of legal consciousness? The interplay of diverse, social and lived legal knowledges and plural experiences produce new insights into the experience of legal alienation in ordinary legal consciousness for British Muslims.

TG03-JS-233.4

BANYEN, ELMA* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)
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Improving Maternal Health: Using Indigenous Methodologies to Unveil the Root Causes of Poor Maternal Health in Ghana.

Background: Most maternal deaths are recorded in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries including Ghana. Global policy initiatives like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aim to decrease maternal mortality by 2030. Research shows a snail-like progress due to pandemics, climate change, financial crises, and insecurities. Hence, its more crucial for studies on maternal mortality in SSA countries which experience the highest rate of maternal deaths globally. However, there is a dearth of literature in SSA countries on the topic, as most related studies have either been conducted elsewhere or used Western methodologies which are unapplicable in most SSA countries. Other studies were conducted by outsiders who had little understanding of the context.

Methods: the study therefore used Afrocentric methodologies that are consistent with the sanctity of motherhood and African communal values to examine maternal health in the Upper West Region, Ghana. Thus, via African feminism, the study used indigenous research tools, particularly, songs and storytelling to collect data in local Ghanaian languages. Interviews and focus group discussions were also conducted, which were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim with participants' permission. The researcher being a native with a deeper understanding of the topic and context facilitated all sessions and manoeuvred the dual positionality of an insider and outsider. A total of sixty-three people were purposefully recruited to participate in the study, consisting of community health workers, supervisors and service users. All data was analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: Findings from the study reveal the use of educative songs and stories centred on maternal health which have an emancipatory benefit for marginalised women, aside facilitating greater interaction among participants to generate richer data on maternal health.

Conclusion: The study concludes that, to guarantee better maternal health outcomes, there is need for more studies using indigenous methods to generate relevant data to design evidence-based interventions.

WG10-925.3

BAO, MICHELLE* (N/A, USA)
PARTH SARIN, PARTH* (Stanford University, USA)

AI Chatbots As Sites of Gendered Erotic Fantasy and Commodified Algorithmic Intimacy

With the proliferation of large language models, a number of companies have released AI companion chatbots that simulate romantic partners, typically girlfriends. Platforms like Replika and Muah allow users to tailor their companion's appearance, personality traits, affect, and expressions of gender identity. This study critically examines the relationship between the chatbots as an evolving expression of erotic desire and the commodification of algorithmic intimacy. We situate these developments within the international history of feminized erotic labor and its technological mediation, drawing on theories of gender performativity, affective labor, and transhumanism. We qualitatively analyze transcripts of conversations with AI companions to interrogate how constructions of femininity and erotic fantasies are produced, negotiated, and consumed. Our findings show how these technologies extend and contest traditional paradigms of the female erotic, highlighting the sociotechnical imaginaries that reconfigure users' relationships to femininity, eroticism, and the gendered dimensions of intimate labor.

RC48-761.3

BARAN MANDERBACH, ZOZAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

How Nation Broke the Movement: Affective Dissonance between Turkish Climate Activists and Global Youth Movement

Social movement researchers suggest that individuals would take part in movements because of their emotional and affective identification with the movement, despite the associated risks (Polletta & Jasper, 2001). However, within transnational connective action networks, characterized by weak ties (Bennett & Segerberg, 2013), affective identification may be weaker than commonly assumed for collective action networks. Moreover, affect is seen as a vital force in shaping national belonging. The consequences, then, can be profound when sense of belonging to a movement confronts with affective identification with the nation, leading to affective dissonance and potential fragmentation within the movement. I scrutinize these affective dynamics by investigating the Turkish youth climate movement's dissociation from the global movement, Fridays for Future (FFF), asking what were the impacts and causes of the dissociation. The dissociation was announced on November 23, 2021. The activists mentioned criticisms from activists from other national branches concerning a post commemorating the country's founder, Atatürk, as the cause. I utilize a mixed-method approach to scrutinized the impact of dissociation on the movement. Through temporal analysis of the group's Instagram account, I show that that the group's overall activity dramatically decreased and the remaining activities focused on the national agenda. Dynamics of affective dissonance surfaced during the in-depth interviews with Turkish activists (N=16). The interviews highlight that the activists experienced a sense of alienation and exclusion within the broader global movement, which was amplified with the critique towards their post, leading their decision to leave.

References
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WG10-JS-84.4

BARAN MANDERBACH, ZOZAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Location Matters? How Activists Navigate between Space, Scale and Digital Media

Contemporary scholarship on digital activism posits that the advent of digital media has substantially reduced the cost of connectivity for movements. Lately, scholars advocate for a unified consideration of the online and offline facets of activism (Treré, 2018). This body of work highlights the persistence of mobilization dynamics and underscores the importance of integrating offline data to comprehensively understand digital activism. Drawing upon prior research, this paper proposes an interdisciplinary framework that employs hybrid data to uncover the offline underpinnings of digital activism. By synthesizing the geography of communication, spatial sociology, and social movements literature, this study poses two central questions:

1. How do activists leverage social media to bridge contentious issues and places?
2. What are the individual, societal, and spatial determinants that affect the scope of connectivity on social media platforms?

To address these inquiries, this research examines a cohort of Twitter/X users engaged in co-hashtagging contentious places as a method of scaling up their activism. This analysis delineates the scale of individual engagement—local, national, or transnational—based on such co-hashtagging practices. Subsequent in-depth interviews with a subset of these users (N=16) were conducted to delve into the personal, political, and spatial mechanisms underpinning these phenomena. Preliminary findings indicate that while the scope of engagement is predominantly dictated by the users' political/ideological stances, their social media use is shaped by their spatial positions and the role they attribute to themselves in mobilization. Therefore, by combining online and offline data and investigating the offline dimensions, this study critically scrutinizes innovations of social media in facilitating activism. It posits that broader dynamics, including ideological commitments and spatial positioning, influence the manifestations of activism on social media, as much as the architecture and affordances of digital platforms.

Reference
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RC24-400.4

BARANOWSKI, MARIUSZ (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)
CICHOCKI, PIOTR (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)
JABKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

Green Divides: Findings from Large-Scale Comparative Surveys on the Impact of Individual- and Country-Level Factors on Public Attitudes Toward Energy Transition in Europe

The aim of this presentation is to examine the factors influencing public opinion regarding the transformation of Europe's energy systems in order to achieve the European Green Deal's objective of becoming the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Notwithstanding the potential advantages of renewable energy, public opinion demonstrates obstacles at both the individual and national levels. These obstacles can be attributed to discrepancies in national economics and anxieties regarding the ramifications of the energy transition on labour markets, energy prices, and security concerns.

To facilitate a comparative analysis, a cumulative data set with variables associated with attitudes towards energy transition was produced by integrating data from over 1,700 national surveys encompassing 57 waves of the Standard, Special, and Flash Barometers (2001-2023). Furthermore, a country-level data set was constructed to ascertain whether public opinion is dependent on contextual factors. This data set comprised variables on energy mix, energy consumption, access to energy, and economic indicators.

The findings of our analysis indicate that public attitudes towards a just energy transition are shaped by a combination of individual-level and country-level factors. Individuals with progressive left-wing political orientations, higher household incomes, and greater educational attainment are more likely to demonstrate support for energy transformation. However, significant regional disparities emerge across Europe, largely as a consequence of divergences in the energy mix. In regions that are heavily reliant on fossil fuels, such as parts of Central and Eastern Europe, the impact of political orientation, income, and education on support is less pronounced, and country-level energy-related factors gains in power. Conversely, in regions with a higher proportion of renewable energy sources, such as Northern and Western Europe, the greater proportion of energy from renewables amplifies the supportive effect of individual factors on public attitudes.

RC25-408.2

BARAT, ERZSEBET* (University of Szeged, Hungary)

Shifting the Critical Gaze – Challenging the Binary Distinctions Informing Dominant (Feminist) Discourses of Marginalization in the US Debate on the 'protection of Human Life'

I examine the relationship between reproductive justice and democracy with a focus on the debate around 'the constitutional right to abortion'. I study the logic of the US Supreme Court's official argumentation in favour of overturning Roe vs. Wade (1973) in 2022. I carry out a critical analysis of discourse and explore the intersection of multiple relations of power

shaping the decision. My aim is to point out the overlap across the harms the various groups of women suffer in the wake of the Court's limitation of their access to reproductive health care. My ideology critique is focused on the conceptualization of 'beginning/end of human life' and the US citizens' constitutional rights provided they are 'deeply rooted in history.' I argue that in the wake of the decision, a vast range of US population has been rendered – directly and indirectly – in the status of the living dead (Mbembe 2019). I argue that the multiple distinctions underpinning the court's decision is integral to the white supremacist discourse of contemporary US political communication. It reiterates the particularly loud voice of 'patriotic manhood' since the Trump administration which is articulated from the perspective of the aggrieved entitlements by hegemonic (white hetero Christian) masculinity (Kimmel 2013). I uphold the importance of organizing collectively against the escalation of the hate rhetoric of right-wing populism that has caught various groups of women in a spectatorial fight of the relatively harmed collectives against one another (Berlant 1998). Instead of this competitive struggle for relative gains against one another, I propose to focus on the overlaps across trans* and heterosexual middle-class womanhood, a position that hinges on their will of to accept that we all have the figure of patriotic manhood in the way – albeit in different ways – of reproductive justice.

RC46-717.1

BARBERET, ROSEMARY* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, USA)

Feminist Criminology: Research, Policy and Practice

This presentation will cover the contours of feminist criminology and its main implications for research, policy and practice, with an eye to interventions for women and girls in the Global South

RC31-497.2

BARBERIS, EDUARDO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)
PASTORE, FERRUCCIO (FIERI, Italy)
FRATTINI, TOMMASO (University of Milan, Italy)

The Persistence of Marginality and Poverty Among Refugees in Italy: Insights from a New Survey

This paper examines the persistence of marginality and poverty among refugees in Italy, drawing on a recent UNHCR-promoted study that incorporates an unprecedentedly large survey (N=1200) and rich qualitative data, including focus groups with refugees and interviews with key stakeholders. Within this rich fieldwork, our analysis focuses in particular on three categories of protection beneficiaries in Italy and their potential civic stratification: (a) refugees, (b) recipients of subsidiary protection, and (c) Ukrainian war refugees with temporary protection status.

We argue that legal status interacts with a range of individual and social conditions in shaping economic well-being. Crucially, our findings reveal alarmingly high levels of both relative and absolute poverty, as well as significant material and social deprivation, across all three groups. By comparing these categories, we explore the mechanisms behind protracted exclusion despite the presence of a regular legal status.

A central finding is that legal regularity alone is insufficient to guarantee decent living conditions or socio-economic integration, a conclusion supported by previous research (Finotelli & Ponzo 2018; Hinger & Schweitzer 2020). The misalignment between legal status and the implementation of effective integration measures, particularly in the areas of employment and housing, is evident. Most subgroups of protection holders face precarious living conditions, underscoring a state of "protracted displacement," a phenomenon described in the literature as occurring independently of legal status (Cingolani et al. 2022; Papatzani et al. 2022).

In sum, our data point to troubling patterns of persistent marginalization and differential inclusion for forced migrants with international protection status.

RC20-294.1

BARBIERI, GIOVANNI* (University of Perugia, Italy)
CONSONNI, SARA (University of Perugia, Italy)
MAZZONI, MARCO (University of Perugia, Italy)
STARITA, GIOVANNI DANIELE (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Fandom and Political Leaders on Social Media Platforms: A Comparative Study of Italy, France, and Spain

The decline of traditional party loyalties has prompted critical questions about the formation of political identities, including new forms of political belonging, the nature and intensity of affective connections with political entities, and the influence of digital politics on participation. Recent research has begun linking the concept of fandom to politics, exploring whether the fan-like attachment to political leaders represents a new form of political engagement (Hinck and Davisson 2020; Sandvoss 2013; Dean 2017). Our study contributes to this emerging field by mapping the phenomenon of political fandom in Italy, France, and Spain and offering insights into its defining characteristics.

This research specifically examines Instagram fandom pages dedicated to the main political leaders in these three countries. We analyze the number of active pages, the levels of engagement they generate, and the content they share. Furthermore, we categorize the content (both fandom and anti-fandom) into three types of fan attachment: *political*, where admiration centers on the leader's political skills; *personal*, where fans are drawn to the leader on a physical or emotional level, with little focus on political content; and *communitarian*, where support is based on the leader's representation of a particular group or community.

Our findings will offer a preliminary evaluation of the role of political fandom in shaping political discourse in Italy, France, and Spain. Additionally, we will highlight key similarities and differences across these countries and explore the potential political implications of this form of engagement.

RC12-180.2

BARBOSA, CLAUDIA MARIA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná , Brazil)

Avances y Retrocesos En Los Procesos De Transformación De La Justicia Brasileña Analógica En Digital y La Apuesta En La Participación Social Para Una Jurisdicción Efectiva

El proceso de transformación de la justicia analógica en justicia digital en Brasil no tiene paralelo en el mundo. En menos de 20 años, el Poder Judicial más grande del mundo en términos de volumen de papel se ha vuelto 100% digital, un movimiento que ha implicado cambios en el ejercicio profesional de millones de abogados y agentes públicos que trabajan en el ámbito de la justicia. Bajo la coordinación du Consejo Nacional de Justicia, órgano creado por enmienda constitucional en diciembre de 2004 y encargado de la planificación estratégica del Poder Judicial, están importantes iniciativas destinadas a la transformación digital de la justicia brasileña. En esta investigación teórica apoyada em miradas críticas de los derechos humanos, en la sociología de la administración de justicia y en teorías de la gestión pública, se busca, a partir del análisis de datos del poder judicial brasileño, relacionar el camino digital de la justicia con los avances, desafíos y retrocesos provocados en el proceso de inclusión, en la promoción de la igualdad, en el aumento de la eficiencia y eficacia de los derechos y. Los desafíos para una jurisdicción efectiva se relacionan sobre todo con la construcción de la equidad judicial y con la mejora de la *accountability* de la justicia. La hipótesis, confirmada por los resultados, es que el uso de la tecnología ha permitido avances, pero también retrocesos en la protección de los derechos humanos, y el mejoramiento de la jurisdicción debe estar guiado por una mayor participación social en el establecimiento de las políticas judiciales.

RC42-JS-37.4

BARBOSA, SÉRGIO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Affordances-Driven Ethics for Research on and with Chat Apps: Notes from the Global South

Chat apps have received increasing attention from social science researchers lately. Despite the high frequency of its use for multiple purposes, research in such environments entails specific ethical challenges, more familiar for researchers from the Global South, where chat apps have become an important part of everyday life for a decade or so. This article discusses the ethical conundrums that emerged in two distinct cases in Chile and Brazil, concluding that current frameworks fall short in the sociotechnical dimension. To address this, the article inaugurates the casuistic-heuristic model with an affordances-driven approach, which contemplates the agency of the group members within the interactive processes. The discussion takes place in chat apps digital environments, while it reveals the possibilities and constraints that platforms' features offer during the research design.

TG12-JS-74.3

BARBOSA, SÉRGIO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

From the Hate Cabinet to the Love Cabinet: The Case of Brazil

Scholarly attention has already recognized the centrality of social media platforms for elections, including the spread of dis/misinformation and how this can be recently amplified by AI technology. However, little research has investigated the way progressive campaigns are appropriating platforms to foster social change. This paper investigates digital activism for social and political mobilization. Chat apps such as WhatsApp are more than a digital space for "hanging out" with like-minded people: they have gradually become a key platform for social and political mobilization, particularly in Global South countries. They create new possibilities of communication with impact on the political sphere, digital activism, and elections. This paper investigates how WhatsApp as a platform has been appropriated by local communities in Florianópolis, Brazil. Aware of the importance of highlighting the Global South context beyond a Western-centered perspective, the paper looks at #Campeche and South of the Island Popular Struggle Committee WhatsApp group. The analysis is structured via three research levels: communication repertoires (whether WhatsApp is a levelling communication tool that elevates the profile of marginalized players in the political system and how many affordances influence what happens through and because of them); context (Brazilian context matters beyond the Global North); local level (the consequences for local democracy). In doing so, the article poses the research question is: *How does the Love Cabinet foster an emerging strategy to collect votes?* It has three main contributions: i) the methodology comprehends of triangulation of qualitative methods, by combining content analysis, and digital ethnography of chat apps groups; ii) it encourages and has its main motivation to investigate the so-called "love cabinet" to successfully implement the values of plural participation, social inclusion, and bottom-up innovation in today's platform society; iii) little research has privileged to investigate the love cabinet from the Global South(s).

WG10-937.5

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MEAD, GEOFFREY (The University of Sydney, Australia)
SANDERS, ALEXANDRA (The University of Sydney, Australia)
BROOM, ALEX (Sydney Centre for Healthy Societies, The University of Sydney, Australia)

Is Artificial Intelligence the Future of Long-Term Care? Ageing and Sociotechnical Scripts of AI Companies

Ageing and healthcare policies are increasingly shaped by technological advancements, influencing care institutions and practices. The implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in long-term care settings, from companion robots to chatbots, has gained attention, especially as the COVID-19 pandemic exposed systemic issues such as staffing shortages. In Australia, a Royal Commission into the sector urged investment in emerging technologies to address care deficiencies for older people (aged 65+) living in nursing homes ('institutionalised ageing') or independently in the community ('ageing in place').

Long-term care has attracted significant interest from technologists due to its market potential. However, technologies developed for older people often reinforce stereotypes, portraying them as passive and digitally unskilled. It is thus crucial to examine how AI might perpetuate these views, undermining efforts to ensure dignified later-life care.

This study draws on sociologist Madeleine Akrich's concept of 'user representations' to explore sociotechnical narratives of AI-based care for later life. For Akrich, the imaginary of the user is inscribed into the technology, originating 'scripts' or 'scenarios' of use. This can, in turn, reveal how ageing and care discourses unfold and become scripted.

To explore such discourses, we analysed 35 companies developing and commercialising AI technologies for the long-term care sector – for both institutionalised ageing and ageing-in-place. Through a visual and textual thematic analysis of their websites, combined with a semiotic perspective, we found four key themes: the carefication of ageing, public inefficiencies, AI solutionism, and the datafication of care. Older people were usually depicted as passive data sources, while care staff were portrayed as inefficient. AI was positioned as the solution to all care challenges, from medical diagnoses to healthcare management. We conclude by reflecting on how these narratives shape perceptions of ageing and care, raising critical questions about AI's role and the future of human-centred care.

WG08-909.1

BARBOZA MARTÍNEZ, AMALIA* (Kunstuniversität Linz, Austria)

Encrucijadas. Los Campos Magnéticos En Las Metodologías Nómadas

El objetivo de la presentación es hacer un recorrido por las metodologías nómadas en las ciencias sociales y ver cómo en estas se plantea la relación con el otro, o los otros, que surgen en el camino, como una relación de encuentro. Se trata de cruces de caminos, que muchas veces llevan a transformaciones o a una completa desintegración del sujeto nómada. ¿Qué tipo de emociones tienen aquí protagonismo? ¿Una postura completamente empática ante lo que se cruza en el camino? ¿Una postura nostálgica, de saber que el camino nunca llegará a un fin? ¿O una actitud destructiva, como si se tratase de una pulsión de muerte?

En la presentación quiero reflexionas sobre algunos de los protagonistas de la sociología nómada que nos llevan a reflexionar sobre estas emociones que surgen en el camino:

Walter Benjamin: flanear, pasajes y embriagadez
André Breton: campos magnéticos y encuentros
Siegfried Kracauer: Interacción y transformación
Marc Fischer: Interacción y desintegración

RC57-JS-132.3

BARBOZA MARTÍNEZ, AMALIA* (Kunstuniversität Linz, Austria)

Para Una Metodología Del Intercambio: Construir Identidades y Empleos

Las ciudades son lugares donde se cruzan biografías, especialmente biografías de migraciones, lugares donde los recién llegados encuentran rápidamente conexiones, sobre todo en el marco laboral. ¿Cómo se puede diseñar una investigación que no sólo documente estos cruces, sino que también permita ampliar los intercambios de una forma activa y creativa? En actuales investigaciones sobre la inmigración en la ciudad me he propuesto experimentar con métodos artísticos para investigar dinámicamente esta diversidad y las intersecciones posibles. En Brasilien am Main (transcript 2019) realicé una investigación sobre los brasileños y brasileñas en Frankfurt, para ver cómo hay diferentes formas de modelar la nación Brasil desde la inmigración. Después, a través de un viaje a Brasil, me propuse realizar intercambios (parcerias) entre las diferentes biografías, entrelazando diferentes medios de la cultura (desde la música hasta la comida). En esta presentación me gustaría discutir sobre estas metodologías relacionales y el uso de métodos de investigación aristica. ¿De qué forma sería posible que las investigaciones vayan más allá de una documentación de los „caminos de investigación visual colaborativa" (Pathways of Collaborative Visual Research)? ¿Qué posibilidades tenemos que, a partir de la investigación, surjan nuevas relaciones sociales o se generen nuevos puestos de trabajo? Una propuesta que hago en otra investigación (City Atlas, Verlag für moderne Kunst 2024) es ir más allá de la investigación y crear una "agencia de empleo relacional" (relationale Arbeitsvermittlung).

RC22-342.2

BÁRCENAS BARAJAS, KARINA* (UNAM, Mexico)

La Resignificación Del Sentido Religioso En La Protesta Feminista y De La Disidencia Sexual En México Durante La Década 2011-2020

La protesta en el espacio público constituye una práctica corporizada que revela distintas formas de experimentar el mundo y de representarlo. En esta ponencia se analiza de qué manera la matriz de sentido religioso es resignificada en la protesta feminista y de la disidencia sexual para reivindicar identidades, derechos y libertades, pero también creencias y emociones, como el orgullo y la vergüenza. Dicha resignificación toma forma por medio de un poder de representación observable en las consignas, los símbolos religiosos, los performances y diversas materialidades empleadas para dicho fin. Los anclajes metodológicos remiten a la etnografía de marchas y protestas a lo largo de una década que se caracteriza por el avance de algunos derechos para las mujeres y disidencias sexuales, pero también por un conjunto de disputas en torno a ellos, como las que han representado los movimientos antigénero o contra la "ideología de género". Me refiero a los años que transcurren de 2011 a 2020. Dicha etnografía se desarrolló en el tránsito por distintas investigaciones y ciudades como Guadalajara y la Ciudad de México. Durante ese tiempo se conformó un archivo fotográfico que, en este caso, se posiciona como un campo para la investigación. Desde esta perspectiva, la imagen no constituye un recurso meramente ilustrativo, sino una fuente testimonial a partir de la cual se interroga una temporalidad.

RC53-822.2

BARG, KATHERIN* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Prejudice and Discrimination Against Children: Evidence from a Factorial Survey Experiment

Research in the fields of childhood studies and intergenerational relations has long been theorising and evidencing that children are a social group that is systematically put at disadvantage compared to adults. This paper makes a new contribution to the field by developing a conceptual framework of discrimination and prejudice against children informed by economic, sociological and social psychological scholarship on race and gender discrimination, prejudice and stereotypes. The framework produces testable assumptions on the causal effect of an individual being a child as opposed to adult on how adults behave towards the individual (discrimination). This effect is explained through extended and refined ideas around adult-centrism, adultism, ageism and childism (prejudice).

Assumptions derived from the framework are tested using an online factorial survey experiment conducted with a representative sample of 500 adults in the UK, including parents and non-parents. This design (sometimes called vignette experiment) is a method common in discrimination research allowing to identify a direct causal effect of one condition (child) versus another condition (adult) on a respondent's rating of a scenario (vignette). This factorial survey experiment captures discrimination against children by asking respondents to indicate how appropriate a behaviour is towards an individual. The condition that varies within each scenario is whether the individual is a child or an adult. The scenarios cover life domains that overlap for children and adults such as within-family interactions, interactions in public spheres and access to public goods. To shed light on the drivers of discriminatory behaviour we examine relationships between ratings of the child/adult scenarios and respondents' scores on an adjusted adult-centrism scale. Implications of the results are discussed in relation to policy, parenting and practice in child-centred institutions such as schools.

RC36-597.2

BARGHOUTI, VILITCIA* (Michigan State University , USA)

The Agony of Crossing to Work: Palestinian Labor in Israel and Alienation.

Building on Marx's theory of Alienation and deriving from an indigenous framework, my paper argues that Israel's modern and settler colonial state managed to create alienated laborers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through various mechanisms of its racial capitalist and settlers' power. The Palestinian laborers' feelings of Alienation appear clearly in their daily discourses and narratives, expressing the unjust, thus harrowing work conditions they experience daily when crossing to their workplaces in Israel. But more than that, the workers become emotionally exhausted by realizing their labor benefits and empowering their oppressors, and subsequently, that power is used against Palestinians in many ways. Some of the expressions that the Palestinian workers frequently echo are:

"I hate this work In Israel; it fills me with shame."

"I know that people in my village have this idea about me as if I am a traitor."

"I do not have other choices; if the Palestinian Authority offers us good wages, I will never think of work in the Israeli settlements."

Historically, the Palestinians have been deprived of working in their lands as peasants through a systematic process by the colonial power(s), which started with land "transfer" and "grabbing" before 1948. It developed into a territorial "closure" and active building of settlements after 1967. Then, the land and the body control evolved through a severe security apparatus after the first Intifadah of 1987. The Israel surveillance system was used to not only control people's mobility but also humiliate them and degrade their dignity. Those control processes have evolved in the last 76 years to become increasingly entangled with "a security apparatus" that incorporates key features of Foucault's idea of "surveillance" to discipline society and subject people to their power to ensure their humiliated life and obedience to the colonial capital system of Israel.

RC38-621.2

BARIEGO CARRICAJO, PABLO* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
NUALART MORATALLA, LAIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
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RODRÍGUEZ SOLER, JOAN (Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball (QUIT), Institut d'Estudis del Treball (IET), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Stigmatisation and Loss of Income As Causes of Social Isolation in Young Adults with Precarious Employment Trajectories

Gallie and Paugam's social exclusion theory argues -based on previous studies such as those of Jahoda et al. on the effects of unemployment in the city of Marienthal in Austria- that the loss of employment leads to a situation of loss of personal connections which results in the social isolation of the unemployed people. According to Gallie and Paugam, this loss of personal connections has two main causes: 1) stigmatisation and distress, and 2) loss of income. The empirical analyses developed by Gallie and Paugam (2003, 2004, 2013) and following analyses have focused primarily on the direct relationships between stigma/distress, loss of income and social isolation, neglecting more complex causal relationships such as the effect of loss of income on stigma, which in turn can further reinforce social isolation. This paper analyses these different effects using qualitative data from hybrid narrative interviews. Specifically, it studies the labour market trajectories of a sample of 100 young adults between 25 and 39 living in the city of Barcelona with a strong presence of unemployment in their trajectories. Although the bulk of the data analysed is qualitative in nature, quantitative data obtained in the hybrid interviews are also analysed, which allows us to develop a more comprehensive and integrated analysis of the trajectories analysed. In this way, the feedback and reinforcing effects of the factors above mentioned could be more easily identified.

RC49-782.1

BARK, HARRY* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Negotiating the Care Act 2014: Experiences of Mental Health Social Workers in English Social Care Services

This paper will present the findings of a research project that explored mental health social worker experiences of the Care Act 2014, the primary social care legislation in England. The ways in which social workers experience their role and professional identity in this mental health social care context will be considered in relation to interprofessional and organisational factors, as well as the statutory and policy influences on mental health social work in England. The ways in which mental health social workers understand and negotiate the demands of the Care Act 2014 on their practice will be placed within a wider context of national and international conceptions of the social work profession.

RC49-781.1

BARK, HARRY* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

What Are the Experiences of Fulfilling Care Act 2014 Duties for Social Workers in English Mental Health Settings?

This presentation will present the findings of a PhD study into the experiences of mental health social workers in England when working within the frameworks of the Care Act 2014, the primary social care legislation in England. Findings from semi-structured interviews with social workers will be presented to show a complex negotiation of social work identity and values alongside statutory responsibilities and frameworks. From this, these findings will be placed within current policy trends to offer perspectives on the ways in which mental health social work is utilised within English social care services.

RC23-375.3

BARMAN, DHRITIMAN* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA)

The Architecture of Grey Markets: A Field-Theoretic Analysis of the Making of Quasi-Legal Cannabis Market in Southwest Virginia

Field theory has its roots in classical electromagnetism in Physics and was later adopted by the Gestalt psychologists in Europe in the early 20th century. Then, in his hugely influential contribution to sociology, French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu put forward his theory of fields to explain patterns of social hierarchy and power in different cultural arenas, including science. Yet, the theory of social fields received surprisingly little engagement so far in science and technology studies (STS). In my Ph.D work, I will use Bourdieu's theory of social fields and American sociologists Neil Fligstein's and Doug McAdam's concept of strategic action field (SAF) to study the dynamics of social action around the recently-emerged quasi-legal cannabis market in Southwest Virginia. So far, the literature on cannabis legalization has taken place in places like Colorado, California, or Washington, where there is a relatively liberal culture or social movement-type situations, which made those places more interesting to study in the first place and a relatively conservative region like Southwest Virginia has so far been neglected. My proposed project hypothesizes that the Southwest Virginia region is unique in terms of its political structure, the actions of social actors, and even the greyness of the market itself. The hypothesis is that it will take different types of stakes, approaches, and actions from the actors in this region, and how those actions are being shaped is the centrality of this work. Using a field-theoretic analysis, I examine how different actors, including hemp growers, store owners, politicians, law enforcement, and activists/researchers, situate themselves in a field of contention in which the norms and rules of governance are still unclear. Bourdieu's field theory helps analyze the process of social action, including the know-how of technologies and how actors orient their actions defined by the structure of the field.

RC22-343.5

BARMAN, DAISY* (Assistant Professor of Sociology, Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management, Bengaluru Campus, India)

Divine (Un)Forgiveness: Death Rites for the "Sinner" Among Vaishnavas of North-East India

Death is not solely a personal loss for the bereaved, but also a deeply social phenomenon, encompassing collective rituals, practices, and symbolisms that embody the cultural, religious, and social structures of a given society. It transcends the individual experience of loss into a communal event where societal norms dictate mourning behaviours, funeral rites, and memorialization practices. Studying death sociologically is crucial as it provides insights into how societies structure their responses to morality, and mortality negotiating the meanings of death and life. This paper investigates what happens to deaths that fall outside society's moral compass. What at all is a moral death and an immoral one? How are suicidal deaths mourned in society? This article explores the complex interplay between notions of sin accorded to suicide, divine forgiveness and denial of it, and prescription and prohibition of death rites within the Vaishnava community of Assam which is located in North-East India. Using an auto-ethnographic approach, this paper analyses the ritual practices (and the absence of them) in socially unacceptable deaths among the Vaishnavas. By focusing on the liminal status of the "sinners," the article contributes to broader discussions on the sociology of religion, death, and morality offering insights into how religious beliefs shape death practices and the moral categorization of individuals at the end of life. And consequently, how this socially constructed mourning reshapes the experience of loss and the process of grieving of the bereaved.

RC17-258.1

BARMAN, EMILY* (Loyola University of Chicago, USA)

A Healthy Bottom Line: Health Enterprises and the Challenge of Multiple Regimes of Value

Central to the project of global health (e.g. the United Nation's SDG goal of "good health and well-being for all") is the identification and diffusion of effective health equity interventions across multiple communities and locales. Crucial to this endeavor is the work of health enterprises: organizations that sell affordable products and services that improve access to healthcare for disadvantaged populations. Drawing from qualitative data and using abductive analysis, this paper examines the challenges faced by a sample of health enterprises as they seek to establish the health benefits and the economic sustainability of a new health intervention in their development of a new business model. Importantly, these organizations must negotiate varied and changing criteria for and practices of valuation as they move promising models of health care from the Global South (where they typically originate) to the Global North for their financialization and marketization. Thus, one key determinant of success for health enterprises is their capacity to capture and communicate multiple regimes of value as they move health interventions across geographical locales.

RC53-826.2

BARN, RAVINDER* (Royal Holloway University of London , United Kingdom)
SANDHU, DAMANJIT (Department of Psychology, Punjabi University, Patiala, India)

Childhood and Environmental Challenges: An Exploration of Children's Experiences of Everyday Life in Kashmir, India

There is growing sociological literature on the intersections of childhood experiences and environmental issues. Yet, we lack an understanding of how children negotiate environmental challenges in their everyday lives in conflict zones around the world. By drawing upon a qualitative empirical study which focused on children's subjectivities in Kashmir, we explore Kashmiri (Muslim, Sikh, and Hindu) children's perspectives on how they navigate space and place in a context of conflict and quotidian violence. This paper offers an original analysis of children's understanding of their environmental context, and their engagement with spatial localities within a framework of child well-being. The study includes narratives of 52 children, aged 14-16 in two locations in Kashmir. A thematic analysis of interview narratives, in combination with children's mapping of their journey from home to school, illustrates the challenging environmental context and how spatiality intersects with structural violence and environmental justice.

Findings document the direct and sustained everyday impact of living in a conflict zone and how this governs children's lives. Children's accounts demonstrate the constraints on their own agency as a result of macro and micro level power structures. The impact of increased Indian tourism to 'safe spots', and the environmental harms emanating from this are also included from children's perspectives, including concerns about their ecology. Implications for policy and practice are sketched out within a framework of Indian army's ongoing presence in Kashmir. The paper should be of interest to educationalists, health policy makers, and scholars of environmental harm and social justice.

WG11-951.2

BARN, RAVINDER* (Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom)
A. AL RAHMAN ABURUKBA, RADWAN (Al Aqsa University, Palestine)
AL-KHATIB, ABDULLAH (Al Aqsa University, Palestine)
KAUR, BALJEET (Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom)
A. ASHOUR, WAFA (Ministry of Education, West Bank, Palestine)

Palestinian Childhoods: The Role of Music in Young Palestinian Lives in a Context of Quotidian Violence and Resistance

Aims: There is a dearth of literature on the significance of music in the lives of Palestinian children living under occupation. This paper seeks to make a conceptual and empirical contribution in understanding the role of music in children's lives in a conflict zone. Working within a conceptual framework of space and place (Tuan 1979, Shalhoub-Kevorkian 2006), the paper helps

advance the notions of homeland, identity, and belonging within a context of conflict.

Context: In 1948, as a consequence of the Israeli-Arab conflict, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians found themselves displaced and dispossessed. Many were forced to migrate to other places to re-establish their homes. Those living in Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) including Gaza and the West Bank continue to experience direct and everyday violence. Given this context of displacement and dispossession, we focus on music as a vehicle of influence in the lives of these children.

Methods: By drawing on the most recent and bloody conflict which began on 7 October 2023, this paper examines a total of ten YouTube videos and associated comments to demonstrate how the sounds of music help subdue the sounds of conflict and thereby reflect and shape young Palestinian identities. Through a content analysis of the lyrics of songs and interviews with child musicians, teachers, and audiences, we identify the meaning-making attached to the realm of music.

Findings/Conclusion: Key findings highlight the impact of music on young lives along the lines of resilience and resistance. We illustrate how the sounds of music displace the sounds of air strikes, the sounds of crying, and the sounds of despair. The themes of solace, hope, homeland, and the heterotopia of imagined spaces are also highlighted. This paper carries a broader significance for global childhoods in promoting the role of music in the context of childhood and adversity.

RC24-397.2

BARNES, BRENDON* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

(Mis)Recognition, (De)Coloniality and Climate Justice: Implications for Marginalized and Indigenous Youth Climate Activism

The world is experiencing unprecedented global heating with negative impacts on mental health, physical health, ecosystems, infrastructure and economic systems. This presentation focuses on strengthening the role of the decolonial movement and its intersections with climate justice particularly in the global South. I draw on work on marginalized including indigenous youth activism as examples. Young people are increasingly active in climate activism. However, youth from marginalized and indigenous groups have reported feelings of exclusion and misrepresentation in white and Western dominated youth climate activist spaces. Colonization, coloniality and decolonization are often drawn on in climate justice scholarship and praxis. What do we mean by these concepts and how can they strengthen climate justice? Using a narrative review of recent writings on climate and environmental justice, I attempt to make three arguments. I argue that it is important to identify the misrecognition of structural, epistemic and subjective dimensions of climate injustices. While conventional notions of justice (for example, distributive and procedural) take us so far, understanding (mis)recognition can strengthen our understanding of climate injustices, particularly in the global South. Second, it is particularly important to reveal the misrecognition of coloniality, particularly those colonial assemblages that underpin climate injustices. I demonstrate how climate coloniality is co-constituted at the structural, discursive and psychological levels. Lastly, it is important to describe examples of decolonial work from the global South that attempt to address climate coloniality and strengthen climate justice. I use examples from marginalized and indigenous youth climate activism in the global South to demonstrate decolonial work. Lastly, I discuss recommendations for future research, youth activism and praxis.

RC45-706.3

BARON, DANIEL* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

How to Model Dual Processes within Couple Dyads. Theoretical Implications and Empirical Applications

Several studies in family sociology suggest using dual-process theories, i.e., the model of frame selection (Esser/Kroneberg 2020), to explain important partnership outcomes, i.e., fertility (Arránz Becker/Lois 2017) or separation and divorce (Esser 2002a, 2002b). In most of these cases, the concept of sociological explanation (Esser 1993) is used as a framework for deriving empirically testable hypotheses. A closer look, however, reveals that these approaches take only limited account of the dyadic nature of the underlying research question. For example, Esser's (2002a, 2002b) classic studies on divorce conceptualize couples' decisions to separate as the result of a joint reframing of their (unsuccessful) marriage in light of a mismatch between individual demands. Sometimes, as in the case of Esser's studies, data limitations do not allow for a more rigorous modeling of dyadic processes, such as social exchange or couples' bargaining over relationship decisions. In other cases, research questions may be unspecific as to whether the object of study is the couple as an entity (between-dyad perspective) or the couple as a dyadic complement of two autonomous but interdependent acting individuals (within-dyad perspective). However, with the increasing availability of dyadic data, e.g., GSOEP, FReDA, LISS , HILDA, sophisticate considerations of dual processes within couple dyads are becoming feasible.

This paper extends current dual process approaches in family sociology by implementing theories of social relations and interdependence (Back/Kenny 2010, Lange/Balliet 2015) and accompanying methodological approaches, i.e., actor-partner-interdependence modeling (Kenny et al. 2006), into the model of frame selection. This allows for sociological explanations of effects of couples' actor-partner interdependence on relationship outcomes. Conceptual and theoretical considerations will be empirically illustrated by ongoing research on the dyadic effects of job insecurity on relationship decisions, i.e. fertility, among couples in Germany.

RC06-95.1

BARON, DANIEL* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Resilient Couples in Times of Changing Labor Markets in Germany

Flexibilized labor markets and deregulated employment relations make families more vulnerable to work-related stressors and intrafamilial planning uncertainties. In particular, social psychological research has shown that reduced job security due to flexible employment (i.e., fixed-term employment, temporary employment) is associated with reduced subjective well-being and increased subjective economic hardship. Against this background, this paper asks to what extent each partner's resources increase couples' resilience to the negative consequences of flexible employment.

Therefore, a dyadic research approach based on social exchange theory is used to examine whether the secure employment (i.e., full-time, permanent contract) of German actors decreases the partner's perception of work-related or economic insecurity. It is expected that these actor-partner effects will be most pronounced among couples with a traditional division of labor (i.e., male-breadwinner model), which, in Germany, is particularly prevalent among (married) couples with children. Thus, the gendered effects of employment constellations in couple dyads are considered.

The German case is of particular interest because of the long-lasting flexibilization processes that characterize the labor market in the context of the conservative German welfare regime. For the empirical analyses, longitudinal dyadic data of German couples (based on the German Socio-Economic Panel, GSOEP) will be used. In particular, longitudinal actor-partner interdependence models will be used, a novel methodological approach that allows for the investigation of associations between perceptions of job and economic insecurity of both actors and partners in the context of couples' (atypical) employment constellations.

RC14-JS-149.2

BARONE, STEFANO* (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)
GOLPUSHNEZHAD, ELHAM* (Al Akhawayn University, Morocco)

Underground Music Scenes and the Politics of Heritage: Notes from Iran and Tunisia

The paper explores how "underground" music scenes embrace cultural heritage, looking at the cases of Tunisia after its 2010/2011 Revolution, and of Iran since the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement (2022/2023). In these two contexts heritage is used as a resource and a frame of reference, providing musicians a tool for aesthetic experimentation and a source of cultural capital. However, heritage is always socially constructed and contested: by adopting and reworking cultural repertoires as "heritage", musicians position themselves in broader societal controversies, and music scenes become loci of conflict. Iranian music scenes, for instance, have recently witnessed a rediscovery of imaginaries linked to pre-Islamic Persia, together with a resurgence of nostalgia towards the years of Reza Shah Pahlavi. Some musicians are embracing these imaginaries in opposition to the Islamic Republic, evoking a romanticized past that is simultaneously exalted and mourned. Such musical politics of heritage ultimately remarginalize the gendered and ethnically connoted dimensions of the "Woman, Life, Freedom" movement, recalibrating Iranian cultural conflicts as a war between conservative masculinities. The Revolution of 2010/2011 cast Tunisia as a cultural battlefield: the country's history and collective identity have been mobilized by different actors struggling to define Tunisia's future. In this situation, musicians play with various forms of heritage, including local "folk"

music styles; elements from Amazigh, Arab, Islamic, and African cultural repertoires; and the collective memory of Revolution itself. Heritage is used as a move of "cultural reappropriation" and as a creative way to reflect on the country's current turmoil, but also as a way to position Tunisian underground music within global scenes and markets. Through these case studies, we reflect on music scenes as conflictual sites for the production of collective identities, and investigate how scenes participate in the political struggle for heritage, at the local and the global level.

RC55-846.4

BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Current Debates from a Comparative Perspective on the Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty As a Composite Indicator

We analyze the composite indicator of multidimensional poverty from a comparative perspective. This presentation is based on the ongoing work of the Presidential Commission for the Updating of the Measurement of Poverty in Chile, of which the author is a member. We assess the conceptual, methodological and empirical contributions of one of the indicators that generate the most technical and political debate at the international level.

Since 2015, Chile has adopted a multidimensional measure of poverty, which is currently being re-evaluated due to the post-pandemic social and economic situation. It uses the *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional*, Chile's largest household survey. Fostered by debates in economics, sociology and public policy, civil society organizations also boost this discussion.

The presentation focuses on two axes. First, from a theoretical point of view, the paper refers to international debates in the framework of the rights-based approach and Sen's capabilities theory. It also refers to the contributions of The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), based on the Alkire-Foster Method. This, applied to 110 countries, shows that 1.1 billion people live in multiple poverty. Second, we discuss from a technical point of view the use of relative unidimensional indicators, such as the OECD's (half the median household income), which facilitate international comparisons, versus composite indicators. These enable comparing and harmonizing quantitative data sources. However, they cease to be comparable when different variables are used. Data availability is a very important question in southern countries. In this last debate, it is strategic to decide which dimensions and indicators of deprivation to include. Three dimensions are central (health, education, and living standards). Some countries, though, have added other dimensions, for example, in Chile, work and social protection, as well as social networks and social cohesion, to design more effective strategies to address multiple inequalities.

RC09-JS-238.7

BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
ESPINOZA, VICENTE (Universidad Santiago de Chile, Chile)
MOYA, EMILIO (Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile)

Social Movements, Public Policy and Informal Institutions: The Role of Patronage in Chile (2006-2022)

This presentation analyzes how mobilization and public policy shape one another in Chile over two decades, during an intensive cycle of collective action (2006-2022). By examining the interrelationship between mobilization and public policy, we argue that patronage is the glue that binds the two. Patronage is an informal institution, specifically a mechanism of non-professional recruitment in bureaucracies, in which political parties and agents appoint their supporters to government positions.

Using descriptive data from the Conflict Observatory of the Center for Social Cohesion and Conflict Studies, as well as secondary information produced by state agencies, and primary information comprising fieldwork conducted in six regions between 2003 and 2024, we study how bureaucracies fuel, block, or limit the effectiveness of policies. We show that until 2019, patronage channelled and attenuated social conflict in specific areas, enabling the rapid delivery of social benefits and jobs that public policies should transparently manage but do not. We assess through which mechanisms bureaucracies limit the reach of social justice reforms, focusing on research from the South. We examine sectors where patronage has no impact, particularly education and pensions, and areas where public employment mitigates social conflicts. We also analyze the limits of this mediation in the context of the 2019 social outburst.

Our contribution is twofold. First, we assess the evolution of the mediation between social movements and public policies. We analyze the specific mechanisms by which implementers shift reform efforts away from the demands of social movements through patronage, which operates as a shock absorber of mobilizations in some sectors. Second, we develop a framework for triangulating mobilizations, public policies and informal institutions. This helps to understand how and why efforts to challenge systems of domination fall short during the design and implementation stage of policies by state and social actors.

RC48-762.1

BARRANCO, ORIOL* (Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball (QUIT), Institut d'Estudis del Treball (IET), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
GONZÁLEZ, ROBERT (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
PARCERISA, LLUIS (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

The Political Socialization of Activism. the Case of the Housing Movement in Spain.

The few existing empirical studies on the personal cultural effects of participation in contentious social movements have mostly focused on the long-term consequences in the activists' lives and rarely on the short-term impacts and the socialising effects. Therefore, recently authors such as Fillieule and Neveu (2019) or Passy and Monsch (2019) have called for the need to address these issues. This communication addresses these areas by studying the case of participation in the Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (PAH) in Spain. Data obtained from three local groups of the movement in three cities (Barcelona, Sabadell, and Terrassa) are analysed. The data were gathered through ethnographic fieldwork carried out from the beginning of 2014 until the beginning of 2019, which used the following methods: three months of observation in each local group, analysis of institutional documents, five informative interviews with leaders, and fourteen biographical-episodic qualitative interviews with activists. These interviews were analysed through discourse analysis focused on detecting changes in political identities, interest in politics, and issues related to the movement's ideas and frames. The conclusion is that regular and active participation between one and two years in the PAH generates personal cultural changes, but in unequal intensities depending on the degree of cultural-ideological proximity previously held with the movement's ideas and the comfort or discomfort experienced with participation. People who had political ideas and housing lifestyles close to those defended by the PAH and who experienced a comfortable participation, undergo some changes and reinforce and refine their previous ideas. People who had distant ideas and an uncomfortable experience of participation undergo fewer changes. Finally, people who were culturally distant from the PAH but who had a comfortable experience of participation are the ones who change the most profoundly.

RC24-390.5

BARRAZA, JAVIERA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Ciudadanía y Justicia Climática En Un Campamento De Migrantes En Santiago

El aumento de los flujos migratorios en Chile ha transformado el modo en que los migrantes habitan en las ciudades del país. En efecto, cerca del 40% de los hogares que viven en "campamentos" (asentamientos autoconstruidos) a nivel nacional son de origen extranjeros. En esos espacios, los migrantes comúnmente carecen de condiciones mínimas de habitabilidad al acceder de manera precaria a servicios básicos como el agua y la luz. En un contexto en el que amplias zonas del país se han visto afectadas por sequías prolongadas, olas de calor y eventos climáticos extremos, se explora cómo los migrantes que residen en campamentos lidian colectivamente con la precariedad habitacional. Basado en un estudio etnográfico conducido durante doce meses en un asentamiento autoconstruido en Santiago, se analiza de qué manera la demanda de los migrantes por acceder a servicios básicos es una práctica colectiva de ciudadanía anclada en una reivindicación mayor por justicia climática. De este modo, se busca demostrar que los fenómenos derivados de la crisis climática se vuelven catalizadores de demandas políticas para los migrantes. Al mismo tiempo, busca entender de qué manera los reclamos por justicia ambiental permiten la emergencia de nuevas ciudadanías para los grupos migrantes residentes en Chile.

WG01-888.1

BARRY, CÉLINE* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Nous. Exploring Border Violence through a Panafrican Feminist Research Perspective

On 21st February 2023, the Anti-Black, anti-migrant speech of Tunisian President Kaïs Saïed heralded a cruel persecution of Black migrants. Deadly police violence, deportations and social unrest escalated into a racist crisis in the weeks that followed which continues to this day. The anti-migrant and gendered dimension of the crisis points to the interconnection of race, patriarchy, and borders arising against the backdrop of EU border externalization. In my constructivist Grounded Theory *on* border *violence in the Eurafrican border zone* I explore these dimensions while taking the Black Panafrican migrant critique as a starting point that helps me to subvert the hegemony of Western categories of knowledge and critique.

The analysis of interviews with Black African no border activists and migration workers in Dakar, Niamey and Berlin shows that if we are to understand racial border violence in African contexts, we must take into account the multiplicity of entangled histories of race and thereby provincialize European colonialism and whiteness. However, to talk about racism among Africans reveals to be delicate. The reflexive interpretation of the data shows that the topic of racism in Africa is imbued with contradiction, irritation, and silence. Similar tensions arise in the face of other concepts I use when I enter the stage as an African Diasporic "postcolonial-feminist" from Berlin, i.e. colonialism, decolonization, and, especially, feminism.

What are the risks of racism in the postcolony? Why does the topic of feminism disturb the panafricanist talks I undertake with my interlocutors? My contribution discusses these conversational crises against the background of the postcolonial constructions of African identity, the *Nous Africain-e-s* (Us Africans), and the dominance of Eurocentric categories of critical knowledge which silences pathways of decolonization proposed by panafrican feminists and no border activists.

RC40-657.6

BARTELMESS, TINA* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Framing Food Poverty in Germany: Media Portrayals, Social Inclusion, and the Impact on Public Perception (2018-2024)

Food poverty and insecurity are growing concerns across many high-income countries, including Germany, where 3.5% of the population was affected in 2022, according to FAO estimates. This study examines how German media portrays food poverty and its implications for social inclusion and exclusion. Using a corpus of 406 articles from 2018 to 2024, this framing analysis identifies the dominant frames in media discourse and explores the rhetorical strategies used to depict those affected.

Drawing on Foucault's discourse theory and Entman's framing theory, the research addresses two key questions: How is food poverty framed in German media, and how do these frames express social inclusion or exclusion? A qualitative and quantitative frame analysis was conducted using MaxQDA Analytics Pro software, identifying three key frames: (1) food poverty as a result of material poverty, (2) food poverty as a political issue, and (3) food poverty as a multifaceted challenge. These frames highlight a range of causes, from inflation and low income to political inaction and structural inequalities, with varying proposed solutions.

A subsequent linguistic analysis reveals how these frames shape public perceptions of those affected by food poverty. While some media portray individuals as resilient and part of the broader society, others reinforce stereotypes of helplessness, creating social divides. Notably, the inclusion of direct quotes from affected individuals humanizes their experiences, fostering solidarity and reducing stigma.

The findings underscore the importance of inclusive media representations in shaping public and political responses to food poverty. By critically engaging with media discourse, this study highlights the role of journalism in promoting social cohesion and equitable policy solutions to address the complexities of food poverty in Germany.

RC34-570.5

BARTHOU, EVELYNE* (LIRE Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie, France)

«Jeunesse Kanak Lève-Toi !». Analyse Des Mobilisations Et Émeutes Juvéniles De Mai 2024 En Nouvelle-Calédonie.

La Nouvelle-Calédonie connaît actuellement une crise économique, sociale et politique sans précédent. Elle fait suite aux violentes émeutes qui ont débuté le 13 mai 2024 lors de l'annonce présidentielle de la révision constitutionnelle du dégel du corps électoral hérité des accords de Nouméa de 1998. Ces émeutes ont particulièrement mis en visibilité une partie de la jeunesse kanak qui cumule des inégalités face au reste de la population et qui exprime un fort sentiment d'injustice sociale et une défiance politique face à l'ensemble des représentants politiques (Barthou, 2024). Selon l'ISEE (Institut de la statistique et des études économiques de Nouvelle-Calédonie), en 2022, la population kanak reste globalement moins qualifiée : 49 % des 15-64 ans n'ont aucun diplôme qualifiant, contre 33 % pour les non-Kanak. À l'opposé, 6 % des Kanak ont un diplôme de l'enseignement supérieur, contre 28 % dans le reste de la population, et, même à qualification équivalente, des écarts persistent. Nous verrons dans cette communication que les émeutes ont surtout eu lieu dans les quartiers nord de la ville de Nouméa, ville marquée par des inégalités socio-spatiales importantes et qui accueille une population jeune, souvent venue de brousse (espaces ruraux de la Grande Terre de Nouvelle-Calédonie) et des Iles Loyautés. Celle-ci qui vit souvent dans des conditions très précaires et très différentes des modes de vie en tribu. Ces émeutes ont aussi souligné une colère juvénile, jusqu'ici invisibilisée et étroitement liée à la situation néocoloniale que connaît le territoire, les inégalités socio-économiques que subissent une grande partie des jeunes kanaks et un fort sentiment d'injustice et de discrimination, même chez les plus diplômés. Enfin, nous verrons que la jeunesse kanak est aussi plurielle sur le territoire et une partie d'entre elle est fortement mobilisée sur les enjeux de transformation socio-politique et climatique.

RC15-JS-188.7

BARTIG, SUSANNE* (Freie Universität, Berlin, Germany)
LIEBIG, STEFAN (Institute of Sociology, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
HÖVENER, CLAUDIA (Department of Epidemiology and Health Monitoring, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany)
MICHALSKI, NIELS (Department of Epidemiology and Health Monitoring, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany)

Differences in COVID-19 Vaccination Among Migrants and Non-Migrants in Germany: The Mediating Role of Psychological Factors of Vaccine Behavior

Understanding the underlying mechanisms for differences in COVID-19 vaccination between migrants and non-migrants in Germany is crucial in order to design targeted interventions encouraging vaccination. Hence, this study examined to what degree these disparities were mediated by psychological factors using the established 5C model of vaccine behavior (***C**onfidence, **C**omplacency, **C**onstraints, **C**alculation, **C**ollective Responsibility).* Data were obtained from the German seroepidemiological study "Corona Monitoring Nationwide" (11/21-02/22). The association between vaccination and migration history considering the psychological factors was investigated using logistic regressions, while controlling for various sociodemographic and health-related characteristics. Lastly, a decomposition was conducted to uncover how much of the disparities in vaccine uptake could be explained by the 5C framework using the Karlson-Breen-Holm (KHB) method. People who immigrated themselves, were less likely to be vaccinated against COVID-19 compared to non-migrants, especially participants from the MENA region. The results of the mediation analysis showed that a substantial proportion of differences in vaccine uptake was mediated by the psychological factors (first generation: 61.2%, second generation: 64.2%). Confidence in safety of the COVID-19 vaccine and collective responsibility were the most relevant explanatory factors in the 5C framework. Furthermore, the results highlighted the importance of a differentiated consideration regarding the country of origin: While 19.4% of the effect for the MENA region is explained by the 5C model, the proportion for Eastern Europe is 73.5%. However, the indirect effect for the MENA region is not significant suggesting that the underlying mechanisms for the lower uptake need to be identified. Therefore, we investigated the effect of migration-specific characteristics on vaccination differences within the migrant population in an additional model. The study concluded with a discussion of possible explanations for the different attitudes towards vaccination (e.g. experiences of discrimination) and recommendations for targeted interventions to overcome potential barriers and to ensure equal access to healthcare.

RC23-377.1

BARTL, WALTER* (Institute for Higher Education Research at the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Intended and Emergent Academic Knowledge Transfer: A Review of Reviews

Knowledge transfer has become an almost universal expectation directed at universities and research institutes alike. It is not an end in itself, policies trying to foster transfer activities aim for responses to societal challenges or contributions to innovation. For universities, this expectation comes on top of their traditional missions: research and teaching. While a focus on the intended transfer activities of academic actors is highly compatible with a governance perspective, it tends to turn a blind eye on actual processes of knowledge transfer that are more complex and emergent. Innovation processes, for example, typically involve not only intended but also unintended elements that might be connected to the traditional missions of universities. Intermediary actors, for instance, translate "basic research" publications for their target groups. Graduates from university enter the labor market and sometimes transform their field of practice by the cognitive categories they acquired at university. The proposed paper will review a total number of 44 reviews on knowledge transfer, analyzing to which extent such less obvious processes of knowledge transfer have been reflected and evaluated.

RC02-32.3

BARTL, WALTER* (Institute for Higher Education Research at the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

The Coal Phase-out in Germany and Its Regional Impact on Economic Worries

Market-driven closures of coal mines have typically been associated with negative economic consequences for the affected regions. In Germany, structural policy directed towards ameliorating the negative effects of hard coal decline in the Ruhr area lagged behind the onset of decline, caused major political conflicts, and has been variously criticized for its reactive character that failed to generate a positive image of the future. The phase-out of lignite coal in Germany, in contrast, is state-driven and accompanied from the outset by compensatory and investment policies that strive to facilitate regional structural change proactively. Against this backdrop, the proposed paper investigates how the policies of lignite coal phase-out initiated in 2018 and the accompanying public discourse affect the economic worries of individuals in the remaining three lignite coal mining areas in Germany. Focussing on the period 2016–2021, the paper uses a longitudinal multilevel design based on regional and individual data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Overall, probabilities of strong economic worries decrease throughout the observed period. Results show that subjective economic worries do not significantly differ between residents of lignite mining regions and those in the rest of the country. Further robustness analyses confirm that the coal phase-out policy has not increased economic worries in German lignite mining regions. However, in all regions, persons under 40 have a higher probability of strong economic worries while the probability declines above age 65. To conclude, possible limitations of the study and possible connections of economic worries to the electoral turnout of the neo-nationalist Alternative for Germany will be discussed.

RC55-837.1

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Does Inequality Undermine Life Satisfaction? Effective Identification of Country-Level Controls for a Longitudinal Investigation

Does increased economic inequality undermine people's subjective well-being (SWB)? Longitudinal analyses generally offer a good foundation for results that can be interpreted in causal terms, because the analytical design controls for time-constant differences between countries. But researchers must still consider what controls to include for time-varying variables. Researchers engaged with this topic generally focus their attention on controls for individual-level determinants of SWB. I argue (in part by pointing to results in previous research) that individual-level controls are not important for this question. Instead, what is needed is more careful attention to the identification of time-varying *country*-level controls. A more plausible set of decisions leads to a more extensive set of country-level controls.

Applying that perspective to an analysis of relatively wealthy countries during the period 1990 to 2019 (using data from the World Values Survey), one key finding is that the overall negative impact of economic inequality on life satisfaction is much smaller than what is evident in previous research.

But there are important differences for income groups. The negative impact on lower earners is larger than the overall result. But for higher earners rising income inequality leads to *increased* life satisfaction. This is a striking result that contrasts with most previous research. Rising income inequality in effect contributes to rising inequality in life satisfaction as well.

RC17-257.3

BARTŁOMIEJSKI, ROBERT* (University of Szczecin, Poland)

Reconfiguring Ocean-City Relations: The Blue Economy's Impact on Performativity in Port Cities

This paper explores the transformative impact of the Blue Economy on the performativity of port cities, with a focus on the evolving relationship between urban environments and the Global Ocean. By comparing different stages of port city interactions with the ocean, I highlight key performative features of economy, technology, politics, and culture that emerge through these shifts. Using Actor-Network Theory as a framework, I analyze how the Global Ocean, treated as a non-human actant, translates across the global market (economy), port infrastructure (technology), city governance (politics), and urban users (culture).

Drawing on findings from a Short-Scientific Mission Grant COST Action CA22122 - *Rethinking the Blue Economy: Socio-Ecological Impacts and Opportunities (RethinkBlue)*, conducted at PortCityFutures in Delft and Rotterdam, I focus on Rotterdam as a case study for understanding the Blue Economy's performativity. Through content analysis of publications, promotional materials, and performative walks within the maritime spaces of Rotterdam, I construct a performative frame of the city's role within the Blue Economy. This analysis aims to reveal the ways in which human relations with the ocean—shaped by economic interests, heritage traditions, cultural values, and emotional action nets—have transformed the symbolic and functional roles of both the ocean and port cities.

By revealing the ongoing reconfiguration of ocean-city relations, this research highlights the ways in which economic transformation and technological innovation drive the evolving role of port cities within global politics and maritime networks. The paper provides a sociological perspective on how urban infrastructures, maritime technologies, and political governance mediate relations with the ocean, while reshaping the performativity of both port cities and the Global Ocean.

RC04-48.2

BARZAGHI, ALESSANDRA* (Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy)

Borders in the Learning Processes of Unaccompanied Minors: A Research in the Italian Context

Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs) in Italy face many visible and invisible borders (Khosravi, 2010). They are marked by key sources of inequality and seen as young adult males, therefore as subjects to be controlled in emergency rather than as minors to be protected (Santagati, Barzaghi, 2021). This also occurs in the educational contexts dedicated to them, including school-training institutions and the reception system, which employ standard approaches failing to enhance their skills and cultural capital. This is an emblematic case of migrant students in the Italian context that leads to reflect on the lack of valorization of the cultural capital that these subjects can bring to the whole society.

The author's research raises the following questions: how do UAMs perceive and define borders? What are the learning processes activated by UAMs crossing and experiencing borders?

The research aims to observe the trajectories of UAMs, with a focus on the intersection of *learning and migration*, recognizing that learning must be contextualized and cannot be understood without considering movement through social space (Morrice, 2014). Furthermore, the author proposes to view *borders* (Mezzadra, Neilson, 2014) from the perspective of minors, offering new insights for reflection (Kaisto, Wells, 2020), and to consider borders as a social space for learning.

To answer the research questions and seriously consider the UAMs' perspective, challenging the adult and colonial narrative (Freire, 2022), former UAMs involved in their own contexts as activists are engaged in the co-construction of qualitative investigative tools (creative participatory methods such as drawing, body maps, life maps), which are then used to collect biographical narratives from the UAMs. The research is developed in different Italian local areas paying attention to national, urban and rural borders.

RC08-127.3

BAS, MUHAMMED FAZIL* (Yildiz Technical University, Turkey)

Is There a Need for a Non-Academic Sociology? Cohabitation of Non-Academic and Institutionalised Sociological Thought in Turkey

Sociology has, like other academic disciplines, become increasingly institutionalised over time and has accepted the limits of the academic "field". With this natural history of academic disciplines in mind, an important question is whether the transdisciplinary synthetic, theorizing and thought provoking character of sociology requires the discipline to operate outside the academic field in ways that can push its boundaries. On the one hand, it can be said that the debates around the term "public sociology" point to a need in this direction, but public sociology seems to express an orientation from the academy to the public outside of it. On the other hand, it is a useful area of research to ask what the potential of non-academic debates, social movements or public spaces is to encourage and support the production of such theories and methodologies within the academy, and whether this potential is still valid under changing social conditions.

This study aims to discuss the contribution of non-academic circles to the production of sociological thought in the history of the development of sociology in Turkey, and the effects of academic institutionalization in retrospect. Although a chair of sociology was established within the university in Turkey as early as the 1910s, its institutional continuity was soon interrupted and had to be re-established in the late 1930s. For a long time before and after this date, sociological studies within the academy as well as sociological analyses outside of it determined the shaping of sociology in Turkey. On the other hand, the impact of institutionalized academic studies has become more decisive than non-academic ones after the 1990s. Through the mutual contributions and discrepancies between academic and non-academic studies, the study aims to catch a clue about the path that sociological studies can follow today.

RC32-524.7

BASHFORD-SQUIRES, SALLY* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

How Social Enterprise Projects Can Support the Development of Relational Ethics Towards Improving Indigenous Women's Health in the Anthropocene. a Case Study from North-Eastern Uganda.

This presentation explores the health and wellbeing of women living in the Teso sub-region, Uganda, a rural area in the north-east of the country experiencing high levels of poverty. It examines the impact of social enterprise projects (SEP) on women's health through a lens of intersectionality. The social enterprises researched include tailoring schools, agricultural initiatives, and a football project.

Various evidence suggests that increasing women's income intensifies their work burden leading to greater health issues. Other studies propose that economic empowerment is necessary to autonomy. However, this research seeks to understand how SEP impact on Iteso women's health through supporting relational values rather than encouraging individuality.

The study draws on a qualitative approach using bricolage, rapid-ethnography, and autoethnography as methodologies due to their adherence with the Afrocentric values which guided the research. The research presents narratives from 63 semi-structured interviews, autoethnographic extracts, photographs, and artwork. Analysis of the findings was conducted through a conceptual framework combining elements of intersectionality, new materialism and Indigenous Knowledge.

The results of this research demonstrate that women in Teso are subjugated to anthropocentric issues relating to climate change such as malaria, along with non-communicable illnesses concerning mental health. Alongside increasing poverty, the climate emergency has fractured masculinities resulting in increased gender-based violence in its many forms.

The enterprise projects provide resources which lessen violence and improve health. The values of the participants reflect an ethics of care encouraging relationality; within the SEP participants plant trees, harvest water, share resources and engage in music, dance, and drama. However, this research also demonstrates the need involve men in enterprise projects. This research contributes to existing knowledge on issues of gender and development within majority world settings. It reveals the propensity for SEP, based on relational values, to improve community health in marginalised areas.

Film-1017.1

BASHFORD-SQUIRES, SALLY* (The University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

"Eitai"

The documentary, entitled 'Eitai' which is an Ateso word for community togetherness, is filmed in Teso sub-region, Uganda. Teso is a marginalised rural area of North-Eastern Uganda. The documentary is based on my doctoral research which was conducted in this area.

Eitai explores issues of climate change and the resultant poverty, alcoholism, and various forms of gender-based violence (GBV). It explores how the social enterprise projects provide economic wellbeing as well as a safe space for the community to share knowledge, combat climate issues through the planting of trees, and sensitise communities through music, drama, and dance.

The documentary demonstrates the importance of Indigenous Knowledge, particularly communitarianism and the need to develop stronger relationships with each other, the land, and non-humans to prevent further damage to our planet. Eitai captures many unique stories concerning the fight against HIV and GBV which are relayed through the participants' stories, music, and dance.

RC38-JS-194.4

BASHONGA, RAGI* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

"My Mother Was My First Country": Identity and Belonging of Second Generation Congolese Immigrants in South Africa

How do we make sense of Africanity and Pan-Africanism in the face of Afrophobia in South Africa? I consider this question through the exploration of second-generation Congolese immigrant experiences of identity and belonging in South African cities. This is important because of what the journey of migration means in the personal and social imaginary, particularly in a global context of ever-increasing obsession with borders and exclusion.

For this contribution, I present a portrait of Nabarungu Bacumi which is centered on the role of her mother – a powerful yet destructive force throughout Nabarungu's childhood through to adulthood. It tells a story of how Nabarungu's mother influences and mirrors her experiences at the level of personal and national identity. Themes in Nabarungu's poetic-portrait are around the implications of beauty and aesthetic in the personal world and also in public, and the ways that physical appearance are tied to particular localities. It speaks to her experiences of masculinity, experienced with her father and with men, white men. This introduces race as an important theme, a longing to be seen and validated by whiteness. Her story shows that experiences of othering and xenophobia made it difficult to belong to the broader world as a child and as a young woman. Finding internal peace has been a process of finding things more abstract and tangible to hold on to, music and values have become a space in which to find home. This contribution proposes the need for a deeper interrogation of the experiences of intra-continental immigrants and argues for the recognition of an African diasporic experience in Africa.

RC53-820.1

BASILE, MARTA* (University of Catania, Italy)
DE FELICE, DEBORAH* (University of Catania, Italy)

Child Well-Being and Right to Education in Sicily. the Legacy of the Covid-19 Pandemic and Current Educational Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and intensified socioeconomic inequalities and disclosed the fragility of public policies related to education and child well-being. In Sicily, a region significantly affected by poverty and high school dropout rates, the transition to remote learning revealed critical gaps in upholding the right to education, as mandated by Article 34 of the Italian Constitution and international frameworks such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

This study seeks to analyse the pandemic's impact on the Sicilian educational system by evaluating how effectively the right to education has been protected and assessing the policies enacted to address the challenges posed by the health crisis.

Hence, the main research objective is to investigate how the pandemic influenced the right to education and child well-being in Sicily, focusing on inequalities in educational access and the effectiveness of institutional strategies designed to support children and adolescents during and after the emergency.

The research questions address the management of education in Italy throughout the pandemic, the impact on vulnerable children, and the measures taken to reduce educational disparities.

Using a qualitative approach, this study relies on secondary data analysis from official sources and semi-structured interviews with teachers, school administrators, and social workers from various Sicilian provinces. The sample is balanced to represent different territorial contexts, providing a comprehensive view of educational challenges in urban, suburban, and rural settings.

Ultimately, the study aims to offer a critical reflection on current educational challenges and propose strategies to ensure inclusive and quality education for all children.

WG11-JS-175.1

BASILE, MARTA* (University of Catania, Italy)

Responsibility and Professional Accountability in Juvenile Criminal Proceedings to Ensure the Child's Best Interests. an Exploratory Investigation between Italy and Northern Ireland

The professionals' role in the juvenile justice system, including judges, lawyers, social workers, and other practitioners, is crucial in ensuring that the "best interest of the child" remains central in decision-making processes. This research adopts a comparative perspective to examine the professional responsibilities and accountability of these key actors in Italy and Northern Ireland. Through interviews with legal practitioners and social workers, the study explores how different perceptions, practices, and principles impact decisions involving minors and how these roles contribute to shaping interventions within the justice system.

By comparing these two national contexts, the study identifies key similarities and differences in how professionals navigate their responsibilities, emphasizing their role in balancing public safety, rehabilitation, and children's rights protection. The analysis also explores the challenges professionals face in safeguarding minors' rights and well-being amid evolving legal frameworks, resource limitations, and societal expectations.

This research provides valuable insights into how a *child-centred approach* can transform the quality of interventions in the juvenile justice system. It also offers critical reflections on best practices and areas for improvement, contributing to a better understanding of *how* strategies for supporting vulnerable youth are implemented effectively, proportionately, and with a rights-based approach.

This exploratory study aims to offer critical insights into how a child-centred approach can enhance the quality of decision-making and interventions in the juvenile justice system. It intends to contribute to the development of best practices and identify areas for improvement, supporting a more effective and rights-based approach to juvenile justice.

RC46-719.2

BASU, CHANDNI* (Sister Nivedita University , India)

Relational Well-Being of Youth in India and South Africa: Digitalized Realities

This study examines the relational well-being of youth in India and South Africa within the context of rapidly expanding digitalized realities. With the proliferation of smartphones and social media, young people in both countries are navigating complex digital ecosystems that significantly influence their social interactions, sense of belonging, and identity formation. Drawing on qualitative and quantitative data from youth aged 15-24, the research explores how digital engagement impacts relational dynamics such as family cohesion, peer relationships, and community connectivity. The findings highlight both positive and negative outcomes, revealing that while digital platforms can foster support networks and global connections, they also present risks of social isolation, cyberbullying, and fragmented communication patterns. By focusing on how youth negotiate relational well-being in digitalized environments shaped by socio-economic disparities and cultural contexts, this study provides a nuanced understanding of digital inclusion and its implications for youth development. It advocates for youth-centered digital policies and relational frameworks to ensure that technology enhances rather than hinders the relational well-being of young people in these diverse settings.

RC46-716.2

BATISAI, KEZIA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Navigating Role-Overload: 'tales of a Scared/Wounded Yet Productive Female Academic'

In my chapter, Batisai (2017), titled "Mothering beyond National Borders" analyses the trajectories of Zimbabwean migrant women in South Africa. The chapter exposes the narrative of fear rooted in the 'perceived strain of mothering' on one's career. Such fear takes us to the question, "So how do these two identities [a mother and a career woman], inhabit a being and how are they played out in daily life, at home and work?" posed by Mesthire (127) in her review of Venitha Pillay's *Academic Mothers*. Although the review challenges the way Pillay renders the pursuit of a balance between motherhood and an academic career futile (128), Mesthire acknowledges that the book "opens debate over motherhood in academia" (129). In 2017, these debates were beyond those raised in my chapter, but I acknowledged that they warranted further exploration. Writing from a biographical standpoint, I revisit these debates in 2024 to map and interrogate my intersecting identities – as a Black academic mother – core to personal trajectories of how I have confronted the post-pandemic burnout, fatigue, and role-overload as I navigated the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. To avoid mourning over the past, this article focuses on role-overload to expose how the pandemic, beyond blurring work-family-life lines, taught me to progressively set boundaries and prioritise self-care – attributes that I further embraced during the University of Johannesburg 2023 Women`s Leadership Development Programme. This biographical piece is a powerful theoretical and methodological tool for interpreting the realities of being a Black academic mother, which I summarise by the phrase 'Tales of a Scared/Wounded yet Productive Female Academic'. The self-reflective article brings to the fore the intersections of my academic and (re)productive being, which, although private, affect the public (aspects of life), including my realities as a female academic, especially after the pandemic.

RC14-213.6

BATTISTI, FABIANA* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

Co-Design to Deconstruct Digital Accessibility. a Participatory Journey at the Finger Tips of an App.

The aim of this paper is to reflect on the complexity of social vulnerability from an intersectional point of view in relation to co-design processes involving participatory methods capable of bringing individuals and private companies into dialogue. The reflection starts from a specific case study related to the construction of an app for online and on-site use of cultural itineraries in partnership with a private organisation. We ask ourselves the following questions: How does the corporate system guide operational decisions? What are the challenges and opportunities in creating more equitable and inclusive access, particularly in relation to disability?

Recovering the matrix of systemic domination proposed by Adams and Zuniga (2016) and systematised with the application proposed by Antonucci, Sorice and Volterrani (2022), we reconstruct the decision-making process in the different aspects of the work carried out over a period of six months (April-October 2024), focusing in particular on the identity and epistemic dimension of disability. Following the growing scholarly debate in the field of digital accessibility and artificial intelligence, supported by a bottom-up social justice perspective, and understood as present and future public spaces that are increasingly central to the negotiation of independence and power for disabled people (among others Goggin and Soldatic, 2022; Newman-Griffis et al., 2023; Zhang and Goggin, 2024), we rely on ongoing participant observation work, including participation in specific resources such as the creative method of the world café, as well as in-depth interviews with an extended team of 20 people (Jorgensen, 2011; Pink, 2015). Broad operational and theoretical limits, virtues and risks emerge, laying the foundations for looking at the potential of a guided co-construction of the de facto deconstruction of the very concept of accessibility, better expressed as plural and therefore real usability.

RC11-175.4

BATURINA, DANIJEL* (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia)
MATANCEVIC, JELENA (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Contemporary Challenges and Prospects of Older People's Care in Croatia and Possibilities for Transformations

Care for dependent older people is conceived as a new social risk and a rising issue for contemporary welfare states (Bonoli, 2006; Greve, 2017). Long-term care (Pavolini & Ranci, 2013) is one of the most rapidly developing policy areas in Europe. Croatian older people care is characterized by a welfare

mix model: widespread informal care, a growing and today dominant role of private, for-profit and non-for-profit providers and general diversification of services (Matancevic & Baturina, 2024). Reluctance to policy reforms, limited state's capacities for service provision and contested processes of decentralizations have resulted in strong trends of privatization of services, territorial disparities and inequalities in access to formal care as well as a growing burden on the informal sector of family care (Matancevic & Baturina, 2024).

The aim of the paper: (1) to present the recent trends shaping Croatian older people care system, relating to privatization, diversification of services and their accessibility and affordability, and (2) to analyse the transformative capacities of the Croatian care system to Europeanise and follow the EU relevant agenda

The methodology includes secondary data (official statistical data and reports) to analyse the abovementioned trends and semi-structured expert interviews (N=9, from different sectors) on key challenges of the Croatian welfare system and its prospects in the context of the European pillar of social rights.

The research results show that care needs and the future supply of services are recognized as a pressing social issue. The problems of poor capacities of the government and other stakeholders in delivering social services and developing innovations in the field of care, as well as the lack of capacities for the Europeanisation of welfare systems are highlighted. Results will be discussed in the context of prerequisites for the transformation of care in Croatia to meet the future needs of older people.

RC02-JS-4.7

BATURINA, DANIJEL* (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Where Do We Go Now? Missed Opportunities and Uncertain Future- Evaluation of the Foundations for the Development of the Social Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in Croatia

Social entrepreneurship and social enterprises represent umbrella terms for various innovative and dynamic practices. The key difference between entrepreneurship in the business sector and social entrepreneurship is that the latter prioritises welfare and social goals (Baturina and Babić, 2021). Social entrepreneurship has become an autonomous area of practice and research in Europe (Borzaga et al.,2020.). The social entrepreneurship sector is relatively new in Croatia, still in the phase of progressive development (Vidović, 2019). A new sector with different development issues such as a lack of an appropriate legal and financial framework, or policy support (Vidović, 2019, Baturina and Babić, 2021).

The goal of this paper is to evaluate the current state and potential of developing an enabling social entrepreneurship ecosystem in Croatia. The paper will rely on a) a literature review (previous research, public policy documentation, official statistical data) b) recent empirical research (quantitative research based on a survey conducted within the Croatian Social Enterprise Monitor research (Vidović et al, 2023) and 2024 iteration (to be published) and two qualitative researches based on the case studies of innovative initiatives in the sector (Baturina and Matančević, 2023.; Baturina and Mardeža Bajs, 2023). The analysis will reflect several key dimensions of the ecosystem (policy, financial framework, skills and education and networking capacities and visibility) already recognized as important in the EU context (Borgaza et al., 2020).

The discussion will assess social enterprise sector ecosystem development in Croatia from the perspective of sector status in the Central and Eastern European context (Defourny, J., Nyssens, 2021) and the broader European context (Dupain et al., 2022). The conclusion will give some recommendations for the future development of sector and try to reflect on social entrepreneurship in Croatia as a new forms of entrepreneurship orientated towards advancing normative goals of justice, equity, and sustainability.

WG10-918.2

BAUDENS, PAULINE* (Taltech University - Public Administration, Estonia)

The Food Delivery Apps, a Blessing for Women?

Technology could hold the promise of empowering women in reshaping daily practices and traditional gender roles. Digital technologies, such as food delivery apps, can assist women in managing their traditional cooking responsibilities, potentially relieving them from this daily duty, either partly or entirely. This paper examines the effects of food delivery apps on women's daily practices and perceptions, exploring the interconnection between digital technology and female empowerment within patriarchal norms.

India, while generally a traditional society with strong gender role distinctions, is also one of the largest and fastest-growing digital markets globally, including for food delivery services. Thus, an in-depth study in Pune, India, involving twenty-two women, was conducted to observe the dynamic shift in societal norms.

The findings suggest that in a traditional society like India, food delivery apps initially offered a sense of liberation for the women as they artificially relieved them from the daily burden of cooking, sensibly freeing their minds. But cooking responsibilities predominantly remain a female duty. Additionally, these apps tend to originate compulsive behaviors, compromising a certain degree of self-control, and raising questions about the true extent of empowerment promised by digitalization.

RC23-364.2

BAUM, CHAD M.* (Aarhus University, Denmark)
SOVACOOL, BENJAMIN (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
FRITZ, LIVIA B. (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Exploring Climate Emotions and Public Support for Climate Interventions across 30 Countries

Emotions are central to human experiences of climate change. Empirical research demonstrates their importance for climate perceptions and climate-related behaviors. The intensifying severity of climate change prompts consideration of emerging, potentially controversial technologies. Alongside mitigation and adaptation, climate intervention proposes to remove carbon dioxide from ambient air (carbon dioxide removal, CDR) or reflect sunlight away from the Earth (solar radiation modification, SRM). Although such options arouse emotional reactions of diverse kinds, the intersection between climate emotions and climate intervention has received limited attention. This article employed a unique, global dataset with 30,284 participants across 30 countries (in 19 languages) to provide insights on three questions. We first leveraged the global dataset to map incidence of fear, hope, anger, sadness and worry across countries. This is the first time climate emotions of adults are investigated on such a scale. We also identified significant differences in climate emotions by level of development, with those in advanced economies reporting weaker levels of climate emotions. Second, using multiple linear regression analyses, we assessed the relationship between climate emotions and support for climate-intervention technologies. We determined that hopeful and worried were the most consistently (positively) correlated. Third, we explored if reading about technology categories differentially affected climate emotions. Individuals randomly assigned to read about ecosystems-based CDR were significantly more hopeful and worried about climate change, though such differences were minor in size. Together, our results provide the first global-level evidence of the relationship between discrete climate emotions and perceptions and support of climate intervention.

WG10-925.2

BAUM, MYRIAM* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

AI Usage in Companies: Does Gender Matter?

In light of the ongoing discourse surrounding the recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), and the debates surrounding the opportunities and risks of AI, this contribution aims to identify the prevalence of AI usage within German companies, as well as company characteristics that facilitate the usage of AI. As, the call emphasises, gender is a significant factor to consider when analysing AI usage at the labour market or in organisations. Additionally, the usage of AI in German companies, along with the proportion of women in the labour force, is above the international average, a particular focus is placed on the role of the gender composition of companies for the usage of AI. The analysis is based on empirical quantitative data from the BIBB Training Panel, a representative panel for companies in Germany. The companies are classified as follows: companies with a 1) predominantly female workforce, 2) mixed workforce, 3) predominantly male workforce. The data indicate that the usage of AI in Germany has been gradually increasing since 2020. The preliminary results of the logistic regression, which considers various other impacts on the usage of AI (size, sector, digitalisation level, innovative culture), indicate that in comparison to male-dominated companies, mixed-companies utilise significantly more AI in 2023. However, no significant difference was observed in the use of AI between female-dominated and mixed-companies. These findings suggest that a diverse workplace may foster a conducive environment for AI adoption. Nevertheless, the data does not identify which employees are using AI. Further investigation is necessary to ascertain what is driving this trend and who is using AI in mixed-companies. Nevertheless, the findings may be generalizable to other countries, as they indicate that more mixed or gender-diverse workplaces may be better equipped to utilize new technologies such as AI.

RC34-563.3

BAUTISTA-LEON, ANDREA* (Universidad La Salle, Mexico)

An Unfinished Social Revolution: Challenges in the Integration of Professional Women into the Mexican Labor Market

This research analyzes the gaps and disparities in the labor market for women professionals in Mexico, in the context of an accelerated increase in their participation in higher education between 2017 and 2022. Through a quantitative and descriptive approach, the study uses data from ANUIES and the National Occupation and Employment Survey to show the situation of women in this period. The results highlight that, although the gender gap in access to higher education has decreased, challenges persist in the labor market, such as the low economic participation of women with bachelor's degrees, the segmentation of fields of study, and wage gaps. In addition, women are still concentrated in traditional careers such as education and health, with an underrepresentation in engineering and technology. This progress, although significant, faces persistent gender segmentation in the labor market and wage inequality, reflecting an unfinished social revolution.

WG01-879.5

BAVBEK, YASEMIN* (Harvard University, USA)

From Soldiers of the Faith to Experts in Development

This paper seeks to explain the transformation of American humanitarianism in the early 20th century from religiously motivated charity and educational work to developmental and aid projects in the Middle East. It traces the response of American missionaries and other humanitarian actors in the American empire to the three events of violence against Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. Building on Elisabeth Clemens' work and Bourdieusian field theory, I argue that the humanitarian responses to the 1894-1896 and 1909 massacres took the form of "iterated problem-solving" and "intentionless invention." These moments of crisis also highlighted a tension within the American Protestant field: the humanitarian logic of neutrality clashed with the logic of conversion and religious solidarity. In these instances, a developing humanitarian field remained subordinated to the Protestant one. The Armenian Genocide of 1915 created a crisis on an unprecedented scale, leading to the development of an autonomous global humanitarian field building on previous American structures but transcending them. The Near East Relief replaced the ABCFM as the central actor in the region after 1919. Contrary to previous practice, this now autonomous field of humanitarianism redefined what 'neutrality' means and transformed the vision of aid from a return to the status quo ante to addressing the root causes of violence and building institutions for future development. The transformation of overseas American humanitarianism in this process further redefined the way how international humanitarianism is understood and practiced during the interwar period. The paper ends with discussing the legacies of this moment and its consequences for how INGOs engage with populations in the Global South.

RC08-115.3

BAVBEK, YASEMIN* (Harvard University, USA)

What Exactly Do We Reflect on When We Use "(Self)Reflexivity" in Sociology

In recent decades, sociological techniques such as self-reflexivity and self-reflection have become buzzwords, especially in critical sociological research, as a means of accounting for and theorizing on the position of the sociologist vis-à-vis their research topic, their ontological approach to the world, and/or identities of their 'subjects.' The aim is commonly understood as laying bare relations of domination, or acknowledging the limitations and shortcomings of research. Even though there has been increasing focus on self-reflexivity as an integral part of the research process, sociologists frequently use the word in radically different and ambiguous ways, with meanings ranging from an offhand acknowledgement of one's own identit(ies), to a thorough account of the context and ontological paradigms the author uses to think through the world. There is rarely any explicit discussion on what we mean by self-reflexivity and how others have chosen to apply it as a "technique" for accounting for power relations encountered in many stages of doing research.

To start conceptualizing the various ways self-reflexivity as a technique works and is related to relationships of domination, I identify the various ways in which sociologists have approached the concept. In these categorizations, the meaning of "self" also changes; for example, some forms of self-reflexivity position the 'self' as individual, other forms position the 'self' as researcher, as discipline of sociology. The aim is to lay the foundations of a terminology of self-reflexivity as a technique that would not only bring together social relations of domination based on gender, race, sexuality and coloniality together, but outlines forms of self-reflexivity that would bring together the position of the researcher with the identities of domination and concerns of epistemological and methodological de-colonization. This project contributes to building a critical social theory that unpacks the false dichotomy between theory and practice.

WG10-928.1

BAWIDAMANN, LOÏC* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Back to Community: Connecting Conspiracy Theorists Beyond the Screen

The Organic Christ Generation (OCG), originally an evangelical religious community based in Switzerland, has evolved into a multifaceted organisation with a diverse set of counter-knowledge platforms. What began as conferences and newspapers promoting various conspiracy theories has expanded into the digital realm with their video platform Kla.TV gaining significant viewership, particularly in German-speaking countries. However, driven by concerns over increasing online censorship and a desire for closer connections in anticipation of a perceived inevitable crackdown on alternative media providers, the OCG is actively seeking to strengthen physical connections among its members. This paper examines the complex relationship between the OCG's sophisticated digital infrastructure and its community-building efforts. Through qualitative interviews with OCG members, participant observation at OCG events, and in-depth analysis of OCG-published content, I explore how digital technologies both enhance the reach of their message and potentially hinder the religious community's growth. This paper investigates the tension between the community's online expansion and the desire for tangible, in-person connections with like-minded individuals sharing their heterogeneous beliefs. This conflict leads to far-reaching debates within the community about identity and their position towards society at large, offering insights into the challenges faced by a digital-age religious community seeking to balance virtual and physical presence.

RC24-JS-161.3

BAYA-LAFFITE, NICOLAS* (Institute of Sociological Research / Environmental Governance and Territorial Development Institute, Switzerland)

Constructing Narratives of the Twin Transition: Digitalization and Sustainability in EU Foresight

The European Union's strategy for achieving climate neutrality by 2050 places the twin transition—digitalization and sustainability—at the core of its policy frameworks, as reflected in the European Green Deal. These transitions have been framed as both technological and societal, requiring not only innovation but also governance capable of anticipating and shaping future transformations. This context sets the stage for examining how the EU's foresight processes construct and disseminate narratives that guide public understanding and policy development related to the twin transition. The construction of these future narratives raises questions about how societal and environmental changes are framed. To shed light on how narratives about the twin transition are constructed, this paper analyzes key EU policy documents, as well as larger frameworks such as those developed by the IPCC Working Group III. Using narrative analysis, the paper identifies how digital technologies and sustainability strategies are framed within broader social, economic, and political contexts. This approach allows for an examination of how these narratives position digitalization as essential to achieving sustainability while embedding these developments within sectoral and societal transformations. The findings show that while the narratives are predominantly technocratic, there is an increasing emphasis on contextualizing digital and green transitions within a wider set of social and political dynamics. The narratives analyzed reflect both the potential and limitations of how digitalization is seen as a driver of sustainable futures, revealing the performative nature of foresight in shaping expectations and policy directions. This paper thereby contributes to understanding how current anticipatory knowledge practices, such as those embedded in EU foresight, influence societal agency and the construction of future imaginaries. The paper highlights the role of digitalization within broader sustainability strategies and reflects on the implications of these narratives for envisioning transformative futures.

TG09-JS-168.2

BAYATRIZI, ZOHREH* (University of Alberta, Canada)
JAVADI, REYHANEH (University of Alberta, Canada)

Between Politics and Profits: Private Sociology Classes in Iran

This paper examines privatization of Iranian sociology in the 21st century by studying changes that have happened in teaching in the past two decades. The teaching of sociology in Iran has for a long time been constrained by political considerations and censorship as well as hiring policies that prioritize ideological over academic qualifications. Yet, beginning in the early twenty-first century, student associations began to react to the diminishing quality of their classroom education through collective protests and by organizing reading groups and book clubs that went above and beyond the official curriculum. Over time, these extra-curricular classes morphed into private classes outside the university run by academic sociologists and intellectual figures who charge students for membership and participation. Thus, private, for-profit reading groups emerge, where sociology texts and methods are taught and discussed. This paper presents the results of a multi-methods study of this phenomenon, focusing on how the politicization of sociology has made university teaching contentious and whether these classes provide an alternative outlet. We also discuss the wider global trends of Neo-liberalism and micro-credentialism which introduce private profit motivations into sociological teaching.

RC54-833.3

BAYON, MARIA CRISTINA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico)

Trans Youth: Urban Portraits, Narratives, and Journeys in Mexico City. Doing Visual-Participatory Research

Transgender people are subject to a permanent moral and normalizing scrutiny that pathologizes and fetishizes their bodies, trying to subsume them in the cis-normative gender ideals. The “cispassing”, hostile practices in the medical and psychological fields, insecurity and fear in public transport, difficulties of access to safe toilets, and even the rejection - in various spaces - to be named according to their chosen pronouns and names, account for the multiple violences trans people experience and face daily.

This paper is based on a visual-participatory research on urban experiences carried out with diverse subaltern groups (trans youth, high-school students from disadvantaged neighborhoods, street vendors) in Mexico City. The visual and participatory character consisted of visual narrative workshops, where, using compact video-blog cameras distributed on a rotating basis among the participants, it was the young people themselves who decided what to say, what to show, where, and when. Our role as researchers was the support and follow-up for the construction of a visual narrative: what do I want to say and show (make visible) and to whom do I want to question.

Here I focus on the group of trans youth with whom we conducted a workshop of audiovisual narratives of 14 rounds during a year, in the context of which they gave an account of their experiences, spaces, and journeys through the city where they feel accepted/respected/recognized, and those that are hostile/discriminatory/ risky/dangerous. Schools and universities, access to health services, public transportation, recreational spaces, pride parades, trans-activism, fear in public toilets, were some of the topics chosen to account for spaces of exclusion and belonging. Videos, photos, poems, and animations produced and narrated by the young people themselves show the diversity of transgender experiences with their own bodies, in their daily interactions and journeys across the city.

RC31-494.5

BAYONA CARRASCO, JORDI* (Universitat de Barcelona , Spain)
THIERS-QUINTANA, JENNIFFER (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
LIZCANO, JUAN JOSÉ (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Residential Mobility in the Metropolitan Dispersion of the Immigrant Population in Spain, 2001-2022.

The intense growth of international immigration in the case of Spain, from barely 1.4 million and 3.6% of the population to over 8.2 million and 17.1% in only two decades, has led to important changes in the territorial settlement patterns of the different immigrant groups. From an initial insertion where the large urban centres such as Madrid, Barcelona or Valencia have acted as a gateway to Spain, to a continuous growth of the immigrant population in the metropolitan peripheries. This process has taken place with high intensity, even exceeding in some municipalities on the periphery the immigrant population of the large central cities. In addition to direct arrivals from abroad, a large part of this growth has taken place via residential mobility, in a process of suburbanisation that does not necessarily coincide in its characteristics with that experienced by the autochthonous population. In the case of Spain, this mobility has been collected annually by the Residential Variation Statistics, and by the recent Statistics on Migrations and Changes of Residence. This communication analyses these patterns for the eight largest metropolitan areas in Spain and for the main immigrant groups, focusing on: 1) the evolution of the flows in relation to the different economic periods (2000-2008; 2019-2014; 2014-2019; 2020 and 2021-2022); 2) the impact of the flows on the concentration and dispersion of the different groups in the territory; and 3) the disruptive effect of Covid-19, especially on movements towards the densest areas and for Asians.

RC41-671.2

BAYONA CARRASCO, JORDI* (Universitat de Barcelona , Spain)
PROKHOSHIN, ALEKSEI (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Residential Segregation By Origin, Nationality and Migratory Origin in Spain: The Case of Barcelona

Residential segregation, understood as the distance in the place of residence between population groups, is usually analysed by calculating different segregation indicators, which inform us of the residential proximity or distance of two populations groups. In these studies, the categorisation used to define the population under study is not a neutral choice, since it affects both the group analysed and what is considered to be the reference population. There are three different types of approaches in the scientific literature. On the one hand, those that use ethnic or ‘racial’ categories, as in the case of the UK and the US, which do not take into account the migration phenomenon. In countries without ethnic categorisation, as in the case of Spain, segregation is calculated either by considering migratory origin and therefore focusing on the country of birth (from which children born in the place of destination disappear), or by analysing nationality (in which some origins disappear from observation in a differential way, especially Latin American origins in the case of Spain). In this paper, we propose to use the latter two perspectives, analysing segregation based on the dissimilarity index by country of birth and nationality between 2002 and 2022, and adding a new calculation that considers the descendants of migrants, based on their identification at census section level with the last census of 2021. This is calculated for the city of Barcelona and some of the cities in its metropolitan region, which should allow us to analyse segregation dynamics in greater depth and to understand the weight of categorisation in the calculation and interpretation of segregation. While the effect of the scale or indicator used has been the subject of intense academic debate, less attention has been paid to the definition of population groups and its effect on the results.

RC05-73.2

BEAMAN, JEAN* (CUNY Graduate Center, USA)

Black Feminism and Transnational Solidarity: Mobilization Against State Violence in France

Based on three years of ethnographic research, including interviews with activists, I discuss the role of black feminist activism and transnational solidarity in the movement against police violence. I focus on how Black and Maghrebin origin men are predominately killed at the hands of police and how Black and Maghrebin origin women, including Assa Traore and Ramata Dieng, are leading this burgeoning movement. It is telling that despite the preponderance of men as victims of state-sponsored violence, it is women – as sisters, mothers, etc. - who are doing much of the mobilization against this issue, rather than their brothers or uncles or fathers. Black women activists navigate how to respond to police violence that disproportionately targets particular ethnoracial minority populations in a context that does not acknowledge the relationship between state violence and racism. They do so by locating the specificity of their identities as both Black and women. The activism of Black women is not only motivated by their particular positionality, but it is also shaped by it. Gender is just as present as and is inextricably intertwined with racial identity, and both shape the possibilities and modes of mobilization. Their unique standpoint (Collins 1986) as Black women, sisters, mothers and daughters also characterizes the transnational solidarity these women activists make with Black Feminist activists around the world, including Angela Davis and the late Marielle Franco. I argue that such a Black Feminist perspective is essential to understand contemporary racism in postcolonial societies.

RC25-407.2

BEATA, NESSEL-ŁUKASIK* (The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

(No) Connection. the Social Responsibility of Museums in an Era of Growing Social Inequality.

The emergence of new external factors such as Covid19 and escalation of war in Ukraine led to social polarization and deepening social inequalities in Central and Eastern Europe. In result, cultural institutions (museums) - the products of human civilization and symbolic power, have not only begun to deepen the discourse on their social responsibility. At the same time going beyond concepts of participatory or relational museum they expanded the scope of their social practices to new dimension of their impact on language and interactions in public space between dominant environments and minority groups.

My presentation leads to discussing what effect has had this overcoming by museums in Poland of lack of lasting and continuous relations with their own social environment with people with migrant experience? Has the attempt by such institutions to undermine certain stereotypes that make it difficult for them to effectively resonate with the deepening inequalities between Polish public and people speaking other languages actually translated into an increased role of this type of institution in process of including disadvantaged groups in the circulation of interactions generated by symbolic power in museums? And if so, what methods were used to achieve this?

The basis for showing intricacies of such relations taking place in public space between institutions often perceived primarily as tools for strengthening impact of symbolic power on the general public and groups representing marginalized groups will be results of my research from 2023, devoted to migration crises. Based on this material I will first show variety of forms of assistance from various museums in Poland to over two million refugees from Ukraine and then I will present what interactions took place between these institutions and new groups of recipients as a result and how this translated into changes in the area of communication with potential audience

RC19-280.5

BEATA NAUMIUK, AGNIESZKA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
OSINSKI, AGATHE MARIA (Université Paris Nanterre, France)
RASELL, MICHAEL (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
RURKA, ANNA (Université Paris Nanterre, France)

Responsive Social Services. Citizen-Led Actions and Voices on Changes Needed in Helping Systems.

This paper analyses original data from six European countries (Austria, Denmark, France, Poland, Portugal and Romania) about citizens' actions to bring about changes in social services working in the fields of mental health, disability, child protection and youth at risk of exclusion. Data was gathered in 2024 as part of the Horizon Europe project: "Increasing the responsiveness of social services to citizen voice across Europe".

We used a qualitative approach to explore the perspectives and actions of citizens who want to contest inadequate practices, lack of government systems reactions, or slowly changing social policies. Based on selected interviews as examples (out of 120 gathered in total), we show evidence of diverse approaches used by citizens to organise collective or individual actions aiming at changes in these policies, systems and practices. From protests, and petitions to social media campaigns and private initiatives they advocate and educate and challenge how the systems should work. We draw on Amitai Etzioni's concepts of active societies and their transformation towards responsive societies and flexible systems (1968) and Manuel Castells' networks of outrage and hope (2012) to show how the democratisation of social services is both a long-term process and a contemporary dynamic of citizen emancipation (Wojciechowska, 2019). The paper also explores the emerging use of technology, particularly social media, for public calls to action. Our findings highlight the increasing importance of open, honest communication between citizens and services, emphasizing the need for a shift towards more trust-oriented attitudes, with reduced fear of judgment on both sides. The discussion section will focus on the trends and factors that either hinder or facilitate this change.

RC38-JS-118.1

BECKER, JOHANNES* (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, Germany)

Power Relations in Migrant Communities in Light of Long-Term Socio-Historical Processes in Contexts of Origin

The sociology of migration has again started to take into account the situation of migrants before they embark on their journey. However, as I argue, power relations in migrant communities can be traced to long-term socio-historical processes in contexts of origin that are often overlooked. Therefore, it is important to relate not only to the immediate surrounding of migrants before departure, but to take into account the social histories in the contexts of origin, ideally through careful contextualization of migrants' biographies and family histories. In our research on a local community of Syriac-Orthodox Christians in Germany, this socio-historical outlook has proved essential for understanding the present. While most Syriac-Orthodox migrants have arrived in Germany from Eastern Turkey, a smaller number stems from Northern Syria. Despite the geographical proximity of these areas, living conditions there started to diverge after the definition of the border between Turkey and Syria following the First World War. Becoming established in the local context and in the state tended to be easier in Syria than for Syriac Christians in Turkey who were subject to ongoing discrimination. In my presentation, I particularly focus on politics of citizenship, land and social mobility in Syria and Turkey. These differences between the two countries influence the Syriac-Orthodox community to this day, for example in latent inner-community boundary-making processes and political orientations. My presentation is based on the first results of research for the project "Migrant arrival contexts in transregional comparison", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC22-JS-139.3

BECKER, JOHANNES* (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, Germany)
BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (Leipzig University, Germany)

Subjects of God? Rethinking Religious Agency, Biography and Masculinity from the Global South

Religious specialists inhabit ambivalent institutional positions. On the one hand, as professionals working for organizations, their scope of autonomy is constrained and subject to organizational rules, religious dogmas and religiously sanctioned restrictions on their own lives in the form of celibacy, choice of residence etc. On the other hand, because of their charisma and their epistemic authority with regard to, for example, the interpretation of everyday events, personal crises, religious scriptures and moral judgments, they may also have considerable autonomy and power. In this article, we compare the lives of Greek Catholic monks in the Middle East and Pentecostals pastors in South Africa. We focus on the question of how the subjective understandings and objective realities of personal autonomy relate to one another and change in the course of religious specialists' careers. Scrutinizing religious agency in a gendered environment allows us to analyze how dominant constructions of connections to God, religious charisma and ecclesiastical careers reproduce the masculine structure of church institutions.While Eastern Catholic monks are often portrayed as extremely constrained by institutional rules, Pentecostal pastors appear as largely autonomous, organizing the religious affairs of their congregations in a highly independent fashion. Our analysis demonstrates that such images often mirror idealized portrayals that are produced by dominant religious discourses. As our analysis also shows, however, these discourses obfuscate both the agency of monks and the institutional constraints of pastors.

RC36-599.1

BECUCCI, STEFANO* (University of Florence, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Italy)

Lights and Shadows of the English University System

This presentation examines the English university system. The first section outlines the major university reforms that took place during the 1990s, initially implemented by Conservative governments and later by Labour governments. The second section focuses on the governance system at both national and local levels, as well as the relationships between the center and the periphery, highlighting how the historical autonomy of English universities has evolved over time. The third section discusses the current evaluation criteria for teaching and research in England. Finally, the conclusion addresses the key challenges that emerged from the analysis. The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the changes that have occurred in higher education in England. These changes are largely driven by two main trends: the increasing market-oriented approach of universities and the adoption of evaluation systems and criteria inspired by New Public Management.

RC52-809.1

BEDARD, JEAN-LUC* (Université TÉLUQ, Canada)

Opening up Regulation: The Curious Case of Medical Doctors' Regulating Body Opening to Share Formerly Reserved Acts with Other Health Professions in Quebec (Canada).

As elsewhere in advanced Western economies, professions in Canada are undergoing important transformations, spurred by technological innovation, change in the relation between citizens and experts, and transformations of the link between professions and the State. This is especially true of regulated professions, where the relations between professions and the State are currently subject to profound reformulations. This is most relevant among Quebec's ecologies of regulated professions, its regulatory framework being under scrutiny, aiming in recent years at simplifying its processes, showing more flexibility and being more adaptable to ongoing challenges. This communication will look at the medical profession in Quebec as a case study in these processes. Relying mostly on Abbott's notion of linked ecologies (Abbott, 2005) and the neo-institutionalist approach (Powell and DiMaggio, 1985), I will use documentary evidence from 2017 to 2024, to analyse its evolution. One of the major trends in these years has been an increase in interprofessional collaboration, translating into more elements from the medical doctors' scope of practice being shared with other professions. This is particularly salient with various actors' positions surrounding the proposed Bill 67 to amend the Professional Code, currently under consideration by National Assembly. Beside pure virtue, how can such a trend be explained? My contextual analysis will look at how a dominant profession opens its borders and accepts other professions into its (former) exclusive acts. Considering the social, political and economic context, this analysis intends to propose a few conclusions regarding these trends towards collaboration between professions. First, it seems that this collaboration trend is well received by other professions, who could benefit from such opportunities. Second, this further opening of its borders is better understood when put in the larger context of the profession of medical doctors profession's larger history.

RC52-804.5

BEDARD, JEAN-LUC* (Université TÉLUQ, Canada)
PRUD'HOMME, JULIEN (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada)
ADAMS, TRACEY (Western University, Canada)

Processual Analysis of Foreign-Trained Professionals Admission into Regulated Professions in Quebec: What Role Has the Pandemic Crisis Played in Implementing Long Awaited Transformations?

This paper proposes an analysis of professional regulation during the covid period, looking particularly at admission of foreign-trained professionals (FTPs) in the province of Quebec (Canada). Through web-scraping techniques, we collected data on media presence of Quebec's professional regulators during the first 18 months of the pandemic crisis period (March 2020 to November 2021). Preliminary data analysis shows a total of 3795 occurrences. Further analysis will discriminate between covid-related publications or all other themes. Admission of foreign-trained professionals (FTPs) being a recurrent theme among regulated professions' ecologies (Abbott, 2005) in Quebec, the analysis will show how these ecologies reacted on that matter during the pandemic crisis. One of its main objectives is to show how the crisis context helped in treating some long-lasting issues. With hindsight, other related events show that this theme (FTP admission) is sometimes treated through other, related measures. For example, echoing similar experiences in other Canadian provinces, creation of an assistant-doctor position seems to answer some of the issues raised during the crisis context. Current propositions to change the Professional Code, Quebec's overarching law on regulated professions, aim to answer long-lasting issues (lighter regulatory activity, being more responsive to ongoing challenges) with important input from the pandemic crisis. With a neo-institutionalist approach (Powell & Bromley, 2015) we will first focus on results from the health professions during the pandemic crisis and enrich this analysis with more recent developments on relevant issues regarding admission of FTPs. This latter, related analysis draws from documentary analysis from 2017 up to Spring 2025.

RC54-JS-14.3

BEDI, KIRAN* (Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India)

Beyond Margins: Unveiling the Struggles of the Transgender Community

This study draws attention to the marginalization of transgender individuals in Haryana, focusing on three distinct groups: cultural practitioners, sex workers, and beggars. To gain a thorough understanding of their circumstances, 13 in-depth interviews were conducted, yielding three primary themes. Firstly, the study highlighted the scarcity of societal awareness regarding gender identity and gender expression. Gender is a social construct influenced by cultural factors like norms, attitudes, and behaviors, while gender identity refers to an individual's unique, deeply felt sense of gender, which may or may not align with their birth sex. Sexuality encompasses gender, sex, sexual orientation, pleasure, and reproduction. Second, the study found that social constraints stemming from stigmatized identities significantly impact transgender individuals. Both school dropouts and those with educational qualifications face difficulties in securing employment, leading them to engage in cultural activities or resort to prostitution. Incomplete documents and government identities prevent them from getting facilities provided by the government. Third, the study revealed a lack of acceptance in both family and society due to heteronormativity. Transgender individuals often face abuse, violence, and discrimination in their own families and society. The findings of the study shed light on the issues faced by transgenders even after getting rights they are still struggling to be the part of mainstream society and live a respected and dignified life. It highlights the importance of extensive awareness campaigns and legal amendments due to the insufficient societal acceptance and weak organizational framework.

RC56-863.5

BÉDUNEAU-WANG, LAURENT* (ABS-UM6P, Morocco)
MAJDA, SOUMANE* (ABS-UM6P, Morocco)

Collective Memory & Organizational Remembering: Reimagining Archives in the South of Morocco

The emergence of memory studies in organizations reflects the recognition of the past's ability to influence strategic and organizational actions in the present. In this paper, we empirically investigate how ancestral knowledge and practices constitute a strategic and organizational resource to adapt to climate change and its ecological and socioeconomic effects, namely migration and rural exodus. Based on a single case study in the south of Morocco, we show how collective memory, through a restoration strategy supported by ancestral practices and knowledge, enables a community to update its collective goals and how, in turn, emergent mnemonic devices generate organizational forgetting. We try to explain how different stakeholders deploy the past to identify within the organization's values to implement change strategies, reduce intergenerational conflicts, or constrain the change strategy to protect its glory and legacy. Our data demonstrate how the restoration of collective memory, through the revitalization of ancestral practices, facilitates change paradoxically. Given their inherently non-neutral nature, archives are not merely passive repositories of historical facts. Rather, they are shaped by those in power, reflecting their biases and interests. The decisions about what to preserve and what to omit in archives play a key role in shaping dominant narratives and silencing the marginalized voices. The identification and the renewal of the collective past enable the emergent structures and instances to implement technical projects better accepted by the population. The young reconcile with their past by restoring the collective memory. This action minimizes the intergenerational gap and allows young people to integrate into an authentic environment managed by ancestor customs and traditions. As a result, a rhetorical history has emerged to persuade the traditional organizational structure to forget and to facilitate strategic change. Eventually, it strengthens communities' abilities to deal with climate change's effects, including drought, desertification, and exodus.

RC05-86.3

BEECKMANS, LUCE* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
TZOUVARA, ALIKI (KU Leuven, Department of Architecture, Belgium)

Citizenship Otherwise: Migrants' Infrastructuring Work As Propositional Politics for a Decolonized Urban Belonging

Tying in with Lemaski's 'infrastructural citizenship' (2017), this paper explores how state and citizens negotiate their relationship through infrastructure. We do this by focusing on the 'infrastructuring work' of people with precarious residency status in Brussels. In the Belgian capital of 1.2 million, a large and

variegated group of nearly 100.000 people - particularly migrants - navigate, contest and reimagine conventional notions of citizenship tied to territorial boundaries and state-sanctioned frameworks of political membership, access to rights, and belonging, through everyday practices of accessing, making and using infrastructure. Hence, through 'infrastructuring work', citizenship as an individual and collective subjectivity is performed, enacted and brought into being (Isin & Nielsen, 2008), even when formal citizenship is lacking. At the same time dominant, state-centered paradigms of citizenship are challenged, particularly their entrenched conceptions of legality and legitimacy, and inherent racialized categorizations.

As the building, provisioning and regulating of (access to) infrastructure is one of the tactics of governmentality, we argue that a better understanding of this 'infrastructuring work' is central to rethinking and decolonising dominant notions of citizenship. Moreover, we contend that this 'infrastructuring work' of migrants in collaboration with a myriad of other formal and informal urban actors, represents a form of 'propositional politics' (Lancione 2019), prefigurating other forms of citizenship and urban belonging that challenge dominant, (neo-)colonial paradigms of belonging.

At the intersection af architecture and ethnography, we utilize critical mapping methods to both unravel the migration regime's governmentality, as well as the contestating performance of citizenship through rights making or taking. By mapping the embodied encounters of people with precarious (national) citizenship with, in and through infrastructure, we shed light on the diverse and overlapping geographies of citizenship-making in Brussels, offer a decolonial critique of established notions of citizenship and belonging, and start imagine a citizenship otherwise.

RC11-166.4

BEI, EVA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
ALBERTINI, MARCO (Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Bologna, Italy)
ZARZYCKI, MIKOŁAJ (School of Psychology, Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom)

A Cross-Country Qualitative Exploration of Caregivers' Needs and Preferences for Social Care and Support Services

With the global aging population, the number of older, care-dependent adults is on the rise, leading to a substantial demand for care. While European countries have adopted diverse approaches to meet this demand, the overarching tendency in policy practices or reforms revolves around a notable shift from state-provided professional long-term care to informal care, delivered by family members or friends. In Southern European countries like Italy, extensive informal care results from fragmented and limited formal care provision, with health and social care systems to rely heavily on informal caregivers. Other counties including the UK employ a more mixed-care model with increased state-provided formal support for caregivers. However, this in practice still entails a significant shift of responsibility for care from the state to caregivers. Due to the negative consequences experienced by caregivers, including caregiver burden and adverse mental and physical health outcomes, research on social policies across Europe to directly or indirectly support the caregiving role is crucial. To date, qualitative studies exploring caregiving needs, challenges, and preferences regarding formal support in countries with diverse social care systems and policies, are scarce. This cross-country qualitative study aims to address this gap by exploring the experiences of receiving various forms of support and services among caregivers in both Italy and the UK. By conducting semi-structured interviews with 6-10 caregivers in each country and employing Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive cross-country qualitative comparison of caregivers' formal support needs, exploring nuances within diverse social policy landscapes.

RC17-256.15

BEIER, FRANK* (Technical University Dresden, Afghanistan)

Inclusive Teaching in Elementary School: Spatial and Temporal Structures in Classroom Interaction

The fact that successful inclusion also requires new spatial concepts has already been emphasized by some authors (cf. Reich 2014). However, many concepts relate in particular to new school buildings or renovations (see Kricke et al., 2018). The LLR-Transfer design research project, on the other hand, focuses on the conversion of existing classrooms into multifunctional classrooms. The project is funded by the Saxon Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and is being implemented at an elementary school in Dresden in close cooperation with teachers and school management. The project draws on pedagogical and didactic concepts developed as part of the Teaching-Learning-Room Inclusion project (cf. Czaja & Beier, 2023, Czaja 2023) on the one hand and on concrete empirical surveys of the initial conditions on the other. The presentation will present results from a study with 360° videos (Windscheid & Gold, 2022) of the arrival phase of an inclusive school class. This phase is intended "in the sense of an individual flexitime" for independent learning, in which "tasks can be practiced, deepened and solved independently" (Reich 2014: p. 187); from a practice-theoretical perspective (Rabenstein & Drope, 2021), specific case structures are illustrated that illustrate spatial appropriation practices and identify barriers.

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RC57-JS-234.3

BEIER, FRANK* (Technical University Dresden, Afghanistan)

The Classroom from the Perspective of Primary School Children. an Empirical Study with Narrative Maps.

Even today, classrooms often still follow basic principles that largely "date back to the late 19th or early 20th century" (Hubeli et. al., 2019, 27). A transformation of the premises towards modern learning environments does not seem to be taking place in the area, even though educators are encountering an increasingly heterogeneous learner population that requires flexible and adaptive learning environments (cf. Kricke et. al., 2018, 20; Hubeli et. al., 2019, 27). In order to develop practicable and innovative concepts for classrooms, practical research projects therefore seem particularly useful (cf. e.g. Schreiner et al., 2019, 15). In the "Teaching-Learning-Room Inclusion Transfer " project, basic ideas for a smart "classroom of the future" (cf. Czaja, 2023) are implemented in cooperation with teachers and school management for an inclusive primary school class and the redesign of the classroom is accompanied as part of a design-based research approach. A central role is played here by how the pupils in the classroom community themselves perceive the classroom as a space and figure it in their actions (Löw & Sturm, 2022). With the help of narrative maps (cf. Behnken & Zinnecker, 2010), different perspectives of pupils could be reconstructed:

Primary school children describe movement, learning, retreat and stage spaces that are systematically taken into account as part of the design process of a new classroom, which is appropiate to student needs.

RC43-688.2

BEIER, RAFFAEL* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Displaced, Resettled, and then? Lived Experiences of Non-Occupancy and Secondary Residential Mobility

In the context of global campaigns like 'cities without slums', large-scale, state-subsidized housing and resettlement programmes have experienced a renaissance. While proclaiming the provision of new, formal homes that would enable so-called beneficiaries to lead a life in dignity, among scholars these programmes provoke justified concerns whether they miss their target groups. Unaffordability and a lack of choice, peripheral locations, and under-serviced sites are commonly cited concerns.

Eventually, many subsidized units – sometimes up to 70% – are not occupied by intended recipients. Most authors see this as a form of gentrification or downward-raiding, whereby higher income groups again displace intended recipients towards poor-quality housing elsewhere. However, most research misses to include perspectives of those who do not occupy their units – mainly because of methodical challenges to follow people to disperse locations. Consequently, little information exists about the reasons, directions, and experiences of secondary residential mobility of 'the missing people' of state-subsidized housing and resettlement programmes. Where do they move, why do they leave? How can we conceive the effects of housing provision on the lives of displaced dwellers who do not or no longer inhabit their units? Might secondary mobility be a step towards a dignified life elsewhere or rather the undesired result of undignified resettlement spaces?

This comparative study on three of the most significant housing programmes in Africa analysed 101 housing pathways of people who rent out or sold their housing units in the capital regions of Ethiopia, Morocco, and South Africa. Rejecting a unilateral notion of downward-raiding, I suggest a renewed conceptual perspective that sees people, who do not occupy their received housing units, as active subjects that reconfigure supply-driven, shelter-centric housing policy according to their own demands, while at the same time being affected by (severe) financial constraints and social pressures.

RC19-276.2

BELAND, DANIEL* (McGill University, Canada)
CHAN, WING KIT (Sun Yat-sen University, China)
SHI, SHIH-JIUNN (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Handling Ageing with Care in Authoritarian and in the Democratic Regimes: Ideas, Institutions, and Explaining Long-Term Care Policy Development in Three Chinese Societies

The Chinese societies are ageing rapidly that generates pressure for long-term care (LTC) provision. Despite their ethnic similarities, three models stand out: LTC in Hong Kong is a universal tax-funded model with a publicly subsidised but privately-operated delivery system. China is moving from a means-tested model to a contributory model, with policy experimentation on its long-term care insurance scheme, which is now implemented in 49 cities. Taiwan initially followed the footsteps of Japan and Korea for a social insurance model till 2016, but eventually implemented a partially tax-funded one that might further evolve to a hybrid system combining tax and social insurance. Drawing on historical institutionalism and ideational analysis, this paper stresses the institutional logics underpinning policy evolution in light of policy learning and feedback effects as they related to the changing nature of the political regime at hand (i.e. authoritarianism, democracy and their evolution over time). We argue that both existing policy legacies and political institutions tied to the evolution of authoritarianism and democracy have shaped the ways in which various policy ideas about care provision have risen to prominence – or declined in importance – that led to diverse policymaking outcomes.

RC19-285.3

BELAND, DANIEL* (McGill University, Canada)

Ideas, Transfer, and Diffusion in Health Care Policy

Much has been written in recent decades about the role of ideas in politics and public policy, a trend that is also present in the more specific field of health care research. This is the case because the assumptions of policy actors and the ways in which they frame the issues at hand have a direct impact on patterns of policy stability and change in health care. This paper connects the scholarship on the impact of domestic ideas with the literature on transnational processes in health care. The result is a critical review of the key concepts and claims associated with the study of ideas it relates to both domestic and transnational processes. Although literatures reviewed in this paper are not necessarily centred on the role of ideas, the analysis suggests they contribute to the study of ideational processes at the transnational level. The paper concludes with an agenda for future research about the role of ideas in both domestic and transnational health policy processes.

RC08-126.2

BELFAKIR, FATIMA-EZZAHRA* (Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Tunis-Tunisia, Tunisia)

Sociology Meets Other Disciplines : Gender and Politics in Morocco

Due to the socio-political movement of “Arab Spring” in 2011 and some measures adopted by Moroccan kingdom to reinforce human rights, women’s representation in the parliament raise to 16.7% in the 2011 legislative elections, to 20.5% in 2016, and 24.00% in the last elections by the year 2021. Despite these gains, significant challenges are still occurred. To analyse this, this research examines how the social roots and political career affect their parliamentary participation including the women MPs characteristics ? as well as their proximity to power within the main and temporary parliamentary bodies ? my research also asks the place of women’s issues in the political agenda of women parliamentarians and what they have contributed to the women’s cause in order to create a certain social dynamic on gender issues in Morocco?

In order to answer all the research questions and collect the necessary empirical data, we have already built database as a methodological tool concerning academic qualifications, professions, party affiliations, previous local and legislative political experience, associative and syndical work, age, marital status of Moroccan women MPs. Adopting both quantitative and qualitative analysis leads to investigate their visibility in leadership roles (membership of the political bureau, and as chairs of standing committees, parallel diplomacy organs, and other parliamentary committees). Some findings show that factors of scientific qualification and specialization and professional career influence positively the leadership roles and parliamentary functions. To sum up, the findings of this research would contribute to political knowledge because they might have policy implications, informing decision-makers and providing new insights into political analysis.

This research project relates directly to the impact of sociology on Gender-studies, and which is correspond to opportunities exciting for women in order to mobilize for social and political change through their role in parliament for example in MENA.

RC56-JS-68.2

BELKEBIR, OTHMAN* (Geneva Graduate Institute, Switzerland)

Colonial Infrastructures and Disrupted Mobilities: Unsilencing Itinerant Peoples in Moroccan Colonial History

As the question of controlling mobility and territory is central to any colonial enterprise, Infrastructures, understood both in their material (ports, railways, etc.) and bureaucratic iterations, played a crucial role in reshaping the circulation in the colonies and beyond. Morocco, as a joint French and Spanish Protectorate, was no stranger to these processes of concomitant disrupted mobilities and rampant domination. Based on Archival work conducted in France and Morocco, this presentation answers Trouillot’s radical call to « unsilence the past » by tracing the colonial entanglements between a diverse array of itinerant peoples, underrepresented in the Moroccan colonial historiography. By doing so, it aims to participate in discussions on archives, enduring repertoires of domination, and the « reverberations of the past » (J. Go).

RC15-JS-200.2

BELL, SUSAN* (Drexel University, USA)

Language Assistance for Migrants in US Healthcare: The Impact of Interpreters in Hospital Outpatient Clinics

This paper explores the role of interpreters in healthcare for migrants in two outpatient clinics at one hospital in Maine, USA. The paper is part of a larger project that contributes to understanding the complex and urgent global health issue of how to care for increasingly diverse and mobile patient populations. The analysis is based on a hospital ethnography. The patients are “New Mainers,” people who migrated to Maine since the mid-1970s from East and Southeast Asia, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East. I observed interactions between clinicians (physicians, nurses, and physical therapists) and adult patients. Most clinicians were white and English speaking. Three quarters of the interactions were interpreted in-person or remotely (by telephone interpreters). In the US, federal civil rights law and regulations require recipients of federal aid, including hospitals, to provide language access for people who do not speak, read, write, or understand English at all or very well. How does adding an interpreter change the clinician-patient dynamic, introduce further complexity to scheduling, and situate participants in treatment rooms that were not originally designed or configured for this triad? In addition to adding a third person, how do structural factors shape healthcare for New Mainers, such as immigration patterns, national and international politics, health care policy, and the organization of work as well as participants’ racial, ethnic, and immigration histories? The paper introduces the concept of “interpreting assemblage” – a configuration, ensemble, or arrangement of heterogeneous elements that work together for a period of time and then disperse – to describe and explain the dynamics of interpreting in clinical environments that are fluctuating and highly diverse, with patients drawn from communities characterized by a complex interaction among race, ethnicity, immigration, culture, and geographical mobility.

RC33-540.2

BELLAFRONTE, SABRINA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
BUSIELLO, CHIARA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
COPPOLA, ANGELICA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The Imaginary of 4.0 Technologies: An Empirical Analysis of the Narrative System on Industry 4.0, Digital Twin and High Performance Computing.

The present research adopts a mixed methods approach that aims to investigate the system of narratives about Industry 4.0, the emerging technologies of high-performance computing and digital twins and how these are impacting socially. Specifically, the reflection started from a broader perspective that explored all the possible ‘visions’ of the future that digital transformation and technological innovation processes are leading to, taking into account the conflicts that arise in their implementation and in the widespread socio-technical configurations. With critical optimism, the implications and repercussions that these technologies have on society were analysed, but not only that, the academic and entrepreneurial narratives

of Industry 4.0 were also explored through an integrated perspective that produced a matrix of entrepreneurial types in the terminal phase. In the initial phase, a contextual investigation and reconstruction of the existing social literature on the examined technologies and Industry 4.0 was carried out. In the second, more operational phase, an automated extraction of the contents present in the social media Facebook was carried out, with regard to the three different macro-themes, at the same time the qualitative survey instrument was developed, i.e. a semi-structured interview outline, which allowed for an in-depth exploration of the narrative system concerning 4.0 enabling technologies in general and in particular with regard to high-performance automatic computing and digital twins in the various contexts examined, trying to understand the perceptions of users but also the social repercussions given by their use. Interviews were carried out with entrepreneurs and experienced personnel who have or have proven knowledge of the technologies under study. The results were read and interpreted from a convergent integration perspective attentive to social impacts and future perspectives in a critical key.

WG10-923.3

BELLIDO CÁCERES, JUAN MANUEL* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
MARTÍNEZ JOYA, LUCÍA (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

Correlaciones Entre Las Actitudes Frente a Los Discursos De Odio En Las Relaciones Online y Offline.

La presente comunicación se asienta sobre datos obtenidos a partir del proyecto de investigación PID-2021-1271130D-I00 durante el año académico 2023/24. El estudio trata de observar las diferencias y similitudes en los comportamientos que se generan por parte de la población adolescente frente a los discursos de odio, cuando se producen en el espacio virtual y cuando se producen cara a cara.

La muestra se compone de 571 alumnos y alumnas de cuatro centros de secundaria, formación profesional y bachillerato pertenecientes a la localidad de Almería, en una franja de edad entre los 12 y los 19 años. La diversidad cultural y étnica de la muestra elegida aporta datos de interés para la investigación, ya que nos permite conocer si estos factores son significativos a la hora de emitir o recibir discursos de odio y las diferencias que se presentan en contextos online y offline. El estudio trata de comprender cómo actúan los jóvenes frente a los discursos de odio tanto dentro como fuera de las redes sociales, debido a que se han detectado diferencias considerables en el modo en que se interactúa y se comparte cierto contenido relacionado con los discursos de odio en ambos contextos.

Se ha usado la metodología cuantitativa, utilizando una encuesta elaborada para tal fin como técnica para recabar la información. Para el análisis de datos, se ha utilizado el software estadístico SPSS.

RC05-71.5

BELLINGHAM, FINN* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Decolonising Place in Aotearoa

The ongoing capitalist settler colonisation of Aotearoa has wrought immense violence upon this place and its inhabitants. The centrality of the dispossession of Indigenous land by settlers in Aotearoa has brought the issue of place and its contestation—how it is understood and conceptualised, and ultimately, how it is related-to—to the fore. Contributing to the discourse around place in Aotearoa are a rich diversity of Indigenous and non-Indigenous thinkers, often writing outside of academic discourse. Whilst there may be a renewed interest in place within academic discourse, some of the most important place-based thought that seeks to address colonising relations to place is not exclusively located within academic discourse, but instead draws from the Indigenous epistemic traditions of Aotearoa. Informed by these traditions, and these Indigenous and non-Indigenous thinkers of place, my aim is to develop a conception of place that emerges from place and draws from *mātauranga Māori* (customary Māori knowledge) and *whakapapa kōrero* (Māori thought). In the context of the ongoing settler colonisation of Aotearoa, I will present two opposed ways of relating to place pertaining, but not limited to, settler colonialism; anatopism (being out of place) and belonging (being in good-relation to place). By speaking to the particularities of place, belonging and anatopism within settler colonialism in Aotearoa, I will discuss several examples of the practical politics of decolonising place in Aotearoa.

RC52-805.1

BELLINI, ANDREA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Professionalism and Social Change: Processes of Differentiation within, between, and Beyond Professions (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023), Edited By Lara Maestripieri and Andrea Bellini

The volume *Professionalism and Social Change: Processes of Differentiation Within, Between, and Beyond Professions* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023), edited by Lara Maestripieri (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain) and Andrea Bellini (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy), investigates the profound transformations reshaping the world of professions in the context of critical change processes such as the post-industrial transition, globalization, and digitalization. Applying the analytical framework labelled WBB (Within-Between-Beyond), this book offers a multidimensional approach to the dynamics of professional differentiation and the evolving relationship between professions and society.

This session invites the commentators to discuss with the authors three main debates along three dimensions: the 'within' dimension, which addresses fragmentation processes within professions as an expression of growing differentiation in working conditions and status among professionals; the 'between' dimension, which explores the tensions between various professions and their potential for competition or collaboration within changing professional systems; and the 'beyond' dimension, which examines how social change influences professionalism and, conversely, how professional change impacts society.

Critics will evaluate the applicability of the WBB model in various national and professional contexts, with particular attention to the evolving dynamics across a range of established and emerging professions. The discussion will explore how professionals are redefining the boundaries of their expertise in response to these transformations, highlighting the growing role of professionals in shaping and negotiating their positions within both institutional and market-driven environments.

The panel will include distinguished discussants Diego Coletto (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy), Juan Pedro Blois (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina), and Corinne Delmas (Université Gustave Eiffel, France), alongside the editors and several contributing chapter authors. Together, they will give rise to a lively and thought-provoking debate on the future of professionalism in the face of global and local challenges.

RC52-JS-182.4

BELLINI, ANDREA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
BETTI, MARCO (Università di Teramo, Italy)

The Incessant Professionalization of Social Work: Institutional Change As a Catalyst for Strengthening a Professional Project – the Leps Experience in Italy

The introduction of "Essential Levels of Social Services" (LEPS) in Italy opened a road to the further professionalization of social workers. The LEPS are designed to ensure minimum standards of social services throughout the country. They define the basic service levels that all local authorities are obliged to provide, focusing on reducing inequalities and enhancing the quality of services. The government ensures funds and guidelines to help local authorities meet these standards.

In this respect, the establishment of the "LEPS Supervision" has raised critical questions regarding how this measure will support the professionalization of social workers. Supervision is targeted at assisting social workers and other professionals in social services. It does so by providing emotional support, developing relational skills, and guiding professionals in resolving workplace challenges. Drawing on the "boundary work" framework (Gieryn, 1983; Abbott, 1988; Llewellyn, 1998; Carlile, 2002; Lamont & Molnár, 2002; Hernes, 2004; Kellogg et al., 2006; Langley et al., 2019), this presentation analyzes the contribution of the LEPS Supervision to the redefinition of the boundaries among professional autonomy, institutional expectations, and inter-professional collaboration.

The study concentrates on two regions in Central Italy, belonging to the same macro-area but showing different characteristics with respect to the institutional and organizational structures. A comparative approach can serve this purpose, looking at how the organizational dynamics interact with the professionalization process of social workers. The interplay between organizational structures and professional identity construction shows how the LEPS Supervision supports social work as a distinct profession while generating shifts in the boundaries defining social work, healthcare, and administrative roles. These findings extend beyond the actual implications of professionalization and the broader development of social services at the regional and national levels. It is around the management of evolving boundaries that the core of empowering social workers and ensuring service integration lies.

RC31-JS-116.4

BELLINVIA, TINDARO* (University of Messina, Italy)

"Transplanted" Lives: Stories of Sub-Saharan Migrants Working in a Sicilian Horticultural District - Subalternity and Processes of Subjectivation

In recent years, the debate regarding human mobility from the Global south to the Global north has been characterized, on the one hand, by the idea of forced migration, since it is "almost always" linked to a 'necessary choice', a non-choice, determined by structural factors that model, condition and, in turn, determine individual decisions and trajectories" (Della Puppa, Sanò, 2020), and on the other hand, by the idea that migrations and secondary movements are new forms of the Underground Railroad, motivated by the right to escape to freedom (Queirolo Palmas, Rahola, 2020).

How can we overcome these contrasts? Perhaps the themes developed by global slavery (Zeuske, Conermann, 2020) can serve to better understand the contemporary world, where freedom and slavery no longer have a clear demarcation and embrace infinite nuances. "We must ask ourselves questions about who extracts labour, what is the nature of the relationship between production and labour, how property relations are maintained, and who profits from these circumstances. If these questions are not addressed, non-freedom will not vanish. (Rossi, 2017)». The plantation system, with its "constitutively racial and colonial" capitalist accumulation logic does not only concern the distant past, but remains an inescapable node of contemporary capitalism while maintaining the centrality of the "racialization" issue in any analysis of extraction and exploitation (Corrado, De Castro, Perrotta, 2017; Ippolito, Perrotta, 2021). What forms of racialization and exploitation therefore accompany current human mobility? How are the vulnerabilities produced by the security of migration and contractual precariousness in the labour market intertwined? To answer these and other questions, this research is based on intense ethnographic activity, conducted since 2021, particularly among young sub-Saharan workers in the horticultural sector of the Barcellona-Milazzo area, in the province of Messina, and looks into forms of discrimination and attempts at emancipation.

RC26-431.2

BELMONTE, ROSALBA* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Victims and Perpetrators of Gender-Based Violence in the Italian Press

Newspapers' representation of gender-based violence contributes to create and reinforce stereotypes and prejudices about the role of women and men in society, thus favoring the persistence of those relations of material and symbolic domination, that still too often lead to gender-based violence.

This is what emerges from the research project *STEP – Stereotypes and prejudice. Toward a cultural change in gender representation in judicial, law enforcement and media narrative*, that analyzed a corpus containing more than 16,000 articles published in Italian newspapers in the period between the 1st of January 2017 and the 31st December 2019, dealing with the crimes connected to gender-based violence: domestic violence, rape, femicide, stalking, women trafficking.

From the research three main aspects characterizing the journalistic representation of gender-based violence emerged: the centrality of women in the journalistic narrative of the gender-based violence and the parallel marginality of the men who perpetrated it; a de-responsibilization of the violence's perpetrator; a re-victimization of women, who are often considered co-responsible of the violence they suffered.

This paper presents the preliminary results of a follow-up of the research project "STEP", titled "STEPSISTER. Stereotypes and prejudices in press representation of gender-based violence", and focuses in particular on the journalistic representation of the women and men involved in cases of gender-based violence in public spaces and non-intimate relationships perpetrated in 2024.

The aims of the work are to two: a) to find out if, over the time, Italian journalists have changed their way to represent gender-based violence or if they continue to reproduce the stereotypes and prejudices emerged from STEP research; b) to understand if the journalistic representation of gender-based violence perpetrated in public spaces and non-intimate relationships present the same characteristics of the representation of the other forms of gender-based violence.

RC26-430.2

BELMONTE, ROSALBA* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Without a State. the Internal and External Obstacles to the Palestinian Nation-State Project

Nowadays, the exercise of sovereignty by a power pursuing public interests on a territory and its inhabitants is no longer a sole prerogative of nation-states. Indeed, states coexist with a plurality of new orders such as non-state public authorities. An example of non-state public authority is the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), namely the self-government body established by the Oslo Agreements (1993) to administer the Palestinian Territory for an interim period of five years, with the aim of forming an autonomous Palestinian state that has never been achieved.

Although since its establishment PNA has embarked on an institution-building process aimed at gradually achieving the independence in terms of territorial control, economy, people flows management and transnational relations, after thirty-one years an effective and fully functional Palestinian state was not established, and the current and increasing exacerbation of the conflict in the Gaza Strip suggests that it is not destined to be born in the short/medium term. The obstacles that have prevented the establishment of a Palestinian state are both endogenous – deriving from the Palestinian actors' behavior and choices – and exogenous – arising from the choices, the behavior, and the omissions of external actors. The aim of this work is to present and analyze in depth the abovementioned obstacles and then to discuss the opportunities that the creation of an effective and fully functional Palestinian state could guarantee to local populations in terms of justice, rights, and protection, and to the political stability and security of the whole region.

RC04-54.12

BEN ABOU, YASSINE* (ENCGT, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Morocco)

The Impact of Binge-Watching on Academic Achievement: A Study of College Students' Viewing Habits and Perceptions

The advent of subscription video-on-demand (SVOD) services like Netflix and Amazon Prime Video has significantly altered the way people consume television, giving them greater control over where, when, and how they watch their favorite programs. This shift has led to new viewing behaviors, notably binge-watching, where individuals consume entire series in a single sitting. Among college students, who often fall into high binge-watching categories, this behavior can lead to reduced academic focus, increased stress, and, potentially, academic underperformance.This study investigates the relationship between binge-watching and academic achievement by examining the viewing habits, motivations, and perceptions of 103 students from a liberal arts university in the Northeast of the United States. Using a questionnaire and statistical analysis through SPSS, the research explores students' reasons for binge-watching, such as using it as an escape from reality, and their understanding of how this habit may impact their academic obligations. Despite the potential risks associated with binge-watching, results indicate that students hold varying perceptions regarding its influence on their academic performance, with many not believing it to negatively affect their studies. These findings suggest a complex relationship between media consumption and academic success, highlighting the need for further research and institutional strategies that can support students in managing their media habits while maintaining academic engagement.

RC22-342.3

BENDOROVICZ TREVISAN, JANINE* (IFRS, Brazil)

Christian Parliamentarians x Human Rights Activists: Disputes about Gender in the Brazilian National Education Plan

The National Education Plan is a legal document, drawn up every ten years, that defines goals and guides public educational policies in Brazil.

In its last elaboration, the Plan foreseen for the 2014 – 2024 decade, after much dispute between religious parliamentarians and social movements, ended up excluding any mention of the word gender in its guidelines.

The religious' argument was that gender equity and sexual education policies would end up introducing an evil ideology to students and putting the traditional family and good customs at risk. The work analyzes, in the Brazilian political scenario, the process of preparing the National Education Plan for the decade 2025 - 2035, especially on issues that promote clashes between social and educational movements, on the one hand, and religious segments on the other. The research analyses the legal instruments: decrees, bills, conferences and public hearings that deal with the National

Educational Plan for the period of 2025 to 2035 and the concerns and demands of politicians and religious jurists in relation to the National Education Plan.

The gender theme once again gains prominence in the political debates for the preparation of the aforementioned Plan. Social movements in defense of human rights argue that the school environment needs to welcome and include students from the LGBTQIAPN+ community and provide guidance on sexual education as a form of ending gender-based violence inside and outside school. On the other side, there are Christian parliamentarians, with the argument of defending religious freedom and the defense of the traditional family.

RC22-342.1

BENEDICTO, EZEKIEL* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

Chaplaincy As a Moral Enterprise: Insights from Local Government Chaplains in the Philippines

In a local government unit in the Philippines, a ministerial organization composed of trinitarian churches partnered with local officials for the creation of a chaplaincy program for government employees and residents. Such partnership allowed church leaders to lead activities like prayers, bible reading sessions, and values formation seminars as part of the local implementation of the Moral Recovery Program–the national campaign for moral transformation.

Following Becker (1963), this paper offers to understand chaplaincy work as constitutive of a moral enterprise seeking to transform the locality for divine purposes. Drawing from a study involving the leaders and members of the ministerial organization, I unpack the contents of their moral claims informed by localized interpretations of legal documents and biblical passages. Based on the interviews, what underpins their continuous involvement in public affairs is the collective vision for their locality to be the "place of God" (Bayan ng Diyos). This imaginary, as claimed, incrementally manifests as they maximize the space and time afforded to them for "non-doctrinal" but biblically-based teaching sessions during office hours and official government functions. Bolstering their claims to legitimacy are references to observed everyday moral transformations among government employees commended by the local chief executive.

By focusing on the work of chaplains, my study contributes to understanding the role of religion in public life in the Philippines beyond traditional indicators such as the electoral participation of religious actors and their lobbying on morality policies. Framing the chaplaincy program as part of a moral enterprise sheds light on the everyday consequences of the localized interpretations of the constitutional provisions on the separation of church and state and the participation of civil society organizations in Philippine democratic politics.

RC52-JS-182.1

BENGTSSON, MIKAEL* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)
ULMESTIG, RICKARD (Linneus University, Sweden)

Discretionary Collaboration in Work-Oriented Rehabilitation: Approaches Among Coordinating Caseworkers in Sweden

This presentation addresses tensions between discretion and entitlement to work-focused rehabilitation for sick-listed unemployed individuals, highlighting how caseworkers' decisions on collaboration are influenced by factors that also affect access to resources and realization of entitlements. Collaboration is a priority in the Swedish welfare state, particularly for work-focused rehabilitation, reflecting how the work-first approach has become a norm for such networked service. This study examines how caseworkers with coordinating roles at the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) navigate complex expectations during the planning phase. The group has diverse educational and professional backgrounds, often holding a university degree. A vignette-based survey, answered by 853 respondents (with a 45% response rate), explored discretionary initiatives to collaborate in the context of social entitlements for work-focused rehabilitation.

The findings identify three approaches to collaboration: boundary nospanners (33%), boundary keepers (10%), and boundary users (57%). Boundary nospanners, typically with shorter SSIA tenures and working in specific contexts, engage external actors such as healthcare providers and the Public Employment Service, actively seeking information and consensus. However, requests for medical documentation correlate with client ethnicity, indicating potential bias. No other significant correlations were found concerning ethnicity, gender, or caseworkers' educational background.

In contrast, boundary keepers—often with longer SSIA tenures—exhibit limited collaboration, focusing primarily on SSIA's framework. Boundary users employ flexible strategies, adapting collaboration to cases while relying on internal resources. The analysis shows how geographic area and tenure influence collaborative practices and strategies. The study raises questions about discretion in coordinating collaborative services and how policy is translated within organizational contexts and continues into collaborative practices, potentially affecting access to resources and realization of social entitlements. The findings can inform future policy development to address inclusion of diverse professional roles at the planning stage of this networked welfare service, as well as responses to complex needs.

RC15-225.1

BENÍTEZ PEREIRA, FRANCISCA* (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile)

Valuing Life in the Emergency Room: Inequalities and Social Interactions in a Chilean Public Hospital

The central aim of this presentation is to explore how life valuations emerge from the social interactions that occur in the emergency waiting room of Chile's Public Emergency Assistance Hospital (formerly known as "Posta Central"). This research posits that inequality is not merely an abstract construct tied to social, cultural, and political conditions; rather, it is a category actively produced, reproduced, and legitimized in everyday interactions (Auyero, 2016; Das, 2015; Han, 2012).

The setting for this ethnographic investigation is the waiting room of the former "Posta Central," Chile's oldest and most iconic emergency service, located in central Santiago. This location provides a unique opportunity to examine how social inequalities—manifesting through gender violence, homophobia, racism, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination—are made visible in real-time. The population served here is diverse, often reflecting the multiple axes of marginalization present in contemporary Chilean society.

This presentation shares preliminary findings on how life valuations emerge from the interactions within this space. First, it will describe the everyday interactions among key participants: security and admissions staff, patients and their families, and medical personnel. The research highlights that the functioning of the emergency room relies on the active engagement of all these actors. Second, it will analyze how these interactions are shaped by social categories such as gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and migration. These categories not only intersect but are actively mobilized in the dynamics of healthcare access and delivery. Lastly, this presentation illuminates the ways in which power structures and social hierarchies influence health outcomes, offering a nuanced understanding of the inequalities embedded in medical care.

RC30-477.5

BENJAMIN, ORLY* (Bar Ilan University, Israel)

Intimacy at Work? Non-Formal in-Work Forms of Resistance Underlining Human Dignity and Recognition

One of the persistent forms of resistance to the low quality of jobs in the new economy is the Anti-Work movement. As Kathy Weeks explains in hers "*The problem with work*", it became impossible for young adults to accept their position as instrumental in someone else's endless appetite for more profit. Next to the anti-work movement, other in-work forms of resistance emerged following the Covid "Great resignation" including organizational communication in the sense of intimate gestures between employees indicating recognition of out of work sources of sorrow and uncertainty. However, up until recently scholarship on Job quality has not updated its understanding of intrinsic dimensions of job quality leaving the increased need for inter-personal intimate connection at work, outside its accounts. Without a more thorough systematic understanding of the inter-personal form of resistance to workplace alienation and exploitation, employers' responsibility for enabling this expression of human dignity, remains unexplored. Thus, I propose the need to extend the emphasis on intrinsic dimensions and begin shed light on employees' longing for a sense of meaning in their work raising, already since long, the question of whether the search of intimacy at work. I ask, how can the discussion of the 'great resignation' be connected then to a revision of existing conceptualizations of job quality? As a first step towards an exploration of this issue I chose to focus on employees of ideological workplaces in which market principles of employment, primarily skill evaluation, are allegedly marginalized. Analyzing 20 semi-structured interviews I elicited a longing for intimacy at work that I propose to conceptualize in three ways: as an update on intrinsic dimensions of job quality; as a form of in-work resistance to existing over-emphasis on skills and productivity; and, as a response to the current poly-crises and the persistently increasing levels of uncertainty.

RC24-385.3

BENJUMEA, DIANA* (Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore)

Repairing Health and Well-Being in Both More-Than-Human and Human Ecosystems: A Multi-Species Paradigm in Singapore and Medellin

The growing interest in repairing the broken relationships between urban environments and nature has brought scrutiny to the old dominative paradigms often embedded in urban agendas. Multi-species approaches offer transformative frameworks to reimagine healthy urban ecosystems beyond the human-centric narratives, emphasising the interdependence between human and more-than-human life. However, the practical implementation of such frameworks is not without its challenges, particularly within the constraints of Nature-based solutions, which often prioritise human benefits. This study adopts a comparative lens to analyse the potential of multi-species agendas in two distinct urban contexts: Singapore and Medellin. Singapore, renowned for its "City in Nature" vision, exemplifies a high-tech approach by integrating biodiversity into buildings and infrastructure. Meanwhile, Medellin has gained international recognition for its socially and inclusive urban greening initiatives, blending ecological restoration with community development. Despite their differences, both cities demonstrate efforts to enhance environmental integrity. Yet, these strategies fall short of dismantling entrenched dominative relationships with nature. Based on field observations and qualitative and quantitative analyses in both contexts, this paper presents a conceptual framework for fostering symbiotic urbanism. This approach seeks to cultivate mutualistic relationships between humans and more-than-human agents by shifting away from control-based models towards methods that repair and enhance both ecological health and human well-being.

RC44-697.3

BENYA, ASANDA-JONAS* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

"Patchwork Quilt of Patriarchies": Women Mineworker's Experiences of Violence Underground

Labour feminists have long criticised trade unions for embracing and reproducing a culture that valorises androcentric norms and logics, functioning as boys' clubs with 'brotherhood' solidarities that exclude or marginalise women. Like their global counterparts, South African trade unions and federations, especially those organising in male-dominated workplaces, have also faced similar criticisms. While much has been said about transforming unions and taking seriously women's struggles in workplaces, the recalcitrant masculine culture of unions remains. Women's experiences are still coloured by marginalisation, and they continue to be seen as 'outsiders inside' and as invaders.

Using data from participant observation where I worked full shifts underground for almost a year while living with mineworkers in their residences, and interviews conducted between 2008 and 2019 at a platinum mine in South Africa, I outline women's experiences in three mining unions: the United Association of South Africa (UASA), the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (Amcu) and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). I reflect on their responses to violence and sexual harassment targeted at underground women miners. I argue that unions as boys' clubs with brotherhood solidarities are not only complicit in the production of unequal power relations and gender inequity at work, but also perpetuate violence against women by reinforcing hetero-patriarchal norms and by reproducing a culture that disempowers women. To serve women, To serve women there needs to be a rupture from androcentricity, and unions have to appreciate the connection between pocketbook issues and women's day-to-day workplace struggles, or what some scholars have called the 'sex of class'. This reckoning is critical for the future of the labour movement, as women are a permanent feature of work.

RC22-349.1

BENYAH, FRANCIS* (University of Copenhagen, Finland)

Unpacking the Concept of Sunsum Yareɛ (Spiritual Illness) in Mental Health Research in Ghana

Previous studies investigating traditional healing and faith-based approaches to mental illness and other diseases in Ghana have consistently classified mental illness as sunsum yareɛ, attributing it to *bayie* (witchcraft), curses, the actions of individuals, and ancestral spirits. While these studies have relied on the accounts of their participants and should not be critiqued for any inaccuracies or for potentially failing to critically examine the broader significance of sunsum within Akan illness narratives—given that this was not a primary objective—this paper contends that such neglect, whether conscious or unconscious, has implications for how the term is utilised in broader analyses of mental illness among the Akan and within the general healthcare of individuals affected by mental illness. This paper argues that the notion of sunsum yareɛ among the Akan is considerably more complex, nuanced, and broader in perspective than represented in previous studies. To address some of the earlier conceptualisations of sunsum yareɛ, this paper employs Akan Indigenous knowledge frameworks to elucidate the cultural understanding and interpretation of the term. The paper posits that a crucial factor in the interpretation of illness is the philosophical foundation that underpins theories of causation and the approaches to addressing them. Significantly, this highlights the role of Indigenous knowledge systems in the interpretation of illness and mental health in particular.

RC39-JS-28.1

BERA, SOMNATH* (Central University of South Bihar, India)

Comparing AI-Based Flood Risk Estimation and Risk Perception Among the Community: A Study from a Floodplain Region of India

The methods of flood risk estimation are undergoing a paradigm shift due to the emergence of Geospatial Artificial Intelligence (Geo AI). Undoubtedly, it is capable of estimating flood hazards more precisely than previous methods, and it has the potential to serve as a significant tool for spatial planning. However, the execution of such planning is very difficult without community acceptance. Therefore, integrating AI-based flood risk estimation with community perception can be a pragmatic approach to building a disaster-resilient society. Apart from this importance, existing literature is rarely focused on AI and community perception in flood risk studies. This research develops a framework to compare flood risk estimation and community risk preconception. The framework is applied through a case study of villages of North Bihar, located at floodplain region of India. The region is affected by severe floods almost every year due to the rapid onset of rainwater from the Himalayas. The study follows three steps: Frist, it develops a flood hazard model using GIS and Remote Sensing derived geohydrological parameters, along with Google Earth Engine (GEE) based Random Forest Techniques. The cluster of building footprints within severe flood hazard is identified as high flood risk. The study is validated through past damage data and media reports. In the second step, risk perception is evaluated, with data collected through a field survey of 200 households in the region. In the third step, the AI-based estimated risk and the community's risk perception are compared using spatial matrix analysis. The findings indicate a coexistence of agreement and disagreement between AI-based flood risk estimates and the community's risk perception. Finally, the study suggests enhancing disaster communication to bridge the gap between estimated risk and community perception.

WG01-JS-240.3

BERA, SOMNATH* (Central University of South Bihar, India)

Exploring the Gap between AI-Derived Landslide Risk, Risk Preparedness, and Risk Communication: A Comparative Study from the Indian Himalayas

The Geospatial Artificial Intelligence (Geo AI) drastically enhances the capacity to estimate landslide risk. Within the Geo AI platform, numerous machine learning algorithms are being developed to achieve optimal prediction accuracy. These techniques allow for a top-to-bottom approach, wherein scientific perspectives are reflected in risk mapping. However, existing studies rarely explore how community preparedness aligns with this scientific risk mapping. Therefore, this study aims to compare AI-derived risk estimation with community preparedness. Additionally, it investigates the gaps in disaster risk communication. The study is conducted through a case study in the Eastern Himalaya of India, which is one of the most landslide-prone regions in the world. Climate change, earthquakes, rapid population growth, and unplanned infrastructure development are cumulatively generating the risk of fatal disasters in the region. Overall, the methodological framework consists of three steps. First, we develop a landslide risk model using GIS and machine learning algorithms such as deep learning. In the second step, community preparedness is assessed. Risk preparedness data is collected through a GPS-based field survey involving 200 households. The next step compares risk estimation with risk preparedness. Furthermore, the study analyzes the effectiveness of disaster risk communication in addressing the identified gaps. The findings of the study indicate that risk preparedness is complex among communities and varies at the local level, even though the degree of risk is almost the same. The study recommends improving risk communication to bridge the gap between AI-defined predicted risk and community preparedness.

RC22-353.6

BERALDO, ANA* (Center for Studies on Criminality and Public Safety, Federal University of Minas Gerais (CRISP/UFMG), Argentina)

Lived Religion and the Multiple Governance of Ordinary Life in Latin American Urban Margins

Latin American territories of poverty are often perceived as lawless and chaotic. However, the literature increasingly suggests that, rather than being ungoverned, these areas are regulated by multiple authorities, logics, and norms. This paper explores the central role of religion and religious practices in shaping daily life within these complex dynamics. Drawing on findings from two ethnographic studies conducted over the past eight years—one in a favela in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (2016–2020), and the other in a villa in Buenos Aires, Argentina (2021–2023)—the paper moves beyond the distinction between the otherworldly and the worldly, highlighting how religion functions as a key factor in producing social order in conflictive urban margins.

In the favela in Belo Horizonte, while Catholicism remains influential, the rapid and deep expansion of various evangelical denominations, particularly Pentecostalism, is striking. In the villa in Buenos Aires, although a similar religious shift is noticeable, with evangelicalism gaining legitimacy over recent decades, Catholicism maintains a dominant presence through institutions, projects, and key actors. However, religious affiliation is not the only factor distinguishing these two settings. Focusing on lived religion, this comparative research demonstrates how the role of religion in producing social order is shaped by its interactions with other societal actors and institutions governing these spaces.

Special attention is given to the relationships between lived religion and: (i) State apparatuses, logics, and actors; (ii) local criminal networks; and (iii) social movements and political organizations. By examining these interactions—ranging from conflict and confrontation to intersection, overlap, or cross-fertilization—this paper offers a broader understanding of how religion, as lived in each community, generates diverse forms of governance and order in marginalized urban spaces in Latin America.

WG11-950.1

BERALDO, ANA* (Center for Studies on Criminality and Public Safety, Federal University of Minas Gerais (CRISP/UFMG), Argentina)

Violence, Governance and Politics in a Brazilian Favela and an Argentinean Slum

This paper aims to examine the production of violence and order by State and non-State actors in marginalised Latin American urban spaces in two contexts of rising far-right movements and parties. It draws on findings from two ethnographic studies conducted over the past eight years: one in a favela in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (2016-2020), and the other in a slum in Buenos Aires, Argentina (2021-2023). In these spaces, I analysed the coexistence of different normative regimes that simultaneously govern these territories. These included the State (in its multiple facets, from social assistance to police repression); ii) the "world of crime" (the moral universe established around certain illegal activities); and iii) religion (including both the Catholic Church and the multiple evangelical strands). My previous works propose that violence and life/death dynamics in many territories of urban poverty in Latin America are shaped by the State's complex and often ambiguous relationships with criminal and religious actors. Additionally, I argued that violence arising from the conflict between State, crime, and religion produces specific forms of order and predictability (or unpredictability) that guide behaviour within these communities. Although this was never my intention, in carrying out these two fieldworks, I also ended up observing, from the margins, the periods leading up to the rise of far-right leaders to senior executive positions in both countries (Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil and Javier Milei in Argentina). Recognizing that macro-level politics cannot be fully understood in isolation from micro-level aspects of daily life, this paper explores the connections between local realities in these neighbourhoods, how violence is produced and governed (by State and non-State actors), how it generates order, and the broader context of far-right political ascendancy in both Brazil and Argentina.

RC48-JS-166.2

BÉRANGER, ARTHUR* (Géolab, Université de Limoges / LAP, EHESS, France)

De La « Lutte » à La Dépossession Environnementale, Analyse Critique d'Une Communauté Écologique De Fuite

S'inspirant d'un cadre d'analyse issue de la pensée néo-léniniste libertaire contemporaine, cette contribution propose une lecture des enjeux entourant les « communautés de fuite » en termes de lutte et d'inégalités environnementales locales. Ainsi, en se réemparant d'une nomenclature prédéfinie portant sur les communautés écologiques, nous nous attarderons sur les « communautés de fuite » qui s'éloignent de toute conflictualité vis-à-vis des institutions. Cette contribution repose sur une analyse menée depuis deux ans au sein d'une communauté de l'Ouest de la France, partagée entre enquête ethnographique durant les assemblées mensuelles et des visioconférences hebdomadaires, ainsi que de multiples entretiens individuels et collectifs avec les habitants de cette initiative néo-rurale, regroupant des individus uniquement blancs, hétérosexuels, et avec un capital économique et culturel conséquent. Dès lors, il s'agit d'interroger de manière critique la complexité qui s'articule autour des communautés de fuite, entre production d'un imaginaire de lutte et génération d'inégalités environnementales locales.

Ainsi, bien que non subversive dans son approche directe, la communauté de fuite est tout de même productrice d'idées et d'influence à son échelle, qui s'inscrivent dans un processus politique plus vaste, et considérée comme une forme de laboratoire préfiguratif. Cela se décline sous l'approche "politique" qu'implique un tel projet, et la création d'imaginaires comme – unique ? – pouvoir de lutte et d'influence sur le monde social.

Considérant toutefois que, dans son approche macroscopique, le collectif ne propose que très marginalement un projet alternatif au système socio-économique dominant par le caractère autocentré de l'initiative et l'absence d'inscription dans des projets de lutte plus globales et intersectionnelles ; il sera également pertinent de proposer l'analyse des dynamiques locales qu'incarnent ces communautés de fuite, dès lors elles-mêmes génératrices d'inégalité environnementale par le procédé de dépossession mis en place par ce type d'initiative communautaire, au détriment des habitants initialement installés.

RC14-204.2

BERG, ANNA* (Central European University, Austria)

Information Styles and Political Engagement: Navigating Misinformation in Hybrid Media Environments during German Populist Mobilizations

Research on misinformation in hybrid media environments lacks a nuanced understanding of how users evaluate, encounter, and act upon content. Concepts like the "echo chamber," "filter bubble," and "online radicalization" have recently come under scrutiny. We still know surprisingly little about media users' responses to misinformation.

Recent advances in STS-affine Cultural Sociology research suggests treating misinformation uptake as "alternative epistemologies," proposing that different groups operate with distinct, often conflicting, understandings of truth, knowledge, and evidence. While acknowledging variation in media users' sense-making is certainly valuable, this approach also faces challenges. First, research tends to take alternative media users' claims at face value, equating political mobilizations' use of scientific language with actual knowledge production. Second, like studies within the "misinformation paradigm," the "alternative epistemologies" approach often views media rather instrumentally, treating digital communication's permeability as central mechanism for fringe beliefs to enter mainstream discourse.

In this paper, I argue for an approach to misinformation that focusses on media experience. I analyze data from repeated interviews with users with 54 alternative media users/activists and fieldwork conducted between 2019 and 2022, during the German mobilizations for German far-right populist party AfD and Querdenken (anti-lockdown protests). In the analysis, I note significant differences in how these media users/activists navigate the hybrid information environment. Drawing from the conceptual toolkit of media anthropology, I theorize these differences as "information styles" and argue that these distinct understandings and practices of information also imply different conceptions of the political and of (possible) political engagement. Building on this, I show how the adoption of a particular information style – I identify four – influences how users/activists move in and out of a sequence of populist mobilizations, why they participate in protests, but also how, in some cases, they depoliticize themselves again.

RC05-79.8

BERG, METTE LOUISE* (University College London, United Kingdom)
DICKSON, EVE (University College London, United Kingdom)

Waiting, Entrapment and Slow Violence in the UK Asylum System

In the UK, the asylum dispersal and support system is privatised and separate from the mainstream welfare system. Low levels of support and a system designed to yield profit for private contractors leave those seeking asylum housed in deprived areas and reliant on support from the third sector, often for protracted periods. In this context of limbo and entrapment, state / non-state boundaries are opaque and blurred (Giudici 2021), and third sector advocates are increasingly drawn in to 'fill the gaps' (Mayblin and James 2019).

Drawing on participatory ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Yorkshire in the North of England during the COVID-19 pandemic, this paper examines 'welfare micropublic' (Berg et al. 2019) encounters between people seeking asylum, the state and its private contractors, and third sector advocates. Using asylum housing as a lens, we focus on how the complex asylum dispersal system subjects those caught in its web to slow violence and exhaustion (Darling 2022) while they wait for an outcome on their asylum claim.

We examine how solidarities are formed and fractured at the micro level, arguing that (inter)mediation and contingency are key to understanding everyday asylum governance and its myopic (Whyte 2011) and dehumanising bureaucratic logic. Focusing especially on dynamics of un/seeing and un/hearing, we foreground lived experiences of slow violence (Nixon 2013), and ask what they tell us about the nation as an imagined 'community of value' (Anderson 2013) in hostile times. We conclude with reflections on hope and how to change the narrative.

RC32-537.1

BERGA TIMONEDA, ANNA* (Ramon LLull University, Spain)
ARROYO, LÍDIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Gender Mainstreaming in Teaching: The Case of Catalan Universities

The introduction of a gender perspective into the university curricula is one of the main priorities of the European Research Area (ERA) and it is related to the excellence in teaching and research content, stimulating critical thinking and the capacity of performing without gender bias in academic and professional fields. In Catalonia, since the adoption of the Equality Act in 2015, is mandatory that the gender perspective is incorporated in all qualifications offered by universities requiring accreditation by the Catalan University Quality Assurance Agency. Since then, and with the advice of the Women in Science Committee (WSC), universities started to do the work. The WSC is a collegiate body that includes all Catalan universities, the Catalan government responsible for science and universities and the University Quality Assurance Agency, among others, with the role of ensuring compliance with the legal objectives of equality in higher education and research. Several actions have been promoted during these years, as driving, coordinating and monitoring Gender Equality Plans (GEPs) in universities and research centres or agreeing on a system of indicators to assess the situation of women in academia. In this research we focus on one recent action, recognised as a best practice by EIGE (European Institute of Gender Equality), which is the promotion of gender mainstreaming in Catalan universities curricula. We analyze the incorporation of this measure through a qualitative approach based on documentary analysis of the GEPs of all Catalan universities from 2015-2022. The results show how the gender perspective, with an intersectional approach, is starting to be introduced in the curricula and is becoming central to the notion of quality in teaching, as also the implementation of the gender perspective in teaching content has to be further developed to have effective results in knowledge processes of the students.

RC56-863.4

BERGER, BETTINA* (University Witten/Herdecke, Germany)
MATOBA, KAZUMO (University Witten/Herdecke, Germany)
VOGD, WERNER (University Witten/Herdecke, Germany)

Trauma-Integrating Narratives As Opportunity to Transform Polarization in Collectives

Background: Biographical narratives are constructs of our perception of the world, shaped by the interaction between the self and the environment. We can create various narrative constructs unable to distinguish symptoms of individual from collective traumatic experiences.This discussion is quite closed related to the question of agency as the capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices. The structure versus agency debate understood as an issue of socialization against autonomy in determining whether an individual acts as a free agent or in a manner dictated by social structure might be twinned with the question of differentiation between individual and collective drama symptoms. **Research Question:** Is it possible to overcome the polarization between winners and losers through the creation of trauma-transformative narratives, using individual unconsciouessness emotional material to get in contact to individual and bridging in this way to the collective trauma as well? **Methodology:** In a single-case study, subjective experiences are constructed as both victim and perpetrator narratives. These narratives are then transformed into an integrative narrative through confrontation with unconscious, unresolved traumatic elements and their integration. **Results:** The identification of agency related aspects of traumatization versus collective traumatization was helpful for differentiation between individual and collective trauma symptomes. The trauma integrative narrative opens up access to new narratives and perception spaces and seems to help overcome the victim-perpetrator polarization.

Agency is the capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices. The structure versus agency debate may be understood as an issue of socialization against autonomy in determining whether an individual acts as a free agent or in a manner dictated by social structure.

RC28-442.3

BERI, SURAJ* (Nagaland University-Lumami, India)

Reconfiguring Inequalities and Tolerating Democratization: Understanding Political Elite Strategies in Rajasthan

This paper aims to describe the processes of social change in the elite structures and how traditional political elites, with princely family background, tend to reconfigure themselves in the changing social and political contexts of Bikaner city in Rajasthan state of India. The traditional system of feudal power organized around princely families has been challenged by the rise of new political elites from non-princely backgrounds in the postcolonial contexts in 19th century India. This marked a shift in political field (to use Bourdieu's concept), and created a rupture in the structures of power and domination. Drawing upon the empirical study of Bikaner town in Rajasthan, this paper maps the elite strategies to reproduce their monopoly over a particular field. It also explains the renewal in the process of reconfiguring power and inequalities vis-à-vis the challenges posed by democratic politics. With the entry of new elites and intermediate caste groups into urban politics and business, Bikaner city's elite structure has become highly competitive and yet maintains its exclusivist nature. It concludes with the discussion of how this change has produced new problems of legitimation and of acceptability for traditional political elites.

RC09-128.4

BERKKAN, CEREN* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Small States, Big Goals: Why Alliance 8.7 Is Established?

The study explores the establishment and significance of Alliance 8.7, a global coalition aimed at eradicating forced labour, child labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, with a focus on the role of small states in shaping and benefiting from international alliances. The literature review examines existing scholarship on small states, transnational cooperation, and global governance, emphasizing the constructivist framework. It also discusses the increasing importance of international alliances for small states in a world marked by multiple crises. It uses the Green Deal, the European Union Corporate Sustainability and Due Diligence Directive (EUCS3D), and the climate crisis as key examples. The establishment of Alliance 8.7 is examined as a case study to illustrate how small states engage in international cooperation to address social and economic challenges, focusing on the Alliance's objectives, structure, and impact on global efforts to eradicate forced labour, child labour and modern slavery. Every Alliance member country must prepare and comply with policy roadmap documents. Within this study, a comparative content analysis of roadmap documents produced by Alliance 8.7 has been conducted via the MaxQda coding programme to identify patterns and strategies that reflect the policy goals of all 31 member states within the Alliance. The coding shows how patterns differ according to the country being at the global south or global north. In conclusion, the study reflects on the importance of international alliances like Alliance 8.7 for small states in the context of global crises, arguing that these alliances not only offer states a platform for transnational engagement and contribute to more equitable and sustainable global governance but also works as a device for the survival of small states in the global economy.

RC17-247.1

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE (CNRS, LEST, Aix Marseille Univ, France)
GUIROU, CAMILLE (Ecole de l'air, FRANCE, France)
BLONDELOT-PROMSOPHA, GWENDOLINE* (Aix-Marseille University, LEST UMR 7317, Aix-en-Provence FRANCE, France)

Meta-Organizing Polycentric Governance

Polycentric governance (PG) has been first defined by Ostrom et al (1961) as characterized by a multiplicity of decision-making units that overlap in the governance of a public good or natural resource; and as an efficient and adaptive way to govern resources in a context of environmental and climate change (Shawoo and McDermott, 2020; Patali et al., 2022). Polycentric governance requires a forum of discussion and deliberation (Carlisle and Gruby 2019, Heikkila et al. 2011). The literature overemphasizes the role of decentralization, institutions and norms in governance, but underestimates the notion of organization. Yet, organizing matters for grand challenges (Gümüsay et al 2022). We know little about the organizational forms this forum can take and their effects on polycentric governance of resources. In this paper, we precisely do this and examine the various organizational forms the PG forum or regulatory intermediary can take. We argue that the theory of meta-organizations, organizations which members are themselves organizations (Ahrne and Brunsson, 2008) might help understand how to create the necessary arenas to enable cross-scale, cross-level linkage, or linkage between geographically distant unit, and to find an adequate balance between competition and cooperation to achieve efficient polycentric governance. We conduct a comparative case study of various polycentric arrangements and look at the outcomes of different organizational forms. We analyze several dimensions, such as type of resource, type of territory, stakeholder representation and involvement, membership composition (voluntary or not), form (e.g. network, meta-organization, etc), formation of the forum (at whose initiative), authority and decision (are there organized devices for decision-making), production of rules (what type, they binding or not), and effects on resource sustainability. We contribute to the literature by showing how organization and meta-organization matter for polycentric governance. We also show the variety of meta-organizational forms and origins (with public mission or not).

RC17-JS-21.2

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* (CNRS, LEST, Aix Marseille Univ, France)

Why You Need to Know about Meta-Organizations

We live in a world fraught with not only organizations, but also meta-organizations. Meta-organizations are organizations with other organizations as members, rather than directly individuals. From international organizations like FIFA or the WTO, to national industry or business associations like the Groupement des Exportateurs Cacao & Café du Cameroun and the American Petroleum Institute, or transnational peasant movements like la Vía Campesina, meta-organizations are everywhere around us and play important roles in creating decided orders among organizations. Yet we rarely think of them in those terms, and we rarely examine their distinctiveness. Being an organization and having organizations as members has significant theoretical implications that I will discuss in this presentation.

RC44-700.1

BERLOVITZ, GABRIEL* (Georg-August-Universität Gottingen, Germany)

A Power Resource Approach for the 21st Century

This article conceptualizes an adapted form of the power resources approach that's is based on recent literature on strike effectiveness, and social movement unionism (see McAlevey, 2016; Nowak, 2018; Kallas, 2023; Kallas, 2024; and Schmalz et al., 2018; Gallas, 2018). It argues that while the Power Resource Approach theory was originally intended to be a relational approach, recent empirical work demonstrates a need to recenter the relationship between firm and union power within it (Kallas, 2024). Empirical analysis of strikes and social movements justifies an adapted Power Resource Approach that focuses more heavily on the role of union leadership, transformational movement demands, broad socio-economic influence, and whether labor's strategy reflects both union and employer power resources, when it comes to analyzing the efficacy of labor movements. This article discusses the shape of an adapted power resource approach with socio-economic conditions as the separate but necessary building blocks of firm and union power (Isaac et al., 2022; Kimeldorf, 2013; Nowak, 2018). Union and firm power is related to this foundation and largely exercised through leadership or decision making structures within a firm or union (McAlevey, 2016; Johnston, 2004). The outcomes of labor struggle are then a product of union leadership's and workers' accurate assessment and utilization of their power, in relation to the employer's power. By focusing more heavily on the agency of actors involved and their relationships, an adapted power resource approach can be more inclusive and sober about the true capabilities of labor's ability to fight for broader segments of the working class. New conceptual forms of labor struggle are crucial to build broader solidarity and ensure labor has the power to confront climate change, ever declining public goods, increasing prejudice and xenophobia, and the many challenges of the 21st century.

RC44-JS-165.5

BERLOVITZ, GABRIEL* (Georg-August-Universität Gottingen, Germany)

Striking Outcomes: Analyzing the Conditions and Strategies Related to Effective Strikes

This dissertation examines why socio-economic conditions, the power resources of employers and unions, and strategies employed by these parties, lead to a variety of strike outcomes. Not only are strike outcomes since 2008 understudied in the literature, but the dynamics of strikes could hold the keys to addressing some of the fundamental challenges presented by climate change, and capitalism. The dissertation conceives of new models to evaluate how workers can achieve success in the strike context and then compares strikes, through descriptive statistics and interview informed case studies, across the healthcare and automotive sectors, within the USA in the last 4 years. It compares unemployment rates, inflation rate, and public opinion about unions (macro socio-economic conditions); the share of the firm affected by the strike, experience of firm leadership with stikes, susceptibility of the firm to public opinion (firm power); the structural, associational, institutional, and societal power of unions, and their leadership's ability to utilize these resources (union power); and the concrete strategies used by firms and unions to utilize these power resources, to evaluate why some strike have varying outcomes (See Schmalz et al., 2018; Kallas, 2024; McAlevey, 2016; Nowak, 2018; and Kimeldorf, 2013 for authors related to my theoretical model). Preliminary results suggest that macro conditions have a significant relationship with the power resources of either side. It also confirms that power resources of firms and unions are deeply related to one another and their successful employment by either side's leadership structures or union membership, drastically shapes the outcomes of a strike. Descriptive statistics will also show that open ended economic strikes are increasingly resulting in transformational outcomes, while comparative analysis provides lessons on how these outcomes could be more broadly achieved.

RC50-JS-159.2

BERNAL MONTERO, DAVID* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

La Nación En Miniatura: El Souvenir Como Generador De Representaciones Nacionales En El Mercado De Artesanías La Ciudadela

México, como uno de los países que recibe mayor afluencia de visitantes al año, tiene al turismo como un pilar económico fundamental. Esto tiene su origen a partir de los planes de desarrollo turístico en los años sesenta con el gobierno posrevolucionario que construyó narrativas identitarias de lo "mexicano" (Montfort, 2001). Esto, para el consumo turístico de un público masivo que visitó el país para los JJ.OO de 1968 y el mundial de fútbol de 1970. De ahí, nace el mercado de La Ciudadela que actualmente sigue fungiendo como un espacio para la difusión y comercialización de lo artesanal en la Ciudad de México.

El presente estudio propone desde una exploración etnográfica realizada durante dos años en el mercado mediante entrevistas tanto a turistas como comerciantes y observación no participante, analizar cómo el consumo de souvenirs estructura una representación de "lo mexicano". Esto, generando una mirada socialmente establecida por parte de los primeros desde distintos medios que construyen su mirada, en particular medios masivos (Urry, 2002) y la creación de nuevas formas de mercantilización identitaria de los segundos (Comaroff & Comaroff, 2001) mediante los objetos comercializados en el mercado.

Argumento, que además de la estandarización del destino derivado de distintos medios de comunicación y la mercantilización cultural que genera, el souvenir como objeto no solo es una representación de la nación estática. Por el contrario, este construye y reproduce activamente la significación de lo nacional mediante su compra y posterior socialización en espacios distintos al mercado (Zubrzycki, 2017). Este abordaje busca explicar la selección y explicación de los productos expuestos, la construcción de su autenticidad, las narrativas en las que están inmersas y el significado que le da tanto el vendedor como el comprador, exponiendo una versión de lo que significa México para ellos y los demás.

RC24-382.5

BERNARDI, MONICA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
BORRELLI, NUNZIA* (Milan Bicocca University, Italy)
TERENZI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Discourse on Urban Biodiversity in Climate Change Transitions: Insights from Five Italian Cities

As urban areas confront the pressing challenges of climate change, effective communication of biodiversity is crucial in shaping resilient socio-ecological systems. The research, conducted as part of the Italian National Biodiversity Future Center, examines how five major Italian cities (Milan, Genoa, Florence, Naples, Palermo) are integrating biodiversity into their climate change transitions through public discourse and citizen engagement.

Using advanced web and social media analytics provided by a strategic communication agency (Words), the researchers have analysed over 77,000 media clips from various digital platforms over a three-month period in 2024. The focus is on key themes derived from five conceptual frameworks – Planet, Prosperity, People Engagement, Biodiversity Governance, and Climate Justice – which together operationalize the concept of urban biodiversity by addressing environmental health, sustainable economic practices, citizen involvement, regulatory frameworks, and social equity. Semi-structured interviews with municipal officials and thematic experts complement the data, providing insights into the general strengths and weaknesses of cities communication efforts. Findings indicate that cities successfully framing biodiversity within broader narratives of climate resilience achieve higher public engagement. For example, Milan and Florence emphasize green infrastructure and community-driven initiatives, while Naples and Palermo struggle with limited biodiversity discourse amidst pressing local issues like waste management.

By exploring how various discourses on climate change transitions shape public perceptions and actions, initial insights for policymakers emerge regarding the integration of biodiversity into urban climate action plans, promotion of environmental stewardship, and enhancement of citizen involvement. This approach enhances understanding of how effective communication can drive socio-ecological change, ensuring that biodiversity remains a central focus of urban sustainability efforts. The insights from this research also contribute to the development of an Urban Biodiversity Communication Compass, a kind of framework that guides cities in refining their communication strategies, engaging citizens more effectively, and supporting urban biodiversity conservation.

RC50-JS-67.1

BERNARDI, MONICA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Overtourism and the Transformation of Urban Spaces: Governance, Social Inequality, and Environmental Challenges

Overtourism is reshaping urban spaces globally, highlighting the contradictions of tourism in a rapidly changing world. While tourism offers opportunities for economic growth and cultural exchange, its unregulated expansion generates profound issues, such as the commodification of urban culture, the displacement of local residents through gentrification, and the environmental degradation of cities struggling to balance visitor influx with the communities' well-being.

In cities like Venice, Amsterdam, Barcelona, and even Bangkok and Kyoto, overtourism pressures transform local identities and economies. The rise of short-term rentals and tourism-focused businesses distorts economies and pushes residents out of city centers, exacerbating housing shortages and deepening social inequalities. Public infrastructure, transportation, and cultural sites are overwhelmed, resulting in increased waste, pollution, and deteriorating urban environments. These developments contribute to what scholars term "urbanicide," where cities lose their essence and become tourist attractions prioritizing profit over sustainability, fuelling protests and the emergence of "tourists go home" movements.

This presentation explores the governance challenges posed by overtourism and the strategies cities are using to address these issues while rethinking urban tourism. By examining case studies from Europe and Asia, it highlights governance responses and policy innovations, such as limiting tourist accommodations, increasing regulations on short-term rentals, encouraging community participation in urban planning, and promoting sustainable tourism models. The goal is to examine whether existing strategies are sufficient or whether a more radical approach is needed to address the inequalities and environmental impacts of tourism in cities.

The research finds that while some policies provide temporary relief, most fail to address the deeper socio-environmental impacts of overtourism. It concludes by proposing pathways for more sustainable urban tourism models that balance economic growth with cultural preservation and environmental resilience. Bold governance and greater community involvement emerge as critical factors in safeguarding urban spaces for both residents and visitors.

RC06-91.3

BERNOTAS, DAINIUS* (Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania)
MARTINKENE, GINTE (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Social Policy Towards Transnational Families: Non-Formal Education of Children

The spread of families with members across state borders presents challenges for social policies regarding transnational family members. One less explored area is how the state ensures the non-formal education of children from transnational families. Accordingly, the aim of this presentation is to discuss the issues related to the non-formal education of children from transnational families as part of state social policy. Non-formal education here is defined as children's development in sports, arts, science, and other activities, typically organized outside regular school hours and settings.

To achieve the research aim, a qualitative survey was conducted between the end of 2024 and the beginning of 2025. The research method involved focus groups with experts. Three focus groups were organized with non-formal education teachers working with children, including those from transnational families residing in Lithuania. Preliminary research results reveal a positive attitude and the state's efforts in organizing formal education for children from transnational families. However, there is a lack of attention to non-formal education. This gap creates an additional burden on non-formal education teachers, particularly in terms of understanding different cultures and addressing psychological aspects.

RC21-309.1

BERNT, MATTHIAS* (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space, Germany)
OGRODOWCZYK, AGNIESZKA (University of Lódz, Institute of the Built Environment and Spatial Policy, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Poland)

Post-Socialist Gentrifications

The paper aims at advancing research on post-socialist gentrifications beyond comparison to the West by providing a comparative study of gentrification in two inner-city neighbourhoods in East Germany and Poland. We address two research gaps: First, we analyse the differences between two post-socialist gentrifications on the basis of a common framework that centres on the institutional environment for reinvestment, displacement and gentrification. Second, we pay particular emphasis to the different roles of the state and analyse how gentrification is embedded into different institutional environments. On this basis, we argue that gentrifications in post-socialist countries are "similar" because they are based on the common denominator of privatization and market reforms. At the same time, they are also "different" because their operation is embedded into dissimilar trajectories of transition. We argue that this calls for more East-East comparison and a clearer focus on the differences in which the transition of property rights, the introduction of new tenure structures and the construction of new markets has been achieved.

RC43-686.1

BERRENS, KARLA (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
SIMO-SOLSONA, MONTSERRAT (University of Barcelona, Spain)
SANCHEZ BELANDO, MARIA VICTORIA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
CANO-HILA, ANA BELEN (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Effects of the Eco-Social Crisis, Housing, Touristification and Gentrification in Two Southern Mediterranean Cities: Porto and Barcelona

This communication is framed in research-funded project ECOSOCITIES (2022-2025), which studies eco-social resilient discourses and practices in southern European cities (PID2021-123912NA-I00). Our research highlights Porto's trajectory as it parallels Barcelona in experiencing a housing crisis (characterized by gentrification), a tourism crisis (evidenced by touristification), and socio-economic challenges—albeit with a two-decade lag (Meerow 2016, Putnam 2000). These cities have many similarities, both of Southern European heritage, having become a tourism magnet and economic epicentres for entrepreneurship. They have, however, faced significant setbacks due to the COVID-19 pandemic deepening preexisting eco-social repercussions. How have these challenges shaped the response to the eco-social crisis in both

cities? Which tensions have arisen in the housing, economy and eco-social spheres? What are the bottom-up responses to this multidimensional crisis?

We seek to elucidate these tensions and challenges in both Barcelona and Porto, and through a comparative study, explore a route that may enable them to avoid some effects of the eco-social crisis by focusing on the bottom-up and collective actions that arise when social community organises.

Employing a mixed methods approach, we analyse quantitative secondary data such as OECD, EUROSTAT, National Institute of Statistic of Portugal and Spain, municipal reports with statistic data to gain a deeper understanding of both local contexts. Besides we undertake semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. We specifically analyse the role of associative networks, bottom-up solutions and the result current urban space distribution (green spaces, spaces for the elderly or young children.), as well as housing distribution play in mitigating the impact of the eco-social crisis that has been aggravated by the pandemic.

We conclude by advocating to foster a grassroots community engagement and social resilience as vital strategies to alleviate the adverse effects of touristification and gentrification dynamics on urban space social configuration and changes in Porto.

RC02-JS-167.4

BERRFAI, FATIMA-ZAHRAE* (Indiana State University, USA)

Perceptions of Personal Branding Among Education Students: A Cross-Cultural Study of Morocco and the U.S.

In a rapidly changing and increasingly digitalized world, **personal branding** has emerged as a critical strategy for **career advancement** across various fields. This research aims at examining how students in both countries view personal branding, their attitudes toward its importance, and the extent of **institutional support** available to help them build a professional identity. Additionally, it investigates students' intentions to leverage personal branding strategies, such as social media presence, to enhance their employability. A **comparative** analysis will offer **cross-cultural** insights into how education students from different academic and socio-cultural backgrounds approach personal branding.

This study explores the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of education major students in Morocco and the U.S. regarding personal branding, with a focus on how these future educators view self-promotion in the professional realm. It studies the role of institutional support in shaping students' personal branding strategies and the ways in which these strategies influence their career aspirations. Drawing on survey data from education students in both countries, the study plans to probe key factors such as students' use of social media for professional visibility, their awareness of personal branding as a tool for employability, and the institutional mechanisms that foster personal brand development. Additionally, the research highlights cross-cultural differences in how personal branding is perceived and deployed within the education sector, considering the distinct academic, cultural, and socio-economic environments of Morocco and the U.S.

This research will contribute to the growing body of literature on personal branding by providing a nuanced understanding of how education students navigate the professional landscape and leverage personal branding to position themselves for future success in the field of education. It will offer valuable insights for educators, institutions, and policymakers seeking to support students in building strong professional identities in an increasingly competitive and interconnected world.

RC12-JS-226.3

BERRIH, CAROLE* (CERDAP2 (Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Sciences Po Grenoble), France)

Widening the Gap. the Role of National Power Dynamics in the Disconnect between Penitentiary Law Reform and Practices in Niger

Using Niger's penitentiary system as a case study, this paper illustrates how reformers' emphasis on legal texts, viewed as a prerequisite to implementation but disconnected from institutional dynamics and power relations, has widened the gap between norms and practices. Since the 1990s, several reforms have taken place, culminating in a major overhaul of penitentiary laws in the 2010s led by the Ministry of Justice, with support from the EU-funded Program for Justice and the Rule of Law. While prison regulations were previously governed by decrees, this reform introduced the first law on the prison system, supplemented by decrees and regulations. These new texts, which retained many provisions from the earlier decree, expanded detainees' rights, such as increasing the number of meals provided or clarifying disciplinary rules – reflecting a stacking of norms (Darbon 2003, Bierschenk 2014) common in the development sector in Africa.

These reforms were adopted in a context marked by strong military influence over institutional dynamics, marginalizing the Ministry of Justice in terms of influence, capacity, and resources. This (im)balance is evident in the prison system: while the Ministry is theoretically responsible for detainees, budgets, and administration, the National Guard of Niger (GNN), a military body, is the sole actor deployed in prison.

Since legal texts only have value based on the importance assigned to them (Le Roy 2005), prison realities remain unaffected. The adopted texts, supported by 'external reformers' (Olivier de Sardan 2021), blinded by a situated, positivist view and by predetermined power relations, and committed but powerless internal reformers, had no influence on the prison system. The GNN disregarded the texts, leading to a deeper disconnect between written norms and on-the-ground realities. This paper is based on data collected during doctoral research from 2018 to 2023 (defended in 2024).

RC24-388.4

BERSETH, VALERIE* (Oregon State University, USA)

Caring for Salmon: Epistemic Justice for Equitable Climate Futures

The uncertainty surrounding climate futures challenges existing scientific approaches while presenting opportunities for rethinking the role of knowledge in environmental governance. This talk critically examines the historic centralization of genetics as a dominant framework for defining human-salmon relationships, particularly in fisheries management and conservation. Drawing on a five-year ethnographic study of Pacific salmon in Canada and the United States, I explore how the reliance on genetic science has shaped salmon management practices and limited more relational, place-based approaches and Indigenous knowledge and governance systems. Through the lens of salmon hatcheries, I discuss the transformations needed in scientific institutions and governance platforms to advance epistemic justice as a critical fourth dimension of environmental justice. Overall, I call for models that better account for historical exclusions and support more inclusive frameworks for co-management and environmental decision-making.

RC19-272.3

BERTEN, JOHN* (Bielefeld University, Germany)
KAASCH, ALEXANDRA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)
SCHULZE WALTRUP, ROBIN* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Global Eco-Social Policy: The Integration of the Ecological, the Economic and the Social in International Organisations' Policy Proposals

Discussions of how to integrate ecological and social policies have mushroomed in recent years. Globally, policies fall short in balancing natural and social systems. Wealthy welfare states often overshoot planetary boundaries, while some low-income countries have trouble meeting basic needs but stay within ecological limits. Most eco-social policy research revolves around national challenges rather than their global dimensions, which is surprising given the transnational character of ecological crises. The paper outlines how to approach eco-social policy from a global perspective by focusing on international organisations (IOs), which are crucial actors in a just transition to a more sustainable future, since they provide policy recommendations to both groups of countries and could thus balance natural and social requirements. Some IOs increasingly acknowledge tensions between environmental policies and social policies, and some offer integrated policy perspectives that aim to render these tensions into synergies. This paper concentrates on key global social policy IOs, namely the ILO, the OECD, and the World Bank. To provide an evaluation of their eco-social policy practices, the paper assesses IO policy proposals in their degree of policy integration, using a conceptual framework that differentiates between eco-social problems, goals and instruments. It then examines levels of incumbency and transformation associated with their approaches. Incumbency refers to staying within established practices that broadly reproduce the prevailing global political economy, while transformation signifies the capacity to promote changes to incumbent policy notions that challenge this economic order, which is often blamed for the current economic, ecological, and social crises. By offering a nuanced exploration of eco-social policy integration within different IOs, the paper provides insights into the evolving landscape of global eco-social policy, which is expected to become a key concern in global social policy – both for the journal and for the eponymous field of research and practice.

RC19-283.2

BERTEN, JOHN* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

How the Anticipation of Crises Shapes Social Security Policy and the Welfare State

The welfare state is exposed to increasing pressures from multiple, multidimensional and global crises. This requires not only immediate crisis management through social policy, but also challenges the future sustainability and functioning of welfare institutions, leading policy actors to try to identify (im-)possible and (im-)probable, desirable and undesirable futures, and act in response to them. The paper explores how crisis anticipation influences social policy institutions and processes. It focuses on social security as a key institution of the welfare state in which futures play an intrinsic role, as social security transforms vague uncertainties into specified risks. Theoretically, it develops a conceptual framework that builds on the interdisciplinary literature on futures and anticipation. Drawing on first preliminary results from a new three-year project on 'Social Security in Crisis Mode', the paper shows that the anticipation of crises is able to shape both the policymaking process at large and the availability of specific policy alternatives in particular. First, futures are part of the epistemic framework that actors in the initial phases of the policy cycle – problem construction, agenda setting, and policy formulation – draw on and that mold the options they see and deem appropriate. Second, crisis anticipation shapes temporalities of policymaking towards an increased urgency to act. Third, it influences and potentially transforms core logics of social security policymaking: from a focus on compensation and provision to more forward-looking principles such as precaution and preparation. Fourth, anticipation shapes the design of policy models, strengthening resilience and investive elements.

RC24-JS-197.3

BERTHELET, CHARLES* (École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS) / Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada)

The Cultural Performance of Econationalism: The Identity-Building Process and Iconic Power of Les Cowboys Fringants on the Quebec Popular Music Scene from 2000 to 2025

Depuis l'orée des années 2000, le nationalisme québécois a connu différentes évolutions dont le développement d'un écationalisme qui conjugue les préoccupations de l'époque relatives aux enjeux environnementaux et les questions identitaires qui traversent la société québécoise dans la plus longue durée. Si ce «nationalisme vert» a surtout pénétré le discours institutionnel et partisan québécois à partir de l'élection d'un gouvernement fédéral canadien conservateur et ouvertement climatosceptique en 2006, force est cependant de constater que ce développement majeur a été précédé par des productions et performances culturelles qui ont, dès le début de la même décennie, fait la promotion de plusieurs idées constitutives propres à cette nouvelle orientation soi-disant «pro-environnementale» au sein du nationalisme québécois.

Cette présentation mobilisera les outils conceptuels et analytiques offerts par le «programme fort» en sociologie culturelle (voir not. Alexander, 2003, 2011) afin de rendre compte de l'importance qu'ont prises certaines pièces du groupe de chanson Les Cowboys fringants dans le développement culturel de cet écationalisme proprement québécois. D'une part, il s'agira d'envisager le contenu notamment textuel de la production musicale du groupe au travers d'une herméneutique structurale propre à mettre au jour les évaluations normatives que des chansons promeuvent et transmettent sous la forme d'une série d'oppositions binaires à consonnance à la fois environnementaliste et nationaliste. D'autre part, il s'agira de procéder à une étude de la performance culturelle du groupe en combinant une attention portée à la représentation scénique et médiatique de ce dernier à un examen de sa montée en «iconicité», laquelle a fini par lui conférer un pouvoir performatif et culturel hors norme dans la société québécoise. Toutefois, l'analyse ne pourra faire l'économie des dynamiques sociétales comme des récits environnementaux ou identitaires dans lesquels le groupe a inscrit sa contribution, et qui ont contribué en retour à en permettre ou en produire l'iconicité.

RC40-JS-237.1

BERTI, FABIO* (University of Siena , Italy)
VALZANIA, ANDREA (University of Siena, Italy)

The Exploitation of Seasonal Foreign Workers in Agriculture: The Case of Tuscany (Italy)

The exploitation of seasonal foreign workers is a widespread phenomenon in many Italian regions, both in the North and in the South, as emerged by many investigations and field research.

In particular, main agriculture sectors, from viticulture to olive growing and the fruit and vegetable and horticultural production, are interested by a strong use of seasonal work, especially carried out by foreign migrants. In this framework, beyond illegal recruitment practices and illicit control of workers, the labour exploitation manifests itself through not totally illicit practices as well. These are unfair employment relationships in which the employer takes advantage of the socio-economic and linguistic weakness that characterizes foreign workers. The Italian case is a sort of clear example of how the absence of policies on seasonal workers – especially for the foreign workers - leads to their exploitation in work, with a particular exploitation of asylum seekers.

The speech aims to present the results of a qualitative research carried out in Tuscany (Italy) between 2021 and 2022. Research was carried out through 40 in-depth interviews, three focus groups with privileged stakeholders (e.g. international organizations, institutional and trade union representatives, entrepreneurs, academics and activists) and 85 interviews to migrant agricultural workers. In particular, the research focuses on the working and living conditions of seasonal foreign workers, the exploitation practises and the awareness level of the phenomenon, both in the workers and in the various stakeholders interviewed.

RC40-657.2

BERTI, FABIO* (University of Siena , Italy)
VALZANIA, ANDREA* (University of Siena, Italy)

The Food Poverty in Italy: A Qualitative Focus on the Caritas Centres in Tuscany

Despite the reduction of hunger on an international scale, particularly in areas traditionally characterized by malnutrition, recent years have seen an increase in problems relating to food access precisely in those countries which considered themselves immune from such problems.

During and after the pandemic, Italy recorded a considerable increase in people and families who requested food aid. The "point of view" of Caritas (people who use food aid services provided by the territorial Catholic Church structures) highlights this increase well, remarking a 13% growth in food aid interventions. This speech presents reflections on the theme of malnutrition based on studies conducted in Tuscany, aiming to produce a new cognitive framework that would give voice to the users of Caritas food support services and focusing on three areas of analysis: the main characteristics of food poverty; the impact of the pandemic emergency and the consequences on families with children; the role of the food support services system of Caritas.

RC02-40.6

BERTUCCELLI, FRANCESCO* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Relational Infrastructures: Turning Habitus from (dis)Positions in Symbolic Space to Transcalar Sociocognitive Prostheses

According to Bourdieu-Wacquant's generative structuralism, physical spaces – in the form of built environment, dwellings, workshops and street furniture – as they are divided and hierarchized as a set of oppositional sites, can be envisioned as symbolizing established positions in social space. For, through the inertia of urban infrastructures, a naturalization of social divisions occurs, which gives material strength to historically determined and arbitrary power relations. These are distributed according to a social topology empirically observable and organizable in fields, intended as schematic images displayed by sociological inquiry. That is, as fields represent the objectivated form, of autonomous – but relational – positioning of agents, the "ontological complicity" of practical agency – catalyzed through the incorporation of social disposition in form of habitus/habitat – with the institutionalized set of positions thus hinders a mechanical causation between a "context" and a "consciousness". Nonetheless, despite the refusal of any essentialism, with this framework dualisms are not completely overcome, since uncertainty remains between autonomy and heteronomy of agents, which is ultimately traced back as a content belonging to a cultural global container. Which is intelligible in symbolic terms only. If, following Latour-Callon perspective, instead to deduce the habitus in this way it was considered as something that must be explained, a risky assembly, adherent and made of material components – the same infrastructures, which are not considered as an inert manifestation of social relations, but literally the mediators which formats these latter – its formation would be subtracted from the determinism of "contextualization", and flattened on its "associated milieu" in a trans-scalar vision. In this way, the formation of habitus as framed subjectivities would not be subjected to all-encompassing abstract social fields, but it would be negotiated with non-human materiality and related agency as sociocognitive prostheses.

RC17-JS-143.3

BERTUCCELLI, FRANCESCO* (University of Pisa, Italy)

The Smooth and the Striated Sea: Shipyards Industry Affecting Marine Environment

This paper draws on the distinction between smooth and striated spaces by Deleuze and Guattari to illustrate how ship manufacturing affects marine environment and viceversa. Indeed, as the sea is mostly unexplored and relatively unreachable by human activity, it is taken as an example of "plan of immanence" by the two philosophers, offering the image of an unorganized and un-appropriated territory – reflecting its smoothness –, and thus it stands as a reserve for potential becoming of the world, surrounding in a tangent manner modern society achievements. However, on the other hand, conversely the sea has also been progressively enveloped and manipulated – and thus striated – by development of navigation and expansion of shipbuilding as the "associated milieu" of ships and their routes. Accordingly, it can be said that the design and the affordances of vessels, along with the state of seamanship, could be read as a way to fold, dominate and exploit the sea. Including the transfiguration of coastal areas by harbour ports construction, without which the ships would not exist. Adopting the STS "transcalar" framework to the study of the "heterogeneous engineering" of ship construction then, it could be observed how humans, material components, marine flora and fauna, waves, currents and seabed are associated together to form a durable ensemble, which lastly manifest itself in the adapt maritime mean of transport. And how evolutions in these "naturalcultural" assemblages "enroll" and "translate" such individual components in new networked arrangements, turning virtual potentialities of smooth sea into actual elements of striated marine environment. In particular, the example of luxury yachts is introduced, as they are being built in form of sophisticated customized prototypes, enriched with fancy features and devices which significantly influence navigation, and by this they represent essential propellers for technological advancement in broader "blue economy".

TG12-993.4

BERUWIEN, LUJAIN* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Manufacturing Consent, Gaza and the Anthropocene

In a world that where numerous countries perpetrating genocide have signed the Gevena convention projecting to the world, they value human life, how can said countries get away with such crimes against humanity? Through an analysis of manufacturing consent this paper hopes bring to the forefront its contribution to the ongoing genocide in Gaza and wider Palestine. More specifically, this paper is interested in the way social media has interrupted the framework of western propaganda and manufacturing consent, garnering widespread support across the western world. Support which could perhaps be considered the largest support for Palestine the western world has seen since the Nakba 76 years ago.

Whilst we bear witness to genocide in real time, the American propaganda machine continues to manufacture the consent of the slaughter of Palestinian people in the name of human rights, self-defence and assumed Israeli sovereignty. However, simultaneously Palestinian journalists have been producing a counter narrative through social media. A narrative that has evoked powerful solidarity for the Palestinian cause.

Given this, this paper hopes to stand in solidarity with the people of Palestine, by highlighting the way in the which the American propaganda machine has been interrupted by Palestinian voices. Ultimately, highlighting how the wider world has come to know about the injustice perpetuated by Israel, which in turn has helped affect a more urgent want for justice for Palestinian people by the wider world. Inspiring love and solidarity for Palestinian people. In the Anthropocene, where information flows rapidly and narratives collide, the power of local movements and social media can disrupt entrenched systems of propaganda, fostering a greater global awareness and solidarity for the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people, inshallah resulting in a free Palestine in our lifetime.

RC46-723.1

BESEDNJAK VALIC, TAMARA* (Rudolfovo – Science and Technology Centre Novo mesto, Slovenia)
DZAJIC URSIC, ERIKA* (Rudolfovo – Science and Technology Centre Novo mesto, Slovenia)
KOLAR, JANEZ* (Rudolfovo - Science and Technology Centre Novo mesto, Slovenia)
LAMUT, URŠA* (Rudolfovo - Science and Technology Centre Novo mesto, Slovenia)

Regional Resilience and Innovation in Post-Socialist Central and Eastern Europe: Opportunity for Clinical Sociology?

Regional resilience has emerged as a critical study area, particularly in post-socialist Central and Eastern Europe, where societal, political, and economic transformations have shaped regional responses to external pressures. This paper explores the role of sociological research in understanding how these regions adapt to disruptive changes. Using a case study of High-Performance Computing (HPC) technology diffusion, this research examines the role of institutions, networks, and cognitive frames in shaping regional resilience across

14 regions of the Danube area. Framing this within Cultural Political Economy (CPE), we investigate how different social forces—institutions, networks, and cognitive frames—interact to produce regional imaginaries that guide adaptation strategies. Our findings suggest that resilience mechanisms, including persistence, transition, and transformation, are deeply influenced by these social forces, which operate in varied ways in core and peripheral regions. Furthermore, we argue that a uniform approach to building resilience, such as technology transfer, can lead to divergence in outcomes, particularly as new technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Quantum Computing (QC) are widely used.

Our research highlights the impact of sociological analysis in shaping national development strategies and examines how intellectual forces redefine regional imaginaries to influence resilience. By integrating CPE, we provide a nuanced understanding of how regions in post-socialist contexts navigate complex societal transformations, offering insights into how sociology informs and shapes emergent discourses around resilience, technology, and development.

RC34-551.1

BESSANT, JUDITH* (RMIT University, Australia)
CATANZARO, MICHELLE (Western Sydney University, Australia)
COLLIN, PHILIPPA (Western Sydney University, Australia)

A Post Anthropocentric Imaginary and Policies for Young People.

We live in the Anthropocene, a geological era marked by the catastrophic impact of humans on the planet. We have already transgressed seven of the nine planetary boundaries needed for a healthy planet. Governments across the globe are failing to exercise a duty of care to children and young people by not urgently reducing greenhouse gas emissions thereby putting at risk the planetary systems on which all life, relies. Government policies are also contributing to failing schooling systems, rising education debt, mounting mental health issues, broken child protection and juvenile justice systems, increasing employment precarity and income and housing insecurity. Significant institutional changes are needed if anything like a just and viable future for young people is to be possible.

In this paper we consider how a post-anthropocentric socio-political imaginary might inform new youth policies. Such an approach, we argue would help address current gaps between governments' claims to promote young people's well-being and the reality of what many state policies are actually doing. In this paper, we also recognise a shift is underway in how new materialist philosophers and sociologists are understanding the world (Delanda 2011, Latour 2013, Fox and Aldred 2021, Bessant and Watts 2024).

Our aim is to consider the implications of this shift for state policy and young people. In doing so we also use findings from an Australia Research Council funded project exploring student climate action and democratic transformation. Drawing on young people's actions and insights and post-anthropocentric principles, we ask what would a holistic approach to government policy look like if it were designed to secure opportunities for young people to live flourishing lives. Our analysis is relevant for considering not only how trust in democracy might be rebuilt, but how all life might survive in a time of climate crisis.

RC34-573.1

BESSANT, JUDITH* (RMIT University, Australia)
PROST, AUDREY (Institute for Global Health, University College London, UK, United Kingdom)
WATTS, ROB (Global Urban and Social studies, RMIT University, Australia)

Action for Intergenerational Climate Justice in the Anthropocene: Assemblies, Carbon Budgets and Legal Options

One striking feature of young people's contemporary climate politics is how it highlights the question of intergenerational justice that encompasses the interests of young people alive today and those yet to be born. Acknowledging a tradition including Fanon, Friere, Ranciere and Touraine which point to the inter-connections between theory, research practices and aspirations for social change, raises questions for people researching climate politics and young people about what role they might play in promoting climate justice.

In this paper we identify and assess some promising policy and legal strategies for social change that promote intergenerational climate justice. We begin by exploring *what* intergenerational justice looks like, and *why* intergenerational justice matters in the context of climate change if we are to come close to realising justice in the Anthropocene. We then provide an account of how some scholars have defined the subjects of intergenerational *climate* justice, and we attempt to develop these accounts. In doing this we also draw on theories of intersectionality and recognition.

Finally, we identify and assess the policy instruments and legal strategies that can be, and in some cases are already being used to advance intergenerational climate justice. This involves focusing on three interventions: multigenerational and generation-specific climate assemblies, models of carbon budget taxation, and climate litigation based on the principle that governments have a 'duty of care' to children and young people.

We argue that together, these policy and legal interventions can help specify and realise the promise of intergenerational climate justice.

RC46-724.1

BESTER, VIDETTE* (University of Johannesburg , South Africa)

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Complexities Around Formalising Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)

Over 225 million people are directly and indirectly involved in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector's labour value chain across Latin America, South America, Africa, and Asia (World Bank 2024). According to the World Bank, the total workforce in the ASM sector was estimated at 44 million in 2020 (World Bank 2020). This number of workers exceeds the total number of employees in the formal mining industry, which amounts to 7 million (ILO 2019).

Most often, ASM activities that occur without a mining permit are considered illegal and criminalised. Additionally, ASM is associated with several social ills, such as issues related to miners' health and safety, environmental degradation, child labour, and the occurrence of violence and conflict within the sector. For this reason, formalising the sector is often proposed as a solution to these issues. However, the practical implementation of formalisation policies frequently encounters significant obstacles, leading to recurrent failures of formalisation.

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in South Africa recently released the draft Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining policy for implementation in March 2022. The announcement of this policy is the first step in formalising the artisanal mining sector in South Africa. Yet, formalisation strategies often fail in sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of Africa.

This presentation, which draws on a chapter in my book, delves into the concept of formalisation within the ASM sector, providing an overview and analysis of South Africa's government-led formalisation process. The presentation also examines the formalisation efforts in Ghana and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to draw valuable lessons. Finally, the presentation puts forward the implications of formalisation for women in artisanal mining, a topic often overlooked in broader discussions on formalisation.

RC15-227.3

BETTI, ELISA* (University of Florence, Italy)
MENICAGLI, DARIO* (University of Florence, Italy)
BINI, SIMONE (University of Florence, Italy)
ZAGLI, FRANCESCA (University of Florence, Italy)
BIGGERI, MARIO (University of Florence, Italy)

Health Community Lab: Redefining Public Health Innovation in the Post-COVID Era

The Health Community Lab (HCL) project introduces an innovative model for public health policy and intervention design. Funded by Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and part of the broader Tuscany Health Ecosystem (THE) initiative, this European-backed project aims to drive technological and institutional change in the post-COVID-19 era. HCL is pivotal in regional renewal efforts, with a core focus on enhancing citizen engagement in shaping healthcare policies and services.

Drawing on the Living Lab methodology, HCL promotes co-creation among stakeholders to address local health challenges. This collaborative approach has led to the development of prototypes that are tested experimentally, with the potential for system-wide scaling. Adapted to the Tuscan healthcare context, the project facilitates targeted micro-interventions that require coordination among institutional actors, civil society, private actors and researchers.

HCL has proven particularly effective in improving public health communication and prevention strategies, such as vaccination campaigns and screening programs, as well as enhancing access to patient care and primary healthcare services. The method fosters stakeholder consensus, even as participants negotiate their diverse needs and interests.

By integrating diverse perspectives and fostering collaboration, HCL aims to build a more sustainable and responsive healthcare system. This participatory model represents a significant shift in public health, addressing evolving societal needs and improving healthcare delivery through community-driven innovation. HCL's work serves as a blueprint for transforming regional healthcare strategies in Tuscany and offers a model for similar initiatives across Europe.

RC47-JS-92.2

BETTI, MARCO* (Università di Teramo, Italy)
MEARDI, GUGLIELMO* (Scuola Normale Superiore - Firenze, Italy)
PEDACI, MARCELLO* (Università di Teramo, Italy)

Representation of "Marginalised" Migrant Workers: Unions, Social Movements and Other Actors

The paper analyses the dynamics of representation within "niches" of "marginalised" workers, primarily migrants, who often face poor working conditions, precarious employment, or even overt exploitation. The objective is to reconstruct the processes behind representation by examining the role, strategies, resources and results of traditional unions and emerging actors, including grassroot unions, the constraints within which they operate and the attempts to overcome them.

From one hand, these new actors operate as "political entrepreneurs" and actively collaborate with social movements to advocate for decent work, social justice, and democracy. From the other hand, representing these new social groups – often invisible yet highly cohesive – demands significant organizational investment. Traditional unions, therefore, often concentrate on the most prominent groups, inadvertently fostering marginalization, as well as creating opportunities for grassroots representation.

New actors have thus emerged as political entrepreneurs themselves, frequently adopting confrontational strategies that challenge and reshape traditional representation practices. Recognizing the significance of local contexts, we also consider the roles of other influential actors, including local and regional governments, political parties, trade associations, and professionals.

The research is based on a case study on migrant workers in the Prato textile supply chain, focusing on their recent mobilizations and protests, which were organized by a grassroot union. This case is particularly relevant as Prato represents an archetype of an industrial district – the largest in Europe – characterized by a pro-labour governance environment, institutionalized industrial relations, and a cooperative, pragmatic approach to addressing labour market tensions.

Simultaneously, the district has undergone substantial transformation with the rise of new forms of ethnic entrepreneurship, particularly Chinese businesses. These entrepreneurs, initially positioned themselves in distinct segments of the supply chain, later expanding into traditional textile production, thus extending the district's supply chain and embedding it within a broader global value chain.

RC52-800.3

BETZELT, SIGRID* (Berlin School for Economics and Law, Germany)
ECKSTEIN, JOHANNES (Berlin School of Economics and Law (HWR Berlin), Germany)

Standards Versus Needs? Professional Conflicts in the Overburdened Field of ECEC

Within the last two decades, the field of Early Education and Care (ECEC) has not only been largely expanded in many Western European societies in staff and childcare places due to rising needs of families, but also has to meet an enlarged agenda of divergent (and partly incompatible) tasks to fulfill beyond mere care work: early education to prepare for school; social inclusion of children with special needs; co-parenting; networking with local institutions, among other tasks. Concomitantly, the service providers are struggling with a permanent lack of resources. Both trends have severe implications for the related professions (and ‚semi-professions'), with repercussions also for the quality of services. Drawing on both an extensive scoping review and own in-depth case studies in four different regions of Germany, the paper discusses such implications and the coping strategies of organizations and staff. Our findings suggest an intensified conflict between two opposing institutional logics and knowledge-bases in ECEC: On the one hand, the dominant public discourse, following the logic of human capital production, calls for a stronger standardized early education in kindergardens to better prepare for school. On the other hand, actors in the field strive hard to defend the professional logic of a needs-based approach in ECEC. This conflict infiltrates daily practices in the sector, producing severe tensions that raise uncertainty about how to act „properly" – thus potentially undermining professional ethos and motivation, with negative implications for the quality of services. The strategies of staff to deal with these strains are diverse, between a daily muddling through and (rather hidden) resistance practices. Management seems to apply hybrid strategies between empathetic communication and disciplining. Especially in socioeconomically disadvantaged regions, the professional logic risks to be overturned by the economic logic. This, however, may further undermine the motivation of staff working under particularly difficult conditions.

RC56-JS-25.3

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Colonial Histories, Famine, and Lessons for Addressing Climate Change

Sociology has increasingly acknowledged the continuing legacies of colonialism and empire within contemporary societies and examined the significance of colonialism to the structure of the social sciences. In this paper, I develop such understandings in relation to thinking about how the histories of famine within colonial empires can shed light on the difficulties of addressing issues related to climate change in the present. Famine is of fundamental importance precisely because it is what climate change threatens for a significant proportion of the world's population. The connection I want to draw out is how understanding famines in the past will help us to understand those to come and, in particular, the obstacles to addressing the challenges of impending famines that derive from the legacies of colonialism, including of Western democracy itself. The standard view is that famines occur because of climatic conditions and have particular consequences due to endemic poverty understood in endogenous terms. I draw attention to the serious limitations of such a view through a focus on the colonial political economy of the British empire in India and of how its democracy at home was implicated in the production of famine deaths within empire. While Amartya Sen has argued that democracy is central of the solution to famine, I suggest something different. Colonial political economy structures the mal-distribution of resources, including the consequences of climate change, rendering (Western) democracy in these contexts a problem. Specifically, it remains an obstacle to forms of reparation that would be necessary to effectively address the increasingly urgent challenges posed by climate change. A reparative historical sociology, cognisant of colonial histories, would be part of the process of reconstructing such understandings and, in the process, could facilitate the development of a more just world.

RC35-JS-83.2

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Critical Theory, Implicit Nationalism, and the Political Economy of Colonialism

Frankfurt School critical theory is grounded in a theory of capitalist modernity which, in common with wider sociological approaches, elides histories of colonialism. This results in a misdiagnosis of current problems of inequality and inadequate solutions for their address. Many critical theorists, for example, focus primarily on issues of redistribution associated with a capital-labour relation organised nationally and now seen to be threatened by globalisation and migration. Such an understanding fails to account for how the decommodification of labour through the development of national welfare arrangements in the West – an explicit issue for critical theory from Habermas's *Legitimation Crisis* onward – has been bound to wider colonial histories and, specifically, colonial patrimonies. A proper address of these issues requires a more expansive approach to distributive justice conducted in a reparative frame that recognises the ways in which the legacies of our shared, but asymmetrically experienced, colonial pasts continue to configure the present and its possibilities. It involves making colonial histories central to understandings of capitalist modernity and to the normative address of inequalities that otherwise risk being legitimated by the standard accounts of critical theory. In this paper, I take issue with the central conceptualisation of modern society as *capitalist* at its core, and the way in which capitalism is understood *separately from colonialism*. I further question the implicit nationalism of critical theory and argue that what is missing from it is a political economy of colonialism.

RC24-398.4

BHARGAVA, RASHI* (North-Eastern Hill University, India)

Celebrating or Consuming: Social and Ecological Implications of Public Cultural Festivals in North-East India

North-East India, a region comprising federal states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, has a rich tapestry of visual, material and performative cultures along with abundant biodiversity. The region is often positioned as a 'periphery' because of its distinct topographical, geographical, ecological, social, political and economic situation. Often seen as lacking in 'development,' North-East India has been the recipient of various development policies of the central and state governments; Look-East Policy being a case in point. With limited opportunities for the consolidation of manufacturing and service industries, the last decade and a half saw numerous attempts to make the region a haven of cultural (read: indigenous) tourism. Thus, one can see the emergence of many public cultural festivals mainly organised between September and December every year attracting performers, participants and tourists from across the world. Although the festivals are portrayed as a window into the rich cultural heritage of the region, they have had a huge social and ecological impact including increased social inequalities and irreversible biodiversity loss.

Set in this context, this paper interrogates the numerous social and ecological issues and challenges resulting from increased tourist activities in the region by focusing on three popular festivals - *Hornbill Festival* (Nagaland), *Ziro Festival* (Arunachal Pradesh) and *Cherry Blossom Festival* (Meghalaya). The findings reveal the complex re-negotiation of the broader terrains of identity, culture, commodification, consumption, development and ecology. They further highlight the need for sustainable tourism practices underscoring the importance of integrating local cultural knowledge and practices with conservation efforts by including community stakeholders to preserve the ecology and biodiversity of the region. Through this, the paper intends to add to the existing body of knowledge on the contentious relationship between development and ecology especially in the context of global south.

RC21-305.3

BHATIA, SHRIYA* (Ashank Desai Centre for Policy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India)

Global North Policy Paradigms Delegitimizes Circular Practices of the Global South: Case of End of Life Vehicles

Emerging waste management solutions through circular economy policies, digital and processing technologies, and knowledge products transferred from the global north to the global south create new contestations over access to waste.

Studying waste management and circular economy policies in India reveal the engagement of international actors in the policy process. This is facilitated through joint declaration between governments, memorandum

of understandings and consortiums between international multilateral development agencies and local agencies. Technical assistance is provided through funded research, policy reports, manuals and tools. They advocate for a shift from public waste management paradigm to private sector driven circular economy.

Based on extensive field based research since last three years on the End of Life Vehicle management process in Mumbai this paper explores the policy process adopted for the Vehicle Scrappage Policy. I critic the pre and post policy processes that create new institutional models jeopardizing existing informal sector practices. The complex regulatory requirements, administrative protocols, fiscal instruments and monitoring tools, create barriers for the informal sector. The exploratory approach identifies the policy bias supporting material recovery and recycling rather than practices of repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishment that contribute towards higher circularity goals.

The paper postulates that Global North policy paradigms are increasingly influencing the policy processes in the Global South. It ignores the existing contextual and complex dynamics, and socio-political relationships of actors with the waste valorization process. Doing so, is threatening to delegitimize ingenious circular networks and practices. The paper proposes that the existing circular networks and practices are valid institutions that are codified in space, have a collective manifestation of communication power, that resolve environmental problems by providing an integrated, stable, cooperative model through spontaneous patterns of self-coordination, that economizes transaction costs, thus contributing to not only a circular economy but building a 'circular society.'

RC32-529.14

BHATTACHARJEE, NANDANA* (Just Transition Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)
ACHARYYA, MAYURAKSHI* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Gender and Public Sphere: Participation of Women Heads of Local Government As Decision-Makers in the Coal Districts of India

Historically, decision-making in Indian society was regulated by men till the 73rd Amendment Act of the Indian constitution was legislated. This Act reserves seats for women in the local governments. The past three decades have witnessed the impact of this constitutional provision varying widely across regions. In this research, we explored a few coal regions where the situation gets amplified because of the national net-zero agenda of the government of India.

Against this backdrop, the paper investigates the participatory parity of women heads of local governments in decision-making processes in environmental, economic and social sectors. To analyse the sociological implications, the paper uses the Habermasian framework of the public sphere to unravel the executive authority among the women-elected heads of the local governments. In addition, it engages with the discourse of parity of participation by Nancy Fraser.

The result shows that authority becomes the point of contestation in conjunction with gender and the public sphere. Aligned with Fraser's model which recognises how historically institutional mechanisms have systematically denied resources to excluded groups leading to violation of justice, local governments in the coal districts of India become sites which devalue the authority of women heads.

Drawing from interviews of women heads of local governments this paper foregrounds how historically sanctioned authority of men in the public sphere acts as a hindrance at two levels, one is the lack of real participation of women in the decision-making processes of the local governments and the second, the institutional structures holding on to age-old exclusionary practices even after adoption of inclusive regulatory frameworks.

RC40-661.5

BHATTACHARJEE, SOHINI* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Is It Really Organic?: The Organic Claim and Trust Among Middle-Class Urban Organic Food Consumers of the Delhi National Capital Region

The contemporary food system with its productivist paradigm often compromises quality for quantity. Consequently, consumer doubt and scepticism in the food system have raised the perception of risk associated with food consumption. In the face of growing concerns, food categories making quality claims, such as organic food, have emerged. In value-based food chains, like the organic food system, trust in the credence claim of the 'quality' product can be critical in affecting consumption. This paper explores how trust is navigated in the organic credence claim from the perspective of middle-class urban residents of the major urban centres of the Delhi National Capital Region (Delhi NCR), comprising the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi) and major urban areas of the Central National Capital Region (CNCR). Since the turn of the millennium, a niche market for organic food products has emerged within major urban cosmopolitan centres of India such as the aforementioned region. With the introduction of organic food regulations in 2017, the domestic organic food sector has been brought under the purview of an organic standards-backed certification system to regulate the sector. Oriented towards domestic consumers, the organic logo was meant to generate consumer awareness, identification and trust in the organic claim. Against the backdrop of this recent development, the paper analyses how trust in organic food is navigated by middle-class urban consumers of the Global South and if and how it affects their decision-making process regarding purchasing practices within value-based short food supply chains. Consumer trust in organic food is explored by engaging with respondents' trust in organic farmers, retail intermediaries and organic certification. Drawing on the concepts of interpersonal and institutional trust, the paper presents an argument for the co-existence of both in the context of the organic food economy.

RC40-652.3

BHATTACHARJEE, SOHINI* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

"Farmers Are Scientists": How Experimentation and Knowledge Transmission Is Shaping the Organic Farming Landscape in the Delhi National Capital Region

Modern productivist agriculture and neoliberal policies have reshaped the agricultural landscape in the Indian subcontinent. The conventional farmer is dependent on a market-based package of practices, an institutional ecosystem where 'expert' authority is held in high esteem and places precedence on quantity over quality parameters. A largely one-size-fits-all approach has emerged within conventional agriculture that is being challenged by alternative agricultural systems such as organic farming. These sustainable agriculture systems are knowledge-intensive and require on-farm experimentations to tailor practices to the requirements of the specific farm in the absence of 'quick fixes'. This paper draws on the experiences of organic food producers in the Delhi National Capital Region (Delhi NCR) to understand the processes of learning, unlearning and re-learning they engage in within a knowledge-intensive farm management system. The farmers in this study consciously decided to convert to organic farming from conventional agriculture. They actively experiment with alternative practices, methods, and even crop varieties to observe what works for their farm. However, it is not simply an individual endeavour. Organic farmers engage with networks that comprise a host of other actors (including but not limited to peer groups, the scientific community, and organisations) within which knowledge regarding organic farming is shared, shaped and transmitted. Non-human actors and material aspects, too, play a critical role in the process of experimentation and knowledge creation for organic farmers. Together, these significantly shape organic farming practices. However, the ability to conduct on-farm experimentation is limited by considerations, such as livelihood issues, access to knowledge networks and family structures that will be explored in terms of who can and cannot participate in organic farming. Ultimately, the paper attempts to highlight that organic farmers are scientists in their own right whose agricultural practices are shaped by experimentation and learning through participation in knowledge networks.

WG08-JS-93.4

BHATTACHARYA, ANWESHA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Exploring Love through Loss: Illustrating the 'Lived Experiences' of Hijras in Retrospective

The hijras are an indigenous group of sexually marginalized transwomen who are engaged in traditional occupations. My paper will be focusing on love, love relationships, emotional instability, betrayal, partly crossing paths with mental health. I want to bring to light the pain caused during and after heartbreak and rejection not once but several times by lovers. This incidents of being physically or mentally mistreated in relationships, exploited, violated, and deceived in love happens because the hijras belong to sexually marginalised section. Men take advantage of them by manipulating them, enjoy benefits through the pretence of love, have sidekicks, and many more. The commitment is a distant dream because marriage with a third gender is not legal in India and it is not fullflegedly approved by society. The incapability to bear children pushes hijras to surrender and sacrifice to humiliation and

defeat in the hands of the lover. Research does not talk about the emotion of these transwomen who yearn for love all through their lives. Simmel had argued that love is not motivation, it is different, it cannot be explained psychologically. Therefore in my paper, through the experiences of my subjects (hijras), I will attempt to reflect on how the hijras get marginalized in relationships by dint of them inhabiting a transsexual body. In addition to this, while exploring the experiences of the hijras I will engage theoretically with the concept/ experience/emotion of love. Secondly, I will also try to explore the nature and complexity of these non-heterosexual relationships. I will be writing this paper in the context of the hijras in West Bengal, India.

RC09-JS-164.2

BHATTACHARYA, ANWESHA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

The Dominance of the 'Superstructure': Delineating the Socially and Culturally Embedded Occupations of the Hijra Community

The kinship system of the hijra community has established strong network through which the traditional community of transwomen has been able to maintain its control in almost every part of India with prudence and firmness. The kinship system of the hijra community represents a social, hierarchical structure with relationships based on inequality. The interesting fact is that the power dynamics of the community centres on the kinship rules and regulations. The core values are premised on the asymmetric relationships and interactions of the community, more so the occupation rather the economic ideals of the community are governed by the kinship order. The structure of the kinship hierarchy dictates and dominates the relationships and interactions not only within a particular hijra house but all throughout the community. Nonetheless, the kinship structure represents the social system of the hijra community which is interlaced with the normative order of the community and together they govern the economic system of the community. The occupations of the hijra community are traditional and are founded on beliefs and practices in Hinduism. Therefore, I argue in this paper that contrary to Marx's proposition suggesting the concept of 'base' (economy) dominating the superstructure which comprises the cultural, societal ideals etc.; the hijra community contradicts this Marxian idea and proves how the economy is embedded in the social and the cultural. In my paper I further argue that in the hijra community it is not always economy that supersedes, religious or the societal order and ideas, but on the flip side it is culture and social structure that dominates economic arrangement. Moreover, this kinship order is intertwined with an autonomous cultural system which is intrinsic to the hijra community. I discuss the phenomenon in the context of hijras in West Bengal.

RC13-199.1

BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA* (Department of English, India)

Women's Participation in Tourism Consumption and Its Barriers in the Context of North East India

Globally, women face unequal access to tourism consumption compared to men, largely due to the uneven distribution of household responsibilities such as childcare and homemaking, which limits their leisure time, especially in developing countries. In many societies, cultural norms further restrict women's mobility and leisure choices. In the context of North East India, women encounter multiple barriers to tourism consumption, including safety concerns, financial limitations, and societal constraints. This paper highlights women's participation in tourism consumption and its barriers with reference to the North East India.

Women tend to prefer family-friendly or culturally familiar destinations, often avoiding places they perceive as unsafe or unfamiliar. This is particularly relevant in North East India, where issues of security, political unrest, difficult terrains, and inadequate infrastructure can deter women from traveling. While matrilineal societies, such as those in Meghalaya, exist in the region, patriarchal norms still prevail, limiting women's freedom in public life, including tourism.

A significant barrier is the perception of safety for both solo women travelers and groups, compounded by the lack of reliable transportation and political unrest in certain regions. Cultural differences and unfamiliarity with the region's social customs can also make women feel uncomfortable discouraging them from indulging in travel and tourism.

Despite these challenges, women in North East India are increasingly participating in the tourism sector. They are becoming key providers of tourism-related services such as handicraft production, guiding, managing homestays, and running small-scale businesses. Women's involvement in community-based tourism, particularly in rural areas, can help break down barriers and foster inclusive tourism, ultimately empowering women economically and socially. Equal social justice between men and women of the region is required to encourage more women for participating in tourism activities.

RC46-715.5

BHATTACHARYYA, SATADRU* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Seeds of Change: South Asian Ecology and Vandana Shiva's Legacy

As a variety of ecological/environmental human crises engulf the world, discussions of climate crises, sustainability, food and water justice are moving towards the center of social science theorization in the Global North. The growing recognition of indigenous knowledge traditions are also contributing to some of the shifts in thinking about environment and sustainability (see Abhayawickrama, Mayes and Villafana 2024). However, as a new stream of publications seek to capture "new" thinking, the long existing critiques and insights in other parts of the world are only sporadically included. My paper tries to present the approach of a globally known activist scholar from India, Vandana Shiva whose work offers a holistic approach to thinking about environment beyond its colonial structures. Her efforts to decolonize South Asian agriculture and agriculture in the Global South by challenging Western Hegemony in knowledge systems makes her one of the biggest proponents of decolonization in South Asia. However, her corpus of writings and speeches-including on neoliberal globalization, environment, facets of earth democracy, colonial control of knowledge, indigenous knowledge and practices-remains mostly at the margins of the canon in the Global North.

In the academic scholarship of the Global South, particularly South Asia, the name Shiva is also synonymous with ecofeminism, decolonization, biodiversity, self-reliance. Additionally, her life is an embodiment of her decolonization perspective as she challenges the activism and scholarship dichotomy. This is because her activism (though much talked about) is deeply rooted in her academic scholarship, and her activism in turn nurtures and gives direction to her academic scholarship (in Western academia, you can either be a scholar or an activist but not both). Hence, my paper tries to study decolonization of knowledge systems in South Asia, particularly in the arena of environmental conservation through Shiva's works using her theorisation and case studies of her activism.

RC24-JS-58.4

BHIMJI, FAZILA* (Evangelische Hochschule Berlin, Germany)

From Increased Workloads to Health Risks Amongst Women and the Elderly: A Case Study of the Impact of Ecological Breakdown through an Intersectional Lens in Baltistan, Pakistan

This study traces the ways in which climate breakdown affects women and elderly men in a village, Barah Valley in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan. The essay draws on intersectional perspectives, arguing that women and elderly men are disproportionately affected as they continue to engage in subsistence farming since in many sections of Pakistan it is the women who do the bulk of agricultural activities while younger men work in sectors other than agriculture in towns and urban areas of Pakistan. More specifically, the paper illustrates the ways in which water scarcity due to disrupted weather patterns and shrinking glaciers has led to food insecurities amongst the poor, increased women's work responsibilities and affected the health of the elderly. The study additionally illustrates the women's desires to improve their quality of life in the farming villages as well as their attitude towards interventions of international NGOs. The paper shows that while women desire improved infrastructure, elderly men reminisce about days of organic farming methods.

Much scholarship on climate crisis within Gilgit-Baltistan have examined its' socio-economic impact and the ways in which the people adapt to their local realities. However, there have been less studies which focus on how the most vulnerable such as the poor, elderly, and women who have less power to be mobile and engage in decision making processes in the village experience climate breakdown. Data is based on focus group interviews in a village, a semi-structured interview with the directing manager of Agha Khan Rural Support Programme, informal conversations with farmers, people in the hospitality sector in Skardu, Shigar and Ghanche district of Gilgit-Baltistan, participant observation, and WhatsApp conversations.

RC21-335.1

BHIMJI, FAZILA* (Evangelische Hochschule Berlin, Germany)

The Impact of Exclusionary Legislation on the Housing Experiences of Blacks and People of Colour in Berlin from Ukraine

Drawing on 26 interviews and ethnography among third-country nationals from Ukraine in Berlin, this study demonstrates how exclusionary social policies in Germany have impacted on the everyday realities of black and people of colour, that is, third-country nationals fleeing the war in Ukraine. While there has been much discussion of exclusionary social policies, border regimes and discriminatory actions in scholarship regarding refugees and asylum-seekers from working-class backgrounds, there has been only limited discussion of the impact of discriminatory policies on skilled and middle-class refugees and migrants who have been displaced and who have come to settle in metropolitan regions in the Global North. This study examines that the experiences of formally educated third-country nationals who were denied temporary protection and encountered several challenges and obstacles regarding housing and accommodation in Berlin. In this study, I show that, although third-country nationals from the Global South who entered Europe from Ukraine were not illegalized or made deportable, but because they were denied temporary protection, they ended up in precarious situations in Berlin, as they were barred from finding housing in the formal sector, and several of them were rendered homeless. Consequently, as this study will also show, several blacks and people of colour from Ukraine ended up in a similarly precarious position as deportable and illegalized refugees and thus needed to network within civil society in order to find accommodation that racialized refugees in Berlin had been using for almost a decade. Data is drawn in two phases. I first interviewed 14 refugees during April and May 2022 at the Tubman network. A year later, in May 2023, I contacted some of the refugees and interviewed them in order to gain further insights into their situations. Accordingly, I interviewed twelve more individuals, six of whom were women, the remaining six men.

RC49-776.1

BHOI, DHANESWAR* (London School of Science and Technology (Lecturer)& University of Edinburgh (Honorary Fellow), United Kingdom)

Cast(ed) Emotional Transactions and Self-Harm: Unpacking Caste-Embedded Narratives in Indian Higher Education

This study investigates the intricate relationship between caste-based discrimination and emotional distress, particularly focusing on self-harm among marginalised students, especially Dalits, within Indian higher education. It delves into the emotional consequences of systemic inequality, highlighting how feelings of isolation, shame, and internalised stigma shape the mental health of these students. Through the lens of caste-embedded academic narratives, the study examines how caste-based emotional transactions exacerbate psychological vulnerability.

Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research draws from a survey of 250 individuals from marginalised caste groups, alongside 20 detailed case studies and 10 focus group discussions conducted across five Indian universities. The aim is to explore the emotional and psychological harm inflicted by caste-based social hierarchies and exclusionary practices in academic settings, with particular emphasis on Dalit students' experiences. The study reveals how systemic inequalities manifest through caste narratives, social exclusion, micro-aggressions, and biased institutional practices, which collectively undermine students' self-worth and sense of belonging.

Dalit students frequently encounter stereotyping and isolation, leading to profound emotional distress characterised by feelings of shame, inferiority, and helplessness. In some cases, these psychological burdens trigger self-harming behaviours as a coping mechanism against the overwhelming weight of caste-based discrimination. The findings call for urgent mental health interventions that address both structural inequalities and the emotional toll of caste discrimination, contributing to broader discussions on social justice, mental health, and the well-being of marginalised students in higher education.

RC49-772.4

BHOI, DHANESWAR* (London School of Science and Technology (Lecturer) & University of Edinburgh (Honorary Fellow), United Kingdom)

Mental Health and Well-Being in Higher Education: Aspirations and Experiences of Racial Minority Students in UK

This study investigates the effects of racial and ethnic experiences on mental health and well-being in higher education through a mixed-methods approach. Using a quantitative survey of 350 participants and 30 in-depth qualitative case studies, the research examines how discrimination, cultural identity, and socio-economic inequalities shape mental health. It also addresses how these factors influence access to education, participation, academic performance, and the overall well-being of racial minority students in higher education. The quantitative analysis reveals a strong correlation between racial and ethnic discrimination and increased levels of anxiety, depression, and stress. In contrast, a strong cultural identity appeared to mitigate these effects, fostering resilience. The qualitative case studies offer deeper insights into personal experiences of micro-aggressions, exclusion, and coping mechanisms across various racial and ethnic groups. Thematic analysis highlights the emotional distress caused by structural inequalities, while also emphasising the role of cultural support systems in promoting mental well-being. By integrating statistical data with qualitative accounts, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of how racial and ethnic experiences influence mental health outcomes and educational experiences. The findings underline the need for culturally sensitive mental health interventions and contribute to policy discussions aimed at improving mental health services for racially and ethnically diverse student populations in higher education.

RC10-146.2

BHOOLA, SHEETAL* (The University of Zululand, South Africa)

The Efficacy of South Africa's National School Nutrition Program in the King Cetshwayo District, Kwazulu-Natal.

KwaZulu-Natal has recorded the highest number of malnourished children in South Africa. This qualitative study seeks to determine the prevalence of malnutrition, child hunger and child neglect within the King Cetshwayo District in KwaZulu-Natal. To combat this national and provincial challenge, South Africa's National School Nutrition Program (NSNP), which is administered by the Department of Basic Education, targets nutrition in children by providing meals for children at impoverished schools. The aim of the National School Nutrition Program is to provide nutritious meals for school-going children, but media reports indicate that this program has been ineffective in achieving this goal. Therefore, this qualitative study investigates the efficiceny and effectiveness of these programs at 3 selected schools in the King Cetshwayo District in KwaZulu-Natal. Data has been retrieved from fifteen teachers employed within this school, 20 parents that live within this area and 50 children over the course of 2024. Particular focus is paid to quality-of-service delivery by the selected meal suppliers and the nutritional content, quality and freshness of the meals prepared for the children. The study aims to accurately identify the ills in the implementation of this program, so that there can be appropriate corrective measures applied. The relevance of this research collectively contributes towards the curbing of the prevalence of malnourished children in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa and aims to identify and understand the various ways in which children experience neglect and malnutrition.

RC28-455.4

BHOPAL, KALWANT* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
MYERS, MARTIN (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Academics of Colour Accessing the Professoriate in Elite Universities in the UK and USA

Academics of colour in the US and UK are less likely than their white peers to be professors (Advance HE, 2024; NCES, 2024). There is little research that has explored their experiences in accessing the professoriate, particularly in elite universities (Nowogrodzki, 2022). Research has focussed on job satisfaction of faculty of colour (Niemann and Dovidio 2005), tokenism (Jackson 2008) and issues of marginalisation and isolation that faculty of colour experience in higher education (Griffin, et al 2014). There is evidence to suggest that discriminatory practices restrict the recruitment and retention of faculty of colour (Villalpando and Bernal 2002) which results in them in them experiencing micro aggressions in interactions with White colleagues (Chang 2002; Patton et al. 2014). This paper will explore the experiences of academics

of colour in elite universities in the UK and the USA. Drawing on interviews with 34 respondents and using a critical race theory perspective, the paper will examine their experiences of accessing the professoriate. The findings indicate that academics of colour experience racism in the White space of an elite university. This is heightened when they seek promotion to the rank of professor in elite institutions. To counter the racism they experience, they develop 'safe spaces' in which they find empathy and support from other academics of colour. A key finding from the study suggests that despite having negative experiences in elite universities, academics of colour have contradictory feelings about their positions. They disassociate themselves from the racism by recognising the status and prestige associated with working at an elite university, and ultimately gaining a senior role as a professor within it. The paper suggests that in order for academics of colour to be fully included in elite universities, institutions must acknowledge racism and their own Whiteness to work towards cultural change.

RC35-582.3

BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Reclassificatory Tensions between Contemporary Democracy and Capitalism

The tensions between democracy and the different forms of accumulation, distribution and organization of modern capitalism are not new. These tensions have appeared, on the one hand, with the challenges to the "formal character" of the type of democracy linked to capitalism and colonial expansion. These critiques have sought greater democratization, even putting capitalist relations in crisis. On the other hand, these tensions have also arisen in moments of epochal transformations of capitalism. There, the democratic framework has seemed to present itself as an "obstacle" to the expansion of capitalist relations, both over other spheres defined as "non-economic", and in order to promote mutations in the forms of production, consumption and distribution.

Nowadays, several perspectives have been arguing that we are at a crossroads defined by both tensions: the search for emancipatory democratization, and the emergence of new oppressive forms of exploitation –for example, through the digitalization of the economy. For this reason, the relations between capitalism and democracy are undergoing a double crisis. How to deal with such complex and distressing crises? This paper will dwell on them through a proposal that focuses on the reclassificatory processes of contemporaneity, that is, their incessant transformations in the ways of dividing, qualifying and hierarchizing the social and natural world. These transformations pose a sophisticated interweaving between social reclassifications in general –of different social realms– and sociological ones –that seek to analyze and intervene in them. Both social and sociological reclassifications mold the very concepts of "democracy" and "capitalism".

RC16-JS-24.3

BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Social Classes, Reclassificatory Processes and De/Renaturalizing Critiques

By reflecting on reclassificatory processes, this paper analyzes the relationships between "social classes" and de/renaturalizing critiques. Reclassifying processes refer to persistent transformations and disputes over the ways of dividing, qualifying and hierarchizing the social and natural world. We are always modifying past, present and imagined future reclassifications, since there is no original ahistorical "classification" from which all others begin. The modern category of class, conceived as "social", refers both to the intrinsically collective character of socio-economic stratification, and to the historical transformations that crosscut its members with their practices, beliefs, bodies, etc. It implies a critique that denaturalizes non-modern and modern relations of domination, fissuring the naturalized and individualistic definition of *homo economicus* of liberalism and neoliberalism.

However, acute analyses of the concept of "social classes" have highlighted its interconnections with other categories. The hierarchies and attributes of those other categories are legitimized through their supposed "nature": i.e., gender relations understood as "natural divisions between sexes"; or "racial" and "colonial" segmentations of ethnicity based on physiognomic traits. The groups related to these degrading categories have deployed critiques that denaturalize themselves seeking justice against exploitation and subalternization. Such critiques have ruptured the reclassificatory boundaries between the natural and the social. Then, more complex and –even– blurred links between the human and the non-human –objects, animals and artifacts, such as algorithms– emerge. How do these reclassificatory processes mold and tense the relations between social classes and other collective categories? Are we facing processes of de- or re-naturalization of the ways of dividing, qualifying and hierarchizing the social? The paper will address these questions.

RC28-441.4

BIANCHI, DANIEL* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)
CABRERA, LEOPOLDO (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)
SICILIA, GABRIELA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Gender, Social Class and Educational Achievement. Explaining Gender Gaps in Primary School from an Intersectional Approach

PISA reports show that gender gaps in mathematics and reading performance persist (OECD, 2023), even despite trends towards the reversal of most gender gaps in educational attainment. Gender gaps in educational performance have long-term effects, with impacts on educational choices, gender segregation in labour markets and gender pay gaps (Kriesi & Imdorf, 2019). The *gender stratification hypothesis* posits that gender equality in society establishes an opportunity structure for girls to perform better and follow traditionally 'masculine' educational trajectories (Baker & Jones, 1993). The *gender-equality paradox* points, however, in a quite different direction (Stoet & Geary, 2018). We advocate an intersectional approach seeking to understand the interplay between gender and social class in the formation of gender gaps in different socio-cultural contexts.

We use an aggregated database of nearly 700,000 4th-grade students from 65 countries between 2011 and 2019 (plus soon to be released 2023 data), taken from the latest TIMSS assessments. Through multilevel structural equation modelling we address how socioeconomic status (SES) -as a composite proxy variable for social class- moderates the gender effect on achievement at the student level, and how socioeconomic development mediates the relationship between societal gender equality and gender gaps in mathematics.

Gender interacts with SES at different levels, with higher-SES boys increasing their advantage over girls, while lower-SES girls tend to match or outperform their male peers. At the country level, globally, the apparent inverse relationship between societal gender equality and girls' performance in mathematics vanishes, and in more developed countries becomes strongly positive, when we control for the average SES of the country. But there are still large variations in the magnitude of gender gaps in different contexts. We argue for the need to develop explanations that can be tailored to specific socio-cultural contexts by accounting for the intersection of different axes of inequality.

RC04-60.3

BIANCHI, DANIEL* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)
CABRERA, LEOPOLDO (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)
SICILIA, GABRIELA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

School Segregation As a Driver of Increasing Educational Inequalities: A Global Perspective

School segregation is an emerging problem in education systems in developed countries (Bonal & Bellei, 2022). Segregation of socioeconomically disadvantaged and immigrant students is aggravated by educational policies promoting free choice (Boterman, 2019) and family strategies seeking social 'homogeneity', all together with –and beyond– urban segregation (Cordini, 2019), tending to intensify in the most differentiated education systems and in those with the highest degree of privatisation (Sciffer et al., 2022).

In an increasingly globalised world, education systems that receive a larger influx of immigrant students are expected to experiment a reaction among middle-class families, who would move towards more affluent (socially 'homogeneous') schools, while students from families with less power of choice would tend to be concentrated in highly segregated schools. The resulting school segregation is a potential factor in increasing educational inequalities, as the most disadvantaged students tend to be concentrated in some schools and not in others, placing greater demands on teachers' workloads and conditioning the educational process.

Using data from the TIMSS and PIRLS assessments over the last two decades (2001-2021), totalling more than 2 million 4th grade students, we analyse patterns of school segregation of both low-SES and first-generation immigrant students. Through multilevel structural equation models, we aim to explore both these segregation patterns over time and across countries, and their relationship with an expected increase in educational inequalities.

Our results show that school segregation of immigrant students has increased over the last two decades in most developed countries, and that the educational outcomes of the most disadvantaged –both low-SES and inmigrant– students are falling behind as segregation increases. These two processes have serious implications for the quality and equity of our education systems, implying the need for policy makers to develop policies aimed at both reducing school segregation and containing its effects on educational inequalities.

RC45-711.3

BIANCHI, FEDERICO* (University of Milan, Italy)
RENZINI, FRANCESCO (University of Milan, Italy)

Thinking Back and Forth: Uncovering Mechanisms of Advice-Seeking Network Formation through Empirical Agent-Based Models

Advice-seeking networks are frequently sampled and studied within competitive environments, such as law firms or financial institutions. In these contexts, social exchange theories provide valuable insights into the network formation mechanisms that underlie observed structural patterns. By fitting simulated network data generated from mechanisms inspired by social exchange theories to empirical networks, researchers can typically isolate the effects of attractiveness toward specific advisors who possess relevant resources, such as skills and expertise, while also controlling for the negative status costs associated with seeking advice. However, these theories offer limited guidance in understanding the emergence of advice networks in non-competitive, supportive contexts, where different dynamics, such as reciprocation and transitive closure, become more prominent. In this study, we propose an agent-based modeling (ABM) framework to explore advice-seeking in non-competitive settings. We define various underlying mechanisms that contribute to network formation by unpacking different reciprocity-based theories. Our aim is to test whether mechanisms that assume the existence of a reciprocity norm are more effective in explaining emergent advice network patterns than those that view agents as more calculative. These calculative agents decide to seek advice either from a given advisor, expecting future benefits from the same individual (direct reciprocity), or from another advisor of their current advisor (generalized reciprocity). To quantify the effects of these different causal mechanisms, we employ Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC). We then perform Bayesian model selection on an empirically observed advice-seeking network within a coworking space to identify the most plausible drivers of network formation.

RC25-407.3

BIELECKA, KATARZYNA* (SWPS University, Poland)
CZERANOWSKA, OLGA (SWPS University, Poland)

Narrating Social Class in Polish Media: Discursive Strategies and Thematic Trends (2004-2024)

The aim of this paper is to explore how social classes have been discussed and represented in the media in Poland. We argue that the media plays a strategic role in the discursive construction of everyday understanding of social classes and the symbolic boundaries between them. Taking into account the potential changes in language and images of social inequalities over the years, the paper employs diachronic analysis.

Our primary research question is: *What is the media discourse on social classes in Poland, and how has it evolved over time?* To address this question, we analyzed articles published in selected print media between 2004 (the year of Poland's accession to the European Union) and 2024, focusing on topics related to social class. The diachronic analysis concentrated on thematic trends and in-depth discursive strategies used to represent social classes in popular weekly newspapers. Four media outlets were chosen to represent different target groups throughout the political spectrum. We employed Critical Discourse Analysis (van Dijk, 2009) to examine not only how social structures are narrated but also the potential influence of these narratives on shaping individuals' experiences and beliefs about social inequalities.

This presentation will address the main thematic trends and discursive strategies in the representation of social classes in the press. In addition to answering our central research question, we will also explore: (a) the main topics associated with social class representation in the media and how they have (or have not) changed over time, (b) which social classes are most frequently discussed, and (c) the primary discursive strategies used to represent these classes in the selected media.

This presentation forms part of a broader project on upward mobility and social reproduction in Poland, titled "RaM-CLASS. Class reproduction and mobility – biographical experiences in academic, artistic, and business fields" (2023-ongoing).

RC44-694.1

BIELER, ANDREAS* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Rethinking Labour Movements in Times of Polycrisis

We are living in times of multiple, overlapping crises, also referred to as polycrisis, including a crisis of global political economy, a crisis of global labour relations, a crisis of global gender relations, a crisis of global race relations and a global ecological crisis. Underpinning these internally related crises, as I will argue in this paper, is the relentless expansionary dynamic driving the capitalist mode of production and extending exploitation and expropriation into ever further areas of life. And yet, where there is exploitation, there is also resistance. Labour movements have played and will play a crucial role in efforts of defending life and finding alternative ways out of crises.

The purpose of this paper is to reflect critically on how to conceptualise labour movements best in times of multiple crises. I will argue that considering that capitalist exploitation is not only focused on exploitation of wage labour in the workplace but also on the expropriation of unpaid labour and cheap natures in the spheres of social reproduction, resistance to expropriation in social reproduction has also to be understood as a form of class struggle. Hence, labour movements do not only comprise trade unions and other workplace-based organisations, but equally social movements, citizens' committees and environmental groups. It is such an expanded and broadened understanding of class struggle and labour movements, which provides a basis for constructive reflections on progressive ways out of crises.

TG07-987.2

BIENKOWSKA, ZOFIA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Aging in a Changing Climate: Sensory Experiences of Older Adults

Climate change, much like aging, is an inevitable reality that affects us all. Both processes require reflection on how old age unfolds in the context of a changing climate.

My presentation will explore how shifting weather patterns impact the everyday lives of older adults, highlighting how climate change is experienced at a sensory level in fleeting and often difficult-to-verbalize "here-and-now" moments of daily life. Weather fluctuations, such as heatwaves, represent a material dimension of this change, directly felt through the senses.

For decades, sociology and anthropology have sought to describe social life beyond Cartesian dualisms like nature and human, body and mind, or cognition and sensation. Drawing on Paul Vannini and Tim Ingold theories, I will show how integrating attention to weather as a practice and being-in-the-weather as a social phenomenon can reshape research. My presentation will emphasize the inseparability of the material and the sensual, offering new ways to understand the experience of living in a changing climate.

I will present findings from a two-year ethnographic field study on the sensory experience of climate change among individuals over 65 in Warsaw. Using creative methodologies like sensory walks and participatory photography, I transcended participants' verbal accounts to understand multi-sensory dimensions and layers of their experience.

I will reveal everyday weather moments where the interplay between aging and climate change subtly unfolds. By focusing on how older adults uniquely "sense" the weather—through heat, cold, and shifting air—my presentation will offer a fresh, sensory-driven perspective on the aging experience in an anthropocenic world.

RC17-JS-224.3

BIFANO DE OLIVEIRA, MARCELA* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Brazil)
DUARTE PIMENTEL, THIAGO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Brazil)

Organizations, Geopolitics, and Transnational Capital: The Creation of the Bahía De Banderas Trust (FIBBA) in Mexico

Considering the context of the global economic integration of world systems and the (inter)dependence of peripheral countries in relation to the accelerated productive processes of central economies, we analyze the role of the Bahía de Banderas Trust (FIBBA) as an organizational and legal mechanism driving a major socioeconomic change in Mexico between 1970 and 1990, from agriculture to tourism. A *trialectic* morphogenetic analysis was employed, using *organizational sociology, geopolitics, and transnational capital,* to argue that FIBBA was an organizational mechanism deliberately created

by the State, acting in a geopolitical level, through the facilitation of sale of communal lands to private companies—initially domestic, but later foreign—as a means of promoting economic and productive "modernization", resulting in a transnational economic field.

New Institutionalism perspective, particularly focused on the institutional work, allied to the *Critical Realist Evaluation*, were used to demonstrate how the creation of the trust catalyzed institutional change by the State, enabling the privatization of communal lands, thus fostering the country's integration into the global economy. Methodologically, the research adopts a historical-documentary approach, combining the analysis of historical, legal, statistical and qualitative data (interviews and direct observation) from both the municipality and FIBBA, to assess its impact on urbanization and land control.

The findings indicate that FIBBA significantly transformed Bahía de Banderas by shifting economic activity from agriculture to tourism, which attracted foreign capital and established tourism as a key economic driver. In conclusion, while FIBBA played a strategic role in modernizing the region and attracting investment, successfully integrating Mexico into the global economic system, through the tourism sector, it did so in a subordinate role, at the expense of increasing dependence on transnational capital and people disempowerment. This transformation also resulted in the dispossession of *ejidatarios* and disproportionately benefited large international corporations.

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RC01-24.3

BIGATÃO PUIG, JULIANA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)
MARQUES, ADRIANA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Los Estudios De Defensa En Brasil: Reflexiones a Partir De La Producción Académica Presentada En Los Encuentros Nacionales De La Abed

En este trabajo, pretendemos mapear la producción académica en el área de los Estudios de Defensa en Brasil a partir del análisis de los trabajos presentados en los encuentros nacionales de la Asociación Brasileña de Estudios de Defensa (ABED) que ocurrieron entre 2018 y 2024. La ABED es una asociación académica civil creada en 2005 con el objetivo de reunir a investigadores dedicados a los temas de la Defensa. Desde 2018, los trabajos académicos presentados en los encuentros nacionales (2018, 2021, 2022 y 2024) han sido alojados en 10 áreas temáticas, indicando una ampliación del alcance y profundidad de la agenda de investigación en el campo en Brasil. De esta manera, el presente trabajo busca evaluar: la evolución del número general de trabajos presentados, la distribución de los trabajos en las áreas temáticas y los subtemas más recurrentes dentro de cada área.

RC37-620.4

BIGENHO, MICHELLE* (Colgate University, USA)

Music Worlds Exchanged: Relationalities and the Curricular Value of Performing Bolivian Music

In international encounters, Bolivian musicians' performances often are marketed and consumed as folklore and as stagings of cultural difference, even as performers resist this cultural cornering. This paper explores an alternative form of exchanging music worlds, not based on the idea of touring Bolivians who perform for foreign audiences, but rather on a model of musicians who, in an intensive course, teach US college students how to play Andean panpipes. The course "Performing Bolivian Music," is unique in its aperture to any student--not just music students--, and in its bilingual teaching, even though the course carries no Spanish language requirement. Throughout the course, students learn what it means to work in inextricable interdependence with others—an ethos that contrasts with what one finds in many US college classrooms. I team-teach this course with Bolivian musicians and our social contract rests on multi-decade relationalities between an anthropologist/musician and the founder/director of a Bolivian music ensemble. Taking cues from Native American and Indigenous Studies' and feminist scholars' focus on the concept of relationality (Cattelino and Simpson 2022), I suggest that such a course moves out of a consumptionist model of cultural exchange and towards a model that emphasizes multilevel relationalities--among the instructors and among the students who become involved in playing Bolivian music. I also consider the relational values assigned to the knowledge of performing Bolivian music, as these practices assume a place within a credit-bearing course of the university's curriculum, not in the disciplines, but rather in interdisciplinary spaces.

RC05-85.1

BIHOLAR, RAMONA* (The University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

Caribbean Reparations Calls As Decolonising Accountability Tools for Inclusive Social Justice Frameworks

Caribbean reparations calls are a response to the lasting devastating legacies of colonialism and transatlantic slave trade, and the resultant global inequities that affect particularly the Global South, and thus, profound demands for accountability. However, they hardly find a footing in international human rights frameworks, debilitating various social justice demands.

This paper builds on Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL) to critique international human rights-based justice frameworks and expose engrained structures of subordination and exclusion these frameworks have legitimated and reproduced. This paper is concerned with unearthing the epistemological injustices supported through international (human rights) law. In the TWAIL tradition, the paper asserts the Global South as a site for knowledge production and practice of human rights with specific understandings of and calls for justice that so far have not been reflected in and addressed by internatioanl human rights mechanisms for accountability and protection. Arguing that through calls for reparations, the Caribbean "speaks from a subaltern epistemic location" (Gathii 2020) that challenges the "universal" quality of Western worldviews reflected in international legal knowledge, this paper urges for a re-examination of the established perimeters of human rights-based justice, including standards, structures, mechanisms and methods.

Thus, the paper argues that reparations are decolonising calls demanding a critical re-imagining of the international (human rights) justice frameworks as systems that reflect and are inclusive of alternate standpoints on justice. It puts forward a theorisation of justice and reparations, in which both backward looking (reparation) and forward looking (compensation) responsibilities are taken by former coloniser States and the international community as duty bearers to respond to Caribbean reparations. The paper thus proposes and discusses in detail the necessary multifaceted effort, involving undertaking institutional, structural, legal and policy action by a wide range of actors operating at various international and national levels.

RC17-JS-113.1

BIJÓIAS MENDONÇA, ANA* (CFE - Centre for Functional Ecology: Science for People & The Planet, Associated Laboratory TERRA; University of Coimbra, Open University Portugal, Portugal)
ALVES, FÁTIMA (Open University Portugal, CFE - Centre for Functional Ecology: Science for People & The Planet, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Building Brighten Futures: Knowledge and Communication on Socio-Environmental Topics in Two Macaronesian Regions

The global changes – out of which climate change is the most visible aspect – have conveyed dilemmas that challenge our ability to reflect on them and engender effective solutions. Thus, the world is imbuid with what Thimothy Morton (2013) called hyperobjects, incluiding the Anthropocene. Notwithstanding, the term 'Anthropocene' has generated controversy, with some authors suggesting that the correct term is 'Anthropocenes', due to the plurality of approaches and the fragmentation of the discourses involved, which entail a transdisciplinary epistemological positioning (Kelly, 2014; Wright, 2016). Bruno Latour's (2014) reflection on the Anthropocene builds on the idea that Geology and Earth Sciences draw near Anthropology, raising the question of human agency not only in construction of scientific facts, but in the very existence of the phenomena that these facts document. In other words, how is it that humans end up exerting such a significant influence on the planet, yet find it hard to understand the consequent profound changes, and feel powerless to respond to them (individuals, society, organisations, institutional and political power, economic agents)? Additionally, which discourses, knowledge, practices and ways of dealing with socio-environmental challenges and climate change are established at regional and local levels in insular contexts, specifically in the Autonomous Region of Madeira and the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands? The study we have conducted as part of a doctoral research, revealed that the mainstream perspective is still prevalent, and that regarding knowledge, policies, communication and participation, lay rationalities and territorial communities' perspectives remain virtually absent, although they have proven to be crucial throughout time, in providing answers to the main challenges experienced in these concrete territories and in forging adaptative skills. They must, therefore, be contemplated when tackling complex and multidimensional issues and considering alternative, brighten futures.

Fátima Alves (Open University and CFE) is a co-author.

RC24-403.2

BIJÓIAS MENDONÇA, ANA* (CFE - Centre for Functional Ecology: Science for People & The Planet, Associated Laboratory TERRA; University of Coimbra, Open University Portugal, Portugal)
ALVES, FÁTIMA (Open University Portugal, CFE - Centre for Functional Ecology: Science for People & The Planet, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Powering Communication and Societal Engagement with Climate Research and Policies in Insular Territories

The discourses that condition knowledge, research and public policies concerning climate change are based on assumptions that work as starting points for analysis, debates and consensus to be carried out, yet they also emphasise controversies that contribute to opening *black boxes* (Latour, 1987, 1992, 2005) regarding the phenomenon, and which emerge from perceptions and conceptions that are occasionally divergent and incompatible. In fact, the different discourses highlight differentiated knowledge/power relationships and conflicting interests emanating from science, politics, economics, environmental NGOs..., often culminating in disparate and extreme positions, which generate confusion and instability. They are, therefore, a stimulus to public apathy and immobility, instead of fostering active and committed citizenship and the impulse to action.

Even though the relevance of participatory citizenship is cited by supranational, national and regional actors, and it is acknowledged that the involvement of all stakeholders is crucial in addressing socio-environmental challenges and promote the success of climate policies, resistance from knowledge- institutionalized powers endure, even when they refer to the need for change.

As concluded within the scope of a case study carried out in the Autonomous Region of Madeira and the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands, also at regional level, the construction and dissemination of knowledge about climate change and the policies continue to favor a top-down approach. Lay rationalities and non-formal and territorial constructs have not found echo in scientific communication, nor in the mass media, and remain absent in the conception, design and implementation of policies, despite some local articulation initiatives with communities, associations, activist groups, together with economic agents, which hinders successful communicative processes and may balk timely, integrated and effective responses.

RC09-136.1

BILIĆ, PAŠKO* (Institute for Development and International Relations, Croatia)
NENADIĆ, IVA (University of Zagreb, Croatia)
PETRICUSIC, ANTONIJA (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Unveiling the EU Digital Policy Pathways: A Compass without True North?

Digital transformation is a widely used concept in policies and academic discourse (Heeks et al., 2023), especially in the EU (European Commission 2021; 2022). Consolidated digital monopolies (Bilić et al., 2021; Rikap, 2021) and public pressure impose the need for protective industrial policy and stronger democratic governance. Geopolitical relations lead to trade conflicts in which the open global Internet and open markets falter in the face of the controlled global flow of technology, data and capital (Bradford, 2023).

The Digital Compass, designed to bolster the European international standing and create a sustainable digital transformation, focuses on creating efficient markets and public administration, better connectivity, improved digital skills and democracy. However, predominantly technocratic solutions often overlook the need for a comprehensive approach to social development. It is crucial to consider power and unequal social relations, rather than just individual skills and freedoms.

In this paper, we analyse (a) the underlying pathways in digital policy (strategies, acts, communications) (N=38) and (b) the regulatory expertise and experience of European Commission digital policy experts gathered through semi-structured interviews (N=10). Combining quantitative and qualitative analysis, we present the main characteristics and relations between explicit and implicit development paradigms (neoliberal, structuralist, sustainable, human development, and public wealth production).

Empirical data shows the lack of a single development direction of the EU digital policy. Relationships between individuals, social groups, public authorities, European institutions, and corporations are evolving. Infrastructures are insufficiently considered a shared resource through the lens of universal accessibility, non-discrimination, and social welfare. Private and public investments are reshaping the boundaries and responsibilities of actors in complex and unpredictable ways. Targeting too many policy goals creates the risk of missing the policy goals and steering digital transformation in undesirable directions.

RC32-529.11

BILON, XAVIER JAVINES* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Pride, Politics, and Pageantry: Uncovering the on-Line News Coverage of LGBT Issues in the Philippines through LDA Topic Modelling

Recent trends in news consumption foreground the growing importance of on-line news as a primary source of information for many people. In the Philippines, while television and radio remain the primary sources of news, around half of Filipinos now turn to the Internet for their news. Given the media's gatekeeping function in shaping public discourse, it is crucial to uncover how media cover LGBT issues by examining which topics are being focused on and which are left out, and to surface opportunities for LGBTQI movements to engage with media outlets in bringing attention to issues that affect LGBTQI people. In this work, I utilized latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) to model central topics across headlines of LGBT-related on-line news in the Philippines from 2017 to 2022 (n = 1,314). News articles were obtained using Google Alerts, a tool that monitors web content. Using various optimisation metrics, 15 topics were obtained. These include topics across three general themes: pride (news about pride celebration and Pride Month), politics (news about LGBT-related pronouncements of key government officials such as the Philippine president and proposed laws on anti-discrimination law and marriage equality), and pageantry (news about cultural events such as drag competitions and beauty contests). News coverage of LGBT-related issues was also observed to peak during events surrounding these themes: pride marches, official government discussions on LGBTQI matters, and cultural events involving LGBTQI folks and allies. The findings reveal opportunities for LGBTQI movements to leverage these social, political, and cultural contexts to engage with news media outlets and address significant gaps in coverage of other issues affecting LGBTQI people, such as health, education, and employment.

RC49-782.3

BILOTTI, ANDREA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)
DEGL'INNOCENTI, CATERINA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

Interprofessional Dynamics in Mental Health and Disability Services: The Tuscan Model

Mental health social workers often face challenges in being recognized for their expertise within interprofessional teams, especially in systems dominated by biomedical approaches. This study examines the Tuscan model of disability assessment and care, which prioritizes user participation and empowerment. It aims to analyze power dynamics influencing interactions between SW and other professionals, and how they affect the quality of care and the involvement of service users with disabilities and their families.

The study utilized a qualitative design, involving 150 professionals from 10 multidisciplinary assessment units across Tuscany. Data were collected through focus groups and role-play sessions, which were recorded and analyzed using the theoretical lens of Anti-Oppressive Practice (Burke, Harrison, 2002; Dominelli, 1996). The participants included social workers, healthcare professionals, and other stakeholders involved in the care of people with disabilities. The analysis focused on identifying themes related to interprofessional collaboration, power relations, and user participation.

The results revealed that despite the Tuscan model's focus on user empowerment, significant power imbalances persist within interprofessional teams. Social workers often found their roles marginalized, limiting their ability to advocate for user-centered approaches. However, the model's emphasis on participation led to some positive outcomes in terms of user engagement and the promotion of autonomy. Key strengths of the model include its structured approach to multidisciplinary collaboration, but challenges remain in ensuring equal recognition of social work expertise.

The study emphasizes the need to address power imbalances in mental health and disability services for effective participatory care. Social workers should advocate for better recognition within interprofessional teams. Policy revisions are necessary to reinforce the value of social work in mental health and ensure that care models align with empowerment and social justice principles. Future research should focus on strategies to improve interprofessional equity and the long-term impact of participatory models on service outcomes.

TG03-959.3

BILOTTI, ANDREA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)
TOMASSINI, MELISSA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

Promoting Human Rights in Social Work Education: The Fridas Project

Background and Purpose: Social work plays a crucial role in upholding human rights, but the inclusion of human rights principles in academic training is limited. The FRIDAS (Fundamental Rights in Daily Actions of Social Workers) project, a collaborative effort between universities and the REDU (Human Rights Education Network) association, aims to bridge this gap by promoting a human rights-centered approach in social work education. The project aims to empower future social workers to identify and prevent human rights violations and discrimination, while promoting inclusive practices in vulnerable settings.

Methods: FRIDAS is a partnership between four universities (Roma Tre University, NTNU, Università di Shkodër, and Universidad de Granada) and REDU. Key activities include gathering case studies of human rights violations in social work, creating a competency framework on human rights for students, and developing educational modules for training. A virtual community of practice will be established to allow students and practitioners to exchange best practices and advocate for human rights in social work.

Findings: Initial results indicate that integrating human rights principles into social work education increases students' awareness of their role in promoting social justice and safeguarding vulnerable populations. Students develop essential skills such as empathy, critical thinking, and lateral problem-solving, which are vital for addressing complex human rights issues in practice.

Conclusions and Implications: FRIDAS underscores the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration between academic institutions and human rights organizations in shaping the next generation of social workers. The project's outcomes will have long-term implications for higher education, policy, and practice by establishing a human rights-based curriculum that prepares social workers to advocate for marginalized communities. Future research will examine the impact of this approach on professional development and service delivery.

RC28-443.3

BINDER, BARBARA* (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the social sciences, Germany)

Socioeconomic Status and Patterns of Online Behavior in Germany

Do individuals from different socioeconomic status (SES) groups use the internet differently? The digital divide extends beyond disparities in access to adequate internet access. Being online offers potential benefits, but people may differ in their knowledge, opportunities, and capabilities to take full advantage of these benefits.

Using a linked dataset from the German General Social Survey (a large, probability-based survey) and respondents' web surfing behavior (GESIS Web Tracking), this study explores whether online behavior varies by SES background. Respondents participated in a web tracking study, which collected data on every individual website visit over two months following the installation of a browser plug-in. This pilot study includes more than 4 million website visits from 500 participants, with the linked data providing around 340,000 website visits from 106 respondents. The websites visited were classified into content-based categories, such as "education," "job search," "healthy living," "personal finance," alongside categories like "shopping," "sports," and "video gaming." Through regression analysis, I examine whether SES is associated with particular types of website visits and whether this relationship is moderated by first- and second-level digital divide factors, such as access to fast internet connections and digital literacy.

Differing online behavior may ultimately contribute to inequalities in education, the labor market, or financial well-being, potentially mitigating or reinforcing existing social inequalities. Thus, understanding these behavioral differences is crucial for reducing structures that exacerbate inequality.

WG10-938.5

BINDER, PIOTR (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)
KOTNAROWSKI, MICHAL* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Social Implications of Digitalization of Professional and Private Life in Poland: Between Convenience and Trust

Digitalization, defined as the increased utilization of digital technologies, is included in the European Union's development strategy. It is one of the top priorities on the list of development goals, which were gradually implemented before the COVID-19 pandemic. The outbreak of the global epidemic crisis in 2020 and its long-term course strengthened this process. It concerned the professional environment, including remote work and various types of hybrid solutions, as well as personal context. Video and text communication, email, and messaging apps began to play a more significant role. The proposed paper will aim to analyze the social consequences of the intensification of such digital practices in work and private life based on two types of empirical evidence: the ESS Round 10 rotating module "Digital Social Contacts in Work and Family Life" (2020-2022) and the interview-based qualitative longitudinal study "The social implications of the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland" (n=356) conducted in three waves over the same period. Attention will be focused on the Polish context, where, in the light of ESS data, digital social contacts were very positively viewed among respondents as solutions facilitating the management of activities and simultaneously had the lowest level of perceived risk that professional work and private life would interfere with each other. The juxtaposition of quantitative results with a qualitative longitudinal dataset allowed us to (1) reconstruct the spectrum of meanings behind the trust in progressive digitization, (2) uncover the range of consequences of digitization on job satisfaction and relationship quality, and (3) highlight the importance of the stage of the dynamic process, such as the pandemic, on the perception of the analyzed phenomena.

RC06-91.4

BIROU, MARA* (Centre for the Study of Transnational Families, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
TELEGDI-CSETRI, ARON (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)

Empirical Perspectives on Social Inclusion Policies of Returned Moldovans

Since the post-Soviet era, the Republic of Moldova has gained recognition for the significant emigration of its citizens seeking employment opportunities across various European countries. The national dynamic migration phenomenon has inevitably prompted institutional engagement through a range of policies aimed at either supporting migrants and preserving national identity abroad, as well as initiatives encouraging Moldovan emigrants to return home, many of whom leave behind families.

While return migration has been addressed in research to some extent, the family relationships behind it- migration structure, relational dynamics, generational differences- have not. Departing from the perspective of transnational family members on migration, on transnational life as well as on opportunities abroad and at home, their needs and adequate policies for a prospective return need to be researched and created.

This paper aims to deeply explore both the perspectives of Moldovan families and national authorities in terms of their relationships, communication and the evaluation of the effectiveness of inclusion and reintegration programs and policies. Drawing on a series of interviews conducted as part of the ReMiReM (Exploring Returned Migration Dynamics in the Republic of Moldovan: A Qualitative Analysis) project, the research analyses the collected data to formulate recommendations for enhancing the public and institutional intervention framework concerning returned Moldovan.

RC20-293.1

BISCHOF, STEPHAN* (Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany)
MENZE, LAURA (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), Germany)
MEYER, SOPHIE-CHARLOTTE (Federal Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Germany)

Commuting to Job (Dis)Satisfaction? Examining the Mediating Roles of Strain and Job Conditions Using German Panel Data

Job satisfaction is a crucial dimension of quality of life, significantly impacting individuals' wellbeing and making it a key concern for individuals, employers, and policymakers. While factors such as workload, income, and job security are known to affect job satisfaction, the relevance of daily commuting remains less explored. This paper examines how commuting duration influences job satisfaction and explores the mediating roles of strain and job conditions.

Utilizing panel data from the German BAuA-Working Time Survey (2015-2023), we apply Pooled OLS and Fixed Effects Models to analyze this relationship and account for unobserved heterogeneity. Our findings show that longer commuting duration significantly reduces job satisfaction. Strain factors—such as emotional exhaustion, poor social support, and work pressure—mediate this negative association, while job conditions (e.g., overqualification, wages, leadership position) do not mediate the effect once unobserved heterogeneity is considered.

These results suggest that commuting is more than lost time; it adds stress and mental fatigue, which carry over into the work environment and reduce job satisfaction. Improving job conditions alone may not offset the negative implications of long commutes. Even with higher wages or job security, the strain from commuting continues to diminish satisfaction.

Reducing commuting times can lead to a healthier, more satisfied workforce. Individuals with long commutes should be mindful of the toll it takes on their wellbeing. Reducing commute times—through remote work or relocation—may be key to improving job satisfaction and quality of life. Policymakers should also recognize the burden of long commutes. Promoting remote work and improving public transportation could help alleviate commuting stress. Additionally, stress reduction programs for long-distance commuters should be prioritized as part of public health strategies, ultimately enhancing individual wellbeing and quality of life.

RC45-714.4

BISCHOF, STEPHAN* (Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany)

Overestimation Unveiled: Men's Skill Overrating and the Power of Question Phrasing to Counteract It

Overestimation bias is a critical issue in subjective assessments in survey research, with certain sociodemographic groups, such as men, being more prone to overestimate their schooling, earnings, or skills. This paper investigates how overestimation bias arises in self-assessments of whether individuals' skills match their job requirements and explores the conditions under which this bias manifests. I conducted an online survey with a split-half design, enabling a comparative analysis of two instruments for measuring subjective skill mismatches. Both instruments require a self-assessment of whether an individual's skills exceed, match, or fall short of job requirements, with version 1 slightly emphasizing individual skills and version 2 emphasizing job requirements.

The study reveals statistically significant differences between the two versions. Version 1 shows roughly twice the incidence of overskilling, lower rates of skill matching, and half the incidence of underskilling compared to version 2. The skill mismatch distributions in version 2 are more balanced, with predictive analyses indicating higher construct validity for this version.

These discrepancies also vary across sociodemographic groups. Notably, the differences between versions are more pronounced for men than for women. While women show similar overskilling rates across both versions, men assess themselves as overskilled more than twice as often in version 1. This suggests that men are more likely to be affected by overestimation bias, particularly when the assessment emphasizes their own skills.

My findings enhance the understanding of biases in self-reports, demonstrating how question phrasing influences overestimation bias and how slight adjustments can mitigate this issue. Additionally, our research shows that overestimation of skills is predominantly driven by men. The implications of this research are crucial for understanding, interpreting, and addressing gender inequalities in the labour market. By revealing how emphasis in self-assessment affects biases, this study underscores the need for precise survey design.

RC07-107.3

BISSE BLANCHE N'GUESSAN, ADOH* (Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte D'Ivoire)
KONE, SIATA (Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly de Korhogo, Côte D'Ivoire)

Appauvrissement ET Inversion DES Rapports De Pouvoir : UNE Analyse DU Rapport AU « Travail De La Terre » ET De La « Location DU Travail » ENTRE Autochtones ET NON Autochtones Dans LE Département De GRAND-Lahou

Le secteur agricole en Côte d'Ivoire demeure un pilier majeur de son économie dont les non nationaux ont contribué au rayonnement régional et international. Source d'enrichissement national et individuel, l'on constate cependant, une certaine distance entre les autochtones et les « travail de la terre ». Partant d'études menées dans le département de Grand-Lahou, principalement sur les productrices d'attiéké, un mets très prisé en Côte d'Ivoire et hors du pays, la communication a pour objectif de montrer comment les populations participent à construire leur propre dépossession et leur appauvrissement à travers la « location du travail » de production et leur rapport de plus en plus distant au « travail de la terre ». L'étude montre, en effet, que dans des rapports de travail où les autochtones cherchent à se positionner comme les « employeurs », les « supérieurs hiérarchiques » des allogènes et des allochtones, il s'opère au fils du temps, une inversion des rapports de pouvoir avec un déplacement des compétences dans le travail de production et dans le processus de commercialisation. Les analyses se basent à la fois sur des données secondaires et sur des données primaires. Ces dernières ont été collectées à partir d'un ensemble d'entretiens menés avec une trentaine de participants sélectionnés par effet boule de neige.

RC55-837.4

BIYANI, SALONI* (University of Barcelona, India)

The Unique and Shared Challenges Faced By Men and Women in a Lower-Income Country Refugee Camp

This research explores the unique and similar challenges that men and women face in refugee camps located in a lower-income country. By focusing on gender-specific experiences of refugees, the study aims to highlight how men and women navigate the hardships of camp life, including access to basic needs, psychological well-being, and coping mechanisms. Drawing on Viktor Frankl's notion that "those who have a why, find a how", the research seeks to understand the "why" behind refugee resilience, and how it shapes their survival and adaptation strategies.

The research employs a qualitative methodology, relying on semi-structured interviews with male and female refugees in Mahama Refugee Camp in Rwanda. Participants will be selected to provide a range of perspectives, with data being collected through digital interviews. The inductive approach will allow themes to emerge naturally from the interviews, rather than being driven by predefined hypotheses.

Data sources include primary interviews with refugees and secondary data from existing literature on gender and migration. Analytical tools will involve thematic analysis to identify patterns in participants' experiences and narratives, focusing on how gender influences their well-being and survival strategies.

The findings aim to provide a deeper understanding of refugee experiences in camps by offering insights into how men and women navigate the hardships of refugee life, revealing the role of cultural, social, and psychological factors in shaping their experiences. The findings aim to inform gender-sensitive policy interventions and humanitarian efforts in refugee camps in lower-income countries.

RC24-383.6

BJARNADOTTIR, SOLLILJA* (University of Iceland, Iceland)
OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN (University of Iceland, Iceland)
FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM (Uppsala University, Sweden)
DAVIÐSDOTTIR, BRYNHILDUR (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Trusting the Green Transition: Public Attitudes Towards Just Transition in the European Context

The concept of Just Transition (JT) highlights the importance of implementing climate policies that are both fair and inclusive, ensuring that all groups are supported during the transition to greener economies. While JT policies are increasingly recognized as essential components of climate action, international differences in public support for these policies remain

almost entirely unexplored. JT policies often require providing assistance to vulnerable groups, which depends on public institutions' ability to fairly and efficiently distribute these benefits. As a result, variations in institutional trust across countries could significantly shape public support for such programs. Using a merged dataset from the European Social Survey Cronos-2 (2023) and ESS Round 10, we analyze public attitudes towards JT policy across twelve European countries, controlling for cross-national differences through country fixed effects. Our regression models indicate that political trust and institutional trust are positively associated with support for JT policies. Additionally, we find that the trust-as-heuristics thesis, which posits that trust is particularly crucial for policies involving risk or sacrifice, does not hold true when examining political or institutional trust in the context of JT policies. We conclude that trust is a more stable factor in determining support for JT policies, whether they involve general support or entail clear personal costs that benefit others rather than oneself.

RC17-JS-89.3

BJORKHAUG, HILDE* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Food System Liability

The first United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture was held in 1943 and 44 participating nations "declares its belief that the goal of freedom from want of food, suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all peoples, can be achieved."[1] In 1945 FAO the permanent organization in food and agriculture was established. Liability to ensure food security is a goal for the UN while providing enough food for its population has allowed nations and states to develop sophisticated and exceptional agricultural and food policies. Climate uncertainty and severe weather events challenge food production in different ways, and unrest and conflict between nations expand the interest in food security from the agricultural sector to foreign affairs and defense. At the same time, we observe the concentration of power to large private actors accelerate in the same crisis scenario.

This paper discusses global food security liability in a food system where rights, power, and agency are increasingly skewed. Norway is used as a case of a country that repeatedly implements exceptional policies to strengthen self-sufficiency through 'sustainable national food production' for its domestic market. These policies enable the exploitation of people and resources internationally to gain access to inputs such as feed, or cheap precarious labor for seasonal work and allow for the extreme concentration of power in domestic supply chains and food trade.

[1] https://www.fao.org/3/p4228e/p4228e04.htm

RC04-54.3

BJÖRKUM, KLARA (Campus Västervik, Sweden)
BASIC, GORAN* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Representational Perceptions of Future University Students in Rural Areas. the Analyses of Two Ethno-Methodological Dimensions

The present study aims to contribute to the development of scientific knowledge about the representational perceptions of future university students in rural areas regarding their interest in university studies. The representational perceptions of these prospective university students relate to two ethno-methodological dimensions: the private dimension and the academic dimension. Perceptions of the private dimension are represented in members' stories about family and friends, whereas perceptions of the academic dimension are represented in narratives of the academic environment and the importance of research to the academic environment as a whole. The ethno-methodological private dimension is asserted in narratives about the importance of members' social context, social world, and world of study. The verbal tensions in the representations depict an uncertain and dependent relationship in relation to members' family and friends in the rural area where they all live. The social context, social world, and study world of the members also are reported as significant in the ethno-methodological academic dimension. In the representational perceptions in the study, a series of chains of perceptions is created and reproduced, all interconnected in the ethno-methodological sense and consisting of verbal tensions in narratives. They suggest an ethno-methodological balancing related to interactions between representational perceptions about verbal conflicting interests and verbal downplays of those conflicts; representational perceptions of members' fear related to choice of study programs and university; orientation points in narratives that seem to facilitate self-positioning in the current social context, social world, and world of study; and a battlefield of various conflicting interests that seem to influence the members' representational perceptions. In the last case, the conflict seems to relate mostly to the representational perceptions of the common aspects in the social context, social world, and world of study that members find difficult to relate to, oppose, or manage.

RC40-661.1

BLACHA, LUIS* (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)
THOMAS, HERNÁN (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET-CIC-PBA, Argentina)

Edible Technologies: Food, Humans and Artifacts in the Anthropocene

The aim of this presentation is to analyze the processes of co-construction of food and social actors in the context of the Anthropocene. Food is not only a product but also a process and an organizational form that exercises agency over social actors, just as these actors produce, distribute, modify, consume, or reject these artifacts.

From the perspective of Socio-Technical Studies (STS), technologies are socially shaped, and societies are technologically built. This approach allows us to overcome several a priori determinisms: biological, artifactual, supply-side, sociocultural, and nutritional.

The functioning of food as a technological artifact can only be understood within the framework of socio-technical alliances, historically situated, where heterogeneous elements are aligned and coordinated. Deterministic and monocausal explanations fail. Thus, changes in consumption patterns can only be explained within the socio-technical alliances in which they are embedded. It is a system of food functioning that includes some actors while excluding others.

Therefore, it is impossible to transform our food without also questioning the actors who produce, distribute, and consume it, along with their social identities, cultural patterns, and geopolitical roles. Food as *edible technologies* seeks to overcome the non-working that characterize the 21st-century food system through alternative proposals.

The analysis of the Argentine case is particularly relevant to understanding this dynamic of inclusion/exclusion. The country produces enough calories to sustain ten times its population, yet hunger continues to increase its social impact even when the macroeconomic context improves. New forms of social inequality and malnutrition emerge, related to access to nutrients, posing new challenges for the social sciences in a context of increasing intervention in life itself.

RC23-372.5

BLACHA, LUIS* (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)
DAVENPORT, OLIVER (Instituto de Estudios Sobre la Ciencia y la Tecnología (IESCT-UNQ), Argentina)
CÉVALO BORO, GABRIELA (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)
FERRARO, SERGIO (IESCT-UNQ, Argentina)
SASSONE TORCELLO, BRUNO (IESCT-UNQ, Argentina)
TRENTINI, MARÍA FLORENCIA (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)
THOMAS, HERNÁN (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET-CIC-PBA, Argentina)

Socio-Technical Solutions: Food, Recycling, and Housing in the Anthropocene

The objective of this presentation is to address the construction of social problems and the way in which solutions are conceived and implemented. Socio-Technical Studies (STS) explain how societies are technological constructions, while technologies are socially shaped. There are no neutral technologies.

By questioning the supposed neutrality of technologies, it is possible to identify the influence of power relations in shaping the political and technological agenda for social development. This perspective is relevant for critically addressing the design, planning, and implementation processes of product, process, and organizational technologies aimed at generating dynamics of social inclusion in Argentina. In this presentation, we examine case studies related to initiatives in food management, recycling, and housing in Argentina. Based on these, we ask:

Why is it necessary to redefine the analytical criteria for addressing social problems? Because constructing problems in a deterministically linear way (technological or social) often leads to inadequate solutions and unintended effects: a reproduction of the original conditions of exclusion by other means.

The meaning of the concept of Social Innovation takes on new implications when characterizing the Anthropocene from the Global South. Not only do geopolitical relations limit the capacity of actors; the available infrastructures also exert agency. By operationalizing STS, it is possible to approach problem-solution relations as part of an integrated approach (both theoretically and

methodologically). It is not possible to implement "solutions" that are truly inclusive without incorporating users into the design of the problem. Their sustainability is not only environmental but also demands consideration of the social ties that different actors have with their material surroundings, which include everything from the available artifacts to the organizational forms and the economic, geopolitical, and cultural processes that enable their functioning from a socio-historically situated perspective.

RC31-501.3

BLACHNICKA CIACEK, DOMINIKA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
MATYSKA, ANNA (Univeristy of Warsaw, Poland)
BESTRZYNSKA, GABRIELA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Scrolling the War Feed: Social Media, Affect and the Ukrainian Diaspora's Responses Towards the Russian Invasion of Ukraine

The emergence of social media has changed how war is experienced, even for those observing it from a distance. Endless war feeds offer unprecedented access to real-time warfare and civilians exposed to violence. By consuming these images, users not only gain first-hand access to the war zones but also actively become part of war narratives and possibly even digital „producers" of war (Hoskins, 2021).

In our presentation, we will explore the role of social media in mediating the Ukrainian diaspora's reactions to the Russian invasion, focusing particularly on the less-explored affective dimensions of digital engagement in the war. Social media has been a useful tool for staying in touch with family, friends, and familiar places in Ukraine, learning about the situation of troops and civilians on the ground, and raising awareness, support, and donations. However, the overwhelming presence of war feeds in the diaspora's daily lives also brings a multitude of negative emotions, including heightened anxiety, feelings of numbness, powerlessness, and a sense of disconnection.

Based on interviews with over 40 Ukrainians living abroad in Poland, Israel, and the USA at the time of the invasion, we explore how people have 'felt' their digital participation in the war effort across time and space. We also examine how they strive to shape, influence, or limit the amount of war-related content integrated into their daily social media use. These emerging findings are part of an ongoing multimodal research project with the Ukrainian diasporas in Poland, Israel, and the USA, titled *"Engagement from Afar: A Multi-sited Ethnography of the Ukrainian Diaspora's Responses to War."*

RC44-695.3

BLACK, SIMON* (Brock University, Canada)

Domestic Work and the Dual Crisis of Care: The Case of Jamaica

Domestic workers play a largely unacknowledged but nevertheless vital role in Jamaica's care economy, providing both direct and indirect care services to thousands of households. With a dearth of formal care services, and in the context of a rapidly ageing population, high levels of emigration, and rising female labour force participation, demand for paid domestic work in Jamaica will continue to grow. Yet domestic workers experience decent work deficits, including low wages and inadequate social protections, and lack access to care rights and services for themselves and their families. Drawing on qualitative and quantitative case study data in the form of focus groups with domestic workers and a survey of 210 women employed as domestic workers in the greater Kingston area, this paper argues that domestic workers experience Jamaica's care crisis as a crisis of social reproduction: while their work helps middle- and upper-income households meet care needs, domestic workers lack of access to key resources (including money, time, rights, and services) squeezes social-reproductive capacities and undermines their ability to provide for and maintain their own households. The paper employs a feminist political economy lens to situate this crisis within a broader political economic context of demographic shifts, austerity measures, and the privatization of costs and responsibilities for social reproduction under neoliberalism in Jamaica. In conclusion, the paper examines the role of the Jamaica Household Workers' Union (JHWU) in organizing, promoting, and protecting domestic workers' rights, including access to social protection, and to training and skills development. As the case of the JHWU suggests, strengthening domestic workers' collective representation is not only key to achieving decent work for domestic workers and addressing their care needs, but to strengthening Jamaica's care economy overall.

RC34-575.5

BLAIR, SAMPSON* (The State University of New York, USA)
LUO, SHA (The University of Wisconsin, USA)

Adolescent Substance Use and Self-Efficacy: The Role of Risk-Taking in Aspirations for Their Future Roles

Among the many challenges faced by adolescents is the consideration of their future goals, as they must formulate decisions concerning their educational, occupational, and familial goals. Understandably, adolescents need to have confidence in their abilities to function within these future adult statuses. However, adolescence is also a time when many young people begin to experiment with a wide variety of substances (e.g., alcohol, marijuana). Substance use has the potential to affect adolescents' behaviors, but may also be associated with their perceptions of self-efficacy. Using data from a nationally representative sample of high school seniors, this study examines the linkages between adolescent substance use and their perceived self-efficacy concerning their future roles as workers, spouses, and parents. The analyses demonstrate that, contrary to previous studies of substance use patterns during adolescence, males and females report quite similar patterns of usage, with alcohol being the most commonly used substance. Adolescent females report significantly higher self-efficacy in regard to spousal and parental roles, while adolescent males report higher self-efficacy in worker roles. Among females, factors associated with peers, such as their substance use, are significantly associated with perceptions of self-efficacy. Interestingly, self-efficacy among adolescent males is shown to be significantly influenced by family and parental factors. Higher levels of substance use (including alcohol, marijuana use, and vaping) are shown to detract substantially from adolescent males' self-efficacy. Among females, alcohol use is similarly shown to be associated with lower self-efficacy, yet the same pattern is not evident in terms of marijuana use and vaping. The patterns of associations between adolescent substance use and self-efficacy are shown to be quite distinct, depending upon the particular substance, as well as the contextual factors linked to peers and families. The findings and implications thereof are discussed within the framework of ecological theory.

RC34-556.1

BLAIR, SAMPSON* (The State University of New York, USA)
MADIGAN, TIMOTHY (Commonweath University, USA)
LUO, SHA (The University of Wisconsin, USA)

Marriage and Fertility Aspirations in Post-Pandemic China: Changes in the Preferences of Young Adults

Young adults in China, like their counterparts from around the world, eventually begin to seek out intimate partners. However, the global pandemic of recent years has impacted virtually every aspect of our social lives and, understandably, has greatly affected the normal dating and mate selection patterns among young people. In this study, we use data from two samples of college students in China; one sample was collected in the years prior to the beginning of the pandemic (2017-2019), while the second sample was conducted immediately following the end of the pandemic (2022-2024). The analyses reveal several distinct changes in the mate selection preferences on young adults. Following the pandemic, both females and males express a greater desire for partners who are caring and sensitive to their emotional needs, and express a lower preference for partners with more pragmatic qualities (e.g., earnings potential). Further, the relative effect of parental control and filial piety are shown to be lower among young people, following the pandemic. Daughters, as compared to sons, appear to be more substantially affected by parental influence. However, in the post-pandemic sample, both females and males express a lower desire for traditional marriage, the desire for a higher age at first marriage, and a greater openness to alternative forms of relationships (e.g., cohabitation). Overall, the analyses suggest that contemporary Chinese dating patterns have changed, and dramatically so, over the course of the pandemic. The results suggest that a significant shift in the mate selection preferences of both young females and males has occurred. The results are discussed within the modernization framework, and the implications for future patterns of mate selection and marriage are addressed.

RC57-864.1

BLANC, MATHIAS* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Show Us What You Are Looking at. Visual Participatory Research As a Way to Collect and to Exhibit Social Interpretations

Working on social justice with people having different literacy levels, how can we present their interpretations in the way we interviewed them, i.e. without relying solely on words?

On a theoretical level, this contribution proposes a way of disrupting conventional representation, to sustain deteritorialisation as Deleuze an Guattari (1972) conceptualized it.

In concrete terms, people are first asked to show what attracts them in a picture by tracing lines or masking parts of it.

This presentation will focus on 2 case studies with 2 digital dispositive conceived to organise and exhibit visual interpretation based on still and motion pictures.

RC40-JS-237.5

BLANCANEAUX, ROMAIN* (INRAe Montpellier, France)
SAKANASHI, KENTA* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Discriminating Seasonalities. How Greenhouse Farms (are) Shape(d by) Seasonal Work in Japan.

The seasonality of agri-food products is not a matter of chance but of social organization. In horticultural greenhouses, environmental factors can be artificially altered - e.g. with heating systems - to allow producers to enter markets earlier and with greater consistency. Seasonal agricultural work is needed longer, and is more intense and costly, thus subject to forms of rationalization - along biases and preconceptions. This paper focuses on Japan, in a context of agricultural population decline - due to aging and the lack of incentive for younger generations - and growing demand for out-of-season food, which domestic agriculture hardly meets. Recruitment and employment of foreign labor is a necessity, yet widely overlooked. This paper shows how the social organization of (counter-)seasonality in (artificialized) greenhouses, in order to stabilize their productions and outlets, is based on discriminating non-national workers: first, within the administrative institution sourcing them from overseas, securing labor under the guise of trainees - mandatorily committed to workplaces, rather than workers, channeling marginalized, non-national groups to out-of-season greenhouse farmers; then, within these farms, management is then planned according to the trainees they are assigned. We concentrate on tomatoes and strawberries, two highly artificialized and emblematic greenhouse products. Over fifteen operations and cooperatives were visited, and 13 semi-structured interviews were conducted with recruiters, trainees, and their employers in the Kumamoto region and its vicinity, ranking first in greenhouse production, Japan-wide. We underline how the cost and prospects generated by artificializing food seasonality in greenhouses operates in tandem with foreign workers' discrimination, in a country rarely investigated. Our conclusions suggest that the use of a seasonal workforce may discriminate against populations based on conformity to imperatives arising from the artificialization of seasonal production and consumption rhythms.

RC22-JS-195.1

BLANCARTE, ROBERTO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

The Strange Disappearance of the Catholic Church in Mexican Politics

The Catholic Church, either by means of the hierarchy (mainly bishops) intervention and social and political movements of catholic origin, used to get involved in Mexican Politics, particularly, but not only, in times of elections or in the quest for democracy. The arrival of a populist left leaning government headed by a charismatic end religiously inspired and oriented leader changed the political landscape and the rules of engagement. The result of this changes, after a brief period of uncertainty, has been a retreat in participation and an almost complete silence regarding social changes. This paper will explore the reasons of that retreat and silence, related to secularization, populism regarding religion, or new forms of spiritual politics.

RC53-813.4

BLANCHET-COHEN, NATASHA* (Applied Human Sciences, Concordia University, Canada)
DOEL-MACKAWAY, HOLLY (Macquarie Law School, Macquarie University, Australia)

Advancing Children's Rights through Law and Policy

This presentation focuses on the experiences of involving children and young people in law and policy work drawing on the case studies of the International and Canadian Child Rights and Partnership Project (ICCRP). We discuss the ways children participate in the development of child-related laws and policies and the different leverage points for navigating across the power dynamics at play for children given a legacy of children's exclusion from the political realms. We consider the various socio-political landscapes, the importance of structures and mechanisms for supporting children's participation in the development of law and policy, and the significance of advocacy and strategic work at the local and broader levels. In examining the many ways groups of children across the globe are engaging and informing policies and laws, we reflect on the relational component of these examples of children's participation with families, communities, the different interest groups and civil society.

RC28-439.2

BLANCK, JONNA M.* (Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany)
BRZINSKY-FAY, CHRISTIAN (Reichpietschufer 50, Germany)
POWELL, JUSTIN (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Disabled Pathways? Labour Market Entry Trajectories of Persons with Disabilities across Europe

Almost a fifth of the population in OECD countries report having a disability, and the proportion of students classified as having special educational needs has steadily increased over recent decades. For the study of social inequality, this group is of great interest due to their marginalization and the long-term effects of classification on their life chances. Yet, *comparative* research on the labour market inclusion of persons with disabilities is scarce, including knowledge on school-to-work transitions (STWT), and particularly studies that address STWT as processes rather than singular events. Comparative perspectives on the impact of institutional contexts in shaping these STWT of persons with disabilities are rare, hindering policy learning.

We address these research gaps by using longitudinal data from the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). We first provide thick description of labour market entry trajectories of persons with disabilities in 25 European countries. Applying sequence and cluster analysis, we classify individual trajectories, estimating their linearity and volatility. Second, we analyze these processes in relation to key institutional characteristics. We argue that the focus of social stratification research on 'classical' institutional variables should be extended to fully understand the labour market entry pathways of persons with disabilities: thus, we include institutional indicators for support structures and segregation.

RC17-JS-113.2

BLANCO GREGORY, ROCIO* (University of Extremadura, Spain)
SÁNCHZ-ORO SÁNCHEZ, MARCELO (University of Extremadura, Spain)

Estudio De La Gobernanza Organizacional En El Sector Turístico Extremeño

El concepto de gobernanza en los estudios de gestión se introduce principalmente en el análisis de la participación. Los estudios destacan la importancia de la participación de residentes y grupos de interés público, como ONGs y asociaciones comunitarias, en contextos como: a. Desarrollo del turismo patrimonial; b. Planificación turística; c. Alianzas público-privadas.

Aunque existen diferentes grados de participación entre las partes interesadas, algunas de ellas, a pesar de ser relevantes, no pueden influir en el proceso de toma de decisiones. El poder es una variable clave en la discusión sobre la participación, ya que quien lo tiene establece reglas que limitan la participación de algunos actores, mientras que delega el poder en otros.

La literatura sobre gobernanza en destinos turísticos ha abordado temas como la "buena gobernanza" y las "mejores prácticas", basándose en estudios de casos de lugares y eventos de interés turístico, tales como parques naturales, eventos, áreas costeras y ciudades.

Estos estudios analizan temas como: turismo sostenible y gestión integrada; la participación de las partes interesadas en procesos colaborativos; la gestión de alianzas; los desafíos y oportunidades de este ideal teórico y práctico; la interacción entre poder y política en el desarrollo turístico; y cómo los diferentes niveles de administración pública facilitan (o no) la mediación de problemas de sostenibilidad. Con base en estos temas, se establecieron dimensiones para evaluar la gobernanza turística en Extremadura mediante cuestionarios y escalas de evaluación. De los 16 indicadores analizados, la mitad obtuvo puntuaciones bajas, lo que refleja la necesidad de mejorar la gobernanza turística en nuestras localidades. Esto puede estar relacionado con que un 60% de los territorios carecen de un órgano de coordinación turística y un 63% de los que sí lo tienen no cuentan con estatutos que lo regulen.

RC01-26.2

BLANK, GRANT* (University of Oxford, USA)
BOIKO, NATALIIA (Institute of Sociology NAN of Ukraine, Ukraine)
CHERNENKO, ELIZAVETA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
DEMBITSKYI, SERHII (Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)
DUTTON, WILLIAM (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
GOROSHKO, OLENA (National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute", Ukraine)

Communicating News in Wartime Ukraine

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 marked the first time industrial countries had fought a major war since 1945. This offers a unique opportunity to observe how news and communication change under the impact of a war. The Ukraine UNESCO Portulans study asked a representative sample of 2,014 Ukrainian mobile phone users about their news, information, and communication patterns in August 2024. The preliminary findings indicate that the war has fuelled a dramatic increase in the importance of news and information. Individuals have reconfigured their news consumption, 86% indicate they consume less Russian content. The most trusted sources are friends and family, followed by online search, Ukrainian President Zelenskyy, and internet media including social media. Traditional media like TV and print media are less trusted than internet media. When respondents want to check information they say they first ask friends and family, followed by using online search. Media literacy is high with 49% rating their ability to accomplish online tasks as good or excellent. Around 90% say they pay attention to the source of news and they check other sources to help judge the trustworthiness of news. The centrality of online search and willingness to check other sources underlines the general pattern of sourcing information across multiple information and communication channels. People are cautious in part because most understand communication as a national security issue. There is no evidence of a 'spiral of silence' in Ukraine, as arguably there appears to be in Russia (Nolle-Neumann, 1984). Friends and family are among the most trusted sources of information. Sourcing information on- and offline and sharing with friends and family seem to be at the core of this smart nation. These are preliminary themes that we will expand and put in a theoretical context for the full paper.

RC36-592.2

BLASKO, ANDREW* (IPHS-BAS, Bulgaria)

Alienation and the Emergence of Objectivity

People at times believe that they know something true, which does not change, about something that exists independently of them. But why is this the case? The present discussion addresses how this belief has come to dominate both everyday life and scholarly attitudes. A common view is that it is simply the way of the world that things seem to be separated from us by an insurmountable barrier, and even appear strange. I contend, however, that we experience such strangeness because we treat each other as alien beings—our words and deeds conceal that we live in a shared world of our own making, and a world of ostensibly independent objects mirrors us very much more than we mirror it. Reality for us is a social process, and the path on which we walk is dependent upon what we and all who have come before us have done—and perhaps only even considered doing. We nonetheless treat each other as isolated individuals in an essentially objective world because our actions have transformed things held in common into putatively pure objects that lurk in a myriad of private worlds. This fundamental form of alienation, which reflects that human creations have acquired power over their creators, both reveals and expresses the nature of hierarchies of power in society. Specific societal relations are thus a primary source of the domination of objective reason today—along with the accompanying belief in the possibility of objective knowledge and truth—insofar as reputedly pure objects that do not manifest our creative activity are constituted through the individual appropriation of things produced in common. It is as if the latter are indifferent to us and independent of us, and our actions appear to have little effect upon what they are.

RC36-593.1

BLASKO, ANDREW* (IPHS-BAS, Bulgaria)

The Powerless and the Elites

The manner in which European colonialism generated neurotic and psychotic states in both colonizers and those colonized, coupled with the concept of double consciousness, casts important light on how power is exercised in developed countries such that citizens are inclined to submit willingly to those in power over them. The relations that previously obtained between the colonial metropole and those whom they colonized are somewhat analogous to relations in advanced societies between elites and those whom they control. There are masters and servants, and the wealth of elites is constructed through the power they exercise over those who serve them. The substantial difference between classical colonialism and today's democracy consists of how colonized slaves recognized that others exercised power over them, and eventually came to struggle against them, while citizens of modern societies believe they are sovereign individuals, even as the power, wealth, and exclusiveness of elites continues to expand. European-style colonialism was exercised in the international arena by nations who regarded themselves as superior to the other nations they controlled as their own property. In contrast, the elites in today's advanced societies exercise similar forms of domination in the domestic arena over those who regard themselves not only as free, but also as essentially equal with those who dominate them in all but their measure of wealth. This challenges current conceptions of liberal democracy, but has not yet been adequately studied. The present discussion seeks to help fill this gap by investigating these questions on a theoretical level against the background of studies of power, domination, hegemony, and governmentality in order to illuminate how power exercised by another may result in those who are dominated both desiring and approving of their submission.

RC36-594.2

BLASKO, IOANNA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The Figure of the Alienated Migrant "Integrating" into (European) Society

In recent years migration scholars have become increasingly reflexive and critical of otherwise commonly used concepts in migration studies. "Integration" has, for example, been argued to reproduce assimilationist ideas of alienated outsiders incorporating into an insider group – a critique which, although less frequently discussed, also applies to the concept of "inclusion". This presentation grapples with some of the historical and theoretical underpinnings of the related terms "integration" and "inclusion" with regards to migrants' experiences of alienation on the labour market and at the workplace. In addition to a theoretical discussion, empirical examples are also given from an interview study and observations conducted in Sweden with Syrian refugee engineers, in which their personal experiences are highlighted.

The paper adopts a theoretical perspective not found in previous discussions concerning these concepts by using a critical realist framework of structure and agency. This perspective helps us uncover how the discourse of "integration" and "inclusion" has led to the creation of social structures and norm circles which reproduce alienating labour market and workplace structures. These operate under the assumption that (outsider) migrants need to "integrate" into the (insider) "host society". These structures have real life effects on how practitioners, as well as migrants themselves, view integration and alienation.

RC08-116.1

BLOIS, JUAN PEDRO* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Argentina)

For a History of Sociologists in the Wild

The history of sociology has traditionally examined sociology as an academic discipline and/or intellectual discourse. In effect, specialists, regardless of their preferred approach (intellectual, institutional, etc.), have largely focused on sociologists working within universities and/or scientific institutions. While academia plays a fundamental role in the making of sociology in any society, non-academic postgraduate practices––such as those within government agencies, private corporations, or NGOs––can also be seen as playing an important role. Building on studies aimed at unraveling the development of sociology "in the wild" and on my own research on the trajectory of sociology in Latin America, this paper will argue for the importance of exploring the

professional activities of sociologists beyond academia. First, it will draw attention to how this intellectual agenda can serve to explore the ways in which sociological expertise has been legitimized, demanded, and used by different social actors and non-academic institutions in different contexts––a line of inquiry that may pave the way for a systematic understanding of the social effects (or performativity) of the discipline. Second, it will contend that the study of sociology outside academia can help to stimulate scholarship that focus on "ordinary" sociologists rather than just the "big names" of the discipline. This, in turn, may shed light on how some of the perennial intellectual controversies of the discipline––e.g., involvement vs. detachment––have been embodied in the daily routines of sociologists working for a client or employer. Last but not least, it will show that this broader approach can be instrumental in furthering the interrogation of academic sociology itself as it may encourage a more relational gaze––an individual's wager in academia may be influenced, for example, by the (other) professional options outside universities.

RC52-809.2

BLOIS, JUAN PEDRO* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Argentina)

From the Office to the Screen. the Digital Transformation of Psychotherapy in Buenos Aires

In recent decades, social life has become increasingly digitalized. Professional practice was no exception and a growing share of services like legal advice, design, or even religious guidance are now delivered through digital media. By taking the face-to-face interaction between experts and their clients to screens, digitalization has paved the way for the rapid disembedding of professional work from its traditional workplaces. This is not without consequences: as various studies within the sociology of knowledge have emphasized, places are not merely a setting or backdrop, but an agentic player in the production and legitimation of expert practices. In effect, places are endowed with cultural meanings that lend credibility to certain beliefs that are instrumental in the relationship between a professional and their clientele. To address this issue, this paper examines the growing incursion of psychotherapists in Buenos Aires (Argentina) into the digital environment and how these professionals navigate the challenges of working as cloud-based consultants outside the traditional place of therapy, i.e. the office. How do they establish authority or deploy empathy in the digital environment? Ho do they defend their autonomy and build trust? Based on in-depth interviews with practitioners––including individuals who work in different modalities (only online or combining both online and in person) and who work via video-calling software (Zoom, WhatsApp, etc.) or mental health platforms––, the paper explores the challenges of shifting to online work, the practitioners' thoughts on virtual psychotherapy, and the differences in working conditions associated with using video-calling software versus specific mental health platforms. Buenos Aires offers itself as a compelling case study for exploring this issue: not only is it the city with the highest proportion of psychologists per capita in the world, but it has also traditionally been considered a hotspot for psychotherapy and psychoanalysis in the Spanish-speaking world.

RC12-186.1

BLOM LUSSI, ELLINOR* (Lund University, Sweden)

Who Is the Problem Represented to be? Subjectification and the Social Division of Automated Welfare Surveillance

Automated welfare surveillance has become increasingly more popular in public sectors. Sweden is no exception; on the 1st of January 2024, a new Swedish authority was launched. The UBM, short for Utbetalningsmyndigheten, is a public agency that will utilize system wide data analysis in order to detect, forestall and prevent inaccurate welfare payments. Meaning that the authority will screen welfare recipients for fraud using algorithms and data analysis. Previous cases of algorithmic welfare fraud schemes indicates that there are significant risks of harm when states utilize automation when conducting welfare surveillance.

Sweden is commonly recognised as a social democratic welfare model, meaning that the state provides welfare benefits to all citizens. The Swedish welfare state makes a difference between allowances, deductions and subsidies. While this division formally takes shape as an organisational difference, the division also has moral and social implications. It is argued that tax reductions and tax reliefs tend to require far less documentation and control than social welfare, a notion that very closely can be connected to the idea of the criminalisation of poverty.

This paper seeks to engage with the issue of who is considered to be the problem when the Swedish state establishes an automated welfare surveillance scheme. With the WPR framework (short for what's the problem represented to be?), this paper will answer the research questions: Who is the target population in the establishment of the UBM? And how has this problem representation come about? By making use of public reports and official documents, this paper highlights who the presumed welfare fraudster is, and how the idea of who is presumed as the "problem" has changed over time.

RC19-285.1

BLOMQVIST, PAULA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
WINBLAD, ULRIKA (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Ideas, Interests and Institutions in the Swedish Health Care System

The modern Swedish health care system was constructed around the idea of a universalistic, tax-based system where public authorities take responsibility to ensure that all citizens have access to high-quality health services on equal conditions. Solidarity was built in to the system through its financing –progressive income-taxation- as well as the overriding principles of equal access and medical need as the only acceptable principle of resource allocation and prioritization. To insure these values, public ownership of health care institutions, also in primary care, became the preferred political option. The values underpinning the system, many of which were inspired by the UK Beveridge report, also aligned with the political visions of the Swedish social democratic party which governed the county during most of the period the system was constructed (1932- 1976). After 1980, the system became the target of increased criticism from the right-wing political opposition which led to a series of reforms in the 1990s and 2000s. Values associated with neoliberalism such as efficiency, private entrepreneurship, choice and consumer rights gained impact , leading to an abandonment of the previous public monopoly on care provision and a stronger attention to the patients' satisfaction with the system. At the same time, a broad political consensus on the values of universalism and social equality has prevailed in Swedish social politics, moderating reform ambitions.

RC56-JS-25.4

BOATCA, MANUELA* (University of Freiburg, Germany)

Romani Europeans and the Challenge of Unthinkable Histories

Present in Europe for centuries, but still not considered of Europe or addressed as Europeans, the Roma are not part of Europe's reckoning with either racism or enslavement. Such reckoning routinely restricts

European racism temporally to the Holocaust, conflating racism with antisemitism; and relegates enslavement spatially to Africa and the Americas, equating enslavement with the transatlantic trade. The Roma

fall through these temporal and spatial cracks in Europe's current politics of memory. I trace this structural oblivion to an Occidentalist imaginary that equates Europeanness with whiteness and that has historically produced unequal Europes in the South and East of the continent to which non-white and other non-conforming populations, histories, and events can routinely be relegated. Drawing on Michel Rolph Trouillot's analysis of the Haitian Revolution as an "unthinkable history" made by enslaved Black people, I argue that European politics of memory will remain incomplete as long as the history and the present of anti-Roma racism, the legacies of Romani enslavement, and the implications of such histories for the (im)possibility of constructing an identity as Romani Europeans are deemed unthinkable in an Occidentalist white Europe.

RC34-552.2

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, Italy)

Undoing Nothing: From an Ethnography with Young Asylum Seekers to a Sociological Research Agenda

What does "doing nothing" mean for young people like asylum seekers in "waithood"? And what lies behind "nothing", aside from the obvious fact that "something" is happening nonetheless? In order to address these questions I draw on a four-year ethnography in an asylum centre in Northern Italy. I was a frequent guest in the temporary and segregated dwelling spaces of several young men from West Africa, waiting for their asylum claims to be assessed. "Nothing", to them, is more than a negative or residual label. Rather, it articulates distinct meanings and plays out different functions. For one thing, it expresses a lack of meaningful things to do, while public authorities divest them from any support other than basic livelihood, in a liminal space where only those with more capitals and good luck will find a meaningful way ahead. "Nothing" vents out frustration for the distance between what migrants have achieved and the new and dignified life they had been aspiring to; one that should afford autonomy, adulthood, success. Sometimes nothing is also used in a more assertive tone, to clear out from conversation, and ideally from one's thoughts, all haunting memories from the past - people left behind, violence encountered or witnessed, literal proximity to death. Nothing, therefore, has much to do with absence - another category of increasing, if elusive relevance. In sum, my ethnography elucidates the promise of a more systematic and critical analysis of what nothing does, regardless of what it is, as a category in use, especially among young people in protracted transition toward their next life stages. "Undoing nothing", through the lived experience of those dispossessed of meaningful life horizons, is a fruitful exercise for social scholars of youth, forced migration, and beyond.

RC11-171.1

BOCK, SARRAH* (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Ageing over Generations - Labour Migrants from North Africa in the Context of the Recruitment Agreements of the 1960s in the Federal Republic of Germany

Sociodemographic change in Germany poses major challenges, especially for the ageing immigration society of the 1960s. Labour migrants from North Africa occupy a special position but are underrepresented in political and academic discourse. Against this background, my PhD project focuses on how this aspect of social inequality shapes the view of age(s) of subsequent generations of labour migrants and how gender becomes relevant in this context. The focus here is specifically on labour migrants who immigrated to Germany from Morocco as part of the recruitment agreements from 1963 and from Tunisia from 1965. In order to trace the specific challenges faced by this group, it is important to examine the second and third generations and to draw comparisons with their parents and grandparents in order to gain insights into the ageing of the first generation of labour migrants.

The aim is to find out how the subsequent generations perceive their own age(s) and to draw comparisons with their parents and grandparents. In addition to a migration- and gender-specific perspective, a set of qualitative-empirical methods will be used to collect subjective interpretations of how the descendants of North African labour migrants themselves imagine ageing and what perspectives they see in this regard. Specific life situations and life courses become visible in the field of tension between the different categories of migration, age(s) and gender. At the same time, the interdependence of these dimensions is constantly emphasised in order to reflect on them with a view to an ageing society in Germany. Building on this, I would like to present the initial results of my research in Rabat and obtain feedback.

RC17-JS-213.4

BODE, INGO* (University of Kassel, Germany)
GOERGEN, FEMKE (University of Kassel, Institute of Social Work and Social Welfare, Germany)

Diversity Colliding with Uniformization: The Hidden Paradox in the Organisation of Inclusive Childcare in Contemporary Germany

Worldwide, childcare services have seen strong policy commitments to both develop their professional mission and respond to diverse educational needs. In Germany, this comprises a social inclusion mandate targeting disabled children and those with language problems. Regulatory frameworks seek to introduce specialised services into early childhood education and care (ECEC) settings which are expected to offer special assistance and training tailored to individual circumstances. Concomitantly, ECEC settings are pushed to find ways conducive to the building of better 'human capital' in order to ensure that all children leave them with a 'standardized' repertoire of skills (especially those expected by primary schools). Hence the institutional environment of the involved organizations contains two parallel agendas, that is, proactively accounting for diversity among their clientele and making key operations more 'uniform'. Drawing on results from a – largely interview-based – qualitative research project involving four German childcare organizations, our paper illustrates how the latter struggle and cope with induced pressures, considering, among other things, the role of quality management systems and professional self-inspection. We show that, internally, the social inclusion mandate entails mixed feelings as related programmes are decoupled from the day-to-day and external stakeholders (e.g. parents) call for 'results' in terms of acquired skills. With scarce and scattered human resources, but also due to a 'mission overload' of contemporary ECEC settings, exclusionary dynamics emerge as a side-product of a 'diversity-sensitive' reorganization of the sector. As care workers are torn between incompatible missions, differentiated educational outcomes seem unavoidable, emanating from the hidden paradox of a the deliberate arrangement of specialized assistance coinciding with a movement of organizational streamlining. Solutions to this imbroglio may come from efforts to put the various institutional expectations in harmony with each other and rethink the complex goal structure imposed on the sector.

RC31-494.3

BODUR, MUHAMMED YASIR* (Sakarya University, Turkey)
KILIÇ, MUSTAFA AMMAR (Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey)

Migration, Labor, and Tea Harvesting in Turkey: Sub-Saharan Africans amid Post-Pandemic Transitions

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted Turkey's labor market, particularly in informal sectors. Seasonal labor markets experienced increased volatility, prompting shifts in workforce dynamics. This research examines the role of Sub-Saharan African migrants in seasonal tea harvesting in Turkey's Eastern Black Sea region, focusing on the pandemic's effects and aftermath.

Fieldwork conducted in 2020, 2021, and follow-up research in 2024 explores how economic challenges and stricter enforcement against undocumented migrants, particularly in Istanbul, led many Sub-Saharan Africans to seek agricultural employment. Observations and interviews with migrants, garden owners, intermediaries, and local authorities reveal that labor dynamics established during the pandemic persisted.

A rotational labor system emerged, with Sub-Saharan African migrants increasingly filling labor shortages traditionally met by Georgian workers. Pandemic-related border restrictions sharply reduced the influx of Georgian laborers, creating opportunities for Sub-Saharan African migrants. Tea harvesting became a more stable income source compared to precarious informal jobs in Istanbul. For many, this shift represented a strategic alternative despite poor working conditions and low wage. Employment was often secured through social networks and intermediaries. Solidarity networks helped migrants navigate challenges and ensure economic survival.

In the post-pandemic period, rising inflation and labor migration agreements between Georgia and EU countries decreased Georgian workers' interest in Turkey's agricultural sector. Meanwhile, evolving migration policies and stricter enforcement against undocumented migrants in Istanbul further pushed Sub-Saharan Africans toward agricultural work. Since 2020, these migrants have gained significant experience, with seasonal agricultural work offering more stability. They have emerged as key players in Turkey's tea-harvesting labor market.

This research analyzes how Sub-Saharan African migrants adapted to and reshaped Turkey's agricultural labor landscape, emphasizing their role in tea harvesting while linking broader trends to Turkey's migration policies.

RC46-717.2

BOERI, MIRIAM* (North Jersey Community Research Initiative, USA)
WHITTAKER, ANNE (University of Stirling, Scotland)
CHANDLER, AMY (Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Edinburgh, Scotland)
LAMONICA, AUKJE (Southern Connecticut State University, USA)

Mothers Who Use Opioids: An International Comparative Analysis of Policy and Practice in the UK and US Socioeconomic Landscape

This is a presentation of an analysis of data collected in the *Relations Study* in the UK and the *Mothers Study* in the US with the goal to provide international perspectives on policy and practice for future guidance in clinical sociology. Both studies collected ethnographic observation data in community and clinical settings, and qualitative interviews from mothers who used opioids, including prescription pain medications, heroin, and opioid medication treatment. The number of parents using opioids has been increasing, exposing a critical lack of treatment facilities for mothers and pregnant women with opioid use dependence. Mothers of young children who use drugs may be met with judgmental attitudes and discriminatory treatment in their encounters with social services and health providers. Parents who use drugs are an intensely governed population and subject to competing policy agendas and coercive practices. There is a gap in understanding how increased surveillance affects utilization of required healthcare and desired outcomes. To understand and respond to parental opioid use, research must account for the wider social ecology within which families are embedded. The *Relations Study* was guided by an analytic framework drawing attention to an underlying question of how people are governed and how governing shapes peoples' lives. The *Mothers Study* was guided by a syndemics framework to focus on the socio-ecological aspects of the women's everyday reality. This combined analysis will provide comparative findings on the extent to which different governing systems affect mothers who use opioids and the outcomes for their families. The UK study was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC); the US study was funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The analytical collaboration was funded by the Fulbright-Scotland Distinguished Scholar Award at the University of Edinburgh, hosted at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities.

RC15-JS-221.1

BOGDAN, IGNAT* (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management , Russian Federation)
GORNOSTALEV, MAKSIM (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management, Russian Federation)
BURDUKOVSKII, NIKITA (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management, Russian Federation)
MIAKISHEVA, MARIIA (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management, Russian Federation)
IGLITSYNA, IRINA (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management, Russian Federation)

Generative AI and Challenges of Social Perception in Healthcare

The research utilized empirical data from a CATI survey conducted in 2023-2024 (N = 1600) and included experiments with textual and visual generative neural networks.

Findings indicate that generative AI is primarily used by younger individuals, who tend to understand the technology better, while older generations remain cautious. One in three respondents reported experience with generative AI, a figure that has remained stable over the past year, signaling a plateau after initial growth. Notably, only 9% have used generative AI for health-related inquiries, and only a third believe it could replace a doctor. A significant barrier to wider adoption is the poor and negative image of AI, which is more common among older Muscovites. Respondents express concerns about medical errors and treatment quality.

Not only do social perceptions influence AI usage, but there is also a reverse influence. The study highlights that neural networks reinforce visual (appearance) and fictional (texts) stereotypes about medical professions. For instance, nurses are often portrayed as young, white women in a uniform, while doctors are middle-aged men. Functional stereotypes limit the perceived roles of nurses, who are often seen merely as "doctor's assistants". There is a vicious circle when neural networks are being trained on stereotypical data, generating stereotypical output, and being trained on more stereotypical data. To disrupt this cycle, it is important to analyze the output from neural networks with a socio-humanistic lens, aiming for an evidence-based perspective free from specific ideological biases. This approach, which we termed "prompt experiment," has been partially adopted by major AI companies, though concerns about their objectivity persist. Also, our research reveals that many medical stereotypes are deeply ingrained and require specialized skills for identification.

Engaging with social perception is vital because literature reveals its connection with current challenges within the healthcare system.

RC17-257.2

BOGEN, ELLINOR* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway)
BJORKHAUG, HILDE (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Swimming Downstream: Global Issues, Local Conflict

Producing more than half of the farmed Atlantic salmon in the world, Norway is by far the world's largest producer of farmed salmon (FAO 2023). In addition to its contribution to marine value creation in Norway, international organisations like FAO have represented salmon as a more sustainable source of protein than red meat that can be used to feed the world's growing population (FAO 2023; Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2017; Reinertsen and Asdal 2018; SINTEF 2012). However, the many environmental challenges of the industry have made salmon farming a site of enduring conflict in Norway (Bjørkan and Eilertsen 2020; Osmundsen and Olsen 2017; Tiller, Brekken, and Bailey 2012). This reveals negative interactions between SDGs as food security clashes with environmental sustainability (Hickel 2019).

In 2024 the Norwegian Environment Agency closed salmon fishing in 33 rivers during the salmon fishing season due to the status of wild salmon stock, which is at a historically low level (Miljødirektoratet 2024). Referring to a report from the Norwegian Scientific Advisory Committee for Atlantic Salmon [1], they identified salmon farming and climate change as the largest threat to wild salmon (Miljødirektoratet 2024). This led to a heated public debate, which is the subject of our investigation. As most farmed salmon produced in Norway is exported (Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries 2021), the case raises questions about downstream impact of global food production. In this paper we use situational analysis to map actors, issues, and discourses to critically examine the construction of policy issues and how knowledge is used in the situation, focusing on the relations between the salmon farming industry, known as a powerful lobbyist, and less organised local resistance, as the foundation of global sustainability is local sustainability.

[1] See: Vitenskapelig råd for lakseforvaltning (2024)

RC04-55.3

BOINO, CAMILLE* (Université Lumière Lyon 2, France)

Des Dispositifs Au Prisme Des Expériences Des Adolescents : Étude D'un Dispositif De Santé En Éducation Prioritaire.

Cette proposition de communication s'inscrit dans le cadre du panel «The Rise of Devices in Secondary Education». Elle vise à interroger les dispositifs éducatifs (Barrère, 2013) à travers le prisme de leur public, en se concentrant plus particulièrement sur les récits d'adolescents scolarisés dans des établissements relevant de l'éducation prioritaire. Le dispositif étudié ici est porté par l'établissement scolaire et ses enseignants, en partenariat avec des structures extérieures (médico-sociales et de jeunesse). Il a pour vocation de répondre à des problématiques sanitaires, adoptant ainsi une approche plus sociale que scolaire (Frandji, 2017) des difficultés rencontrées par les élèves de l'éducation prioritaire. Ce dispositif vise à éduquer et sensibiliser les adolescents de cinquième à la santé mentale et physique en abordant des thèmes tels que la puberté, la nutrition, l'usage des écrans, et l'activité physique en plein air, avec des ateliers organisés tout au long de l'année scolaire. Des entretiens semi-directifs ont été menés avec des adolescents participant à ce dispositif, au cours desquels ils ont décrit les activités réalisées et proposé une réflexion sur leur expérience. L'intérêt de cette étude est d'explorer les dimensions subjectives à travers les perceptions et les appropriations du dispositif par les adolescents. Les entretiens révèlent ainsi des perceptions variées : certains considèrent ce dispositif comme une pause nécessaire dans leur parcours scolaire, tandis que d'autres remettent en question la pertinence de certains thèmes, comme la puberté, influencés par les opinions de leurs familles. D'autres encore voient dans ce dispositif un espace d'apprentissage. Cette diversité de points de vue souligne les tensions entre les objectifs institutionnels affichés et les expériences vécues par les adolescents mais aussi sur la prise en charge de ce qui fait problème.

RC53-JS-210.2

BOINO, CAMILLE* (Laboratoire Education, Culture, Politique (ECP), France)

Exploring Lived Temporalities: Narratives of Adolescents in Urban Poverty Contexts

This communication is situated within the framework of the panel "Contested Everyday Temporalities. Children and Youth in Contemporary Changing Worlds". It examines how young individuals, aged 11 to 15, all enrolled in programs for disadvantaged youth, perceive what constitutes their daily lives and activities through their narratives. The study delves into the daily temporalities experienced by adolescents in low-income neighborhoods. It analyzes how they organize and narrate their week, uncovering variations and commonalities in their experiences. Through semi-structured interviews with adolescents, detailed accounts of their current week were gathered. This approach enables the collection of specific narratives, highlighting significant (marked) and less emphasized (unmarked) social aspects (Brekhus, 1998), thus revealing the diverse daily experiences despite a shared disadvantaged youth context. The narratives illustrate the diversity of adolescents' priorities. While some structure their week around family responsibilities, emphasizing familial obligations, others prioritize unstructured activities, focusing on time spent outdoors and leisure without adults. Still others highlight activities structured by adults, such as schooling and organized leisure, like clubs and extracurriculars. This diversity underscores how adolescents experience daily life, balancing the search for autonomy, family commitments, and institutional expectations. To deepen this analysis, the concept of budget-time has been mobilized and reinterpreted as "experiential time-budget." Unlike traditional time-budget (Sorokin and Berger, 1939), which focuses on precise measurement of activities, experiential budget-time relies on adolescents' narratives. This subjective approach allows for a better understanding of how young people navigate their daily lives in urban poverty, considering the elements they find worthy of recounting and those they omit. In conclusion, this communication offers an exploration of the lived temporalities of adolescents in urban poverty contexts. By examining their narratives and applying the concept of experiential budget-time, the study sheds light on the complexities and variations in their temporalities, considering their experiences in vulnerable situations.

RC24-405.1

BOLADOS, PAOLA (Universidad Autonoma, Chile)
UNDURRAGA, TOMAS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
IBARRA, MARIA IGNACIA (Universidad Autonoma, Chile)

The Social Crisis of Water in Aconcagua, Chile: Privatised Rights Management and Collaborative Usage Strategies in a Context of Mega-Drought

This article addresses the ongoing drought situation in the Aconcagua basin in central Chile, framing it as a social crisis caused by the 1981 water management model. The model prioritised the privatisation and commercialisation of water for large-scale agriculture, forestry and energy, leading to intensive usage and unequal access. For over 15 years the basin has been experiencing a prolonged mega-drought, leading to escalating conflict between social movements and actors from various sectors and social strata. In an attempt to address the situation, a reform passed in 2022 prioritises human consumption of water and seeks to mitigate inequalities in water access and distribution. We examine how the 2022 water reform and the water governance model proposed by the regional government of Valparaíso have addressed growing water conflict. Using frameworks derived from political ecology and the commons paradigm, our study investigates conflicts between key actors involved in water management and the search for collaborative solutions in Aconcagua. We applied cartographic methodologies, conducted 19 in-depth interviews with key actors, and engaged in participant observation in five regional water meetings between May 2023 and June 2024. Our findings reveal that new actors and collaborations have emerged within water debates. Municipal authorities are increasingly tasked with providing potable water in waterless sectors; Rural Drinking Water Associations seek recognition for their historical role as community water managers; and the General Water Directorate has increasingly intervened to redistribute the existing supply. Our findings highlight the importance of strengthening cooperation in support of collaborative water models that recognise the diversity of uses and actors within the basin and their ways of relating to the territory. Our results raise the question of a water model that accounts for social and geographical heterogeneities and promotes the development of collaborative water experiences at the local, provincial and regional levels.

RC52-803.4

BONELLI, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Universidade federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Women Lawyers, Judges, and Law Professors and the Mobilization of Moral Agency to Reconfigure Professional Forces

The paper examines the role of women judges, lawyers, and law professors in mobilizing moral agency to reshape professional forces. It addresses moral disputes within the professional space, viewed as interactions within the professional ecology. It departs from the legal-liberal political order and its challenges and contestations. It focuses on the moral disputes surrounding these women's perceptions of their professional practice, institutional policies for reserving career positions for Blacks and women, political polarization, and democratic backsliding. These disputes seek to draw symbolic boundaries among women and between female and male colleagues, highlighting persistent tensions. The blurring of boundaries between legal expertise and politics illuminates professional cooperation and the identification between women and men in this regard. The paper also approaches how professional regulatory bodies use ethical codes to address political conduct producing professional impurity. The qualitative empirical data is drawn from 10 semi-structured interviews and online research on professional associations' websites and social networks. The fieldwork reveals how moral agency intertwines with the genderization and racialization of professional relations.

RC17-JS-47.1

BONEMER CURY, CAROLINA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Risk Monetisation: A Service or a Disservice to Effective Risk Management Practices in the Workplace?

In risk management, risk monetisation is a process by which the loss associated with a particular risk can be estimated in monetary terms. In the context of industrial relations, the term may also be used when employers or governments adopt policies whereby workers are paid a premium to compensate for hazardous work. Although some theories suggest that such compensation would lead to safer workplaces, as employers would invest in occupational health and safety to avoid the additional labour costs, other studies have shown this to be false.

In Brazil, occupational risk is monetised through various forms of hazard pay received by workers, and the rate of occupational accidents and diseases remains high. Moreover, although the value of most types of hazard pay is not high, it is an important source of income for many low-paid workers. It may therefore discourage workers and workers' organisations from demanding safer workplaces, as with reduced risks would come reduced wages.

To assess whether such discouragement occurs, quantitative empirical research is being used to determine whether workers' organisations in Brazil have engaged in collective bargaining and collective action aimed at reducing workplace hazards or, conversely, whether their actions are focused on obtaining hazard pay for workers.

By identifying the behaviour of workers' organisations, this research attempts to determine whether the existing risk monetisation policies in Brazil present a disservice to the improvement of occupational safety and health.

RC48-759.10

BONFIGLI, FIAMMETTA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Social Movements, Constitutional Change and Transitional Justice in Chile (2019-2023)

In South America, with the end of the civic-military dictatorships that ruled almost all the countries of the Southern Cone in the frame of Operation Condor (Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile) between the '60s and the ´80s, we can see the start of different legal responses to the State Crimes committed, reestablishing democracy and rule of law in the region. Since the mid-1980s, Latin America has seen an intense period of constitutional change, as almost all countries either adopted new constitutions. After the worldwide known Chilean Uprisings in 2019 ("estallido"), Chile started a political and legal process to substitute the 1980 Constitution, a strong political symbol of Pinochet's dictatorship era (1973-1990). On the 27th of October 2020, Chileans massively voted in favor of the beginning of this new constitutional process that could play an important role in the unfinished Chilean transition to democracy. On the 4th of September 2022, the First Draft of the Constitution presented by the elected Constitutional Convention was overwhelmingly rejected by Chilean citizens. In 2023 a "Committee of Experts" wrote a new draft that had to be discussed by a "Constitutional Council" and then voted through a new Referendum on the 17th of December 2023. This second draft was also rejected, through different arguments and positions by social movements and parties of the Chilean political spectrum. Here we seek to investigate the post-"estallido" constitutional process in Chile, to understand its relationship with the transitional period and its unresolved issues. The preliminary results of a 2 months fieldwork in Chile will be presented, in order to share some insights on the processes of political and social change from the point of view of differect actors interviewed in Santiago.

RC31-498.1

BONHOMME, MACARENA* (Universidad Autonoma de Chile, Chile)

Social Media As a Tool of Resistance for Migrant Platform Workers

In Chile, protests and strikes led by migrant food delivery workers since 2020 have challenged the literature that suggests that migrants are less likely to appeal for better conditions or to unionize for fear of losing their jobs and/or deportation. Through social media platforms, migrant workers have organized and gathered to demand better conditions. Drawing on multi-sited and digital ethnography and 30 interviews with workers in food delivery apps in Santiago and Valparaiso, this article delves into the different forms of resistance migrant riders have pursued through social media. This study shows that virtual communities have been built to organize and support each other collectively. Virtual communities also serve as countermeasures to fight racist representations from society and media. Riders' social media accounts and virtual communities have been vital to migrant workers' resistance. First, to resist the precarious working conditions in the platform economy by organizing protests and strikes; second, to build community and solidarity among workers; and third, to resist racialized representations of Latin American and Caribbean migrants. Through Instagram and X/Twitter, migrant workers endeavour to build a positive image, self-portraying themselves as both allies in the control of street crime and as "good migrants" who are contributors to society by doing social services. Sharing content becomes a way to humanize themselves against the anti-immigrant discourse and racism that they face. Therefore, using social media has been key for political action and solidarity amid an unequal society that is increasingly excluding them from citizenship.

RC05-JS-217.4

BONIZZONI, PAOLA (University of Milan, Italy)
DE BLASIS, FABIO* (University of Milan, Italy)
CACCIAPAGLIA, MARISTELLA (University of Milan, Italy)

Legal Status in Limbo: Insights into Italy's Labour Migration Regime

The structural features of the Italian immigration regime and labor market have historically led to high levels of irregularity and precariousness in both labor relations and migrants' legal status. The unresolved tension between the declared fight against irregular migration and unwanted migrants, and the need to secure flexible, low-cost labor for positions that natives no longer wish to occupy, has resulted in repeated, often sudden measures for mass employment-based regularizations and in the cyclical admission of selected foreign workers through the annual quota system known as the *Decreto Flussi.* In 2020, in the wake of the pandemic crisis, and twelve years after the previous amnesty, the Italian government launched its latest mass regularization, targeting workers in the domestic and agricultural sectors. In 2023, a new three-year plan was introduced for the admission of over 450,000 workers.

Based on an analysis of the 2020 amnesty and the 2023-2025 annual quota mechanism, this paper shows that such measures have created extensive conditions of protracted liminality and legal limbo for migrants. It examines, first, the factors producing administrative limbo during the implementation of these two policies - illustrating the role played by key actors, most notably public administrations, employers, and intermediaries. Second, it explores the implications of this often-protracted legal limbo on the lives of migrants through a discussion of illustrative case studies. The research draws on qualitative interviews conducted within the framework of two Horizon projects, with experts, public officials, employers' organizations, trade unions, private assistance centers responsible for managing the administrative procedures of the amnesty or *Decreto Flussi,* and migrants who participated in these processes.

RC52-810.1

BONNIN, DEBBY* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Disrupting Professional Academic Identities? the Effect of AI Technologies on South African Academics

This paper investigates the evolving professional identities of South African academics in light of emerging AI technologies, particularly those utilising Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning. It tackles two key questions:

Firstly, how do South African academics construct their professional academic identities? This includes their understanding of their roles, the demands of the organisations as well as the key values and experiences that shape their academic identities, and how they understand the signifiers of professionalism within their fields. Additionally, it examines how race/gender/age/language contribute to their academic identity?

Secondly, the paper investigates whether South African academics perceive, or have experienced, new AI technologies as disruptive of their academic identities. If so, it seeks to understand the nature of this disruption and how they understand its effect on their professional identities.

To explore these questions, this study uses a qualitative methodology based on in-depth-interviews with twenty academics across various disciplines and of different ages, genders and racial/ethnic backgrounds. By examining their experiences and views, the paper aims to provide insights into the intersection of AI technology and academic professional identity in South Africa.

RC48-765.2

BONTÀ, CARLOTTA* (University of Catania, Italy)
CARUSO, GABRIELE (Università di Catania, Italy)

Climate Change Movements and Online Youth Radicalization: Visions, Symbols and Emotions of Dissent

The study aims to explore the relationship between radicalization, youth collective actions, and environmental online activism and its consequences offline. Starting from the concepts of creativity and radical imagination, this paper analyzes the opportunities that they offer to young people to reflect on their self-representation in the social environments, emphasizing the role of emotions as drivers of collective actions. Younger generations want to be protagonists of social change, as it might be understood by examining the online discourse of climate activism. Social networks should not be conceived as a separate space but in continuity with the offline world, directly influencing their way of thinking and acting.

Using the sentiment analysis, along with lexical correspondence analysis, an evaluation and categorization of opinions and emotions conveyed in some official press releases will be done. In particular, this paper focuses on some radical climate movements such as *Ultima Generazione*, *Letzte Generation*, *Just Stop Oil,* and *Extinction Rebellion*. Using natural language processing, this methodological approach points to underline the connection between radical non-violent militancy in real life (roadblocks, targeting masterpieces, chaining themselves to public places) and radical discourse on the Internet. The empirical data obtained will be compared, for an in-depth understanding, with an explorative analysis through the visual meaning approach of some relevant figurative posts on the social pages of the previous movements.

According to the obtained results, this work addresses the following questions: How do young radical climate activists represent themselves in online communication practices? Can the online environment play a role in orienting collective objectives and actions? How creativity and radical imagination contribute, as tools, to the raising awareness on the issue of climate change? Can they foster concrete actions aimed at social change?

RC07-108.3

BONVIN, JEAN-MICHEL* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
LOVEY, MAX (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Framing Social Policies for Aspirational Justice: A Perspective Oriented Towards the Enhancement of Capability to Aspire and Capability for Voice

Social policies are meant to tackle vulnerability processes, but they do not always reach their target. This (partial) failure can be explained by a multiplicity of reasons, e.g. the inadequacy of available resources, inappropriate expectations placed on beneficiaries, etc. This contribution claims that an important reason for explaining the limitations of social policies lies in their inability to take beneficiaries' aspirations and voices seriously, often resulting for the most disadvantaged among them in exclusionary processes or non-take-up of benefits and services. The paper investigates this issue, mobilizing a perspective based on the notions of capability to aspire and capability for voice.

In a first step, the sense of these notions is theoretically explored, based on the receiver-doer-judge framework that proposes a multidimensional notion of vulnerability encompassing material well-being, capacity to act and political participation. In a second step, it identifies what such notions entail for the conception of public action and public services in the field of welfare. This is then confronted with the findings of empirical studies in the field of youth policies, with a view to assessing their impact on their beneficiaries' capability to aspire and capability for voice. A multilevel perspective is used to investigate to what extent there is a gap between vulnerability a) as it is experienced at micro level (a multidimensional and complex fact), b) as it is framed by social policies at macro level (vulnerability as a social problem to be solved, in a normative perspective detailing the expectations that beneficiaries ought to comply with) and c) as it is implemented by public agents (at the crossroad between fact and norm). The contribution offers some concrete suggestions how social policies might more efficiently reach their goals and promote aspirational justice.

RC20-294.3

BORDANOBA GALLEGO, LIDIA* (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)
FLECHA, RAMON (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)

Validated Artificial Intelligence: Sociological Contribution to a Positive Impact of Artificial Intelligence

In scientific and social forums, there is significant debate about the social impacts, both positive and negative, of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI). However, so far, no scientific research has been conducted to provide clear guidelines for mitigating the negative effects without compromising the benefits of AI. Sociology is making the key contribution to this endeavour.

Through the communicative methodology, focus groups have been conducted in which participants analyzed and discussed documentation showing the effects of AI application. These analyses were linked to the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular emphasis on SDG 8. This goal proved to be especially significant during the discussions, as it generates the highest number of both positive and negative effects in the reviewed documentation.

The results indicate that the negative effects can be offset by the positive effects, which can be enhanced when based on scientific evidence that helps

avoid bias and ensures that the generated information is accurate and reliable. For this, it is essential to use Validated Artificial Intelligence (VAI) and Validated Generative Artificial Intelligence (VGAI) (Pulido et al., 2023), as these tools can scientifically verify and validate both the provided and produced data, ensuring they are free from bias and aligned with accuracy and reliability standards. Thus, the research proposes an approach aimed at maximizing the benefits of AI application. This implies focusing on the positive and normative aspects of its implementation, avoiding "Luddite" arguments that, by opposing technological progress, may slow development and limit the positive effects AI can generate.

RC21-304.3

BORGARELLO, FRANCESCA* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal- University of Bologna, Italy)

Rethinking the Concept of Left-behind Places. a Dialogue with Partha Chatterjee's Notion of 'Political Society'

In this paper I intend to discuss what I understand as a particular declination of the concept of 'left-behind places', from the postcolony: the concept of political society elaborated by Partha Chatterjee (Chatterjee 2004, 2011, 2020)

With this concept, Chatterjee attempts to rethink spaces normally perceived from a Eurocentric and nationalist point of view as 'left-behind by progress' and populated by 'surplus population' as instead **1)** 'productive' spaces of: new processes of subjectivation, specific political forms and grammars, new forms of capitalist subsumption, resistance to the dynamics of subsumption, unforeseen urban forms; **2)** structurally produced by capitalist logics and State dynamics, as 'necessary spaces'; **3)** permanently reincluded 'in differential ways' in the space of capital and the State

He observes these dynamics in the specific context of Calcutta. In particular, he examines the reorganisation of the 'urban cartography' in the postcolonial city along a fundamental division: between a space that 'follows' the Eurocentric 'norms' of urbanity and one that transgresses and exceeds them, giving rise to different norms. It is this second space that he calls 'political society'.

In this paper I intend to retrace the construction of the concept of political society in Chatterjee - also in articulation with other authors of the 'Global South' (Samaddar, Sanyal, Gago, Simone) - in an attempt to exercise a different gaze on what in the social sciences is often perceived as a 'place left behind'. I will do this by giving particular centrality to **a.** the urban/geographical reconfiguration from which the space of political society emerges, in Chatterjee's reading; **b.** and the political forms that emerge from this space. Among these forms, I will particularly examine populism, which is conceptualised by Chatterjee (Chatterjee 2020) as one of the fundamental political logics of 'political society space' and, more generally, of the postcolonial space.

RC02-30.2

BORGARELLO, FRANCESCA* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal- University of Bologna, Italy)

Translating Marx in the Postcolony. the Case of Subaltern Studies' Re-Conceptualisation of 'Labour Under Capital'

Marx has been central to 'think the Postcolony', at different latitudes. At the same time, post- and decolonial perspectives have offered among the most interesting re-readings of Marx in recent decades. Marx's thought has emerged transformed and displaced from the postcolony, acquiring a new and often unexpected life. The notion of 'translation' in an expanded sense (political, conceptual) is among the most interesting concepts to account for this transformation process. Among the central experiences in this global operation of re-reading is certainly that of Indian Subaltern Studies, which here I consider as a collective and creative operation of Marxist translation (e.g. of Marx himself, Gramsci, History from Below).

In this paper I intend to consider the specific operation of Marxian translation put into practice by Subaltern Studies, focusing in particular on their reconceptualisation of 'labour under capital' in an expanded sense. The reconceptualisation of labour has always been central to the Subaltern Studies: rooted in specific case studies, it has involved a broader conceptual/theoretical reflection on the meaning of labour under capital in the postcolony. Some of the most interesting conceptualisations have concerned: **a.** the transformation of peasant labour (Guha 1983, 1998), and feminised peasant labour specifically (Spivak 1993, 1999, 2003) **b**. the transformation of labour in factories (Chakrabarty 1989, 2000); **c.** and informal labour (Chatterjee 2004, 2011, 2020). In this paper I want to explore this debate and collective theoretical operation as an interesting example of reconceptualisation / translation of Marx in the postcolony.

The paper is also the opportunity to present some 'new' reflections emerging from the in-person dialogue with some of the members of Subaltern Studies developed during a stay in India (January/February 2025), where I will dialogue with Chatterjee and Amin, and in the US (May/June 2025), where I will converse with Chakrabarty and Spivak.

RC30-475.1

BORGHI VENCO, SELMA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

What Is Justice in Education with Temporary Teachers? the Situation in Brazil and France

This paper discusses the relationships and working conditions of Brazilian and French teachers. The hypothesis is that both countries are moving towards flexible hiring measures, especially in more socially vulnerable areas. Labour relations are understood as the legal device responsible for regulating the contract to be signed between employer and worker, including rights, working hours and salary. It is therefore distinct from the concept of working conditions (Gollac and Volkoff, 2007), since these are alluded to both the environmental character of the workplace, such as lighting, temperature, ventilation, the presence of toxic substances, among other aspects, as well as those associated with work management, evidenced by forms of pressure, the establishment of the pace of work and the adoption of strategies that end up being configured as moral harassment and, therefore, conceived as agents that cause psychosocial damage, especially since the recent configurations of work management lead to: 'excessive pressure, career insecurity, lack of autonomy, isolation, ethical conflicts... jeopardise the well-being and social integration of many workers' (CINGOLANI, 2012, p. 114)

Despite the construction of equality since the French Revolution and the Welfare State, precarious contracts among teachers are growing and are more abundant in the poorest areas of the Paris region; in Brazil, on the other hand, precarious labour relations reach high levels in poorer states, as well as reaching 100% in schools on the outskirts of Campinas, a municipality located in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Poor working conditions are invariably linked to labour management, which is aggravated by temporary work. Equality in the provision of education is problematised in the absence of stable contracts that make it possible to select qualified professionals with job stability.

RC02-40.2

BORGHINI, ANDREA* (UNIVERSITY OF PISA, Italy)

Infrastructure, Power and the Resilience of the State

The Nation State played a very prominent role in the formation, dissemination, and stabilization of the modern infrastructural ideal, especially from a material perspective.

Infact the amount of investment required, together with the geographic scale of intervention, made the state the essential point of reference for the realization of infrastructure, which was considered the concrete proof of material progress.

Since the '70, this mode has been in crisis and the public role of the state has been questioned, even and especially concerning the governance of infrastructure.

The proposal aims to problematize this prophecy, Although it is certainly possible to read the changes that have taken place over the past fifty years in terms of a gradual decline in the role of the state in the creation and control of many infrastructures, the most recent challenges demand that to abandon the linear logic that the idea of decline seems to suggest. Not only because a still substantial part of access to infrastructure is based on the mechanism of citizenship, but also because the goal is rather to understand what are the new forms through which state, supra-state, and extra-state governance processes interact in the management and implementation of infrastructure.

RC24-JS-197.1

BORJ MAROC, FOUZIA* (Université Hassan II, Morocco)

Le Local Et La Crise Des Politiques Écologiques : Eaux Souterraines, Transformations Des Pratiques Agricoles

Au Maroc, les politiques écologiques et les progrès techniques ont créé une nouvelle dynamique agricole, entraînant l'ouverture et l'intégration des oasis dans de nouveaux marchés. Se basant sur une étude ethnographique de terrain, réalisée auprès d'acteurs locaux et d'agriculteurs à l'Oasis d'El-Jorf, cet article a pour objectif d'analyser comment les nouvelles conditions d'utilisation des ressources conduisent à la concurrence et aux conflits autour de la légitimité de l'accès aux eaux souterraines .Cette analyse permet de

comprendre les tensions entre la dynamique agricole et la politique publique de gestion de l'eau et la manière dont cette dynamique contribue à ouvrir une nouvelle piste de débat sur les modèles de développement locaux. Nos résultats montrent des inégalités d'accès aux eaux souterraines entre les différents types d'agriculteurs, ainsi que les politiques écologiques binaires participent à la construction des nouvelles réalités agricoles sahariennes. La surexploitation des nappes témoigne les limites des politiques écologique et remis en question la durabilité sociale, économique et environnementale.

WG01-JS-57.1

BORJ MAROC, FOUZIA* (Université Hassan II, Morocco)

The Common, Political Marginalization and Water Conflicts for Survival in a Moroccan Oasis

Studies on oases worldwide reveal that the natural resources in these areas are decreasing sharply. In Morocco, ecology policies and technological evolution have led to the emergence of agriculture dynamics, which, in turn, have resulted in the spread of modern, elite owned farming lands that are encroaching on traditional oasis space.

This article explains how the shift in resource use practices has led to the depletion of the waters of the traditional irrigation systems *"Khattaras", but also to legitimate pluralism of access to water, and -most of all- infringed upon the survival needs of marginalized small farmers and sapped their negotiation capacity. The changes in forms of agriculture and the tough competition over resources have triggered water conflicts and stimulated the emergence of many ecology protest movements by local actors. The latter are due to the undermining of the traditional water rights governed by common property customary laws on access to water within oasis communities.This reality has had a great impact on access to water and has even led to ethnic conflicts.*

The results of this study first show the importance of conflicts over upstream and downstream water resources depending on the hierarchy in the space of the oasis-Aljorf (vertical conflicts), which has led to breakdowns in social ties between beneficiaries who sometimes belong to the same tribe (horizontal conflicts). However, this also reveals that the drilling techniques have become a resources 'ownership' instrument for elites that contribute to the creation of a new space.

RC45-714.2

BORJAS, GEORGE J. (Harvard University, USA)
BREZNAU, NATE* (German Institute for Adult Education, Germany)

Bias Induced By a Researcher's Political Ideology in the Production of Research Findings

The political ideology of a researcher may introduce bias at various stages of the research process. When researching policy-relevant topics, researchers' priors and policy preferences may shape the design, execution, analysis, and interpretation of results. Detection of such bias is challenging because research itself is not normally part of a controlled experiment. Our analysis exploits a rare opportunity where 161 researchers working independently in 71 research teams took part in an experiment. They were surveyed about their position regarding immigration policy prior to learning that their task was to test an immigration-policy-related hypothesis: that immigration reduces public support for social welfare policies. We measure the impact of prior ideological positions on empirical estimates and peer rating of each other's model specifications. We found that research teams composed of pro-immigration researchers estimated a more positive impact of immigration on public support for social programs. For example, pro-immigration teams were 11.4 percentage points less likely to find large, statistically significant positive effects of immigration, while anti-immigration teams were 14.6 percentage points less likely to find large, statistically significant positive effects. Moreover, the methods used by teams with strong pro- or anti-immigration priors received lower peer ratings. Their lower-rated models are the mechanism causing observably biased outcomes. These results expand our understanding about the myriad sources of bias that enter the research process at different stages. The analysis makes a case for including political ideology as an important factor in the debate over making science more reliable and reproducible.

RC34-573.4

BORN, ANTHONY MIRO* (London School of Economcs and Political Science, United Kingdom)

From Research to Comic: Drawing the Hidden Injuries of Social Mobility

How can a research-based comic book help us better understand the emotional complexities of social mobility in marginalised urban areas? And how can visual storytelling reveal the tensions and challenges of upward mobility? This paper reflects on the process of creating a research-based comic, developed from over 80 interviews with upwardly mobile individuals, family members and long-term residents from stigmatised neighbourhoods in Germany. In particular, it explores how translating social mobility research into a visual medium encourages intersectional perspectives, challenges conventional understandings and offers a more accessible way of engaging with the hidden injuries of social mobility.

WG10-JS-42.3

BORODKINA, OLGA* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)
MISHENICHEV, KONSTANTIN (InDrive, Kazakhstan)

Challenges of Implementing Digital Technologies in Long-Term Elderly Care: The Case of Russia

One of the key areas of social policy concerning the elderly is the development of a long-term care system. Currently, the elderly population in Russia constitutes 24%. A crucial component of this system is the digitalization of long-term care organizations and the implementation of digital technologies in the care process for elderly people and people with disabilities. A study was conducted using the methods of expert interviews with technological and social entrepreneurs, managers of social agencies as well as survey of social service employees. The research results demonstrate that the elderly care sector is transforming due to the development and implementation of digital technologies. This contributes to the formation of an ecosystem that includes social and technological entrepreneurs, social and medical institutions. The creation of such an ecosystem enables the attraction of investment, which in turn enhances the socio-technological impact of care and rehabilitation. Digital technologies, utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) tools – particularly computer vision and voice assistants – contribute to the processes of deinstitutionalization of medical and social care, rehabilitation, and the prevention of adverse conditions in the elderly. It is noted that the use of such digital technologies requires supervision by professionals in the fields of social work and medicine, as well as the enhancement of the digital capital of certain vulnerable groups and the overall elimination of digital inequality. In turn, the active dissemination of AI practices among employees in care institutions allows them to perform many tasks. However, additional training for social organization staff in the use of digital technologies is required.

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RC19-283.4

BORODKINA, OLGA* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)
SULIMOVA, ALINA (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)

Eco-Social Strategies for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Regional Practices in Russia

Disability is a significant socio-economic issue in contemporary society, requiring focused attention and in-depth analysis. As of January 1, there were 2023, 10,933,000 people with disabilities residing in the Russian Federation. In this context, improving the quality of life for people with disabilities and facilitating their full inclusion into society presents an ongoing challenge for the state social support system. To address this, the eco-social model is increasingly being adopted, with the aim of fostering an inclusive environment and ensuring that people with disabilities have access to their rights—such as education, employment, quality medical and social assistance, and participation in social networks. The eco-social strategies promote the development of interconnected structural changes that aim to mobilize individual resources and help people overcome both internal and external barriers. The approach also involves creating accessible social spaces by adapting public areas and transportation systems to the needs of people with disabilities and enhancing the accessibility of information resources. Medical-social assistance within the eco-social framework aims at comprehensive rehabilitation and habilitation.

This encompasses not only medical interventions but also psychological support, social adaptation, and the fostering of self-care skills. The paper investigates regional practices in Russia concerning the application of the eco-social strategies to integrating individuals with disabilities. The main methods were expert interviews and focus groups with clients. In conclusion, while recognizing the eco-social model as an optimal service model, it emphasizes that its effective implementation necessitates substantial structural and institutional transformations. The implementation of eco-social strategies demands substantial human, environmental, financial resources, along with strong administrative support.

Acknowledgments. The research was carried out with support of the Russian Science Foundation (RSF) according to the project № 24-18-00542, implemented at St Petersburg University.

RC37-606.2

BOROVSKII, ALEKSANDR* (inDrive, Cyprus)
VOLOKHOVICH, ALEKSEI (inDrive, Kazakhstan)

Challenging Harmful Practices: The Role of Film in Addressing Bride Kidnapping in Central Asia

Following Kyrgyzstan's independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the practice of bride kidnapping became more common, despite its roots in cultural traditions. The lack of Soviet-era protections for women's rights contributed to its persistence. Today, it is increasingly recognized as a crime that violates women's rights and hinders gender equality.

This study evaluates the impact of the film "Bride Kidnapping," which was honored at the 2023 Alternativa Film Awards for its role in raising social awareness. The film follows a 19-year-old girl who becomes a victim of bride kidnapping in Kyrgyzstan. Through screenings, both offline and online, the project aimed to educate and engage audiences about this issue.

The research involved interviews with the general population in a Central location test in Bishkek and surveys of screenings participants including those in Almaty, additional screenings in Bishkek, and special projects online and offline. Findings reveal a widespread rejection of bride kidnapping, with exceptions among older viewers (over 46 years), where support is notably higher.

Most participants viewed bride kidnapping as a criminal act that should be legally condemned, holding perpetrators accountable rather than the victims. The film increased viewers' willingness to report planned kidnappings and shifted perceptions, particularly regarding the victim's choice to stay after being abducted.

The results suggest a significant attitude shift and increased readiness to engage in local actions to combat the issue, including advocacy, learning, donating, and volunteering. To build on these findings, fostering intergenerational dialogue and expanding participation mechanisms could support the drive toward gender equality.

RC37-607.3

BOROVSKII, ALEKSANDR* (inDrive, Cyprus)
VOLOKHOVICH, ALEKSEI (inDrive, Kazakhstan)

Cinematic Influence: How Films Shape Social Attitudes and Drive Change in Central Asia

Modernity is characterized by both technological and social advancements, yet inequality remains a persistent issue. Social problems can be addressed at various levels, including through shaping human attitudes, dismantling stereotypes, and raising awareness. In this context, art—specifically cinema—can play a significant role in societal change.

This research investigates how films influence individual behavior and societal attitudes by emotionally and intellectually engaging viewers. The study utilizes key theoretical frameworks such as Agenda Setting Theory, Social Learning Theory and Educational Theory to explore cinema's impact on audiences. These frameworks provide a foundation for examining both behavioral and societal effects.

Various impact measurement methods are employed, including, pre- and post-viewing surveys, and follow-up surveys, to assess how attitudes and behaviors change over time. The research focuses on several key indicators that measure whether the desired impact occurs, such as increased donations or heightened awareness of social issues. The geographical focus is primarily Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), where films address region-specific problems.

Preliminary results indicate that the willingness to act on social issues increased by 3-8 times following film screenings. Additionally, the desire to participate manifests in different ways, from sharing information to actively contributing to solutions. Films either emphasize the relevance of the problem or evoke emotional responses, both influencing how viewers perceive and act on the issues.

These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of cinema's capacity to drive both individual and societal transformation, highlighting its potential as a tool for social change.

RC18-267.3

BORTUN, VLADIMIR* (University of Oxford, St. John's College, United Kingdom)

"Men of the People", but Which People? Unpacking the Social Bloc of Right-Wing Populism

While capitalists are relatively united in their struggle with other classes, they are also divided along different axes: small and medium vs big business; industrial vs finance capital; domestically embedded vs transnational companies. The competition between these different fractions of capital has intensified in recent years and, while critical political economists have mapped some of this intra-class conflict, there is still limited research and discussion on how that might have been translated into the arena of party politics. I argue that the ongoing rise of 'right-wing populist parties' across Europe has to be understood in this wider context. While the current research overwhelmingly approaches these parties in terms of either their discourse or their voting base, I make the case for a 'material turn' that shifts our gaze to the class forces and material interests they represent. I argue that these parties tend to represent insurgent social blocs led by fractions of capital who do not feel represented (any longer) by mainstream parties and are therefore aiming for control over state power. It is a struggle for hegemony within the capitalist class. I substantiate this line of argument with the exploratory case study of the Reform UK party in Britain, which appears to represent - at both descriptive and substantive levels - a social bloc based on the petty bourgeoisie and led by sections of finance capital and the fossil fuel industry.

RC15-225.2

BOS, PHILIPPE* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VERGAUWEN, JORIK (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Association between Unhealthy Food Environments and Outcomes of Type 2 Diabetes Care in Flanders, Belgium

Introduction
Although research increasingly highlights the impact of food environments on health, studies linking environmental characteristics to outcomes of type 2 diabetes (T2D) care remain scarce. This study examines the association between the retail food environment and HbA1c levels in a cohort of T2D patients in Flanders, Belgium.

Data & methods
We used a unique longitudinal database covering a three-year retrospective follow-up of 4.189 T2D patients aged 40+ treated in primary care practices across three regions in Flanders. The dataset combines (a) health insurance data, (b) medical lab data on HbA1c test results, and (c) information on the socioeconomic and food environment at the level of the census tract of patients' place of residence. Food environments were mapped using the Locatus database, providing addresses of all food retailers in Flanders. For each census tract, we counted the total number of unhealthy food outlets within a 500m walking distance from each address and, subsequently, averaged it across the number of addresses within the tract.

Using linear mixed models with repeated measurements nested within patients, in turn, nested within census tracts, we assessed the association between the average number of unhealthy food options within walking distance of T2D patients' place of residence and their HbA1c levels.

Preliminary results
Controlling for individual covariates, patients living in areas with more unhealthy food options within walking distance had, on average, higher HbA1c levels. This relationship, however, depended on the urbanization level and median household income of the census tract. Two- and three-way interactions showed that the association between unhealthy food environment and HbA1c levels held only for those living in the poorest 20% neighbourhoods of urban cities.

Preliminary conclusion
Our preliminary results suggest a clustering of the adverse impact of an unhealthy food environment on blood glucose levels in the poorest neighbourhoods of urban cities.

RC07-110.4

BOSCH BOSCH, ALBA* (European University Institute, Spain)

Is an Individual's Life Pace Adapted to Their Perceptions of the Future?

The passage and pace of time shape human lives. Individuals' behavior is adapted to their temporal horizons and their temporal horizons are adjusted to their expectations about the time they have left to live. Extrinsic mortality rates are believed to influence whether individuals adopt a slower life pace by postponing maturity to acquire knowledge or a faster life pace, characterized by an early transition to parenthood. Exposure to deadly shocks leads to a perceived shortening of life expectancy and shifts in individuals' temporal preferences, resulting in a present-focused mindset, higher impatience and increasing sense of urgency. This paper explores how the 2004 Indonesian tsunami, a large-scale, random mortality shock, altered individuals' perceptions of their futures and accelerated the pace of their transition into adulthood. Specifically, it tests whether the tsunami had an impact in marriage timing, and reduced the age of initiation of parenthood as well as the intervals between births.

Although fertility rates have been observed to rise following natural disasters, the underlying mechanisms remain only partially understood. Using data from the Study of the Tsunami Aftermath and Recovery (STAR), a representative longitudinal survey of 28.372 Indonesian individuals living in areas vulnerable to the 2004 tsunami inundation, this study introduces and tests a new explanatory mechanism: the Acceleration Model. This model explores how a post-disaster shortened temporal outlook and heightened sense of urgency influence variation in life pace, reflected in both psychological outcomes -higher impatience- and behavioral changes – earlier marriages, earlier onset of parenthood and reduced timing between births-. By examining the interplay between perceived life expectancy, temporal horizons and fertility timing, this paper contributes to the understanding of how perceptions of the future influence present behavior.

RC07-111.4

BOSER, EVA KATHARINA* (University of Oldenburg, Germany)
ELLERICH-GROPPE, NIKLAS (University of Oldenburg, Department for Health Services Research, Division of Ethics in Medicine, Germany)

Gendered Forms of Intergenerational Solidarity in the COVID-19-Pandemic – a Critical Perspective on a Moral Resource in Future Health Crises

The COVID-19 pandemic can serve as a blueprint for the potentials and pitfalls of intergenerational solidarity as a moral and political resource in health crises. It provoked controversial debates about the solidaristic responsibilities between generations. However, while many of these appeals to intergenerational solidarity involved at least implicit references to other social categories, such as age and gender, the consequences of such an entanglement of social categories have been rather neglected so far in ethical and social research.

Against this backdrop, we provide an intersectional perspective on intergenerational solidarity in Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic to identify lessons learned for future health crises. After a short clarification of the concepts of generation and solidarity, we provide a critical analysis of the public media debate in Germany. Applying qualitative content analysis of two major German newspapers (DIE ZEIT and Welt am Sonntag) during February 2020 and June 2022, we explore how intergenerational solidarity was framed in the media, especially at the intersection with the social categories of gender and age. On this basis, we carve out a matrix of gendered and queer forms of intergenerational solidarity and respective underlying narratives. Our findings reveal a gendered and heteronormative generational divide that include pertinent gender and age stereotypes during the pandemic: while older women were largely depicted within traditional caregiving roles, queer forms of intergenerational care were marginalized or omitted in media narratives, neglecting their potential as resource in this acute health crisis.

We discuss our findings within feminist theories on care, affection, and queer healthcare. Based on this, we draw conclusions how a more diversity-sensitive approach towards intergenerational solidarity can unfold its potential as a moral resource and for policy action in impending health crises, e.g. the post-antibiotic era and the nursing crisis, to develop sustainable healthcare in the future.

RC22-357.3

BOSSI, LUCA* (University of Turin, Italy)

Public Policies, Family Capital and Social Stratification in the Civic Engagement of Young Muslims in Italy

Since at least the 1980s and more concretely since the 1990s, Islamic organisations in Italy have sprung up mainly thanks to the commitment of the first generations of immigrants, especially from the Maghreb, the Middle East and Bangladesh. Over time, their activities have diversified: integration of newcomers, spiritual assistance, care of community relations and places of worship, interreligious and inter-institutional dialogue. However, with the transition of second generations to adolescence and adulthood, the needs have changed. Religious, cultural and linguistic transmission in the diaspora is now a widespread concern among Islamic communities born of migration.

Local case studies suggest that an open associative climate and public policies of recognition and inclusion can facilitate a virtuous process of youth civic and religious engagement, thereby generating social capital for the benefit of the wider community. However, this new cohort of engaged youth seems to involve above all the more affluent and established segments of the population, those who could rely on family cultural, social, and economic capitals. They represent a religiously and civically aware élite, raised in a cosmopolitan, tolerant and plural context and today fully integrated into the professional world, from arts to entrepreneurship and politics.

Besides this generational leadership, and despite their efforts and investments, Islamic FBOs in Italy do not seem to succeed in involving young people from the most marginalised neighbourhoods or social strata, who are among the most exposed to the effects of social disintegration and to the risks of religious or political radicalisation, and therefore most in need of intervention.

RC17-258.3

BOSSUYT, EVA* (The Paris Institute for Political Studies (Sciences Po Paris), France)

Connecting Value Regimes: The Role of Brokers in the Transnational Used Clothing Economy

The ways organizations create and assign value have long been studied through the lens of global value chains. Drawing on this legacy, this paper examines the transnational circulation of used clothing in France, Chile, and Bolivia to analyze local-to-global processes of valuation and commodification. Ethnographic research in these three contexts provides the basis for analyzing the classification activities of brokers, with a particular emphasis on exporters in France and importers of used clothing in Chile and Bolivia. The materiality and value of this object are explored in various settings, from French collection bins and sorting warehouses to Chilean landfills and Bolivian street markets. This reconstitution of the social life of clothing enables the identification of intersections, frictions, and nodes of valuation across the Global North and South.

The paper demonstrates that brokers in the used clothing value chain translate and connect different value regimes – through sorting and grading – to seize trade opportunities. I argue that this entrepreneurial strategy for capital accumulation coexists with a new grammar of worth under the Anthropocene, wherein the concept of circular economy serves as an industrial imperative for value extension and extraction.

This contribution highlights the importance of considering the mobility and diversity of used clothing – from unsold items to gifts and waste – in understanding the coexistence of value regimes, the peripheries of valuation processes, the boundaries of capitalist value, and the standardization and disputes over value regimes in transnational contexts.

RC48-754.3

BOSTAN, CANSU* (Lund University, Sweden)

Diasporic Justice: Yazidi Mobilization and Memory in Sweden after the Genocide

August 2024 marked the tenth anniversary of the Yazidi Genocide, the 73rd Decree as referred to and historicized by the Yazidis themselves. However, not only are reparation mechanisms and transitional justice options yet to be developed and impunity overcome, but also the thousands of Yazidis who are still missing, mass graves that are not excavated, along with the hundreds of thousands displaced in refugee camps characterize the genocide as continuing. This paper is a part of a broader project focusing on the diasporization of Yazidis in Sweden and Germany to generate ethnographically deep knowledge on the Yazidis' justice aspirations, the socio-spatial dynamics of their mobilization to trigger change, and the creative, strategic use of international law in their justice pursuits.

By understanding diasporization as a form of mobilization, this paper ethnographically focuses on the socio-spatial dynamics of community-building among Yazidis in Sweden as they seek justice in the aftermath of the Yazidi Genocide. It examines not only mass protests, which reveal diaspora alliances among different groups and lead to the emergence of alternative juridico-political networks, but also the diasporic justice mechanisms developed to institutionalize remembrance and sustain memory while navigating the challenges of strict migration regimes.

Drawing on Foucauldian nominalist intervention, I analyze various meanings assigned to justice throughout the process of diasporization, as diaspora actors' subjectivities shift across different regimes, positioning them as genocide survivors or unwanted migrants. I explore how these differing formulations of justice either align with or conflict with the framings of international law and the narrative construction of the Yazidi Genocide in ongoing prosecutions of IS members for genocide in Sweden. In this broader context, courtrooms are understood not merely as mechanisms of subjection for the victim-survivors but as mediums for subjectification, forming one of many avenues of diasporization/mobilization that assign meanings to 'justice.'

RC11-JS-156.4

BOTOKOU, LANDRY* (Linköping University, Sweden)

Exploring the Effect of Unemployment on Attitude Towards the Future for the European Aging Workforce

The main challenge with the extant literature on the relationship between unemployment and attitudinal outcomes, such as welfare attitudes, is that most studies use a cross-sectional design, which does not allow for the estimation of causal effects. Although there are few longitudinal studies, most are country-specific and do not allow for an understanding of the role of institutional settings in mitigating the impact of unemployment on attitudinal outcomes. To fill this gap in the literature, we investigated whether unemployment affects older workers' attitudes toward the future. And how does this association vary across European welfare regimes?

In a longitudinal research design, we used six waves (4,5,6,7,8,9) of the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe with 27 European countries plus Israel gathered in five welfare regimes. In the total sample of 36533 observations, 4% has been treated or experienced the transition from employment to unemployment. To handle heterogeneity between older people, we use propensity score matching and, specifically, the method of the nearest neighbour to find a match for the treated with respect to gender, age, education level and health status in order to estimate the average treatment effect of the treated.

The results suggest that experience of unemployment decreases optimistic view of the future by 0.10 on average in the total sample. However the effect of unemployment on attitudes differs across welfare regimes with no significant impact in social democratic regimes. Meanwhile, the most substantial effect is found in the Southern-Mediterranean regime. The comparison across welfare regimes sheds light on the dynamic relationship between individuals' view of the future and institutional context in Europe. However, dividing the sample into five sub-samples for stratified analysis by welfare regimes raised some challenges related to the sample size.

RC44-696.3

BOTTALICO, ANDREA* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

Logistics Made in Italy. a History of Mobilizations from the "Economic Miracle" to the Pandemic.

What have been the main stages in the history of logistics in Italy, and what has been the role of autonomous trade union organisations? By mirroring the country's socio-economic model and the growing structuring of firms into 'networks', logistics has established itself over time as a tool for managing the flow of goods to the point of becoming strategic for the modern economy and its synchronisation needs. Nevertheless, its history has not yet been written. This contribution attempts to trace the boundaries and narrate the socio-historical evolution of the logistics supply chain in Italy, in a time nospan that starts from the economic boom and arrives at the present day marked by globalisation and the health emergency. By retracing some key stages of the last seventy years, the aim is to provide an instrument of knowledge on the economic and trade union history of the country through the analysis of the development of an ancillary dimension of production that, over time, has acquired an increasingly relevant function with respect to production regimes. The hypothesis guiding this contribution is that phenomena such as the outsourcing of logistics functions, the repression of union rights, and structural illegality, have been the preconditions for the development of the freight transport logistics chain in Italy as a dynamic economic sector. These phenomena were not an effect but a cause of the developmental trajectory of the Italian logistics model. Against this model, the autonomous forms of conflict have effectively opposed. Starting from its origins, passing through epochal transformations such as the advent of intermodality, and arriving at logistics districts, transport infrastructures and digital and material platforms, the focus of this contribution is the history of conflict in a key dimension of the global economy and its impact on the economic organisation of the Italian society.

RC34-568.2

BOUALAM, MOHAMED* (Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco)

Football Supportérisme As Political Expression in the Age of Youth's Political Disinterest

At the same time as Moroccan youth show a declining interest in politics, political expression in the form of tifos (choreographed visual displays), chants and singing has been expanding in football stadiums over the past several years. Through case studies of Moroccan ultras groups (passionate and organised groups of young football supporters) from South, Center, and North regions, this paper seeks to show what political issues football fans chant about. With thematic analysis we find that the Moroccan "ultras groups" express demands that political parties should take into account for each geographic area of the country.

RC34-561.5

BOUALAM, MOHAMED* (Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco)

Le Supportérisme Footballistique Comme Forme D'expression Politique Pour Une Jeunesse En Désintérêt Politique

Alors que les jeunes Marocains manifestent un intérêt décroissant pour la politique, l'expression politique sous forme de tifos (mises en scène visuelles chorégraphiées), de chants et de slogans s'est développée dans les stades de football au cours des dernières années. À travers des études de cas sur les groupes d'ultras marocains (groupes passionnés et organisés de jeunes supporters de football) des régions du Sud, du Centre et du Nord, cette contribution cherche à montrer les enjeux politiques abordés dans les chants des supporters. L'analyse thématique révèle que les groupes d'ultras marocains expriment des revendications que les partis politiques devraient prendre en compte selon chaque région géographique du pays.

RC13-201.1

BOUAROUROU, SANÂA* (Mohamed 5 University, Morocco)
KIDAI, ABDELLATIF* (Mohammed V university , Morocco)
IBNOU-LAAROUSSI, SAMAH (Sist British Education, Morocco)
BERRFAI, FATIMA-ZAHRAE (Indiana State University, USA)

Leisure Promotion for University Students: Trends and Marketing Strtegy

Several studies show the harmful effects of hyper- connection and cyber addiction of students on their mental health and academic performance. Therefore, we focus on understanding the impact of leisure in the educational sector on the academic performance of students. In this context, we discuss the alternatives that allow students to free themselves from this dependence through the promotion of leisure. Hence, based on the theory of planned behavior we will examine students' attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and students' intention towards participating in the educational events promoted in their universities or outside of their universities.

The aim of our research is to evaluate the new trends in educational leisure activities for university students and to examine leisure marketing and promotional activities that influence on students' behaviour typically the new generation. Hence, based on the theory of planned behavior we will examine students' attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and students' intention towards participating in the educational events promoted in their universities or outside of their universities. The purpose of our research paper is to examine students' behavior towards participating in educational leisure activities, through the promotional events and social influence among university students.

Adding to that, some managerial implications will result due to the possible influence of investors in this sector to target a potentially profitable niche.

RC02-JS-167.3

BOUAROUROU, SANÂA* (Mohamed 5 University, Morocco)
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CHAHBOUNE, MOUNYA (Université Sultan Moulay Sliman de Béni Mellal. Faculté polydisciplinaire de Khouribga, Morocco)
HILMI, MOUNA (Mohamed 5 University FSJES Agdal, Morocco)
CHERKAOUI, SAFAE (Mohamed 5 University FSE, Morocco)
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The Personal Branding Strategy of Professor-Researchers in the Era of Marketing 5.0

In a word that is constantly changing, increasingly digitalized and connected, the professor researchers faces several challenges. Among which we cite:

- Adapting to the new digital revolution (e-learning, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, etc.)

- The need to be productive in publishing quality articles and in indexed journals to maintain one's career ;

- Present their research work at conferences and symposia and know how to convince;

- Ensure visibility as a researcher at the national and international level and have an impact ;

- Respect academic standards and researcher ethics, particularly with the emergence of artificial intelligence ;

- Meeting the expectations of a new generation of learners (ultra demanding and ultra connected) ;

- Seek collaborations and funding for research projects ;

- Work on their brand image, their notoriety and their reputation on social networks ;

- Etc.

So many points to be taken into consideration by a professor researcher in the era of this digital revolution. Which requires the implementation of an effective personal marketing strategy, especially since we are already talking about marketing 5.0.

The question we ask ourselves is how can the professor researcher develop his personal brand strategy in the era of marketing 5.0?

The aim of this study is to explore the factors that enable the professor researcher to promote his or her reputation in the academic sphere as a professor and in the scientific community as a researcher.

The interest of this present research work is to provide the professor researcher with the means which will allow him to establish an effective strategy to improve his visibility and his notoriety in the scientific community.

RC40-JS-169.6

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ABDELOUAHAB, NEJJARI (Geography Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco)
GAUTIER, DENIS (CIRAD, Forests and Societies Research Unit, Montpellier, France)

Diversified Socio-Technical Systems Involving Farmers to Meet the Challenges of Water Scarcity: A Case in Middle Atlas, Morocco

In Morocco, irrigation based on groundwater use has seen a rapid rise over the past thirty years, generally in connection the adoption of drip irrigation. However, this change in irrigation practices, while promising on paper in terms of water use efficiency, has been driven more by economic factors—such as reduced labor and increased yields—than by concerns over the sustainable management of water resources. Water use efficiency of drip irrigation systems were generally low in a time of easy access to water resources.

In the Aïn Timguenai-Ouled Mkoudou-Ighezrae aquifer in the Middle Atlas mountains, fruit and vegetable farmers are facing a critical shortage of water that they can get from their boreholes. These farmers, who initially developed socio-technical systems during a time of plentiful water resources, now find themselves needing to adapt their systems to cope with increasing water scarcity.

An analysis of local practices reveals two main categories of socio-technical systems. The first, prevalent among small-scale, often family farms, involves gradual and informal adjustments. These farmers reduce the size of drippers and modify their irrigation methods, relying on local knowledge and exchange. The second category is more technologically advanced, incorporating tools like sensors or weather stations to anticipate water needs often with assistance from external experts. Some farmers combine elements of both approaches. The solutions that farmers wish to implement to address the water crisis or actually implement is heavily dependent on the type of socio-technical system they are inserted in.

Encouraging more rational and sustainable water management practices is essential to building farmers' resilience in the face of growing water scarcity. To do so, understanding socio-technical systems in which farmers are involved is critical for shaping policies that provide targeted support for different types of agriculture.

RC04-JS-160.3

BOUCHAARA BOUCHAARA, SAWCEN* (univeristé mohamed 5 de Rabat, Morocco)

Prévenir Plutôt Que Guérir : Le Rôle Crucial Des Parents Dans La Prévention Des Comportements Addictifs

Ce papier explore l'importance d'une approche préventive et participative dans la lutte contre des problèmes de comportement tels que la violence, le décrochage scolaire et, notamment, les comportements addictifs incluant non seulement la consommation de substances psychoactives, mais aussi des addictions comportementales comme l'addiction aux écrans ou aux jeux vidéo.

Cette approche implique La prévention universelle qui vise tous les élèves à travers des programmes de sensibilisation favorisant un environnement scolaire sain, la prévention ciblée qui s'adresse spécifiquement aux groupes à risque avec des ateliers et un soutien psychologique et enfin, la prévention sélective qui se concentre sur les élèves étant déjà en difficulté, nécessitant des interventions personnalisées.

L'aspect fondamental de cette approche participative est celui de l'implication active des parents. Leur participation renforce l'efficacité des initiatives éducatives et permet un suivi régulier des élèves à côté de la collaboration entre enseignants, éducateurs, psychologues et travailleurs sociaux qui est essentielle pour créer un réseau de soutien solide autour des élèves.

Des programmes comme le Child-Parent Center (CPC) ont démontré leur efficacité en montrant que l'implication parentale est liée à une diminution des problèmes de comportement chez les enfants, ce qui peut prévenir des comportements addictifs à l'avenir. En participant au CPC, les parents sont davantage impliqués et ont des attentes plus élevées, ce qui a un impact positif sur les compétences et le comportement des adolescents (Hayakawa et al., 2016).

Nous examinerons plusieurs questions dont : Comment une intervention socio-éducative participative peut sensibiliser les jeunes aux dangers des addictions? Comment convaincre les parents de s'engager activement dans ces initiatives ? Et comment intervenir auprès des élèves vulnérables, qui sont confrontés à des défis liés à leurs profil de personnalités ou à leurs environnements difficiles par rapport au comportement addictif ?

RC04-54.11

BOUCHRA, HADDOU RAHOU* (Mohamed V university, Morocco)

Être Enseignant Avec Un Handicap Au Maroc : Une Compréhension Des Expériences Vécues

Si la littérature scientifique sur les thématiques de l'inclusion et de l'éducation inclusive regorge de recherches sur les enfants avec handicap et leur scolarisation, peu de travaux s'intéressent aux vécus des enseignants en situation de handicap. En effet, acteur important dans la mise en œuvre des systèmes éducatifs inclusifs, ces enseignants font face à des inégalités significatives souvent invisibles mais profondément enracinés.

Afin d'approcher le vécu, le ressenti, le parcours et l'histoire des enseignants en situation de handicap, nous avons choisi une démarche biographique de

récits de vie. Le but est d'analyser le sens que ces enseignants donnent à leurs expériences vécues.

A travers la mise en intrigue des récits, nous pouvons appréhender les trajectoires, les besoins et les défis de ces enseignants. Nous pouvons analyser les stratégies de réponse qu'ils adoptent pour préserver non seulement une relation pédagogique stable, mais aussi favoriser leur épanouissement social et psychologique.

RC32-534.4

BOUKETAYA, HANANE* (sociology, Morocco)

Division Sexuelle Du Travail Au Maroc: Intersections Entre Le Genre, Le Religieux, Et La Mobilité.

la division sexuelle du travail est un enjeu fondamental des rapports sociaux de sexe, qui sont des rapports inégalitaires, hiérarchisés, asymétriques, (D.Kergoat). Au Maroc la division sexuelle du travail reste fortement influencée par des normes traditionnelles et religieuses, bien que des résistances et des changements soient en cours. En effet, l'accès limité des femmes au marché du travail, leur faible taux d'activité et leur surreprésentation dans les secteurs informels, ainsi que des inégalités face au chômage, aux rémunérations, à la formation professionnelle, aux promotions, configurent cette division sexuelle du travail, du savoir et du pouvoir asymétriques selon les sexes.

Historiquement, les femmes marocaines se voient reléguées au second plan à l'intérieur du système patriarcal qui régit de manière hiérarchique les rapports sociaux entre les hommes et les femmes. Cette hiérarchie transparait dans les modes de socialisation qui établissent une hiérarchie entre les deux sexes et assignent à chacun un rôle social (Rahma Bourquia). Les femmes, en vertu de leur statut et de leur rôle et responsabilités de ménagères, se retrouvent minoritaires dans les sphères de pouvoir économique et politique, subalternes dans les lieux de travail et sous- payées et pauvres, tandis que les hommes par leur statut principal et / ou rôle du chef de ménage, ont un accès prioritaire aux activités génératrices de revenus, ou aux revenus tirés de la production familiale et aux bénéfices de la solidarité sociale. L'une des notions clé qui renforce cette division et celle de la «Qiwamah» issue des interprétations religieuses, qui attribue aux hommes une position de protecteur et pourvoyeur de la famille, tandis que la femme est perçue comme responsable des tâches domestiques et de l'éducation des enfants.

Ainsi, cette communication présente un aperçu global de la division sexuelle du travail, en explorant les dimensions historiques, culturelles, et religieuses au Maroc.

RC22-341.1

BOUM, AOMAR* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Guarding the Sacred: Muslim Custodians of Judaism in an Inter-Religious Strife?

Simon Lévy, one of Morocco's foremost Jewish anti-Zionist leftists, told me in an interview in 2004 that Moroccan Muslims are the saviors of Judaism. Lévy expressed his confidence that the physical absence of Jews from Jewish quarters and sanctuaries will not threaten their future existence or significance as long as they are in the hands of his Muslim co-citizens. Through this line of thinking, Lévy underlined the imbrication of Judaism and Islam in Morocco, alluding to the fact that the threat to Moroccan Judaism is not internal. Based on two decades of ethnographic research, this talk argues that the organic relationship between Moroccan Muslims and Jewish spaces—despite the existence of a long tradition of anti-Zionist discourse within Moroccan society—is rooted in a local understanding that respects the sacred as a trans-religious value. Moroccan Muslims have shown deference, if not reverence, to Jewish religious sites, symbols, and sacred spaces regardless of the volatile political situation that has pitted Jews against Muslims in Israel/Palestine. I contend that Moroccan Muslims' care for Jewish sacred spaces is grounded in the Islamic concept of *ʿimārat al-ʿarḍ* (the cultivation or stewardship of Earth), which stands in opposition to *al-ifsād fī al-arḍ* (spread corruption on Earth). 'imārat al-arḍ is the Muslim equivalent of the Jewish notion of Tikkun (repairing the world). Thus understood, 'imārat al-arḍ requires being an agent of justice and construction, which has allowed Moroccans to handle both the criticism of Zionism and the care for Jewish Morocco without any contradiction or dissonance. Therefore, in an age of political violence and human destruction, the lived experience of ordinary Moroccans vis-à-vis Judaism underscores that the protection of Jewish spaces is a vital aspect of *ʿimārat al-ʿarḍ*.

RC24-387.2

BOUQUEREL, FANNY* (Université Paris 8, France)

Artists and Cultural Professionals As Environmental Activists? Developing Strategies and Actions Addressing Environmental Issues in the MENA Region

In a world characterised by increasing global flows, mobility is closely related to citizenship considering that freedom of movement is viewed as a condition to promote citizens' full participation in public life (Le Breton, 2021). As any social fact, mobility is heavily impacted by a number of social and geo-political constraints. This is especially true in the MENA region, where access to mobility is among the most restricted ones at the global level (UNESCO, 2019).

In this context, adding environmental considerations to mobility adds an extra layer to the burdensome reality of the region's citizens: if mobility is considered a major contributor to CO2 emissions, how to go about reconciling mobility with environmental citizenship? Restricting the debate to the carbon footprint of travel leads to a dead-end when infrastructures offer no alternative to planes. At another level, the injunction to renounce (Monnin, 2023) mobility highlights the power of those who can decide who should renounce to what. This debate is particularly sensitive for artists and cultural operators based in the MENA region, whose capacity to move internationally is instrumental to pursue their career.

Sheller's perspective (2018) offers a robust framework to rethink this debate, mobilising climate justice to craft a new mobility paradigm based on human rights, fairness and equity, and calling for a collective work to define the rules and norms that should govern access to it. Inspired by this theoretical framework, as well as post-colonial literature challenging Western "green" approaches (Hamouchène & al, 2023), our empirical research analyses artists' and cultural operators' strategies to address mobility and climate change in the MENA region using EU and other donors' resources through cooperation projects and participatory processes to reinforce cultural ecosystems, as well as new narratives stemming from their artistic work, in a bid to contribute to environmental citizenship.

RC30-476.2

BOURDAGES-SYLVAIN, MARIE-PIERRE* (Université Téluq, Canada)
THERRIEN, STEVEN (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Work, Financial Independence, and Quest for Meaning: The Case of 'financial Independence, Retire Early' in Quebec (Canada) in the Post-Pandemic Era

In a context where workers are driven by quests for meaning and coherence, this communication focuses on a marginal movement whose popularity has increased with the pandemic crisis, both in Quebec (Canada) and elsewhere in the West: frugalism (often referred to as FIRE, Financial Independence, Retire Early). Born in the United States in the 1990s, this movement proposes a lifestyle model based on savings, investment and responsible consumption, with the aim of accumulating the assets needed for financial independence and, if desired, early retirement, from the job market. By examining the most influential personal finance books within the Quebec frugalist community, this communication demonstrates that frugalist discourse highlights both the economic issues and the meaning of work, which are united by a programmed change in the work ethos. Far from questioning the value of work, the study shows that frugalists, once financial independence is achieved, aspire to a lifestyle aligned with their values. In this context, work - freed from its economic constraints- can become an integral part of their life, according to chosen modalities. More broadly, the media and literary success of the books analyzed testifies to workers' interest in alternative lifestyles and their desire to reevaluate the meaning and place of work in their lives, through modalities in line with their personal values. The study of this community is therefore relevant to understanding the changing relationship to work in a changing society.

RC14-211.5

BOURKIA, ABDERRAHIM* (Hassan 1 University Sport Sciences Institut, Morocco)

Ultras, Les Nouveaux Protagonistes Du Répertoire De l'Action Politique

Le Maroc contemporain a vu naître des formes de mobilisation qui n'empruntent pas les voies classiques. Il n'y a pas, dans ces formes de mobilisation, de coloration politique ou associative bien déclarée, il y a juste un agrégat d'individus et de groupes poursuivant un objectif commun. Les supporters et les Ultras ont battu le pavé par des manifestations de rue ou devant les locaux des clubs, et se sont également exprimés au travers

des tags dans les quartiers et les coins visibles des grandes villes.Ils ont pu prendre position, dans le débat public, sur des sujets les concernant mais aussi touchant toute la société. Les groupes de supporters et les Ultras se sont distingués par des grèves des stades lors des matchs à domicile, par des encouragements sélectifs et des grèves de déplacement lors des matchs hors domicile. Ils ont également emprunté au répertoire classique de l'action publique les instruments pour créer, mener et développer des activités collectives. Un tel enthousiasme militant laisse à penser qu'ils défendent non seulement leurs intérêts en tant que supporters mais également ceux d'autres personnes. Il faut toutefois souligner que le supporterisme ultra a accentué, ces dernières années, la cadence de la contestation sociale et politique en relation relative avec le contexte socio-économique du pays. Ma communication tend à explorer les pistes pour encadrer davantage les actions collectives des groupes de supporters et des ultras et qui sont d'ailleurs des nouveaux enjeux pour les pouvoirs publics. Quelles sont les mesures à entreprendre pour gérer en amont les logiques d'interactions entre les protagonistes qui perturbent l'ordre public? Comment faire face à ses nouvelles formes de mobilisation et de contestations qui donnent du fil à retordre aux chercheurs et aux Médias?

RC36-589.3

BOURKIA, ABDERRAHIM* (Hassan 1 University Sport Sciences Institut, Morocco)

Women Riders in the Moroccan Fantasia

Horses have long held a special place in the hearts of Moroccans, and a position of honor in the history and culture of Morocco. Tbourida or fantasia, a display of horsemanship which imitates a cavalry charge, is a tribal, rural and religious tradition which has been an integral part of Moroccan culture for centuries, and is still synonymous with popular celebrations. The skills are taught from early childhood, following the Prophet Mohamed's instruction to "teach your children swimming, archery and horse riding."Tbourida is particularly characteristic of moussems, annual celebrations marking sowing or harvest or in honor of particular saints, as for instance in the localities of El Jadida, Azzemour Moulay Abdellah Amghar, Meknes and in the past at Sidi Abderahman in Casablanca, and is also practiced at family occasions such as births and wedding ceremonies. According to Barbié de Preaudeau and Faucet, horses are used extensively during family ceremonies, and the tbourida, the most distinctive example of this, is most often associated with feast days [Ikhiar 1996, page 132]. Tbourida consists of groups of riders galloping together, gathering speed before firing their rifles simultaneously and bringing their horses to a halt in a single line. A team of riders is called a sorba. The number of riders ranges between five and twenty five, though most often nine or eleven; their number is always odd. The mokkadem, or leader, was at one time also a cavalry leader, e.g. at the time of Sultan Hassan I [El Merini 2000, page 586]. An experienced, respected and recognized rider, he oversees every aspect of preparations for a performance: clothing, harness, horses and rehearsals. During the performance he coordinates the movements of both riders and horses.

RC52-804.3

BOUSSARD, VALERIE* (Université Paris Nanterre, France)
ARAUJO, PEDRO (Université de Lausanne, Switzerland)

A Transnational Financial Elite? Evidence from the Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) Professionals

A common representation of financiers as a transnational elite is widely spread. Following the transnational elite literature, financial elites involved in globalized financial markets can be depicted by their transnational mobility, their participation to transnational corporate elite networks and their participation to a borderless global economy. This communication aims to tackle this hypothesis by questioning the transnationality of a specific financial elite, those dealing with M&A. M&A deals are most of the times transnational, operated by transnational firms, matching buyers, sellers, investors and debt issuers from different countries. M&A service firms have developed a transnational professional jurisdiction (Boussard, 2018). However, to what extent are the careers of the M&A professionals transnational?

The issue raised is the kind of circulations, moves and mobilities on which rests the transnationality of the professionals involved in such deals. The mapping of "geographies of transnational professional practices" (Harrington and Seabrooke, 2020:411) is a question that remains to be addressed. The spaces created by cross-border practitioners do not necessarily rely on extensive physical mobility (Araujo and Davoine, 2023). The communication examines this question of transnational mobility with an inquiry into the M&A professional services in France, through an analysis of a data basis of 664 M&A operations in France in 2010, involving 842 individuals for whom detailed CV have been found on LinkedIn (2022). A sequence analysis shows that a very few of them (6%) have transnational careers, while 4 other clusters are constituted of professionals locally anchored. The communication questions this paradox of a transnational profession constituted by locally anchored professionals and presents evidence that this globalized financial market is locally embedded in national elites rather than organized by transnational elites. However, these national elites do possess a cosmopolitan capital (Buhlman et al., 2013), although this capital is not necessarily derived from long-lasting transnational careers.

RC05-77.21

BOUSSENA BELGHALI, KHADIJA* (University of Padua Unit within the Inter-University, Italy)

Cultural Interaction between Sub-Saharan Migrants and the Local Population in the Period of Liminality

Moroccan migration policy has been configured as a result of national and international changes and development, moving from being a country of emigration to a country of immigration, receiving a migratory flow from Sub-Saharan Africa. Morocco has to resort to security borders reinforcement and to holding talks with the European countries. Stranded in Morocco, and experiencing multiple hardships in a situation of liminality, Sub-Saharan migrants find themselves in a state of tension between difficult integration tentative in the host society and the impossibility to return to the country of origin.

The situation of liminality leads migrants to position themselves between two identities, one local and the other from their land of origin. In other words, they are" neither here nor there". Liminality encourages sub-Saharan migrants to work towards a social organization in which forms and dynamics of interaction and in particular cultural interaction with the local population get woven on a daily basis. Migrants adopt strategies and mechanisms through identity negotiations to confront or alleviate the constraints and challenges of liminality, through a process of both producing and constructing a hybrid identity.

Migrants internalize the Moroccan local culture by appropriating its values and norms. The interference of two different cultures triggers acculturation, which refers to the reconstruction of an identity, resulting from this liminal cultural interaction. Liminality is inseparable from a negotiable stability, linked to a transitional phase, in which the migrant strives to seize the opportunity to cross over the European shore, a corollary phase with a negotiable change of identity.

RC09-143.2

BOUSTANY, ISKANDAR* (ANR SUBLIME, IFPO, Lebanon)
HARIRI, NIZAR* (Research Chair on Urban Environments in the Near East, IFPO-AFD, Lebanon)
SAEIDNIA, SAHAR* (IFPO, Lebanon)

Political Economy Paradigms, Politics, and Subsidy Designs. the Unique Case of Lebanon Managing Subsidy Implementation and Subsidy Lift during the Crisis

The Lebanese subsidy system constitutes a unique case in the MENA region since it was historically aligned with, and to some extent shaped by, the political construction of a liberal economic model, with minimal state intervention in market allocation and anti-protectionist commercial regulations intended to accelerate trade liberalization. Therefore, since the independence and until the Lebanese civil war (1975-1990), subsidies in the "merchant republic" were negotiated, legitimized, or contested on the grounds of liberal commercial orientations, unlike its neighboring Arab countries where subsidies were mainly linked to "import substitutes" and protectionist mercantilist (anti-liberal) measures. Today, they are still at the core of contemporary political and social divides, especially after the financial collapse in 2019 and the consequent multilayered Lebanese crisis (ranked among the top 10, "and probably the top 3" according to the World Bank). Especially between 2020 and 2022, both the introduction and the lifting of new subsidies schemes unleashed a heated political controversy in Lebanon, that one might call a "subsidy war", echoing the (highly charged) public and scientific debates on subsidies costs and benefits in the MENA region.

This study intends to assess to what extent the neo political turn in the last decades (especially 1990-today), has shaped subsidies' structuring, design, and politics behind it, exacerbating, not only the unfair redistribution of the Lebanese liberal subsidy system, but also the political elite capture over public money. It will showcase the management and mismanagement of subsidies and subsidy lift during the last economic crisis with particular focus on the wheat and health sectors, highlighting the risks behind a discretionary design of monetary subsidies in a context of extreme fiscal constraints, and de facto contributing to institutionalize a tendency towards an exclusionary approach to social protection.

RC32-532.5

BOUZIDI, ZHOUR* (Moulay Ismail University of meknes , Morocco)
ARAB, CHADIA (CNRS-Université d'Angers, France,, France)
MAYAUX, PIERRE-LOUIS (CIRAD Montpellier, France)
FAYSSE, NICOLAS (Cirad, Tunisia)

Making Visible the Daily Lives of Women Farm Workers in the Maghreb: Their Constraints, Their Initiatives, and Ways for Improving Their Living Conditions

The feminization of the agricultural workforce has grown substantially In the Maghreb over the past decades. However, the activity of women farm workers is often not visible, socially recognized and accepted, or taken into account by public policies. The absence of a clear legal framework for seasonal work exposes them to precariousness, various forms of violence and deprivation of basic social rights (social protection, pensions, health insurance, support in the event of accidents, etc.). Rural development policies and programs having a gender focus often prefer to support the development of new income-generating activities and tend to leave aside the issue of the living conditions of women farm workers. Research on rural women in the Maghreb has also often focused on women as members of family farms but till now has paid limited attention to the situation of women farm workers.

A special issue of the Alternatives Rurales journal gathers a series of articles which aim to unveil the daily lives of women farm workers in Morocco and Tunisia. These articles analyze not only the constraints women farm workers face but also the initiatives they take to adapt to these constraints. The presentation takes stock of the main findings of these articles and their main lessons, especially in terms of the identified opportunities for improving the living conditions of women farm workers.

RC15-JS-235.1

BOUZINEB, MERIAM* (University Mohammed V, Morocco)

Ce Que La Maladie Chronique Peut Nous Apprendre Sur Notre Système Social.

Le suivi de patientes et de patients diabétiques et/ou hypertendus constitue l'une des principales activités du médecin généraliste dans un établissement de soins de santé primaires. L'interaction avec les patients est souvent l'occasion pour le médecin de prendre connaissance de problématiques sociales auxquelles ses patients se voient confrontés. Ils lui parlent de leur solitude, de l'impossibilité à avoir une couverture sociale, de la démission de leur famille... Cette rencontre avec les patients devient parfois une source de tensions mutuelles lorsque les médicaments essentiels à leur santé viennent à manquer, la confiance dans le médecin et le système de soins s'en voit alors sérieusement menacée.

RC24-395.5

BOVIENZO, DOMENICO* (Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC), Italy)
CALDERARO, CHIARA (Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC), Italy)
GUIDI, CATERINA (Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC), Italy)
MYSIAK, JAROSLAV (Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC), Italy)

Delving into Gender Narratives in the International Migration and Climate Change Literature and Policy: The Case of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Slow-Onset Events

This paper provides a scoping and policy review of the relationship among gender, international migration and slow onset events in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). The vulnerability of these places' stems from their unique geographical and socioeconomic profiles as well as their limited capacity to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, which is expected to have disproportionate effects on the most vulnerable groups of the society. The work particularly focuses on women and gender minorities experiences by avoiding generalisations or deterministic conclusions, while mapping the main relevant themes associated to the analysis of the topic from a vulnerability perspective. The results show large literature gaps in embedding multiple gender approaches into the analysis of migration patterns in the context of climate change and into ensuring inclusive and participatory gender-responsive solutions. Topics such as food security, unemployment and gender-based violence are central in the discussions of the literature and they also stress the multiple implications with adaptation and disaster risk management policies. The lack of a comprehensive and extensive literature on the topic highlights the importance to investigate these phenomena both from academic and policy perspectives. We implemented a machine learning approach on a large corpus of policy documents with the aim to map, monitor, and analyse to what extent human mobility (migration, displacement, and planned relocation) and gender related implications are integrated into national policies, strategies and legal frameworks in SIDS. This exercise was aimed to find potential synergies and discords among the topics discussed by the scientific community as well as to detect some potential gaps, needs and implications for the policy community.

RC32-520.4

BOZDOGAN, MELIKE* (Başkent University, Turkey)
ASLAN AKMAN, CANAN* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Beyond the Backlash: Campaigns Against the Istanbul Convention in TurkiYe and the Discursive Dynamics of an Anti-Gender Movement

This study analyzes the dissemination and the nature of the discursive claims of the anti-gender movement in Türkiye with specific reference to the conservative social and political forces targeting the Istanbul Convention (IC) and the feminist actors. The Turkish case has been characterized by a powerful women's and feminist movement united across the ideological spectrum marked by crucial turning points in anti-violence policies. As the paper contextualizes the anti-gender dynamics in the Turkish case, it shifts the analytical lenses from the gender politics of right-wing populism to highlight the significance of the societal actors. The qualitative research is based on the conceptual terrain of the social movement literature and scholarship on the global anti-gender movements. The critical discourse analysis technique is employed in analyzing the news in the conservative media outlets about the IC over three years (2020-2023) when the campaign targeting the Convention had gained visibility. The study contends that the anti-IC campaigns in Türkiye positioned themselves in an ideological contestation with the progressive, pro-feminist, and rights-based discourses of an already weakened civil society. The study problematizes the discursive strategies of anti-gender politics by inquiring into how it has structured itself as an ideological countermovement and underlines the consequences of the post-IC process on the anti-violence and gender equality policies. By analyzing the news opposing the IC published in four selected conservative newspapers, the study concludes that the political discourses of the actors in these new outlets have been oriented towards justifying Türkiye's withdrawal from the IC as they were produced, circulated, and disseminated as a bastion of the countermovement, thereby strategically engaging with the gender policies and politics of a right-wing populist government.

RC28-433.3

BRAACK, MIRKO* (Research Institute Social Cohesion - Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Conflicting Family Values and Employment Arrangements: The Role of Gender Ideology

Despite declining traditional gender orientations, the erosion of the male-breadwinner model, and the implementation of policies to foster the compatibility of family and work for men and women, gendered spheres of care and providing still exist: Women are less integrated into the labor market, and men are less integrated into private spheres. These inequalities are accompanied by competing gender ideologies around family orientations, like gendered employment arrangements and child-centering. Multidimensional ambivalent gender ideologies occur, which, for example, mix egalitarian positions of joint spheres of labor with essentialist beliefs of parenting responsibilities. In this study, we address whether and how gender ideologies influence gendered employment arrangements and who can realize an arrangement matching their gender ideology. Our study combines several strands of literature, such as second demographic transition, gender ideology, and social integration, to explain gender differences in employment arrangements.

We use the German Social Cohesion Panel (SCP) for 2022/23 and focus on both partners in heterosexual unions aged 18 to 67. We employ latent class analyses to identify multidimensional gender ideology classes. In the second step, we use gendered employment arrangements as a dependent variable and estimate multinomial logistic regression models with the predicted gender ideology classes as the primary explanatory variable while controlling for socio-demographics.

Preliminary results show that next to egalitarian and (moderate) traditional gender ideologies, ambivalent gender orientations exist. Dual-earner arrangements are more likely for egalitarian persons, an effect mainly driven

by women, and single-earner arrangements are more likely for child-centered men and women. Gendered employment arrangements depend on gender ideologies. Further, we will investigate how mismatches in family orientations between partners influence gendered employment arrangements. We discuss how these findings contribute to differences in the social integration of men and women and how ambivalent gender ideologies can be understood as drivers of persistent gender inequality.

RC05-JS-33.6

BRABLEC, DANA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Balancing Cultural Resistance and Political Accommodation: Urban Mapuche Organisations in Post-Democratic Chile

This presentation examines the narratives of interculturality within urban Mapuche communities in post-democratic Chile, focusing on the challenges and resistance they face under the state's neoliberal multicultural framework. Drawing on sustained ethnographic research conducted with urban Mapuche associations in Santiago—most of which are led by women—the paper explores the strategies these communities employ, such as ethno-bureaucracy and strategic essentialism, to engage with state institutions while simultaneously negotiating their identity and cultural practices in urban Chile today. The study highlights how neoliberal multiculturalism, while offering limited recognition of Indigenous rights, creates asymmetric power dynamics that result in both inclusion and exclusion, fragmenting the collective experience of urban Mapuche. Informed by critical multicultural and intercultural studies, the sociology of race and ethnicity, and an intersectional lens, this research contributes to discussions on how structural dispositions within the state shape Indigenous urban identities and the challenges of achieving truly symmetric intercultural exchanges.

RC18-267.2

BRAGA, RUY* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Neoliberalism, Authoritarianism, Evangelism: Hegemonic Politics and Elective Affinities in Bolsonaro's Brazil

In 2018, the election of Jair Bolsonaro as president of Brazil by a wide margin of votes—a radical defender of the civil-military dictatorship—defeating Fernando Haddad, the candidate of the Workers' Party (PT), reversed the progressive expectations that the successful administrations of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva had left in the country's politics. The aim of this chapter is to analyze this surprising political shift in light of the transformations in Brazilian society that progressively distanced it from the pact established by the New Republic, that is, the period that followed the end of the dictatorship in the country and the promulgation of the 1988 Constitution. To this end, we argue that Jair Bolsonaro's election in 2018 and his notable electoral performance in 2022 indicate the emergence of a new hegemonic project in Brazilian politics and society. This is a hegemonic project based on social foundations very different from those that supported the New Republic. Instead of civil government, an increasingly prominent political activism by the armed forces; instead of investments in health, education, social protection, and labor rights, a raw version of neoliberalism; instead of trade unions and other progressive social movements as a dynamic source of popular mobilization for the expansion of citizenship rights, evangelical churches advocating a conservative agenda. In this context, we argue that Bolsonaro's election in 2018 represented a provisional response to the challenge of reconciling accumulation and legitimation, and Lula's election in 2022 by a very narrow margin of votes indicates that social and political disputes in the current interregnum defined by the crisis of neoliberal globalization are still open.

RC52-JS-152.3

BRAGA LOPES, JOÃO* (NOVA.ID.FCT - Associação para a Inovação e Desenvolvimento da FCT, Portugal)
SILVA, ALEXANDRE (Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), Portugal)
MARQUES, JOANA S. (Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), Portugal)
VELOSO, LUISA (Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), Portugal)
SANTOS, PATRÍCIA (Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), Portugal, Portugal)
URZE, PAULA (NOVA University, CIUHCT, Portugal)
CLAMOTE, TELMO (Iscte - University Institute of Lisbon, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), Portugal, Portugal)

Projectification of Work: Do Project Skills Question Professional Configurations and Boundaries?

Among models on management and organisation of work and labour relations, project work increasingly stands out, affecting the role, status and powers of professionals. One trend observed in project work contexts pertains to the rise of new skills related to project management and organisation, framed and pushed by a growing set of programmes for training and certification of project skills. With this paper we propose to discuss how changing, projectified, organisational conditions, and particularly the rise of project skills and how they may overlap with professional expertise, can affect professionals' work and standing in different contexts.

This discussion stems from a research project 'PROWORK – Projectifying work: network organisation models in contemporary capitalist societies', devoted to the analysis of modes of projectification, understood as processes that raise the "project" in its own right as the central tenet of work organisation. The data for this discussion comes from case studies in four different sectors: Research & Development, Consulting & Management, Social Economy, and the Arts. The research methodology draws on ethnographic work, including direct observation, document analysis, and interviews.

Project work occurs within contexts where forms of expertise are shaped by mixed models of regulation, where claims to the public good may be in competition or combined with claims of market value, and multiple forms of legitimacy and authoritative knowledge claims can clash. Projects are thus a ground where notions of expertise can be challenged, prevailing dichotomies between formal education and on-the-job training overpassed, and prevailing modes of professional regulation undermined. As such, it is a model of work organisation that can introduce significant changes in professional boundaries, at its core, as project skills and management can encroach on professional expertise and autonomy, which calls for specific analysis on how those concepts still hold their explanatory power under conditions of projectification.

RC23-370.4

BRAGA LOPES, JOÃO* (NOVA.ID.FCT - Associação para a Inovação e Desenvolvimento da FCT, Portugal)
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Projectifying Research and Development Work: Academy- and Industry- Driven Projects

This paper addresses the impacts of projectification on ST&I work, based on the results of two case studies analysing Research and Development (R&D) projects carried out in partnership between companies and research institutions. These case studies are part of a research project - 'PROWORK

– Projectifying work: network organisation models in contemporary capitalist societies' - analyzing modes and processes of projectification in different contexts, where the "project" is becoming the central tenet of work organisation, with specific impacts on work relationships, performance, goals and rationales.

While R&D has long been configured as a largely project-based endeavour, the impacts of the projectification of R&D work are not uniform and unchanging, making it important to analyse how that projectification is empirically enacted, in different contexts, by different social actors, and what specific impacts it bears. For that purpose, we will analyze both academy- and industry-driven R&D projects: one about preventing groundwater contamination, publicly funded and anchored in academic institutions that partner with local water companies in various geographies; the other focused on the development of a new product based on composite materials, privately funded by the company that produces them, and developed in partnership with academia.

These R&D projects will thus be analyzed as socio-technical networks, focusing not only on the individual and organizational levels, but the interorganizational level. The fact that these projects have different institutional anchors, are based on different funding sources, and compose diverse networks with distinct actors, is what makes them interesting to analyse various dynamics and dimensions of projectification, the role played by different stakeholders in them, and its outcomes.

Serving that in-depth and layered look, the case studies methodology draws on ethnographic work, to capture the subtler phenomenological dynamics of the projectification of R&D work, including data from direct observation, document analysis, and interviews.

RC22-344.6

BRAMADAT, PAUL* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Post-Institutional Spirituality in the Anthropocene

The now-common adage, "we look where the light is," captures well the reasons scholars of religion tend to privilege institutional, governmental, or civil society organizations' responses to the multiple crises of the Anthropocene. But some of the most interesting, and sometimes rather counter-intuitive, responses to the polycrisis or syndemic we face come from individuals and groups that operate outside of the existing religious, and also civil society arenas. In this presentation, I describe three responses to the perilous effects of the Anthropocene that are markedly spiritual but not aligned with large institutional forms of human organization. These three case studies or sources of response include a) a broad meta-narrative of "reverential naturalism" that has become more evident in the Pacific Northwest region of North America as conventional religious phenomena wane; b) the rapid growth of postural yoga forms we see in western societies; and c) the so-called "animal turn" in intellectual, artistic, and activist contexts. What lessons do these three examples have to teach scholars of religion, both about new religion-adjacent phenomena, or new post-religious spiritual communities, both of which seek to respond creatively and effectively to the dark future often associated with the Anthropocene? What methods and theories in the sociology of religion might be most, and least, well equipped to enable scholars to see, collect data about, and interpret the rapid changes occuring in our shared world?

RC11-174.2

BRAMANTI, DONATELLA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Milano, Italy)
NANETTI, SARA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Intergenerational Relations and the Dynamics of Active Retirement: Insights from Senior Workers

As populations age, significant challenges arise, including the reorganization of the labor market, the coexistence of multiple generations in the workplace, and the redefinition of retirement. This study examines the complexities of intergenerational relationships at work, focusing on the factors influencing the extension of working life beyond traditional retirement age and how these dynamics shape the transition to active retirement. It investigates how senior workers balance professional and personal life, perceive retirement, and envision their post-retirement activities.

Drawing on eight focus groups with workers over 60 from diverse professional backgrounds, the research explores: 1) current working and family conditions; 2) the impact of technology on work and relationships; 3) the quality of workplace interactions and work-life balance; 4) the personal and social meanings attached to work; and 5) the motivations behind early or postponed retirement and future plans for leisure and social engagement.

The findings emphasize the importance of family, social, and professional relationships in retirement decisions, underscoring the critical role of intergenerational dynamics. This research enhances our understanding of retirement transitions and offers valuable insights for developing policies and workplace strategies that support active and fulfilling aging in both personal and professional spheres.

RC06-93.2

BRAMANTI, DONATELLA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Milano, Italy)
CARRADORE, MARCO* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Milano, Italy)

The Relevance of Social Capital for Care Providers: A Qualitative Study Using the Dyadic Interview to Examine the Role of Informal Relationships in Supporting Italian Caregivers

Increases in life expectancy also mean increases in the size of in the elderly population requiring care. This has significant implications for family members, often referred to as the "sandwich generation" as they are tasked with addressing the needs and caring for individuals across the age spectrum. This research is part of a national mixed-methods study being conducted in Italy (from 2024 to 2025) investigating the role of informal social relationships in supporting family carers.

The presentation will focus on the qualitative aspect of the study, which aims to investigate the role of the social capital of individuals who provide care to relatives aged 65 and above. We adopted a more expansive definition of the term "sandwich generation," with particular reference to the Italian context. A purposive sample of 20 caregivers, aged from 50 to 65, were interviewed online using the dyadic interview method: the dyads were composed of caregivers and their supporters, such as spouses, other relatives, or friends. The interviews collected in depth information on the caregivers' experiences, including their perceptions of the caregiver role, their well-being, and the impact of the caregiver role on their work. The data collected was analysed by qualitative thematic analysis using template analysis.

The preliminary findings suggest that caregivers frequently encounter significant challenges in their daily lives. Social capital is regarded as a crucial component of their support, but maintaining it can be challenging. Furthermore, the results highlight how being a care-provider may also lead to conflicts in the family dynamic. This study emphasizes the value of informal social networks for caregivers and the kinds of support they provide. Furthermore, the research underscores the importance of examining the formal assistance that caregivers require in order to enhance their quality of life.

RC42-JS-52.3

BRAND, MICHÈLE* (Zeppelin University, Germany)

Arts and Community-Based Approaches to Conflict Transformation, Social Cohesion and International Collaboration within the Scope of Foreign Cultural Policies. a Case Study on the 'Donko Ni Maaya' Project in Mali.

In the context of international collaboration, there is a growing recognition of the importance of integrating cultural knowledge and community-based approaches when addressing social cohesion, conflict and crises. Traditions such as 'Maaya' ('humanity' in Bambara) illustrate that conflict resolution, reconciliation, and resilience are deeply embedded in the cultures of Mali, West Africa. However, the impact of community-based approaches, local cultural knowledge and the cultural sector as a whole are often underrepresented in discussions on conflict transformation, peacebuilding and the strengthening of social cohesion. This paper explores how the promotion of art and culture can contribute to conflict transformation, crisis prevention, and social cohesion, using the example of the 'Donko ni Maaya' ('Culture and Humanity') project, implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in Mali. The project focuses on empowering young cultural actors and the Malian youth, positioning them as 'agents of change.'

The paper addresses three key research questions:

1. How does the 'Donko ni Maaya' project strengthen the role of young Malians through cultural activities?
2. To what extent can the promotion of the cultural sector contribute to the creation of 'Platforms for Transformation' (Lederach 2013) in fragile states?
3. How can arts and community-based approaches to conflict transformation, social cohesion and peace be incorporated into foreign cultural policy approaches?

The research draws on both quantitative and qualitative surveys, resulting in a set of qualitative indicators that demonstrate the impact of art and culture in alignment with existing theories of arts-based peacebuilding (cf. Shank and Schirch 2008). The analysis focuses on three key areas: the creation of safe spaces in response to violence, securing the basic needs of youth as agents of change, and the necessity of artistic practice in establishing platforms for transformation.

RC02-44.3

BRANDON, VINAY* (University of Minnesota, Twin-Cities, India)

Re-Enchanting Disintermediation: Exploring Techno-Spirituality, Hindu Cybernetics and the Fetish Character of Blockchain Imaginaries in Digital India

The speculative frenzy among cryptocurrency promoters and investors is commonly associated with the financialized worldview of neoliberal realities, economic anxiety, and market positionality. Broadly considered as a social movement and an epistemic shift, a cultural analysis of Cryptocurrencies or Crypto-Assets is usually confined to macro-questions of monetary trust imbricating the micro-politics of non-state digital currencies/alternative financial futures. The polysemic locus of financialization thus seems to come always already attached with the spatiality of limited (banks) or radical disintermediation (state) in Crypto, considered archetypically *as* Bitcoin. Mainstream cultural critiques of the design ideals of cryptographic disintermediation thus reproduce Bitcoin's monetary pragmatics, or the countervailing tendencies (utopia vs dystopia) of its anti-state realist politics. Thus, existing literature applying relational approaches to Crypto-finance usually offers a disenchanted critique of the fetish character of *all* Crypto tokens – critiquing its techno-economic imaginaries and Manichaean tendencies in light of its *this worldly effects*.

This paper utilizes the extended case method and grounded theory to illustrate that magic, spirituality and techno-religious iconography are ever-present in blockchain's cybernetic ideal of disintermediation - assuming distinct historico-cultural forms. Utilizing William Pietz's problematization of fetishism in the interplay of religious and economic orders of social trust, along with David Graeber's thesis on the social creativity of the fetish, the paper will illustrate how religious, mythological and hierarchical ideals shape and vivify the imaginaries of distinct blockchain dreams, in both its cypherpunk design ideologies and specific (Hindu) cultural practices.

By comparing the techno-evangelist slant of Crypto's originary network cosmologies with the spiritual force of Hinduism, Digital Hindutva and techno-populism driving NFT adoption in contemporary urban India, I will illustrate how relationality and social metaphysics get deeply embedded within culturally specific notions of disintermediation — thereby re-enchanting cyberlibertarian ideals of anonymity, privacy and digital integrity that undergird Crypto's social and cultural reproduction.

RC02-28.3

BRANDT, FREDERIKE* (Technical University Berlin, Germany)

Global and Local Knowledge, Societal Processes and Conflicts of Materiality: Lithium Extraction in Argentina

This contribution focuses on the conflicts arising from lithium extraction in the so-called lithium triangle, particularly in Argentina – a regionwith the largest lithium deposits in the world. With a surge in demand driven by electric mobility and renewable energy storage,unconventional lithium mining methods, such as extraction from saline waters, have become prevalent. However, this has triggeredwidespread protests in Jujuy and Catamarca, where local and indigenous populations resist land expropriation and anticipate severe waterscarcity in the arid environment.

The tensions escalate with repressive measures from local and national authorities, prompting a constitutional reform in Jujuy tocriminalize social protests and streamline lithium extraction by transnational corporations. A cross-sector resistance movement emerges,uniting indigenous communities, public service employees, miners, and bank staff against the encroachment on their land and resources.

It is a complex arrangement of diverse actors who refer to different knowledge, which is exacerbated by the rapidly changing conditions ofthe lithium market and the local politics of an unstable country. This research examines the different actors and scales of these conflicts, addressing the negotiation and local implementation of 'universal'norms such as human right.

In conclusion, this research delves into the heart of the conflicts surrounding lithium extraction in Argentina, shedding light on the globaland local tensions, the impact on human rights, and the challenges posed by the materiality of the research object and the global marketwhich it is linked to from a sociology of knowledge perspective.

Therefore, it is an empirical exemplary case of tensions and inequalities in the knowledge regimes of different actors on different scalesintersecting with global and local tensions.

RC54-833.6

BRANDT, FREDERIKE* (Technical University Berlin, Germany)

Sexual Violence: Ethnophenomenological Analysis of the Experience of Affected Persons

Sexual violence is part of the lifeworld of many people and by no means a marginal phenomenon. It takes place in different forms in public and private spaces. Which phenomena are identified as sexual violence (e.g. in public or legal discourse) evolves dynamically and in social embedded processes. Apart from the partly dynamic limits of the phenomenon, there is another methodological challenge: Sexual violence is a bodily experience. It is always corporeal, both on the part of the perpetrators and on the part of the targeted person. Interactions without physical contact can be also important here, such as insults or exhibitionism. The specific type of sensuality and spatiality must be addressed in a differentiated manner. Since sexual violence is always bodily and sensual, special methods and methodological concepts are needed to understand the primarily bodily sense of the experience and to make it available in verbal language for research. Thereby researchers must also fight against the fact that sexual violence is still strongly tabooed in society and therefore often remains veiled. In view of these challenges, I decided to conduct open interviews with affected persons, in which the interviewees themselves discuss their experiences. In this context, I will use the data collected in interviews to discuss how to methodically deal with bodily phenomena that partly elude visibility, comprehensibility, and verbalization. A qualitative and inductive approach is necessary to gain a better understanding of the experiences sexual violence. Based on the methodological challenges mentioned above, the approach of ethnophenomenology is used, which sheds light on subjective sensual experiences. The reflexive attention is enacted by the interviewees themselves. In this way, the bodily experience can be analyzed. The analysis resulted in differentiating the narrated experiences by their specific corporeality, their reciprocity and their temporality.

RC11-173.3

BRANDT, ULRICH* (German Federal Pension Insurance, Germany)
CZAPLICKI, CHRISTIN* (German Federal Pension Insurance, Germany)
HEIEN, THORSTEN* (Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Germany)

Increasing Numbers of Self-Employed, Increasing Risk of Poverty in Old Age?

For a long time, self-employed people were not the focus of research on old-age poverty in Germany. On the one hand, a large proportion of them were compulsorily included in various pension schemes, namely the pension scheme for the liberal professions (i.e., doctors, architects, lawyers, notaries), the pension scheme for farmers and the statutory pension insurance. On the other hand, it was assumed that the vast majority of the remaining self-employed were able to make sufficient private provision for their old age. However, the significant change in employment activities and forms of employment in recent decades has led to an increasing number of self-employed not compulsorily insured in a pension scheme. Many of them are so called "solo self-employed" who do not employ any staff. Furthermore, these self-employed very often have not sufficient funds for private pension provision resp. general accumulation of wealth or are not prepared to use them accordingly. One of the consequences of this is that according to the government's pension report in 2020 – new figures will be available at the end of 2024 – the proportion of former self-employed persons who received means-tested old-age benefits, i.e., are considered poor according to the legal definition, was higher than for former employees.

Against this background, the article uses data from the study on "Life courses and old-age provision" to examine the current old-age provision and the (non-) employment biographies to date, as well as other objective and subjective determinants of the old-age provision of self-employed people aged between 40 and under 60 in Germany. The results can be used to estimate how the old-age provision of the self-employed and their specific risk of poverty will develop in the near future. Based on these analyses, suitable measures to combat old-age poverty among the self-employed can be discussed and evaluated.

RC37-601.2

BRANS, LUUC* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
KUIPERS, GISELINDE (KU Leuven, Belgium)

The Ideologized Field of Cultural Production? Art Versus Commerce Versus Politics, or: The Artistic World Reversed

Scholars have redeveloped Bourdieusian field theory, originally developed on the basis of 19th century and late 20th century societies, to account for globalization and transnationalization (cf Buchholz, 2016), in arts and culture but also in other fields. Yet Bourdieusian field theory has not been updated for another major transformation: the climate crisis. Touching all spheres of society and threatening the survival of our ecological and social systems, the climate crisis draws political attention to fields, like the cultural field and challenges these fields' relative autonomy. Both in Bourdieusian and post-Bourdieusian analyses of the cultural field, the focus is on culture as the negation of the economy (Bourdieu, 1993). However, the climate crisis foregrounds another negation: of the political-ideological.

Our paper takes the case of the cultural field of fashion to demonstrate how the climate crisis enforces political engagement and makes ideology salient into relatively autonomous cultural fields. Our analysis of fashion legislation, magazines, journalists, and digital intermediaries shows how political actors, from activists to lawmakers, enter the field to form coalitions and spread ideologies that challenge or defend the status quo of a cultural field predicated on ecologically destructive practices. This 'ideologization' ultimately leads to the introduction of a second heteronomous pole, next to the heteronomous pole of the market, changing the logic of the field from a bipolar opposition of (high status) aesthetics versus (low status) commerce, to a threefold logic opposing aesthetics vs politics vs commerce. This threefold logic reshapes the doxa of the field, leading to new op/positions in the field, and causing the players in the field to develop new strategies to (not) deal with the climate crisis. We thus offer a redevelopment of field theory for the unique of the climate crisis to not only cultural fields, but more broadly to the contemporary fielded societies.

RC15-229.2

BRATHWAITE, BEVERLEY* (University of Roehampton, United Kingdom)
GODBOLD, ROSEMARY (University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom)

Racism and Clinical Decision Making- a Sociological Perspective in a Nursing Curriculum.

Making clinical decisions is vital in assuring safe and competent delivery of care. It has no place for racism. Nurse education spend a lot of time teaching nursing students the importance of clinical decision and how to make clinical decision, which is to be expected. Implicit and other forms of biases are understood as the central reason for decision making that clearly have an impact on all nurses thinking in relation to clinical decisions. However, racisms work in a very specific way and is imbedded in society so effectively that the transmission of racisms is regularly not acknowledged by these systems and institutions and those that work within them in positions of power. Nurse education and the NHS are systems and institutions that perpetuate racism even when explicitly wanting to do the opposite.

The evidence clearly identifies that Black and Brown patients have inferior healthcare outcomes than White patients. There are multiple factors for this but one of them is inappropriate clinical decision making based on racisms. An exploration of the evidence and the need for nurse education to acknowledge this and make real changes will be presented. How racisms both individual and institutionally functions in a way that impact on the lived experiences of Black and Brown patients in the NHS. Nurse's clinical decisions can ultimately lead to inadequate care delivery. The complexities and theories of clinical decision-making and how clinical decisions are made will be considered, and how Whiteness as a social construct plays a significant role in British nursing education, evidence base and the function of racisms. Finally, what can nurse education actually do to make changes that will transform this current reality.

RC15-227.4

BRATHWAITE, BEVERLEY* (University of Roehampton, United Kingdom)

The Disparities and Risk of COVID-19 in Black and Brown Nurses in the United Kingdom- a Public Health Issue in England

COVID-19 does not discriminate, but people do, and evidence clearly identifies that in society, Black and Brown (B&B) communities are disproportionally negatively affected in education, work, housing, criminal justice system, and health.B&B healthcare workers in the National health service (NHS), the public service that provides free health care at the point of access to all in the UK, were affected in unprecedented numbers by COVID-19 deaths compared to their White counterparts. The way that the British government used the NHS and through public health initiatives when responding to the pandemic has shed light on the racially based inequalities and social determinants of health that exist in society and for female B&B nurses.

Using postcolonial feminist theory, the reasons for these higher numbers of deaths is based on the colonial history of B&B women's gender being constructed in a way that is racialised and disadvantaged. B&B women have been made invisible, powerless, and used only when necessary to provide a service to White colonial masters both male and female and that these power relations are still in place today. British colonial power laid the foundations for the institutional racism that today is perpetuated and sustained within public health at the height of the pandemic and persistently influences public health decision making.

WG08-903.4

BRAUN CARRASCO, FABIO* (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany)

Affective Landscapes in Far-Right Memes

Emergent far-right mobilization has relied heavily on internet communication in many countries. Especially social media has played an outsized role in fostering and maintaining affective allegiance among supporters. The platforms are partly segmented in accordance with age, with Facebook corresponding with older users and Instagram and Tiktok targeting younger users. Many far-right movements recognized the power of online mobilization long before established political parties started building up a social media presence. One early and widely effective strategy was the use of memes, which were established as a means of political communication in the run up to the 2016 U.S. presidential election. The far-right pioneered memes as a simple and concise instrument, which combined political messaging with the activation of emotive responses, hence drawing in viewers on an affective rather than a policy-oriented basis. The initial motifs centered around "Pepe the Frog" and the imaginary country of "Kekistan" have over time faded from the far-right meme repertoire and other, often country specific formats have emerged. By inserting their own discourses into general internet culture, far-right movements have managed to create strong ties to sections of frequent internet users. In many countries this is reflected in the share of young voters that vote far-right.

This contribution seeks to trace the emotional landscapes that are conjured in online far-right spaces. These often include a rebellion against a status quo that is portrayed as dishonest and self-interested and a return to traditional social and gender roles, which includes the re-valuation of supposedly masculine character traits by emphasizing meritocratic regimes and "honest" work. What is present in much of the far-right's meme practice is hence both the affective glee of the attempted destruction and denigration of those considered (political) enemies and deep feelings of validation and recognition within the own political-ideological realm.

RC35-582.1

BRAUN CARRASCO, FABIO* (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany)

The Far-Right As Focal Point of the Reemerging Capitalism-Democracy Tension in a Multipolar World

The end of the Cold War that culminated in the collapse of the Soviet Union seemed to have proven one thing in particular: that the twin system of liberal democracy and capitalism was functionally and morally superior, ensuring both political freedom and elevated standards of living. Yet this supposed truth, albeit never unquestioned, today seems almost preposterous. That "the end of history" would not usher in a global expansion of Western modernity seemed to become evident first through 9/11 and the subsequent "War on Terror". A "free world" led by a Western alliance seemed impossibly far away. With the 2008 financial crisis and the economic changes that predated and followed it, also the internal tensions of the "superior" system became clear. The second and third decade of the 2000s further complicate the picture, as former mass parties struggle for political relevance, mechanisms of democratic representation seem fraught and strong(wo)men, ethno-nationalists, and religiously guided market-libertarians have marched unto the political stage. The backdrop against which these transformations are taking place is the diminished economic and political importance of parts of the Global North, especially Europe, and the reemergence of a multicentric, at times fractured world order.

The tectonic shifts in global power structures bring to light both the contradictions within the former "core" and the challenges to it from the newly emerging centers, creating mutually reenforcing instabilities. The far-right, which despite its degree of internal homogeneity is an umbrella term for

diverse viewpoints and actors, has come out as one of the main beneficiaries of this process, as it quickly positioned itself as an expert entrepreneur of instability. This contribution seeks to explore these various, interrelated processes by contextualizing the ongoing far-right breakthrough in the light of an intensifying capitalism-democracy tension set against the global process of de- and multi-centralization.

RC29-472.4

BRAVO GOVEA, LUIS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Extortion of Public Transportation and Organized Crime in Estado De México

The concentration of illicit crimes does not happen randomly. That is, there are factors that favor or inhibit criminal dynamics. In the Mexican case, extortion of public transportation in certain areas of Estado de México stands out. In this work, we seek to relate this crime with the strengthening of criminal organizations, which will be done through analysis of both crimes and their connection in the context of this state. The objective is to connect the incidence of these phenomena, characterize the way in which it happens and its social effects. The above will be done through the analysis of crime figures, the monitoring of criminal processes and the understanding of the development of criminal groups. At the end, some general reflections are made and routes are proposed to contribute to the knowledge of criminal organizations and their effects in current Mexican times.

RC01-24.4

BRAVO GOVEA, LUIS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Las Fuerzas Armadas En Gobiernos De Izquierda: El Caso De México y Colombia

La izquierda política es un espectro ideológico en el cual se ha valorado de distinta manera a las fuerzas armadas. En el caso de las transiciones democráticas, ha habido varios países latinoamericanos que han virado a esta tendencia política, y con ello ha habido cambios y continuidades en las relaciones cívico-militares. Lo anterior cobra importancia debido al pasado autoritario en la región y a la necesidad de entender estas reconfiguraciones con respecto a los regímenes democráticos. De este modo, se propone analizar a la relación de los nuevos gobiernos de izquierda con las fuerzas armadas en el caso de Colombia (Gustavo Petro 2022-2026) y México (Andrés Manuel López Obrador 2018-2024). El objetivo es comprender este proceso político con respecto a la militarización de estos países e identificar procesos de ruptura y cambio. Al final, se realizan una serie de conclusiones y sugerencias para el entendimiento de esta línea de investigación en América Latina.

TG07-982.2

BRAZIOLI, CECILIA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Legitimising Graffiti Writing in Contemporary Urban Aesthetic Governance

Originated as external to, if not in contrast to, the field of urban planning, informal creative practices, such as graffiti writing, are now central in the discourses of urban planners and their modus operandi (Vivant, 2020). Thus, cultural governmentality, "endogenizing" spaces of critique (Boltanksy and Chiapello, 1999), seems to compel actors with a critical view of urban planning to adapt. Nonetheless, by occupying ordinary or unused spaces, artists offer a singular experience outside of the predetermined, routine frameworks of an increasingly standardized and domesticated city (Chatterton, 2002).

Theorists of aesthetic capitalism (Bohme, 2010, 2017; Murphy and de la Fuente, 2014) highlight the relevance of the visual and the aesthetics for value extraction, stressing the neoliberal nature of current Western cities management of urban order. However, more generally, spatial aesthetics refers to an analysis that focuses on the sensory aspects of our experience as users of a specific space (Carmo et al., 2014).

Graffiti occupies "in-between" places, and rhymes with an aesthetic of "infestation".The 'in place/out of place' dialectic is thus central for claims to legitimacy, legality, and intrinsic quality of a given instance of graffiti. Who are the subjects allowed to legitimately assess graffiti, which are the rules and the logics they deploy, and which are the power relations that come into play in this process? To tackle this question, I look at how graffiti concretely relates to the environments in which it features, activating a repertoire of valorisation strategies (including defacement, unsafety, subversion, authenticity, originality, creativity, fame etc.) and engaging a dialectic co-construction of the legal framework of urban surfaces, shedding light on the "lawscape" of cities.

RC37-JS-206.1

BRAZIOLI, CECILIA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Negotiating Urban Aesthetic Order: Processes of Space Valorisation through Graffiti and Street Art

In the framework of contemporary "creative" urban strategies, at the same time as various official projects exploit street artists for urban regeneration purposes, graffiti writers are still prosecuted for their actions on walls, on trains, in the streets. Thus, the value attributed to these practices makes them visible in opposing yet simultaneous directions. Following Brighenti (2016a), who relies on a Deleuzian concept (1968/1975), I refer to this tension as *divergent synthesis*. I consider it relevant to pay attention to these tendencies in the discursive repertoires, representations, negotiations and resistances implied when dealing with graffiti and street art to inquire about the role they have in changing, visibilizing and shaping urban space aesthetics, and the social relations that take place there.

I plan to focus on the discourses, narratives and negotiations that represent the underlying linguistic systems of measure of the complex dynamics of value attribution, keeping in mind that measures are never neutral: through any measurement act, ascribing meanings, both epistemic models and power tools can be identified (Brighenti, 2016b). Moreover, I consider valorization processes as inherently unstable and multifaceted, capable of condensing scattered discursive repertoires and representations that affect the perception of the aesthetic (dis)order of the cities (Brighenti, 2018; Vaslin, 2021). For this purpose, I consider aesthetic capitalism (Böhme, 2003, 2010, 2017; Murphy & de la Fuente, 2014) a particularly helpful theoretical attempt to explain the current manifestation of neoliberalism, since it allows us to observe how value is extracted from aesthetics.

RC21-333.2

BREINBAUER, VIVIEN* (University of Graz, Austria)
STRÜVER, ANKE* (University of Graz, Austria)

Embodied Climate Activism As a Planetary Ethics of Care

Departing from the urban as site where the climate crisis is produced, experienced, and antagonised, this paper will focus on body mapping as a research method to advance a care-ethical approach towards planetary thinking and the climate crisis.

The density and diversity of a city's population, public spaces allowing strangers to meet and assemble, or the spatial proximity of political decision makers are just a few reasons why the urban functions as a preferred site for tackling the climate crisis. Considering the lack of political will to implement life-saving counter-measures to this crisis while the remaining window of opportunity is rapidly decreasing and the consequences of inaction are becoming more and more tangible, climate protests have become an inherent part of everyday life.

Fighting the climate crisis is thus tied to a relational understanding of care and extending care for the people, the planet, and their interrelated futures by *caring-with* in Joan Tronto's sense: Caring is then not only a specific activity but a bundle of practices that respond to emotional and physical needs—of oneself, other people, and/or the planet as more-than-human being—and that rest on the radical respect for interdependencies. To secure the survival of human civilisation as we know it, structural changes towards a climate-friendly everyday life are therefore crucial. We understand care as one condition for pushing these structural changes.

Activists—particularly those participating in actions of civil disobedience—are embodying climate activism by putting themselves at the frontline of the fight for climate justice. The mental and physical implications of this fight—which can be viewed as an act of (planetary) care—will be further investigated through the method of body mapping, focussing not only on the experiences made on the immediate protest sites, but also on those made in prisons and courts thereafter.

RC20-298.2

BREZNAU, NATE* (German Institute for Adult Education - Leibniz Center for Lifelong Learning, Germany)
RAHN, SYLVIA (German Institute for Adult Education, Germany)

Aging and Hyperaging in Different Institutional Skill Formation and Firm Organization Contexts: Older Workers' Vocational Changing and Training in Germany and Japan

Societies in Germany and Japan are aging and hyperaging respectively because of longer lifenospans and fewer children. This can motive, or force, workers to stay in the labor market longer than in the past, this can collide with firms pushing older workers out or into other areas. Successful transitions for both individuals and society more generally, requires acquisition of new skills to perform this work. In this study we investigate the learning and training activities, desires and potential barriers of adults in these two societies working in medium to large firms who are shortly before retirement. We hypothesize that the vertical organization of firms in Germany (where firms tend to operate in a single industry, as in Europe more generally) may lead to greater incidence of forced unemployment or retirement, whereas the horizontal organization of firms in Japan (where firms operate across industries, as in East Asia more generally) may keep workers employed in the same company but shift them to completely new jobs and/or industries. Using institutional skill formation regime perspectives and literature on firms in both countries, we hypothesize that society is better equipped in Germany to provide training for individuals outside of firms, but the highly embedded institutional structures in Germany may be slower to adapt to changing demographics and workers' needs; at least when compared with a liberal market setting as in Japan. We have work-in-progress with PIAAC data to uncover if perceived barriers to training such as lack of time, opportunity or financial support differ in ways that reflect the different organizational forms and availability of training in these two societies. Finally, we aim to identify what types of change are observed among such workers based on their previous job tasks and industry, compared to their current ones as evidence of differential impact of firms.

RC21-311.2

BRIATA, PAOLA* (Politecnico di MIlano , Italy)
DI VITA, STEFANO (Dastu Politecnico di Milano, Italy)

Looking at Milan As an Alpha City: Framing and Updating a Research Agenda

The paper contributes to the debate on elites' spaces in European cities in specific relation to phenomena of alpha territorialisation. It tries to apply this international figure to Milan, that is the main financial and economic hub in Italy. This case can be considered as an original intersection between the articulation of urbanisation and socio-spatial polarisation processes in the Italian context and the dynamics of global cities, integrating international trends with site-specific characteristics. Based on comparison with London, the article updates the recent evolution of spatial processes, policy, and planning in the Milan urban core. On the one hand, it recognises different local strategies, phases, and possible meanings of phenomena of alpha territorialisation, which vary according to different places of development (near the city centre or in external areas of the urban core) and to different times of implementation (before and after the 2008 crisis; before and after the approval of new general urban plans in 2012 and 2019). On the other hand, it identifies open challenges and knowledge gaps to develop further research and policy-making in a city that, since the 2011 political turn, has been investing in a radically new urban agenda, that is very articulated: from new statutory urban plans, to multiple sectoral urban policies; from large redevelopment projects, to new experimental planning tools specifically targeted to the regeneration of multiple neighbourhoods. Within goals and rhetorics of economic innovation, social inclusion, and environmental regeneration, the experimental approach promoted by the Milan urban governance is multifaceted, but the implementation mechanisms are still unclear, and the risks of further gentrification and disparities cannot be excluded. For all these reasons, the effects of this new phase of spatial policy and planning in Milan demand for further investigation, considering local specificities in relation with global processes of other alpha cities

RC54-832.5

BRIEND, CHARLOTTE* (Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne, France)

Fighting Back Gender-Based Violence and (re)Finding Body Autonomy through the Practice of Women's Self-Defense.

A lot of work has been done about the vulnerability of women, the different types of violences they face as well as its impacts on their body. However, very little research has taken the approach of an agentivity of women through the appropriation of violence, as a tool to fight back from patriarchal violences. This presentation discusses the subject of women's self-defense, and the different ways of learning how to become violent allows them to inhabit their bodies, their social interactions and urban environments, through changed practices and emotions.

This presentation is based on ongoing PhD research in geography about women's self-defense in Paris and London, and draws on participatory observations in self-defense classes, interviews with teachers and students, and surveys distributed during these lessons.

Studying women's self-defense allows us to understand the different body techniques implemented by women before, during and after studying self-defense. Furthermore, gender norms surrounding women's posture, body autonomy and the use of their muscles are intensely reshaped through the learning of this defensive violence. This topic also provides us with an opportunity to rethink women's status as eternal victims, as preys or as passive: in the case of feminist self-defense, women actively fight for their autonomy with techniques designed by and for women (Dorlin, 2020). Feminine violence also tackles our perception of the "perfect victim", from a sociological, legal, and moral perspective, and what fighting "like a girl" means (Young, 1980).

Highlighting the *continuum* of violences faced by women, as well as its impact on their bodies remain a subject of utmost importance. However, learning how women actively fight their vulnerabilities using defensive violence may also allows us to rethink the interactions between gender, violence and space, from the scale of the body to the scale of the city.

RC32-529.5

BRIGITTE AUDREY NKOLO, EKODO BEKONO* (Rennes 2 University, LiRIS EA 7481 Laboratory, France)

Administrative Performance in the Service of Female Entrepreneurship in Cameroon: Role of Gender Policies in Decentralization and Local Development Reforms

This communication analyzes the impact of gender policies in decentralization and local development reforms, specifically examining their influence on the performance of the Cameroonian administration in terms of female entrepreneurship. The issue raised for this purpose is the following: How do gender policies contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of decentralization and local development reforms to promote female entrepreneurship in Cameroon? The context of decentralization and local development reforms in Cameroon has seen the establishment of legal and institutional provisions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as specific programs to support female entrepreneurship. According to Kamdem (2011)1, few studies have looked at the specific case of Cameroon and the impact of gender policies on administrative performance in terms of female entrepreneurship. Drawing on feminist theories according to Falquet J. (2005)2, the capabilities approach of Amartya Sen according to Monnet E. (2007)3 and the institutional theory of Max Weber according to Belley (1988), we will see along of this article how by acquiring the necessary skills to assimilate the issues and challenges linked to the understanding of gender policies, the Cameroonian administration will be able to better legally and socially supervise female entrepreneurship, from a local development perspective. This analysis being carried out in a context of decentralization, the article specifically examines the impact of gender policies in the performance of the administration of the municipality of Yaoundé 1 to support women entrepreneurs in the district. . The methodology is based on a qualitative approach, based on semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and statistical data. The results of the study indicate that gender policies in the reforms have had positive effects on female entrepreneurship in Cameroon specifically within the commune of Yaoundé 1, in terms of access to financing, training and participation in local decision-making bodies.">Drawing on feminist theories according to Falquet J. (2005)2, the capabilities approach of Amartya Sen according to Monnet E. (2007)3 and the institutional theory of Max Weber according to Belley (1988), we will see along of this article how by acquiring the necessary skills to assimilate the issues and challenges linked to the understanding of gender policies, the Cameroonian administration will be able to better legally and socially supervise female entrepreneurship, from a local development perspective. This analysis being carried out in a context of decentralization, the article specifically examines

the impact of gender policies in the performance of the administration of the municipality of Yaoundé 1 to support women entrepreneurs in the district. . The methodology is based on a qualitative approach, based on semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and statistical data. The results of the study indicate that gender policies in the reforms have had positive effects on female entrepreneurship in Cameroon specifically within the commune of Yaoundé 1, in terms of access to financing, training and participation in local decision-making bodies.

RC47-JS-51.2

BRINGEL, BRENO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
ZAJAK, SABRINA* (German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Berlin & Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

Post-Anthropocentric Movements: Rethinking Agency, Justice and Social Change Beyond the Human

Social movements are and have been key actors producing knowledge about the negative human impact on the planet – locally, transregionally and globally. Our presentation employs the idea that political-sociological thought must begin to expand beyond anthropocentric frameworks to engage with broader, more-than-human relations of justice and conceptions of social change. In real live, we can see already various forms of post-anthropocentric movements, which remain largely overseen and/ underconceptualized. We suggest we need novel ways of conceptualizing justice, agency, and knowledge that decenter human exceptionalism and recognize the entanglements between human and non-human actors. Using examples of diverse forms of environmental, interspecies, and relational justice, the paper explores how a post-anthropocentric lens can reframe debates on the distribution of harm, responsibility, and rights across species and ecosystems. Drawing on feminist, Indigenous, and decolonial epistemologies, we seek to challenge dominant knowledge systems that prioritize human interests while marginalizing non-human entities. Central to this inquiry is the question of whose knowledge counts in understanding justice in the Anthropocene, particularly in a world shaped by interconnected ecological crises. We suggest that looking at what we call 'eco-democratic knowledge practices' forged by social movements in one way of recognizing the agency of non-human entities (rivers, animals, forests), we consider it as essential to envisioning a more equitable and sustainable future. Bridging and building on existing research on social movements including prefigurative politics, and intersectional alliances with the literature on political ecology, including socio-ecological transformations, nature-society relations, and community-based modes of living could help rethinking sociological approaches to post-anthropocentric justice and social change - compelling us to engage with complex, multi-species relationships and to support the construction of real-life laboratories of socio-ecological, democratic change.

RC22-356.2

BRITO CLAVIJO, MELANIA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain)
ALBERT BLANCO, VICTOR (Université Paris 8. GTM-CRESPPA, France)
GOVERS, ALEX (University of Leuven, Belgium)
CUCH GRASES, LAURA (Goldsmtih University, United Kingdom)
MARTINEZ CUADROS, ROSA (Universitat de Barcelona (UB), Spain)

The Iftar in the Street. the Spatial Configuration of a Food-Based Communitarian Ritual in Spanish Cities.

This presentation explores the spatial configuration of *itfar*, the ritual that breaks the fast during Ramadan, in Spanish cities. Like in other European countries, Spanish cities have experienced a significant pluralization of their religious landscapes. Islam, spread widely through the global diaspora and fueled by international migration and globalization, is one of the most rapidly growing religions. Its expansion is also marked by a strong sense of community through the concept of the *umma,* a transnational network of believers that unites followers across diverse cultures and regions. This sense of community translates into material traces that manifest in public spaces through places of worship, specialized shops, and symbolic elements. It is also evident in public celebrations, such as the *iftars* during Ramadan, which take place in various cities. A food-based ritual, *iftars* have acquired an important public dimension, promoted by local Islamic communities and supported by public authorities. This presentation draws on an ongoing collective research project that analyses the public celebration of iftars in three medium-size Spanish cities: El Ejido, Melilla, and Vic. By analyzing the spatial dimension of these celebrations, we aim to advance critical knowledge on the role of food in the public visibility of religious minorities. Moreover, we want to shift the gaze from big cities and "cosmopolitan" neighborhoods by focusing on other urban and territorial configurations.

RC49-767.2

BROCCATELLI, CHIARA* (Univestitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Integrating Mental Health Services: A Multilevel Network Methodological Approach

Mental healthcare services must be seen through a social lens, where coordinated actions are crucial for developing holistic care plans that consider patients' broader social and environmental contexts. The mental health system operates across interdependent levels—clinical, community, organisational, and policy—each contributing to overall mental wellness. However, fostering synergies across these layers presents challenges, as healthcare professionals from diverse settings (community centres, hospitals, NGOs, and private foundations) often have different capabilities, priorities, and needs. These actors form a complex network of relationships, creating intricate governance structures within the sector. Understanding how these relationships operate and how to nurture partnerships between mental health services is essential for building an integrated care system.

Despite the clear social nature of the mental health system, the factors and best practices that sustain collaboration across different service providers and health professionals remain underexplored. Research on the multilevel collaborative processes—such as community initiatives, interventions, and resource sharing—between public and private entities has been sparse. Using past and current case studies, the present presentation discusses the theoretical and practical implications of applying a multilevel network perspective, rooted in social networks research, for analysing the multi-level patterns of interpersonal relationships within and across different healthcare professionals and their networking performance, with a view to also map patient's larger social system to understand how comprehensively support people's mental health.

RC34-571.1

BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Mediatization of Student Protests Against Israeli Action in Gaza: A Cross-European Analysis

Research into student political activity, across Europe, has shown how the media can play a key role in shaping how such activity is framed. For example, emphasis within the Spanish press on the violent nature of student protest has tended to divert attention away from the specific concerns of students and present students, rather than the issues that they were protesting about, as a threat to society (Brooks et al., 2022). Moreover, press coverage of student political activity in the UK has also frequently constructed students as a threat. In this case, however, it is longstanding traditions of intellectual debate that are presented as threatened – from students' desire for 'safe spaces' (spaces for discussion without the threat of violence, harassment or hate speech) and implementation of 'no platforming' (not providing a platform to a speaker representing ideas deemed to be harmful) (Brooks et al., 2022; Finn et al., 2021). The current paper will develop this analysis, of the role of national newspapers in mediating student protests, by focusing on coverage of protests, against Israeli action in Gaza, which took place in many European countries in the summer of 2024. It will explore how the protests were covered in two national newspapers in each of Denmark, France, Ireland, Spain and the UK, and the extent to which such coverage positioned student political activity as a threat. Moreover, given some national difference in response (e.g. in Ireland, one university responded by agreeing to divest from Israeli companies) and in policy positioning (e.g. Spain has historically been more supportive of Palestinian causes than some of its European neighbours), the paper will examine whether this heterogeneity is also played out in media reports. It concludes by assessing the likely impact of the coverage on societal understandings of students as political actors.

RC04-52.3

BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
TIMMS, JILL (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

Widening Participation to Higher Education Work Placements: Temporal Challenges

Within the UK, sandwich courses, i.e. degree programmes that include a year spent on a work placement, usually during the third year of a four-year course, are increasingly offered by higher education institutions to maximise the proportion of their graduates moving into employment and, particularly, jobs that are deemed 'graduate-level'. Indeed, there is evidence of a strong positive correlation between participation in sandwich courses and employment. Although this positive impact is particularly marked for students from non-traditional backgrounds, such students are also significantly less likely to undertake a sandwich course. The article draws on 50 interviews with higher education staff and students to argue that many of the most significant barriers experienced by non-traditional students are related to various temporal challenges. In doing so, it expands the body of work on the frequent mis-match between hegemonic university time and the time of students from under-represented backgrounds. In addition, it argues that non-traditional students are less able than their more privileged peers to take advantage of the 'slow time' necessary to undertake a work placement, and that the rhythms of external actors are also relevant when explaining the challenges faced by non-traditional students.

TG04-970.5

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Towards a Theory of Magical Phenomena and Their (un) Questionability

Recent theoretical work in the sociology of risk and uncertainty has engaged with concepts of enchantment and re-enchantment. This work develops Weberian concerns which initially considered the disenchantment or de-magicalisation of society as a key feature modernisation. Connecting work on magical thinking and cultural dynamics, to dis-/re-enchantment and lifeworld rationalisation, this paper seeks to synthesise and extend our understanding of the magical and its role within different modernities. Drawing initially on work by Habermas on limits to communicative action as a basis of rationalisation, we explore the power of magic as an inhibitor of questioning and an obstacle to mutual understanding, listening and discussion. The paper then moves to consider some of the organisational and power dynamics which drive the emergence of objects, people and phenomena as magical and unquestionable. I will draw upon Mary Douglas's work on organisational conflict and anomalous objects, alongside Sarah Ahmed's work on emotional 'resonances' around objects, as a basis towards understanding the emergence of feedback loops which result in the gradual shifting of particular phenomena or objects away from discursive spaces of rational debate and questioning. As these phenomena, people or objects move towards discursive spaces where deep-seated assumptions, meanings, imaginaries and emotions accumulate around them in particular formats, this can start to preclude open discussion and to render misunderstandings and miscommunication more likely when attempts at discussion do take place. As objects, people or phenomena move beyond question (at least among some groups in society), so does their power potentially increase and thus their usefulness in everyday processes of handling uncertain futures and vulnerability, partly by limiting other discussions and critical thiking. The paper will refer to a number of examples – drawn from medicine and politics – in order to examine the longer-term gradual processes and mechanisms of (de)magicalisation in more detail.

RC49-782.5

BROWN, STEFAN* (Royal Holloway University, United Kingdom)

A Scoping Review of Critical and Diverse Perspectives of Mental Distress and How They Might be Useful for Mental Health Social Work.

While the biomedical model of mental health remains dominant in healthcare provision, there is increasing recognition of the diversity of understandings of mental distress within society. This range of perspectives is shaped by lived experiences, social positions and identities including those related to gender, 'race', ethnicity, culture, religion, sexuality, disability, neurodiversity, social class, as well as their interactions and intersections.

This proposal outlines the first stage of a plan to develop learning resources to support practitioners in learning about diverse and critical perspectives on mental distress and how to explore ways in which these perspectives can be used in practice.

The presentation will present findings from the first stage of the project, which consists of a detailed scoping review of critical and diverse perspectives on mental distress. The presentation will detail the key messages drawn from the literature on diverse and critical perspectives on mental distress. As part of the presentation, there will be a discussion of sociological concepts evident in the literature and their relevance to mental health social work.

The presentation will also include the initial feedback on the second stage of the project which involves a roundtable discussion with a panel of experts, who will be asked to appraise and select specific critical and diverse perspectives to be included in learning resources for practitioners and students. The round table discussion will include People with Lived Experience of mental distress, experienced social worker practitioners and those involved in the academic study of mental distress.

The presentation aims to contribute to the overall conference theme of 'Justice in the Anthropocene', by recognising the salience of critical and diverse perspectives on mental distress, informed by sociological thought. These perspectives can offer social work and other professions vital tools for promoting social justice within a biomedically dominated world of mental health.

RC49-781.3

BROWN, STEFAN* (Royal Holloway University, United Kingdom)

Social Work Perspectives on Mental Capacity Act Decision Making

This thesis is based on a study that examined the perspectives of 17 social workers based in adult social care settings, carrying out MCA assessments and Best Interests decision making with people who have YOD. The findings from the research study reveal how social workers use the MCA to make decisions. Highlighted in the findings is a typology of the approaches social workers use in their MCA decision making, consisting of procedural, medicalised, creative, shared, positive risk and rights-based approaches. The findings also reveal the processes that social workers engage in as part of their MCA decision making, the contextual factors which shape social worker decision making and the nature of collaborative practice between social workers and other professionals, family members, carers and community organisations. The conclusions of this thesis highlight the complex nature of MCA decision making for social workers in their practice with people with YOD as well as recognising the importance of social worker cognisance with risk issues and promoting the rights of people as part of their MCA work.

RC16-JS-24.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Between Practice and Imaginaries: Class and Classification

Despite the revival of interest in class and class analysis, my paper suggests that this renewal has yet to fully incorporate some important developments in contemporary social theory. It will make two main suggestions concerning how the dilemmas of the relationship between class and classification can be addressed in ways that build on current theoretical initiatives. First, it will contend that class, both as a category and a 'reality' of lived group experience, whether defined subjectively or objectively, has been considerably shaped by the two dominant modern social and political imaginaries. These are, in Cornelius Castoraidis' opinion, the imaginaries of the project of autonomy and the capitalist imaginary of rational domination. It is from these imaginaries that the interpretation of class as constitutive of society originated and this horizon of understanding was integral to the formation of class as a collective subjectivity in modernity. The tension between the two modern social imaginaries and their intermingling would have a range of implications, including those contributed to notions of the transcendence of class and class conflict. The exploration of these social and political imaginaries institution is salient to comprehending the variations in class formation from the perspective of global modernities. Second, it will be suggested that the broadly defined contemporary strands of the sociology of practice have illuminated significant dimensions of classification struggles and their contemporary implications for social classes. There is, nevertheless, a need to assess and systematise these insights in order to capture the dynamics of class relations and their layering, as well as the nexus between class and other dimensions of inequality and injustice.

RC35-JS-83.1

BROWNE, CRAIG* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Beyond the Dialectic of Enlightenment: Renewing the Program of a Critical Theory of Society

Adorno and Horkheimer's sketch *The Dialectic of Enlightenment* adumbrated the reorientation of critical social theory away from its founding research programme and explicated the antithetical character of the modern project of emancipation. Adorno subsequently contended that the critique of systematic domination should be undertaken as a negative dialectics, due to the inversions of the ideals of reason and autonomy into their opposites, the violence of the logic of identity that underpins conceptualisation, and the implications of the total integration of administered capitalist society. Adorno detailed persisting tensions and contradictions, but the alleged aporias of his critique and its distance from the practical agency of social struggles motivated later changes in critical social theory. Despite the profound implications of Habermas' introduction of the intersubjective paradigm of communication, including its reconstruction of the connections between rationality and democratization, the limitations of Habermas' perspective and analyses with respect to power, conflict, social struggles, material reproduction and divergent trajectories of modernity precipitated various reformulations and alternative proposals. Given these failings and the later proposals' deficiencies, my argument is that critical social theory needs to develop a new synthesis, which nevertheless incorporates elements of later intersubjective critical social theories and Adorno's critique of capitalist modernity. My analysis will suggest that the notion of the dialectic of control contains the nucleus for a genuine synthesis and that its insights can be used to underpin an interdisciplinary research programme concerned with the metamorphoses of ideology, the dynamics of social conflict, the experience of reification, the transformation of the capitalist production, and aspects of subjectivity. The theory of the dialectic of control aims to explain in a single framework both social-historical progression and regression, present a diagnosis of the times, and restore the linkages between theory and practice.

RC33-547.5

BRUG, MIENKE* (University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)
VAN DER VAART, WANDER (University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)

Using Visual Data Methods in Research with Orphaned Children in Namibia

Parental loss is considered of the most stressful events in the lives of children. Understanding how children experience parental bereavement is therefore considered an important public health issue. However, qualitative research on how children experience the loss of their parent is scarce, especially among children in non-western countries. Besides, studies that explored this theme, describe that responses often remained limited when young orphans were interviewed on their feelings about their parent's death.

Research on hard-to-study populations, such as parentally bereaved children, and sensitive topics, such as parental loss, may require a broader palette of research methods than verbal interviews only.

On the basis of a study in Namibia, the use of visual methods was examined to understand the experiences of these children. Twenty-one children who lost one or both their parents, participated in the research.

Two types of visual methods were used: drawings and paintings, and taking photographs.

This study shows that the use of these methods yields several benefits:

1. a) It provided new information that other methods did not reveal.
2. b) It encouraged some children to express experiences that they did not express through verbal methods. For example, a child who did not previously talk about the death of the mother, made a drawing about it.
3. c) In addition, children enjoyed working with these techniques, providing they are appropriate to their age. This contributed to the enjoyment of participating in research.
4. d) Finally, these visual methods offered various opportunities for children to participate in the research.

Thus, this study showed the relevance of the use of visual methods in data gathering of a sensitive topic among a hard to study population. By thinking through the structuring of visual methods, this method could be used among larger groups

WG06-900.2

BRULE, ELIZABETH* (Queen's University, Canada)

From Performative to Transformative: An Institutional Ethnography of Decolonizing Pedagogical Practices in Post-Secondary Educational Institutions in Ontario, Canada

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada's report, released in May 2015, calls upon post-secondary institutions to play a major role in redressing the educational needs of Indigenous peoples. Emphasizing the need for Indigenous autonomy, self-determination, and community participation in all curriculum and program developments, the report urges "post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into the classroom" (2015, 7). Since then, universities across Canada have responded, instituting culturally appropriate programs and policy initiatives, including mandatory courses for all students, language classes, and Indigenous strategic plans. While many of these initiatives are exemplary, involving the extensive participation of Indigenous communities, there is no consensus on what decolonization means or how it will be achieved. Several Indigenous scholars have called into question the feasibility of doing so, drawing our attention to the deficit model that has so often been used when incorporating Indigenous content and practices into the academy (Simpson 2014; Archibald et al. 2016). Although recent surveys and narratives address Indigenous scholars, students and staff experiences within post-secondary institutions (Brulé & Kolezar-Green, 2018; Debassige & Brunette, 2018; Gaudry & Lorenz, 2018, 2019), there is little empirical research on the social organization of decolonial pedagogical practices and policies. This presentation is based on the empirical research findings of an institutional ethnography (Smith, 1990, 1999, 2005) carried out from 2020 to 2024 that addressed this knowledge gap and examined the social organization of Indigenous and non-Indigenous faculty, students and staff efforts to decolonize academic teaching practices and the challenges and successes that they encountered at three universities in the province of Ontario. The results of this study reveal how a Eurocentric understanding of inclusion and knowledge formation largely influences university policies, programs and curriculum development, limiting the possibility of transformative practices.

RC21-333.1

BRUNORI, FRANCESCA* (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy)
MUSSO, VIRGINIA* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

Feminist Practices of Urban Care: The Rooting of Care Ethics in Montevideo

This work is part of a broader reflection on the relationship between the city, gender, production, reproduction, social justice and the tensions that cross these interconnected spheres. By adopting a feminist perspective and considering urban space as a projection of social, economic and political power dynamics, our analysis overexposes the historical concealment of social reproduction and the increasingly violent erosion of the right to the city.

Starting from these critical assumptions, the study explores how a place-based ethics of care can stimulate a renewed reflection on the urban and become the cornerstone of an alternative paradigm, capable of rethinking public policies and planning urban space according to a relational logic that privileges everyday life. Following a brief genealogy of the concept of Care, the contribution will question how this perspective can be integrated into urban planning and public policy-making processes. In this regard, the case of Montevideo emerges as particularly significant. Indeed, in the Uruguayan capital, the public administration - in close dialogue with feminist collectives - has defined and implemented a strategy to territorialise care, embracing this ethical perspective within its public policies. The analysis of this experience, which is also relevant for its feasibility and replicability, makes it possible to outline imaginaries and practices for creating more liveable and equitable cities, able to recognise the centrality of social reproduction and respond to everyday needs. The study wishes to contribute to the contemporary debate on care, weaving a new narrative on the urban, in which the city is understood first and foremost as a complex organism and a shared platform, where social relations, sedimented in space, are constitutive.

RC17-JS-21.1

BRUNSSON, NILS* (Stockholm Centre for Organizational Research (Score), Sweden)
GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway)

The Necessity of Hypocrisy

Hypocrisy is usually perceived as being problematic for society and its moral order. This also applies to organizations, which are broadly expected to behave well and do what they say they do. However, drawing on decades of research we will show that organizational hypocrisy is a normal and often unavoidable occurrence. What is more, hypocrisy often contributes to the maintenance of existing norms and values, and it can sometimes be a facilitator for real social change. We argue that it is important for sociological research to acknowledge hypocrisy and understand why it is common and what effects it has.

RC01-26.3

BUBLIKOV, VASILY* (Independent Scholar, USA)

Trying to Reassemble the Russian Empire: The Impact of Russian Aggression in Ukraine on Its Own Future

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, under the presidency of Boris Yeltsin, Russia attempted to build a functioning model of a federative state, because even in its current borders, Russia remains largely a de facto imperial state with "national outskirts" constituting a significant part of its territory and population.

After Vladimir Putin came to power in 2000, all sprouts of democracy and federalism were gradually phased out, and neo-imperialist and nationalist sentiments grew, which found their current form in the ideology of the "Russian World." This ideological concept combines the imperial idea of "gathering" the former Soviet republics under Moscow's rule with the chauvinistic idea of the "missionary and civilizing" role of the Russian people. However, in the long term, Moscow's appeal to Russian nationalism is more likely to alienate not only neighboring states, but may also provoke centrifugal forces within Russia itself.

The curtailment of the rights of ethnic minorities and national republics has led to the strengthening of assimilation processes among peoples primarily dispersed in the body of the Russian Federation (Finno-Ugric peoples, peoples of the Volga region). But, in the frontier Russian republics (in the North Caucasus and Siberia), the opposite ethno-demographic processes – the mass exodus of ethnically Russian population and growth of indigenous peoples – have been taking place in recent decades. According to census data, in the 2010s, of the 21 republics within the Russian Federation, the share of indigenous peoples grew in 13, and in 11 indigenous peoples constitute the majority of the population.

The full-scale war against Ukraine launched by Russia in 2022 only intensified the internal contradictions between the Russian ethnic majority and ethnic minorities, which we could see for example during the partial mobilization in the autumn of 2022, when the pockets of resistance were precisely the national regions.

WG06-894.1

BUCHATSKII, ARSENII* (Higher School of Economics - HSE Moscow, Russian Federation)
ANTONOVA, VICTORIA* (Higher School of Economics - HSE Moscow, School of Sociology, HSE ILSIR Laboratory, Russian Federation)

Providing a Bare Minimum or Building a Unique Team? a Comprehensive Participatory Study of Social Inclusion and Diversity Management in Russian Public Career Centers

The participatory research is dedicated to a complex investigation of employees' with disabilities (EwDs') labor conditions in the Russian public sector and focuses on the public career centers by investigating social inclusion for EwDs, EwDs' career paths, talent management models, and other related concepts. Despite being a significant contributor to national welfare, the Russian public sector currently provides little information on EwDs' labor conditions. The authors claim that the social inclusion of EwDs in contemporary Russia may be seen not only as a field of future theoretical elaborations but also as a potential area of essential social work and targeted policymaking.

The research utilizes the strategy of multiple case study, semi-structured interviews, and qualitative questionnaires within the framework of a complex institutional ethnographic study to reach several Russian public career centers as examples of public institutions for an in-depth EwDs' labor conditions analysis. Using the results of the previous pilot study and Weick's sense-making optics together with inclusive leadership conception as theoretical frameworks, the authors introduce an adopted research technique that overcomes the observed pilot study difficulties and tailors the methods to the specifics of the field. The initial context for the research proposal was explored with the help of disability rights activists and study participants, as well as study results were presented as media awareness-raising projects.

Cultural practices, models of disability, and the compliance between the claims of legislative institutions of inclusive policymaking and their actual practices will be particularly highlighted. Based on a literature review and empirical data, the authors discuss a range of interrelated phenomena for future investigation to achieve intersectional analysis and participation and practical implications, including precarity, corporate image, and cooperation of the state, scholars, and NGOs.

The results of the long-term research project are aimed at developing the guidebooks and workplace inclusion assessment tools.

RC26-423.1

BUCHATSKII, ARSENII* (Higher School of Economics - HSE Moscow, Russian Federation)
POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics" (HSE), Russian Federation)

Understanding the Post-Agrarianism of Rural Areas: Post-Agrarianism As a Theoretical Concept and a Research Framework

The paper is devoted to the understanding of the rural post-agrarianism concept as a theoretical framework and applied research scheme for the Russian villages' development potential and their contemporary social problems. Based on the discussion of the in-depth literature review of postagrarian studies from several regions (USA, Poland, South Africa, Russia), the authors outline the range of possible research questions and potential practical applications of post-agrarian optics. Primarily, the research perspectives for Russian rural landscapes in the study focus on the human capital, economic utility, and development policies and on the potential research methods that may be applied. On the basis of the conducted evaluation, the authors come to understand post-agrarian optics as an innovative and agile theoretical concept that has a significant potential for the study of the social aspect of rural life and its economic structure due to its flexible conceptual scheme and diverse methodological framework (in particular, in combination with the analysis of natural factors with the modern Russia socio-economic conditions).

According to the authors, research in the logic of post-agrarianism can significantly contribute to a scientifically proven solution to a number of key problems of the Russian village by identifying its development potential in various spheres of activity, determining economic prospects, developing social technologies for the growth of the Russian villagers' welfare, and the development of human capital of Russian rural settlements. These problems include lack of sustainability of local communities, local entrepreneurship stagnation, low effectiveness of local institutions, and many others. Relying on the complex pilot study results in the Gorodetsky area (Nizhny Novgorod Region of Russia) based on the complex matrix analysis tool developed by the team, the authors propose further vectors for the progress of post-agrarian research specifically in Russia and assess the possibilities of further research in postagrarian optics in Russia.

RC12-188.2

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, NIP: 525-001-12-66, Poland)

Alienated Human Rights? Comparative Insights from a Study of Abortion Debates in Poland and Argentina

Are human rights a part of everyday experience? Have they found a way into ordinary legal consciousness? And, if so, have they remained a vital part of it? In our study of abortion debates in Poland and Argentina, we have analyzed the attitudes towards human rights of social activists active in abortion debates based on individual and focus group interviews conducted in both countries the years 2023 and 2024. My talk presents initial findings on the alienation of human rights as reflected in the data, and discusses the explanatory hypothesis connecting legal alienation to the mode of constructing what is perceived as a viable argument in political debates concerning abortion.

WG10-931.3

BUDER, CLAUDIA* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
OSORIO KRAUTER, CHIARA (University of Potsdam, Germany)
PHILIPP, AARON (University of Potsdam (DE138408327), Germany)
WEISSMANN ANNA, SARAH (University of Potsdam, Germany)
VERWIEBE, ROLAND (University of Potsdam, Germany)

ML-Based Annotation Outperforms Human Coder for Annotation Tasks: Not so Fast. an Analysis of Race Annotation for Youtube Using ML-Based, Standardized Human Coded and Qualitative Data

The advent of AI-based tools offers new opportunities and challenges to sociological methods. Recent studies have pointed to the capacities of these machine learning (ML) models to take over repetitive tasks such as the classification of data (Belal et al. 2023; Whang et al. 2023). Comparing different AI applications and human annotators against a gold standard corpus (GSC) (Wissler et al., 2024), some studies have found that AI can surpass humans in various annotation tasks (Aldeen et al., 2023, Gilardi et al., 2023), although, this is not the case when it comes to more complex tasks (Labruna et al. 2023).

This contribution is based in a larger case study on algorithmically introduced racial inequalities among German content creators on YouTube and has the goal to critically examine the use of GSC in the comparisons between machine and human annotations. We ask the following question: What challenges does the use of GSC pose when comparing different annotation methods with regards to sensitive categories such as race? We proceeded in three steps: (1) We created our own GSC with the help of human annotators using a standardized classification survey (Liang et al. 2022). (2) We then invited the annotators to a focus groups discussion on the challenges and possibilities of classifying race for online profiles. (3) We used the GSC to compare three ML-based annotation applications (Skybiometry, Kairos, ChatGPT) to a different group of human annotators.

First results show that the creation of a GSC for race annotations contains significant ambiguities resulting in critical ethical challenges for its use. When compared to the GSC ML-based tools are unable to meet the quality of the GSC, posing further questions with regards to the reproduction of racial biases in automated annotation.

RC52-801.2

BUDER, CLAUDIA (Universite Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, France)
OSORIO KRAUTER, CHIARA (University of Potsdam, Germany)
PHILIPP, AARON* (University of Potsdam, Germany)
ROLAND, VERWIEBE (University of Potsdam, Germany)
WEISSMANN, SARAH (University of Potsdam, Germany)

"the Algorithm Is like a Mercurial God" – Exploring Content Creators' Perception of Algorithmic Agency on Youtube

Algorithmic systems wield substantial influence in contemporary society, particularly in the context of digital platforms (Bunz, 2012; Burrell & Fourcade, 2021; Zuboff, 2023). Since it is mostly unknown how algorithms specifically work, content creators (CCs) as a new professional group who rely on their functionality for economic reasons, are in a constant state of sensemaking regarding the characteristics and perceived preferences of the algorithm (Duffy, 2020; Bishop 2019a; DeVito, 2021).

While studies suggest that users in general and CCs in specific do indeed perceive the algorithmic structures as agentic (Shin, 2022; Singler, 2020; Wu, Pedersen, & Salehi, 2019; Cotter 2024), we still know very little about the variations within these assessments and in which ways different social dispositions and industry factors play a role in that regard. This is a matter of concern as negotiating with algorithmic systems is a fundamental part of this profession. We therefore examine the following question: In what ways do content creators perceive the YouTube algorithm as possessing agency, attributing qualities such as autonomy, intentionality, foresight, and goal pursuit to it?

We do this by conducting a thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2012) of 30 interviews with German-speaking CCs on YouTube. We find that CCs perceive agentic qualities of the YouTube algorithm and that their assessment does depend on their experience and exposure to it. Four key themes were identified: The algorithm is seen as an entity that is non-transparent and largely unpredictable (1); as dynamic, intentional, and human-like (2); it exerts a great deal of power (3) and is described as communicating through metrics thus constantly creating hierarchies and reinforcing inequalities (4). Thus, our study contributes to a more in-depth understanding of the challenges of emergent professions on digital platforms as well as shine new light on human-machine-interactions from a social inequality perspective.

RC05-79.7

BUDGINAITE MACKINE, IRMA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Discursive Configurations of Whiteness in Lithuanian Media: Peripheral Whiteness and the Reproduction of Global Racial Hierarchies

This paper investigates the discursive expressions of whiteness in media narratives about Lithuanian migrants. For nearly two decades, emigration has been a central concern in the public discourse, initially driven by fears of losing the 'best and brightest'. Over time, media depictions have gradually acknowledged the diversity of migration trajectories, trends of return migration and increasing attractiveness of Lithuania as a country of immigration. Yet these depictions remain largely structured by class and gender hierarchies. The Covid-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions highlighted this further, with some returning Lithuanian nationals being portrayed as 'vile migrants' in the context of the pandemic.

Drawing on a postdoctoral research project funded by the Lithuanian Research Council (2021–2023), this paper analyses portrayals of various groups of Lithuanian migrants in leading internet news media between 2013 and 2022. It focuses on how both embodied and disembodied markers of whiteness are invoked in media narratives, particularly in the context of East-West European migration.

The findings reveal that Lithuanian migrants are represented as both beneficiaries of EU mobility and as subjects of marginalisation, often categorised as 'not quite White' in Western contexts. Although some individual migration stories resist stereotypical portrayals, they also occasionally engage in the racialization of other groups to assert Lithuanian migrants' claims to hegemonic whiteness.

The paper argues that these shifting representations are shaped by intersecting markers of difference and complex geographies, histories, and socio-cultural contexts that reflect broader global racial dynamics. The media portrayals underscore Lithuania's peripheral position within European hierarchies of difference, where certain groups are discursively excluded from dominant forms of whiteness. Simultaneously, Lithuanian media often reproduces these exclusionary dynamic rather than challenging them. By failing to question the (subtle) ways in which whiteness is discursively maintained, media discourse ultimately contributes to the reproduction of global racial hierarchies.

WG11-951.3

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS* (University of Wuppertal, Germany)

Palestinian Childhoods - Growing up in a Heterotopic World

Questions: How does being Palestinian structure the childhood and youth of people who grow up as Palestinians in different constellations and regions? What are the experiences of violence, and under what circumstances do they become particularly relevant? Are there common experiences that are significant even if childhood was spent at least partly in Western countries? How are these experiences transmitted across generations?

Method: The paper is based on life-history interviews with 15 Palestinian people (8 men, 7 women; between 30 and 60 years old) who grew up in Israel, Gaza, the occupied territories, refugee camps in neighbouring countries, in other countries in the Middle East, or for part of their childhood in Western countries. The interviews focused on childhood and adolescent experiences and are used to uncover important social structural features, following Bertaux' life-history approach (1981).

Results: By comparing these very different life stories, we sought to identify what structures all these stories in the same way. The fundamentally 'heterotopic character of the world' for these people was identified as a particularly relevant structuring factor. The term is taken from an essay by Foucault (2004) and is used here to capture the following: the restricted access to space everywhere, the expulsion from spaces, the surveillance of movements in space (even if they already have citizenship of a Western country), the application of different rules to this group than to other people. This creates a context in which experiences of violence and traumatization become particularly threatening, as there is neither escape nor safety; it can be characterized as a form of violence per se. As with other forms of violence, the experience of a heterotopic world can be passed on intergenerationally, and in the case of some of our interviewees, still to their children, even if that generation was born abroad.

RC35-JS-83.4

BUENO, ARTHUR* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The End of Psychology, Again: Revisiting Adorno in the Age of Digital Capitalism

This paper explores the enduring relevance of Adorno's thesis on the "end of psychology," originally developed in response to the post-liberal capitalism of the 1940s and 1950s, as a framework for analyzing contemporary societies and emerging forms of authoritarianism. Contrary to common interpretations, I argue that for Adorno, the abolition of psychology under authoritarian conditions is not a completed process but an ongoing tendency within a dialectical reality shaped by counter-tendencies. Rather than being a pessimistic diagnosis, this perspective reveals a continuous struggle between forces driving both the dissolution and the persistence of psychology—in other words, between tendencies toward heteronomy and autonomy. The central argument of this paper is that, despite the profound transformations modern societies have undergone, the dynamics that Adorno identified continue in new forms. The rise and crisis of neoliberalism, along with new modes of domination shaped by digital capitalism, can be understood as specific manifestations of the ongoing conflict between the end and persistence of psychology. As I contend, understanding these developments from an Adornian perspective is crucial for grasping both the continuities and distinctive features of contemporary authoritarianism.

RC18-JS-134.2

BUENO, ARTHUR* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)
JÄGER, DAVID* (Universität Passau, Germany)

The New Authoritarian Personality: A Comparative Study of Germany and Brazil

The rise of far-right populisms around the world has sparked debates about the emergence of a "new authoritarian personality" (Gandesha 2018, King 2021, Amlinger/Nachtwey 2022). While these movements share common traits, they exhibit notable variations, especially between the Global North and Global South (Pinheiro-Machado/Vargas-Maia 2023). These variations challenge the assumption that a uniform set of socio-psychological structures underpins their emergence across different contexts. Building on our quantitative and qualitative studies of Germany and Brazil (Bueno 2021, Jäger 2022), this paper compares authoritarian tendencies in both contexts, exploring their similarities and differences. In both countries, we observe the intertwining of neoliberal concepts of freedom with new authoritarian attitudes. However, the form this phenomenon takes and its position within the political spectrum differ significantly. In Germany, two distinct groups emerge: one characterized by explicitly reactionary forms of authority, and another by a novel libertarian authoritarianism that opposes reactionary elements. In contrast, Bolsonaro's election in Brazil saw the combination of reactionary and libertarian conceptions into a single movement. Although Bolsonarism is a heterogeneous coalition of political groups (Rocha 2019, Nunes 2020), these factions found enough common ground to unite. To account for the similarities and differences between Germany and Brazil, we propose a modular and dynamic concept of the new authoritarian personality. In dialogue with Critical Theory's classical arguments (Jäger 2020, Bueno 2024), we define it through core socio-psychological structures—distinct from the 'old' authoritarian personality—that manifest differently across contexts.

RC56-855.3

BUENO, MARILIA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Fantasy-Laden Thinking in the Brazilian Decivilising Process

Norbert Elias demonstrated that decivilising processes can be accompanied by an increase in the degree of fantasy-laden thinking, which may or may not be associated with a less realistic orientation of actions (and consequently an increase in threats posed by nature and by humans). In Brazil, the rise of the far-right was marked by an increase in various types of anti-science discourse. This research investigates the conception of knowledge proposed by one of the main figures of anti-science discourses — the far-right guru with strong traditionalist and esoteric tendencies, Olavo de Carvalho — and how his followers have incorporated this view.

Having been the leader of a Sufi sect and imminent astrology teacher, Carvalho has achieved unprecedented influence on Brazilian public opinion during the far-right rise through his best-selling books, his close relation to President Bolsonaro, the use of social media and, most importantly for this research, his "Online Philosophy Course" that had more than ten thousand students, most of whom became his loyal followers.

The research to be presented (that is still in progress) has two levels: first, understanding of his discourse towards science, which was shown to be deeply grounded in a magical-mythical conception of reality. The second level aims to investigate, through interviews with his former students, how they incorporated these principles. The presentation will focus on the results and analysis of these interviews, whose main objective is to investigate how this fantasy-laden discourse was appropriated by them and whether it changed the behavior and the orientation of these individuals' actions over time towards a less reality-congruent manner - aiming to contribute to a broader understanding of the recent rise in science rejection in Brazil.

RC44-692.2

BUENO PATIN, ANAËLLE* (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Workers, Communities and the Environment: The Struggles for Decarbonisation Around a Steel Plant in Ijmond (Netherlands)

The concept of a Just Transition has gained traction in policy circles as a framework to reconcile workers' material needs with the environmental transition. However, despite originating from trade unions, workers' roles as active ecological subjects remain under-theorized. Workers and their communities seen primarily as beneficiaries of just transition policies, rather than key actors in the transition. However, in the Dutch region of IJmond, workers of a steel plant led a strike to force the owners of the factory to take decarbonization seriously. This shows that workers not only have an history of resisting exploitation but they also embody the struggles of decarbonization. They are situated at the heart of industrial production. Much of the transition literature focuses on technocratic or normative approaches, with limited attention given to workers' agency and how their work shapes their relationship to the environment.

In this paper, I propose through a working-class ecology lens. I attach particular attention to understanding how these processes, relations, and positionalities are materiality embedded. I draw upon more than 20 interviews with trade unions, workers, residents, and environmental groups involved in the decarbonization of a steel plant in IJmond (Netherlands). The critical position of the steel plant as a key economic actor, despite its known detrimental impacts on the environment and public health, has become the focus of regional debates. This has generated tensions and conflicts among groups, but it also offers a space for envisioning and implementing alternative solutions.

RC37-610.2

BUENO RAMOS, MARIA LUCIA* (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Brazil)

Between the Global and the Local. the Imaginary Project of Brazil Idealized By São Paulo Modernists in the 1920s.

Cornelius Castoriadis (1975), reflecting on the symbolic dimension of socio-historical processes, highlights "the creative power of the collective imaginary and its changes over the years". In this paper, we present as an exemplary case an imaginary project for Brazil, conceived in the realm of the arts, along the lines of Mario de Andrade and Oswald de Andrade and the brushstrokes of Tarsila do Amaral, in São Paulo in the 1920s, but which was reinvigorated in other periods, inspiring innovative aesthetic expressions such as Tropicalismo, in the late 1960s, and the curatorship of the XXIV São Paulo Biennial in 1998. The São Paulo modernists in the 1920s, like their European avant-garde friends, proposed an articulation between art and life, as the foundation of a revolution in art that would extend to other spheres of social life. However, they did so in a distinct and singular way, which gains relevance when studied from a comparative perspective, with other avant-garde expressions, highlighting how the scope of the aesthetic movement of the avant-gardes is much broader than the restricted sphere of the European circuit, which confined most of the analyses until then. The goal of this presentation is to consider the proposal of the São Paulo modernists, their repercussions and interlocutions, taking as references the works of the three artists mentioned, which will be discussed from the global context of the historical avant-gardes, from which they are inseparable. In other words, the approach to modernism from a global perspective can contribute not only to a deeper understanding of this trend, but also to redimension much of the current readings around the avant-gardes, which certainly tend to increase their importance with the expansion of the universe of interlocutions in which they were constituted.

RC15-JS-200.5

BUFFEL, VEERLE* (VUB, Belgium)
GUVEN, TULYA SU (VUB, Belgium)
YAR, AHMAD WALI (VUB, Belgium)
VAN BELLE, EVA (VUB, Belgium)

Migrant Voices : A Web-Based Respondent-Driven Sampling Approach for the Study of Health and Health Care Use Among Newly Arrived Migrants in Belgium

Research on health inequalities and migration has expanded in recent decades, with most studies comparing migrant and non-migrant populations. While valuable, these studies often fail to capture differences within migrant groups or to explore how other social dimensions of health may play a different role among migrant groups.

A major challenge is the lack of health data on people with a migration background, particularly the newly arrived. Migrants are underrepresented in health surveys due to language barriers, legal status, and mistrust of institutions, while administrative data, such as health insurance records, often lack detailed information on migrant backgrounds, especially for undocumented and newly arrived migrants.

Web-based Respondent-driven sampling (WEB-RDS) is a promising method for reaching migrant populations. It is a peer chain-recruitment method for populations without a sampling frame or that are hard-to-reach.

This formative study evaluates the acceptability and feasibility of a WEB-RDS for newly arrived migrants from various countries of birth in Belgium. Focus groups with representatives of different migrant groups will assess the assumptions of a WEB-RDS by delving into social network properties of the target population and exploring how to adapt the WEB-RDS to specific migrant groups (in terms of type of incentive system, network size question, seeds recruitment, coupon system, etc.).

First analyses of the WEB-RDS data will be conducted, using Census data from Statbel as an external benchmark. We look forward to presenting and discussing these findings at the ISA conference.

RC12-193.2

BUGNON, GÉRALDINE* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

(De)Judicializing Gender Violence? Hybrid Regulation in Juvenile Victim-Offender Mediation

Regulating gender violence is one of the major contemporary challenges for justice systems. On one hand, social movements denounce the structural dimension of this violence presented as the result of patriarchy (Cavalin et al. 2022) ; on the other hand, scientific literature highlights the ineffectiveness of criminal justice in identifying gender violence, condemning offenders, and protecting victims (Koss et al. 2003; Lieber 2023).

Responses take two different directions: on one hand, reforming criminal law to make it more “effective,” as evidenced by the recent revision of sexual criminal law in Switzerland; on the other hand, inventing new ways of “doing justice” by relying on so-called alternative justice models, such as mediation and restorative justice. Both types of responses are subject to controversies (Cossins 2008; Casas Vila 2016; Burns et Sinko 2023), which denounce in the former case a “carceral feminism” and point out in the latter case the risks of secondary victimization.

This paper aims to critically interrogate an alternative response to gender violence among juveniles in Switzerland: how is the use of victim-offender mediation justified by the courts? How are categories such as “violence,” “offender,” “victim,” or “justice” employed? How does this contribute to (re) distributing agency, responsibility, and vulnerability in gender violence situations? to what extent is the “social problem” of gender violence (de) judicialized by these alternative forms of justice?

This paper is based on 18 months qualitative research conducted in Switzerland among mediators and juvenile judges, from a perspective of analyzing law in action. I conceptualized these alternative justice mechanisms as hybrid systems, operating at the fringes of the judicial power (Daly 2002; Zernova 2007), and relying on plural and competing norms from legal realms as well as from psychology or social work (Tränkle 2007).

RC40-663.2

BÜKE, ATAKAN* (Leipzig University, Turkey)
RIBEIRO, JOSÉ (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
GUNDUZ HOSGOR, AYSE (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

A Meta-Analysis of Rural Collective Action and Grassroots Mobilisation in Turkey in the 21st Century

The paper conducts a meta-analysis of grassroots mobilisations and collective action in Turkey over the past two decades, exploring the dynamic intersection of citizen agency and sociopolitical struggle. Through categorisation by thematic concerns such as environmental justice, land and food rights, urban transformation, and resistance to extractivism, the analysis sheds light on the evolution of rural and urban protests, cooperative initiatives, and social movements that have emerged in response to ecological and social crises.

Drawing on case studies from significant protests and grassroots efforts, environmental protests against mining projects, agrarian struggles over land ownership and its dispossession by extractivism, this paper explores the self-organising nature of these initiatives, their interaction with formal political institutions, and their wider sociopolitical implications. Following, the paper evaluates the duration, effectiveness, and transformative potential of these movements, identifying key factors that influence their success and longevity.

The paper also critically engages with the intersectionality of these movements, examining how gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic backgrounds have shaped the nature of protests and their outcomes. We argue that these mobilisations demonstrate a hybrid and pluralistic approach to grassroots citizenship, where localised struggles become platforms for broader claims of justice and sustainability, transcending geographic and political boundaries. By doing so, these initiatives contribute not only to ecological resilience but also to the reconfiguration of civic agency in the rural Turkish context.

Ultimately, this meta-analysis highlights the enduring impact of organised collective action in Turkey, offering insights into how rural localized struggles can transform into sustained movements for ecological and social change.

RC40-659.1

BÜKE, ATAKAN* (Leipzig University, Turkey)
KOC, MUSTAFA (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Reflections on the Past and Future Trajectories of the Sociology of Agriculture and Food

The International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture and Food (IJSAF) has been published by the ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Agriculture and Food since 1991. Supported by the rise of critical social sciences and humanities approaches, IJSAF has made significant contributions to analysing agrifood systems through various frameworks, concepts, and methodologies. Content analysis will be used to review past issues of IJSAF between 1991 and 2024.

This paper will focus on the thematic, geographical, theoretical, and methodological priorities reflected in IJSAF. The results of a questionnaire among the members of RC 40 will also support this assessment. A mixed-method approach will be used to evaluate the results of the membership surveys. The paper will examine changes in dominant themes in critical agrifood scholarship over the years and identify regional and thematic gaps according to past and current members of RC40.

Film-1015.2

BULANKULAME, INDIKA* (Centre for Poverty Analysis, Sri Lanka)

Voices of Hope, Visions of Youth: An Exploratory Study

This project combines a qualitative study with a reflective film exploring the aspirations, challenges, and identity of Sri Lankan youth aged 15-29, that comprises nearly a quarter of the population. Conducted through focus group discussions in diverse locations, the study examines perspectives on education, economic challenges, employment, and broader aspirations. Findings, analyzed using thematic and narrative approaches, provide rich insights into the complexities of youth experiences in modern Sri Lanka.

The film, produced, researched, script developed by Sociologist Dr. Indika Bulankulame and Directed by Dr. Sameera Tilakawardana, integrates interviews, cinematic visuals, and research data to create a compelling narrative. Premiered on International Youth Day 2024, it amplifies authentic youth voices, serving as a dynamic advocacy tool to inform policies and inspire action. This innovative project highlights evolving identities of Sri Lankan youth, offering pathways toward a more inclusive, brighter society.

RC55-843.4

BULZ, NICOLAE* (CSCBAS "Acad. David Davidescu" / Ro_Academy, Romania | 'Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory', 2000, Romania)

The Elicited Knowledge By 'Anthropocene Cradle of Juridical Wisdom' Face-to-Face with Contemporary Types of Societal Analysts; Why ALL These; Is a Subtle Clue? - Does It Matter?

*A | A SUBTLE CLUE: Learning from the 'past', then we may/can not to repeat equivalent errors and mistakes... || DOES IT MATTER? : At least for the axiological-comparative analysis on the ANTHROPOCENE's 'quality' of life, for these humans' HAPPINESS – comparing with our "quality of life", with our HAPPINESS – and 'war-peace-war' stance of Earthly global life... [Why so? ...]

*B Some chapters of the aggregated and elicited knowledge (related)...

*B1 The elicited knowledge by 'ANTHROPOCENE CRADLE OF JURIDICAL WISDOM' FACE-TO-FACE WITH CONTEMPORARY TYPES OF SOCIETAL ANALYSTS

*B2 Dedication IN MEMORIAM - to_four_personalities: The 1st: Saint Apostle ANDREW – the 2nd: [Honorary] Academician [Ethnolog] Romulus VULCANESCU – the 3rd: Socio-Cybernetician Felix GEYER – the 4th: Academician [Structural-Phenomenologist] Mihai DRĂGĂNESCU

*B3 Proposer: Prof. Ph.D. Nicolae Bulz - *ISA member / RC 35, RC55 and TG04 member*

*B4 There are five personalities to whom I should ask the direct participation [from four countries]

*B4.1: On and about a 'PLEISTOCEN CRADLE OF JURIDICAL WISDOM' and the modern recourse:

-1.1 On (a quasi-unknown) *Neolithic to Ancient human* - to be community killed as next messengers to Gods / versus the modern/contemporary 'war-peace-war' stance...

-1.2 About the *(embedded / 'inborn') juridical wisdom* within the *pre-historic and paleo-historic communities* [Romulus VULCANESCU]

-1.3 About the knowledge of Saint Apostol Andrew's 'in ovo' analytic approach to the world and the life.

*B4.2: About a *finite set* of "societal analysts-types":

-2.1 Felix GEYER's knowledge elicited/exposed set of three analysts: ROMANTICS, CYNICS, REALISTS.

-2.2 Case-studies 'Known' by the proposer: *four types of high-level analysts*.

*B4.3: On and about a *Limits, Paradoxes, Heritage, Challenge, Perspectives* on the Humans' outlook on life and religion, justice and progress.

-3.1 *Göblek Tepe* (10,000 years ago) turning the human (retro-)reflection on the 'Culture-Religion-Work' succession

- 3.2 *Tartaria Tablets – 'Danubien Civilisation'* versus Mésopotamie_ Egypt_**.....**

RC55-843.5

BULZ, NICOLAE* (CSCBAS "Acad. David Davidescu" / Ro_Academy, Romania | 'Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory', 2000, Romania)

Three Sorts of Explanations Related to the {RC55, RC 35, and TG04} Joint Session 'Anthropocene Cradle of Juridical Wisdom' Face-to-Face with Contemporary Types of Societal Analysts

*1_SORT: Dedication IN MEMORIAM - to_four_personalities:

The 1st: Saint Apostle ANDREW [the forever learner from 'masters'; no-scripts but resulting-courage's acts] – the 2nd: [Honorary] Academician [Ethnolog] Romulus VULCANESCU [the forever learner from the traditional-popular images and words: resulting new-synthetic-constructs: 'Sky's Column'; 'Horal Phenomenon'; 'Church from the-Fir-Trees'; – the 3rd: Socio-Cybernetician Felix GEYER [see 2.1_below] – the 4th**:** Academician [Structural-Phenomenologist] Mihai DRĂGĂNESCU [the forever learner from the results of high-elicited philosophic experiment: resulting new-analytic-synthetic-constructs: Intro-openness; Ortho_Physiscs; ...Consciousness Society] all these evoked-here-constructs are high correlated-concordant to ANTHROPOCENEs HIDDEN WISDOM...

**2_SORT: About a *finite(?) set* of "societal analysts-types":

-2.1 Felix GEYER's experience-wisdom-and-knowledge was elicited/exposed a set of three analysts-types: ROMANTICS, CYNICS, REALISTS.

-2.2 Case-studies 'known' by the proposer: *four types of high-level analysts:*

-2.2.1: Best acknowledged-to-realities, but presenting these only-and-only versus political interests;

-2.2.2: Acknowledged-to-largest-realities, but acting through tracking-ideas of-political progress 'per se' [mostly by-chief's-approval];

-2.2.3: 'Acknowledged'-to-largest-idealities, but acting through 'imperative-personal-statements(-without-any-recourse)';

-2.2.4: 'Acknowledged'-to-largest-idealities-and-realities, but acting mostly by 'silence'...

***3_SORT: About two 'new' professions: 'PEACE ENTREPRENEUR' and 'PROGRESS ENTREPRENEUR'.

These 'new' professions are necessary within the quasi-turbulent worldwide COMPLEXITY:

---Two long-termed pseudo-local wars: in Ukraine, and in Middle East – the war in Middle East is 'observable' mostly at the borderland of Israel/Gaza strip, and Israel/South Liban.

---A continue 'worldwide_meta-economic_paradox': technological advance has an exponential trend (results versus chronologic rapid-steps on), but-meantime the 'worldwide_economic_stability' is related to a higher-and-higher level of RISKS_and_UNCERTAINTY.

The young generation's University graduates [within the inner-university forms of praxis&adjacent open projects] but-adding interdisciplinary skills, could introspect, analyze, prepare and debate the content of the next interactive projects related-towards *an Earthly_Peace [post-Kantian – "Perpetual Peace: A Philosophic Sketch (1795)"]*, thus appearing the possibility of being 'PEACE ENTREPRENEUR's, and respectively 'PROGRESS ENTREPRENEUR's by/ from/with an Edenic social-and-economic advent related-towards an *Earthly_ Social-and-Economic_integral-harmonic-stance [post-Adam Smith – according to his "Theory of Moral Sentiments (1759)"]*.

RC14-207.5

BUONCOMPAGNI, GIACOMO* (University of Macerata, Italy)

Flood News from Italy to Europe. Narrating Local Crises in the Global Journalism Ecosystem.

For some time now, the field of journalism has been multifaceted, thanks to the digitalisation of its content and its distribution on digital platforms, which have profoundly changed not only the nature of reporting, but also the journalistic profession itself, production routines, the way news is processed and thematised, and the relationship with sources and audiences. Processes that have affected both national and community media, for example in terms of their agendas and news values.

Indeed, local journalism is also evolving in response to the many challenges posed by the ecological changes that have taken place in the digital media sector, as well as more recent health and environmental emergencies.

In this respect, it is precisely in the production of emergency information that the main efforts of the local media have been concentrated, a publishing sector that is even more in crisis after the pandemic event.

Despite the fact that local newsrooms, like all information agencies, now operate with reduced margins and are forced to deal with changing news consumption habits, it is in these situations that the centrality of territorial journalism is revealed.

Based on this scenario, the study presented here analyses the behaviour of the local, national and international media during the floods that hit Emilia Romagna (Italy) in May 2023.

There are three main research questions: How does the media agenda change during the emergency? How does editorial work reorganise in local and national newsrooms? How do local newspapers relate to digital space, national and international community and media institutions?

To answer these questions, a qualitative methodology was used: the semi-structured interview. Specifically, twenty-five interviews were conducted between July and November 2023, including in the sample journalists (professional and non-professional) with different roles in Italian, local-national, digital and physical newsrooms.

RC30-485.5

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (Leipzig University, Germany)

The Sociology of Digital Dreams: Getting a Job in a Ghanaian Start-up, and Keeping It

In the recent past, sociological theory has been obsessed with the concept of the future, of imagining and designing possible ways of being that are yet to come. Such imaginations are closely tied to digital technologies and the promises associated with them. In my contribution, I explore how fantasies, ideas and understandings around digital work shape employment trajectories and work in Ghana. I zoom in on such forms of becoming through the analysis of the employment biographies of people working in a digital enterprise in Ghana. My argument is that the sociology of the future needs to be more firmly embedded in the analysis of digital capitalism and interrogate the ways in which digital capitalism stimulates its own forms of futuring that leave their marks on the nature of work and careers. My contribution is based on a mix-method project on the dynamics of job change in Ghana, involving a survey and 200 qualitative interviews. In this contribution, I focus on interviews carried out with employees and management in a tech start-up in Western Ghana.

RC24-406.6

BURGUÉS-FREITAS, ANA* (University of Granada, Spain)
AUBERT, ADRIANA (University of Barcelona, Spain)
FLECHA, RAMON (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)

Strengthening Social Impact Assessment in Corporate ESG Reporting

In 2022, the European Parliament and the Council introduced a new regulatory framework, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), to enhance the transparency and integrity of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reports. While previous legislation mainly focused on environmental impact, the new directive and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards associated with it elevate social impact to the same level of importance. Of the 12 Standards, two are General, five are Environmental, four are Social, and one is devoted to governance. This shift represents a significant change in how companies report their social contributions and responsibilities. A key requirement of this new framework is that ESG reports must undergo independent assessment by an external agency, ensuring the objectivity and credibility of the reports.

The effort of the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) to regulate third-party providers of ESG ratings and scores presents both an opportunity and a challenge. In response to demand, many consulting firms are rushing to offer ESG reporting services without proper training in social impact measurement. This study emphasises sociology's crucial role in providing the necessary tools for assessing social impact, focusing on co-creation and genuine societal improvement, distinguishing this from dissemination or transference. Companies not only influence society through their operations but also have the potential to transform it by embedding social impact within their strategies.

Our findings aim to contribute to developing a more robust and informed approach to ESG reporting, particularly in understanding social impact as improvement aligned with societal goals like the SDG and better aligned with the European Union's vision for corporate transparency and responsibility. By fostering co-creation with all stakeholders, companies can amplify the social benefits of their actions, creating a multiplier effect that reinforces the positive transformation of society through responsible corporate practices.

RC21-303.4

BURINI, CRISTINA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
VITALE, TOMMASO* (Sciences Po Urban School (CEE), France)

Decommodifying Public Space in Italian Cities. the Temporal Embeddedness of Modest Collective Action.

The problem of urban public spaces is fundamentally concerned with their public dimension. The public nature and accessibility of these spaces can often be perceived as intimidating, with historical issues of violence, exclusion, and the "tragedy of the commons" persisting in their wake. Occasionally, there is even an attitude of repulsion or avoidance towards public spaces. What strategies can cities and community-based organizations employ to enhance the quality of public spaces and improve their accessibility, safety, and inclusivity? Cities are frequently seduced by the enclosure of spaces and the commodification of public space, or alternatively, by the dystopian prospect of camera surveillance to maintain public order. Implementing these policies has resulted in notable consequences, including the exclusion of specific groups and perpetuating social injustice. As a result, these policies have effectively led to the appropriation of public space by specific groups to the detriment of the broader local community.

In order to gain further insight into the phenomenon of decommodification in urban contexts, we revisited the Neo-Weberian and Polanyan traditions in urban sociology. Our research focused on seven Italian cities where forms of decommodification have emerged and taken root over time. 168 interviews were conducted, and 35 participant observation sessions were completed. In contrast to existing literature that focuses on policy design and legal theory in the analysis of commoning, this study aims to empirically examine how the interaction between associations and local governments has shaped the management of everyday practices. The findings reveal the emergence of governance traits that are not primarily strategic but rather adaptive and incremental: participatory management modalities, where community contractual instruments (Collaboration Pacts and Local Community-based Enterprises) support mid-range innovations & complex forms of social exchange in collective action, modest and incremental reciprocity which in turn reinforce their embeddedness over time.

RC24-JS-161.4

BURNS, RYAN* (University of Calgary, Canada)
TRETTER, ELIOT (University of Calgary, Canada)

Futuring Smart Cities and Smart Petroleum Futures: The Melding Digital Smartness of Extraction and Urbanization

Little research to date has drawn out the connections between digitalizing extractive industries and digital urbanism. In this paper, we argue that these are complementary, mutually reinforcing processes: digital urbanism enables the digitalization of extraction, and digitalization centralizes extractive labor in urban centers. "Smart" digitalization as a political-economic strategy works on both the extractive and urban levels, as seen in smart cities as well as extraction's intensifying use of automation, sensors, digital twins, artificial intelligence, and robotics. More precisely, we argue that these processes mutually articulate through future world-building. The Calgary smart city promises a future economic diversification from the oil & gas industry toward high technology, and the digitalizing oil & gas industry promises a low-carbon future.

In this talk, we draw on a 3-year ongoing case study of the digitalizing oil & gas industry in the city of Calgary and the province of Alberta, Canada, to situate the dual smartness strategy within the same process of future world-building. In tension with smartness's promises, what seems to be happening empirically is that digitalization in Calgary is deepening extraction's centrality to Alberta's economy. Moreover, whereas literature on futuring has focused on crisis as a primary instigator of futuring, our research shows more banal, more hopeful futures in digitalizing energy and cities. Our evidence suggests that while the production and unrolling of futures is quotidian in practice, potential revolutionary futures create the conditions for everyday futuring.

RC56-862.2

BURR, THOMAS* (Illinois State University, Afghanistan)

Secondary Historical Sources: Problems and Issues

In the 1980s and 1990s, sociologists called for guidelines on the use of secondary historical sources in the social sciences. Over the next few years, several comparative-historical social scientists offered scattered advice on using secondary sources appropriately, but since 2000 or so, few have devoted attention to the problem. Some argue that current practices in the field are acceptable, and nobody has offered a coherent and thorough set of guidelines for the use of secondary sources. In contrast, historians themselves are generally skeptical of the secondary sources that their own field produces.

Two issues arise from the various bodies of advice written by historians and social scientists. First, secondary historical sources seem to contain at least five different kinds of facts: reported facts, empirical inferences, summarized facts, empirical generalizations, and arguments-as-facts. Second, social scientists seem not to have grappled with the problem that historians produce idiographic interpretations, in which single facts are deeply woven into webs of other facts, while social scientists very often seek to extract such facts to use as "data" for nomothetic purposes.

In the first stage of a project of developing comprehensive guidelines and standards for using secondary historical sources in social science, I will analyze how comparative-historical scholars in sociology and political science use secondary sources in their published works. I will sample several recent works in this field and will analyze them to learn how many of which kinds of facts are prevalent, how social scientists use them as data, and how they make theoretical inferences from these bodies of facts. I will report on the progress of this research.

RC37-612.4

BURTE, HIMANSHU* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

A New Architecture of Socialities

Can architecture and sociology exchange their 'objects' meaningfully? I explore one side of this dual possibility by focusing on the Indian architectural non-profit, Hunnarshala Foundation, through a mix of oral history, participant observation and qualitative interviews. Hunnarshala's work shows how the central 'building task' (Norberg Schulz 1961) of architecture may be reconfigured as one of building a participatory and collaborative *sociality* in and through the process of design and construction. Carrithers (2017) sees sociality as 'the propensity of beings to associate with one another' which he relates to the human world's 'overflowing inventiveness in institutions'. Incubated around the 2001 earthquake in Bhuj, India, Hunnarshala is now well known for, among other things, participatory post-disaster reconstruction in diverse contexts across India, Nepal, Iran and Indonesia. Its work demonstrates advances on many fronts: conserving and updating traditional building practices for disaster readiness; technical innovations for building sustainably; policy impact; artisan training; and, a remarkable new aesthetic of profoundly habitable spaces. However, I argue that the production of new equitable, nurturing *socialities* - marked also by mutual accountability - in different spheres of spatial production is the prime object of Hunnarshala's architectural practice. I will explore the architecture of new socialities in three arenas of relationality within the process of spatial production: a) Hunnarshala's organisational sociality, arguably modelled on a 'fluid social collective' (Roth Smith 2022, 1818), b) relationships with disempowered 'end users' (cast as 'owners'), artisans and labourers (makers), and c) with collaborating organisations. A key analytical focus is the tension between the pursuit of more nurturing and empowering socialities on the one hand, and the institutionalised power and status relations (for instance, those related to authorship or expertise) in each arena, seen in the context of diverse cultures of self-making by all actors involved.

RC05-JS-140.7

BUSCHER, KAREN* (Ghent University, Belgium)

African Great Lakes Region Diaspora in Brussels (Belgium) and the Transnational Urban Translation of Violent Conflict and Ethnic Tension

Situating itself at the intersection of migration studies, urban studies and conflict studies, this paper investigates the everyday spatial translations of the ongoing civil war and ethnic violence in Eastern Congo through processes of conflict-induced migration to (Belgium).

To understand the ways in which the ongoing civil war in Eastern DRC shapes the everyday urbanity amongst Congolese diaspora in Brussels, we put forward the concept of 'transnational urban warscapes'. The paper is based on data gathered in collaboration with Congolese (diaspora) informants and researchers through transnational fieldwork across Brussels (Belgium) and Goma (DR Congo) on spatial manifestations of conflict narratives (and discourses as well as everyday urban practices of inter-communal fear, suspicion, othering and boundary making). This transnational focus on everyday city-making through migration deliberately aims to go beyond the narrow analytical frameworks of 'spill over' effects of ethnic violence through African migration and diaspora, and looks into spatial translations of ethnic war experiences across (post)colonial geographies.

RC17-251.4

BUSCHKAMP, LEONIE* (Leibniz University Hannover, Germany)
SEIDENSCHNUR, TIM* (University of Kassel (INCHER - International Center for Higher Education Research), Germany)

Tracing Constellations of Conflict and Competition in German Higher Education – a Temporal Approach

Present organizational research considers competition as one of the major transformative forces of the 20th and 21st century (Porter 1985). In sociological theory, competition is thereby considered as a social form that avoids direct conflicts (Simmel 1903). While competition is a triadic relationship in which Ego and Alter court for the favour of a third party in the absence of direct conflict, a conflict is a situation characterized by direct interaction between two or more actors with opposed interests in the absence of a third party (Dahrendorf 1972).

The panel raises the question if the focus on competition in organizational studies leads to overseeing situations in which conflict and not competition is still the form of social action that determines organizational developments. In our empirical data, conducted to explore multiple competitions in and between organisations in the German higher education system, we recognize relations and actions in the context of competition, which are outside the triadic scheme. Based on these observations, we trace different constellations of conflict and competition. We thereby argue that it is common that many situations into which an organization manoeuvres are not characterized either by competition or conflict but involve both. To analyze such situations allows us to create a heuristic of constellations.

To take first steps to create such a heuristic we conduct a temporal approach and focus on three time periods: The time in which actors prepare for competitions, the time in which competitions take place, and the time after the competition. First empirical insights point to different constellations regarding the relation between competition and conflict. The first constellation are conflicts provoked by preparatory activities. The second constellation is when actors who are actually competing cause conflicts at the same time and the third constellation is conflict as an (un-)intended consequence of competition.

RC11-157.2

BUSCHMEYER, ANNA* (German Youth Institute, Germany)
ZERLE-ELSAESSER, CLAUDIA* (German Youth Institute, Germany)

The Doing Masculinity of Older Men

In recent years, research on masculinities, in particular the question of hegemonic masculinity and alternatives to it, has mostly focussed on fathers and men of working age. In our qualitative research project "Comparing three generations of fathers in Poland and Germany: continuity and change in practices of fatherhood", we interviewed (young) fathers as well as grandfathers and great-grandfathers. The presentation will explore how men who have already retired from working life and are between 70 and 90 years old create masculinity in the sense of Doing Masculinity and present it in the interview. The men were mainly asked about their memories as fathers, i.e. about topics and practices that in some cases date back 50 years or more. However, they also talk about themselves as (great)grandfathers and about their own sons as fathers, sometimes distancing themselves from them or regretting that they themselves were not particularly active as fathers. In all of these interview passages, they always present themselves as men and do masculinity. The reference to paid work, which has formed the centre of their lives for many decades, proves to be central for some of them. For this presentation, we are therefore pursuing the following research questions: Are hegemonic ideas of masculinity, which are usually based on physical activity, professional success and fatherhood, still the relevant criteria for presenting oneself as a man/masculine at this age or are other standards applied here? How important is care, for example, both for oneself and one's own body, but also for others, such as one's partner, children and grandchildren? On the other hand, what significance does professional life/paid work still have for the production of masculinity? We would like to explore these questions in our presentation on the basis of empirical material and theoretical-critical considerations.

RC07-JS-79.1

BUSH L, MELANIE E* (Adelphi Unversity, USA)
HLABANGANE, NOKUTHULA LUCINDA (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Ubu-Ntu's Power to Shape Futures: A Journey of Praxis and Connection

Colonialism, while ubiquitous in reach and impact, wasn't a totalising force. Decolonial futures have always been a fact of life for many. Posited as "alternatives", decolonial praxis is juxtaposed with colonial sensibilities that are individualising, fragmenting, rigid, materialist and linear in character; the latter offers a different proposition.

Rooted in epistemologies of the land, decolonial futures are based on a regenerative ethos. This is evident in languages of indigenous people, and philosophies of *being-be-coming* and world-sense. This paper explores *ubu-ntu (the onto-philosophy of the bantu-speaking people of Africa)* as ontology, epistemology and axiology as a heralding and realisation of decolonial futures.

Ubu-ntu is the main reason why indigenous people survived the genocidal impulse of coloniality. While *ubu-ntu* is a southern African iteration of a humanising ethos, it shares foundational principles with other land-based philosophies. This paper explores possibilities offered by these epistemologies in relation to contemporary poly-crises.

The authors apply the ethos, philosophies and approaches of ubu-ntu epistemology in examination of contemporary social movements. We provide

several case studies of formations grounded in what is often described as a "solidarity economy". Some projects are rooted in decommodifying land and food sovereignty initiatives; others are organized as worker, owner and/or consumer cooperatives, timebanks, land trusts and other community-owned and run initiatives. This global movement is Described by different names this global movement seeks to reclaim ways of living, being and knowing that allowed peoples to survive and thrive historically.

Ubu-ntu is a living ethos deeply embedded in the commonsense of those who practice it. What vistas of theorization are possible when we tease out this deeply-embedded ethos of be-ing? How is *ubu-ntu* lived and purveyed in everyday life? To what extent does the solidarity economy movement exemplify ubu-ntu in practice and are they a "decolonizing" form of contemporary resistance?

TG09-JS-126.3

BUSSE, ERIKA* (Macalester College, USA)

Mentoring Latinx Students in a Primarily White Institution: A Lasting and Empowering Partnership

In recent years the role of mentorship has been given increasing attention, particularly in Primarily White Institutions where underrepresented minority students require mentors with whom they can identify for their professional growth. As Latin American professors/mentors in the United States for more than two decades, we have engaged in a mentorship practice that develops a partnership with students that persists long after college graduation. As minoritized scholars, we have privileged our mentoring work with Latin American and Latinx students following a collaborative approach that is in contrast with the traditional top-down mentorship model. This approach involves building a student-teacher partnership that starts in college and continues after graduation. In the process, students become *peer mentors* and feel empowered as individuals and as part of their respective communities. This collaborative mentorship approach also allows for teacher/student partners to continue contributing and strengthening our communities. In this presentation, we will reflect on this collaborative mentorship approach and share some experiences to show its relevance.

RC10-147.1

BUSTAMANTE H., GRETA* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Local Governance: Exploring Participatory Mechanisms in Tlajomulco De Zúñiga, Jalisco, México

Despite the ongoing democratic changes that have developed since 2000, and that continues until now, the process of consolidating democracy in Mexico remains indefinable. This leads us to analyze the actions that the government has carried out and to examine the challenges it confronts. Mexican history offers valuable insights into areas requiring improvement across all three government levels. Nevertheless, the post-transition landscape has introduced intensified complexities, encompassing a spectrum of struggles within Mexican territory. My project uses ethnographic methodology to understand the challenges faced by local governments and citizens. By doing so, it seeks to contribute not only to the comprehension of local-level democracy in Mexico but also to a broader understanding of the struggles that face urban areas within Latin American cities.

My main aim is to analyze Mexico's post-2000 democratic transition through the perspective of municipal urban conditions. My research has two specific aims. Firstly, it aims to assess the effectiveness of citizen participation tools in empowering individuals living in the Jalisco municipality. By classifying the reach of these tools, it will provide insight into the extent to which they enhance citizens' engagement and decision-making. Secondly, this study aims to identify citizens who actively access these democratic mechanisms and investigate how they perceive, negotiate, and engage with them. It will shed light, therefore, on the intersection of participatory mechanisms with citizens' values, goals, and experiences as a resident of Jalisco municipality. By highlighting these alternative approaches, this study aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the diverse ways in which citizens unite, respond, and employ strategies to address the challenges within their communities.

RC04-50.1

BUSTAMANTE SAGE, MARÍA FRANCISCA* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Understanding Ecuador's Higher Education Admission System: Student Representations and Their Influence on Shaping Study Choices

In 2010, Ecuador established a unified university admissions system based on a standardized test, including bonus points for vulnerable students as a key affirmative action measure. However, merit-based systems can reproduce access barriers due to the impact of inequality on admission scores (Jackson et al., 2007) and students' career choices (Reay et al., 2001). A crucial factor influencing study choices is not only the information students have about the system (Ball & Vincent, 1998) but also their perceptions of merit, risk, and their chances of accessing higher education (Clycq et al., 2014). Therefore, choices are shaped not only by rational considerations but also by culturally defined horizons of possibilities (Glaesser & Cooper, 2014).

This study analyzes how students benefiting from affirmative action perceive the admission system in Ecuador and how these perceptions influence their career choices with varying selectivity levels. The study draws on 26 semi-structured interviews with students from Universidad Central del Ecuador, one of the largest and most prestigious public universities.

Results show that both high- and low-selectivity career choices are influenced by perceptions of the admission system. There is confusion about the criteria for affirmative action allocation, coupled with a denial of the structural inequalities that justify these policies. As a result, students don't see their access as a right, linked to equal opportunities. Furthermore, perceptions of an unfair system with unclear rules lead students, even those with high admission scores, to opt for less selective programs to minimize risk, despite these not being their preferred choices. Lastly, the perception of systemic unfairness is linked to viewing admission to highly selective programs as a matter of luck rather than merit. These findings highlight the need for public education policy measures beyond affirmative action bonus scores, particularly focusing on information and guidance in the career selection process.

RC30-479.7

BUTKALIUK, VITALINA* (independent researcher, Ukraine)

Social Justice in the Anthropocene: From Predatory Consumption to a Politics of Humanism

The issue of social justice in the Anthropocene, when human activity has led to a serious ecological crisis, takes us to the very heart of the contemporary socio-economic system.

The neoliberal reforms of recent decades, aimed at maximising the profits of the owners of capital at the expense of labour and based on the ideology of irresponsible consumption, have led humanity to unprecedented levels of inequality, increased conflict and radicalisation, and environmental depletion.

Contrary to some predictions, the global pandemic COVID-19 has not become a 'great equaliser'; it has only exacerbated the already existing disparities in socio-economic development both within and across countries. Developed digital technologies, including AI, which has become popular in recent years, are also unable to lift humanity out of the crisis of inequality. In the current context, these technologies reinforce existing inequalities and create new ones, favouring the accumulation of capital in the hands of a limited number of people.

At the same time that a small group at the top of the wealth pyramid has concentrated incredible power in their hands, the majority of the world's people have found themselves virtually unarmed in the face of ever-worsening living conditions and looming challenges. The depletion of social institutions (especially trade unions) as a result of neoliberal predation has significantly reduced people's capacity both to fight against the violation of their economic rights and to confront life-threatening challenges (such as pandemic or climate change).

The solution to these problems requires a systemic approach and is possible through a transition to a fundamentally different social system, the criterion of effectiveness of which will not be the profit of the owners of corporations, but the quality of life of people and the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity on planet Earth.

RC30-JS-192.1

BUTTER, TAMARA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Client Selection As a Site of Resistance: Corporate Lawyers' Ethics through a Moral Economy Lens

Do all clients and causes merit representation? This question is at the heart of currents debates on lawyers' ethics in the academic, the professional and the public domain. Amongst other developments, the climate crisis and the Russian invasion in Ukraine brought this topic to a head.

By using a moral economy lens (Webb forthcoming), this paper explores client selection and existing controversies about large law firms' social license to operate as a 'site of resistance'. These controversies can be seen as indicative of the 'double movement' a moral economy lens provides us with. That is, the engagement in counter-moves that resist the processes of marketisation and commodification within corporate practice. This exploration sheds light on the interaction between macro- (developments in society) meso- (logics and dynamics at the level of firm) and microlevels (how individuals view and respond to this matter) which can help to identify and comprehend corporate lawyers' ethics in response to changing societal demands.

RC06-96.5

BÜYÜKKEÇECI, ZAFER* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
QUERIN, FEDERICA (University of Bologna, Italy)

The Ripple Effect of Separation: How Parental and Adult Child Relationships Influence Relationship Stability

We examine the ripple effect of separation between parents and adult children, exploring how these familial transitions influence relationship stability. Using HRS data from 1998 to 2020, we investigate: (i) whether parental separation in adulthood increases an individual's risk of separation and (ii) whether an adult child's separation heightens the risk for parents. Our findings show that both parental and adult child separations significantly increase relational instability, with a stronger effect on adult children. Additionally, we assess gene-environment interactions by incorporating polygenic indices (PGI) for depressive symptoms, categorized into three groups. Individuals with higher PGI exhibit a greater likelihood of separation following familial separations, underscoring the role of shared genetic factors in relational dynamics. This study contributes to the literature by highlighting the interconnections within family systems and the continued influence of parental relationships into adulthood, as well as the moderating effects of genetic predispositions on these dynamics.

RC06-JS-77.3

BÜYÜKKEÇECI, ZAFER* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

Unemployment and Parent-Adult Child Relationships: How Parental Support Evolve Following Job Loss

Using 14 waves of longitudinal data from the German Family Panel and employing individual-level fixed effects models, this study investigated how parent-adult child relationships change following the job loss of the adult children. We focused on contact frequency, emotional closeness, and three dimensions of functional solidarity: emotional, instrumental, and material support from parents to their adult children.

The findings revealed that parent-child relationships intensified after job loss across all examined domains, underscoring the crucial role of families as safety nets during challenging times. Analyses of father- and mother-child relationships showed that while mother-child relationships strengthened in all areas, only functional solidarity between fathers and children increased significantly.

These results emphasize the importance of family support not only in childhood but also in adulthood, especially during crises. Additionally, the differences between mothers and fathers highlight the gendered nature of parent-child relationships following job loss.

RC30-479.4

BUZEA, CARMEN* (Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania)

Equity Sensitivity in the Romanian Cultural Context

This paper focuses on the issue of fairness in the work context and presents a study conducted in Romania that aimed to measure equity sensitivity based on Huseman et al. (1985, 1987) conceptualization, which suggests that employees experience inequity in different ways along a continuum with three states: Benevolent, Equity Sensitive, and Entitled.

Participants were 319 full-time employees, 43.9% male and 56.1% female, with at least three years of work experience (M=16.77, SD=10.66), ranging in age from 20 to 64 (M=38.02, SD=10.87), working in different organizations across Romania. Participants were recruited through a convenience sampling approach within the personal network of social science students. Three measures were used for data collection: the 16-item Equity Preference Questionnaire (α=.81) to assess equity sensitivity, 9 verbal portraits to identify the comparison person or group, and 11 verbal portraits to measure the preferred strategy to reduce inequity when it occurs.

The results indicate that Romanian employees tend to have a benevolent approach to equity, i.e. they show greater tolerance for under-reward situations. When assessing the fairness of the exchange with the organization, the respondents preferred to compare themselves with their colleagues or not to compare at all. In under-reward situations, the preferred strategies for reducing inequity were: (1) requesting additional rewards and (2) cognitively distorting outcomes by maximizing the perceived value of benefits. In over-reward situations, the main strategy was to increase work effort. Based on these findings, we proposed an exploration of issues of culture, power, and social structure, which provide the backdrop against which workers' measured perceptions of justice can be understood from a sociological perspective. Furthermore, along with limitations and future research directions, practical implications for Romanian organizations were suggested with the aim of achieving better equity at work.

RC22-JS-249.5

BUZINKIC BUZINKIC, EMINA* (Institute for Development and International Relations, Croatia)

Anti-Muslim Racism at the European Periphery: Race in the Balkans

My proposal discusses critical underpinnings of anti-Muslim and anti-migrant violence reflective of race politics in the Balkans, particularly nowadays when the prolonged refugee crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic call for a closer examination of the politics and methodologies of social distancing and bordering against targeted populations and their flattening. Through the methods of critical discourse analysis and political ethnography, I look into the politics of race and racialization in the Balkans while tracing localized genealogies of ethno-racial hierarchies, and the impact of the global, more specifically, European racial discourse inscribed in its border politics.

I situate my analysis within the entanglement of the continual anti-Muslim politics in the Balkans, accounting for visceral, cultural, and epistemic erasures, and the recent migration politics enforcing restriction of movement and keeping away Muslims and populations of color outside of European borders. I examine the entangled deployment of the domestic anti-Muslim violence as the politics of racialization where second-hand whiteness inconveniently fit Christian and civilized Europe, and the violence against brown and Black, Muslim, and looking-like Muslim populations, refugees and migrants arriving from the so-called Muslim countries within the recent migratory flows - deployed for preservation of white, Christian, and civilized Europe. I argue that the convergence between anti-Muslim violence and anti-migrant violence is a complex representation and manifestation of ethnic tensions and the pervasive logic of racial formation in the Balkans, layered with the racialized designations traveling along with migrants and refugees, pronounced explicitly during and after the so-called refugee crisis.

RC04-60.9

BUZINKIC BUZINKIC, EMINA* (Institute for Development and International Relations, Croatia)

Storying Social Distancing with Swana Refugee Youth

Storying social distancing grapples with the experiences of refugee youth at the intersections of multiple societal pandemics—Islamophobia, anti-Muslim violence, anti-migrant politics—and the recent Covid-19 pandemic, all amidst the devastating earthquakes in central Croatia. Although the Covid-19 pandemic introduced "social distancing" into our global lexicon, social distancing has long been reverberating through historico-political

violence globally and in the Balkans, including genocide and ethnic cleansing of Muslims and the detention, deportation, and public outcasting of migrants, refugees, and Black and Brown bodies.

This presentation discusses collective memory writing amongst seven young refugees from Syria and a Croatian activist-researcher. The story-telling flows took place in the summer of 2021, in a Croatian village by the Croatian-Serbian border as the terrain of police violence against refugees, and the site of autonomous crossings and free movement. Rooted in the politics of reclamation of one's identities and entitlements, the collective memory writing session sought hope and solidarity. The experience of sharing, writing, documenting, and strategizing on publicizing the refugee youth journeys prior to and amid their everyday living and schooling experiences in Croatia revealed multiple societal pandemics, all operating through racialized surveillance and disciplining of refugee youth. These nuanced accounts move us towards the mobilization of the new ways of knowledge production that unsettle and combat permeating work of racialized criminalization and cultural exclusions.

RC11-170.1

BYDAWELL, MOYA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

African Women's Understandings, Experiences and Beliefs of Menopause in Rural South Africa: A Qualitative Study

There is a paucity of research on menopause, menopausal women's lived realities and beliefs in the Southern African context. It is necessary to explore the ways that menopause is conceptualised in differing contexts as the experience for many is individualised, confusing and erased. Menopause in this paper refers to the phase leading up to, and after a woman's last menstrual period. Existing research suggests that menopause is not openly discussed among sub- Saharan women due to intense privacy and taboos regarding menstruation and reproduction. Existing findings show that many Southern African women are not aware of the physical mechanisms of menopause, its duration and symptoms.

Further, existing research in the African context shows division in the ways that menopause is conceptualised and experienced by African women. Some report a positive mindset relating to the freedom from the constraints of menstruation, a perception of cleanliness with the lack of menstrual bleeding, as well as economic benefit as sanitary products are no longer an expense. Menstruation is seen as consequence of the natural aging process (although some report that this is caused by a supernatural intervention). Negative descriptions of menopause relate to the fear that the loss of menstruation creates poison in the body as the women's cleansing mechanism is no longer functional. This can be transmitted to sexual partners. Women describe a loss of sexuality and sexual attractiveness as a result. Some women report feeling invisible and irrelevant as part of the menopausal process.

Using an in-depth qualitative approach the research referred to here sets out explore the ways in which a small sample of South African women of average menopausal age, living in a rural area of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa represent their experiences of menopause and their needs in this context.

RC06-88.7

BYDAWELL, MOYA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Pet Ownership: Support or Burden? Exploring the Perceptions and Experiences of Pet Ownership for South Africans Living in Poverty.

Domestic pets include animal companions in the home environment. Whilst pets such as dogs may have working roles in that they serve as security for the household in which they reside, and cats and dogs alike may have a role in rodent control, pets are otherwise non-working or income generating. Domestic animals potentially provide invaluable companionship, emotional and social support to their human counterparts. Just under half of South Africans households include pets, however the ways that obligations and relationships between humans and pets are constructed differ socioeconomically and culturally. This presentation explores the social norms of pet ownership for South Africans living in poverty through a small qualitative study conducted in a semi-rural settlement.

C

RC54-JS-55.1

CABALLERO AGUILAR, HILDA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Sustentabilidad Descolonial, Solidaridad e Interculturalidad. Aportes y Límites De Una Cooperativa De Mujeres "Indígenas" En México.

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar los aportes y límites de la cooperativa "Mujeres reunidas" en México, para proponer alternativas emancipadoras y solidarias frente a la crisis social y ecológica-ambiental que enfrentamos. Es una cooperativa de mujeres "indgenas" artesanas que elaboran, comercializan y exportan productos de ixtle (fibra natural de maguey), a partir de la organización colectiva del trabajo, la producción agroecológica y la recuperación de sus saberes y prácticas ancestrales en la relación de cuidado y respeto que establecen con la Madre tierra.

Asimismo, van impulsando procesos que se orientan, de manera contradictoria, a la socialización del poder revalorando el trabajo y la participación de las mujeres en la toma de decisiones; a promover la interculturalidad crítica, mediante un diálogo de saberes (científico y popular) y, a plantear una ruptura con la racionalidad instrumental que cosifica y mercantiliza las relaciones entre los humanos y con la Madre tierra. Esto mediante la restitución de relaciones de solidaridad y reciprocidad, orientadas a la reproducción conjunta y equilibrada de la Madre tierra y la vida humana, proponiendo otras formas de sentipensar y practicar la sustentabilidad ecológica-ambiental e intercultural que tiende hacia una "sustentabilidad descolonial", con impacto a escala global.

Se desarrolla un análisis cualitativo, desde la perspectiva crítica de la Colonialidad del poder, para identificar el entramado de relaciones de poder que disputan el control de los diversos ámbitos de la existentencia social (trabajo, autoridad colectiva, subjetividad, sexo-género, "naturaleza"), y que históricamente han estructurado a la comunidad (racismo, clasismo patriarcado y eurocentrismo). Se utiliza una metodología de coinvestigación, que establece un diálogo de ida, vuelta y regreso con diversas integrantes de la cooperativa, de manera individual y colectiva.

RC34-564.1

CABBUAG, SAMUEL* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Are Young People Lazy and Waste Time Online?: Content Creation and the Politics of Creativity Among Gen Z Creators in the Philippines

One of the common concerns that people post on social media nowadays is that young people are getting lazy because of longer social media use including scrolling online and posting memes and videos. In the Philippines, social media personalities and creators are getting younger and younger as many are getting viral online at a young age. This paper provides an alternative perspective by examining young social media creators engaging in what I will call the politics of creativity. Building from the lens of creativity (Gauntlett 2010) as an affective labor and informed by digital culture studies, I explore how young people creators use social media to their advantage as conduits of knowledge, specifically on social media vernacular and social media logics. This paper is part of a larger PhD project on influencer cultures in the Philippines, and empirical data is culled from digital ethnography, and semi-structured interviews with 30 influencers and 30 audiences. Findings include how many young creators get more viral on platforms like TikTok (Abidin 2020). Because of their understanding on moving "around" platforms, young people creators are becoming more skilled in working around platform governance, earning the status and prestige as content creators. I argue that experience This paper also offers policy recommendations on how platforms can protect young people as they become more popular as creators.

WG10-928.3

CABBUAG, SAMUEL* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

'I Have to be More Careful': Social Media Influencers in the Philippines and the Profilicity of Politics on Online Spaces

Scholars and activists have established that social media platforms are viable spaces for political discourse and activism. This paper examines the ways in which people navigate 'being politically aware' in online spaces by examining social media influencers in the Philippines as empirical entry points and building on studies on influencer studies and online social movements studies. This paper is part of a larger PhD project on influencer cultures in the Philippines, culling data from digital ethnography and semi-structured interviews with 30 social media influencers and 30 audiences. Informed by the concept of *profilicity* which looks at personas as profiles that are packaged online (Moeller and D'Ambrosio 2018), this paper explores how influencers balance their work as influencers and the ethics of being socially and politically aware on social media, particularly on TikTok and Facebook. The paper argues that while audiences expect social media influencers to become more vocal in social and political issues, they understand they are bound by limits from brands and their endeavors. This balancing act maintains their status as influencers and thus allows people to trust them as public figures. Ultimately, social media influencers are nuanced beings with varying degrees of openness which impacts discourses online in that while social media affords political awareness, it is ultimately the negotiation between the personal, social, and economic aspects, that affects how influencers become more vocal on social issues online.

RC38-JS-46.2

CABRAS, FEDERICA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Narratives of (In-)Justice in Sex Trafficking. the Case of Nigerian Women in Italy

Representation practices play a crucial role in understanding the historical, cultural and political specificities of the category of 'victim'. In this regard, the expression 'sexual humanitarianism' refers to processes where specific migrant groups are more than others represented as vulnerable in relation to their involvement in the prostitution market (cf. Andrijasevic and Mai 2016). Those who belong to these groups become 'iconic victims' (Jones 2010) and are therefore entitled to claim protection rights on the basis of a supposed higher vulnerability attributed to women (and minors, especially girls) involved in sex trafficking. These women are often called upon to demonstrate their fragility in order to obtain institutional protection, thus modelling their biographies and traumatic experiences according to narratives that adhere to the stereotypical notions promoted by humanitarian discourse.

This paper presents the results of a fieldwork research carried out between 2018 and 2022 on the phenomenon of Nigerian sex trafficking in Italy. It addresses forms of gender (in)justice as reflected in the biographical experiences and narrative representations of Nigerian migrant women involved in the prostitution sector. Through the adoption of a biographical approach, the research focuses on the narrative strategies adopted by these women who often face the difficulty of translating (not only linguistically) what they experienced within the rigid parameters of the institutional and bureaucratic vocabulary that tends to make them performing as 'perfect trafficking victims'. Therefore, in addition to the well known forms of injustice suffered by these women within trafficking circuits, due to the extreme conditions of the journey, multiple forms of violence and sexual exploitation experienced in Italy, the research highlights more invisible forms of bureaucratic and institutional violence linked to different fields of experience of the women involved, from reception to healthcare management, up to the often obstacle-ridden experience of motherhood in diasporic contexts.

RC40-JS-106.2

CABRERA FEBLES, CRISTINA* (University of La Laguna, Spain)

The Way to the Agri-Food Transition: Holistic Livestock Management of Sheep and Goats in Canary Islands

How the "holistic management" (Savory and Butterfield, 2018) of small ruminants, particularly sheep and goats, can drive agrobiodiversity and regenerative agricultural practices in the Canary Islands? Through an agroecological framework, this research addresses the essential role that traditional pastoralism and transhumance practices play in fostering sustainable agri-food systems, highlighting the socio-economic importance of the pastoral culture of the Canary Islands through the lenses of holistic livestock management.

Pastoralism in the Canary Islands has long been a vital component of cultural heritage, with shepherds and goat herders using transhumance to move livestock across different ecological zones. This practice reveals many benefits, among which we can find dispersion and diversification of the livestock load, use of endemic species perfectly adapted to local ecosystems, the resilience of grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and maintaining soil health but also enhances agrobiodiversity through the interaction of livestock with diverse plant species that are going to be dispersed through fecal organic matter. In this manner, holistic management of ovine and caprine livestock serves as a regenerative approach to livestock farming, not only promoting biodiversity conservation, soil regeneration, and carbon sequestration while contributing to the local food system but also revealing the value of livestock farming as a basis for maintaining historical social, environmental and economic ties.

The local knowledge embedded in transhumance and herding traditions offers valuable insights for the agroecological transition in the archipielago. However, this process also requires the development of governance tools and grassroots interventions that support the multi-actor collaboration necessary for an effective agroecological transition. By aligning the traditional practices of pastoralists with modern sustainability goals, this paper suggests that a holistic livestock management approach not only benefits biodiversity but also strengthens the agri-food value chain. This approach is crucial for building a more resilient and diverse agricultural system in Europe.

RC29-463.5

CABUK KAYA, NILAY* (Ankara University, Turkey)

The Role of Women's NGOs in Addressing Domestic Violence Against Women: Evaluating Challenges and Institutional Barriers in Turkey

This presentation focuses on the role of women's NGOs in combating domestic violence against women in Turkey. The research evaluates how NGOs contribute to the implementation of domestic violence prevention policies and addresses the systemic challenges they face.

Key findings highlight the critical role that women's NGOs play in supporting victims and advocating for stronger legal protections. However, the study also reveals significant barriers, including limited collaboration with government institutions, inadequate funding, and exclusion from policy-making processes. These challenges are exacerbated by regional disparities and cultural resistance, particularly in rural areas.

Focus group discussions were held with **34 women's NGOs**, including regions like **Gaziantep, Van, Trabzon, İzmir, Antalya, and Erzurum**, where service delivery challenges were most prominent. This presentation will explore the institutional barriers that hinder the effectiveness of NGOs and provide policy recommendations to improve collaboration between NGOs and government bodies, enhance support services, and address the structural challenges limiting their influence.

RC20-291.2

CACERES, IGNACIO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
BEGOÑA BILBENY, BEGOÑA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
CRUZ PALMA, FLORENCIA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

From Contestation to Collaboration: Exploring Social Movements and Civil Society Dynamics

Social movements and civil society organizations are often seen as vital indicators of a robust democracy, strengthening social cohesion through voluntary participation aimed at the common good. However, existing literature has predominantly addressed these dynamics in isolation (Della Porta, 2020), with one stream focusing on conflict and contestation while the other emphasizes cooperation and social capital.

This paper empirically examines the relationship between social movements and civil society participation, focusing on the Chilean case characterized by low social cohesion and a recent social outburst that has unprecedentedly elevated the prominence of social movements. By leveraging individual-level data from the Chilean Longitudinal Social Survey (ELSOC) from 2016 to 2021, alongside contextual data on the frequency of mobilizations (Observatorio de Conflictos database) and the number of civil society organizations (Centro de Políticas Públicas UC database) both at municipal level, the study explores the individual-level relationship between attitudes toward social movements and prosocial behaviors such as monetary donations and participation in civil society organizations, utilizing multilevel modeling approach.

The findings illuminate critical areas of intersection between civil society and social movements, particularly in a society with significant challenges related to social cohesion (low social and political trust; low participation in civil society). This research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of these dynamics by integrating conflict and cooperation perspectives. It highlights the potential for social movements to foster greater civic engagement and solidarity within a complex sociopolitical landscape.

RC22-342.5

CACERES, IGNACIO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
GONZALEZ, ANDRÉS (COES, Chile)

The Effect of Social Movements on Religious Identity

This article proposes an examination of the relationship between support for progressive social movements and religious disaffiliation in Chile, contributing to the growing literature on how political dynamics shape religious identification. Chile's religious landscape has experienced significant changes in recent years, with a sharp decline in Catholic identification and a rise in religiously unaffiliated individuals ("nones"). At the same time, the country has been involved in a prominent and historically unprecedented protest cycle led by several progressive social movements.

Drawing on data from the Chilean Longitudinal Social Survey (ELSOC) from 2016 to 2021, this study investigates whether support for liberal movements—such as those advocating for student, feminist, environmental, and indigenous rights—correlates with higher probabilities of religious disaffiliation. Using autoregressive models, the results show that individuals who express positive evaluations of these movements are more likely to identify as non-religious and demonstrate lower participation in religious services, regardless of their previous religious affiliations. These effects are evident for Catholics and Evangelicals, indicating that political support for progressive causes can influence religious identity. The findings suggest that religious identification in Chile is more contingent and that political values, even without direct church involvement, play a role in shaping religious affiliations. The study extends the discussion on secularization beyond the North American context, offering new insights into the interaction between politics and religion in Latin America. Also, the results emphasize the relevance of a wide perspective to analyze the effects of social movements on domains surpassing the movement's immediate thematic scope.

TG03-JS-66.1

CADAA, RAUL* (UNLP, Argentina)
CADAA LALINDE, LOLA (Humanidades UNLP, Argentina)

"from the Dark Night, to the Bright Light..." Sport and Human Rights in Argentina

The dictatorial period that Argentina went through in 1976-1983 is internationally known. Once democracy was restored, those responsible for atrocious crimes were tried and imprisoned based on the collection of data carried out by a commission created for this purpose; the "CONADEP". In recent years, investigations into athletes who "disappeared" in the same period came to light. Many of them were born, studied or lived in the city of La Plata; converting it, along with other indicators, into the national capital of "Sports and Human Rights" of Argentina. That is why the UNESCO Chair of "Economic Systems and Human Rights" belonging to the National University of La Plata, has created a Sports and Human Rights Observatory. The purpose of this is to deepen investigations into the recent past, but fundamentally to ensure that the rights to access and practice sports of citizens as a whole and, in particular, of vulnerable sectors, are not violated in the future.

The central objective of this work is to share with other colleagues the strategies to be developed and the design of policies to be carried out to guarantee access and sports practice that dignifies the general well-being of the community. The purpose of the Observatory's actions is directed towards women, people with disabilities, aboriginal peoples and other vulnerable groups.

The theoretical referential framework of our research, and the design of policies to carry out the aforementioned actions, is based on the UN/UNESCO objectives for the subject; and works by Peter Donelly, Bruce Kidd, Richard Giulianotti and others.

TG04-970.4

CAETANO GRAU, FEDERICO* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la república, Uruguay)

Confinement, Risk and Uncertainty: The Psychosocial Impacts of Prison Work

This presentation addresses the representations of risk and its psychosocial effects on workers at the National Institute of Adolescent Social Inclusion (INISA), the institution responsible for managing adolescent detention centers in Uruguay. Within carceral environments, there is an omnipresent sense of risk that is experienced not only as a constant physical threat but also as a symbolic dimension that permeates all labor practices, creating an atmosphere of uncertainty, constant alertness, and emotional fatigue.

The theoretical framework guiding this presentation is situated within contemporary debates on risk and uncertainty, proposing an interpretation that links large-scale theoretical systems of risk with the microdynamics of intersubjective labor practices in confinement contexts. From this perspective, risk in carceral settings should not be understood solely in terms of objective threats but as a discursive construction that reinforces social and institutional inequalities, exacerbating workers' vulnerability.

This presentation is an intermediate stage of an ongoing doctoral research project (FCS, UdelaR), which constitutes an ideographic and qualitative case study on the configuration of order in carceral settings. Through an analysis of 50 interviews, the ongoing study reveals how INISA workers not only manage the constant threat of crises in their daily work but also develop subjective coping strategies that, while effective in the short term, come at a high psychological cost, as they tend to generate emotional exhaustion over time. This exhaustion, fueled by a culture of immediacy and a lack of institutional reflexivity, affects workers not only within the prison environment but also in their personal relationships and overall well-being outside of the workplace.

WG11-JS-175.6

CAETANO GRAU, FEDERICO* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la república, Uruguay)

Del Diagnóstico Del Riesgo a Una Ética Del Encuentro: Hacia Una Inflexión De Las Prácticas Psicosociales En El Inisa

En el contexto de la penalidad juvenil uruguaya, las prácticas psicosociales en el Instituto Nacional de Inclusión Social Adolescente (INISA) se insertan dentro de un entramado burocrático altamente protocolizado, donde los adolescentes son reducidos a un conjunto de diagnósticos y pronósticos centrados exclusivamente en la gestión del riesgo. Desde una perspectiva psicodiagnóstica positivista, se intenta encuadrar a los jóvenes dentro de marcos teóricos preconcebidos que anulan su capacidad reflexiva y su agenciamiento en la construcción de su propia narratividad existencial.

El uso de técnicas invasivas, que van desde los extensos formularios que aplican los profesionales basados en el modelo RNR (Riesgo, Necesidad y Responsividad), hasta el cúmulo de pruebas psicométricas y proyectivas, operan desde un ritualismo burocrático vacío, que se desliza como una práctica fabril, desprovista de una heurística socioeducativa. De esta manera, los adolescentes emergen frente a la visibilidad del sistema como un "sujeto delincuente", negando la posibilidad de abordarlos como "sujetos enigmáticos," con una singularidad irreductible y una subjetividad compleja.

Esta ponencia se propone problematizar críticamente las prácticas psicosociales instituidas dentro del INISA, buscando introducir una nueva hermenéutica psicosocial, centrada en un oficio artesanal, vincular y éticamente comprometido con una subjetivación emancipatoria que desafíe las lógicas punitivitas dominantes.

WG06-898.2

CALABRESI, GLORIA* (Universidad de Almería , Spain)
RUBIO GÓMEZ, MARÍA (Universidad de Granada, Spain)
PULIDO, CARLA ALBA (Universidad de Granada, Spain)

Ética, Cuidado y Género: Aproximaciones Etnográficas En La Llamada Educación Especial En España

La presente comunicación responde a cuestiones metodológicas y éticas sobre trabajo de campo etnográfico en contextos escolares de la llamada "Educación Especial", contextos dónde la cuestión de género toma protagonismo. Se trata de un acercamiento a los dispositivos de diagnóstico (cómo y quienes diagnostican, etiquetan y desde dónde), a las lógicas escolares en las que se traducen estos "etiquetajes" (y que focalizamos en centros de educación especial y aulas específicas), así como a las visiones e interpretaciones que se realizan de estas situaciones por parte de las familias

de las personas involucradas y por parte de la comunidad (entendida en sentido amplio y ligada al movimiento asociativo, Administraciones públicas, redes informales de apoyo, etc.). Desde aquí, nos proponemos dialogar sobre cuestiones éticas y políticas que atraviesan nuestra labor etnográfica en este contexto concreto. Principalmente pondremos el foco de atención sobre cuestiones vinculadas con la feminización del sector profesional relacionado con la EE; con el sesgo androcéntrico de los diagnósticos de la población etiquetada como Necesidades Educativas Especiales (NEE) y con la búsqueda de posibles espacios de diálogo y debate con las/os protagonistas de la investigación: jóvenes escolarizadas/os identificados como alumnado de EE. Al mismo tiempo, hay que considerar que la cuestión de género está muy presente y cómo podemos abordarla partiendo de este contexto a través de la etnografía.

RC22-353.3

CALABRETTA, ANDREA* (University of Padova, Italy)
ALLIEVI, STEFANO (University of Padova, Italy)

Lived Religion, Lived Citizenship. the Everyday Experiences of Young Muslims in Italy between Religion, Morality and Civic Engagement

In recent years, the study of religion and the study of citizenship seem to have proceeded on parallel tracks. Indeed, both strands of study have challenged institutional and formal conceptions with a view to developing research approaches grounded in the everyday experience of social actors. These trends have led to the concepts of lived religion (Ammerman, 2015) and lived citizenship (Kallio et al., 2020). These parallel developments have already produced fertile intersections that explored the relationships between the lived experience of citizenship and faith (Rubin et al., 2022), particularly among migrants and their descendants (Nyhagen, 2015; Calabretta, 2023).

The present study aims to engage and deepen this research stream with new data and analysis. The aim of the paper is to explore how the everyday experience of religiosity overlaps with and fuels that of citizenship. The paper is based on 80 biographical interviews and 8 focus groups with young Muslims with migratory backgrounds living in Italy. The research is part of the project 'Growing old, feeling like citizens?' (Universities of Padua and Milan-Bicocca) which focuses on the biographical trajectories of young Muslim adults in Italy.

Based on the data collected and analysed in the project, the paper provides some interesting insights. First, in the interviewees' narratives, the daily experience of belonging to Islam – which intensifies with the transition to adulthood – is linked to the rediscovery and practice of religious and moral values contiguous to the idea of being 'good citizens'. This convergence between citizenship and lived religion is even more interesting since it occurs in a minority context and where Islam is the subject of negative representation (Allievi, 2012). Thus, by associating Islam with civic engagement, the interviewees seek to claim their legitimacy in participating as Muslims in the Italian citizenry.

RC32-524.4

CALCAGNI, MARIANA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

From Peasant Women to Social Change: The Politicization of Identities and Materialities Towards Socio-Ecological Transitions

Peasant movements are key actors for thinking and acting creatively in processes of food and socio-ecological transition. Drawing bridges between feminist political ecology and critical ecofeminisms, this article analyzes the National Association of Rural and Indigenous Women (ANAMURI) in Chile as key agents of social change. The study follows a qualitative methodology based on an analysis of ANAMURI's working papers, in-depth interviews, and ethnographic observations of the organization's women leaders (data collected from 2021 – 2023). There are various ways in which ANAMURI mobilizes political and identity categories (such as women, feminisms, care, and earthcare) as strategies in search of the food systems transformation in the context of a civilizational crisis. ANAMURI's case also contributes to understand the politicization processes of materialities for food production (land, seeds, water, among others), resulting in key factors for the political formation of rural women as agents of social change. Thus, care and earthcare become political tools used in the daily life of ANAMURI's women to foster food transitions.

RC40-653.4

CALCAGNI, MARIANA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Rural Youth in Germany: The Convergence of Feminist, Agrarian and Environmental Agendas in the "Jabl"

Who will produce the food of the future and under what conditions? In an uncertain context in which climate change threatens biodiversity and the agri-food industry has tended to become a global market, new generations of farmers are organising themselves to make political demands for alternative models of agrarian development. The aim of this research is to analyse the political demands and imaginaries of young farmers in Germany. Feminist political ecology is used as a theoretical lens, as it challenges hierarchical dualisms and proposes to pay attention to relations of care between humans and within nature, seeking to find insights to traverse the possible multiple crises we are inhabiting. The methodology is based on an in-depth case study of the food movement Arbeitsgemeischaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft e.V. (AbL) in Germany, with a special focus on the youth faction of the movement (jAbL). The study is based on in-depth interviews with members of the movement, participant observation and content analysis of documents, data collected in 2022 and 2023. The results show that young farmers are setting a new agrarian agenda for overcoming food inequalities, based on key socio-environmental challenges. Traditional agrarian struggles such as access to land, fair working conditions and food sovereignty remain at the heart of their demands; however, struggles for gender equality, including queer identities, social inclusion and concerns about the impact of climate crises are now at the centre of young farmers' struggles in Germany, thus broadening the agenda of fighting intersectional inequalities. The construction of these new agrarian imaginaries is interpreted through the lenses of care and earthcare, which allow us to delineate an emerging ethic in the agrarian struggle, led by young people. This points out the relevance of the convergence of feminist, agrarian and climate change agendas, and the urgent need to build broad alliances.

RC22-354.4

CALDER, RYAN* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

The Paradox of Islamic Finance: How Shariah Scholars Reconcile Religion and Capitalism

In just fifty years, Islamic finance has grown from a tiny experiment operated from a Volkswagen van to a thriving global industry worth more than the entire financial sector of India, South America, or Eastern Europe. You can now shop with an Islamic credit card, invest in Islamic bonds, and buy Islamic derivatives. But how has this spectacular growth been possible, given Islam's strictures against interest? In *The Paradox of Islamic Finance*, Ryan Calder examines the Islamic finance boom, arguing that shariah scholars—experts in Islamic law who certify financial products as truly Islamic—have made the industry a profitable, if controversial, hybrid of religion and markets.

Critics say Islamic finance merely reproduces conventional interest-based finance, with the shariah scholars' blessing. From an economic perspective, they are right: the most popular Islamic products act like conventional interest-bearing ones, earning healthy profits for Islamic banks and financial heavyweights like Deutsche Bank and Goldman Sachs. Yet as Calder shows by delving into the shariah scholars' day-to-day work, what seem like high-tech work-arounds to outsiders carry deep and nuanced meaning to the scholars—and to the hundreds of millions of Muslims who respect their expertise. He shows that the shariah scholars' conception of Islamic finance is perfectly suited to the age of financialization and the global efflorescence of shariah-minded Islam.

The Paradox of Islamic Finance draws on 15 years of fieldwork and 291 interviews conducted with interviewees in 20 countries—especially Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, the UAE, and the United Kingdom. Interviewees included shariah scholars, Islamic bankers, lawyers, shariah auditors, securities regulators, and central bankers. Calder's research assistants also interviewed 130 members of the general banking public in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. He attended weeks of training seminars, interned at an Islamic-finance law firm, and even shopped at Islamic banks around the world.

RC02-44.2

CALDER, RYAN* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Why Does Islamic Finance Succeed in Some Countries More Than Others? the Politics of Shariah Authority in "Cool" Saudi Arabia and "Hot" Pakistan

Why has Islamic finance succeeded commercially in some countries and not others? Some states, particularly Malaysia, have received wide international recognition for thoughtful regulatory and tax policies that foster Islamic banking and Islamic capital markets. As of 2023, Islamic banking penetration

in Malaysia sits at an impressive 42% of total national banking assets. However, that figure is 85% in Saudi Arabia—even though the Saudi central bank refused to acknowledge the very existence of Islamic finance until the 2010s. In Pakistan, where activists have agitated for Islamic finance since the 1970s and the state banned interest-based banking in the 1980s, the figure is just 20%. Drawing on 210 interviews, years of fieldwork, and analysis of primary and secondary school textbooks, this article compares Saudi Arabia and Pakistan while taking Malaysia as a reference point. It attributes their difference to the contentiousness of the field of public discourse about the meaning, authority structure, and implementation of Islamic law within the economy. This field has long been stable in Saudi Arabia but contentious in Pakistan. In Saudi Arabia, usury (ribā) appears in public as primarily a matter of individual piety. In Pakistan, by contrast, usury (ribā or sood) appears everywhere from school textbooks to popular opinion to the central bank as a vehicle for utopian macrosocial engineering, implicating domestic and global structures of inequality and subjugation. In Saudi Arabia, the implementation of Islamic finance therefore becomes a "cool" techno-juridical process that can merge smoothly into pre-existing national and international financial-market infrastructures. In contrast, the implementation of Islamic finance in Pakistan has invoked "hot" political passions that destabilize implementation efforts and obstruct easy integration into capitalist financial markets. The paper thus integrates a social-movements perspective and a political sociology of legal authority into the question of how national markets form and grow.

RC06-JS-209.5

CALDERÓN ROJAS SANDOVAL, AROMA* (PUCP, Peru)
CAVAGNOUD, ROBIN* (PUCP, Peru)

Challenging Borders and Roles: The "Sandwich Generation" in Venezuelan Migration to Peru

This paper presents preliminary results from a comparative study on transnational care in contexts of protracted humanitarian crises, focusing on Venezuelan migrants in Peru. Based on 60 narrative interviews with migrants in Peru and 40 semi-structured interviews with their elderly parents in Venezuela, we analyze the trajectories of the transnational "sandwich generation": women who simultaneously provide long-distance care to their parents in Venezuela and their children in Peru.

Our findings reveal how these women negotiate and organize their care roles in a context of precariousness. Transnational care strategies are affected by interconnected factors: the multidimensional crisis in Venezuela intensifies the need for remittances and emotional support, forcing these women to maintain constant connections through digital technologies. Difficulties in labor market integration in Peru, exacerbated by discrimination and lack of credential recognition, hinder the generation of income necessary to sustain both ends of the care chain. The family situation, especially in single-parent households, adds layers of complexity, requiring emotional and logistical juggling. Furthermore, restrictive migration policies in Peru limit mobility and family reunification, forcing creative adaptations in transnational care practices.

We argue that these dynamics not only reconfigure family relationships but also enrich and challenge existing theoretical frameworks on migration and care. This study contributes to decentering migration studies by focusing on South-South care experiences, offering a critical perspective on how protracted humanitarian crises shape and transform transnational care practices, highlighting the resilience and adaptability of migrant women in the face of multiple adversities.

RC15-JS-122.5

CALI, ALEC* (Heidelberg University, Germany)
NICOLI, FRANCESCO (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)
BURGOON, BRIAN (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
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Healing with Friends? Twin Survey Experiments on Vaccines and Geopolitics in Front of Global Pandemics.

While the Covid-19 pandemic took the world by surprise and affected every country on the planet, the global response was marked by clear geopolitical fractures. While pandemics represent punctuated instances of intense and symmetric crisis, these can be compounded by long-term structural shifts which alter the global balance of power and force 'friend or foe' lenses onto otherwise nonpartisan issues. Such a wicked problem has plagued international public health for decades, impacting things like the rollout of the malaria and smallpox vaccines, and it reflects the inherent tensions between global problem-solving, on the one hand, and immediate national self-interest on the other. From a national standpoint this often leads to tensions between functional problem-solving and value-based cooperation choices, and with possible feedback effects on domestic governance arrangements.

To understand the extent to which this affects not only political leaders but the population at large, we conduct a pair of survey experiments in a survey fielded in early 2025 in Japan, the US, the UK, Brazil, Nigeria, Italy and Germany, collecting about 1500 observations in each country.

In the first experiment, we ask the respondents' willingness to receive a vaccine, randomizing the country of origin from a list of potentially friendly or unfriendly countries. In the second experiment, we ask the respondents to decide whether to support or not the allocation of extra vaccines doses to third countries, drawn from a list of potentially friendly or unfriendly countries. Together, these experiments allow us to reveal how much global health cooperation is conditioned by geopolitics and the intricacies of global solidarity. We expect respondents to prefer vaccines cooperation with friendly countries on average, but with significant heterogenous treatment effects for gender, concern with pandemics, left-right placement on the political spectrum, and the degree of supranational identity.

RC32-JS-222.5

CALIA, RAFFAELLA MONIA* (La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Intersectional Gender Futures the Stemma Project: A Transdisciplinary Approach for Transformative Justice

There is no doubt how gender bias affects all women, with a notable impact on those whose gender intersects with other categories, including, but not limited to, ethnic origin, socioeconomic status, religion, sexual orientation, and/or disability (Armstrong, Jovanovic, 2015). The intersection of categories such as gender and different abilities increases greater exposure to situations of risks, stigmatization, and discrimination, in a social system that tends to reproduce and amplify social inequalities (Bourdieu P., Passeron J. C., 1970). The focus of the proposed abstract is an "intersectional and transdisciplinary approach for Transformative Justice" with a critical approach to power structures and sociocultural processes that perpetuate the social exclusion of some groups from STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) disciplines. The proposal will share the results of STEMMA[1] research project, funded by Next Generation Europe, to contribute to reducing the gap in STEAM. The research will be carried out at multiple levels, with the aim of better positioning the role of the Universities in the panorama of opportunities to promote social inclusion and empowerment, and the role of communities and movements to attribute meanings to STEAM. The proposal will highlight the inclusive value of the intersectional approach (Corbisiero, Nocenzi, 2022) and the importance of transdisciplinarity as a device and paradigm to promote Transformative Justice, the keystone for a cohesive and sustainable society.

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Corbisiero F., Nocenzi M., (2022), (a cura di) *Intersezionalità come teoria critica sociale di Patricia Hill Collins*, UTET, Milano.
[1] Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Motivation & Accessibility

RC55-836.1

CALLENS, MARC* (Ghent University, Belgium)
VERLET, DRIES (Ghent University, Belgium)

Generational Shifts in Subjective Well-Being: Do Younger Cohorts Experience Lower Levels of Life Satisfaction?

Research suggests that the advent of social media has had a significant negative impact on the subjective well-being of younger generations, particularly those born between 1995 and 2010. Key drivers of this decline include social comparison, fear of missing out (FOMO), sleep disturbances linked to constant exposure to social media platforms and smartphone usage. These factors contribute to feelings of inadequacy, reduced self-esteem, heightened anxiety and depression, potentially leading to a notable decline in life satisfaction among younger cohorts compared to older generations.

However, understanding time in human societies is complex, as three interrelated dimensions operate simultaneously: birth cohort (generation),

historical period (trend) and age (life cycle). Age effects represent developmental changes throughout the life cycle. Period and cohort effects refer to exogenous contextual changes in broader social conditions. Period effects arise from cultural or economic shifts unique to specific time periods (e.g., economic recessions, health crises like the COVID-19 pandemic) and affect all individuals, regardless of age. Cohort effects are the essence of social change, not just determined by the time of birth as such, but also by cumulatively going through the same historical and social factors.

This paper formally tests the cohort-effect hypothesis related to life satisfaction by comparing younger generations (1995–2005) with older cohorts (1895–1995). We control for both period (trend) and age (life course) effects using repeated cross-sectional Eurobarometer data (1972–2022) from eight European countries. The analysis employs Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort (HAPC) regression to disentangle the unique effects of cohort, period and age effects.

RC04-63.1

CALMELET, LAURE* (Faculté d'éducation et de formation de l'Institut Catholique de Paris, France)

Facteurs Explicatifs De La Croyance En La Justice De L'école Des Professionnels De L'éducation.

Paul Ricoeur définit la visée éthique comme : «la visée de la vie bonne, avec et pour autrui, dans des institutions justes» (1990, p.202). Confrontant cette définition à l'idée de la coexistence de logiques de justice plurielles (Sen, 2012), pouvant mener à des « conflits éthiques », nous arrivons à un questionnement portant sur le lien entre la croyance en la justice des professionnels de l'éducation et leur implication dans la création d'espaces pédagogiques « capabilisants » (Sen, 2012 ; Nussbaum, 2012). Ces environnements, reposent sur l'idée de l'accessibilité pédagogique à visée universelle (Bergeron, Rousseau & Leclerc, 2011) et visent la maximisation du pouvoir d'agir des élèves. Dans le cadre de notre travail doctoral, nous faisons l'hypothèse que la croyance en la justice des professionnels peut avoir un impact sur leur visée éthique et leur implication dans la dynamique inclusive de l'école (Booth, Ainscow & Kingston, 2006). Afin de caractériser ce lien, nous cherchons à quantifier et qualifier ces croyances. Pour ce faire, nous avons déployé une large enquête à destination des professionnels de l'éducation pour laquelle nous avons recueilli 516 réponses complètes.

Nous souhaitons proposer ici des résultats inédits qui en sont issus afin de répondre à la problématique suivante :

Quels sont les éléments qui conditionnent la croyance en la justice de l'école (CJE) des professionnels de l'éducation ?

Afin de tenter d'apporter des éléments de réponse à cette question, nous présenterons notre méthodologie de mesure de la CJE des professionnels, basée sur l'adaptation d'un test de croyance en la justice du monde (Lipkus, 1996), puis nous détaillerons les résultats de tests de corrélation entre le CJE et différents éléments tels que l'âge, le sexe, la profession exercée, le milieu d'exercice ou encore la présence de dispositifs spécifiques au sein de l'établissement dont dépend le professionnel.

RC17-JS-203.3

CALMELET, LAURE* (Faculté d'éducation et de formation de l'Institut Catholique de Paris, France)

The Liminal Situation of Students with Disabilities in the French School System.

I would like to propose an oral communication about the difficulties encountered in implementing an inclusive dynamic in the French school system.

The 2005 law "for equal rights, full participation, and citizenship of people with disabilities" grants every child with a disability the right to attend their local school. Accordingly, the number of children with disabilities increased from 155,351 in 2006 to 436,085 in 2021 (DEPP, 2021).

However, the school system and education professionals are struggling to face the challenges of the inclusion of children with disabilities. Some teachers acknowledge that they feel unprepared for the pedagogical demands necessary to embrace student diversity (Chaix, 2014). This is linked to a deep feeling of uneasiness for teachers (Ployé, 2018; Barrère, 2017) and to very uncomfortable schooling conditions for some students. Indeed, even though they are present in the classroom, the lack of pedagogical accessibility keeps them in a liminal situation, in which they are neither fully part of the system nor fully excluded (Murphy, 1987).

In a comprehensive approach, we ask the following question:

- How do teachers' beliefs about inclusion and students with disabilities impact schooling conditions for students with disabilities?

To discuss this point, we will first define the concept of liminality (Saint Martin, 2019 ; Ployé, 2018). Then, we will cross-analyze institutional documents such as the educational code and the teacher competence framework, along with results from a large survey addressed to education professionals during our doctoral research, which provides insights into education professionals' beliefs about the education of children with disabilities.

We will demonstrate how the lack of operationalization of the instructions given to professionals, combined with their personal values and views on disability, are contributing factors to the failure to enable the full participation of children with disabilities in French schools.

RC02-32.5

CALVO MENDIZABAL, NAGORE* (KCL, United Kingdom)

A Radical Legacy or a Radical Future? a Cultural Political Economy of the Environmental Crisis in the Post-ETA Politics in Basque Country

The end of ETA's violence and the legalisation of Batasuna's successor parties, Bildu and Sortu, in Spain have put the spotlight on Bildu's institutional adaptation and organisational evolution, while the mainstream media associate it with ETA's legacy and, therefore, with focus on it as a radical party. This presentation moves away from purely identitarian and political conceptualisations of Bildu, focusing on its potential role in fostering an alternative vision of capitalism in the Basque Country. This vision questions the current neoliberal hegemony of the PNV and rearticulates new socio-economic alliances to achieve it. Specifically, this article aims to explore how Bildu's policy towards a climate transition renews discourses on the role of the 'state' in the economy, and emphasises the importance of the public and social economy to define new horizons of social justice. The climate transition can be said to form the basis of a new economic imaginary that promotes shared socio-semiotic systems around which to share similar conceptions of climate, as well as a new political model. Based on this concept, the presentation explores the struggles between representatives of Bildu, local authorities, businesses, citizen groups and the current government to adopt or resist such an approach around a case study linked to the Norway energy company Statkraft. In this context, it is argued that, at least three paths can be detected. These are first, a 'techno-market' solution led by global private initiative, second, a state led climate sustainability, and third, energy sufficiency for a post-capitalist context. The paper draws on cultural political economy to explore the discursive and extra-discursive practices that contribute to the selection and retention of certain discourses and their potential transformation in durable institutional and policy solutions to shed light on the vision of capitalist restructuring of Bildu in Basque Country, and its transformative potential.

RC51-788.2

CAMARA, MOHAMED LAMINE* (Universidad de Zaragoza | Máster Sociología de la políticas públicas y sociales, Spain)

Critical Reading of Citizen Science: Second-Order Observation of the "Incluscience-Me" Project in Córdoba, Spain.

This work addresses the application of citizen science to children's environmental education in the case of the "Incluscience-Me" project developed from October 15, 2023, to October 15, 2024.

The "Incluscience-Me" project is organized and coordinated by the University of Córdoba and the Biodiversity Management Research Group (GESBIO) with the collaboration of other entities.

It consists of promoting ecological awareness in children under 12 years of age, through children's participation in environmental research with school activities (teaching, workshops) and extracurricular activities (exploration of the wildlife of Córdoba).

The project includes students from early childhood and primary education, teachers from selected educational centers (9 Primary early childhood education center), and special education students.

We propose to link this project with the process of environmental socialization of children, not only as participants, but also as protagonists of the research carried out.

The questions from sociocybernetics are:

How does the "Incluscience-Me" project influence the understanding of biodiversity conservation and the pro-environmental attitude of children under 12 years of age? And above all, how does the project promote a reflexivity in the concept of citizenship in the participants?

The paper proposes to analyse the foundations of the project, the experience in a learning and practice context, its execution records and the perspective of the participants in order to analyse, with a second-order observation, the degree of satisfaction of the children in participating in the project, the meaning they give to this participation and the way in which this broadens their vision of citizenship.

RC41-671.3

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO UNAM, Mexico)

Children Family Trajectories and Demographic Change

Since the second half of the twentieth century Mexico has experienced a series of major political, social, economic, cultural and demographic transformations. At the demographic level, there was an impressive mortality reduction that raised life expectancy from 49 years in 1950 to 75 years at the end of the century. Fertility had a precipitous decline from an average of 6.1 children per woman in 1975 to 1.9 today. Migration, especially international migration, accentuated over time and diversified its forms of occurrence; while nuptiality, after remained relatively stable for a long time, has shown significant changes in recent decades.

All these, along with important changes at cultural and social levels, as those related to women status, education, employment, among others, has had a considerable impact on families, whose transformations have been documented by several studies. However, few specific research attention has been paid to the effects those changes have had on Mexican children's family lives, particularly in relation to the people with whom they grow up.

From a life course perspective and keeping in mind the importance that family composition and stability has shown to have for children's well-being, this paper analyzes and compares residential trajectories from birth to 17 years of age, of three cohorts of men and women born between 1962-1997. Residential trajectories are built using Sequence Analysis Techniques considering the kinship composition of households in which children lived at each single age.

Interest is focused on aspects such as co-residence family structure and its variations with age, the duration of that co-residence, the stability of family environment along childhood, the timing, type and sequence of changes, as well as the relationship of all these with demographic and social contexts over time. The longitudinal and retrospective data come from the Mexican Retrospective Demographic Survey carried out in 2017.

RC57-864.4

CAMBRE, CAROLINA* (Concordia University, Canada)

Germany Bans the Red Triangle: Nomadic Semiotics in Digital Image Analysis

In July 2024, Germany's House of Representatives voted to ban the symbolic use of red triangles in connection to the Al-Qassam Brigades *(ASB Zeitung)* and their use in pro-Palestinian media. Recently META (Facebook) and Instagram have also been censoring the use of the symbol online.

Often, "pictures provide insights into the practices through which people construct themselves as social beings within specific locales and enable us to link personal life worlds to wider societal contexts" (Hodgetts et al., 2007, p. 267). How does digitality manifest these contexts and how can it be analyzed?

This paper examines some characteristics of nomadic semiotics grounding an analysis of the deep complexities associated with using digital visual images, without ignoring affective and aesthetic levels. Taking a cue from Du Bois' work over 100 years ago, I will present a practical example by examining the current sociological implications of the use of red equilateral triangles in social media.

Image interpretation is grounded in practices of examining experiences of creating/perceiving without treating sets of relations between symbols and their potential meanings as closed systems. Because images are not subject to the confines of written or formal verbal communication (Schratz & Steiner-Loffler, 2003), they create space for complex ideas to be presented more directly than spoken or written forms of communication. Prosser (2003) notes that "Images are, by their nature, ambiguous and do not in themselves convey meanings which are supplied serendipitaly by those who perceive them" (p. 98). As such, it is useful to operate within a theoretical understanding of images that contemplates them as social interfaces, by "intentionally engaging thinking by and on as well as through the image" while keeping in mind that "shifting terminology and expanding theoretical and methodological repertoires are symptomatic of the image's refusal to be disciplined" (Cambre 2021, 748).

RC37-JS-50.1

CAMBRE, CAROLINA* (Concordia University, Canada)
LAVRENCE, CHRISTINE* (King's University College at Western University, Canada)

Speaking in Tongues: Networked Aesthetics and the Everyday in Selfie Practices

Between art and everyday life, there is no difference.... (Brecht 1965: 71)

Despite increasing scholarly attention to everyday aesthetics and relational aesthetics, sociology remains suspicious of incorporating aesthetics and aesthetic approaches, a gap that Georg Simmel's foundational work on sociological aesthetics once sought to bridge. In *Art and Agency,* British Anthropologist Alfred Gell (1998) argues that most "literature about 'art' is actually about representation," (25) and thus sidelines the performative and agentic aspects of objects. Yet Nicolas Bourriaud in *Relational Art,* claims some art it takes 'as its starting point human relations and their social context' (Bourriaud 1998: 117) and thus relational aesthetics focuses on 'the inter-human relations which they [artworks] show, produce, or give rise to' (Bourriaud 1998: 117).

In light of Bourriaud's positioning of art as a 'social interstice', this talk examines the self-aestheticization that social media platforms afford and encourages in reference to the anxieties of faciality manifesting in online phenomena like the trends of "mask-fishing" and "tongue selfie".

Drawing on a three-year study involving over 100 participants about their selfie practices, we explore how the prolonged engagement with digital images of faces produces new aesthetic practices, preoccupations and anxieties. As Smith, Byrne and Harries (2020) describe in their discussion of Martin's social aesthetics" (2011), it is our "shared capacity for feeling" that allows us to apprehend and respond to our everyday social worlds and their objects in ways that can exceed simple predetermined social categories (91). A social aesthetics arising from the heightened role of photography within digital sociality provokes an intense visuality within everyday social relations so that new theorizations of the relationships between aesthetics and social life might be proposed.

RC12-186.4

CAMERON, LORNA* (Unuiversity of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Courts in a Time of Permacrisis: Knowing Justice (Digitally) in the Anthropocene

As we navigate the *Anthropocene,* we find ourselves in an era of *permacrisis* - a time of continuous and overlapping crises which have a global as well as national impact.

As the ecological event horizon approaches the societal imperative is to reshape and redirect our activities, but this puts us into conflict with our boundaries of sovereignty and culture, challenging our understandings of justice, and our confidence in the rule of law.

The ways in which we access justice must evolve and advances in digital technologies promise greater accessibility to justice at less cost. However, the recent pandemic has shown that less engagement diminishes the rule of law and our confidence in it.

We *know* justice and the rule of law through the social and cultural life of law; through the court as the place of law with its aesthetics, architecture and artefacts, and the rituals and performative traditions of the trial. As our courts become digitised, we do not yet understand the impact of digitisation on this '*knowing*'.

Matthews[1] argues that through an attention to obligations, rather than rights, a sensitivity to the forces and relations that define the Anthropocene might be fostered. This implies a shift of emphasis from the *aesthetics* to the *aesthesis* of the human experience. This paper argues that aesthesis is a key element of *knowing* justice and extends the argument to propose that the integrity of the criminal trial therefore relies on the physical presence of the people at its centre. It follows that an anthropological analysis of the architectural phenomenology of the trial courts can helps us to *know* justice (digitally).

[1] Matthews, D. (2023). Law and Aesthetics in the Anthropocene: From the Rights of Nature to the Aesthesis of Obligations. Law, Culture and the Humanities, 19(2), 227-247.

RC12-181.5

CAMMISS, STEVEN* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
HAYES, GRAEME (Aston University, United Kingdom)

Silence and Climate Disobedience in the English Courts

In this paper, we discuss the criminal trials of environmental (and other) activists, prosecuted in England for their participation in non-violent direct action and disobedience. Drawing on recent cases, interviews, and observations of trials, we outline how the British government and the higher courts have responded to the ongoing protest wave of direct action by systematically removing the defences available to these activists in court. As a result, these activists typically accept that they have committed the actions they are accused of, but plead not guilty (to charges of criminal damage or public nuisance), without now having recourse to any defence in law. We discuss how judges then seek to manage activists in the courtroom, by surveiling and curtailing their capacity to explain their motives and their actions, and imposing various forms of silencing. We argue that this process is designed to create an artificial and arbitrary separation of politics from the law. But it also creates opportunities that can be seized by defendants to develop resistant voice and agency.

RC34-555.1

CAMOZZI, ILENYA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
SIMONELLA, ZENIA (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bioccca, Italy)

Engaging Emotions through Art: Young People Tackling Different Learning Environments

In recent decades, the arts have gained great relevance in the social sciences as a tool for exploring social complexity, cultural diversity and social inclusion, including their affective implications (Bourdieu; Di Maggio; Inglis). In the field of education, too, there is a renewed interest in the arts and arts-based education because they challenge traditional ways of teaching and learning in formal and informal educational settings. In particular, art is seen as a valuable means of promoting social inclusion in multicultural contexts (Martiniello; Clover).

Our paper aims to explore the relationship between young people, emotions and arts education in formal and informal educational settings by presenting qualitative and visual data collected as part of the European research project "The Cultural Literacies' Value in Europe" (Clivie), which aims to improve our understanding of the value of cultural literacy through arts education for social inclusion. The target group of this project are young people (10-18 years old) who experience overlapping disadvantages in different areas and to different degrees (migrant background, low socio-economic status, disability). In particular, adopting the cultural theory approach to emotions (Hochschild, Illouz), which examines how different social contexts influence young people's emotional experiences, we analyse the results of four Italian case studies - two formal educational settings, i.e, two schools in the periphery of Milan and two informal educational settings, i.e. two third sector institutions dealing with ethnic and disability issues - in which emotional cartography is used as a creative methodological tool to promote the emergence of feelings, values and emotions that foster cultural literacy and awareness of difference. We are comparing experiences in these two types of educational settings in order to better understand how different learning environments, using art as a participatory technique, can shape young people's emotional expression and promote cultural understanding and inclusion.

RC43-687.2

CAMP YEAKEY, CAROL* (Washington University in St.Louis, USA)

Corporate Investors and the Housing Affordability Crisis in the U.S.: Having Wall Street As Your Landlord

Given the importance of housing affordability to one's social class standing, one's ability to afford decent, secure housing is not only important on an individual level, but impacts intergenerational im/mobility as well. The purpose of this research is fourfold: it examines the recent trend in bulk housing purchases by Wall Street corporate investors who turned those purchases into single family rental (SFRs) properties, post the Great Recession. The phrase 'buy low, rent high' is common parlance in today's SFR investor market. Second, in so doing, this research discusses the implications for the population in general, but for marginalized populations in particular, that is, persons of color and those in the lower socioeconomic strata of American society. Third, this research examines a closely related housing phenomenon, condominium deconversion, where corporate investors purchase privately owned condominiums in bulk, who turn them into rental units. Fourth , summary analysis and suggestions for future research as well as legislative and policy proposals to offset the housing affordability crisis in the U.S. conclude this research. While this research focuses on the U.S. context, the global implications of the financialization of the housing industry by corporate investors across the globe, post the Great Recession, will be referenced and contextualized, as well.

WG10-940.4

CAMPAÑA BLANCO, ANE* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
IGLESIAS GIRÁLDEZ, LIDIA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
PALPA LUQUE, KELY* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
JAREÑO PALAZÓN, CARMEN* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
JORQUERA VERA, PABLO* (UCM, Spain)
CIRUELOS ANDRÉS, MARÍA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Letterloop y La Amistad En La Era Digital. Un Estudio Sociológico Sobre Los Vínculos Virtuales De La Juventud Española.

El amor, como vínculo afectivo esencial, ha sido un objeto de estudio predominante en la sociología, explorándose en sus múltiples formas, desde el amor romántico hasta el amor familiar, pasando por las relaciones de amistad entre semejantes. Sin embargo, la amistad, pese a su gran relevancia en la socialización secundaria y en la construcción del capital social (Bourdieu, 1998), apenas ha recibido atención académica. Su lateralización es particularmente remarcable considerando el papel central que la amistad desempeña en el tejido social. Ésta tiene un peso sociológico indiscutible al contribuir a la cohesión social y al ofrecer un campo de interacción que trasciende el ámbito formal de las instituciones (Simmel, 1986). En este sentido, los lazos de amistad permiten a los individuos construir redes de apoyo y, al mismo tiempo, fomentar su sentido de identidad y pertenencia. Dada la evolución de las interacciones sociales en la era digital, resulta crucial analizar cómo estas relaciones se configuran y sostienen en un entorno mediado por las nuevas tecnologías. Por consiguiente, este estudio presenta como objetivo principal explorar cómo se desarrollan y mantienen las amistades en el entorno digital. Asimismo, como objetivos secundarios, se analiza la influencia de las subculturas juveniles en estos procesos y las posibles diferencias en las relaciones de amistad atendiendo al género. Para abordar estos objetivos e indagar en las dinámicas que estructuran las amistades en el contexto digital contemporáneo, se utiliza una triangulación metodológica que combina entrevistas en profundidad, grupos triangulares y etnografía digital en la plataforma *Letterloop*, un espacio emergente para la construcción de vínculos digitales.

RC22-JS-236.5

CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER* (University of Girona, Spain)
DE BOTTON, LENA (Univeristy of Barcelona, Spain)

Online Interreligious Dialogue Community Building to Stand Against Online Hate Speech

When educational and social policies addressed to end with segregation problems are not scientific evidence-based, they may easily increase xenophobia and racism. Previous research (authors) showed that forced redistribution of immigrant students, considered as a load that had to be shared within a Spanish municipality, was strongly associated with a xenophobic vote to an extreme-right party that launched Islamophobic and anti-immigration rants. In those few years of redistribution implementation, this party went from nothing to the second most voted in that municipality. Multiethnic and multireligious societies pose the challenge of both confronting such kinds attacks and achieving social cohesion, now increasingly taking place online.

In this communication, we present results of two European researches on hate speech "Alreco" and "Real Up", that identified both the online upstander discourse in front of attacks to minority religions and religious practices -such as islamophobia and antisemitism- and elements that foster and strengthen it. These researches were about how to widen the visibility of online upstanders who stands in front of populism, hate speech, disinformation, and fake news, and how they pose alternative narratives.

The analysis found that citizenship provides dozens of online daily actions to stop or counteract hate speech. One essential action is strengthening

interreligious dialogue community building so that it can provide, from diversity, upstander responses jointly with scientific evidence, acting as a shield and preventing the normalisation of hate speech and isolating violence. These actions help build an online community that provides victims and bystanders with a proper context to report and the certainty that there will be no retaliation. Another research output stemming from applying Social Media Analytics to upstander discourse is that the most impactful posts (those with more likes and retweets) are not violent, are linked to the language of desire, and are based on evidence.

TG12-JS-74.2

CAMPIONE, FRANCESCA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Care Ethics and the Dynamics of Recognition

The paper examines Care Ethics as a vital ethical framework that promotes meaningful human relationships, as an alternative to traditional impartialist models like deontology and consequentialism. At its core, Care Ethics recognizes the inherent vulnerability of human beings and their relational and care needs, emphasizing the importance of responsibility towards others.

The discussion delineates two interpretations of the individual: the view of an isolated,

competitive entity and the alternative perspective that acknowledges the individual's uniqueness and need for recognition. This latter viewpoint supports a vision of social cohesion grounded in interconnectedness and mutual support.

A key focus of the paper is the examination of potential barriers and facilitators to recognition. In particular, an interpretative dimension represented by language, narratives and social categories, as well as cultural values, thought paradigms and subjective interpretations, and a purely experiential dimension, consisting of personal experiences and emotions.

Additionally, the paper proposes a rethinking of social violence, to include not only overt acts of harm but also the denial of care, misrecognition, and indifference.

Through this comprehensive analysis, the paper aspires to inspire reflections on how care practices can engender transformative change in communities, promoting social justic

RC25-415.3

CAMPIONE, FRANCESCA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Narration, Imaginary, Ideology

This work aims to explore how certain narrative structures, and the mechanisms of identification and projection they generate, are used to legitimize, maintain, and convey existing power structures and worldviews. Narratives have the ability to create a shared imaginary capable of justifying existing hierarchies, regulates behaviors, lifestyles, and values within a community.

In particular, the narrative of work ethics will be analyzed as an example, highlighting the narrative forms and semantic nodes it shares with the narrative of psychological self-work, particularly in regard to the ascetic aspect.

A focus will be given to the "compulsion to self-narrate" which increasingly characterizes both the media space and places of social interaction, whether work-related or not, proposing to read the phenomenon as a form of panopticon. The compulsion to self-narrate, regulated by rewards and punishments, along with the heteronomy of contents and narrative structures, operates as a horizontal social control mechanism, where individuals monitor, reward or punish how others narrate themselves. In this way, the subject of the narrative becomes its object, seeing their own perspective on themselves expropriated.

By offering an analysis of these themes, the paper proposes a critical perspective on the social functions of narration and the aestheticization of ideologies.

WG06-895.2

CAMPOLI, LARA* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)
PEROSA, GRAZIELA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

La Exclusión y El Silenciamiento De Las Trabajadoras Subcontratadas y Precarizadas En El Espacio Universitário Brasileño.

Este trabajo analiza las trayectorias sociales de 18 limpiadoras subcontratadas en una de las mayores universidades públicas de Brasil. Identificamos, interpretamos y relacionamos las jerarquías de clase, género y raza, sin descuidar otros clivajes sociales presentes en el espacio universitario. Destacamos cómo las esperanzas de un «mejor servicio» se proyectan sobre la generación de sus hijos, factor que resultó crucial para entender las razones por las que estas trabajadoras, en su mayoría mujeres negras, madres y cabezas de familia, toleran una ocupación marcada por la humillación y el acoso, la falta de respeto laboral, los bajos salarios, la segregación espacial, la inestabilidad y los diferentes derechos y prestaciones (guardería, hospital, red de internet, libre circulación) en comparación con los empleados contratados directamente por la universidad. Destacamos la contradicción entre la precariedad del trabajo subcontratado sumado a la exclusión de estas trabajadoras de la comunidad universitaria y el carácter transformador, crítico y reflexivo de la universidad. El recurso al trabajo tercerizado por parte de las universidades públicas no es exclusivamente una opción económica, es también una importante elección política y la contratación de servicios tercerizados altamente precarios indica una preocupante institucionalización del discurso neoliberal en el mundo académico brasileño. El material empírico se produjo entre 2017 y 2019, a partir de entrevistas semiestructuradas y observaciones etnográficas derivadas de la participación en talleres quincenales de manualidades a cargo de un grupo de auxiliares de limpeza. Estos talleres, organizados por un colectivo de educación y economía popular, no solo posibilitaron el intercambio de saberes, sino que también tuvieron como objetivo promover la interacción e integración entre las trabajadoras tercerizadas y la comunidad universitaria. A través de ellos, la investigadora pudo acercarse a las trabajadoras subcontratadas y tener acceso a sus testimonios.

RC39-642.4

CAMPOS KNOTHE, KATHERINE* (CIGIDEN & Instituto de Sociología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Challenging the Notion of Disaster: Women's Experiences from Chilean Informal Settlements

The global urban poor population, estimated at hundreds of millions, live in precarious conditions and is particularly vulnerable to natural or anthropogenic hazards due to their insecure and inadequate living conditions (Tipple, 2005). In Chile, informal settlements known as 'campamentos' are examples of such precarious living conditions, where people live in low-quality houses built by themselves, lacking access to clean water, sewage, and electricity, a common condition in informal settlements in the global south.

This presentation explores how women living in informal settlements (campamentos) in Chile experience and conceptualize disasters. Drawing from qualitative interviews conducted with residents of informal settlements in Copiapó (Atacama Region, north of Chile), this research examines the intersection of disaster risk with everyday hazards in contexts of socio-material fragility. The narrative of these women reveals an expanded understanding of disaster, not only as large-scale natural events like the 2015 Atacama floods but also as smaller, personal crises—such as struggles for basic services like water and electricity. For them, a disaster is defined by its inability to manage its effects, whether it be a natural hazard or an everyday hazard. The presentation critiques the institutional definitions of disaster risk in Chile taken by global north frameworks, which often prioritize large-scale natural hazards while neglecting the localized damage experiences. This gap results in the exclusion of informal settlement residents from public disaster mitigation efforts, leaving them reliant on informal networks of mutual support. Drawing on theories of the social construction of disaster risk (Gaillard, 2022; Lizarralde, 2021; Douglas, 1985), this presentation argues that disaster risk management must integrate local perceptions of risk and disaster to strengthen community capacities and agency. By examining women's lived experiences in 'campamentos', this research challenges conventional disaster risk frameworks and advocates for a more inclusive and capacity-building approach to disasters.

RC24-389.2

CAMPOS MEDINA, FERNANDO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
OJEDA PEREIRA, IVAN* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
GALLARDO QUINTANILLA, BELÉN (Universidad de las Américas, Chile)
SEBASTIÁN HERRERA, SEBASTIAN (Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile)
ROJAS CORDOVA, CAROLINA (Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile)

Social, Ecological, and Technological Transition Approach (SETT): Rethinking Extractive Landscapes and Alternative Futures in Latin America

To understand productive transformations, two main approaches have emerged. First, extractivist dynamics have been widely critiqued by Latin American political ecology due to their inability to achieve the desired social and economic development. Similarly, the incorporation of sustainable measures in industries is often met with skepticism due to the potential expansion of extractive frontiers. Second—closely linked to the first point—European ecological modernization theory, despite its capacity to describe institutional and economic transformations in developed societies, has been questioned when addressing the situation of dependent and peripheral countries.

Our proposal seeks to understand Latin American extractive landscapes not only as evidence of multiple modes of domination but also as assemblages that construct social realities. In this way, we propose a social, ecological, and technological approach that allows us to observe and analyze productive transformations in remote regions. Based on two ongoing research projects on the lithium industry in the Atacama Desert and the potential Green Hydrogen industry in Patagonia, we propose the **SETT (Social, Ecological, and Technological Transition)** approach as a way of understanding both habitability in extractive economies and the tensions surrounding alternative futures to extractivism in local territories.

This understanding highlights the "coordination" capacity that extractive dynamics achieve to ensure their persistence, while also emphasizing the assemblage of extractive infrastructures with social biographies in vast, non-urban landscapes.

This paper contributes to: i) developing non-binary discussions in contemporary Latin American environmental sociology, ii) linking the social, ecological, and technological dimensions in industrial landscapes criticized by the social sciences, and iii) bringing together disciplines such as sociology, ecology, and engineering from a transdisciplinary perspective.

RC18-269.1

CAMUS, PIERRE* (Nantes Université, France)

Former Les Élus Locaux Aux Enjeux Climatiques

La question de la formation pour les élus restent lacunaire dans des disciplines telles que la sociologie et la science politique. L'objectif de cette session est de s'appuyer sur des exemples nationaux pour comparer les politiques / organisations de formation destinées aux élus locaux concernant les enjeux climatiques. Quels sont les organismes / formateurs ? Quels savoirs / pédagogies sont-elles transmises ? Autant de questions qui permettront de regarder comment les intérêts climatiques se posent aux élus en termes de développement de compétence ou de savoir à acquérir.

RC29-472.7

CAÑAVERAS MARTÍNEZ, PAULA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
ELBOJ, CARMEN (University of Zaragoza. Your EU VAT ID: ESQ5018001G, Spain)
LOPEZ DE AGUILETA, GARAZI (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
SOLER-GALLART, MARTA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Evidence-Based Training Models for Preventing Sexual Violence and Promoting Consent

Sexual and dating violence is a major concern, with young people being one of the most vulnerable groups (Hazelwood, 2023; Development Services Group, 2022). Determining whether sexual consent occurred is key to defining the nature of the relationship. Although many training programs on affective-sexual relationships and consent have aimed to address this issue, they often lack scientific evidence to support their social impact.

The CONSENTnet Network (RED2022-134866-T) has developed training materials and models based on scientific evidence about sexual consent, selected for their proven social impact. These infographics, co-created with researchers, participants, and the advisory committee, integrate evidence and examples tailored to different audiences, including testimonies from young people. The content is aimed at both youth and professionals such as victim support workers, legal operators, and law enforcement, among others.

Focusing on collecting social impact data, a survey has been designed to gather information on this aspect, and it is already receiving initial responses. It collects data on how the training can influence the prevention of assaults, conversations about consent, and the creation of safer environments. It also explores whether the training has facilitated dialogue, fostered debates, and promoted intervention in cases of abuse, as well as generating solidarity with victims and changing the way consent is approached in various contexts.

The integration of scientific evidence on social impact in the training materials can contribute to improving the identification of consent and preventing assaults.

RC16-242.2

CANCERAN, DELFO* (De La Salle University Manila, Philippines)

Sociology of Place: The Case of Pamasawata in the Philippines

Pamasawata is an interesting case in understanding and applying the discourse on the sociology of place. The place of Pamasawata is situated at the margins. It is separated by a highway (Circumferential Road 3), secluded by a waterway (Maypajo River), bordered by different cities (Caloocan, Malabon and Navotas), and walled by factories and companies. This situation makes the place out of the way from the rest resembling a ghetto. In such an isolation, they are also neglected. The residents came from different parts of urban poor communities in the National Central Religion (NCR) and moved to that place for possible permanent residence. They have built their houses and formed their communities in the place. By convention, the place is called Pamasawata, but it comprises three communities: Dawata, Kumpol, and Pamasawata. The land area is under the name of the National Housing Authority (NHA). Although the people have submitted their proposal to the area, the NHA reserves its plan. The people know that the agency has planned to put up a mid-rise condo building, which they have outrightly rejected for their inability to pay the cost. Using Thomas Gieryn's metatheoretical premises, place involves location, materiality, and meaningfulness. Pamasatawata is a unique spot since it provides people with a place of residence that has spared them from paying rent and fare. They build their houses from their wages and savings. They invest in the improvements of their place. Thus, the place is doubly constructed, physically as well as semantically. In Pamasawata, the people find the place as their home and develop their intimacy with the place.

RC15-JS-221.3

CANELLA, SARA* (University Ca' Foscary of Venice, Italy)
MLAKAR, IZIDOR (University of Maribor, Slovenia)
ROJ, IGOR ROBERT (University Medical Centre Maribor, Slovenia)
FLIS, VOJKO (University Medical Centre Maribor, Slovenia)

Perception and Acceptability of Social Robots in Healthcare: Ethnographic Research Based on a Qualitative Case Study

Medical care is changing, driven both by necessity as well as innovation. The European healthcare sector's digital transformation involves the rapid adoption of advanced technologies such as AI, robotics, autonomous systems, and Big Data. The study "Perception and acceptability of social robots in healthcare: ethnographic research based on a qualitative case study" investigates interaction with and acceptability of social robots in a pilot project based in Maribor Hospital, as a part of the European HosmartAI project. These robots functioned largely to assist patients and as "administrative support" for the nurses and doctors. This study focuses on the interactions of healthcare personnel with robots, including any emotions or fears and barriers that arose. The goal was to understand robot acceptance and challenges from a human-centric and individual perspective, focussing on key stakeholders that both use and develop these robots. All stakeholders are part of HosmartAI Living Labs, which works through collaboration to design and deliver advanced technologies.

RC32-521.4

CANG, XIAOWAN* (University of Oxford, China)

Paradoxical Empowerment: How Do Urban One-Child Generation Women Perceive and Navigate Fertility in Three-Child China?

Urban one-child generation middle-class women were believed to empowered by the One-Child Policy (OCP). They received political prerogative, legal rightfulness, financial rewards, preferential school enrolment, more accessible healthcare and more job opportunities. Additionally, as only children, they reaped concentrated familial investment,leading to higher educational attainment, greater earning ability, improved social status, and stronger reciprocal intergenerational ties (Fong, 2002). However, female empowerment and gender inequalities are multi-dimensional phenomena with non-comparable elements that progress non-unidirectionally. This study explores how complex and contradictory structural and familial forces have shaped one-child generation women's contested empowerment with respect to their fertility.

Based on 90 semi-structured interviews with urban women born under the OCP, this study finds that their empowerment is characterised by temporal-geographical volatility, duality, and heterogeneity. First, the legal privileges of only daughters are contingent upon specific historical periods, subject to shifts in state priorities. What was once an advantage can easily become a disadvantage as the authoritarian state changes its scripts from anti-natalism to pro-natalism. As a result, the empowerment derived from their only-child status is precarious, leading to a contested sense of identity for these women.

Second, despite gains in education, career opportunities, property inheritance, and closer nuclear family ties, urban daughters remain trapped by reproductive expectations and exploitation. As only children, they face increasing matrilineal pressures, with the intimacy of caregiving becoming a means for parents to assert their expectations for grandchildren.

Last, the empowerment brought by the OCP was largely unintentional. Now, these women face a society that is far from gender-equal. Women with feminist beliefs are challenged by policies that reassert traditional domestic roles. Their embodied low-fertility culture contradicts the state's pro-natalist agenda, leading to an inherent ambivalence. In response, many choose to reject childbirth and resist reproducing a system that is unfavourable to women.

TG12-998.5

CANINO, SIMONA* (Università degli Studi Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy)
MARETTI, MARA* (Università di Chieti-Pescara, Italy)

Emotional Labor in Intimate Relationships: A Gender Parallelism

Emotion is an experiential source for every individual, and since the 1970s, the sociology of emotions has allowed us to understand how emotion is a social product and construct, taking on a meaning shared by the entire social group. Even in the most intimate relationships, such as romantic ones, symbolically relevant emotions act as a glue throughout all stages of the couple's relationship. During the couple's journey, it is inevitable to encounter various circumstances that strongly impact the spouse's identity, and it is in these cases that emotional labor is employed to resolve potentially hazardous internal situations.Emotional labor manifests in the regulation and emotional resilience, as individuals conform to socially shared emotional patterns essential for couple life. The rules of feeling and the rules of expression influence social actors, as it is necessary to avoid social sanctions or the risk of becoming emotional deviants. The purpose of this study is to understand, based on a sample of 100 biographical interviews collected between April and May 2024, how socially shared emotions have taken on a fundamental role in intimate relationships. It will sociologically trace the role of emotional labor in the most salient phases of the relationship, how it has changed over time, and how the reference environment has influenced it. The stages to be analyzed include courtship, marriage, the arrival of children or drastic changes within the couple, up to the conclusion of the relationship through separation or the death of the spouse.Given the large volume of biographical material, the analysis is both quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative analysis includes: occurrence analysis, identification of keywords, and keyword in context analysis. To complement the quantitative content analysis, a qualitative coding of the text has been necessary to better understand the emerging categories.

TG03-JS-110.2

CANSINO, CESAR* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

The Other Emancipation: Decolonization of Knowledge and Academic Freedom in Latin America

The decolonization of knowledge in Latin America refers to the process of questioning and transforming the epistemological paradigms imposed by European colonization and which, to date, continue to influence the structures of knowledge, research, and education. Throughout history, educational systems in Latin America have reproduced Western models that not only ignore, but also devalue ancestral, local and popular knowledge. This project seeks to explore the "other emancipation," a concept that refers to academic and cultural liberation from colonial ways of thinking, focusing on how academic institutions in the region are navigating this process. The concept of academic freedom, in turn, is central, since it is in academia that knowledge and critical reflections are forged that can foster a broader process of decolonization.

Objectives
-To analyze how the decolonization of knowledge manifests itself in educational and academic institutions in Latin America.

-Investigate the relationship between academic freedom and the ability of institutions to promote non-Western knowledge.

-To evaluate the main challenges and resistances faced by the decolonization of knowledge in the Latin American context.

-To propose strategies to strengthen the process of decolonization of knowledge in higher education and in academic practices.

Academic knowledge in Latin America has historically been influenced by colonial frameworks that have marginalized local and non-European knowledge. Despite recent efforts to decolonize knowledge, there are tensions between institutions that promote academic freedom and those that perpetuate colonial epistemologies. This project will investigate how these tensions affect the emancipation of thought in the region and what strategies are underway or could be implemented to achieve a true decolonization of knowledge.

RC29-462.2

CANTA, ALBA FRANCESCA* (Polytechnic of Turin, Italy)

La Construcción Socio-Histórica Del «Carácter Femenino» En La Obra De Viola Klein: Una «Eterna» Violencia Simbólica

Viola Klein escribió en 1946 el libro *El carácter femenino: historia de una ideología*, fruto de su segunda tesis doctoral dirigida por Karl Mannheim. Klein investiga la existencia de un «eterno femenino» como carácter típicamente femenino, demostrando cómo lo femenino se ha construido socialmente en distintas épocas históricas para confinar a las mujeres en papeles y posiciones precisos (Piccne Stella, Saraceno 1991). La autora habla, en efecto, de marcos culturales específicos en los que se mueven las mujeres y que les atribuyen roles específicos como el de esposa, madre o hija, perpetuando una violencia simbólica «eterna» (Klein, Myrdal 1968). Aplicando por primera vez la Sociología del Conocimiento a la cuestión femenina, Klein propone una «investigación integrada» sobre el tema, que hasta entonces había sido explorado desde un punto de vista estrictamente biológico, considerando con múltiples perspectivas disciplinarias la evolución de los rasgos femeninos desde la revolución industrial hasta mediados del siglo XIX, periodo en el que la cuestión femenina adquiere relevancia científica.

El presente contributo, dando voz a una parte de la obra de Klein, pretende subrayar todos los fenómenos que han contribuito a la costrucción del carácter femenino centrándose en dos ámbitos tratados por la autora: el histórico, para comprender como al cambiar de las épocas históricas cambian los estatus específicos atribuidos a las mujeres, y el sociológico, centrándose en algunos de los escritos de W.I. Thomas, sociólogo que por primero, y durante mucho tiempo, se ocupó de la cuestión femenina en el mismo ámbito científico (Cersosimo, 2020). Esta reflexión , a partire de Klein, asume importancia ya que lo procesos históricos y sociales de costrucción del caractér femenino han contribuido a una narracción específica que todavía hoy es discriminatoria y está confinada en determinados marcos culturales que atizan la violencia de género (Marsh, Witz 2004).

RC34-555.5

CANTA, ALBA FRANCESCA* (Polytechnic of Turin, Italy)

Territoriality and Cooperation in Credit Cooperative Banks: A Case Study Among Young Members in Rome and Ravennate

In the 1940s arose the idea that economic development needed to be fostered in its multidimensionality, considering not only the economic but also the cultural, social and educational variables that spontaneously affect a person's well-being and promote development. These new developmental processes gave rise to considerable tools and organization based on a new cultural logic and values like solidarity, democratic participation, agency and cooperation. An example is the Credit Cooperative Banks (CCBs), whose social capital consists of the values mentioned. Among the various principles, one of the most important is territoriality, a tool, among other things, to concretize the principle of cooperation by strengthening the relations between members, territory and banks. With this aim, some Italian CCBs created a group of Young Members divided into Territorial praesidium. The present contribution aims to present some results of a research conducted in Italy in 2023 within the CCB of Rome with the Young Members Laboratory and the CCB of Ravennate with the Young Members Committee. Using qualitative methods of research - such as semi-structured interviews with the young members and brief observational participation - the goals were to investigate how the CCBs and the young members put into practice the principles of cooperation and territoriality if the young members interiorize the two principles and pose as a socially transformative resource for a specific context.

The results highlight the importance of the territorial principle for the banks and the young members, the essentiality of the role of the Territorial praesidium, and the deep interiorization of the young members of these principles. In this sense, young members assume the role of transformative resource for the territory and represent the bond between banks and specific contexts despite the multiple challenges.

RC28-434.4

CAO, JI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Marketization Interwined with Cultural Transition: Explaining the Widening Gender Wage Gap in Post-Socialist Urban China

The pattern of exacerbating gender earnings inequality during the economic transition is shared by post-socialist countries in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and China. Among these, China has witnessed massive growth in individual earnings in urban areas since the 2000s, resulting in exceptionally high opportunity costs for female workers. The dominant explanation at macro level is the marketization theory, however, the operationalization of marketization from previous studies essentially only capture the dimension of privatization. This simplification is costly and it leaves significant logical gaps in the mechanisms that scholars usually refer to. This study aims to shed light on the issue by conceptually and empirically differentiate three dimensions of marketization that are equally relevant to the dynamics of the gender wage gap. Namely, the capital dimension (privatization), the labor dimension (the development of an integrated labor market), and the cultural dimension (the fall of doctrinal egalitarianism and the rise of the greedy work). Drawing on the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) 2005-2018, the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) 2003-2018, and the one-percent population mini-census of China in 2005, this study aims at teasing out different mechanisms clearly, which could better inform the policy.

RC02-40.4

CAPITANI, EUGENIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

The Importance of Being "Official". the New Role of the Office As a Socio-Material Space in Digital Transitions

The digital transition and the forced digitalization of many workplaces and work environments have raised critical questions in sociological studies regarding the role of space in the tasks of each worker, particularly in the service sector and non-essential goods industries. The international debate has developed around the notion of the office and how it influences work relationships both in subjective-interpersonal and objective-performative terms (Tirabeni, 2024; Fullin, 2022). Moreover, the porous boundary between workspaces and private spaces (especially during the pandemic and lockdown phase) has highlighted how the absence of a concrete workplace can generate discomfort and disorientation, even at managerial levels (Albano, 2019; Wood, 2016). This contribution aims to reflect on the need to rethink work infrastructures based on a sociological analysis that addresses three potential levels of contemporary alienation (Rosa, 2016): technological acceleration that reduces spaces and resources for social interaction, digital automation that renders entire buildings obsolete and leads to their abandonment, and the need to create shared coworking and flexible workspaces to revitalize neighborhoods otherwise destined for decay. Finally, this study seeks to show how rethinking urban spaces through qualitative research among remote workers can become a key strategy in countering the fragmentation of the social fabric and fostering more conscious and mediated innovation.

RC04-56.5

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* (University of Palermo, Department of Psychology, Educational Science and Human Movement (SPPEFF), Italy)

Digital Technology, Social Justice and the Commodification of Education

In the last decades schools (and schools' reforms) have been increasingly linked to a set of neoliberal ideas that are creating huge profit opportunities for edu-business, ultimately redefining the educational experience and what it means to teach and to learn today. Techno-giants (backed up by neo-liberal reforms) have contributed to redefining the very nature of schooling on a vast scale, using some of the same techniques that made them predominant in digital capitalism. They are influencing the subjects taught, the classroom tools used and fundamental approaches to learning. This entails a singular experiment in education, with millions of students, teachers and parents basically serving as beta testers (or unpaid "digital laborers") for their ideas and products. Profit opportunities for edu-business occur both at an infrastructural level in a shift from state to private provision (commodifying education), and at more cultural level with school's reforms and initiatives somehow related to digitalization and datafication (assessment, data analytics, big data and personalized learning, etc.). Unsurprisingly, the combined effect of corporate investments (especially during the Covid pandemic) and neoliberal processes of reform is the growth of a retail consumer base for hardware, software and online services curbing education policy towards ed-tech "solutions" which generate tons of big data and wholesale sales opportunities. Although we might debate whether these developments are inherently wrong (or especially new), more important questions need to be asked about regulation and oversight of corporate activities in schools. For example, how should public intervention oversight corporate activities in schools? Should techno-giants continue to offer their "free" services and tools to schools? How could we make them respond primarily to the ideals of public education rather than working to collect data on young Internet users and create demand for their products? Shouldn't we adopt non-corporate alternatives? How do teachers perceive these developments?

RC04-66.8

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* (University of Palermo, Department of Psychology, Educational Science and Human Movement (SPPEFF), Italy)
SIINO, MARIANNA* (LUMSA University-Rome, Italy)

Media Education and Educational Commons for Youth Civic Engagement. a Case Study from the Horizon 2020 Project Smooth

This presentation reports the findings of a case study included in the Horizon 2020 project *SMOOTH: Educational commons for reversing inequalities*. The project's main objective was to introduce and study the emergent paradigm of the educational commons (Cappello, Siino, Fernandes, Arciniega-Caceres 2023; Cappello & Siino 2022, 2023) as an alternative system of values and actions for promoting intercultural and intergenerational dialogue and establishing spaces of democratic citizenship that support the development of local communities. Our case study adopts this paradigm with insights derived from the field of media education. Hence, our research questions were as follows: (a) How do young people collectively experience and build the notion of educational commons? (b) How do participants (youth and adults) experience peer governance and how do they handle and resolve conflicts? (c) How does the co-creation of a photo-blog as a shared space of work help young people discover and develop a "civic intentionality" in the (digital) public sphere? (d) What are the effects of applying a commons' logic to address inequalities and achieve social inclusion of young people from vulnerable social groups? Fieldwork, framed in an ethnographic and action-research approach, was developed by examining the three dimensions of the notion of educational commons (commoners, commoning practices, and community).

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RC32-512.4

CAPRINALI, ANNA* (University of Trento, Italy)

Study More, Grant More Benefits? the Intersection of Partnership and Educational Attainment in LGB Economic Outcomes

Despite achieving higher educational levels, LGB individuals often face significant earnings penalties. They are also less likely to have a partner, which is relevant as partnership status has been shown to moderate LGB people's earning outcomes. This study integrates literature on the LGB educational premium and earnings penalties to examine how sexual identity, education, partnership, and earnings interact, revealing a complex dynamic.

Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), this study employs matching techniques with stratified samples and panel regression techniques. The analyses serve two main purposes: validating prior research on partnerships and earnings differences, and contributing to the literature by investigating how partnership moderates the relationship between education and earnings for LGB individuals.

The results show that LGB men are less likely to have a partner and transition to their first cohabiting partner, and they also face earnings penalties compared to heterosexual men, while findings for LGB women show mixed evidence. Further results reveal that the impact of sexual identity on earnings is not homogenous but varies by partnership and educational level. For instance, highly educated gay men do not experience significant earnings penalties, while a significant penalty is found among low-educated, non-partnered gay men. Similarly, having a partner is particularly beneficial for low-educated lesbian women, who tend to earn more than their heterosexual counterparts.

These findings illustrate the complex interplay between education, sexual orientation, partnership, and socioeconomic outcomes. While higher education protects LGB individuals from earnings penalties, it does not mitigate their lower likelihood of having a partner. Partnership, however, acts as a critical buffer against earnings penalties for low-educated LGB individuals.

These insights contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how educational advantages may be transmitted and how they may interact with partnership status and affect economic outcomes for LGB individuals.

RC04-53.1

CAPUTO CAPUTO, AMALIA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
FLAGIELLO, GIULIANO* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)
D'ERRICO, LISA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Holistic Sex Education: A Tool for Preventing the Reproduction of a Machismo Culture

Comprehensive sex education not only promotes physical well-being, but also aims to ensure emotional, mental, and social well-being. The aim of the investigation is to demonstrate how the absence or lack of sex education (ES) programs has negative consequences not only on the personal development of individuals, but also on the entire community. In the initial exploratory analysis the European context was considered, from the results it was possible to divide the countries into three different blocks formed by countries representing three different ES models. This analysis revealed a fragmented situation with little attention to the needs of young people.

Next, attention was directed to the Italian context through an online survey to understand the impact the media has on access to information and taboos related to sexuality. The results showed that Italian schools are not perceived as an adequate source of information on these issues unlike the Web. In order to understand what is happening in Italian school contexts, semi-structured interviews were conducted with teachers in Naples's elementary, middle and high school institutions, with the aim of obtaining information on their opinions about ES.

The results of the interviews showed great inhomogeneity in terms of geographic distribution, sponsoring entities and goals of sex education programs. Most of the initiatives focus on STI prevention, neglecting the importance of a holistic approach to ES, which could also bring tangible benefits at the societal level, such as achieving greater gender equality and reducing homotrans-phobic discrimination. In addition, holistic ES develops young people's ability to relate in respect of themselves and others.

In conclusion, ES emerges as a crucial tool for preventing and countering the spread of a masculinist culture while fostering the creation of a more inclusive society.

RC32-507.4

CAPUTO CAPUTO, AMALIA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
D'ERRICO, LISA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
FLAGIELLO, GIULIANO* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

Surfing the Sexting: Between the New Sexual Practices and the Reproduction of Stereotypes for Young People Ang Lgbtqi+ Community

Sexting is a new form of relationship among young people. This practice reflects old patterns of sexual interaction but it appears in new environments: similar to casual sex with strangers (anonymous or physically distant partners), it is practiced by exchanging sexually explicit messages and images, but via digital devices. Although sexting can provide a space for sexual exploration and expression, it also carries significant risks, such as the reproduction of gender inequalities even in the online dimension. Indeed, gender dynamics, sexual orientation, and age deeply influence how young people experience sexting. Women and the LGBTQ+ community face a greater risk of stigmatization because of the higher moral responsibility that comes with double standards and the phenomena of homotransphobia.

These conditions are the starting point for a study created with the intention of exploring the practise of sexting, seen as both a contemporary sexual practice and a possible vehicle for perpetuating power inequalities related to gender and sexual orientation.

Using a mixed methods approach, the research first carries out an online survey with a focus on young people's experiences with sexting. At the same time, a netnographic analysis of major LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ dating apps was conducted to observe interactions between subjects and how these connections change across different apps and social groups. The aim is to observe how online flirting practices are constituted and how they change in relation to users' profiles.

Through the analysis of the intersection of gender, sexual orientation, and online interactions, the research aims to delineate the ideal type of sexting user. The results provide views into how sexting is not only an individual practice but it is also a social phenomenon and how digital platforms can reinforce traditional gender roles and inequalities.

RC44-693.3

CARAWAY, TERI* (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Afghanistan)

Resource Nationalism, Just Transitions, and Evolving Labor Regimes in Indonesia's Nickel Nexus

Activists from the Global South have reframed discussions about climate change from one of green/just transitions to one of climate justice. This reframing foregrounds issues such as carbon debt and "green sacrifice zones" in the Global South, where many critical minerals are located. At the same time, some governments in the Global South—including Indonesia—have sought to harness their mineral wealth to foster economic development through resource nationalist policies. In Indonesia, nickel has been the linchpin of this effort. Yet the nickel boom, while creating tens of thousands of jobs in newly developed industrial estates and billions of dollars in increased exports, has also been fueled by massive amounts of coal-fired power and Chinese FDI. Intensifying jockeying for power between the U.S. and China and Indonesia's "dirty" nickel problem, also threaten to jeopardize its access to American and European markets for its nickel-based green technologies. The massive expansion of mining and the development of massive new industrial zones in remote areas have not only resulted in dispossession and environmental devastation, but they have also created new forms of labor exploitation. This paper documents the labor regimes that have emerged in the new nickel-based industrial zones, transnational spaces cut off from broader labor protections in Indonesia that rely heavily on imported labor from both China and other parts of Indonesia. It also analyzes how Indonesian union are navigating this new terrain.

RC31-JS-180.5

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Migrant Domestic Workers during the Pandemic – Challenging Media Narratives of Deprivation By Recognising Women's Agency

COVID-19 highlighted, reproduced, and exacerbated various forms of inequality. Compared to other groups, migrant domestic workers (MDWs) were especially hard-hit. In Switzerland, as in other European countries, such women occupy the lowest rungs of the social ladder in terms of class, gender, and race. The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted the livelihoods of migrant domestic workers, many of whom were undocumented and informally employed. And yet, this work is essential to the functioning of society insofar as it compensates for a lack of public services for the care of young children, the elderly, and the sick. In Switzerland, media portrayals of these women as destitute victims exposed them to social risks. This article challenges such representations by adopting a decentered perspective and emphasising the varied experiences and social position of these women. Our analysis contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted dimensions of vulnerability in the context of migration and agency as two interrelated and mutually constituted phenomena.

Based on 49 interviews with MDWs in four Swiss cantons, we discuss how intersecting structural vulnerabilities associated with legal status and employment conditions shaped the exercise of critical agency. In this way, MDWs were able to cope with hardship and manage risk while constructing their subjectivities in alignment with or opposition to prevailing discourses.

RC06-JS-209.3

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BAGHDADI, NADIA (Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST), Switzerland)

Navigating Liminality, Filial Duty, and Agency: Syrian Refugees in Switzerland Caring for Parents amid Protracted Humanitarian Crises

This paper examines the experiences of Syrian refugees in Switzerland, with a particular emphasis on the nexus of liminality, filial duty, and agency within the context of protracted humanitarian crises. By extending the concept of liminality transnationally, the study highlights the multiple, overlapping states of "in-betweenness" that Syrian refugees navigate and how this shapes their cultural obligation to care for parents left behind, as revealed through narrative interviews. The preliminary findings indicate that liminality is a multidimensional condition that exerts a significant influence on migrants' roles and responsibilities within the context of transnational family dynamics, particularly in the context of protracted humanitarian crises. This research underscores the need for migration policies to consider the complex realities of transnational caregiving and contributes to a broader understanding of forced migration within crisis contexts.

RC02-JS-4.1

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Global Grammars of Enterprise Located. a Review of the Spanish Critical Literature Around the Entrepreneurship Policies and Its Subjectivation Processes.

The paper presents and revisits the analytical concept of global grammars of enterprise developed in recent years together with Prof. Peter Kelly to test it in the Spanish context. This concept has enabled us to identify, examine and analyse the shifting, unstable, but always strategic power relations between the governmental discourses on entrepreneurship and the enterprising behaviour and dispositions of persons and groups, and the particular «declensions» and local «translations» of the ideas of entrepreneurship that supranational organisations and (mostly) young people perform within a process of globalised precarisation. Specifically, we seek to contrast the concept of global grammars of entrepreneurship with the critical literature published in the last decade in Spain on the discourses of entrepreneurship, its effects and its processes of subjectivation. The aim is to update the profile of the type of subjectivities that emerge at the crossroads between the processes of precarisation and the governmental programs for the production of entrepreneurs in a context marked by the various crises that the contested notion Anthropocene points out to.

RC34-558.2

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Unusual Travel Companions for the Anthropocene. Contemporary Enactments of the Iberian Donkeys.

Drawing on Actor Network Theory, multi-species ethnography and posthuman approaches, the paper presents some results of an on-going, slow and self-funded research on some contemporary uses, meanings and *enactments* of various donkey breeds of the Iberian Peninsula. For doing so, firstly, the presentation addresses some debates around the inclusion of animals as study objects in the research agenda of sociology. Then, making recourse to the posthuman theory, it briefly addresses a number of key debates around the notion of the Anthropocene. Thirdly it puts in context and describes some of the techno-cultural processes in which the donkey is currently getting involved and through which it is challenging many conventional narratives, stereotypes and binaries of western thinking (as well as the sociological one). It is in this stage where children, young people and activists emerge as elements of entanglements that have been studied in this research through qualitative methods. To conclude with, the array of study cases, examples and articulations with posthuman approaches will lead to open up fields of inquiry and pose alternatives to the ways in which the diverse crisis that the Anthropocene gathers are being framed. In other words, the paper will defend that the donkeys, as an unusual companions in the multiple crisis we are involved in, are beings that we can *think-together with* for developing a less anthropocentric (and harmful) social theory.

RC20-293.2

CARBALLO, MARITA* (Voices Research and Consultancy, Argentina)

Subjective Wellbeing and Public Policy

There is a widespread idea that happiness is something to be achieved individually, a personal choice, outside of public policy. This is the traditional view, but it is changing and changing fast. Studies in the fields of economics, psychology and public opinion have shown that, although happiness is subjective, it can be measured and related to personal characteristics and societal trends. Through the World Values Surveys we can learn how subjective well-being has evolved and analyze the factors that correlate with happiness. In the past, success was measured primarily by economic growth - GDP - alone. But the data show that there are other, more important factors to consider. Happiness differs from country to country and over time, due to reasons that are identifiable and in many cases can be influenced by public policies, such as healthcare, education, family relationships or freedom of expression. This paper focuses on mapping global happiness, identifying the factors that correlate with it, and showing how public policies can help create the environment and conditions for happier citizens.

This paper will deal with the Happiness of Nations, with a special focus on Latin America. Some of the main questions guiding our analysis are: What is happiness? Why do some individuals claim to be happier than others? What factors determine happiness? Are there happier countries and cultures? How does Latin America compare with others? Are income or consumption the

main variables to achieve this state? What impact did the pandemic have on people's physical and psychological health? What can we do from the personal and, above all, from public policies to bring well-being to societies? How to do it if we want to respect people's individuality and freedom?

The presentation show their importance for public policies, with special emphasis on Latin America and Latin culture.

RC52-807.3

CARBONE, DOMENICO* (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)
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RADIN, ARIANNA (Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy)
GINO, SARAH (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)
MOGNETTI, BARBARA (University of Torino, Italy)
RUSPA, MARTA (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)

Is Surgery for Men and Pediatrics for Women? Gender Segregation, Agency and Structure in Italian Medical Schools

Despite the increasing feminization of the medical profession, gender segregation remains deeply embedded within medical specializations. Certain fields are still considered more suitable for women, particularly those associated with care, while others maintain a male-dominated status. This horizontal segregation shapes the career paths of male and female doctors, reinforcing traditional gender roles and expectations. The proposed paper focuses on the Italian context to investigate the educational and professional processes that contribute to this division.

Building on existing literature, the study highlights how medical specializations continue to be gendered, with women disproportionately drawn towards specialties associated with care work (such as pediatrics or obstetrics and gynecology), while men dominate more technical or prestigious fields (such as surgery or cardiology). This gendered orientation also manifests within specialties, where certain activities or sub-specialties are perceived as more appropriate for women, reinforcing stereotypes around emotional labor and caregiving.

The research draws on a mixed-methods approach, combining survey data from final-year medical students with 40 in-depth interviews conducted with male and female medical residents in traditionally male- and female-dominated specialties. The survey explores students' expectations regarding their future careers, shedding light on the early formation of gendered preferences and aspirations. The interviews with residents provide a deeper understanding of the socialization processes within medical residency programs, revealing how informal norms, mentorship, and professional expectations contribute to shaping career choices along gendered lines. Empirical research shows that medical training not only reflects but also reproduces gender inequalities, with implications for both the professional identities of healthcare workers and the broader structure of the medical field.

RC15-223.3

CARBONE, DOMENICO* (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)
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MOGNETTI, BARBARA (University of Torino, Italy)
RUSPA, MARTA (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy)

Training, Expectations, and Opportunities in Italian Medical Schools: A Gender Perspective

The evolving landscape of healthcare sector in Italy – characterized by chronic critical issues and exacerbated by the impact of the pandemic crisis – presents significant challenges for current and future physicians, particularly regarding professional orientation, work-life balance, and the intersection of public and private employment. This study explores the experiences, expectations, and concerns of medical residents from different specializations, with a specific focus on the gendered dimensions of their training and career paths. Combining survey data from hundreds of final-year medical students with 40 in-depth interviews with male and female residents, the research addresses two main areas.

First, it investigates residents' orientations towards the medical profession and their aspirations and uncertainties for future employment. Particular attention is given to their concerns about reconciling professional and personal life, and how these concerns are reflected in their choices of specialty, where gender plays a key role, with traditionally male-dominated specialties facing different expectations and pressures compared to those with a higher female representation.

Second, the study examines the forms of professional socialization within medical residency programs, shedding light on the implicit and explicit norms residents are exposed to. It explores how these socialization processes, often differentiated by gender, contribute to shaping their professional identities and influence their career trajectories. By analyzing how gender dynamics manifest in specialties that are either male- or female-dominated, the study highlights the complex interactions between training, gender expectations, future career choices, and the well-being of healthcare workers.

RC12-180.6

CARCELLER STELLA, JULIA* (Universitat de Valencia, Spain)

Scientific Knowledge and Evidence in Planning of Government Regulatory Action

Regulatory planning, in contexts of uncertainty and risk, requires information and knowledge, today more than ever. Evidence is an enormously valuable resource for the formulation of legal norms and decision making in the Anthropocene. To explore capacities and channels of knowledge transfer and scientific-technical advice for planning and regulatory design is an unpostponable and growing demand. The subject matter is directly linked and cannot be separated from the socio-legal perspective. The use of evidence for making regulations establishes links between legal norms and reality. And this would allow in same way to make evaluation of results and analysis of regulatory action effectiveness.

RC08-119.5

CARDELLA, DANIELE* (University of Messina, Italy)

Elitism and Marxism: Theoretical Intersections between the Italian School and Gramscian Analysis

This paper aims to analyze the points of contact and divergences between the classical elitist authors of the "Italian School"—Gaetano Mosca, Vilfredo Pareto, and Roberto Michels—and the concepts developed by Antonio Gramsci in his Prison Notebooks. In analyzing power dynamics, its exercise, and its distribution within society, elitist theory posits the existence of a relatively homogeneous and cohesive "power minority" that dominates over a disorganized majority (Mosca 1923) (Pareto 1916). Despite a fundamental conceptual divide between elitism and Marxism in their interpretations of social systems, both perspectives share a common view of an unequal society where a small minority holds state control, representing the most evident point of contact between the two. According to elitist theory, the assertion of a dominant, organized minority as a constant trait of human societies seems to challenge the core principles of democracy. It is essential to note that democratic ideals—such as the popular will and majority rule—are seen more as symbolic assumptions than as tangible realities in the functioning of human institutions. This is due to the democratic myth of mass participation serves merely as a selection mechanism for elites in a perpetually dominant oligarchy (Michels 1966). Gramsci, operating in a society undergoing massification and transition, offers a new interpretation of the role of the party, intellectuals, culture, and the state, viewing them as crucial elements for political struggle and revolution. In this context, Gramsci's rethinking of the democratic structure of society lays the groundwork for a re-examination of Marxian dialectics (Lenin 1970), not only in relation to class struggle but also in recognizing the increased importance of the superstructure over the economic base. This shift gives prominence to the concept of political and cultural hegemony and the role of the organic intellectual in transforming society (Gramsci 1975).

RC51-791.2

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Critical Geopolitics, Framing and Second-Order Observation

The field of geopolitical descriptions operates on at least three distinct levels: "practical state reasonings," "popular geopolitics," and "formal or academic geopolitics" (Dodds, 2019). Geopolitics can also be categorized as either "traditional" or "critical" (Dodds, 2005). Traditional geopolitics encompasses categories such as national sovereignty, statecraft, fixed borders, deterrence, cold war, and cartographies. Critical geopolitics includes interdependent networks, deterritorialization, polycrisis, disruptions, cyberspace, hybrid warfare, information systems, de-risking, friendshoring, soft power, and structural power, among many others.

Frame analysis (Goffman, 1974), as a pivotal sociological concept and methodology, is particularly effective for advancing critical geopolitics. It utilizes dialectical reasoning, reflexivity, and second-order observation to reinterpret social geopolitical narratives. The framing of international and global issues directly influences decision-making, potential solutions, and recognized responsibilities. Geopolitical descriptions shape the state of the world, continually oscillating between first-order and second-order observations. This is especially true for the mass media (Luhmann, 2000), which presents framed information that aligns with specific forms of practical state reasonings and popular representations.

Currently, we are witnessing a shift from the Cold War era's "mutual assured destruction" to a contemporary context of "mutual assured disruptions" and "mutual assured dependence" (Wade, 2023). This paper reflects on the second-order observation of framing strategies in mass media and explores how this analysis can contribute to understanding a world characterized by mutual dependence and potential mutual disruption.

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RC51-792.1

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Large Language Models and Social Reproduction

The widespread use of Large Language Models (LLMs) is already reshaping societal semantics and practices. Their increasing application across various domains of social life raises concerns about their role in perpetuating existing dynamics such as bias and exclusion. I argue that the way LLMs function—by predicting the probability of language signs—effectively enhances normative reasoning. Research indicates that their deployment exacerbates existing inequalities due to the underrepresentation of languages, values, and norms of certain social groups. These issues particularly affect societies excluded from the data used to train the models, and current bias mitigation strategies are insufficient (Baguma et al., 2024; Yogarajan et al., 2023).

The study of LLMs is a promising new domain for understanding the relationship between social structures and semantics (Luhmann, 1980). As sociologists and sociocyberneticians aiming to comprehend the organizing processes of social order, including feedback loops that reinforce existing representations, we must ask: How do we build uses on top of LLMs? Are biases in discourse truly a bug, or are they a feature? To what extent do they reflect our current societies' normative reasonings and expectations, or can they reflect what we are not, i.e., what we desire to become?

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RC47-733.3

CARDOSO VASCONCELOS, ISADORA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Process the Struggle: Research Reflections on the Epistemological Framing of Intersectionality Against Climate Apartheid

In times of climate apartheid (Sultana, 2023; Táíwò, 2020), wherein already marginalised populations and territories become Most Affected People and Areas (MAPAs) by the climate crisis, and elites keep benefiting from recovery and adaptation actions, the work of tackling interrelated systems of oppression such as racism, patriarchy, coloniality, is one of the keys to climate justice. On my PhD research, I am currently exploring the potential uses of *intersectionality* as a theoretical, methodological, epistemological and ethical approach.

My research is carried out with activist collectives organised and communities connected around positionalities/differences, like youth groups and Quilombola communities, in Brasil and South Africa. With them, we held workshops on the intersecting positionalities of the participants (race, gender, class, age, etc.), questioning how they relate to inequalities that affect them and their territories.

As critical social scholars doing intersectional research, we need to acknowledge the activist history of this approach, and work against academic appropriation. In my research, I try to do that by creating workshops in which the *content* and the *format* are malleable to change during the event. Moreover, we need to acknowledge and make visible the complex interconnections among the webs of power we are dealing with in our research fields if we want to tackle them. A important part of that process is to acknowledge the non-neutral assumptions we have and the powers we embody as academics, especially when researching with subaltern contingents. For this, it helps to think of epistemology as yet another power system that needs to be looked at, analysed and thoughtfully criticised throughout our research process. I hope to present some of my research reflections thus far on this direction at this session.

RC30-474.5

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

Precarious Labour and the Rise of Entrepreneurial Culture in Brazil

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the changes in the culture of work in Brazil since the economic and political changes of the 1990s, with economic restructuring and the progressive flexibilisation of labour relations. This process was accompanied by strong ideological investment from the state, business organisations and the media. Added to this was the growing advance of evangelical churches and their theology of prosperity. A series of labour reforms in the period resulted in a precarious flexibilisation of labour relations with a loss of social rights, and the emergence of digital technologies and platformised jobs. The entrepreneurial ideology is internalised by workers, who increasingly take on the culture of individualism, meritocracy, do-it-yourself and the refusal of the state to mediate capital-labour relations. We are witnessing the weakening of social movements and their replacement by Social Organisations, many of them of corporate origin, which operate in the peripheral areas of the big cities, spreading the entrepreneurial ideology that takes on various guises: social entrepreneurship, favela entrepreneurship, women's entrepreneurship, Afro-entrepreneurship and others.

The research is being carried out with business organisations, observing the activities of these organisations and with groups of informal formal workers and platforms over the last five years.

The preliminary conclusion is that the neoliberal changes have caused significant cultural changes in which the entrepreneurial ideology has been internalised as a new work culture. This new culture is marked by a rationality in which criticism and rejection of wage-earning is accompanied by political and behavioural conservatism and the advance of the extreme right in the country. The political left has also incorporated the entrepreneurial discourse, naturalising this framework among workers and the poor and peripheral population.

TG09-JS-168.4

CARLOS LIMA, JACOB* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)
BOMENY, HELENA (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Studying Sociology in Brazil: The Eternal Challenges

This paper revisits a debate that has accompanied sociology since its inception: the specificity of the discipline, which manifests itself not only in its subject matter, but also in its training. Our question is to see to what extent this traditional training has kept up with the challenges posed by social transformations since the 1990s. Our hypothesis is that, during this period, little or nothing was changed in the curricular matrix of undergraduate training, with disciplinary specialisations remaining in postgraduate studies. The social sciences course trains a generalist professional who ends up opting for the areas of sociology, anthropology or political science, or as is the case in the majority, leaves the area. We believe that the social sciences, and sociology as far as we are concerned here, require permanent reinvention in order to keep up with social changes, and this is mainly reflected in the training of its professionals.

RC05-JS-140.6

CARLOS SILVA, MANUEL* (University of Minho (CICS.Nova. UMinho), Portugal)
JORGE, ANA REIS (University of Minho (CICS.Nova.UMinho), Portugal)

A Process of Socio-Spatial Segregation and Institutional Racism: The Case of the Picoto Neighborhood in Braga, Portugal

The main objective of this article is delve into reasons for the institutional and everyday discrimination and racism towards de Roma inhabitants of Picoto in Braga. This is a neighbourhood artificially created by City Council in the 1980 but with bad infrastructures and housingconditions and exclusively inhabited by Roma people in a (peri)urban space, which, despite being located close to the city, is still segregated, degraded and abandoned.

The core research question is to understand and explain both for the existence of institutional racism and failure of public housing policy and the lack collective action on the part of the Picoto Roma community, as an ethnic minority. Next, we briefly explain the main theoretical models, that aim to explain institutional and everyday racism, blatant and subtle racism from surrounding society.

Data were obtained through a variety of methods: documentary, particularly a oficial report of *BragaHabit*, a questionaire survey, semi-structured interviews and other informations collected during fieldwork through participant observation in 2018. We undertake a brief analysis of the objective living conditions of Roma ethnic minority (schooling, work, source of income) and social representations of Roma people towards the authorities and non Roma people. Lastly, we describe the constraints and strategies behind the poor responses provided and/or even the absence of collective action, and the individual or family-based strategies in a social-political context that may, on the one hand, include racial and ethnic segregation and exclusion or, on the other, patronising or crony complacency, with, at best, a hint of what Scott (1990) has called semi-hidden transcripts and/or latent, infra-political conflicts in the family and community spheres.

RC17-JS-131.1

CARLSSON KANYAMA, MARIAM* (Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden)
WIDENGÅRD, MARIE (Gothenburg University, Sweden)

Beyond Human Access: Exploring More-Than-Human Rights to Oceanic Connectivity

The ocean is not just an isolated ecological concern; it is intricately linked to other water bodies, with this connectivity becoming a central focus of scientific research, technological innovation, and legal regulation. It is not only a matter of how "our" access to the ocean is technologically and scientifically mediated but also about more-than-human access. This article adopts a more-than-human perspective, interrogating how human interests, technologies, and advancements in science and law might mediate or constrain the access and rights of non-human entities to the ocean. Through the cases of Vättern in Sweden and the Mar Menor in Spain, the article explores the right of connectivity and flow, and contributes to broader debates on society's evolving conception of the ocean as a shared resource. It explores the shifting understanding of shared rights between human and non-human actors, underscoring how justice for non-human entities expands the discourse of Knowing Justice in the Anthropocene. By challenging existing paradigms that prioritise human agency, the article foregrounds the rights and needs of non-human actors, advocating for a more inclusive legal and scientific approach that recognises the interdependence between human and non-human entities in accessing and preserving oceanic ecosystems. By examining the cases of Vättern and the Mar Menor, the article argues that these water bodies and their ecosystems serve as critical examples of how legal frameworks and scientific discourses have both restricted and enabled more-than-human access to marine environments.

RC30-474.7

CARO MOLINA, PAMELA* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Neoliberal Ethos and Crop Colonization in Globalized Intensive Fruit Growing in Chile: Hyperprecarious Work in Rural Women Seasonal Workers

The problem addressed by the presentation is the relationship between the transformations derived from the global economic and productive restructuring and colonization of "star" crops such as cherries for export in rural territories, motivated by the exponential growth of a demanding consumer market (Chinese New Year celebration), as part of an *ethos* neoliberal, and the material and emotional conditions of the work(s), observed over time, of Chilean rural seasonal workers (currently including Latin-American migrants), using feminist gender and intersectional theory and the theoretical approach of mobilities. The research that is the basis of the presentation seeks to understand the social, cultural, political, demographic and labor implications of the colonization of crops in rural territories that offer employment under constraint and modeling of time, which are forged in the biographical trajectories of the work of seasonal women in orchards and *packing*, through the knowledge of their representations, practices and genealogies of the intergenerational transfer of the trade, the exercise of salaried work, the arrangements with reproductive work and displacements that occur in their purpose. The main hypothesis is that the circuit of external demand and intensive production of cherry agribusiness, which colonizes territories by monocultures, has effects not only on nature, but also on the hyper-precariousness of work, since by concentrating the use of land and labor supply under constraints, modeling the organization of time and space of the feminized working population, tends to reproduce, from the perspective of structural gender violence, a ductile workforce, ignored and undervalued, and with poor mobility, which, in the case of women, would paradoxically be accompanied by changes in traditional gender identities when they emerge from private confinement and access a salary. The research uses a qualitative paradigm, whose information collection techniques are genealogical questionnaires, in-depth biographical interviews and ethnographic observation.

RC18-262.3

CAROLINA TREVISAN, ANA* (New University of Lisbon (Universidade Nova de Lisboa NOVA/FCSH), Portugal)

Argumentative Analysis of Visual and Audiovisual Content in Right-Wing Populist Digital Communication in Brazil and Portugal

This study analyzes how right-wing populist movements in Brazil and Portugal use social media to disseminate visual and audiovisual content aimed at triggering reactions from audiences and digital activists. These social media publications, featuring elaborate audiovisual content, go beyond mere propaganda—they mobilize and prepare audiences for action, as seen in the violent attacks on Brazil's Congress, Supreme Court, and Planalto Palace on January 8, 2023, mirroring the storming of the U.S. Capitol two years earlier. In Portugal, the rise of xenophobia, with a far-right party vocally opposing immigration since 2019, reflects a similar trend.

Focusing on argumentative analysis, this research provides a sociological perspective on how these communicative processes are embedded in conflictual power dynamics, shaping collective imaginaries and reinforcing material inequalities. Using the frameworks of Walton and Macagno, the study combines qualitative analysis with quantitative data on user interpretations. It examines how abstract, ambiguous images and audiovisual content are deployed to activate emotional and cognitive triggers, resonating with issues like precarity, anti-elite resentment, nationalism, racism, and gender chauvinism.

By analyzing audience responses in comment sections, the study highlights how right-wing populist leaders use multimodal communication strategies to shape public discourse, manipulate class grievances, and maintain economic hegemonies. The research underscores the importance of examining not only populist rhetoric, but also the communicative strategies that work within broader power relations to divide, polarize, and mobilize.

The study contributes to the broader analysis of right-wing populism, focusing on how these movements use social media to trigger emotions, control interpretations, and reinforce polarized collective imaginaries with significant sociopolitical consequences.

RC46-728.2

CAROLISSEN, NADIA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Exploring a Sociology Approach to Mitigate Youth Unemployment and Improve Youth Entrepreneur Development

The global population explosion in developing countries poses serious challenges in terms of high unemployment rate as the absorption of the youth into labour markets. A new vision must be developed to ensure the youth are properly prepared for the future

The inclusion of youth unemployment as part of a Sustainable Development Goal reflects the seriousness of global youth unemployment. Entrepreneurship can mitigate unemployment and enhance social and economic justice. Current approaches often ignore social and client context, a potential reason for the high failure rate of entrepreneurs. This omission accentuates the necessity to

explore social context and world views of entrepreneurs and the importance of development professionals having knowledge of socio-economic and political influences and structures that can limit entrepreneur development.

The link between personal biographies, history and social context of entrepreneurs must be understood. Sociology helps deepen our understanding how personal challenges are linked to broader societal challenges. The focus of Sociology on the cultural, political and socio-economic landscape makes it ideally positioned to influence and contribute to finding solutions in developing and under-developed countries with its various social issues.

This study will explore how various sociology professionals can identify entrepreneur challenges, inform development approaches and guide potential solutions and interventions. It is important that the inclusion of Sociology in the training of entrepreneur development professionals considered.

RC45-711.1

CARPENTRAS, DINO* (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Mass Validation of Opinion Dynamics Models

Many social issues, such as vaccination and climate change, depend on people's opinions. For this reason, it would be extremely valuable to have models that allow to simulate how a certain population would respond to a specific communication campaign, as this would allow to assess risk and design effective strategies. While the field of opinion dynamics produces models that may seem able to achieve this, most of these models have never been tested against real world data. Even models that claim to be more "realistic" often have been only fitted (i.e. calibrated) on data or tested (i.e. validated) against a single time point.

To test the potential opinion dynamics models, in this study we tested multiple models against multiple time waves and datasets. Specifically, in phase (1) we selected 4 "toy" models and other 2 "realistic" models. Then, we use each one to produce some simulated dynamical data, and then we use these data to train and test each model. This validation step allows us to say that, if we were in posses of data that exactly reproduces the model dynamics, the process of training and test would be successful. In phase (2) we repeat the previous step, but adding some noise, so that the simulated dynamical data does not reproduce perfectly the model dynamics. In this case, the process of train and test still shows the ability of partially reproducing the model dynamics, even if with much lower explained variance. Finally, in phase (3) we move from simulated to real world data. Indeed, we use the European Social Survey (ESS) containing opinion data for European countries nospanning over 2 decades. This allows us to test how much of the variance in the real-world data can be actually explained by each of these models.

RC15-JS-162.1

CARRA, CECILE* (University Artois, France)
MOKHTARI, NAIMA (Université d'Artois, France)

The Analysis of Workplace Conflicts to Question the Well-Being of Professionals in the Healthcare and Social Care Sector in France

Many scientific disciplines have long since seized the term "well-being", associating it with other related notions such as happiness, quality of life, or satisfaction. Its use by sociologists is much more recent, with questions of legitimacy, definition, and methodology arising acutely, as the established boundaries of well-being are linked to the individual, their subjectivity, and their health - physical, mental, and social - according to the definition given by the WHO (World Health Organization) in 1948. This research falls within a completely different perspective: to articulate subjectivity and objectivity, reposition the individual within their interactions and contexts of action, and move away from the medical perspective to align with a sociological perspective, consistent with the mentioned choices.

This study examines well-being through the lens of workplace conflicts. By adopting an interactionist and phenomenological perspective, we aim to understand the subjective dimension of professional experiences. Contextualizing this experience will facilitate its objectification by collecting data on the work environment and employment conditions. The understanding of the conflict dynamics at play and the underlying issues will help identify the factors detrimental to workplace well-being. The analysis of the absence of conflictual experience and the various associated factors will, conversely, bring to light the contours of workplace well-being. The survey was conducted in 2023 on a representative sample of professionals working in the healthcare and social care sectors. The results are based on the analysis of 728 questionnaires collected in northern France.

RC56-859.2

CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* (University of Cambridge, Portugal)

Decolonial Modernities: Navigating Climate Change, AI, and Global Challenges

In an era of increasing social complexity, decolonial theory has become central to understanding the plurality of modernities and shifting global structures of power, identity and knowledge. This paper revisits the concept of 'plural modernity' by addressing contemporary global challenges, such as climate change and the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), which highlight the limitations of traditional nation-state and Eurocentric narratives.

Both climate change and AI bring to the fore issues of inequality and marginalisation that disproportionately affect post-colonial societies. These challenges expose the limitations of dominant theories of modernisation and call for new frameworks that prioritise intersectionality, transdisciplinarity and ecological sustainability. By integrating decolonial perspectives with a focus on environmental justice and the ethical implications of AI, this paper argues for the need to rethink modernity as a plural, dialogical process. This approach allows for the inclusion of indigenous and marginalised voices in the global dialogue on science, policy and technology.

In a world facing unprecedented ecological and technological change, the need for new forms of global governance, knowledge production and democratic participation is urgent. This paper contributes to an emerging body of scholarship that sees decolonial thought not as a peripheral critique, but as central to reimagining our shared global future in the face of these crises.

RC56-856.4

CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* (University of Cambridge, Portugal)

The Sensory Foundations of Amílcar Cabral's Anti-Colonial Thought: Resistance, Belonging, and the Colonial Experience

This paper explores the centrality of sensory experience in Amílcar Cabral's anti-colonial thought, with a particular focus on how the sights, sounds and textures of his homeland shaped his resistance to Portuguese colonial rule in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. By examining Cabral's connection to the land and his critical assimilation of colonial culture, the paper illuminates the complex interplay between the colonial imposition of sensory regimes and the embodied responses of the colonised. Through an analysis of Cabral's writings and correspondence, we examine how his sensory experiences formed the basis of his sense of belonging and resistance, making his anti-colonial movement not only a political endeavour but also a sensory revolution. This study contributes to the historical sociology of anti-colonialism by highlighting the importance of sensory and phenomenological approaches to understanding the lived experience of colonialism and the dynamics of resistance.

RC01-20.2

CARREIRAS, HELENA* (ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

The Sociologist in a Political Role: The Experience of Being the Minister of Defense

Helena Carreiras was the first woman and sociologist to be Minister of National Defense of Portugal (2022-2024). In this session, she will discuss her experience from a sociologist's point of view.

Inte-13.1

CARROLL, WILLIAM* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Beyond Fossil Capitalism and Ecological Imperialism

The contemporary poly-crisis has been shaped historically by fossil capitalism as it has globalized via ecological imperialism. In the global North, alternatives to the hegemonic regime have gravitated around Green New Deals and Degrowth. A third alternative, emanating from Indigenous lifeways in the global South, is Buen Vivir – 'living well' – which presents a deep critique of imperialism and extractivist capitalism. This paper contends that these movement-driven initiatives need to be braided into a wider transformative project that addresses the relations that reproduce capitalism as a way of life. Eco-socialism provides such a synthesis. It offers a just, viable economic alternative to capitalism, capable of addressing the climate emergency. It

provides an alternative hegemonic project capable of unifying a post-capitalist historical bloc. It challenges the geopolitical economy of ecological imperialism and opens toward a world order organized for cooperation, solidarity and peace. These gains stem from three important analytical elements in eco-socialist thought. First, a comprehension of the dialectical relation between *forces and relations of production* as central to socio-ecological transformation. Second, an emphasis on the imperative to replace the anarchy of the market, capital's governing mechanism, with *democratic planning*. Third, identification of the social forces that can be brought together in a movement of movements to form an *historical bloc* capable of leading the transformation. Our current trajectory is perilous, but there is still time to correct course.

RC06-99.1

CARTER, ADAM* (The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Beyond Laughter: Attending to the Relational, Temporal and Structural Contexts of Everyday Family Humour Practices in the UK

Humour plays a multifaceted role in UK family life, particularly during challenging times. While it can be a valuable intersubjective tool for coping, this paper suggests that humour's use and effectiveness is deeply entangled with relational, temporal, and structural factors. Drawing on theories of ambivalence in family and humour studies, alongside conceptualisations of affective practices and affective atmospheres, this paper explores how families deal with tensions and foster laughter through everyday struggles. The paper presents three case studies drawn from a Leverhulme Trust funded study of 25 families in the UK, utilising video ethnography and in-depth interviews to explore everyday humour use amongst families in challenging contexts. The first case relates the intensification of parenting to commonly-felt pressures to maintain laughter-filled atmospheres. The second explores the effect of relational histories and the connection between felt 'time pressures' and 'forced fun' in the midst of a family member's health scare. The third illustrates the interplay between structural constraints and attempts at levity in a family navigating socioeconomic and racialised inequalities. Offering a critical perspective on the role of humour in family life, this paper argues that attending to the economic, societal and familial relationalities surrounding humour use reveals its potential complicity in perpetuating difficult situations. While not wishing to completely discount the positive potentials of humour, the paper asserts that vaunting it as an unproblematic means to cope overlooks the need to address broader social injustices that affect everyday family life – issues that require more radical and, perhaps, less humorous solutions.

RC24-401.4

CARVAJAL MARTÍN, CARLOS* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

The Gap between Declared and Practiced Environmentalism: A Quantitative Comparison of Sustainable Opinions and Behaviors Among Citizens in Spain and Neighbour Countries.

Surveys from Spanish and international official organizations reveal a growing environmental concern among citizens that does not translate into sustainable behaviors in daily life, both in the domestic and public spheres. This disconnection between discourse and practice persists despite the evident effects of climate change, which have led to some legislative changes and measures to promote sustainable behaviors among the population.

Since the term "environmental concern" was coined by Dunlap and Liere (1978), this phenomenon has been widely studied, with research now focusing not only on quantifying the degree of concern but also on assessing the population's willingness to act, introducing the concept of "environmental sensitivity" (Dunlap and Jones, 2002). This conceptual shift implies a willingness to act in response to environmental concerns, leading to a focus on the materialization of these attitudes into practices and habits.

Valencia et al. (2010) reformulated "ecological citizenship" as a variable commitment across moral, domestic, and public spheres, emphasizing citizens' obligations toward sustainability. Although Spanish society excels in the moral sphere, this is not reflected in the domestic and public spheres. This suggests that environmental commitment is expressed more rhetorically than in concrete actions, revealing a significant gap between declared values and practiced behaviors.

The overall aim of the present study is to provide plausible explanations for this gap. Two specific objectives were established: 1) to quantify the size of this gap over time and compare it with other countries in the region; and 2) to formulate and contrast various hypotheses about its causes, such as social desirability. The results point to perceived priorities, individualism, and a lack of incentives for collective action as explanatory factors.

RC06-90.3

CARVAJAL MARTÍN, CARLOS* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

The Influence of "What Will They Say?" in Mate Selection. a Comparative Analysis of Speed Dating Observations Broadcast Live on a Spanish Radio Channel

The study of preferences in mate selection has experienced a significant qualitative leap due to the development and proliferation of dating platforms and applications that allow for the collection of a large volume of real-time observations, rather than retrospective data obtained through interviews or direct testimony from participants. However, the matches facilitated by these apps are determined by algorithms that function as black boxes, inscrutable to the external social researcher, which in our own view greatly conditions subsequent analyses. This study aims to overcome this obstacle by collecting an extensive corpus of 230 speed-dating events and 2,254 questions recorded live on a well-known Spanish FM morning show of a Spanish FM radio, where participants question each other for one minute to decide whether they want to meet in person. These questions have been treated as responses to a hypothetical questionnaire about what issues are important to raise in order to secure that face-to-face date while maintaining a personal image that the speaker considers appropriate for the context. Participants' interactions are evaluated by the radio audience through comments submitted via messaging and social media. With these interactions, we have: 1) applied quantitative techniques to establish intergender comparisons in the preferences of heterosexual men and women; 2) confirmed the influence of "what will they say?" or the "generalized other," according to the concept coined by Herbert Mead; and 3) illustrated how interaction rituals, in Goffman's terminology, and public image strategies change when participants are aware of the presence of a large audience. The results demonstrate the adaptation of participants' preferences to the context and the gender differences in the attributes they consider relevant, a priori, when starting a romantic relationship.

RC25-409.1

CARVER, NATASHA* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Gendering 'Girls' and Racialising 'Boys' in Group Prosecutions of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

In the policing and prosecution of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), who is treated as 'a child' before the law (and who, therefore, can automatically occupy the category of 'victim') relates to gender, class, 'race', and sexual behaviour as much as age. In the Rotherham (UK) CSE scandal, for example, police and local authorities failed to recognise victims of abuse *as children* (and thus as vulnerable and victims) due to classed and gendered judgements about their behaviour (Casey 2015). Inversely, across multiple Western jurisdictions, scholars have found racialized children are subject to 'adultification' by legal decision-makers (Davis and Marsh 2020; Hamilton-Jiang 2023).

This paper is based on a two-year ethnography in a city in England accompanying racialised defendants and their family members through the court process alongside analysis of closing speech transcripts – as a stylized form of talk-in-interaction in which power and social relations operate explicitly and in coded ways (Rosulek 2014) – in four multi-handed prosecutions for group-based Child Sexual Exploitation (involving a total of 27 defendants and 16 complainants). The paper examines the gendered and racialised construction of complainants and defendants by prosecution and defence barristers through analysis of person reference, and how complainants and defendants respond to or resist infantalisation / adultification. Reflecting on notions of 'ideal' victims/perpetrators and their relationship to class, gender and 'race', along with the ways hegemonic narratives about sexual assault underpin judicial hearings, the paper asks what role court talk plays in providing a scaffolding for (in)justice.

RC33-547.4

CARWEHL, ANNE-KATHRIN* (Research Centre, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany)
STACHE, RANDY (BAMF Research Centre, Germany)
PEITZ, LAURA (BAMF Research Centre, Germany)

Reaching Further: Insights from a Factorial Survey with a Hard-to-Reach-Population

Respondent-Driven-Sampling (RDS) is a validated approach for targeting hard-to-reach populations, such as drug dealers, elderly immobile individuals, sex workers, sexual minorities, and migrants. Nevertheless, the accessibility of these populations does not guarantee the success of a survey, as the particular circumstances of the group may make it challenging to obtain

valid and reliable responses to sensitive questions (reservations, traumatic experiences, etc.). Survey experiments, such as factorial surveys, are frequently employed to address complex issues, as they allow for a realistic representation of even more complex scenarios. However, it's still unclear if they are particularly effective for gathering high-quality data on sensitive topics or hard-to-survey groups.

The BAMF Research Centre conducted a fully app-based RDS with rejected asylum applicants from anglophone West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone) between June and December 2023. The app encompassed all the elements necessary for conducting an RDS, as well as a factorial survey, while maintaining participant anonymity. Our factorial survey comprised four hypothetical scenarios (vignettes), each describing the living circumstances of a fictional person with tolerated status. Respondents had to recommend whether the fictional persons should stay in Germany, return to their home country, or migrate elsewhere.

This contribution offers insights into our methodological approach, particularly in terms of whether factorial surveys are an appropriate method for addressing sensitive questions to a hard-to-reach population. To this end, we compare vignettes with traditional survey questions and use paradata (e.g. dropout rate and response time) to gain valuable insights with a view to enhancing future factorial surveys addressing hard-to-survey populations.

RC57-JS-250.5

CASAVECCHIA, ANDREA* (University of Roma Tre, Italy)

Engagement Changes without Disappearing.

The paper analyses the change in participation among young Italians. The first aim is to verify whether the trends in Europe are confirmed: the growth of civic engagement and disaffection for politics (Barret, Pachi 2019). The second is to explore the forms of civic engagement. A reprocessing of secondary data derived from two multidimensional Istat surveys from 2013 and 2022 described two demographic cohorts of young people (20-30 years old).

The analysis assumes that a different "generational placement" (Mannheim 2000, Chisholm 2002, Merico 2019) distinguishes these two cohorts: young people in 2022 have experienced COVID-19, lockdown, and war in Ukraine, for example.

Second, the profiles of the participatory style that characterize and distinguish the two generations. The results will confirm a withdrawal from political activism and a simultaneous increase in commitment to volunteering activities.

The second aim is to describe the characteristics of this form of engagement. A visual sociology method will detect the behaviors of three youth groups involved in social love activities. Through semi-structured interviews and images that describe the initiatives, the description tries to identify if the prosocial and inclusion actions remain within a traditional channel or highlight elements of innovation. These limited experiences are signs that express forms of resilience.

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RC34-559.3

CASAVECCHIA, ANDREA* (University of Roma Tre, Italy)

Mediterranean Youth, Mobility and/or Ecological Strategy of Resistance

The Mediterranean area is historically a space of migration, original cultural creation (Cassano), and cultural pluralities, centrifugal and centripetal forces that expel and attract people and characterize populations (Matvejević). Currently, the region is a critical space where climate change, economic crises, war conflicts, and migration flows converge.

From this starting point, the paper aims to analyze some strategies implemented by young Italians and compare them with the dynamics of previous generations. We examine two current trends: one that pushes a significant young Italian portion to emigrate and the other that leads another group of young people to remain. First, we compare the traits of the generations involved in the migration phenomenon during the 1960s and 1970s with those of the current generation using secondary data. Thus, the differences are identified between strategies that characterized the migration project in the past and how they characterize it now. Next, the analysis focuses on young people who remain in their territory. Their actions aim to promote activities to revitalize local communities, enhancing the culture and environmental heritage of the Mediterranean.

The results show a generation in which two different generational units are configured (Mannheim, Chisholm). There are two groups of individuals. They belong to the same demographic cohort and are in a unique generational location, as they share a similar historical and social context but choose two different action strategies in this Mediterranean area. In the first case, one identifies an action of resilience sustained by a centrifugal force that adapts to the conditions of the social system and leads outward from the area. In the second case, one identifies an action of resistance sustained by a centripetal force that aspires to promote the characteristics of the local community from the existing environmental and cultural resources.

RC48-755.2

CASCINO, GIADA* (University of Enna - Kore, Italy)
LA CARA, ROBERTA* (Don Bosco 2000, Italy)
SELLA, AGOSTINO (Don Bosco 2000, Italy)
SEVERINO, SERGIO (University of Enna - Kore, Italy)

From the "Return Migrant" to the "Cooperating Migrant": The Linking Social Capital in the Innovative "Circular Cooperation" Model.

Return migration forces protagonists to face reintegration challenges: returnees are often considered by local communities as carriers of resources and acquired skills, but also as sources of economic support. In this context, movements, associations and NGOs play an important role in fostering positive reintegration by offering socio-economic support and promoting local development projects in which returnees themselves are active protagonists.

One of their main strengths is the 'know-how' acquired in the destination countries, which can be translated into entrepreneurial skills and technical expertise useful for the countries of origin. In this context, however, the economic pressure exerted by families and communities can be a significant weak point: many returnees find themselves 'assailed' by family expectations for financial support, which often lead to a rapid erosion of savings and hinder the start-up of productive activities.

Organisations operating in this field, therefore, work on several levels: economic support, management of social expectations and defence of migrants' rights.

Against this backdrop, our contribution aims to present the "circular cooperation" model promoted by the Don Bosco 2000 Association (Italy), an innovative strategy designed to support returning migrants in coping with the difficulties of return: it allows migrants to return temporarily to their countries of origin, guaranteeing continuous training and skills acquisition, without severing their ties with the destination countries.

The Association's experience shows that it is essential that the associations' role is limited to the "initial phase" of accompaniment and technical support, leaving the "ownership of initiatives" - in particular, management ownership - to the return migrants themselves.

This model, by leveraging the development of linking social capital, reduces economic pressure and enhances the return as an opportunity for growth and exchange for both communities involved.

RC32-522.2

CASELA, JOSE ABRIAN* (ILOILO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY - ILOILO CITY, Philippines)
GOMEZ, EDELYN* (WEST VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Philippines)
DIAZ, JETHRO* (WEST VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Philippines)

Dress My Gender: Transgender Students and Their Aspiration for Full Acceptance on CROSS-Dressing in the University

This study delves into the experiences of transgender students at Iloilo Science and Technology University (ISAT U) in the Philippines, focusing on their perceptions of existing university dress code policies and their aspirations for greater acceptance of cross-dressing. Given the limited empirical research on transgender experiences, especially in the Philippine context, this narrative inquiry aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by transgender students. Through in-depth interviews and

focus group discussions with five transgender students, the study revealed the complexities of conforming to gender norms while suppressing their authentic selves. The findings underscore the urgent need for institutionalized acceptance of transgender students to foster a more inclusive and equitable campus environment. Recommendations include revisiting the university's dress code policy to be more gender-sensitive and empowering transgender students to organize and advocate for their rights.

RC48-755.1

CASELLI, MARCO* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Assisted Voluntary Return with Reintegration Promoted By Italy: The Role of Civil Society Organizations

EU Countries implement policies for forced return (FR) of Third Countries Nationals who are not entitled to stay legally inside their borders. Besides FR, they also run Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs which are often supported by reintegration initiatives in the countries of origin of returnees. On this topic, European Commission state that AVR should be preferred over FR. AVR policies implemented by EU Countries are nonetheless rather heterogeneous, and so are the results they got. Given this premise, the contribution focuses on the AVR programs with reintegration promoted by Italy, with particular attention to the role played by civil society organizations. Based also on a comparison with the policies implemented in this regard by some other European countries, the aim is to highlight the current limitations of the Italian AVR system as well as best practices observed internationally.

RC28-454.1

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences , Slovakia)

Migrants' Social Positioning and Perceived Social Stratification Structures in the Countries of Origin and Destination

Scholars tend to examine migrants' social positioning in terms of their strategies to access various forms of capital transnationally (e.g., Plüss, 2013; Stock, 2024). While such works are important to understand the process of potentially achieving social mobility as well as acquiring/maintaining class position and identities, it is also equally important to pay attention and examine whether migrants imagine the structure of social stratification in countries of origin and destination differently and where do they position themselves in such hierarchies. This points to a possibly fragmented and more situated (rather than a consistent and continuous) understanding of one's positions and identities as migrants' traverse different types of societies and hierarchies.

Drawing on the use of visual tool within qualitative interviews, this paper compares how and why Filipino migrants working in the care sectors of New York and London (as nurses, caregivers, and domestic workers) perceive the US/UK and the Philippines as different types of societies based on inequality pyramids. At the same time, the paper also examines where and why they position themselves in such hierarchies.

The paper thus explores how (lack of) occupational prestige, accumulated capitals, and future imaginaries intersect with perceived hierarchy and desirability of destinations in relation to meaning-making related to structures of inequalities and (contradictory) social mobility.

RC05-82.4

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences , Slovakia)

Recruitment of Third Country Nationals in Central and Eastern Europe: The Case of Filipino Migrant Workers in the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) are not the 'traditional' receiving countries nor the Philippines is the 'traditional' source country of migrant workers of the region. Nevertheless, ageing population, labour shortages, and recent crises have become driving forces that made the migration streams between the Philippines and the CEE to gain salience.

This paper is based on a research project that compares the processes, infrastructures, and networks involved in the recruitment and integration of Filipino migrant workers (as a case of third country nationals) in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. As comparative cases, the Czech Republic and Slovakia provide a way of understanding how the practices of state and non-state actors in receiving and sending countries as well labour market needs shape the particular migration streams of Filipino workers in these 'emerging' destination countries, specifically with regards to deployment in more male-dominated jobs and the complexities of recruiting third country nationals amidst anti-immigration sentiments in the region. What are the similarities and differences between the two countries in terms of responding to the shortages of workers, manner of recruitment, and support and integration efforts?

It is also interesting to compare these destination countries not only in terms of the larger issue of the recruitment of migrant labour, but also in examining how these destinations are 'marketed' in the Philippines – where the desired destinations are primarily the United States and, to a certain extent, Canada. How are migration aspirations and place-specific imaginations relating to destination countries manifested in the discourse and individual narratives of migrants?

The paper brings together motivations and desires to migrate (micro), the channels through which such aspirations are formed, encouraged, and enabled (meso), and the policies and demands of destination countries for migrant labour as well as the emigration environment in the source country (macro).

RC10-155.2

CASEY, CATHERINE* (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)
DELANEY, HELEN* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

A Green and Just Transition: Transnational Labour Governance and Climate Crisis Response

Trade unions, while showing notable industry and national variations, exhibit mixed histories of addressing environmental concerns. The persistent risk of a politics of conflict between environmental imperatives and workers' jobs and livelihood security put workers' interests into turmoil. Unions express more emphatically in the 2020s a two-fold interest: transition to a more sustainable economy, to an at least post-carbon dependency in economic and production activity, must attend to workers' socio-economic interests simultaneously with ecological protection. It must be a "just" transition.

Much attention to date on labour questions and sustainability addresses state actors and national or regional union bodies and other labour forums such as works councils, and international union confederations. Other debates pursue efforts of labour-environmentalist NGOs and community coalitions. Questions arise as to how labour actors in countries with highly sector variable or weak institutionalised social dialogue can effectively engage with a "just transition" and decarbonisation imperatives.

Our project, in contributing to advanced debate, focuses on transnational relations and dynamics among labour and company actors in global corporations. Global companies are significant non-state global actors. Their activities in regard to global climate response and acceptance of a just social transition can have significant influence among global MNC supply chain parties and regional powers. The quality and effectiveness of their transnational labour governance is a crucial factor in accelerated adoption and implementation of an eco-social program of response and reform.

This paper especially focuses on workers' voice, social dialogue, and demand formation in local and transnational labour relations. It discusses findings from our empirical study of labour and eco-social actors in Asia Pacific contexts. Multilevel transnational labour governance generates new qualities and capacities for more democratic global governance of common concerns, crucially including a just eco-social transition.

RC28-452.3

CASSING, TALKE* (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)

Admission Restrictions and Social Inequality in Field of Study Choices: Evidence from the German Higher Education System

Social inequalities in field of study choices have been repeatedly documented in the context of German higher education. However, little is known about how admission restrictions exacerbate these disparities by diverting students from their desired fields to less selective programs. This study investigates how social class background influences students' chances of realizing their study preferences in the presence of admission restrictions.

Using an individual-level dataset (panel survey conducted six months before and after high school graduation) and an institutional dataset on the application of admission restrictions, I apply moderation analyses to explore whether students from disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely to be diverted into alternative programs and how the impact of social class varies depending on the selectivity of the preferred field. Initial findings suggest that social disparities increase as the selectivity of the preferred field rises.

Following analyses identify academic performance and information levels as mechanisms explaining these (moderated) disparities. Specifically, social class differences are most pronounced among high-achieving students with very good grades and among those who feel less informed. Privileged students are more likely to leverage their strong academic performance to secure spots in their preferred programs and are better equipped to compensate for information deficits, providing them a significant advantage over their disadvantaged peers.

This study critically evaluates German admission policies, revealing that not all students face equal opportunities to access their preferred fields of study. Admission restrictions disproportionately divert disadvantaged students into alternative programs, further exacerbating social inequalities in higher education access.

RC52-801.5

CASTAÑEDA BERNAL, XÓCHITL YOLANDA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
OLIVA ESTRADA, EFRÉN GONZALO (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

The Profession of Medical Researchers and State Intervention: Incentives for the Knowledge Production.

In the mexican context in 1984, a program called the National System of Researchers (SNI,-Sistema Nacional de Investigadores for its acronym in Spanish) was implemented, created by the Federal Government and the Mexican Academy of Scientific Research, considered as an innovative tool in relations between the Mexican State and the publics universities through incentives granted by evaluations.

The SNI, sought to reduce the effects of the 1982 economic crisis that affected the scientific community of Mexico, offering a salary complement (non -contractual) to teachers who also demonstrated the development of lines of research, since the evaluation criteria were determined by: 1) primary products, which included the quality valued in articles, chapters, books, etcetera and 2) secondary products, such as teaching and dissemination evidences (Foro Consultivo Científico y Tecnológico, AC, 2016).

Forty years after its implementation, the SNI is still valid, offering the research teachers of eight knowledge areas, the possibility of accessing the monetary incentive in accordance with the evaluations that will determine the level at which they will obtain the distinction in: a) Candidate, b) Level I, c) Level II, d) Level III and E) Emeritus. This proposal aims to show the perception of twelve doctors who are also research and teachers assigned to the University of Guadalajara, who have the distinction of the SNI. Among the results that are presented, we distinguish some disagreements derived from: a) the speed with which they must present their research products to meet the evaluations of the SNI, b) the heavy institutional bureaucratic processes for the development of their research and c) The perception of gender distinctions in the institutional context.

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RC34-563.5

CASTAÑEDA CAMEY, NICTÉ* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Activismo Juvenil Universitario En Nicaragua: Repertorios De Lucha, Resistencia y Reacciones Gubernamentales

Este trabajo analiza el papel que han desempeñado los y las estudiantes nicaragüenses en las movilizaciones contra la violencia estatal y la erosión de las prácticas democráticas por parte del gobierno de Nicaragua desde 2018. Estas protestas, que comenzaron como respuesta a reformas gubernamentales y violaciones de derechos humanos, se han transformado en un movimiento juvenil más amplio por la justicia. El cierre de 27 universidades entre 2021 y 2023, que culminó con la toma de la prestigiosa Universidad Centroamericana (UCA) en Managua, ejemplifica la respuesta represiva del gobierno frente al activismo estudiantil.

La investigación se sustenta a partir de un estudio documental y de las narrativas de jóvenes universitarios nicaragüenses en el exilio co-construidas con la técnica de relatos de vida desde el enfoque biográfico y de otros testimonios de jóvenes publicados en diversos medios. Se analizan distintas manifestaciones de activismo y resistencia juvenil universitaria desde la migración forzada y el exilio, en la que se discuten aspectos puntuales como: sus demandas y los sentidos de justicia involucrados, sus formas de organización, sus repertorios de lucha, sus continuidades y rupturas con episodios pasados de movilización estudiantil, las formas inéditas de resistencia y las reacciones de autoridades universitarias y gubernamentales frente a estos movimientos.

RC15-JS-235.2

CASTELLACCIO, ELISA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Care and Quality of Life of Chronic Patients. Preliminary Findings from a Qualitative Research on Acute Myeloid Leukemia Patients

The Horizon IMPACT-AML project (a randomized pragmatic clinical trial for relapse or refractory acute myeloid leukemia), in which we are involved as health sociologists, aims to create a platform for rare chronic blood diseases to conduct clinical studies on alternative therapies. Our goal is to investigate, starting from a broader reflection on chronic illness, the quality of life of patients with acute myeloid leukemia and their family caregivers in order to emphasize the main care and assistance needs for AML patients, highlighting areas for potential improvement in treatments. We also investigate how the doctor-patient relationship is shaped when dealing with a chronic condition that requires continuous monitoring and care.

This research presents preliminary results from a qualitative study conducted with patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals. Specifically, the research involved 30 AML patients who were interviewed through in-depth narrative-based medicine interviews. The patients are divided across three partner countries: Italy, Germany, and Spain.

In parallel, two Living Labs were conducted: one with healthcare professionals (using the Nominal Group Technique) and the other with caregivers (using the World Café Method).

The aim is to confirm, deepen, and expand what emerged in the literature, which already presents data on this matter: leukemia has an obvious negative impact on patients, carers, and their wider families. It is important that the healthcare system approaches this disease considering all the effects that a chronic condition has on the social and individual level, moving towards a holistic approach that encompasses the ethics of care in all its facets.

Chronic cancer patients require comprehensive care: from healthcare to social-relational, spiritual, and eco-systemic aspects. Care and society must be able to respond to and embrace the chronicity that is increasingly present.

RC34-555.2

CASTELLANO, SIMONA (University of Salerno, Italy)
TIRINO, MARIO* (University of Salerno, Italy)

(Celebr)Emotions in Social Media: The Prosocial Role of Young Sports Celebrities on Their (Young) Publics

Starting from the framework of the mediatization of sport(Frandsen, 2014, 2020; Tirino, 2023) and from celebrity studiesthat intersect media studies (Marshall, 1997, 2007; Rojek, 2001; Turner, 2004, 2010; Driessens, 2013; Hearn & Schoenhoff, 2016), our paper aims to emphasize the prosocial role that young sports celebrities have on their (young) sports fandom (Sandvoss, 2003; Sandvoss, Gray & Harrington, 2017). Relevant to our discourse is the role that social media play. Social media, in fact, act as affective media environments (Grusin, 2017; Farci, 2019; Tirino& Castellano, 2020), mediating sports emotions, which are reconfigured in the spaces of symbolic negotiation, shaped by Netenvironments. Sports fandom adapted to new patterns of sports consumption (Sandvoss, 2003; Williams, 2007) and new mediascape configurations, and interpret media content unexpectedly, participating in community processes (Hills 2018), within an affective dimension (Hills 2002).

The starting point is media education (Jenkins et al. 2006), more specifically social media education (Livingstone 2014), that enables young athletes to develop a high level of (digital) literacy so that these media are used consciously, exploiting their potential and avoiding their risks (Castellano, 2022; Tirino, 2023), but also to manage their success and their public image. In comparison to aged celebrities, who are in a waning phase of their careers, and not at the top, young sports celebrities, with highly structured and participative fandoms, need to develop an appropriate level of literacy. Our paper wants to investigate young celebrities' prosocial role and emotions exploitation through their communication and content, and their effect on fandom. To achieve our goals, we decided to apply media content analysis(Macnamara 2005) of the Instagram and TikTok profile of young sports celebrities (the football player Lamine Yamal, the F2 and F1 driver Kimi Antonelli, the swimmer Torri Huske).

RC11-167.5

CASTELO MOÑUX, UZURI* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
LARRAÑAGA, MAIDER (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
GIL DE MONTES ETXAIDE, LORENA (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The Meaning of Trust in the Relational Context of Long-Term Care: Some Keys to the Transformation of the Care Model in the Basque Country

The construction of trust in care relationships, both in the public and community spheres, is crucial for the promotion of well-being an d facilitating processes of transformation of the current long-term care model (Comas-d'Argemir, 2019; Gilbert, 2020). This study, based on individual interviews (n=26) with caregivers, family members, and older adults with care needs in the Basque Country, aims to analyze how the meaning of trust in care relationships is constructed. To this end, we used the theoretical approach of social representations to study trust in a specific sociocultural and relational context (Gillespie & Marková, 2007).

The results revealed that trust is intersubjectively constructed through four dimensions. 1) *Taken-for-granted* trust referred to the naturalisation of care in family and gender relations, where care was perceived as a gift and a non-negotiated obligation, mainly of women. 2) *A priori generalised trust* was developed in proximity community networks and shared representations of the 'other' as caregiver. 3) *Context-specific trust* was built on perceptions of effectiveness, service coverage and good treatment in professional care services, influenced by the institutional context and one's own experiences. Finally, 4) *Inner dialogical trust* was based on the internal representations that individuals had about themselves and others in the care relationship, emerging from an internal dialogue about expectations, reciprocity and dependency.

This study highlights the importance of the psychosocial framework of trust, as it offers a deeper understanding of the multidimensional complexity of trust across various care contexts. The findings also provide key insights for guiding public policies that aim to enhance interpersonal, community, and institutional relationships—an essential condition for advancing more democratic care practices and perspectives in aging societies.

RC04-67.6

CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
CARRASCO, KEVIN (COES - Center for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile)
LAFFERT TAMAYO, ANDREAS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Meritocracy and Redistributive Preferences at School Level in Chile

The growing levels of economic inequality and income concentration have intensified research into preferences for economic redistribution, understood as beliefs about the need for financial transfers to those with fewer resources, usually through the state. However, most studies focus on adult populations, leaving little exploration of the factors shaping redistributive preferences at younger ages and how they develop over time.

This study draws on data from the *Education and Meritocracy* panel survey (N = 900, 2023-2024), conducted among primary and secondary school students in Chile. It examines how perceptions and preferences around meritocracy—both in school and society—affect support for redistribution. Meritocracy, a system where rewards are distributed based on individual effort and talent, is expected to influence students' views on the role of government intervention. Specifically, students who perceive greater meritocracy in their environment are likely to express lower support for redistribution.

The results show that stronger perceptions and preferences for meritocracy are associated with reduced support for redistribution, with secondary school students expressing lower redistributive preferences than primary school students. These findings underscore the role of educational and social contexts in shaping political and economic beliefs at an early age, with implications for students' future civic and political engagement.

RC05-70.3

CASTILLO JARAMILLO, JAVIER* (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez , Chile)
BIEHL, ANDRES (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Variedades De Mestizaje En América Latina: Los Casos De Brasil, Chile y México

Este proyecto de investigación ofrece un análisis comparativo de los discursos nacionales sobre el mestizaje en tres países de América Latina: México, Brasil y Chile. Cada uno de estos países refleja un arquetipo distinto de la construcción de la identidad nacional, basada en la mixtura racial que caracteriza a la región. En el caso de México, el discurso nacional se articula en torno a la exaltación del pasado indígena, con un énfasis en el legado azteca, y cómo este ha permeado la cultura mexicana. Este enfoque se explora a través de la obra La Raza Cósmica de José Vasconcelos, texto clave en la formación del discurso identitario mexicano.

Por su parte, el caso brasileño, representado por la obra Casa Grande y Senzala de Gilberto Freyre, pone de relieve la idea de una "democracia racial", basada en la convivencia armónica entre las diversas razas que componen la sociedad brasileña. Este concepto de multiracialidad ha sido un pilar en la construcción de la identidad nacional brasileña, diferenciándose de otras narrativas en la región.

Finalmente, el caso chileno, analizado a través de la obra Raza Chilena de Nicolás Palacios, plantea una visión diferente, en la que el mestizaje se asocia a un proceso de blanqueamiento racial. Este discurso refleja una construcción de la identidad nacional chilena que busca la homogenización étnica.

La investigación se enmarca en la sociología de procesos históricos y la sociología comparada, y tiene como objetivo rastrear la influencia de estos discursos nacionales sobre el mestizaje a lo largo de la primera mitad del siglo XX. Desde estas perspectivas teóricas y metodológicas, se examina cómo las obras seleccionadas han contribuido a la construcción de las identidades nacionales en México, Brasil y Chile, y cómo estas narrativas reflejan y perpetúan dinámicas sociopolíticas y culturales particulares en cada uno de estos países.

RC05-79.6

CASTLES, CLAIRE* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Whiteness in Witnessing Unto the Nations: An Ethnography of Whiteness in the Context of Evangelical Christian Missions in Northern Ireland

This paper aims to answer the lacunae of race and whiteness within the sociology of religion in Northern Ireland (NI). Based on ethnographic study of missionary networks, it will explore how "white" NI evangelical socialization shapes representations of and contact with racialized "others" within missions work at "home" and "abroad". Findings represent the first critical, empirical study of race in the context of religion in NI, contributing to understandings of social divisions there in entirely new ways and broadening discussions of evangelical whiteness beyond the hegemonic US context (Gorski and Perry, 2022).

Issues of religion and race are of paramount importance in Northern Ireland, a settler-colonial society emerging from a period of violent sectarian division (Cash, 2017), now facing concerns around social cohesion amid increasing ethnic diversity and a surge in racist incidents in recent years (Hart, 2022). Religious identification and observance in NI remains high compared to much of western Europe, yet there are few empirical studies of the sociology of religion in NI outside of sectarian conflict (Altglas, 2022). Issues of race are unexplored within the sociology of religion in NI (Wood, 2006), and research on race more broadly has omitted NI due to its history of ethno-national conflict (Gilligan, 2022). There has been no scholarship exploring how religious social structures shape processes of racialization in NI social groups, or how these processes structure the experiences of those racialized as "white".

NI evangelical communities constitute a key support base for international Christian missionary work (Tonkin, 2006), which has been critiqued for perpetuating neocolonial power relations of material and spiritual dependency (Cruchley, 2022). Whiteness can be methodologically challenging to explore (Twine and Warren, 2000), yet the ethnographic context of missions offers unique insights into how white racialization is constructed and disrupted in relation to racialized "others".

RC43-680.5

CASTRE, GIOVANNI* (University of Milan - University of Turin, Italy)

Displacement and Residential Mobility: The Perverse Effects of Gentrification? the Evolution of Urban Inequalities in Contemporary Paris.

Urban upgrading and gentrification have been some of the most widespread and powerful dynamics transforming cities over the past few decades. Global processes such as the liberalization and retrenchment of welfare state policies, the financialization of housing markets, and the increasing concentration of activities and population in metropolitan areas have contributed to making gentrification and embourgeoisement predominant forces in shaping urban social and spatial dynamics. After nearly eighty years of debate, it has become widely accepted among academics, journalists, and activists that gentrification leads to displacement, often cited as one of its most negative consequences. However, most quantitative empirical studies fail to fully capture this process.

By examining the residential movements of Parisian residents, my research seeks to establish a direct link between gentrification and displacement, aiming to address the challenging issue of "quantification in the battle against gentrification" (Easton et al., 2020). Using geo-referenced panel data from 2015 to 2022, collected from annual census records and public tax agency datasets, I explore whether gentrification in the French welfare regime triggers the displacement of low-income residents. This study has two main objectives: first, to identify the social and ethnic characteristics that drive residential mobility through a multilevel statistical model; second, to trace the mobility trajectories of different social and ethnic groups in both urban and suburban areas, mapping their movements over time and space.

Preliminary results suggest that gentrification and income upgrading in the private housing market contribute modestly to the displacement of low-income and immigrant residents to distant periurban areas and/or undervalued residential *banlieues*. By offering new insights into the specific mechanisms of displacement within the French context, this research challenges existing narratives and contributes to a deeper understanding of how gentrification negatively impacts vulnerable populations across diverse urban settings.

RC21-317.1

CASTRE, GIOVANNI* (University of Milan - University of Turin, Italy)

Displacement, Segregation and Residential Mobility: The Perverse Effects of Gentrification. Understanding Housing Inequalities in Contemporary Paris.

Urban upgrading and gentrification have been powerful forces transforming cities over the past few decades. Processes such as the commodification and financialization of housing markets, along with the retrenchment of welfare state policies, have shaped gentrification and embourgeoisement as key dynamics driving urban development. Displacement is often considered one of the most negative consequences of gentrification, yet many empirical studies fail to capture the full extent of this process. Moreover, residential segregation — historically one of the most important indicators of urban inequality — remains underexplored in relation to displacement.

This research seeks to explore the link between gentrification, displacement, and residential segregation, with a focus on Paris. Using geo-referenced panel data from 2015 to 2022, sourced from annual census records and public tax data, this study aims to trace the mobility patterns of different social and ethnic groups in both urban and suburban areas, mapping their trajectories over time and space. Additionally, it investigates the relationship between displacement and residential segregation, emphasizing the unique context of the French welfare regime.

Preliminary results suggest that gentrification and income upgrading through the private housing market contribute modestly to the displacement of low-income and immigrant residents, pushing them to periurban areas and undervalued banlieues. Displacement and segregation are intricately linked, as displacement often exacerbates segregation by reinforcing exclusionary patterns in urban centers. By examining the specific mechanisms of displacement in Paris and France, this research offers valuable insights into how gentrification impacts vulnerable populations, enriching the broader discussion on housing and urban inequalities across Europe.

RC01-21.2

CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Research on the Military: Personal Experiences

Between 2014 and 2023, Routledge published three books organized by Celso Castro, Helena Carreiras, Sabina Frederic and Eyal Ben-Ari: "Qualitative Methods in Military Studies: Research Experiences and Challenges" (2014), "Researching the Military" (2017) and "Understanding the Impact of Social Research on the Military: Reflections and Critiques" (2023). This trilogy reflected on the practice of research on the military, covering the following topics: the research methods used; the experiences of researchers in the field; and the impact of social scientific research on the armed forces. The objective of this presentation is to continue the reflection on these topics, from a personal perspective.

TG12-995.1

CASTRO, EDNA* (Universidad Federal de Pará, Brazil)

Insights from the President of the Brazilian Sociological Association

Drawing on the experience of the national sociological community, the contribution engages in dialogue on the transformative potential of love in addressing current ecological and conflict-related challenges within the socio-political sphere.

RC52-799.3

CASTRO, MARIA PIA* (University of Catania, Italy)

Social Work Profession and the State: The Re-Institutionalisation of Public Social Field in Italy

Over time, sociological debate has often highlighted relationships between professions and State as a key-element in the development of modern organisational setups.

The institutional approach considers professionalization as a subset of the broader institutionalization, insofar it is one of the ways to give order, structure, and meaning to the organizational context. Professions are themselves institutions and view organizations as the primary vehicle for conducting institutional work (Suddaby and Viale 2011), which regards the mediation between reforms (which are manifestations of institutional change) and the role identities of professionals (which, in turn, represent institutional stability). Thus professionals are institutional carriers, while organizations are sites and vehicles for professional action (Breit et al. 2022).

Institutional theory also allows to observe the hybrid professional work in public domains. Hybridization arises when professional and managerial principles come together (Noordegraaf, 2015) and it concerns different ways of merging contradictory/competing institutional logics (Breit et al. 2022) through hybrid professionals capacity to bridge them.

Within this framework, this work analyses the current re-institutionalisation of public social field in Italy, paying attention on mutual relationships between the State and Social worker profession, in a institutional perspective. Statal regulation is currently defining Essential Social Services Levels (ESSL), that are specific social services to guarantee throughout the country, due to their particular relevance. Within this reform, professional social work has formally recognized as the gateway to social measures and Social worker has taken on a new, relevant responsability in organisational decision-making. Albeit within aims and organisational constraints, it can influence decisions and negotiate with the organizations, making an important contribution towards the development ways of public social services.

The paper shows the way in which the statal regulation is influencing the social workers professional project and, in turn, how the latter is contributing to social field re-institutionalisation.

RC38-633.2

CASTRO ROLDÁN, LAURA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Artistic Techniques in Fat Studies. Methodological and Ethical Dilemmas

The ABR *(Arts-Based Research)* is a versatile, creative, and accessible research method used to investigate non-exclusively verbal discourses (Kara, 2015; Scribano, 2016). Thus, we can find these types of techniques in research focused on vulnerable, stigmatized individuals, or those at risk of being so.

ABR reformulates the relationships between researchers and participants, involving participants in the research process from design to analysis, as well as in the feedback phase (Leavy, 2009; Carrillo, 2014).

In the specific context of my research, I draw from *fat studies*, exploring the violence and pain associated with embodying fatness. In this way, my methodological journey traverses autoethnography not only through words but also through drawings and textures, allowing me to explore uncertainties and subsequently design group techniques with the participants.

In my work, I explore how desire is constructed in bodies that embody fatness, shaped by fatphobic violence, through artistic and group techniques. This involves various methodological interests, such as the digitalization of body mapping techniques (Castro, 2023), as well as the exploration of texture to incorporate folds and fat.

I consider this process to be a twisted and uncertain path where it is necessary to get lost. I would like to reflect on our positions as participants and researchers, examining where we stand and where we want to go—*or not go*. This approach enables us to address the ethical limits of our own self-explorations and the potential consequences within our everyday academic environments.

RC54-JS-14.6

CASTRO ROLDÁN, LAURA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Fatphobia and Resistance to Discrimination from a Fat Studies Perspective

Fatphobia, as a system of discrimination and oppression, seeks the eradication of fat bodies by perceiving them as unattractive, unproductive, and pathological, thereby generating discrimination in all aspects of daily life, including the workplace, educational settings, emotional-sexual relationships, and medical care (Piñeyro, 2016). Consequently, my research focuses on the fatphobic violence and discrimination experienced by individuals socially understood as fat. In my investigations, I aim to address various issues related to practices of resistance, as well as the pains and pleasures of inhabiting fatness, which are often viewed as immoral, unhealthy, and grotesque (Esteban, 2016; Bakhtin, 1994).

In this panel, I would like to reflect on several topics addressed in my research. Specifically, I will consider how weight stigma affects the daily lives of fat individuals. Our system is characterized by fatphobia, in which fat people are constructed as lazy, unclean, depressed, and unhealthy, thus justifying their perceived unworthiness of respect, rights, and love. Using the results from my inquiries employing artistic group techniques and reflective mapping of audiovisual content that perpetuates weight stigma, this presentation aims to discuss the consequences of inhabiting fatness and the resistances to discrimination from the perspective of fat studies.

RC50-JS-40.4

CASTRO-FERNÁNDEZ, PALOMA* (IPNA-CSIC, Spain)
PÉREZ-CASTAÑEDA, RAÚL* (IPNA-CSIC, Spain)

Mcdonaldization of the Canarian Gastronomic Culture: From Local Heritage to Tiktok Aesthetics.

El archipiélago de las Islas Canarias (España) es una de las regiones con mayor afluencia de turistas, extranjeros y nacionales, del país. En 2023 recibía 14 millones de turistas (INE, 2024), de los cuáles más del 20% conceden bastante o mucha importancia a la gastronomía, según diversas estadísticas (Dorta-Afonso y Padrón-Ávila, 2021; Pérez-Castañeda, 2024). Uno de sus reclamos principales es el guachinche, establecimiento singular de la zona norte de la isla de Tenerife, que se caracteriza por ser un pequeño local de venta de comida tradicional y excedente de vino de producción propia.

Paralelamente, a la consolidación de los guachinches como símbolo identitario de las gastronomía local, surgen los denominados "guachinches modernos". Esto actúan bajo las lógicas de mercado de la restauración, manteniendo referencias estéticas y gastronómicas de los guachinches con los que establecen una competencia directa. Estos locales están impulsados por su integración en las cadenas de consumo gastronómico típicas del turismo de la isla, encontrando un referente en la propuesta de grobalismo de Ritzer (1995).

Así, el turismo habría cambiado la definición de auténtico para simplificarlo a lo que se entiende por común y genuino de un sitio, borrando los condicionantes históricos de resistencia económica, ruralismo y producción minifundista. A cambio, genera locales con platos tradicionales y elementos estéticos folclóricos, patrones de venta capitalistas para un mercado global, y una adaptación de la oferta turista. Este proceso parte de una lógica colonial, mediante la que impone valores globales y simplifica los locales (Matusitz y Palermo, 2014).

RC57-864.5

CASTRO-FERNÁNDEZ, PALOMA* (IPNA-CSIC, Spain)

Mealspiration: From the 'Gram to the Data. Visual Methods and Its Role in the Study of Digital Food Practices.

En el contexto de los espacios socializadores de Internet, en los que se han digitalizado prácticas alimentarias y establecido procesos de datificación de la comida, emergen categorías como "digital food cultures" (Lupton y Feldman, 2020), o sistemas de creencias que emergen en torno a la alimentación, con un impacto en la expresión de la identidad online, la construcción común del conocimiento y la relación de los individuos con la comida. Una investigación llevada a cabo de estas comunidades en Instagram España, confirmó la existencia de 5 tipologías de contenido, así como el potencial de los influencers para enmarcarse en ellas y formar microcomunidades, a través de procesos de identificación y comparación social.

Mediante una observación de los contenidos digitales, se identifican variables que situaban cada microcomunidad en base a, por un lado, la relación de los influencers con la comida y los usuarios, y por otro, la gestión de los usuarios de su relación con el contenido en redes en su vida offline. Una parte fundamental de la producción de datos fue utilizar el potencial visual de Instagram, que permite formas de comunicación y transmisión de ideas particulares que condicionan a los usuarios (García-Mingo y Sádaba-Rodríguez, 2023)

A través del análisis visual de la difusión de información mediante publicaciones, se comprobaron patrones diferenciales entre comunidades y sus indicadores de uso (Renobell, 2017), definiendo parámetros estéticos que, a su vez, afectaban a factores identitarios y de pertenencia. Por ejemplo, la tipología de imagen definía a la comida como fin o como medio, y al influencer como figura de admiración y autoridad en la jerarquía de conocimiento, o como referente y elemento de identificación con la cuenta. A su vez, cada una de estas variables activaban de forma diferente los mecanismos de formación de comunidad.

RC52-JS-12.1

CATALÁN HIDALGO, RENÉ* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

AI in the Skies: A Clash of Perspectives on the Future of Air Navigation

The aerospace industry envisions a future where aeromobilities becomes an integral part of daily life. To achieve this vision, three pillars are essential: decarbonizing energy sources, developing diverse aircraft capable of meeting various distances and requirements, and implementing an air traffic management system (UTM) that leverages artificial intelligence to control ground and airborne aircraft operations.

Given this scenario, this paper focuses on the third pillar, as it is currently experiencing the most significant progress and offers the most tangible vision. This allows for clearer understanding of the roles and perspectives of key figures, such as pilots and air traffic controllers, as well as those who utilize aeromobilities, including passengers.

To address these questions, this paper presents an ethnographic study conducted at Santiago International Airport in Chile. The study explores the experiences and perspectives of various actors involved in aeromobilities, including pilots, crew, air traffic controllers, and passengers.

The research aims to ascertain whether the industry's expectations align with those of those directly and daily involved in the system. It examines the tensions between efficiency and safety, flexibility and regulation, and environmental sustainability and user needs.

The research provides a critical analysis of the post-decarbonization aeromobility imaginary, considering the viewpoints of those who shape it. It seeks to foster dialogue between industry stakeholders, system actors, and society as a whole to develop a more equitable, sustainable, and humane future for aeromobilities.

RC56-JS-97.3

CATALÁN HIDALGO, RENÉ* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Becoming Aeromobile: Two Perspectives on How Our Vision of Future Flight Is Shaped

Infrastructure becomes embedded in our lives, reshaping them. This reshaping starts from the very promise of infrastructure and extends into the future. In the case of airports, moreover, this reshaping implies the possibility of accessing a territory that was only accessible for our mobility a mere 120

years ago and the visions, fuelled by science fiction, of a future relationship with this territory marked by the possibility of everyday travel via small aircraft.

This paper is based on an ethnography and focuses on understanding how air transport infrastructure has reshaped the experiences of the inhabitants of Santiago, Chile, and how these experiences offer a vision of the future of flight that contrasts with the aerospace industry's efforts and optimistic vision to reshape the industry and aeromobility in general.

To this end, the historical relationship of this reshaping is addressed to demonstrate that this relationship is dynamic over time, both of the infrastructure itself and in the time of those who have and will relate to it.

Firstly, the history of the city's two international airports is analysed, with a particular focus on the first one, which was located within the city between 1929 and 2006, amidst residential spaces, serving as a kind of experimental laboratory for approaching flight.

Secondly, it analyses how personal history is reshaped around the experience of flight, giving a particular form to the personal relationship with air mobility and its future possibilities. This perspective places particular emphasis on how others are accompanied in forming bonds with this experience, through the inclusion of families travelling with children.

RC50-786.2

CATALANO, GILDA* (University of Calabria, Italy)

The Men and the Sea. after a Trauma: Inhabitants, Tourists and Migrants Alongside the Calabrian Coast of Cutro

The paper deals with the different sea's representations in a Calabrian village, Cutro, which has been the context of a migrants' shipwreck. The research observation is based on three types of sea's users: inhabitants, tourists and migrants. This shipwreck of migrants has been about 100 meters near the coast; therefore the small town has received an high attention by public media because of the rescue failure of many migrants, who were almost near the shore.

Two years after this event, this paper describes the different narratives about the shipwreck by three different groups of actors: a. the group of migrants who have been saved, b. the inhabitants including the rescuers of survivors, and c. the visitors and tourists.

From the overall interviews emerge, not only different stories about the tragedy, but common representations towards the sea by a traumatic matrix. The above mentioned specific part of Cutro's sea is no longer a water where interviewees are able to go inside in a relaxed way. In the field observation, the common trauma does not appear as a consequence from a concrete territorial risk by rapid onset elements (for instance, tsunamis or storms) but it is the result of concrete social actions.

In the paper, the concepts of risk, vulnerability and time of exposure to risk - which in sociological literature are applied to physical territorial events (especially after earthquakes) - have been reviewed through the narratives of these three types of interviewees (inhabitants, tourists, migrants). Behind the common trauma, even the sea is not lived as previously, transformed into a surface by controverse social meanings and divergent cultural symbols.

RC22-358.1

CATANZARO, ALICE* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Mediated Muftis: Seeking Islamic Guidance

This research explores how Muslims navigate living an ethical life through seeking expert guidance in the form of fatwas (non-binding Islamic legal opinions) in multi-mediated environments like Morocco. In September, I began conducting fieldwork in Sefrou, Morocco addressing state radio and television fatwas in addition to in-person oral and telephone fatwas at the local Sefrou Religious Council to understand the interplay between multiple forms of mediation and hierarchical Islamic guidance. I work specifically with petitioners to determine the importance of fatwas, their use, and the types of guidance consumed. The research envisions each context for seeking guidance as existing within a particular "media matrix". Each matrix has a series of possibilities, different mixes of types of media as well as degrees of mediation for each medium. In light of the variety of fatwa 'platforms,' the research thus explores the questions asked to different media, the decisions Sefrouis make when they approach one medium over another, and the impact of the final answer on their lives. According to the existing literature, even if subtle, the networks and mechanisms of different media can have profound effects on the final mediated product. I expect to find similar results in how modern Moroccans use multi-mediated fatwas to live ethical lives. This research complicates existing narratives in the wider literature. Islamic new media studies either rely on the notion of ethical self-cultivation or focus on changes in authority, re-emphasizing a top-down approach to the fatwa and telling us little about how everyday Muslims engage with these new forms of ifta'. Yet ethnographic studies of the pedagogical in-person interaction also do not fully encompass the multi-mediated possibilities available for seeking guidance. Media matrices, which combine the value of both literatures, can better explain what seeking expert guidance means in an everyday context.

RC57-JS-250.2

CATONE, MARIA CARMELA* (University of Salerno, Italy)
AURIEMMA, VINCENZO* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Embodiment and Digital Identities: An Empirical Analysis of the Emotional Codes of the Twitch Generation

This paper aims to investigate the relational and communicative dynamics that characterize the Twitch generation within digital contexts. Through a theoretical-empirical analysis, it aims to explore how this digital native generation constructs its identities, relationships and communities through the use of platforms such as Twitch. Beginning with a description of the peculiarities of these virtual environments, characterized by a highly codified visual language and forms of real-time interaction, the analysis will focus on the use of specific communicative elements such as stickers, emoji and emoticons. These elements, in fact, represent a visual language that, in addition to conveying emotional and affective content, helps define group dynamics and create a sense of belonging. The research will be based on a qualitative analysis of data collected through participant observation and content analysis of online conversations. The goal is to identify the most recurrent expressive and emotional modes within Twitch-related online communities, as well as to understand the meaning these expressive elements take on for users. In particular, the study will deal with the analysis of the following aspects: Digital identity: How does the use of these visual codes contribute to the construction and negotiation of users' digital identities? Social relations: What types of relationships are established within these online communities and how do they manifest themselves at the communicative level? Digital subcultures: To what extent do these languages contribute to the formation of digital subcultures and the creation of a sense of belonging? Finally, the presentation will provide some methodological considerations related to the observation of virtual environments, emphasizing the specificities and complexities of this type of approach. In particular, it will discuss the role of the observer in interacting with participants, the challenges of collecting and analyzing textual, visual data and the potential offered by new technologies for digital data analysis.

RC14-213.2

CAVA, ANTONIA* (University of Messina, Italy)
CAMPOLO, MARIA GABRIELLA (University of Messina, Italy)
BUSETTA, GIOVANNI (University of Messina, Italy)

"We Will Let You Know". Ethnic and Gender Discrimination in the Italian Labour Market

Innovative ways of integration into the labour market of the most vulnerable groups need to be explored with the objective to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion. To identify barriers for increasing inclusiveness appears crucial for the development of targeted policy interventions. To effectively fight labour market discrimination, it is necessary to understand its driving factors to gain insight into why and when employers discriminate. Using an experimental approach and a participatory action research approach, this study aims to promote social inclusion of vulnerable groups by identifying barriers in the labour market against them. The investigation aims to analyse the extent to which ethnic and gender discrimination affect the access of minority groups in the Italian labour market. We perform a vignette experiment to understand driving factors of discrimination to study how and why discriminatory process takes place to identify suitable theoretical and application-oriented concepts that foster inclusion in the labour market. For each discrimination ground (ethnicity and gender, ages, number of children) we design a specific vignette in which recruiters are asked to judge fictitious hiring decisions on a set of fictitious job candidates. With our experimental design, we have the possibility to ask recruiters their opinion also in terms of whether they would promote the candidate for a career advancement. Furthermore, according to the obtained results, we analyse underlying mechanisms and suggest remedies to overcome the observed discrimination. We use explanatory drivers of the discrimination found to develop strategies aimed at remedying the bias in the labour market. Our goal is to develop innovative policy approaches to promote inclusion and quality employment of the considered groups. The aim is to develop practices that facilitate reduction of employment gaps between vulnerable and mainstream groups, and to identify and compare the usefulness of different options for policies.

WG01-891.4

CAVALCANTE DE FRANÇA, MATEUS* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Regulation of the Maintenance of Community-Use Spaces in Brazilian Favelas: Interactions between Local and State Agents and Interlegality Relations

This research departs from the sociolegal studies agenda on legal pluralism in Brazilian favelas and from legal geography studies on public space regulation. Its aim is to provide new insights and explore new perspectives regarding both research agendas. It intends to answer the following research question: "how can the regulation of the maintenance of community-use spaces vary in Brazilian favelas?". Community-use spaces are those used by local residents for daily encounters and community activities, representing important aspects of their rights to leisure and to the city. To address the research question, qualitative data from different Brazilian favelas were accessed. Part of the data was gathered from a multiple case study in a set of eight favelas located in four Brazilian cities – Belém, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador. Further data was collected through participant observations as a member of the "Observatory of Social-Interest Land Regularization" (Observatório da Regularização Fundiária de Interesse Social – ORFIS), a project from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) dedicated to gather information of favelas in the city of Porto Alegre. The data were analyzed by the identification of narratives that reveal the action of norms that regulate the maintenance of community-use spaces, especially social and legal norms that attribute responsibilities and procedures to assure that squares, streets, soccer fields and other community-use spaces and structures remain in adequate conditions for the daily life of local residents. Preliminary results suggest that the regulation of the maintenance of community-use spaces vary from situations in which they are considered both by local and governmental actors as a sort of condominium spaces managed by community institutions to situations of more intricate relationships between local and governmental actors, in which they share responsibilities under the influence of social and legal norms.

RC37-JS-81.4

CAVALCANTI SIMIONI, ANA PAULA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Qui Classe Les Classements ? : Une Analyse De La Présence Des Artistes Latino-Américains Selon Les Palmarès Internationaux (ARTFACTS)

La communication aborde la question de l'intégration des artistes périphériques (notamment ceux d'origine latino-américaine) dans le système artistique international. À cette fin, j'analyse les données produites par ARTFACTS, un importante palmarès international, entre 2000 et 2022. Il s´agit de discuter la nature informative et « performative » d'ARTFACTS, car il s'agit d'un classement qui non seulement affiche des données objectives sur les artistes de manière hiérarchique dans un monde globalisé, mais il promeut également les hiérarchies. Comme j'ai l'intention de l'expliquer, même si ARTFACTS occupe une place de légitimité dans l'imaginaire des agents les plus centraux du monde de l'art mondial, il est considéré avec prudence par les agents de régions moins dominantes, comme le Brésil. Ainsi, la recherche développe des dialogues avec des études antérieures comme celles d'Alain Quemin (Les Stars de l'Art Contemporain, 2013) et de Larissa Buchholz (Global Rules of Art, 2022), mais en s'intéressant particulièrement à l'intégration des artistes latino-américains (nes) a partir d´un classement qui est vu à la fois comme source et comme objet à problématiser, puisqu'il est lui-même producteur de hiérarchies symboliques dans le monde de l'art contemporain.

RC39-641.2

CAVALIERE, PAOLA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Women in Faith-Based Disaster Response to the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake

Although Japan is recognized for its specialized and efficient disaster management systems, the response to the April 2016 earthquakes in the Kumamoto area (southern Japan) was insufficient. A disaster culture focused primarily on non-seismic hazards affected the region's disaster preparedness. Moreover, despite the Japanese government's efforts to incorporate a gender perspective into disaster management policies over the past thirty years, these efforts failed to alter the gender-biased nature of the responses. As a result, the women of Kumamoto faced not only context-specific vulnerabilities due to inadequate preparedness for seismic hazards but also additional social vulnerabilities linked to their gender. In this context, religious organizations largely leveraged their localized culture to promote resilience by prioritizing the knowledge and skills of both members and non-members, regardless of gender. Drawing upon 22 semi-structured interviews with women affiliated with Sōka Gakkai and the God Light Association (GLA), this paper investigates the intersection of gender and religiosity to evaluate the preparedness of women associated with religious organizations. The findings indicate that the persistent gender-blind nature of institutional post-seismic interventions exacerbates women's vulnerabilities and hampers their human rights. However, religious organizations, including conservative ones, may provide more inclusive disaster management and response models. The results of this study underscore the necessity for more inclusive disaster management frameworks to effectively mobilize and sustain community resilience, and provide a human-rights-based approach to disaster prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

WG11-JS-128.4

CAVARO, FLORENTINA* (Universidad Nacional de la Matanza, Argentina)

Relatos De Cambio: Análisis Del Proceso De Desistimiento De La Violencia De Género En Argentina y Uruguay

El análisis del proceso de desistimiento de la violencia contra las mujeres es un área poco explorada, a pesar de su gran impacto en las políticas públicas. Desde un enfoque narrativo, que considera el desistimiento como un proceso de transformación tanto en el relato del actor sobre su comportamiento como en su identidad, este trabajo explora qué discursos están disponibles para pensar y experimentar el cambio subjetivo narrado por varones participantes de programas de abordaje de violencia de género en Argentina y Uruguay. Por *discursos disponibles* se entiende que los procesos de cambio, los "tratamientos" y su factibilidad depende de cómo se conectan los actores y los contextos que habitan, así como los discursos que intervienen en dichas relaciones.

El análisis se basó en un enfoque biográfico, con entrevistas narrativas a agresores (n=41) en Argentina y Uruguay. Se codificó temáticamente todo el corpus de entrevistas y se seleccionaron dos casos para reconstruir la historia de vida, buscando entender cómo los varones narraron su experiencia de vida y la situación de violencia vivida, diferenciando entre la vida narrada y la vivida.

Roberto y Gonzalo evidencian parte de los repertorios existentes para pensar el cambio. En este artículo se discute cómo las narrativas institucionalizadas para entender el pasado y el cambio guían ciertos relatos con un doble efecto: posibilitan la narrativa del cambio al revisar aspectos de la vida y aprendizajes, pero también limitan los procesos de desistimiento al excluir ciertas experiencias biográficas de ser consideradas "legítimas". Este artículo abre el camino para discutir el funcionamiento y compromiso de los programas en América Latina.

WG11-JS-128.1

CAVARO, FLORENTINA* (Universidad Nacional de la Matanza, Argentina)

The Making of a Violent Man's Past: How Discursive Contexts in Batterer Intervention Programmes Shape Biographical Reconstructions

Discursive offers are crucial not only for understanding biographical reconstructions but also for processes of subjective change. In the context of batterer intervention programmes—where biographisation of past aggression and its subjective motivations are central—the notion that men exhibiting violent behaviours can adopt new perspectives on their past actions is pivotal to interventions, desistance policies, and downstream policing. This paper adopts a social constructivist approach to explore how treatment programmes frequently promote individualised reconstructions, advancing discourses that may clash with participants' lived experiences. The study draws on narrative interviews with men at various stages of batterer interventions in Argentina and Uruguay, followed by biographical case reconstructions. I present the contrasting cases of Dalmiro and Pedro, who reinterpreted their life stories differently with respect to their experiences of victimisation. Dalmiro's reconstruction enabled him to view his experiences in a 'positive healing' light, facilitating his navigation through the system. He understood his past victimisation as a trigger for his later behaviour. In contrast, Pedro struggled to accept his father's violence as a trigger, encountering subjective and interpersonal barriers in his therapeutic journey. The notion of being a 'victim' and interpreting it as a conditioning factor for their own aggression was not a shared experience. These biographical reconstructions are far from neutral; they are shaped by power-laden discourses that decontextualise violence, oversimplify broader social processes, obscure the structural dimensions of intimate partner violence, and impede certain men's desistance. The absence of alternative therapeutic discourses—those acknowledging the broader

social forces shaping harmful behaviour—profoundly affects the therapeutic process and the formation of subjectivity. Ultimately, I argue that the discursive offer of these programmes also reflects pre-designed interventions for men, often developed in other regions.

RC32-520.5

CAVDAR, GAMZE* (Colorado State University, USA)
YASAR, YAVUZ (University of Denver, USA)

Good Woman, Bad Woman: How Autocrats Frame Women's Rights and Status

Justice and Development Party (JDP) of Turkey has claimed to significantly improve women's status during its tenure while domestic and international women's organizations have consistently criticized its policies for being misogynist. JDP's claim to have improved women's status is common among many authoritarian regimes leading to disagreements among scholars about to what extent, if any, autocrats in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region have improved women's rights. How can we assess the discourses adopted by autocrat regimes regarding women? Studying discourse is significant because it frames women's rights and responsibilities, initiates policies, reveals the intentions of political leaders and defines the boundaries of what is politically acceptable, among others. To answer this question, this project undertakes the task of examining the speeches, interviews and media briefings by the top brass, particularly Recep Tayyip Erdogan, current president and the party leader, between 2002 and 2024 by using NVivo, a qualitative data analysis software. The qualitative data are coded and analyzed accordingly. The preliminary findings suggest two major trends taking place simultaneously: One the one hand, the discourses of the top brass praise women as mothers, wives, party activists, volunteers, pious Muslims, and voters, encouraging them to participate in politics in multiple ways. On the other hand, women are subjected to criticism if they engage in politics outside the boundaries of what is permissible. In other words, women are welcome into politics in large numbers as long as they do not question the roles assigned to them, but they are repressed, mocked, and ridiculed when they do. The dichotomy between "good woman" and "bad woman" is key to understanding the limitations of descriptive representation of women that often fall short of asking for gender equality in authoritarian settings and the significance of substantive representation of women that pursue feminist goals.

RC48-759.9

CAVIERES ZENTENO, JULIA* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Mass Social Unrest and Political Disappointment: First-Time Protesters in Chile and Colombia

This research explores the political narratives of first-time protesters in the context of the social uprisings in Chile (2019) and Colombia (2019-2021). These individuals were crucial in turning these events into mass movements, effectively becoming their protagonists. By studying their narratives through a qualitative approach using narrative interviews and photo-elicitation (leveraging participants' Instagram stories), the goal is to understand how these contentious events contributed to the formation of new identities and political understandings among ordinary citizens.

This presentation focuses on the widespread feeling of disappointment experienced by first-time protesters. The diverse and, at times, contradictory nature of the demands emerging from the uprisings made it difficult for participants to feel that their objectives had been fulfilled. Unlike traditional social movements with well-defined goals, these uprisings posed significant challenges for governments due to the sheer complexity of addressing such varied demands.

I argue that despite the election of presidents aligned with the uprisings' rhetoric in both Chile and Colombia, a prevailing sense of disappointment persists among first-time protesters. Through narrative analysis, I demonstrate how deeply intertwined institutional and extra-institutional political processes are and how protesters articulate these dynamics in their narratives. In Chile, protesters often mark the end of the uprising with the rejection of the constitutional proposal, while in Colombia, it is linked to the election of Gustavo Petro. In Chile, the sense of defeat stems from the failure of the constitutional process, whereas in Colombia, it is associated with the lack of tangible changes in everyday life following the election of the country's first left-wing president. This analysis offers insights into the nuanced ways feelings of defeat shape identity formation and political understanding in both countries.

RC21-314.3

CAZANAVE MACIAS, JOISELEN* (CUJAE, Cuba)
PENA DIAZ, JORGE (CUJAE, Cuba)

Experiences of Research and Action Work in the Central Areas of Havana.

Over the last 60 years, Cuban universities have established work on social problems as a key objective, both for undergraduate and postgraduate education and for scientific research. In the area of the built environment, work with neighbourhoods and communities has been strengthened. However, due to the complexity of the city, especially in Havana, the university's outputs and results have not always been applied. In the last decade, more collaborative work has been experimented with a research and action approach. It allows a greater involvement of the community as a key actor. Its basis in multi- and transdisciplinary research has demonstrated a greater impact on local transformation. Nevertheless, there are still few implemented solutions. The Urban Research and Action Group of the Technological University of Havana, CUJAE, has applied this kind of approach in different neighbourhoods and communities in Havana, with an increasing socio-technical co-creation process.

This paper shows some results of the experience of co-producing local solutions with multiple actors and especially with the neighbours as protagonists. It shows the relevance of the university when it plays a role of accompaniment and moderation. On the one hand, the creation of capacities to achieve the continuity of any action in the community and to be responsive themselves. On the other hand, the possibility of promoting new ideas and bringing together different social actors, demonstrating its catalytic role in the transformation of the local within global spaces. It also shows the importance of international cooperation as a driving force for such transformations, not only because of the financial contribution, but also because of the possibility of implementing international experience in an often virgin environment. The process of translating research into practice and viceversa finds in these experiences a vital space for development and innovation at the local level.

RC38-JS-8.2

CÉ SANGALLI, LUCAS* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

The Sociohistorical Construction of Slave Ancestry in Salaga, Ghana

Salaga, located in present-day Ghana, was a prominent trade hub in 19th-century West Africa, including the trade of enslaved persons. Although local authorities legally abolished slavery under British pressure in 1897, covert trade persisted. Following Ghana's independence in 1957, Salaga became the capital of the East Gonja District. Despite fading references to its collective history of slavery, the "Salaga Slave Market" remains a significant tourist attraction for those interested in the history of slavery in Africa.

Drawing on historical documents, participant observation, and interviews conducted in Salaga as part of the project *Individual and Collective Memories of Slavery and the Slave Trade in Ghana and Brazil* (DFG; PO 2422/3-1; RO 827/23-1), this paper explores the relationship between various forms of enslavement and servitude in Salaga and the contemporary social positions of those constructed as 'slave descendants' relative to members of more or less established groupings within the Salaga figuration. This is achieved by reconstructing the contrasting ways in which members of the so-called Grunshi — socially constructed as slave descendants — discuss their ancestry and collective history, as well as the slave trade in Salaga. By combining the sociology of knowledge with a social-constructivist figurational and biographical approach, I demonstrate how different forms of slavery and servitude shape distinct perspectives on the collective past, influence the knowledge surrounding types of slavery, and affect the pride associated with ancestral heritage. The findings highlight the necessity of reconstructing the past of enslavement to understand power inequalities in contemporary societies.

RC49-779.4

CELEBRADO, JAN ERRON* (Lingnan University Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Digital Lifelines: Exploring Mental Health Narratives and Help-Seeking Behaviors in Online Communities Among Filipino Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong SAR

This article is a component of an ongoing dissertation project examining how foreign Filipino domestic helpers (FFDHs) in Hong Kong SAR, China, navigate and negotiate their access to formal and informal mental health support within transnational contexts. Specifically, this paper aims to: (1)

identify primary causes of mental health issues among FFDHs, (2) characterize factors influencing their decision to seek mental health support in digital spaces, and (3) analyze how their narratives in digital spaces reflect and challenge intersecting power structures from local to global scales.

This exploratory study analyzed 49 Facebook posts published between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, in two private online peer-support groups for migrant domestic workers. Posts were purposively selected using the search terms "depress," "stress," "anxiety," and "homesick." To safeguard user privacy, only published posts from anonymous members were included in the analysis. Reflexive thematic analysis, informed by a transnational feminist sociological lens, was utilized to identify recurring themes.

Preliminary findings reveal financial issues, employment-related concerns, and family-related problems in the Philippines as primary causes of mental health concerns for foreign domestic helpers. Their narratives also reflect how power structures at various scales intersect in their lives and mental health experiences, demonstrating how their mental well-being is intrinsically linked to their underappreciated role in the global care economy. Furthermore, the preliminary analysis indicates that online peer-support groups can serve as sites of transnational connection, highlighting the role of digital spaces in providing informal mental health support for migrant workers and potentially serving as avenues for connecting them to formal mental health services. The findings of this paper hope to contribute to discussions related to policy development, mental health service provision, and the conceptualization of transnational support networks for foreign domestic helpers.

RC31-505.2

CELERO, JOCELYN* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

The Role of Social Networks in Securing Social Protection during Pandemic Times: Impact on Social Security Systems Literacy of Filipino House Helpers in Tokyo, Japan

While Japan is a less known destination for domestic workers, Filipino women have been recruited into the sector either work for expat families since the 1960s, or are outsourced through the Philippine recruitment agencies connected with Japanese housekeeping service companies beginning 2018. Compared to other migrants, their precarious legal status poses greater challenges to securing adequate social protection particularly during COVID-19 pandemic.

Building on 20 interviews and four focus group discussions, the study aims to map out how social networks enable or constrain Filipino house helpers' access to the social protection systems in the Philippines and Japan. Using the concept of social security systems literacy (Celero et al. 2022), the study examines how various actors extend information about social protection schemes in receiving and sending states, which influences the level in which Filipino house helpers are familiar with, know, and understand the policies and programs these systems make available to them. Findings reveal that migrants themselves, governance, social networks, informal channels, and media contributed toward either enabling or constraining Filipino house helpers' social security systems literacy, which then affected the range of social protection they claimed during the pandemic. Reliance on informal networks (consisting of employer, friends, migrant organizations) while in Japan, Filipino migrant domestic workers would often disregard Philippine-based programs and policies for ensuring their health and social welfare. As a result, their level of social security systems literacy tends to improve the longer they live and work in Japan, gradually alienating them from the Philippine social security system. The study underscores that access to information about social protection for migrant workers facing vulnerable social and legal statuses in receiving states affect the overall social wellbeing of Filipino migrant workers during and beyond pandemic times.

RC39-640.3

CELIK, KEZBAN* (Professor, TED University , Turkey)
UYAR, ELIF SABAHAT (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

How Should We Categorize Population Movements after an Earthquake? an Analysis Based on Fieldwork on Mobility Following the February 6 Earthquakes in Turkey

The earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, caused the largest disaster-related migration ever recorded in Turkey. More than 2 million survivors from the earthquake–affected area, which includes 11 city provinces with a population of approximately 13.5 million, relocated to other provinces. 2 million Syrians live in the area under temporary protection were also affected. The decision to migrate is typically seen as a strategy by individuals or households to maximize their utility based on personal, social, and economic factors. However, it is challenging to understand how this decision is made in extreme situations such as war or disaster due to the uncertainty and urgency involved. Previous studies on population movements caused by disasters mainly refer to four types of mobility patterns: i) those who remained in their places (immobility), ii) those who migrated by their means, iii) those who migrated with the support of the public and civil society, iv) those who were displaced due to legal regulations. This study examines how and why the migration movements emerged after the February 6 earthquakes. Based on the mobility justice framework, one of the crucial questions is identifying these migratory movements by focusing on who had the means to leave, where, and why. Therefore, it is critical to determine whether these movements could be considered a type of forced migration, a displacement, or simply mobility of choice. Based on in-depth interviews with key experts who worked during the post-disaster recovery in the zone and survivors who relocated to Ankara and Mersin, the key aim of this study is to uncover the reasons behind in/outmigration to/from the zone. By doing so, it aims to draw attention to the multidimensionality of post-earthquake migration movements, contributing to the complexities of defining them.

RC21-331.4

CELIS ORTEGA, CARLOS JOSE* (The New School, USA)
SOSA LÓPEZ, OSCAR* (The New School, USA)

Entangled Care in Immigrant Communities: A Post-Pandemic Lexicon of Care Dynamics in Queens

During the pandemic, a common scene worldwide involved a mother preparing lunch in the kitchen, a grandfather on a phone call, a child attending an elementary school class on Zoom, a dog barking, and a baby crying—all at the same time, in the same space. In immigrant neighborhoods of Queens, this situation was even more complicated: Queens was the epicenter of the pandemic in New York, immigrants disproportionately assumed essential care roles in the city (such as nurses, schoolteachers, food delivery workers, maids), and immigrant communities already faced a deficit in care infrastructure (schools, hospitals, and household support) before the pandemic, which worsened during the lockdowns. Although these scenes have become less intense in the post-pandemic era, the question remains: How do these multiple layers and crises of care (caregivers, care recipients, institutions, and infrastructure) interact? What are the forces and conditions that support a healthy care system, and what are the forces that burden it?

Drawing on semi-structured interviews with immigrant families, we propose four typologies of care-to-care interactions—antagonistic, complementary, supplementary, and constitutive—that describe the conditions under which care dynamics are sustained, strengthened, and overloaded. We conclude that sharing caregiving knowledge and establishing consistent care routines are essential for the sustainment and expansion of care dynamics, while failure often stems from unilateral decision-making and inflexibility in caregiving practices.

WG08-JS-44.2

ČEPYTĖ, KORNELIJA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Feelings of (Not) Belonging: Everyday Nationalism and Emotions in Lithuanian Public High Schools

The role of schooling in (re)producing nation-states and nationalism is a well-established concept in sociological literature. Universal and centralized education, particularly through mandatory schooling, has been shown to foster common narratives, symbols, and imagery essential for imagining the national community. Extensive research has illuminated how structural aspects of education—such as state and school policies, curricula, and textbooks—contribute to constructing and reproducing national identity. However, schools are not only where students learn truths about their nations and "others". Students also experience emotions related to this knowledge and patriotic/nationalistic activities and interactions. Still, significantly less attention has been given to how nationalism is shaped and reproduced through everyday practices, interactions, and emotional responses within the school environment.

This paper presents preliminary insights from my ongoing doctoral research, which employs multisited ethnography to explore the affective dimensions of everyday nationalism in Lithuanian schools. Drawing from theoretical frameworks of everyday nationalism and affective nationalism, I investigate how emotions and affective experiences rising from everyday practices in schools contribute to internalizing a sense of (not)belonging among ethnic minority students. Through participant observation, interviews, in different school settings, my research sheds light on how everyday interactions in educational institutions subtly but powerfully reinforce or challenge national and ethnic identity. The early findings suggest that the

emotional landscape of schools, including feelings of inclusion, exclusion, and belonging, plays a crucial role in shaping both the students' national identity and their broader social integration. These insights have significant implications for understanding the affective dimensions of nationalism and the role of education in shaping both individual and collective identities in multicultural settings.

RC43-688.4

CERMENO MEDIAVILLA, HELENA* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Infrastructures of Inclusion and Exclusion: Examining Power, Access, and Contestation in Amritsar's Social Housing Projects

This paper investigates the role of urban infrastructures in shaping access, exclusion, and contestation within two social housing projects in Amritsar, India. Infrastructures—such as roads, water pipelines, electricity grids, and governance mechanisms—are often framed as facilitators of social inclusion and poverty reduction in urban planning. However, this study reflects on how the same infrastructures can also become tools for reinforcing marginalization and inequality, particularly in low-income housing contexts. Drawing on field research and access theory, the study explores how infrastructures mediate relationships between residents, government bodies, and urban resources. In the first case study, a resettlement project aimed at improving living conditions for marginalized migrant communities, the infrastructural layout and services provided by the municipality purposely do not meet the needs of residents, leading to further social exclusion. Here the analysis of everyday practices shows how infrastructural disconnects contribute to the marginaliazation of these communities. In the second case, an income-based social mix housing project, infrastructures designed to integrate diverse residents have instead generated conflicts over resource allocation and access to basic services. The case illustrates how urban infrastructures are instrumentalized by different actors with contested interests, each pursuing divergent objectives within the housing project. Drawing on these cases, the paper argues that infrastructures in social housing not only enable or constrain access to resources but also shape social relations and power structures. By focusing on the infrastructural dynamics in these two housing estates, the paper underscores the need to critically examine the role of infrastructure in urban planning and social inclusion, offering new perspectives on the relationship between the built environment and marginalized urban communities

RC43-681.3

CERMENO MEDIAVILLA, HELENA* (University of Kassel, Germany)
BRETFELD, NADA (Pestalozzi-Fröbel-Haus Berlin, Germany)
KOCH, FLORIAN (HTW Berlin - University of Applied Sciences for Engineering and Economics, Germany)
STADTTEILEN, TEAM (Transdisciplinary Research Network, Germany)

Sharing Practices and Collaborative Housing: Insights from the Stadtteilen Dialogues in German Cities

This paper examines the role of sharing practices and collaborative housing initiatives in fostering social inclusion, affordability, and sustainability in urban settings. Focusing on three German cities—Berlin, Kassel, and Stuttgart—this study draws on a series of dialogue events organized by the *StadtTeilen* transdisciplinary research network. These events brought together a diverse set of stakeholders, including residents, civil society actors, urban planners, and researchers, to exchange knowledge on urban sharing practices, particularly in the context of housing and public space. The analysis highlights the spectrum of sharing practices, from commoning—defined as decommodified, community-driven sharing—to market-oriented approaches within the sharing economy. By exploring motivations, drivers, and structural challenges faced by urban actors engaged in these initiatives, the study reflects on dynamics that enable or constrain sharing practices and collaborative housing efforts. The paper shows for instance the contrast in Berlin between tenant-led housing cooperatives and the commercially driven CoLiving model, which illustrates the tensions between commoning efforts and market forces. In Kassel and Stuttgart, public-private partnerships and community-led interventions in public and semi-public spaces further emphasize the diversity of space-sharing and collaborative housing practices. Ultimately, the paper also reflects on the potential of knowledge-sharing platforms, such as the *StadtTeilen* dialogue events, to foster mutual learning among stakeholders with differing objectives and knowledge bases. Finally the paper concludes that challenges remain in scaling both sharing and collaborative housing initiatives and ensuring their sustainability, especially in the face of ongoing market pressures.

RC30-487.1

CERNOHORSKA, VANDA* (Institute of Philosophy, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
SVOBODOVA, TEREZA (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Czech Republic)

Beyond Flexibility: Digital Technologies, Caregiving, and the Struggle for Time in Post-COVID Work-Life Balance

This paper delves into the relationship between personal autonomy encompassing the time, place, and structure of both professional and private life, and the role of digital technologies (DT) in shaping these dynamics. Drawing from the TIMED (Time Experience in Europe's Digital Age) project, we focus on post-COVID-19 digital practices in Czechia, Switzerland, Poland, Germany, Spain, and the UK, with a particular emphasis on individuals with caregiving responsibilities. Our research highlights the importance of an intersectional approach to understanding how DT influences work-life balance and individuals' capacity to negotiate and re-negotiate their control over time and space. Our findings are based on semi-structured interviews (n=450, collected 2022-2024) and real-time behavioural assessment to establish how digitization affects time usage and the passage of time during daily life (n=450, collected 2024-2025).

While remote work enabled by DT has been celebrated for its flexibility, particularly for caregivers, it also brings new challenges. Constant connectivity, blurred boundaries between work and personal life, and the increased pressure to meet heightened expectations in shorter time frames are prominent concerns. Our findings indicate that despite the advantages of remote work, particularly for those juggling caregiving duties, it can lead to burnout, isolation, and a diminished sense of well-being.

Through our collaboration with trade unions, a key partner in the TIMED project, we advocate for a deeper understanding of the sociocultural context and gender+ inequalities in DT-facilitated work. We argue that better regulation is crucial to address these complexities and ensure that digital technologies support not only professional flexibility but also a more balanced personal life.

RC32-514.6

CERNOHORSKA, VANDA* (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
SVATONOVA, EVA (University of Jan Evangelista Purkyne, Czech Republic)

Crossroads of Reform: Why Rape Redefinition Advanced While the Istanbul Convention Stalled

This paper explores the contrasting trajectories of two pivotal gender-based violence (GBV) reform efforts in the Czech Republic in 2024: the successful redefinition of rape in national law and the stalled ratification of the Istanbul Convention. Both processes unfolded against a backdrop of intensifying anti-gender narratives, with conservative and populist actors portraying the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence as a threat to traditional values. While the feminist civil society campaign for rape redefinition succeeded in galvanizing public and political will, leading to a historic legal shift, the broader protections offered by the Istanbul Convention were met with fierce opposition. This opposition not only hindered progress but reinforced moral panic around gender-related issues. By framing GBV narrowly, as a legal rather than a structural issue tied to broader gender inequalities, political actors could advance isolated reforms while resisting more comprehensive approaches. The paper argues that selective moral panic, reluctance to address the intersection of GBV and gender inequality, and strategic framing allowed one reform to succeed while the other stalled.

RC05-84.2

CERNUSAKOVA, BARBORA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
KOCZE, ANGELA* (Central European University, Hungary)

New Dynamics of Racialised Labour Disciplining in Central and Eastern Europe

Our intervention focuses on the operation of racial capitalism on the periphery of the Global North—in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). We examine the entanglement of racialisation in the disciplining of labour through household debt in Czechia and Hungary. Drawing on empirical data from both countries, we discuss how the mechanisms of labour racialisation evolved around Roma and how they expanded to migrant workers. For

decades, Roma workers in both countries have been disproportionately affected by unpayable debts and they also remain confined to low-paid and precarious jobs. Despite nationalistic and racist rhetoric of leading politicians, the demand for cheap manufacturing labour in CEE increased, which led the rise of the number of migrant workers. In 2024 in Hungary, 100,000 migrant workers, mainly from Ukraine, Philippines and Vietnam, were reported to work in automobile and electronics factories. The number of migrant workers in Czechia was reported to be even higher (Desku, 2024). Researchers have described their situation as "perpetual temporariness" (Bisztrai et al, 2022), marked by precarious employment contracts and racialisation (Schling, 2022; Sachetto & Andrijasevic, 2016).

We propose that the entry of new migrant labour from Global South to CEE countries, builds on the existing dynamics of labour racialisation in employment and household indebtedness. Our intervention explores these dynamics of racialisation in workplaces and neighbourhoods, and examine how it affects the existing mechanisms of residential confinement and labour disciplining and racialisation of Roma?

We will conclude with a discussion on the responses of workers to these dispossessive mechanisms, and the new opportunities to re-politicise these struggles through the presence of workers from Global South. Our focus on social reproduction and anti-racism struggles aims to provide an opportunity to re-articulate the demands of labour movement at this junction.

RC37-601.4

CERRILLO GARNICA, OMAR* (ITESM, Mexico)

Re-Visiting Walter Benjamin: The Work of Art in the Age of Digital Reproduction

Walter Benjamin's essay "The work of art in the age of mechanical reproduction" has become a milestone for art theory, reconsidering the way that art establishes some statements about politics and social environment. Benjamin's work is crucial to distinguish between classic and modern art through strong concepts like "aura" and "uniqueness". The richness of this theory allowed contemporary art productions through the second half of 20th Century to state their political and social relevance for the people they aim to reach. With the arise of digital tools, art practices were modified, establishing new ways for art production and re-production. Through this reality, most of Benjamin's theory should be revised to understand this new digital art production. This work intents to apply fundamental Benjamin's concepts like aura, oeuvre singularity, cult value, exhibition value and art politics in post-modern digital era of art production and reproduction. The main purpose is to demonstrate that the powerful Benjamin's concepts can still be active to revise the way digital art can talk to people plunged in over-informed societies where post-truth, fake news and polarization is constructing politics and understanding multicultural societies.

RC14-211.3

CERRILLO GARNICA, OMAR* (ITESM, Mexico)

Télé-réalité au Mexique : l'empire de la télévision contre-attaque

At the beginning of the 21st Century, a new television programming format become popular worldwide: the so-called reality shows. This format declined its popularity at the 2010s, when television as a concept slowly declined as the most popular media, giving up its place to YouTube and other social media platforms that began to incorporate video formats in digital support created by prosumers, that were at the same time content producers and consumers of related content. Reality wasn't in TV; it can be seen directly from producers' homes. In 2023, Televisa, the Mexico biggest and otherwise very powerful TV broadcasting corporation, launched a new reality show called "La Casa de los Famosos" [The Famous House], in a very similar format from the vintage popular "Big Brother", a transnational TV format show popular at the beginning of this century. In this new show, Televisa recruited some famous social media influencers to participate in the show. The most significant persona was Wendy Guevara, a transgender woman that become very popular through her funny Internet videos. In the 2024 edition, Adrián Marcelo was included, a controversial influencer known best for his patriarchal assurances. Both characters located in extreme poles of gender considerations. This work aims to analyze how these controversies helped to locate "The Famous House" as a very popular "trending topic" in Mexico, by considering classic Birmingham School of Cultural Studies –Morley, Hall, Jameson–, which considerations are relevant to analyze how TV is working to stay as an important source of content and entertainment for masses.

RC25-412.5

CERVIA, SILVIA* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Gender As a Battleground: (Re)Degendering the Construction of 'I' and 'we' Identities in Populist Discourses

Gender has increasingly permeated public discourse, evolving from an academic and feminist topic to a central, divisive issue. The push to overcome gender inequalities has led to a paradigm of degendering, with linguistic degendering seen as key to reducing gender biases (Liu et al., 2018). The argument is that if gender categories are blurred, differential treatment based on gender becomes difficult. A perspective that has permeated not only the academic debate (Butler, 1990; Lorber, 2021) but has also proven capable of sparking public debate where the instances of degendering intersect with identity politics, offering it new nourishment (Moran, 2020).

This paper explores gender and identity construction in the public sphere, considering gender as a social and constitutive category for self- and others-identification (Ridgeway, 2011). Building on recent sociological literature (Riesman, 2018), the paper proposes a framework based on structuration theory, exploring the duality of structures through "cultural schemas" and "symbolic resources" (Cervia, 2024). It views gender identity as a structure driving individuation and singularization processes in late-modern societies (Martuccelli, 2010; Reckwitz, 2022).

The proposed interpretative framework is used to analyze the narratives put forward by anti-gender movements in Italy (the pro-life and family movement) over the past two years, as well as those advocated by LGBTQI+ movements, and the reconfiguration offered by populist parties. The empirical base, composed of a variety of sources (official documents, mandate programs, social media pages, etc.), is analyzed through a qualitative content analysis in order to examine how "cultural schemas" and "symbolic resources" interact with the reconfiguration of individual and collective identities, mobilized by populisms (Westheuser, Zollinger, 2021).

The paper concludes by interpreting the polarization in the public debate on gender identities as a reflection of the cleavage between hyperculture and cultural essentialism (Reckwitz, 2020).

RC06-92.5

CESNUITYTE, VIDA* (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)
KAIRIENE, BRIGITA (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)

Social Inclusion of Transnational Families in Lithuania: The Case of War Refugee Children from Ukraine

War refugees often are form transnational families, as many of them have members residing across state borders. Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, approximately 86,000 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in Lithuania in search of temporary settlement. The majority of these arrivals were women with preschool and school-aged children, as well as unaccompanied minors.

Lithuania swiftly mobilized its education, social, health, and other systems to receive war refugees from Ukraine. Initially, the most pressing concerns were accommodating refugees and addressing their basic needs. Currently, the focus has shifted to their social inclusion into the society. War refugee children represent a particularly vulnerable group, and their social inclusion is essential for their full development and well-being.

Therefore, a qualitative study conducted in 2024, aiming to explore the social inclusion of Ukrainian war refugee children, focusing on their social inclusion into the education system. The participants were upper-grade students who arrived in Lithuania from Ukraine after the outbreak of hostilities, along with teachers who work with Ukrainian refugee children. All participants either have family members still in Ukraine, or members who have migrated to other countries.

The study found that the most pressing issue of social inclusion relates to learning the Lithuanian language. Motivation to learn Lithuanian primarily depends on the family's decision about their future. If the family decides to stay in Lithuania, parents encourage their children to learn the language. The extent of the child's interaction with Lithuanian peers greatly influences language learning. Similarly, how much those around the child encourage them to speak Lithuanian also plays a significant role. It became evident that Ukrainian children show a strong interest in Lithuanian history, customs, and culture, eagerly participating in celebrations of commemorative days and seeking similarities with Ukrainian history and traditions.

RC40-654.1

CETINER, OZAN* (Ankara University, Turkey)

The Persistence of the Peasantry in Türkiye: Economic Crises, Government Policies, and the Impact of Ecological Degradation

Whether the peasantry will disappear or not has been a central question debated globally throughout the 20th century, as well as in Türkiye. Like many "developing" countries, Türkiye has not yet eliminated its peasantry, despite the widespread effort to abandon villages. The latest statistics on population and agriculture reveal that almost 30 percent of the population still lives in areas designated as "rural," and 90 percent of agricultural enterprises operate on less than 200 da of land, indicating the persistence of petty-commodity production. A recent agricultural law in Türkiye states that if an agricultural area remains unplanted for two years, it can be rented to someone else to cultivate. The recent protests by peasants in Türkiye clearly illustrate the severe crisis in earning a livelihood from agriculture, leading some farmers to destroy their crops or leave their fields fallow. The government has turned this struggle into an opportunity to address the food crisis and food inflation in Türkiye.

What is often overlooked is that a significant number of peasants are adamant about not abandoning their villages and local cultures. As is well known, the Anatolia region is home to diverse ethnicities and cultures, including Alevi-Bektaşi, Kurds, Laz, Zaza, Romani, Arabs, and others. I argue that the determination to stay in the villages is not only about the ability to survive despite dire economic conditions but also due to strong local community ties across Anatolia. Two field studies conducted in different villages in Türkiye highlight this determination and reveal the peasants' strategies. What makes this struggle even more compelling is the impact of ecological degradation, particularly water scarcity, which has begun to affect these villages. We can say that both state policies and ecological disasters are attacking the peasantry in this century, especially in Anatolia, leaving villagers increasingly vulnerable and desperate.

WG08-JS-73.1

CEYHAN, CAGDAS* (Anadolu University, Turkey)
AYDIN, MUSTAFA BERKAY (Uludağ University, Turkey)

Digitalisation and Precarisation in Sports Journalism in Turkey: Invisible Emotions of Sports Journalists

Sports journalism in Turkey has been based solely on football. Other sports, especially amateur sports, have been covered in a limited way, except for the Men's Basketball National Team and the international successes of basketball clubs or the championships of the Women's Volleyball Team in recent years. The processes of denunciation and the precariatisation of labour in the Turkish media have led to the news sources of newspapers and televisions depending on agencies. Sport is a social organisation where emotions are intense. It is possible to trace the traces of an emotional intersection by both the spectators, the newsmakers and the athletes. The study will have two main axes. First, it will be questioned how the news production processes are shaped by the reporters working in the Istanbul bureau of İhlas News Agency, and how the journalism traditionally hegemonised by football and Istanbul teams in football affects the reporters' perspectives. In this respect, the professional dimension of digitalisation processes in journalism, especially in sports journalism, will be emphasised and it will be tried to be understood how it affects the self-definition and self-perception of journalists. At another stage, it will be tried to question how working conditions and social media affect news making processes. Answers will be sought to the questions of digitalised working conditions, the digitalised daily lives of sports journalists, and which emotions are brought to the fore by the blurring of the boundaries of professional and daily life. It will be sought to answer the question of what contradictions the precariatised labour processes in sports journalism reveal in the self-presentations of journalists. In the study, in-depth interviews will be conducted with sports reporters working in the Istanbul bureau of İhlas News Agency and Istanbul-based Fanatik and Fatomaç reporters, and news-making processes will be investigated through participant observation.

RC02-JS-167.2

CHAHBOUNE, MOUNYA* (multidisciplinary faculty of khouribga. Sultan Moulay Slimane University of Béni Mellal, Morocco)
HILMI, MOUNA (Mohamed 5 University FSJES Agdal, Morocco)
BENRAHHOU, NAWAL (Mohamed 5 University FSE, Morocco)

Personal Branding for Doctoral Students: What Purpose for Their Professional Project?

Every year, a few hundred doctoral students graduate in Morocco. Among them, some will hold a position as university professor, others will exercise various functions in the public or private sector, or on their own, freelance. Everyone contributes to the promotion of a knowledge economy that is increasingly in demand; and which is focused on discovery and innovation.

Throughout the doctoral journey, a range of soft skills is mobilized, and skills are consolidated, which forge profiles different from those already on the job market, and above all having modes of thinking and resolution distinctive problems for certain specific missions and positions.

In light of our experience with doctoral students and doctors, their concern to build a professional project challenged us; and above all their attraction for the foundation of "Personnel Branding". This brand image which could possibly open the door, for these profiles, to career opportunities in all socio-economic sectors.

Their culture of working in "project" mode, their methodology, their autonomy, their resilience and perseverance, their autonomy and many other soft skills which are highly sought after on the job market and which we have been able to detect in these hardworking people push us to dig deeper to be able to:

- Identify the soft skills most used and coveted by doctoral students.
- Understand why this generation of doctoral students would so much like to get involved in self-marketing and personal branding.
- How this could impact their professional career.
- And finally provide universities and directors of doctoral centers with a starting point for rethinking the programs offered to doctoral students.

WG11-956.1

CHAIAKARAPHONG, NANRAPAT* (Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University, Thailand)
UA-AMNOEY, JUTHARAT (Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)
MEECHART, WANCHAI (Institute of Metropolitan Development Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand)
RATTANAPHAN, NATCHAYA (Faculty of Education, Kasetsart University, Thailand)
WIROONWACHIRA, SUTHINA (Independence researcher, Thailand)
YOKTAWORN, JUTHARATH (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, Thailand)
PRUNGSUJARIT, NINRAWAT (Independence researcher, Thailand)

Preventing and Resolving Violence through International Standards in the Thai Context: A Training Program on Dispute Mediation for Restorative Conflict Management Under the Mediation Act B.E. 2562

The training course on dispute mediation for restorative conflict management under the Mediation Act B.E. 2562, certified by the National Justice Administration Development Committee, serves as an essential tool for managing criminal conflicts in line with international standards and United Nations principles, as outlined in the "Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters." This course effectively contributes to reducing violence in Thai society. To enhance mediators' knowledge of restorative mediation processes, relevant legal frameworks, and essential skills for acting as intermediaries in conflict management, the Academic Services Center of Chulalongkorn University, in collaboration with the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and the Thailand Institute of Justice (Public Organization),

organized a training program on dispute mediation for restorative conflict management. The course, conducted from July 3-19, 2024, included both online and on-site sessions, totaling 54 hours of training. The program was attended by 29 participants from government agencies, civil society organizations, and the academic sector, all involved in the justice process and conflict management across various contexts. All participants (100%) successfully completed the program, with overall satisfaction rated at the highest level ($\bar{x}$ = 4.88, S.D. = 0.05). The modules "Psychology for Communication and Body Language in Mediation" (Module 3) and "Practical Training in Mediation of Civil, Criminal, and Public Issues Using Simulated Scenarios" (Module 5) received the highest satisfaction scores, with ratings of ($\bar{x}$ = 4.99, S.D. = 0.03) and ($\bar{x}$ = 4.99, S.D. = 0.15), respectively. In order to provide greater benefits to participants, the duration of the "Practical Training in Mediation of Civil, Criminal, and Public Issues Using Simulated Scenarios" (Module 5) should be extended more than a day or the online training format should be adjusted to be entirely on-site.

RC39-636.1

CHAÏMA SOPHIA, BENZEKRI* (Emlyon Business School, France)

Affects and Solidarity Work in the Aftermath of the Beirut Port Explosion

Most studies on disasters and crises focus on immediate relief, framing post-disaster organizing primarily as a response geared toward physical reconstruction. Less attention is given to the long-term, affective recovery of communities. In this study, I investigate the affective recovery of communities devastated by the Beirut port explosion in 2020, focusing on the role of solidarity in this process. Drawing on ethnographic work conducted from February 2021 to September 2023, I explore post-disaster organizing efforts in Lebanon and how affective solidarity shaped the emotional healing of those affected.

This study adopts an iterative interpretive and affective analytical approach to analyze interviews, fieldnotes, and secondary data, uncovering how emotions like anger, guilt, and shared suffering acted as affective triggers, mobilizing individuals into solidarity initiatives. Through the analysis, I propose a process model that outlines three trajectories: (1) affective triggers, (2) solidarity engagement, and (3) healing pathways. This model illustrates how negative affects were processed and transformed through collective action, fostering a sense of shared purpose and emotional recovery. Ultimately, the study reveals how solidarity contributed to the redirection of affective energies, gradually leading to a new social arrangement centered on solidarity and a return to affective stability.

By highlighting the long-term affective dimensions of post-disaster organizing, this research offers new insights into the transformative potential of affective solidarity, shedding light on its role in both individual and collective healing.

RC14-207.4

CHAKRABORTY, DIPTO* (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, India)
KUMAR, DR AMIT (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, India)

Clicks, Risks and Awareness: A Sociological Understanding of Media Literacy and Cyber Security Among University Students in Kolkata, India

The rapid expansion of digital technology has brought both opportunities and challenges for college and university students in India. With increasing reliance on the internet, social media, and digital platforms, media literacy and cyber security have emerged as critical areas of concern. As digital media continues to proliferate and evolve, understanding the sociological implications of students' media consumption and their ability to navigate online threats becomes imperative. Media literacy is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and create media in various forms. In the context of students, media literacy is essential for critically assessing the flood of information available online and making informed decisions. Cyber security refers to the protection of internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, and data, from cyberattacks. The rise in digital activity among students has exposed them to cyber threats such as hacking, phishing, and identity theft. Students often overlook basic security practices such as using strong passwords or enabling two-factor authentication. Utilizing a qualitative approach, this study aims to gather comprehensive data about university students' media literacy levels; cybersecurity knowledge; experience with online threats such as phishing, data breaches, and identity theft; and the strategies employed by them to protect themselves in the virtual world. This study highlights the perception of relationship between media literacy and cyber security among students of various universities in the urban landscape of Kolkata, India.

WG01-881.2

CHAKRABORTY, DIPTO* (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, India)
BISWAS, SAPTADHI* (Calcutta university, India)
PATRA, MAHUA* (West Bengal Education Service, India)

Struggling to Balance: Understanding Role Conflict Among Working Women in Kolkata, India

Background:
Working women face significant challenges in balancing professional and domestic responsibilities, leading to increased stress, reduced well-being, and lower quality of life. In a rapidly evolving urban context like Kolkata, traditional gender roles clash with modern expectations, heightening the pressure on women to excel in both spheres.

Objective:
This study explores the nature and extent of role conflict among working women in Kolkata, focusing on how they manage the demands of careers and household responsibilities in contemporary Indian society. It also aims to identify socio-cultural and organizational factors contributing to these conflicts.

Methodology:
This descriptive qualitative study utilized purposive sampling based on socio-economic status (Kuppuswamy scale, 2022). In-depth interviews were conducted in private, neutral locations to allow participants to freely share their experiences. Audio recordings were transcribed and analyzed thematically to gain sociological insights into role conflict.

Results:
For lower socio-economic groups: 1. Small families ease the balance between work and home life. 2.Workplace demands are more significant than family responsibilities.3.They actively participate in decision-making. For middle socio-economic groups: 1.Significant work-family conflict is managed through better planning. 2.Sacrifices are made in one area to meet the demands of the other. 3.Decisions are made after consulting family or spouse. For higher socio-economic groups: 1.Women in government jobs experience less conflict than those in private sectors or businesses. 2.Women in private sectors or businesses make more sacrifices.3. All are involved in decision-making.

Contribution:
This study provides a nuanced understanding of role conflict among working women in Kolkata, highlighting the influence of socio-economic status. It emphasizes socio-cultural and organizational factors and calls for a supportive environment and societal mindset change to improve quality of life and promote gender equality.

RC34-565.1

CHAKRABORTY, KABITA* (York University, Canada)

Exploring Changes to Girls' Everyday Mobilities over the Last 20 Years in the Urban Slums of Kolkata, India

Drawing on two decades of longitudinal participatory, qualitative research with young people in the urban slums (*bustees*) of Kolkata, India, my presentation uses spatial exploration as a window into social and cultural changes which have occurred over time. Specifically, this presentation explores the way everyday mobilities of leisure, romance, and employment have changed in my last 20 years in the field. By longitudinally mapping girls' everyday spatial literacies in the slums, I demonstrate clearly how, more than any other period in my research, post-pandemic technological access has been critical in instilling confidence in both girls, and their families, to participate in new areas of "respectable" female employment, higher education and newly forged relationships. This is an important shift over the last two decades, and using young people's own words and experiences, I show how new mobilities allow girls to feel like participants in an exciting, modern India. At the same time, cultural expectations around honour and shame continue to reinforce patriarchal control over girls' movements. By presenting participatory and qualitative longitudinal evidence of mobility changes, I showcase some important social and cultural shifts in a globalizing India, while also describing how many things have stayed the same.

RC34-575.1

CHAKRABORTY, KABITA* (York University, Canada)

Safeguarding Well-Being through Friendship Intimacy: The Experiences of Girls in Patriarchal Slum Communities in India

This presentation reviews how, in conservative slum communities in India, girls actively and purposefully nurture positive and meaningful same-sex friendships to safeguard their well-being in patriarchal societies that are deeply suspicious of them. I show how friendship intimacy allows girls to expand their social and cultural knowledges, and navigate challenges in their relationships, schooling and family lives. Studying these intentional friendships reveals a culture of vendettas, injustice, patriarchal control and generational misunderstandings which shrouds the everyday lives of girls in the slums. By demonstrating how girls actively and mindfully develop and engage in same-sex friendships, this presentation shows how they take charge of their own well-being to invest in happiness and social connection within patriarchal societies.

RC24-385.1

CHAKRABORTY, SOHINI* (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Finding Place, Making Home: Narratives of Crisis and Agency Amongst Resettled Ecological Refugees on Sagar Island in the Indian Sundarbans

The Anthropocene has intensified the ecological fragility of the vulnerable islands of the Sundarbans region in the Bay of Bengal. The deltaic zone is impacted by the constantly shifting boundaries of downward islands due to recurrent geomorphological processes and fluvial activities. This study centres on Sagar Island, the largest inhabited island in the estuarine region of the Southern Sundarbans in India. Characterised by the recurrent mutation of riverine geographies, its inconsistent terrains are at the 'mercy' of surrounding rivers. As everyday life on the island is shaped by rapid erosion and planetary changes, displaced communities are faced with the urgency to relocate to relatively safer resettlement zones, namely colonies. The paper compiles data from cartographic resources and revenue records with ethnographic findings from ongoing fieldwork to understand the social implications of the transformation of inhabitants into ecological refugees. It argues that the process of relocating islanders into downstream colonies is much more than a simple shift in geographical location. Instead, it entails deep socio-economic and cultural dislocations, leading to new forms of precarities. It shows how the aggravation of environmental risks in the Anthropocene reframes the lived experiences of inhabitants in a constantly changing deltaic landscape. The paper traces the diverse experiences of agency and relational entanglements on the island by analysing the intersections between environmental crises, displacement and place-making. Concluding how a sense of home in a relocated place is crafted amidst the spiralling tendencies of land loss and anticipation of safety, the paper contributes to a broader discussion on climate-induced migration and adaptation strategies in deltaic regions.

TG04-JS-225.1

CHAKRABORTY, SOHINI* (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Pilgrimage to Gangasagar Mela in the Anthropocene: Understanding Sacred Geography and Hydrosocial Entanglements at Sagar Island in the Indian Sundarbans

Gangasagar Mela is the second-largest annual gathering of Hindu pilgrims in India after the Kumbh. Situated on Sagar Island in the Southern Sundarbans, the Gangasagar sacred complex marks the confluence of the holy river Ganga and the Bay of Bengal. Gangasagar is a revered pilgrimage site where Hindu devotees partake in ritual bathing to seek liberation from reincarnation. This paper maps the diverse meanings of Gangasagar Mela by locating the sacred geography of Gangasagar within the vulnerable waterscape of Sagar Island, which is affected by cyclones, tidal events and planetary changes. It employs hydrosociality as an analytical framework to identify the plural discourses of religious *milan*, communitarian *mel* and everyday *mela* associated with Gangasagar Mela. It suggests how mythologies, ecological conditions and the everyday resonate with the spirituality of pilgrims and visitors who travel to Gangasagar and the environmental concerns of communities that inhabit Sagar Island. Historical evidence is compiled with ethnographic details to contextualise pilgrimage from the religious, tourist and everyday perspectives to highlight the diverse yet overlapping experiences of crisis and agency. The paper argues that understanding places of pilgrimage requires emphasising the entanglements that make up its sacred geography. In waterscapes like Gangasagar, where the ebb and flow of water shapes the social, political and economic constitution of a pilgrimage site, hydrosociality foregrounds how the site remains ever-emergent due to the reciprocity between cultural practices, ecological conditions and everyday life.

RC14-214.1

CHAKRAVARTI CHAKRAVARTI, PAROMITA* (Jadavpur University, Department of English, India)
HOWLADER, AMRITA (Independant Consultant, India)

Bollywood Cinema and the New Single Indian Woman

The growing international scholarship on Bollywood (popular Indian cinema) has focused not just on its stylistic features or mass appeal but on its enormous ideological influence, particularly on its constructions of nationhood, family, community and gender relationships. Recent work on the post 1990s Bollywood films have examined how the emergence of a new kind of female protagonist, the "new woman" has helped to articulate the tensions and possibilities of a neoliberalising, globalising India (Megha Anwer, Anupama Arora). The proposed paper will look at how the single woman emerges as a sub type of the new woman who forges a new understanding of Indian femininities, gender roles and patriarchy. Single women are emerging globally as a significant demographic category. 39.8 million single women comprise 7.4% of the Indian population. However, women's status and identity in society, state, law and social discourses are still defined by marriage and the heteropatriarchal family making it impossible for single women to access rights. Against this dominant construction, a trend is emerging in recent Bollywood films [Queen (2014); Highway (2014); Piku (2015); Pink (2016); Masan (2015); Anarkali of Arrah (2017)] of representing the independent single woman who asserts herself against family, community and state power. Not a victim like the widows, divorcees and "fallen women" of older Bollywood cinema, the new single woman is not overtly "feminist" either like the empowered women walking out of marriages in the progressive cinema of the 1980's. Hailing from villages and small towns the new single women aspire for a life defined not by conjugal, kinship or community identities but lived as autonomous citizens of a globalised India. The paper will examine how the new Bollywood single woman challenges the patriarchal constructions of Indian women's identities in everyday life, law, policy and social discourse.

RC11-168.4

CHAKRAVARTI CHAKRAVARTI, PAROMITA* (Jadavpur University, Department of English, India)

Intergenerational Solidarities in Political Activism: The "Daadis" Protests in India

Older men have held institutional and State power in most societies traditionally. However there is a growing concern now about the youth's apathy towards political participation in the ageing economies of the West. This pitting of the young against the old has created a polarised political discourse which presents them as enemies. Despite being a demographically young nation, Indian politics and its multigenerational family system remains gerontocratic, led by the elderly who fail to represent or serve the disaffected youth. Against this international and national context the proposed paper will read the political emergence of older women referred to as "*daadis*" (grandmothers) as leaders of a pan Indian protest against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 passed by the government. The agitation which started in a Delhi neighbourhood with the local Muslim women's public sit-in, was replicated by neighbourhood mobilisations across India marked by the leadership of *daadis*. Uninitiated in politics, unfamiliar with the public sphere, weighed down by age related disabilities, the *daadis* took control of a national movement for the right to equal citizenship—because they felt the futures of their children were at stake. Bringing in a different language of protest and understanding of politics they radicalized ideas of power and agency by marshalling their vulnerability into an idiom of resistance. While they were dependant on the youth to help them walk, go to the toilets, give social media bytes, the youth looked to them for political direction. This created a collaborative, co-dependant intergenerational collectivizing—an "assembly of bodies" providing strength. This paper will use Vulnerability theory to read the *daadis*' protest, looking at age not as a source of individualized masculinised gerontocratic power but as an aspect of bodily fragility deployed to underline the need for mutually caring solidarities.

RC57-JS-234.4

CHALARI, MARIA* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Photographic Exploration of Accessibility: A Collaborative Pedagogical Approach to Understanding Disability in Education.

This presentation explores how visual methodologies, particularly photography, can be utilised to engage MA students in critical, collaborative, and democratic learning processes. As part of my course *Sociocultural Issues in Education* at the European University Cyprus, students were tasked with adopting the perspective of individuals with disabilities and documenting the "architecture of disability" within their everyday environments, such as schools and public spaces. This experiential approach brought the "outside world" into the classroom, facilitating a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by individuals with disabilities and the implications for educational accessibility.

The analysis examines the pedagogical impact of using photography as a tool for visual research within an educational setting that emphasizes collaboration and democratization. Through capturing, sharing, and analyzing photographs, students engaged in discussions that highlighted the intersections between physical spaces and social barriers. The collaborative nature of this assignment, where students worked in groups to select and analyze images, fostered a participatory learning environment that mirrors democratic practices in decision-making.

This session will delve into the theoretical underpinnings of this visual approach, the methodologies employed, and the outcomes achieved. Additionally, it will address the challenges and advantages of using photography to explore educational experiences, focusing on how this visual methodology can illuminate both participatory and exclusionary dynamics within educational spaces. By reflecting on these processes, this presentation aims to contribute to the broader discourse on democratizing education through innovative research practices that emphasize horizontality, reciprocity, and mutuality.

RC25-413.2

CHAMAKALAYIL, LALITHA* (University of Applied Sciences and Art, Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland)
GENOVESE, LUISA* (University of Teacher Education Zurich, Switzerland)
IVANOVA-CHESSEX, OXANA* (University of Teacher Education Zurich, Switzerland)
SCHARATHOW, WIEBKE* (University of Education Freiburg, Germany)

On (Not) Being Heard in the Swiss School Context – Postcolonial Orders and the Construction of Hegemonic Knowledge

In this paper, we explore the question which and whose knowledge is constructed as hegemonic in the context of European postcoloniality, utilizing negotiations surrounding (neo-)linguicism as an example. Following Castro Varela (2016), we understand epistemic orders as contested and assume that a hegemonic "epistemic matrix" is, among other spaces, also enforced in educational institutions (ibid., p. 48). This happens by delegitimising and dethematising pre-colonial knowledge or knowledge marginalised in the context of European migration societies and by consolidating hegemonic eurocentric regimes of truth. We aim to understand, how this process works by looking at an empirical example. Within the context of a research project in Switzerland, analysing parents' experiences of schools via subjectivation-theoretical biographical research (Rose 2019; Spies 2019), we explore, how a racialized parent, speaking one of the national languages of Switzerland, has to struggle to be heard in the school context, as her language skills are devalued as a "migrant language" within a hegemonic setting which usually prides itself on national language plurality. On this basis, we propose a situated postcolonial view on the dichotomy 'non-hegemonic/hegemonic' that understands this distinction itself as embedded in (post-)colonial relations. Building on this, we reflect (not without a pinch of pessimism) on how "epistemic change" (Castro Varela 2016) can actually occur – without falling prey to "impasses/apories" (Boger und Castro Varela 2021) and "without replicating the grammar of violence" (Hartman 2008:4).

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RC12-JS-205.3

CHAMBLISS, ELIZABETH* (University of South Carolina , USA)

Rural Legal Markets

The U.S. legal profession tends to appeal to a romantic conception of rural lawyers as accessible generalists who serve their communities through pro bono and community service, and some characterize rural private practice as public interest work. Many commentators call for programs to attract law graduates to rural locations and at least fifteen states have implemented such programs. Yet we know very little about modern rural legal markets or the role of rural private practitioners in serving low-income clients.

This mixed methods study investigates the contours of private practice in rural South Carolina. It finds, first, that rural private practitioners play a limited role in serving low-income clients. Less than 25% of South Carolina's rural practitioners practice in the state's poorer rural counties and most report doing limited pro bono work. Second, specialization is a key ingredient for successful rural practice. New lawyers may take whatever clients they can get, but most practitioners quickly become more specialized, and some specialties can be lucrative, such as personal injury and real estate. Third, personal injury cases can be an important means of subsidizing less profitable work, but personal injury work has become more commoditized as the result of mass market advertising, making local ties less important to plaintiffs, and making low-margin practice sustained by periodic personal injury cases less viable. Finally, family ties play a central role in attracting and sustaining rural private practitioners, raising questions about the scalability of recruiting lawyers without local ties.

Rather than providing incentives for private practitioners based on location, the study suggests that we look for ways to directly subsidize specific types of service based on evidence of legal need. We also should consider new ways of marketing flat-fee, routine legal services to make them more geographically accessible and capture economies of scale.

RC25-413.3

CHAN, ALEX, LIH-SHING* (Soka University , Japan)

Media Narratives and Framing of the Poor: A Study of Japanese Print Media on Poverty Issues

Mass media have been playing a crucial role in communicating public policy while targeting the audience as consumers. Such a contradictory nature of media operation is apparent when media report social issues related to marginalized populations. Poverty issues may appear bland and lack commercial value, resulting in less coverage in the media. Nevertheless, poverty remains a pervasive problem even in advanced societies, including Japan. Once a role model for Asian countries to emulate, the prospering image of Japan has glossed over the Japanese government's failure in the past two decades to create wealth for households via higher wages. Notably, the urban older poor often face the most pressure as they are assumed to possess a self-reliance ethos. How has the Japanese media represented the people who experience poverty?

The study will present the preliminary findings from the data collection from three major national print media outlets in Japan, i.e., Yomiuri Shinbun, Asahi Shinbun, and Nikkei News. Yomiuri is the national paper with the highest circulation, while Asahi and Nikkei have different socio-political interests. *The study selects news from significant periods in the past 30 years, such as the economic bubble burst and the coronavirus outbreaks, to identify and reveal the shifting patterns of media narratives on poverty. The implications of the use of media language in Japanese society will be discussed.*

WG11-JS-229.1

CHAN, EDWARD KO-LING* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
CHEN, QIQI (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Measuring Multiple Types of Violence in a Family: The Application of the Family Poly-Victimization Screen

Introduction: Various forms of violence, including partner violence, child maltreatment, elder abuse and neglect, sibling violence, in-law violence, and parent abuse, often co-occur within a family. Family polyvictimization (FPV) refers to the co-occurrence of at least three types of family violence and adopts a family-oriented approach, considering the family as the basic unit to understand and address the problem.

In response to the lack of a validated screening tool, the authors developed and validated the Family Polyvictimization Screen (FPS), the first brief screening tool applicable to members of the same family across up to three generations. The objective of this presentation is to provide a reliable estimate of the pooled prevalence of FPV.

Method: A cross-sectional household survey was conducted on a population-based probability sample of Chinese families in Hong Kong. A total of 1,400 eligible families administered the FPS to report on victimization occurrences against an adult parent, a child, and an elderly member. The relationships between perpetrators and victims were recorded to define the types of family violence.

Findings: The prevalence of family victimization was computed on both an individual and family basis. Individually, the lifetime prevalence of victimization against an adult parent, a child, and an elderly member was 15.6%, 17.0%, and 14.5%, respectively. On a family basis, the lifetime prevalence of family victimization against an adult parent, children, and the elderly was 22.2%, 17.7%, and 7.9%, respectively. Regarding the number of victims in a family, 71.2% of families reported no victimization over their lifetime, 19.2% had 1-2 victims, and notably, 9.6% had three or more victims.

Implications: Empirical evidence shows a high prevalence of FPV, highlighting the need for early detection of victims and effective interventions using a family approach, rather than treating victims from the same family individually.

RC02-34.1

CHAN, JENNY* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
WANG, JING* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

A Gendered Flexibility Regime in Platform Work

Flexibility in platform work is contested by both digital platforms and workers. This paper argues that workplace flexibility is a gendered outcome, with men and women enacting masculinities and femininities and fulfilling their family responsibilities. A growing body of literature has examined women's experiences in the platform economy, particularly their participation and practices in gig work. However, a comparative analysis of men's and women's strategies in negotiating flexibility is missing. Drawing on interview data with food-delivery riders (33 men and 34 women) and home-cleaning workers (36 women) in China, this research reveals how platform management has created a nuanced framework of labor flexibility. Meanwhile, workers select scheduling and payment arrangements that may best fulfill their gender roles and responsibilities. Platforms redesign rules to accommodate and utilize workers' gendered approaches to further enhance control and efficiency. The result is the formation of what we call a gendered flexibility regime, that is, a gendered contentious process in which platforms and workers contest flexibility. While this research highlights the agency of workers in reshaping flexibility, we are concerned about the power imbalance and the precarious working conditions facing both men and women.

RC53-825.8

CHANDA, PATRICK* (The University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zambia)
CHIRWA, MASAUSO (University of Zambia, Zambia)
MWALE, ACKSON TYSON (University of Zambia, Zambia)
NAKAZWE, KALUNGA CINDY (University of Zambia, Zambia)
BRUCE, NKOLE (University of Zambia, Zambia)

Perceived Social Support and Health Care Spending As Moderators in the Association of Traditional Bullying Perpetration with Traditional Bullying and Cyberbullying Victimisation Among Adolescents in 27 European Countries: A Multilevel Cross-National Study

Existing research has documented the association between bullying perpetration and bullying victimisation. However, it is still unclear how different sources of social support moderate the association between bullying perpetration and bullying victimisation at a cross-national level. Using multilevel binary logistic regression models, this study examined the moderating role of public health care spending and perceived social support (i.e., family and teacher support) in the association between traditional bullying perpetration and victimisation by traditional bullying and Cyberbullying among adolescents across 27 European countries. Country-level data were combined with 2017/18 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey data from 162,792 adolescents (11-, 13-, and 15-year-olds) in 27 European countries. Results showed that adolescents who perpetrated traditional bullying had a higher likelihood of being victimised by traditional bullying and cyberbullying than adolescents who did not bully others. Results also indicated that the magnitude of the positive association between traditional bullying perpetration and victimisation by traditional bullying and cyberbullying was mitigated among adolescents with more family, teacher, and public health care support. These findings support the notion that multilayered systems of social support could play a vital role in bullying prevention and intervention strategies to address bullying among adolescents.

RC31-JS-107.2

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (Fudan University, China)

Autonomy As Integration: How Marriage Immigrants Leverage Role Complexity Advantage through Engaging in Civic and Ethnic Roles in Asian Democracies

Three decades after the onset of intra-Asia marriage immigration to Taiwan and South Korea, two emerging migrant-hosting societies with Confucian heritage, much research attention has been given to how the long-lasting sociocultural foundations produce and reproduce marriage immigrants' status subordination within and beyond marital families. In reality, some marriage immigrants have engaged in and socialized into multiple civic and ethnic roles, participating in local civic communities and serving co-ethnics from home countries. Using long-term ethnography and life history interviews with Vietnamese marriage immigrants with multiple civic and ethnic roles in Taiwan and South Korea, this paper has three aims. First, I examine how marriage immigrants with limited social and cultural capital engage in multiple civic and ethnic roles. Second, I demonstrate the challenges these women face and their strategies, when transforming role strains or role conflict to role complexity advantage. Third, I show how role complexity advantage leads to various paths of autonomy for these women, bringing forth diverse consequences to marital family relations and individual subjectivity. This paper extends Rose Coser's (1991) theory of role-set complexity and women's autonomy. It examines the longitudinal making of immigrant women's civic roles in Asian democracies. It shows how immigrant women and host states' policy trajectories co-create ethnic roles. The paper also discusses the implications for research on immigrant women's structural opportunities for empowerment and autonomy, which should be considered as important outcomes of long-term integration.

RC09-JS-238.3

CHANG, KYUNG-SUP* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Normal Corruption: Utilitarian Institutional Dualities and Technocratized Authoritarian (In)Justice

In South Korea and other postcolonial societies, modernization began as a *reflexive* process in that their initial critical self-appraisal was usually focused upon their perceived weaknesses and deficiencies vis-à-vis Western forces that had ruled and/or liberated them. Such reflexive modernization has usually assumed on an *institutionalist* nature centered upon institutional emulation of the politico-legal, economic, and social systems of "advanced nations". Paradoxically, reflexively adopted Western institutions did not necessarily enable to solve the impending material and social exigencies for postcolonial societies. In fact, the borrowed Western social institutions – such as market economy, democracy, and social citizenship – are the long historical outcome of their arduous efforts, struggles, and achievements in coping with own material and sociopolitical challenges. That is, South Korea's immediate, and even long-term, material exigencies of economic and social provision have had to be acquired through various self-taught measures, necessitating very flexible compromise, distortion, or even nullification of West-reflexive formal institutions in public governance. South Korea has ended up establishing an effectively functioning, yet socio-politically vulnerable and chronically unlawful, system of industrial capitalism and social provisioning that effect its liberal order's endemic legitimation crisis. A general systemic order of *normal corruption* has thereby prevailed under the pervasively utilitarian institutional dualities between the West-reflexively adopted liberal institutions and the practically devised methods and improvised orders for pragmatic and expedient problem-solving, often beyond legal principles. The state's judicial organs – prosecution in particular – have had to technocratically mange such systemic corruption for practical national and/or social utilities As the nation's political leadership, whether autocratic or democratic, has to juggle with such complicated practical and (il)legal necessities, its liberal systemic order has incurred built-in irregularities and instabilities, regardless of its success in practical problem-solving in economic, social, and other affairs.

TG04-965.1

CHANG, KYUNG-SUP* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Transformative Contributory Risks: Compressed Modernity and Risk Citizenship in South Korea

A systematic probing into the structural nature of South Korea as risk society leads to a revelation that virtually all categories of risks have practically reflected the pragmatic, strategic, and/or urgent efforts to expedite and aggrandize developmental, institutional, and/or civilizational purposes and utilities in the nation's particular historical and international contexts. As these diverse risks are seen and accommodated in terms of various transormative functions, those citizens, communities, and organizations otherwise liable for or knowingly sacrificed by them are often praised and rewarded risk-reflective citizenship. To begin with, a sort of national fetishism prevails in glorifying those experts with some supposed scientific, technological, and/or industrial achievements (particularly in catching up with the West), at whatever risks would be revealed later on. Many of those managers, workers, farmers, researchers, and local residents who have bravely overcome or sacrificially endure dangerous outmoded conditions in carrying out either prioritized or neglected yet essential functions have been offered to be praised as indispensable national, industrial or organizational heroes under their tacit acceptance (or forced excuse) of such otherwise problematic dangers. Those hard-working South Koreans – with the world's longest hours and/or incomparable intensity in work, study, human care, and so forth – have been portrayed domestically and internationally as model citizens of South Korea's miraculously compressive economic and other marches. Those South Koreans who have cooperated or contributed in executing overambitiously targeted and often irregular or illegal activities and operations (without regulatorily or legally challenging them) have been preferentially given stable employment, positional promotion, extra wage or revenue, and so forth, on top of inner-circle honors and influences. In these diverse recognitions of transformative contributory risks, both formal arenas and personal spheres have been inundated by political, organizational, and private discourses on transformative risk citizenship.

WG11-944.1

CHAPMAN, NATHAN* (University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Policing, Social Injustice and Decolonization

This study explores the emic concept of the "Frame Case," arguing that it serves as an entry point in deconstructing and dismantling the colonial entanglements in contemporary systemic policing practices. Frame Case is a culturally specific term used by typically black and brown residents in criminally labelled communities—poor, working-class urban, suburban, and rural neighbourhoods—to describe experiences of how and why police officers falsely accuse, target, and arrest individuals for crimes they did not commit (Chapman 2019). Situated within the coloniality of power theory, I extend the definition of systemic policing entanglements to refer to the reproduction of colonial hierarchy, knowledge and cultural inequalities in contemporary practices of surveilling working-class communities (Müller 2019; Jackson et al., 2021). Utilising a narrative design and intertwining qualitative methods within a Caribbean-centric virtual environment, sixteen culturally relevant 'on/lime and ole talk' virtual sessions were conducted incorporating 15 semi-structured interviews with Frame Case survivors and knowledgeable observers and one chat-based focus group and archival data. The findings suggest that Frame Case both exemplifies and counters neo-colonial/systemic policing entanglements in 21st-century Trinidad and Tobago. I identified this dual connection guided by Hilde's (2020) work on counternarrative analysis, demonstrating how master narratives uphold and re-enforce and counter-narratives challenge and resist the functioning of systemic policing. To address this multi-layered problem of Frame Case, this study proposes a community-led Frame Case non-governmental organisation that utilises decolonial principles to address the problem. The elements of this unique strategy comprise strategic activism targeting systemic policing institutions and advocating for the humanity, rights and redress to the issues of the Frame Case Survivors, a self-financing element in reducing economic dependency and fostering a sustainably led mission-driven social enterprise for community justice, as well as decolonising capitalism in structure and operations, particularly in its focus of prioritising social and economic needs over profit.

RC05-77.15

CHAPMAN, NATHAN* (University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Social Injustice, Migration and Colonial Entanglements

This chapter utilises the term "Trinbago Trumpism" to explore local attitudes towards Venezuelan migrants. This research builds on the work of Gul and Preston (2017, 2), who conceptualised Trumpism as a "contemporary form of colonial domination." The author of this book chapter situates this phenomenon in Welsch's (1999) notion of transculturality, which advocates the search for interconnections between or among cultures beyond borders. This approach historicises local attitudes within a transatlantic nexus. Notably, from the colonial past (Euro-America), cultural hegemonies continue to re-establish their influence within less powerful territories, for example, Trinidad and Tobago, in the contemporary era. Using an approach informed by digital anthropology and an anti-colonial theoretical standpoint, the data analysis includes nine Trinidad and Tobago newspapers' online commentaries, participant observations and historical inquiries on colonial attitudes. This study also utilises recorded speeches from former US President Donald Trump and the current Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr Keith C. Rowley. When triangulated, these data sources suggest that Trumpism and colonial attitudes influenced local anti-immigrant sentiment towards Venezuelan migrants from 2018 to 2021. This research reiterates the need to explore the lingering coloniality shaping our post-independent twenty-first century.

RC45-705.3

CHARALAMBOUS, CHRISTOS* (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Social Norm Dynamics in a Behavioral Epidemic Model

Understanding the social determinants that influence the adoption of preventive measures during a disease outbreak is crucial for building effective epidemic models and hence for policy making. While traditional behavioral epidemic models focused on rational decision-making, psychological biases and the incorporation of simple imitation-based mechanisms to account for social influence, recent experimental studies highlight the necessity of considering the role of social norm dynamics. Here, we develop a behavioral epidemic model on a multilayer network, by integrating an Experience Weighted Attractor (EWA) learning mechanism with the dynamics of social norms. The resulting decision making process, can potentially lead to a boost in vaccination coverage and hence to a significantly reduced final infected fraction, offering an alternative social mechanism to altruism that can achieve this. Furthermore, we examine the importance of the dynamics of each one of the social norms' types, injunctive or descriptive, in reducing the infected fraction, finding that the former have a more significant effect. We also explore the effect that external interventions on the dynamics of social norms can have on the expansion of an epidemic, aiming in identifying improved public communication protocols. Enhanced models of social norm dynamics, if validated and tested, can better capture the complexities of human social behavior and mitigate various societal challenges beyond pandemics.

RC57-874.2

CHARAN, MIMANSHA (Thorr Trust, India)
GURJAR, DIVYANSHU (Thorr Trust, India)
JONCHEERE, AYLA* (Indian Institute for Technology Jodhpur, India)
LOHAR, SUNIL (Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, India)

Perpetuating the Phad: From Performative Scroll Painting to Interactive 3D Game

Our research revolves around *Pabuji ki Phad*, a large visual narrative scroll painting from Rajasthan, India, activated through performative orality and music. The narrator (*Bhopa*) guides the audience through the intricate scenes, mediating the embedded story. Their recitation epistemically bridges the visual and verbal, transforming the scroll into a participatory, intersubjective experience. *Phad* functions as both a cultural artefact and visual ethnography, preserving collective memory, moral frameworks, and aesthetic practices. It acts as evidence in storytelling and reinforces social cohesion by reflecting shared values and identity. Using visual anthropology and cultural semiotics, we explore the visual-textual tradition as an archive of embodied knowledge, where meaning is co-constructed through performative seeing and multi-sensory engagement. The team consists of researchers specialised in ethnography, visual arts, and vernacular knowledge systems, who actively collaborate with the *Bhopa* narrators. Through Action Research, we analyse

and reinterpret the socio-cultural practice into an interactive 3D game as an alternative form of research expression. Our work introduces innovative co-creative methodologies through a transdisciplinary approach that intersects sociology and creative practice. This approach underscores the potential of a new paradigm of interactive digital platforms to function as a tool of cultural continuity, educational engagement and social research.

RC21-301.2

CHARMES, ERIC* (ENTPE, France)
DELAGE, AURÉLIE* (Université de Perpignan, UMR ART-Dev, France)
NAFAA, NORA* (CNRS, France)
ROUSSEAU, MAX* (ENTPE, France)

Neo-Municipalism: A Political Alternative for French Rural Declining Areas?

In 2014, the municipality of Saillans caught the attention of researchers with the election of a citizens' list, a radical innovation for France at that time. This small municipality of 1,200 residents became a focal point for discussions on the renewal of neo-rurality and the potential for neo-municipalism. While the case of Saillans is somewhat unique—being located in a region known for proactive environmental transition policies (the Bio-Vallée)—its small size is a common characteristic shared by tens of thousands French villages (out of a current total of 35,000 municipalities). Beyond Saillans' specific appeal, this communication will explore to what extent such political innovations can be transferred to declining rural peripheries, and how far the small size of French municipalities, for long considered a problem, may become an asset.

The presentation will highlight emerging political alternatives in rural areas that, despite facing decline, are also resourceful: local development policies, new social organizations, and political initiatives such as municipalism. This presentation draws on the findings of two research programs, one focused on post-COVID 'rural exodus' and the other on 'left-behind places'. Through interviews with residents and elected officials, it examines formerly industrialized villages and rural areas, such as Saint-Julien-Molin-Molette and La Salle with their silk mills, as well as La Grand Combe and its mining activities.

This communication will begin by integrating literature from rural geography on neo-rurality with urban studies on political alternatives in shrinking towns, creating a theoretical framework to better understand the renewal of shrinking rural municipalities. The second section compares different cases: from the artistic revival in La Salle, to neo-municipalism in SJMM, and the challenging renewal process in La Grand Combe. Finally, the last section will leverage these political innovations to reconsider the concept of the right to the city from an external, rural perspective.

RC40-663.5

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (Center of Excellence for Human Security and Equity, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)
ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* (Public Sociological Association (Thailand), Thailand)

Scaling up Farmers Markets in Thailand: Obstacles and Opportunities

When food becomes a commodity, natural resources and farmers' livelihoods are commoditized. However, the price of environmental and agricultural labor is suppressed. During the pandemic, numerous farmers' markets in Thailand gained more attention from the public since people craved fresh food, and open-air markets provided a sense of safety. This study was conducted during the crisis to investigate these alternative markets' role and explore how to scale up this food initiative. We conducted interviews with market managers and observed nine farmers' markets nationwide. Additionally, we collected questionnaires from 55 peasant sellers and 110 buyers using purposive sampling. Findings are that farmers markets provided a platform for increased visibility, empowered farmers through entrepreneurial ventures, and revitalized the consumer-grower bond. By offering diverse products and fostering a sense of responsibility among consumers, these markets have built trust within urban communities and strengthened rural networks. Various barriers and opportunities for scaling up farmer markets are the lack of excellent and affordable market locations, the lack of entrepreneurship skills of farmers, consumer expectation of off-season food, price and cost of standardization of organic food provision, etc. Some best practices will be presented and discussed.

RC31-505.3

CHAROENSRI, CHANTANEE* (Thammasat university, Thailand)
PANANAKHONSAB, WILASINEE (Thammasat University, Thailand)

Love Mobility and Care Strategies: Marriage-Retirement Migration Among Norwegian Pensioners and Thai Wives amid Structural Challenges

Due to historical connections, a substantial number of Norwegian retirees have married Thai women and have chosen to live their later lives in Thailand, where their pensions are valued significantly more. Recently, however, unforeseen structural challenges, including climate change and the dropping rate of the Norwegian Krone, have made it difficult for them to access Thai healthcare. Reaching their 80s, many Norwegian pensioners are considering returning to Norway with their Thai wives for life. Our paper examines the interplay of love, care, health, and the cost of living in the context of a highly-mobile world. It is based on in-depth interviews with 12 Thai-Norwegian couples residing in the beach resort city of Pattaya and Bangkok. We trace the migration trajectory of Norwegian retirees from their marriage and move to Thailand to the realization that seasonal migration may no longer be viable. We aim to illustrate how transnational welfare regimes affect both the health and care aspects of healthcare and how people navigate their life strategies through such constraints.

RC24-391.1

CHATTERJEE, SUCHISREE* (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India)

Against 'Historical Injustice': Studying the Implementation of the Forest Rights Act (2006) in Post-Colonial Eastern India

The Environmental Justice Movement (EJM) has different trajectories in the Global North vis-à-vis the Global South. While in the United States, the movement for environmental justice has been associated with the collaboration of students, Marxist unions, BIPOC identity groups and environmentalists, in the global south the movement for social justice and the movement for environmental conservation have not always gone hand-in-hand, especially with the middle-class environmentalists clashing with the urban poor and the forest-dependent Adivasi (Scheduled Tribes) communities on the issue of conservation. However, across the global south, the issue of environmental justice is increasingly associated with the politics of identity particularly among the indigenous communities to whom politics for environmental justice often include assertions over reclaiming alienated landscapes like forests, hills, or lakes. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, is an important intervention by the Indian government, aimed to address the '*historical injustice*' faced by the forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribe communities since the state appropriation of forestland in the colonial period. The current paper has studied how multiple identity groups, NGOs and other political organisations have converged in the Ajodhya Pahar hill range of eastern India to demand proper implementation of FRA (2006) since the announcement of a new pumped storage project in the area. Based on ethnographic observations, the paper has tried to understand how EJM in Ajodhya Pahar could be studied in terms of particular landscapes becoming political based on the contested claims of customary rights and identity assertions, and how such politicization has strengthened the movement for FRA (2006).

RC18-259.7

CHATTERJEE CHATTERJEE, MADHURIMA* (University of Delhi, India)
URADE, B.P* (anthropological survey of india, India)

Revisiting the 'Criminalization' of De-Notified Tribes: Challenges and Prospects of Inclusive Development Among the Kathodis of Maharastra, India

The forest-dwelling indigenous communities encounter persistent challenges posed by external forces, often portrayed as the "other." These communities possess invaluable knowledge of forest resources, making them targets for exploitation in resource tracking endeavors or to use as bait in resources extraction and commodification. It was the time of Colonialist interventions, which initiated the 'criminalization' of these forest dwellers on purpose, characterized by subjective judgments labelling them as wild, underdeveloped, and necessitating control over them. Such derogatory categorizations encompassed allegations of habitual criminality, perpetuating marginalization through a plethora of literature.

Additionally, observations reveal that, the Kathodis residing in squalid conditions within areas relegated to them by higher caste groups, indicative of entrenched socio-spatial segregation. This study presents findings from a systematic fieldwork survey conducted among the Kathodis of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, exploring the historical origins and contemporary ramifications of their criminalization by colonial powers. Through an analytical lens, this research elucidates the enduring socio-economic disparities and challenges faced by the Kathodi community in present-day society.

RC17-252.1

CHATZICHRISTOS, GEORGIOS* (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Formalising Social Workplace Innovation: The Role of Formal Organizations in Navigating Polycrises

The European Union (EU) has faced significant challenges during the 2008/2009 global economic crisis and the recent Covid-19 pandemic. In response, the EU has emphasized the importance of innovation-led recovery as a key strategy. Despite numerous initiatives across Europe labelled as "social innovation" or "workplace innovation," there is a notable gap in understanding how these efforts are systematically integrated into formal organizations to produce tangible performance outcomes. This paper examines how Social Workplace Innovation (SWI) can be harnessed within formal organizational structures to support the EU2020 Strategy's goals of smart and inclusive growth. Using a sociological institutionalist perspective, the study explores the dynamics between SWI, formal organizational processes, and broader institutional influences. The research draws on the CLLD/LEADER program, where Local Action Groups (LAGs) operate within formal structures to foster social innovation. The findings reveal that while SWI often emerges as a reactive response to institutional barriers, these innovations are typically spontaneous and driven by employees rather than being formally embedded as organizational norms. This paper highlights the implications of these findings for the concept of formal organization, especially in the context of ongoing polycrises such as pandemics, economic downturns, and climate change. The study argues that formal organizational structures, such as the EU LAGs, play a crucial role in institutionalizing and sustaining innovative practices, ensuring that they become an integral part of the organization's operations rather than temporary, ad-hoc responses. By examining the CLLD/LEADER program, the research offers insights into how formalization can either support or constrain innovation, ultimately contributing to a broader understanding of the role of formal organization in addressing complex and distributed challenges in today's world.

RC32-522.1

CHAUDHARI, DISHA* (Centre for Law & Policy Research, India)

Deconstructing Family: Adoption, Kinship and Family Diversity in India

Recently, a 5-bench Constitutional Court gave a 3:2 verdict against the Constitutionality of same-sex marriages in India. The minority opinion upheld the right to adopt. However, the influence of societal norms related to gender and sexuality on citizenship is evident in the State's regulation of private relationships through marriage and kinship laws. This presents a complex issue for the LGBTQ+ community, as it challenges traditional heterosexual family structures and often results in the marginalized status of non-conventional relationship forms. While the decriminalization of same-sex relationships based on privacy rights is a significant development in India, it fails to fundamentally question the societal structures that uphold heteronormativity.

In this paper, I critically analyse the Indian adoption laws, which, due to their exclusion of LGBTQI families and non-marital relationships, adopt a limited perspective on what constitutes a family. I argue that the State's power to validate certain unions while disregarding others needs to be questioned. The distinction made between married couples and other forms of companionship, particularly in terms of parental rights, is arbitrary. I emphasize the need to revaluate the State's role in regulating personal relationships, especially in the context of adoption laws in India. To address this, I utilize a queer theory and critical kinship studies framework that challenges conventional family structures and the reproductive heterosexual and explores the concept 'family diversity' in the Indian context, thereby challenging the naturalization of heteronormative kinship and parenting.

RC13-196.2

CHAUDHURY, SANDHYA* (University of Lucknow, India)

Contemporary Views on Leisure Activities and Quality of Life

Mental and emotional health refers to our overall state of psychological well-being, shaping how we view ourselves, the strength of our relationships, and our ability to handle emotions and overcome challenges. Leisure, the time that people spend outside their productive activities, has a major impact on their sense of well-being, happiness and life satisfaction. Social interactions, interpersonal activities and relationships are related but conceptually different issues, which may be considered as 'social capital' for both individuals and society that also affect people's quality of life. However, recreational and leisure activities may also be central to feeling connected to community life.

Research has consistently indicated that physically and socially active recreation and leisure activities are related to a higher quality of life in the general population, as well as in people with various disabilities. The quality of life is determined by objective factors and also by the subjective perception of factors which influence human life. Leisure activities play a very important role in subjective well-being because they provide opportunities to meet life values and needs. Through participation in leisure activities people build social relationships, feel positive emotions, acquire additional skills and knowledge, and therefore improve their quality of life. If we maintain a balance between our daily responsibilities and the things we enjoy. If one takes care of their mental and physical health, better prepared to deal with challenges and feel good and one can live a quality life. This article will explore how leisure activities improve subjective well-being and will try to distinguish among different types of leisure activities and find those which contribute more to gain quality of life.

RC13-197.1

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* (University of Lucknow, India)

Leisure in India in the Ancient Times

Euro-American-centric perspectives or Western perspectives have dominated leisure studies. It implied that non-Western societies didn't have any concept of Leisure. Some experts have even said that leisure has not been found in agrarian societies and also cannot be applied to archiac period and that Leisure was born in the civilization out of industrial revolution. However, some leisure scholars traced its origin to the writings of Aristotle in the city-state of Athens in ancient Greece. But these theories are not well founded in the sense like non- country like India, also had a rich tradition of Leisure through the ages i.e., Ancient, Medieval and Modern. This paper has two objectives: (a) to find leisure in the ancient age i.e., 3000 BC to 10th century AD; (b) to analyse leisure patterns among the different classes in the ancient times.

RC22-354.2

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala , India)

Understanding Culture and Society in India: A Study of Sufis, Saints and Deities in Jammu Region

The cult of Sufis, saints, and deities portrays a living spiritual heritage of culture, society, and religion of the region as depicted in the book (ed. Abha Chauhan) *Understanding Culture and Society in India: A Study of Sufis, Saints and Deities in Jammu Region*, published in 2021 by Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. The 13 chapters in the book are accounts of various forms and modes of saint and deity worship in the Jammu region of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir in northwest India. The chapters bring out the significance of local religious traditions as lived experiences, and Sufi and deity shrines as alternative and shared places of worship that give meaning and purpose to people's everyday lives. These sites and associated religious beliefs and practices serve as liminal spaces cutting across organized and dogmatic religious traditions of Islam and Hinduism, exhibiting the underlying strength of the composite and pluralistic culture in the conflict and violence-ridden territory of Jammu and Kashmir. As this book explains, it is these fuzzy religious sites, sacred time, spaces, and persona that provide mutual tolerance, inter-community harmony, and flexibility to the cultural landscape of Jammu and Kashmir. Herein lies the strength of the book, making it useful for scholars working in the areas of the sociology of religion, social anthropology, religious and cultural studies, Sufism, shrines, and deity worship, particularly in South Asia. The chapters in the book are largely based on ethnographic data collected through qualitative methods like participant and non-participant observations, case studies, narratives, in-depth interviews, and oral history.

TG03-960.2

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (Indian sociological Society, India)

War, Conflict, and Human Rights Violation: People's Narratives from the Borders of Northwest India

The memories of violent incidents of war and conflict during the partition of India and Pakistan in South Asia as two independent nations in August 1947 are still alive. It is estimated that nearly 1 million people died, and 20 million were displaced between the two countries in complete violation of their human rights to live and survive well. For those living in the areas of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) on the northwest Indian side of the international border and the Line of Control (LoC), a de-facto border that still remains disputed, the memories reflected in their narratives get pronounced with every fresh incident of conflict or war in the recent times. People living in the villages along the LoC have faced the violence and trauma of major wars between India and Pakistan (1947-48, 1965, 1971, and 1999) and continue to suffer due to incidents of border skirmishes, firing, and shelling from across the border. Each 'war' and 'war-like situation' has forced people of all ages and genders to migrate to safer places for a longer or shorter duration. This has resulted in the violation of their human rights of livelihood, education, health, and housing, among other things. This paper argues that unsettled and prolonged conflict with uncertain goals impacts the lives of people at the borders severely and violates their basic human rights. Their voices remain at the margins in the grand discourse of nation and nationalism. The paper draws from the experiences of villagers living near or close to the border (LoC) between India and Pakistan in the Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir, India. It focuses on the narratives of people as expressed through their collective memories of partition, wars, conflict, and migration and the coping mechanisms used by them in the process.

TG04-978.2

CHAVAN, PRIYA* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)
BURTE, HIMANSHU (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

Framing Risk Thinking in Urban Planning Practice

Though Urban planning has historically been rooted in risk negotiations, it often fails to acknowledge risk explicitly. The master plan, or development plan, with a pointed focus on "development," is primarily concerned with "planning the use and development of land in cities" (Phathak, 2011), and conversations around risk are often masked in project proposals aiming at improving or upgrading infrastructure, health, and environmental parameters. An explicit acknowledgment of planning as a negotiator of risk is absent in theory and practice. This has led to a limited development of risk vocabulary in the planning realm. Jabreen (2015), too, in his articulation of "risk city," argues that due to the linearity of planning theories, practices, and education, planning fails to engage with risk and uncertainty. He further argues that risk is a key factor influencing change and social transformation in urban societies and should, therefore, be a central concept in the theory and practice of urban planning.

Through a study of the contemporary practice of planning, I argue that planning lacks an expansive vocabulary to capture the various forms of risk negotiations undertaken in planning practice. I borrow vocabulary from insurance and project management to build an analytical framework through which I analyse the planning decision flows in the statutory planning process of making the development plan 2034 for the city of Mumbai. Planning's engagement with risk results from knowledge, institutional structure (seeped in political economy), and negotiations between the two. This framework reveals the often hidden and implicit structures involved in navigating risk. Situated in Mumbai, India, my research highlights southern perspectives on risk negotiations that shape cities in the Global South. By broadening the discourse around risk thinking in planning practice, this framework provides a logical substratum to critically view decision-making in planning practices, emphasizing the importance of risk thinking.

RC55-842.2

CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO* (Instituto Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
RODRÍGUEZ DE LA FUENTE, JOSÉ (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

El Vínculo Entre La Heterogeneidad Estructural y Los Cambios En El Empleo Impulsados Por La Economía Digital y La Automatización En Argentina

La economía digital y la automatización están transformando la estructura del empleo a nivel global. Sin embargo, estos cambios no afectan a todas las economías de la misma manera, debido a la heterogeneidad estructural presente en distintos países y regiones. Este estudio propone investigar cómo la heterogeneidad estructural influye en los cambios del empleo en el contexto de la economía digital y la automatización.

Para ello, analizamos seis ramas de actividad, de distinto nivel de productividad, del mercado de trabajo argentino: software y telecomunicaciones, farmacia y productos químicos, metalmecánica y producción de bienes, textil, alimentos y bebidas, fabricación de muebles y hotelería. A partir de dicha selección, buscamos identificar sectores económicos más vulnerables a la automatización en diferentes estructuras económicas.

El enfoque teórico incluye una revisión de los conceptos de heterogeneidad estructural, economía digital, y automatización, explorando cómo interactúan para influir en el empleo. Se revisarán teorías de desarrollo económico y estudios previos sobre la digitalización y sus efectos laborales.

El diseño metodológico que se plantea es cuantitativo, partiendo de una encuesta no probabilística realizada en cuatro aglomerados de Argentina: Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires, Mar del Plata y Córdoba. Dicha encuesta es una adaptación nacional de la encuesta llevada a cabo por el Programa para la Evaluación Internacional de las Competencias de los Adultos (PIAAC) de la OCDE. A partir de dicha fuente de información, se construirá un índice de automatización, replicando lo realizado en otros estudios (Arntz et al., 2016; Egana-delSol et al., 2022; Martinez, 2023).

RC55-846.9

CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)
POY, SANTIAGO (Interdisciplinary Institute of Political Economy (IIEP), University of Buenos Aires, National Council of Scientific and Technical Research, Argentina)

Thinking about Welfare: Approaches to Time Poverty in Argentina.

Excess time in employment leads us to the notion of time-use poverty, which refers to the lack of access to temporal resources that affect the quality of life of an individual or a community. Unlike material poverty, which focuses on the lack of income or material resources, time-use poverty relates to the unequal distribution of time and how this affects well-being.

This form of poverty can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including lack of time for self-care, leisure, recreation, family time or personal development. For example, people who work long hours in low-paid jobs may experience time poverty because they have little time to rest, spend time with loved ones, or engage in activities that enhance their emotional and physical well-being.

There is a growing consensus in the international literature on the multidimensional nature of well-being, which has led to a questioning of the validity of traditional measures based solely on income. In addition to being unidimensional, these measures tend to focus on the household as the unit of analysis. However, this choice has been criticized for not adequately reflecting the complexity of individual experiences of well-being. Well-being is a broad concept that encompasses different aspects of people's lives and cannot be captured solely by indicating the extent to which people's well-being can be measured.

In this sense, one of the aspects that has received increasing attention in the analysis of well-being is the availability of time. The Levy Institute Measure of Time and Income Poverty (LIMTIP) methodology pioneered the introduction of the concept of "time poverty," which refers to the lack of sufficient time to perform both household and care activities or to earn an adequate level of income.

RC09-138.1

CHAYTAWEEP, SAOWALAK* (Maejo university, Thailand)

Precarious Work and Labour Relation in Thailand

Contemporary work circumstances in the world economy since 1970s have brought to many changes of wage labour relation. The term 'precariat' was coined to indicate the new trends of the effects of socio-economic change on labour employment and class concept. The precariat appears as the general form of labour relation in productive sphere and digitalized productive platform.

This paper traces precarious work in Thailand contemporary labour employment. Precarious employment in Thailand is increasing widely spread in several economic sectors. Education business, for example, employ various categories of precarious university jobs. Many small enterprises in service sector is increasing using many forms of precarious work and have become the important form of labour relation. These circumstances create frustration and anxiety for the workers. Working in precarious work is difficult situation and has less bargaining power. They are unable to organize trade unions. The paper is based on my survey research on precarious work and the changes of labour employment in Thailand. Using statistic data analysis of labour employment both in macro and micro levels and documentary investigation, the paper shows that work situation in Thailand contemporary labour employment in Thailand has been changed to precarity and uncertainty situation. This has much effect on labour organizations, changing of definition of work and working class . Increasing precatious employment has brought about the problems of people quality of life and the work security .

RC25-420.3

CHAŁUBIŃSKA, ZUZANNA* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)
ODROWAZ-COATES, ANNA (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

The Attitudes of Representatives of the Catholic Church's Contemporary Clergy Towards the Phenomenon of Suicide in Poland

The influence of Christianity on attitudes towards suicide over the centuries has been fundamental. Nowadays, according to the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, the responsibility for the sin of suicide may be mitigated if a mental disorder or illness is documented in the person who has taken his or her own life.

This research is the result of a comparative study analysing the attitudes of clergy in urban and rural areas of Poland towards the phenomenon of suicide. The following research questions have thus arisen: What is the attitude of Catholic clergy towards suicide, particularly youth suicide? Is it coherent with Church doctrine, and how is it interpreted by the clergy? What role does the contemporary Catholic Church play in suicide prevention?

Additionally, we will consider the following: What role does religion play in suicide prevention? What role does the Catholic Church have in shaping the image of a person in suicidal crisis in both urban and rural areas? How does the Catholic Church support individuals and families affected by suicide attempts, and is it adequately prepared to do so?

An individual perspective from clergy members can reveal their awareness of the problem, preparedness to intervene and provide support, and the interesting interrelationship between scientific knowledge, personal beliefs, and adherence to Church policy. The phenomenon of suicide is no longer a taboo subject, and in many communities, the important role of prevention is openly discussed. Christianity in Poland, as the dominant religion, undoubtedly has a strong influence on shaping the opinions of a large part of society. In the future, this research may serve as a foundation for extending the study to explore the approaches of other religions to the phenomenon of suicide, as well as for examining the issue in other countries.

RC28-452.2

CHECHIK, ELENA* (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)
HERTEL, FLORIAN (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)

Socioeconomic Inequality in Post-Secondary Transitions: The Causal Impact of Admission Reforms in Germany

This study investigates the effects of admission restrictions on post-secondary educational trajectories, with a specific focus on socioeconomic disparities in Germany. By analyzing how institutional reforms in the admission system have shaped access to higher education, the research addresses a critical gap in understanding the interplay between social class and educational outcomes. Using data from national surveys of high school students (1996–2018), conducted six months before and after graduation, this study tracks students' intended educational pathways versus their actual post-graduation enrollment.

The study employs a Difference-in-Differences design to assess the causal effect of key admission reforms in 1998 and 2004 on transition inequality by comparing pre- and post-reform cohorts of eligible high school graduates, while controlling for other individual and institutional factors. Additionally, logistic regression models are used to examine the mechanisms that lead to divergence in educational pathways, alongside tests of the mediating effects of students' social class, preferences, and attitudes toward higher education. This research builds on theoretical insights from Alon (2009), who conceptualized the "effectively expanding inequality" (EEI) framework, linking increased competition in admissions to widening class disparities. In line with Alon's findings, this study considers how exclusion and adaptation mechanisms may similarly influence class inequality in Germany, especially in periods of heightened competition for university slots. The findings offer new insights into how admission policies either perpetuate or mitigate class-based inequalities, with implications for policy reforms aimed at enhancing educational equity. This research ultimately sheds light on the long-term consequences of institutional barriers and the critical role of admission systems in shaping the educational and social mobility of students from underrepresented backgrounds.

RC31-495.2

CHEE, ROBIN MING FENG* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Effectively Integrated? A Study of the Lived Experiences and Challenges Faced By Vietnamese Working Professionals in Singapore.

For the last 40 years, Singapore has positioned itself as a migrant-friendly city-state due to its small population size and a rapidly decreasing birth rate. In order to attract younger skilled migrants, the authorities introduced the Tuition Grant Scheme to encourage talented foreign students to enrol in Singapore universities at a subsidised rate. Coupled with this scheme, the blossoming of several multi-national corporations and small and medium-sized enterprises which require workers from the region have led to more Vietnamese expatriates sinking roots in Singapore in recent years.

It is often perceived that Vietnamese migrants would find it easier to integrate into Singapore's society because their physical features are almost indistinguishable from Singaporean Chinese, which make up the vast majority of the population in Singapore. It can also be argued that a majority of these well-educated migrants share common traits and values with Singaporeans and are able to converse in English and/or Mandarin, thus making their task of assimilating into the country easier.

This research primarily aims to uncover the lived experiences of Vietnamese professionals of working age in Singapore and whether they are willing or able to integrate into Singapore's society. Through face-to-face interviews (garnered through convenience and snow-ball sampling methods) with 25 Vietnamese expatriates in Singapore over the course of 6 months, the study will elucidate the fundamental difficulties experienced by these migrants. These include being stigmatised along with their much-maligned blue-collar compatriots, being labelled as job-stealers by local professionals, not being accustomed to supposed liberal values of the host country and disagreeing with the work and recreational cultures embraced by most Singaporeans. The study will also showcase the coping methods utilised by these expatriates to deal with these problems.

RC05-81.3

CHEE SANTIAGO, JOCELYN* (Arizona State University, USA)
HUTCHINS, LESLIE (Arizona State University, USA)
TSOSIE, KRYSTAL (Arizona State University, USA)

Genomic Data Colonialism in Scientific Practice: Stewarding Our Non-Human Kin and Relations through Indigenous Data Sovereignty

A major goal of settler-institutions in biodiversity and conservation genomics is to understand the complexity of life through the collectivization of large amounts of DNA across many organismal taxa. Hence, a common practice is to legitimate and mandate the open sharing of genomic databases among universities and other settler entities, often without due deference and respect for the long-term stewardship and care of non-human kin by global Indigenous peoples. This may lead to the bypassing of Indigenous communitarian ethics which are colonially placed in opposition to "Western" self-ascribed permissivity to previously collected biospecimens. Furthermore,

the prioritization of ideologically colonial approaches is problematic as it situates Indigenous territories and traditional ecological knowledges as mere objects of Science, and it imposes disproportionate power dynamics to hypocritically instantiate itself as normative. These practices go against Indigenous Data Sovereignty, which is the recognition of Indigenous peoples' and communities' rights to exercise authority, agency, and autonomy over their stewarded genetically-associated knowledges and data. We will mainly focus on the scientific data practices regarding non-human living beings in the context of extractivism and the exploitation of territories and resources by scientists in terms of their perception of their own scientific labor as well as others'. We have conducted qualitative research via an international-scale survey in order to understand how biodiversity genomics researchers perceive their academic work, their praxes, and how they relate to extractivism to their understanding ofIndigenous genomic data sovereignty. The results obtained will be used for establishing recommendations and strategies complying with Indigenous Data Sovereignty Frameworks, that could be applied inside universities and research institutions in order to guarantee the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and their rights to their own resources and lands.

RC09-JS-112.5

CHELLAN, NOEL* (Howard College Campus, South Africa)

Capitalism and COVID-19: Time to Make a Democratic New World Order

Using COVID-19 as the primary case study – this paper seeks to contribute to discussions and debates on why and how to transcend the current capitalist system – one that is responsible for so much that is wrong in the world today viz. the critical crises of the natural system and the disastrous environmental consequences such as climate change and deforestation, the widespread inequality – especially in countries like South Africa which is the world's most unequal country. Poverty, unemployment, violence, wars, etc. are also prominent features of the capitalist system. The paper puts forward arguments and suggestions for transforming the current socio-economic capitalist system towards a post-capitalist society – one that should be premised on living in harmony with nature, equality, the common good, happiness, etc. The paper argues for the imagination of the best of all possible worlds that humankind can and should create. Some of the suggestions that the paper considers for transforming towards a post-capitalist society are ensuring that the free market serve people and the planet rather than vice versa. The paper calls for a global environmental movement to reimagine and recreate 'the best of all possible worlds for current and future generations.' A post-capitalist society should ensure the well-being of the planet and people – and not only focus on economic 'well-being' as is currently the case – especially the obsession with GDP. This requires that 'economic science in its current ideological form should be revisited'. Co-operation amongst countries instead of ruthless competition which seems to be the case currently is what is required to solve global problems. The paper also puts forward the idea and motivation for celebrating 14th MARCH of every year as #END CAPITALISM DAY! In the final analysis – the paper argues and predicts that *capitalism too shall pass*!

RC14-210.2

CHEMENGUI, NIDHAL* (FSHST, Tunisia)

Les Arts Et La Culture Entre Les Médias Et l'État : Cas De La Tunisie

Les Arts et la culture étaient au lendemain de l'indépendance une affaire d'État. Nous allons commencer par exposé l'historicité de l'instrumentalisation de la culture populaire, des arts populaires qui s'est vu exposé dans des documents de politiques culturels répondant aux recommandations de l'UNESCO. Dans ce cadre les médias au lendemain de l'indépendance étaient au service de l'État qui relayer et traduisaient les directives de l'État dans l'optique de construire la nation. L'argument de construire la nation à induit d'autre qui sont « relevé le goût » et « éduquer le peuple » dans cette politique l'État s'est octroyé le pouvoir d'interdire des arts au dépend d'autres.

La politique a mis à l'écart les arts populaires tel que le mezwed et se sont vus pendant longtemps interdit dans les médias. Des arts qui ont des privilèges tel que la mise en place d'écoles, instituts, de programme d'échanges internationaux, de fond dédié ainsi que la carte professionnelle qui aussi était un moyen pour l'État d'exercer une hégémonie et un pouvoir sur certaines disciplines plus que d'autre.

RC24-JS-227.2

CHEN, CHIAO-CHI* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Environmental Justice and Power Dynamics in Taiwan's Energy Transition

As the 2050 net-zero target approaches, the global shift to renewable energy is accelerating, bringing challenges such as land use conflicts, job displacement, and the unequal distribution of benefits. Taiwan aims to source 20% of its energy from renewables by 2025, requiring large-scale solar and wind projects that impact agriculture, forests, fisheries, and coastal areas. However, a critical gap remains in understanding how power dynamics shape stakeholder engagement and influence the equity and socio-political outcomes of renewable energy projects. The concentration of decision-making power among energy companies and government bodies limits meaningful participation by local communities, particularly non-landowning farmers and fishers. This exclusion creates unequal distribution of benefits and burdens of renewable energy projects, worsening social inequities. This study applies energy and environmental justice frameworks to agrivoltaics conflicts, aquavoltaics in fish farming areas, and offshore wind projects, exploring the balance between Taiwan's energy independence and socio-environmental impacts. Data analysis builds on content analysis of government policies, Environmental Impact Assessment reports, public statements, and 24 semi-structured interviews with officials, corporate representatives, NGOs, and community members. Preliminary findings show that power imbalances hinder farmers, especially non-landowners, from meaningful participation in agrivoltaics. Despite government's efforts to promote public engagement since 2017, energy companies and government bodies still dominate decision-making, leaving limited room for local voices. Unions and fishery associations monopolize representation, overshadowing individual farmers. NGOs and coalitions do empower local stakeholders, but their efforts remain insufficient in addressing these structural imbalances. These findings suggest Taiwan continues to face challenges in achieving distributional, procedural, and recognitional energy justice. Agrivoltaics disproportionately burden non-landowning farmers, while offshore wind projects, though experiencing less resistance, still struggle with high-quality engagement around changing access to marine resources. Despite government recognition of the need for more inclusive policies, further efforts are required to align these policies with energy justice principles.

RC01-27.3

CHEN, CHIH-JOU JAY* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
LIN, KUAN-CHIA (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Perception of the War in Ukraine and a Possible 'Reunification' War with Taiwan

This study examines the perspectives of Chinese citizens regarding two ongoing international conflicts: Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the hypothetical scenario of China employing force to reunify Taiwan. The former conflict has persisted since February 2022, while the latter remains an unrealized but increasingly pressing concern due to growing threats from Beijing authorities. Utilizing online surveys conducted among Chinese citizens, this research aims to address several critical inquiries. Specifically, it investigates the level of support among Chinese citizens for these two conflicts. To what extent do Chinese citizens endorse Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and how many are in favor of the Chinese government using force to unify Taiwan? Are there significant differences in support for these conflicts across different social groups? Do the urban-rural divide, socioeconomic status, educational background, and occupational experiences significantly influence individuals' attitudes toward these conflicts? Is there a correlation between those who support Russia's invasion of Ukraine and those inclined to support China's potential intervention in Taiwan? Beyond individual characteristics, this study explores how social experiences and socio-psychological attitudes may impact people's stances on these conflicts. For example, it investigates the degree to which exposure to foreign media and online information, as well as contact with official propaganda, affects individuals' attitudes toward these conflicts. Furthermore, the research examines whether individuals who hold a more optimistic outlook on China's future development and have greater confidence in the Chinese political-economic system are more likely to support Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's potential use of force in Taiwan. Conversely, do those with a more pessimistic view of China's future and greater dissatisfaction with their living conditions exhibit significantly different attitudes toward these conflicts? This paper presents the potential mechanisms that influence the attitudes of the Chinese populace toward these conflicts and discusses their implications.

RC49-773.4

CHEN, HSING-JUNG* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

When Family and School Are Not Safe: Resilience and Help-Seeking in Taiwanese Youth with Childhood Adversities

Childhood adversities have far-reaching implications for the physical, mental, and social development of individuals. Children's loyalty to their families often complicates direct help-seeking, particularly when parental mental illness necessitates caregiving roles. Those facing adversities are more prone to interpersonal difficulties, bullying, and academic failure. Limited community support and familial obligations exacerbate these challenges. Although schools are pivotal in identifying abuse and facilitating early intervention, there is a paucity of research on how Chinese children navigate these risks in both familial and educational settings.

This study adopts a resilience framework to explore how family and school environments shape help-seeking behaviors in Taiwanese youth. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 emerging adults who had experienced multiple childhood adversities. All participants encountered significant challenges in school and some had experienced prolonged bullying. Over 70% of participants were diagnosed with psychiatric disorders, engaged in self-harm, or attempted suicide.

Thematic analysis revealed that fear and systemic failures significantly hindered help-seeking. Many participants remained silent about domestic violence for years, either unaware of its illegality or fearing repercussions. Attempts to disclose abuse were often overlooked by educators, and the support provided by schools and police was inadequate, exacerbating the participants' suffering. Over time, cumulative risks led to maladjustment, with some individuals resorting to self-harm. However, protective mechanisms such as peer support, engagement in schoolwork, and the presence of a supportive adult offered temporary relief. Notably, some participants demonstrated post-traumatic growth, characterized by increased altruism and the formation of meaningful relationships, driven by resilience and timely interventions. The findings underscore the urgent need for reforms in mental health services for children from high-risk families. Enhancing institutional support, reducing barriers to help-seeking, and providing consistent emotional support are essential to mitigating the effects of childhood adversities and promoting post-traumatic growth.

RC09-134.3

CHEN, JUAN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Changing Neighborhood Environment and Residents' Subjective Well-Being in Urbanizing China

Urbanization has been one of the primary forces driving the spatial configuration and the demographic, socio-economic, and political transformation of China's grassroots neighborhoods. Although the scale of urbanization in China, together with its global influence, has generated a rapidly expanding field of study, the literature dealing with the country's rural-urban transition at the neighborhood level is primarily based on cross-sectional surveys or case studies of specific localities. Few efforts have been made to present a more complete picture of the neighborhoods undergoing transition, the residents experiencing in-situ urbanization, and the associated consequences and challenges. In this paper, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the changes in neighborhood environment of places experiencing in-situ urbanization, and examine the effects of such changes on the urbanized residents' subjective well-being.

Based on the 2018 Urbanization and Quality of Life Survey and the 2024 follow-up survey we conducted in 40 township-level administrative units undergoing rural-urban transition via administrative reclassification, we will deal with the endogenous issues that have limited the scope and reliability of existing research based on cross-sectional data. We are also collecting and compiling factual information (such as administrative reclassification, demographic composition, land use, health facilities, and social services) on selected neighborhoods in the 40 townships, and integrating this information with the survey data.

With the multi-level data, we will examine the changing neighborhood environment and its effects on the in-situ urbanized residents' subjective well-being, and reveal the important role of community facilities and social services in promoting citizens' subjective well-being. The research will shed light on the administrative and territorial factors directing China's ongoing urbanization, and will contribute to both academic and policy discussions concerning rural-urban transition, effective social service provision, sustainable urban development, and citizens' well-being.

RC09-136.2

CHEN, JUNRU* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

ZHU, LING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

Job Destruction or Job Creation? Impact of Digitalization on Unemployment

This study contributes to the ongoing discourse on the transformative effects of digitalization on labor market by exploring its dual impact in both job creation and destruction. Using a two-way fixed effects model and panel data from 224 cities in China between 2003 and 2019, we empirically test three potential relationships between digitalization and unemployment: positive linear, negative linear, and non-linear trajectories like U-shaped and inverted U-shaped patterns. Our results show that (i) each unit increase in digitalization corresponds to a 0.136% decrease in the unemployment rate, a finding that remains robust after a serious of robustness check and addressing endogeneity through instrumental variable (IV) estimation; and (ii) mediation analysis using structural equation modeling (SEM) identifies industrial upgrading and entrepreneurship as key channels through which digitalization mitigates unemployment. This study makes several theoretical contributions. First, it provides valuable insights into how digitalization shapes labor market outcomes and enhances our sociological understanding of how technological change interacts with and reshapes economic activities and structures, enriching existing theories on the varied effects of technological advancement on labor markets, particularly its long-term role in fostering job creation. Second, it highlights the proactive role of government in promoting digitalization, suggesting that technological change primarily driven by state-led initiatives has the potential to reduce inequality and foster more inclusive development compared to market forces. Finally, this study offers broader developmental implications for regions that are undergoing similar transition. China's trajectory—initially lagging in digital development until 2010, then catching up to the global frontier offer wide range and valuable implications for how digitalization can be leveraged for better development in other developing regions such as Africa and South Asia. Our findings highlight the significant potential of digitalization to mitigate unemployment, thereby addressing broader inequalities and promoting a more equitable society in the long run.

WG10-938.1

CHEN, JUNRU* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China)

The Impact of Internet Use on Social Trust in China: An Institutional Perspective in the Digital Era

Trust is becoming more fluid and dynamic in the digital society. While existing research has extensively explored the relationship between Internet use and social trust using a cognitive mediation model, this study introduces an institutional perspective. As Internet usage grows, both social trust (generalized trust in others) and institutional trust (confidence in public institutions) are experiencing significant changes, especially in China, where institutional reliance is high. Previous research has highlighted institutional trust's role in fostering social trust by enhancing perceptions of fairness and stability, reducing uncertainty in social interactions. However, few studies have explored the role of institutional trust in shaping the relationship between Internet use and social trust in the new digital era. To address this gap, we propose two key propositions: (1) Increased Internet use can enhance social trust by strengthening institutional trust, as digital platforms improve information access and government responsiveness, fostering public confidence and creating a more stable environment for social interaction. (2) Conversely, Internet use may undermine social trust by weakening institutional trust, as online spaces introduce new arena that may challenge traditional institutions, amplify polarized discourse and expose users to a broader range of societal problems, diminishing certainty and trust in others. Using data from the 2021 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), with robustness checks from the 2015 and 2017 waves, we find a significant negative relationship between Internet use and social trust, mediated by institutional trust. To address potential endogeneity between institutional trust and social trust, we employ an instrumental variable approach using confidence in government after COVID-19. This study contributes to the sociological discourse on how the digital era reshapes trust and distrust, emphasizing the crucial role of institutional trust in these processes.

RC23-373.3

CHEN, QIQI* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
CHAN, EDWARD KO-LING (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Interventions on Bullying and Cyberbullying Bystanders for School-Aged Children: A Meta-Analytic Investigation

Introduction: Bullying, characterized by intentional harm and power imbalances, is prevalent in schools, workplaces, and online. Evaluating both bullying and cyberbullying under a unified framework helps identify factors influencing bystander behavior, leading to robust interventions. Bystanders play a crucial role in either reinforcing or inhibiting bullying through their actions. Interventions for younger students should focus on recognizing bullying and seeking help from adults, while college students require strategies addressing complex social dynamics. Understanding bystander interventions in bullying scenarios is essential. Offline bullying triggers more immediate empathetic responses due to physical presence, while cyberbullying lacks these cues (Wright et al., 2018). School programs have effectively reduced bullying and increased bystander intervention (Ttofi & Farrington, 2011), but similar strategies in cyber settings are less understood.

Method: Following PRISMA guidelines, we conducted a meta-analysis, searching databases like PsycINFO and Medline. Inclusion criteria included RCTs or quasi-experimental designs with sufficient data for effect size calculation. Data extraction focused on study characteristics and outcomes, with quality assessed via the CONSORT checklist.

Results: From 8,563 studies, 49 met the inclusion criteria. The pooled effect size was 0.25, indicating effective interventions. Offline interventions showed slightly higher effect sizes than online ones. College students exhibited the largest effect sizes, especially in cyberbullying contexts.

Discussion: Interventions improve bystander behaviors, with knowledge enhancement and empathy crucial. Smaller studies showed higher effect sizes, emphasizing careful interpretation. Offline methods proved more effective, suggesting the importance of direct engagement. Schools should integrate comprehensive bystander education, focusing on safe online practices and inclusive interventions to enhance effectiveness.

RC32-512.3

CHEN, WAN-CHI* (National Taipei University, Taiwan)
WANG, SHU-CHEN (National Academy for Educational Research, Taiwan)
TU, HSIEN-CHIH (National Academy for Educational Research, Taiwan)

Taiwan's LGB Demographics, Happiness, and Income

Obtaining representative samples of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) populations is challenging, often leading to a hardship in ascertaining their demographic proportions and a scarcity of comparative studies. This study, luckily, leveraged and analyzed gender-specific data from the 2022 Taiwan Social Change Survey—one of the few nationally representative random samples with sexual orientation information—to explore the population proportion of LGB individuals based on self-identification and to compare key indicators of happiness and monthly income. Excluding those with indiscernible self-identification, the sample size was 1,708 (Sample 1) for population estimation and analysis of happiness levels. For income comparisons, individuals without employment or income were excluded, resulting in a sample size of 1,098 (Sample 2). Additionally, a supplemental analysis was conducted using Taiwan's LGBTI Living Condition Survey, yielding the following findings:

Population Proportion: In Sample 1, 3.8% self-identified as LGB (20 males, 45 females). Weighted estimates based on the population structure indicated approximately 4.3% (21 males, 52 females), with a Weighted Bootstrap 95% Confidence Interval of [3.7%, 5.9%]. The Weighted Bayesian Estimate was 4.3% with a 95% Credible Interval of [3.4%, 5.3%].

Happiness Levels: From the gender-specific analysis, gay and bisexual males reported lower happiness than heterosexual males.

Income: In Sample 2, employed gay and bisexual males reported a 35% lower monthly income than heterosexual males in our model, while lesbian and bisexual females showed no significant income difference compared to heterosexual females. This finding aligns with recent trends observed in the United States and the United Kingdom, underscoring the global relevance of our research.

Supplemental analysis: Gay and bisexual males experience higher rates of discrimination and receive less social support compared to their lesbian and bisexual female counterparts. Significantly, these factors are also negatively correlated with income, suggesting a potential reason for the income disparity observed among gay and bisexual males.

WG10-937.2

CHEN, WENJIN* (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
SHARIF, NAUBAHAR (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
HAOMING, ZHANG (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

The Dark Side of Trust: How Trust in Online Health Information Impacts Well-Being and Mental Health

Every day, hundreds of millions of people around the world search for health information on the Internet, and many of them firmly believe the information they found, but there are risks involved.

This empirical study utilizes data from the China General Social Survey 2021, encompassing a sample of 2,690 respondents, to explore the relationship between trust in online health resources and individual well-being and mental health. **The analysis reveals a significant negative correlation between trust in online health information and subjective well-being and mental health**. Disadvantaged groups, including individuals with low income, low socioeconomic status, those residing in rural areas, and less developed provinces, exhibit higher levels of trust in online health information. This trust is linked to increased health risk cognitive biases and anti-doctor attitudes, which may serve as pathways leading to lower subjective well-being and mental health.

The study further identifies that overconfidence in one's ability to discern the quality of online health information and the negative impact of trust in such information on mental health have a substitution effect. Individuals who are overconfident in their ability to evaluate online health information quality predominantly belong to low SES groups. Additionally, the adverse effects of trust in online health information on subjective well-being and mental health are more pronounced among individuals with poor health status or those lacking public health insurance.

These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve health literacy and critical evaluation skills, particularly among disadvantaged populations, to mitigate the negative impacts of trust in online health resources on well-being and mental health. This research contributes to the sociological understanding of digital health and highlights the complex interplay between trust, health literacy, and socio-economic factors in shaping health outcomes.

RC15-237.2

CHEN, WENJU* (National Taipei University, Department of Social Work, Taiwan)

Enhancing Employment Recovery Capital (ERC) for Individuals with Substance Use Disorders: Practical Lessons from Taiwan

Purpose: Employment Recovery Capital (ERC) has emerged as a critical factor in the recovery process for individuals with substance use disorders. To optimize recovery outcomes, it is essential to assess the strengths and limitations within key domains such as job seekers, employment services, workplaces, and policy frameworks. However, current research in Asia lacks sufficient analysis of barriers related to personal circumstances, labor market conditions, and employment services. This study aims to explore the experiences of case managers and assess the role of formal employment services within a comprehensive recovery strategy.

Method: A qualitative thematic analysis was employed to investigate the experiences of 19 case managers providing employment services to individuals with substance use disorders. Semi-structured interviews were used to examine how case managers assessed ERC, the challenges they encountered, their coping strategies, and recommendations for improving employment services at official Employment Service Stations and Centers.

Results: Case managers reported that individuals with lower ERC, resulting of higher life vulnerabilities, faced substantial barriers to stable employment. These included limited formal work experience, unemployment exacerbated by multiple stigmas, and restrictive labor policies. Particularly vulnerable groups, such as women, middle-aged and elderly individuals, and those with co-occurring mental health disorders, faced heightened difficulties in building ERC. For individuals with fewer vulnerabilities and higher ERC, positive employment experiences—fostered by supportive employers and targeted employment services—were critical in mitigating self-stigma. For individuals

with higher vulnerabilities and lower ERC, detoxification shouldn't be required for service access. Instead, case managers should prioritize basic needs, vocational training, and self-image improvement over immediate income generation as a harm reduction strategy.

Conclusions: Accumulating ERC is essential for continuous care, with case managers playing a crucial role. Tailored interventions and inclusive employment policies are necessary to address the complex labor dynamics affecting these individuals.

RC22-JS-31.2

CHEN, YING* (National University of Singapore , Singapore)

Qigong and the Reconstitution of the Revolutionary Self-Cultivation Culture Among the Cancer Communities in China

This paper explores the transformative role of Qigong in the context of the post-Mao public healthcare sphere in China. By exploring how the 1950s-born Chinese working-class individuals redefined their lives in the face of cancer through the practice of Qigong, this article reveals that Qigong functions not merely as a mitigating force but also as a grassroots vehicle for reconciling divergent value systems precisely because it allows reworking the sediments that lie beneath each phrase of contemporary Chinese societies to be developed in different contexts. Self-cultivation emerges as a desired form of technology of self because it allows them to approximate the sense of social belonging previously emphasized and cultivated within socialist medicine. This sense of belonging encompasses the capacity to gain public recognition through collective efforts. The findings challenge the perception of socialist medicine as a bygone era, positioning it as an object of desire and mourning that still wields significant social influence. As people strive to recapture or at least approximate the collectivist forms and feelings of stability and belonging they experienced during the marketized medical regime, socialist medicine endures as a source of inspiration. Additionally, this article sheds light on the dynamic reshaping of Chinese religious practices in response to the rapidly changing contemporary society. It underscores the enduring relevance of Qigong as a healing practice and the profound impact of historical medical systems on present-day Chinese society.

RC24-389.5

CHEN, YING* (National University of Singapore , Singapore)

Surveillance of Mosquitoes: Dengue Control, Biotechnology of Wolbachia, and Spatial Governance in Singapore

In Singapore, dengue control has constituted a central objective of public health interventions since the 1960s, resulting in decades of notable achievements. However, due to climate change, dengue fever has recently emerged as a severe mosquito-borne disease in Southeast Asia, as well as in numerous other tropical regions globally. Consequently, dengue control has once again become a significant concern for the Singapore government. This paper presents the findings of eight months of ethnographic research conducted with the NEA, scientists, and residents. It examines the social construction of the Wolbachia Project in Singapore as a case of biotechnological governance aimed at combating dengue, an infectious disease. The research aims to reveal how the implementation of Wolbachia-Aedes suppression technology, an international technology advocated by the World Mosquito Program, was adopted in Singapore to align with local social and cultural realities related to the disease. The findings emphasize the pivotal role of Housing and Development Board (HDB) policies and spatial governance in facilitating the project's success as a political and cultural infrastructure. This study demonstrates how the historical evolution of dengue control is a dynamic process shaped by the interplay of state interests and objectives, international influences, the emergence of new medical knowledge and technology, evolving perceptions of disease and health, local environmental conditions, societal dynamics, and the political, social, and economic forces at play within a specific locality at a particular point in time.

RC45-712.1

CHEN, YITING* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
LIU, TRACY XIAO* (Tsinghua University, China)
SHAN, YOU* (University of Science and Technology of China, China)
ZHONG, SONGFA* (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

The Emergence of Economic Rationality of GPT

As large language models (LLMs) like GPT become increasingly prevalent, it is essential that we assess their capabilities beyond language processing. This paper examines the economic rationality of GPT by instructing it to make budgetary decisions in four domains: risk, time, social, and food preferences. We measure economic rationality by assessing the consistency of GPT's decisions with utility maximization in classic revealed preference theory. We find that GPT's decisions are largely rational in each domain and demonstrate higher rationality score than those of human subjects in a parallel experiment and in the literature. Moreover, the estimated preference parameters of GPT are slightly different from human subjects and exhibit a lower degree of heterogeneity. We also find that the rationality scores are robust to the degree of randomness and demographic settings such as age and gender but are sensitive to contexts based on the language frames of the choice situations. These results suggest the potential of LLMs to make good decisions and the need to further understand their capabilities, limitations, and underlying mechanisms.

RC15-232.2

CHEN, YU-CHIH* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
YU, MENG-HSUAN (University of Maryland School of Social Work, USA)

Race-Gender Intersectionality and Financial Health of Older Americans: Empirical Insights from the Financial Capability Framework

Background: Financial capability, encompassing financial literacy, access, and behavior, can influence individuals' ability to manage finances and is a precursor to robust financial health and wellbeing in later life. However, individuals with distinct social identities, such as gender and race, may have varied experiences of financial socialization, resulting in heterogeneous financial capability and health later in life. Guided by the financial capability framework, we examine the intersectional gendered and racial pathways to the links between financial capability and financial health using nationally representative data in the United States.

Methods: We used 11,618 individuals aged 50 and over from the 2018 National Financial Capability Study. Latent path models via structural equation modeling were used to examine the mechanisms of financial capability on adverse financial health (e.g., carrying too many debts, difficulties in making ends meet, and use of alternative financial services). Multigroup comparison was further employed to investigate the moderated effects of race-gender intersectionality (white men, white women, black men, and black women).

Results: Financial literacy and access were positively associated with financial behavior, but financial behavior was negatively associated with adverse financial health. The multigroup comparison revealed that these links operated differently across race-gender intersectionality. Overall, the effects of financial literacy were pronounced in men, whereas financial access and financial behavior were evident in whites. A gradient protective effect of financial capability on adverse financial health was identified in the race-gender intersectionality, suggesting that black women were the most vulnerable group in terms of financial health.

Discussion: Strategies to promote financial health (e.g., financial coaching, credit counseling, and financial profile assessments) in later life should consider targeting blacks, women, and particularly black women. Policies and programs that expand financial inclusion should be developed to reach and cover the financially underserved black and women older adults.

RC55-848.2

CHEN CHEN, JACQUELINE* (Zhejiang University of Technology, China)
TAM, TONY (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Assessing Two Dimensions of Institutional Trust Building in China

Institutional trust refers to the level of trust that individuals have in an organization, system, or professional group. It is an important measure of social capital and overall social stability. This study utilizes data from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), World Value Survey (WVS), and an online survey to explore the influence of two organizational characteristics—competence and moral hazard—on the patterns of institutional trust in China. We obtained three main findings. First, institutional trust decreases from central authorities/professions to local administration/business/social organizations. Second, competence and moral hazard can explain the differences in institutional trust. Higher competence and lower moral hazard are linked to higher levels of institutional trust. Third, the impact of competence on institutional trust is greater than the impact of moral hazard. We discuss the implications for how to improve institutional trust in contemporary China.

RC38-JS-194.2

CHEN LARA, TIENSHI* (Waseda University, Japan)

Autoethnography of Three Generations of Chinese Diaspora in Japan

My father was born in Heilongjiang Province, China, lived through the Manchukuo Period, the Sino-Japanese War, fled to Taiwan during the Chinese Civil War, later immigrated to Japan in 1950's, and turned 103 years old in 2024.

In 1972, Japan normalized diplomatic relations with China. My family lived in Japan with Republic of China (Taiwan) citizenship were asked to choose either Japanese or People's Republic of China citizenship. They could not bring themselves to choose due to memories of the war with Japan and ideological differences with the Chinese Communist Party. The whole family became stateless.

As a second-generation overseas Chinese born and raised in Yokohama Chinatown, I lived as a stateless person for three decades. This autoethnography looks at a family history in Yokohama's Chinatown to reconsider the meaning of homeness and homelessness, exploring tensions between the individual and the state experienced by three generations of Chinese Diaspora- my father, myself, and my son.

RC54-828.4

CHENAULT, TIFFANY* (Salem State University, USA)

Recreational Running and Black American Women's Bodies: Challenging Inclusiveness in an Non Inclusive Place Around Recreational Running

The resulting marginalization of Black women ignores their intersectional experiences and renders their narratives invisible. In other words, the deconstruction of whiteness and its negative impacts in and through sport involves recognizing how historical and current systems (including narratives) exclude the perspectives, experiences, and contributions of racially oppressed groups such as Black women. Physical activities such as running are seen as a welcoming and all-inclusive activity that all people can participate in. Yet Black women and men, especially Black women, have found that recreational long-distance running has been framed as a white sport and a "white space." This paper focuses on the connection between Critical Race Theory and recreational running. Using critical race methodologies I will show why there is so little progress in the elevation of Black women in recreational running and how black women resist racism and intersecting forms of oppression through creative expression, relationship building (social bonding and bridging), resource sharing, mutual respect, trust, and intentionality in the sport.

RC04-56.1

CHENG, KENT SHENG YAO* (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

A Study on International Trends and Development of Indigenous Schools between the United States and New Zealand

The United Nations defined "Indigenous peoples" as ethnic groups that have long resided in a country or region, possessing their own "unique" social, economic, cultural, and political systems. However, due to the invasion and conquest by colonial nations or cultures, their legal status is often not respected (United Nations, 2009). In response to the reality that Indigenous peoples' legal rights are often unacknowledged, how to deeply discuss and plan issues such as the preservation of indigenous culture, language revitalization, and educational equity has become a key focus for governments to demonstrate social fairness and educational justice in governance. Among these issues, the context, current situation, and challenges of the operation of indigenous schools have garnered the most attention. To better understand the efforts and planning of the United States and New Zealand in indigenous school policies amidst globalization and localization, this study will first review existing research findings on indigenous schools to establish a theoretical foundation. It will then adopt the educational policy implementation analysis framework proposed by the OECD (2020), focusing on three main dimensions: smart policy design, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and conducive environment Finally, the study aims to juxtapose and compare the indigenous school policies of the United States and New Zealand, hoping to provide valuable references for the future planning, implementation, and reflection on indigenous school policies in Taiwan.

RC28-438.1

CHENG, SIMON* (Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, USA)
STEIDL, CHRISTINA (University of Alabama in Huntsville, USA)
WERUM, REGINA (University of Nebraska – Lincoln, USA)
RATCLIFF, SHAWN (U.S. Census Bureau, USA)

Alternative Credential or Alternative Pathway? Military Experience and STEM Occupations By Gender

Previous research indicates a strong association between military service and STEM trajectories, especially for women veterans. In this paper, we analyze the extent to which military service functions as 1) an *alternative credential*, allowing veterans to bypass classic postsecondary credentials, and/or 2) an *alternative pathway* via educational benefits, that facilitate earning a (non)STEM bachelor's degree. Using ACS 2014-18 data, we perform a mediation analysis using the potential outcomes framework to examine the total, direct, and indirect effects of military service on STEM occupational outcomes. Results suggest three distinct pathways into STEM occupations. Military service serves as an alternate credential that enables veterans to move directly into STEM occupations. This finding holds for all veterans, regardless of gender. Military service also serves as an alternative pathway via STEM degrees, but the returns to post-secondary credentials are gendered, producing dissimilar career trajectories among veterans: For veteran women, military service indirectly increases rates of employment in STEM via higher rates of bachelor's degree earning, especially in STEM fields. In contrast, veteran men are overall less likely to earn bachelor's degrees, yet both STEM and non-STEM degrees help propel them into STEM occupations. In other words, for veteran men, military service boosts the impact of any bachelor's degree earned, making it more likely that veteran men smoothly transition from (non)STEM degrees to STEM occupations.

RC09-135.2

CHENIER, VALENTIN* (Tampere University, Finland)

Shaping Tomorrow in Changing Global Societies: Young People's Roles and Influence amid Morocco's New Development Model's Policies and 2030 FIFA World Cup Development Plans

Globalization is rapidly transforming the economic and cultural landscapes of the Global South, yet young people's pivotal role in shaping their societies' future remains undervalued. In the Middle East and North Africa, governments invest in development policies to address economic instability and high youth unemployment. However, these initiatives often overlook youth perspectives, potentially failing to provide sustainable prospects. This gap underscores the urgent need for youth-centered global development research to inform policy recommendations.

This interdisciplinary study bridges Youth Studies and Global Development Studies, exploring how young Moroccans negotiate their agency amid significant regional changes. Through immersive ethnography, I examine the lives and aspirations of 15-30 year-olds on Morocco's Atlantic coast — an area experiencing unprecedented transformation due to the country's New Development Model and preparations for hosting the 2030 FIFA World Cup. Using a post-Fordist lens and acknowledging globalization's power dynamics, the study critically addresses 3 research questions:

1. How do young people's new aspirations, subcultures and innovative entrepreneurial ventures drive regional economic and cultural shifts?
2. To what extent can youth influence Morocco's development policies, and how to amplify their voices in decision-making processes?
3. How do globalization and neo-liberalization of Morocco's society impact its youth, and how are young people, in turn, shaping these processes?

The research has direct policy implications due to my collaboration with international research teams appointed to issue policy recommendations. By providing a youth-centred perspective, this research ensures inclusive bottom-up policy decisions. On the macro level, the study critically examines globalization processes and Global North influences on policies shaping the future of Global South youth and societies.

RC21-320.2

CHERBIT, ZOHAR* (Aix-Marseille Université, France)

Urban Transformation and Culture: A Case Study on the Museum of Civilizations of Europe and the Mediterranean

The Museum of Civilizations of Europe and the Mediterranean (Mucem) opened in 2013, during the consecration of Marseille as the European Cultural Capital. As one of the few national museums located outside the Parisian region, its relocation to the south of France raises important questions: What motivated the relocation of a museum whose collections were not initially linked to Marseille or the Mediterranean? Over a decade later, what have been the effects on its surrounding neighbourhoods, and how is the museum perceived by its nearby residents and merchants?

This research draws on archive work (museum records, political discourses) to trace the genealogy of the Mucem. These findings will be contextualised within the broader urban mythologies portraying Marseille as a city of migration and crime. Additionally, qualitative fieldwork, including photo elicitation with nearby merchants, will be used to understand how the museum is perceived and used ten years after its opening.

The findings reveal that local perceptions of the museum are inseparable from the broader urban transformations of the neighbourhood in the past ten years, such as increased tourism, social housing evictions in Le Panier and Joliette, and reduced access to the sea due to new infrastructure.

Furthermore, the museum's efforts to meet national museum standards (while being an outsider), and responding to Marseille's sociopolitical context and specific needs tend to create aesthetic contradictions. These contradictions manifest in the museum's architecture, in its programming (blending contemporary art within exhibitions about civilizations, a focus on fine arts in terms of workshops), and reflected back by neighbours' blurry perceptions of the museum as either a modern art space or a historical institution.

WG01-889.6

CHEREPANOV, NIKOLAI (RANEPA, Russian Federation)
MIRONOVA, ANNA* (RUSSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY FOR THE HUMANITIES, Russian Federation)

Collection and Use of Feedback in the Development and Optimization of Public Services: A Customer-Centric Approach

The concept of customer-centricity in Western business terminology has been used for a long time. Nevertheless, this is a relatively new practice for the sphere of public administration. The introduction of the principles of customer-centricity into the practice of public administration is considered to be a new stage in the development of the concepts of New Public Management, the Service State, the Digitalization of Public Services and Social Contract Theory.

One of the main principles of this approach is a constant work on the collection and analysis of the feedback from citizens which provides the possibility of taking into account people's opinions in the decision-making process including political decisions as well.

Currently, the requirements for working with feedback in Russian state bodies include: 1) the need for constant collection and regular analysis of the feedback; 2) assessment of customers' satisfaction in all the processes and at each stage of public services provision; 3) monitoring of various satisfaction parameters; 4) using the results of the feedback analysis in further optimization and transformation of the services.

Encouraging feedback, focusing on taking into account the interests and needs of citizens and business representatives when developing new and optimizing existing services is an important part of the process of agreeing on new terms of a social contract and updating it.

The report will present the first results of the implementation of the customer-centricity principles at state bodies in Russia: the identified peculiarities of collecting and analyzing feedback in various state bodies, as well as conclusions based on data from sociological representative studies.

RC05-72.3

CHERUBINI, DANIELA* (University of Parma, Italy)

Title Intersectionality As a Social Movements' Strategy and a Challenge in Anti-Racist Struggles

Intersectionality, as a tool for critical analysis and practice (Collins & Bilge 2016; Collins 2019), comes from critical theories and social movements of the past but its story continues to be written and renewed today. Intersectionality keeps being an inspiring perspective, which provides an empowering framework that fuels the collective organizing of multi-marginalized subjects and social groups. It also poses specific challenges to different social justice movements, in various contexts, prompting them to deal with complex inequalities and power imbalances among their members and in society. There is a growing debate both inside and outside academic circles about how intersectionality is interpreted and applied in these different situations. In my presentation, I'll delve into this debate and discuss the uses and challenges of intersectionality in anti-racist struggles. Leveraging insights from my research, I will spotlight cases from Southern Europe and Latin America, focusing on the fight against discrimination in migrant women's groups, the mobilizations for rights and decent work by racialized domestic workers, and the anti-racism engagement of racialized youth with immigrant backgrounds (*"Growing old, feeling like citizens?" PRIN Project*). On the one hand, the analysis will show how an intersectional approach is reflected in the construction of political identities, coalitions, and alliances which go beyond a single-issue construction of anti-racist struggles. On the other, the intersectional approach helps to bring to light the situated character of the category of race and the forms of racism that take shape in different historical, cultural and political contexts, in intertwining with other systems of oppression based on gender, social class, origins, citizenship, age and so on.

RC20-JS-99.1

CHERVYAKOVA, ANNA* (Center for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, HSE University, Russian Federation)
MAKARENTSEVA, ALLA (Center "INSAP" of the Institute of Applied Economic Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russian Federation)
ZHARAKHOVICH, MARIA (Center for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, HSE University, Russian Federation)
GUDKOVA, TATIANA (Center for Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, HSE University, Russian Federation)
BIRYUKOVA, SVETLANA (Comprehensive Social Policy Studies, HSE University, Russian Federation)

Studying No Children? Factors and Diversity of Event Sequences in Women's Female Educational and Childbearing Trajectories

Educational trajectories after high (secondary) school are closely interlinked with other life choices to be made during the transition to adulthood, including those related to marriage and childbearing. This study examines relationship between these choices and aims to establish whether these events compete in the lives of young Russian women born in the 1990s.

The study uses longitudinal data of the first ten waves of the survey "Educational and Professional Trajectories" (2011-2021), whose participants in the first wave were ninth-year high school students (panel sample N = 992). The study applies sequence analysis, clusteranalysis to reveal most typical trajectories, and regression analysis.

The latter shows that the early motherhood trajectory is chosen by young women who from the beginning have no plans for a long course of study.

Giving birth while studying tends to lengthen the educational trajectory rather than put an end to it altogether. However, the preferred strategy of Russia's young females is a long course of study and delayed childbearing. The predictors of this choice include: high socioeconomic status of the parental family, residence in large urban centers, good grades at high school, individual plans to study at university, and greater educational expectations of parents. These factors affect both educational and reproductive choices.

RC39-637.3

CHETIA, ANNEKHA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)
ANDHARIA, JANKI (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

The Role of Folklore in Decolonizing Knowledge Production Around Disasters: An Ethnographic Enquiry Among Three Indigenous Communities of Assam, India.

For indigenous communities, folklores constitute a cultural heritage that provide continuity and a sense of connectedness to the past and the present. From a colonial and modernist perspective, these are often considered as myths, baseless and illogical and tales constructed by "primitive" human imagination and interpretation. However, it has often been observed that folklores have their roots in human observation, real world experiences and past events and patterns. They have an underlined meaning, including a suggestion of caution or warning against potential risks. Folklores are known to hold records of unique events such as disasters and of how humans have coped with these events. For a given community, folklores are also a way of teaching lessons to the younger generations from the experiences of the old. They provide a sense of place and self, often communicate a sense of safety and convey the meaning of resilience. Thus, indigenous knowledge often found in folklores of communities provide pointers to how the community evolved, creating a shared sense of history over generations.

From these perspectives, the present study, using an ethnographic approach explores and systematically documents oral traditions of three indigenous communities of the district of Dhemaji of the North-East Indian state of Assam, namely, the *Mishings*, the *Tai-Ahoms*, and the *Sonowal Kacharis*. The paper maps the role of folklore in shaping disaster perceptions of these three communities and their adaptation and resilience as riverine communities experiencing periodic flood disasters. Using a decolonial lens, the paper argues that attention to indigenous knowledge, requires using a cohesive, interwoven, interdisciplinary methodology, where local community must be seen as agentic, adapting to the changes in the environment, and responding to disasters. Policy makers engaged in prevention, mitigation and post-disaster efforts, would find valuable insights in these folklores that embody experiences and perceptions of the community.

RC10-145.2

CHETTY, DASARATH* (Durban University of Technology, South Africa)

Decoloniality, Participation, Organisational Democracy and Self-Management

The paper explores the intersection of these four concepts (decoloniality, participation, organisational democracy and self-management) with specific reference to post-apartheid South Africa and the global south. It asserts that the aspirational human goals of participation, organisational democracy and self-management in the global south cannot be delinked from the matrix of colonial power which continues to negatively impact efforts to ensure social inclusion, democratic participation and self -management. The continuing processes of imperial extraction, capitalist exploitation to ensure massive profitability, and the psychological, social and physical violence suffered by the unemployed and the working poor who constitute the majority of the population in South Africa, serve to hinder any prospects for real freedom. The paper concludes by seeking to address what spaces exist for progressive change.

RC07-109.3

CHETTY, ROVASHNI* (University, South Africa)

Beyond Visibility: Navigating the Educational Journeys for Students with Albinism in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Albinism is an inherited condition affecting individuals across all ethnicities globally, but it is especially prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. Those with oculocutaneous albinism have minimal or no pigment in their hair, skin, and eyes, which results in visual impairments and increased sensitivity to sunlight. Despite medical advancements in understanding albinism, individuals often face significant challenges, including discrimination and stigma in educational environments. This paper reports of the findings of my PhD study which explored the experiences of students with albinism in primary and secondary schools in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Utilising a qualitative, interpretive, phenomenological approach, the study employed semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions to capture the educational journeys of students and explore how they navigate their personal and social worlds within mainstream and special schools, as well as the broader societal implications of their condition. The findings reveal a paradoxical existence for these students, characterised by being highly visible due to their physical appearance but often rendered socially invisible. Students reported varied educational experiences, with many encountering bullying, name-calling, and emotional abuse from both peers and educators. The existence of myths and stereotypes regarding albinism was also prevalent. In mainstream schools, students tended to exclude themselves from other students to avoid discrimination and stereotypes surrounding their condition. Moreover, teachers in mainstream schools often lack the training to support these students effectively. Most students felt safer in special schools, as these environments were perceived as more accommodating. Mainstream school environments were frequently ill-equipped to accommodate their visual impairments, exacerbating feelings of isolation and academic challenges. The study highlights the need for greater awareness and targeted interventions within educational systems to create inclusive environments for students with albinism. The findings were integrated to inform the development of a multi-sectoral framework to address the challenges that students with albinism face.

RC04-68.1

CHETTY, ROVASHNI* (University, South Africa)

Visible Yet Invisible: Breaking Barriers for Students with Albinism in Higher Education in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Albinism is a genetic condition characterised by a deficiency or absence of melanin pigment, which impacts normal pigmentation. Persons with albinism occupy a paradoxical position - they are simultaneously "visible" and "invisible". While they are visible because of the physical manifestation of the condition, when confronted with discrimination, labelling, and alienation, they often withdraw from the broader community, making themselves "invisible". This extends to the higher education sector, where students with albinism experience various social, environmental, cultural, and institutional barriers. While South Africa has made significant strides towards a more inclusive education model, my experience as a Sociologist in higher education revealed that persons with disabilities face persistent challenges. Discrimination, logistical hurdles, and social marginalisation continue to hinder their educational journey. The findings of my multidisciplinary PhD study show that the challenges faced by students with albinism at four higher education institutions in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, do not necessarily stem from their physical traits. Rather, their limited access to educational opportunities is more closely linked to broader issues such as poverty, discrimination, stigma, social exclusion, and human rights abuses. There are significant gaps in existing interventions and policies, with current frameworks and support systems falling short of achieving their intended outcomes for students with albinism. The findings, obtained from qualitative interviews and focus groups, provide valuable insights and recommendations that can inform policy reform, enhance educational practices, and promote inclusivity for students with albinism. There is a need for urgent reforms, including clearer legal definitions, amendments to national legislation, and improved institutional support systems. The findings were integrated to inform a framework that specifically addresses access to higher education for persons with albinism. It is recommended that the frameworks be adopted and implemented across all sectors that cater to the needs of persons with albinism.

TG07-981.4

CHEVALIER, DANIELLE* (Leiden Law School, Leiden University, Netherlands)

Close Encounters with a Third Leg: Using Fieldwork Experiences of Sexual Harassment As Research Data.

Participant observation is a core component of ethnographic research. Doing participant observation means being a participant to what you observe, and the participation can take on a very visceral and bodily stance. One example in case is encountering sexual harassment. This paper argues that experiences of sexual harassment during fieldwork should be considered as potentially relevant data and analyzed as such. Though sexual harassment in the field is suspected to be a common experience, its occurrence is not a consolidated 'tale from the field' (Hanson and Richards, 2017). At the same, sexual harassment experienced during ethnographic fieldwork plays an important role in power dynamics both in the research field and in the academic domain. This paper engages (a) with the role that encounters with

sexual harassment (can) have in data collection and analysis, and (b) what sharing experiences of sexual harassment in the academic domain entails. It pulls examples from the author's own experiences in ethnographic research on the role law plays in social interactions in diverse public space. The aim is twofold; to contribute to a still too limited body of literature on sexual harassment experienced by researchers in the field and to pose a challenge to the assumption that sexual harassment during fieldwork is not a veritable source of data and not a profitable ground for analysis.

RC21-302.3

CHEVALIER, DANIELLE* (Leiden Law School, Leiden University, Netherlands)
RATH, JAN (University of Amsterdam , Netherlands)

Skateboarding and City Branding

Skate culture is an intrinsically urban phenomenon, an embodied practice that reimagines urban public space in a creative but also subversive manner. From the iconic Z-boys of Dogtown in the early 1970s, the boom in skating ramps in the mid-1980s and the proliferation of street skating in the 1990s, skateboarding has never really gone out of fashion. Throughout, skateboarding has appealed to the public imagination as a transgressive urban counterculture of the young. Authorities struggled in their response to the use of public space for skateboarding, often criminalizing the activity or redirecting it to the peripheral, derelict spaces of the city.

From the 2000s onwards, municipal policies start to shift. A new trend evolved of municipalities constructing designated skate spaces as integrated part of the urban fabric. These free, open access facilities are chronicled as community spaces, fostering healthy and sustainable communities, facilitating the contact and collaboration between people across the lines of gender, age and socio-economic background. That's not the whole story however. As cities venture to re-invent themselves under pressure of the financialised context of the post-industrial era, skate spaces and the social life they generate are also increasingly used as marketing tool in city branding.

This paper compares the development and governance of three skateparks in three West-European cities: Stapelbäddsparken in Malmö, Skatepark des Chatrons in Bordeaux and Skatepark Zeeburgereiland in Amsterdam. It traces how these parks came about in partnership with local skate communities and how skate culture is used to regenerate urban spaces, not just for local communities but also as tourist destinations. Building on the concepts of the new urban aesthetic (Montserrat Degen & Rose, 2023) and Wanghong urbanism (Morris e.a. 2022), it moreover investigates the role social media plays in the marketization of the social spaces arising out of skateboarding practices.

WG10-927.2

CHIANESE, DARIO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

AI Systems, from Objects to Subjects: Comparing Frameworks from AI Literature and Social Sciences

Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems have predominantly been studied with regard to their impact on social, political and economical domains. The emphasis of their role within larger assemblages clarifies the depth of their interaction and mediation of social relationships, power structures, and cultural norms, calling for holistic approaches to research but also to a refinement of the conceptual understanding of these systems. Notwithstanding their contribution as tools for research, many perspectives on their agency fall short of a rigorous interpretation of their role as social subjects and its implications for empirical work. However, reconceptualizing AI systems considering recently acquired capabilities is an important step towards research on how AI systems represent and influence social phenomena. AI literature itself provides valuable insights into understanding AI systems as social subjects by highlighting their emergent properties and technical capabilities and by mobilizing frameworks from different disciplines. A more comprehensive perspective can be then reached when considering theoretical traditions from social sciences and philosophy, such as actor-network theory, posthumanism and assemblage theory.By acknowledging the complementarity of AI research and social science perspectives, unique contributions of these frameworks in comprehending AI's role as social subjects are underscored, while also shedding light on unknowns and topics of speculation. The decisive role of AI systems as subjects in contemporary society, and related limitations, both theoretical and practical in nature, in areas like interpretability, explainability and access, are recognized. It is also posited that social scientists are in an advantageous position to face said challenges, by virtue of sharing similar difficulties and uncertainties in their field and having developed a versatile toolbox for tackling them. Strong theoretical foundations are however needed to adequately make use of this expertise and identify opportunities and boundaries in research methods.

RC33-539.5

CHIANESE, DARIO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The Challenging Adaptation of Research Methods from Human Subjects to AI Systems

Today's Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems stem from recent advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP) capabilities and are enabling applications across a wide range of disciplines. While social sciences have a long history of adopting this and similar emerging technologies, the possibility of interrogating the systems themselves by exploiting their conversational or instruction-following capabilities is a relatively new possibility. To some extent, many research methods typically involving human subjects can now be considered for many classes of AI systems, with varying degrees of complexity. This approach can be useful in detecting the representation, be it manifest or latent, that a system or its underlying model has of a given social phenomenon. Some theoretical frameworks can be mobilized in support of a similar application, while there is limited guidance for it on an operational level.

It is argued that, when adapting human methods to AI systems,, a complete operative equivalence with human subjects is never possible, and properties of cultural products can also be lacking or inadequate. A hybrid category is therefore needed to account for many of the peculiar properties of AI systems. These properties can be system-agnostic or present with varying degrees in different systems and determine the range of considerable methods, and while many of them present practical limitations to a given administration, others can render it easier, scalable and reproducible. This arrangement of properties also offers opportunities for research methods that are considered obsolete or impractical for human administration, and for the adoption of dedicated computational methods. Some examples concerning both mainstream and exotic methods are presented, and key methodological takeaways are outlined along with suggestions for improvements and further research.

RC04-49.1

CHIANG, TIEN-HUI* (Anhui Normal University, China)

The Practice of Care of Self through Performance Management in the Regime of Neoliberal Governmentality

From the perspective of neoliberal governmentality, this study sets out to investigate the linear relation from agency to performance through a survey of junior-high-school teachers' (n=2,319) attitudes toward performance management. While this linear relationship is documented, the best model of the SEM analysis shows that intermediates positively mediate this linkage. It also distinguishes a theoretical path for the six factors, commencing from self-consciousness, technologies of agency, human capital, international competitiveness, to responsible subjects and finally technologies of performance. Unlike the Western literature, self-discipline serves as the primary element calibrating respondents' perceptions of performativity. As this unique feature, resulting from Chinese culture, objectifies teachers' subjectivities, self-discipline is embedded within the agency-performance association carrying out the mission of human capital discourse.

RC04-61.3

CHIEN, CHIN-WEN* (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

Taiwanese Elementary School English Teachers' Design and Implementation of Concept-Based Instruction on Global Citizenship

Lanning (2013) defines a concept-based curriculum as "a focus on the transfer of the important conceptual ideas of a discipline [that] facilitates synergist thinking" (p. 7). Under concept-based instruction, learners can make connections between prior and new knowledge, relate the facts to their real-life scenarios, and analyze and evaluate the acquired information for deeper learning. Since concept-based instruction is coherent, different concepts are unified and connected by the relevance of learners' lives (Nair et al., 2015). Such learner-centered pedagogy has been proven to significantly improve learners' understanding.

This collective case study explored Taiwanese elementary school English teachers' designs and implementations of concept-based instruction on global citizenship. The thematic analysis of documents, interviews, and observation achieved the following major findings. Firstly, teachers' decision-making on concepts relied on the standards of the content areas, learners' lives, and community, and concepts varied from "appreciating floral festivals" to "appreciate and consume lunch fully." Secondly, diverse instructional strategies in concept-based instruction were designed and implemented, such as teachers' employment of multimodality to present and explain the

main concepts, drill practice, tasks, and individual and group sharing for learners to connect and demonstrate their understanding of concepts. Thirdly, teachers faced challenges in terms of learners' limited English proficiency levels, scaffolding strategies, and assessment. Finally, the collaborative lesson planning enabled teachers to identify the concepts to be covered in content areas and to design strategies for concept-based instruction. Suggestions on effective designs and implementations of concept-based instruction on global citizenship were provided in terms of diverse instructional strategies in concept-based instruction, equipping teachers with competence in integrating differentiated instruction for concept-based instruction, and integrating assessment as learning into concept-based instruction.

RC40-652.2

CHIEN, YU-JU* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Assembling Control Strategies for Fall Armyworms: Infrastructure, Invasive Networks, and Civic Science

This paper explores how Taiwanese farmers and government agencies collaboratively learned to manage and control the spread of fall armyworms, a highly aggressive invasive species. Since the first sighting in June 2019, this pest has rapidly spread across Taiwan, causing significant damage to a wide variety of crops. While insecticides remain the most effective method of control, alternative environmentally friendly approaches—such as pheromone traps and the release of natural predators—are still in development or under debate. Despite limited prior experience with this pest, Taiwanese farmers quickly adopted multiple strategies that effectively reduced the pest population and minimized crop damage to acceptable levels. This response has been notably successful compared to many neighboring countries also affected by fall armyworm invasions.

This study highlights how small-scale farmers adapted to this new agricultural threat. I analyze how human actors, non-human actors (including the worms and their predators), farming infrastructure, and socioeconomic forces have collectively shaped the "sociobiological networks" of fall armyworm invasion and its control. Data were collected through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and fieldwork. The findings reveal that while conventional insecticides played a key role in pest management, organic farmers contributed through intensive land management, coordinated surveillance programs, and flexible production schedules. Taiwan's smaller average farm sizes also made it easier to implement these complex and evolving strategies within the local agricultural context. By examining the different control methods employed by both conventional and organic farmers, this paper enhances our understanding of the intricate relationships between humans, agricultural infrastructure, and nature.

RC06-88.5

CHIEN, YU-JU* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Scientific Parenting for Your Fur Kids: How the Science of Animal Behavior and Welfare Transforms Human-Animal Relationships

This paper examines how the scientific study of animal behavior and welfare is transforming the human-animal relationship, particularly as more people regard their pets as "fur kids." Behavioral science offers insights into animals' emotional and psychological needs, enabling pet owners to better understand and respond to their pets' behaviors. Through interviews with pet owners and observations of training sessions, the study argues that contemporary pet parenting has become more intensive and scientific, emphasizing evidence-based methods over intuition. In Taiwan, approaches to animal behavior have shifted from punitive, obedience-focused training to positive reinforcement and recognition of animals' needs. Pet owners are encouraged not only to modify their pets' behaviors but also to adjust their environments to support species-specific behaviors. This reflects a broader transition towards "scientific parenting," where the care of pets increasingly mirrors child-rearing, recognizing animals' rights and fostering healthier, more informed human-animal interactions. Scientific knowledge has redefined the concept of care, reshaping how we engage with our pets.

RC40-JS-106.5

CHIFFOLEAU, YUNA* (INRAE, France)
MATTIONI, DALIA* (University of Pisa, Italy)
GALLI, FRANCESCA (University Pisa, Italy)
COLOMBO, LUCA (FIRAB, Italy)
HERNANDEZ, PAOLO (University of Evora, Portugal)
COLOMBÉ, GÉRALDINE (INRAE, France)

Valuing the Use of Agrobiodiversity By Combining Policy Instruments and Local Measures: From the Diversity of Initiatives to Policy Recommendations

Biodiversity, essential to the health of humans and the planet, is under threat. The decline in food agrobiodiversity is less well publicised than that of wild diversity, but just as dramatic. An abundance of literature has shown how public action has been detrimental to maintaining agrobiodiversity on farms. However, few studies have examined the way in which public action provides, directly or indirectly, economic support for the maintenance or use of biodiversity. At the same time, while local food systems are presented as solutions for preserving orphan crops in the Global South, there is little information on how the development of local food policies in northern countries can open up a new perspective for public action to economically support the use and maintenance of agrobiodiversity by farmers. As part of the European DIVINFOOD project, this article aims to present, discuss and enrich a typology developed within the project on local initiatives combining policy instruments and voluntary measures to provide direct and indirect economic support to farms for the use of agrobiodiversity, in particular neglected and underutilised crops (NUCs) such as minor cereals and legumes. This typology was established on the basis of an analysis of institutional documents and scientific literature, as well as case studies in France, Italy and Portugal, representative of the diversity identified through the desk research. Three types of initiatives are proposed here for discussion, each combining specific policy instruments and voluntary measures. The discussion about these three types will help to formulate recommendations to policy-makers to support new economic models for farms using agrobiodiversity.

RC44-JS-150.4

CHINGUNO, CRISPEN* (Sol Plaatje University, South Africa, South Africa)

Varieties of Solidarity and Worker Organisation in South Africa's Gig Economy

The rise in digital platforms represents a new form of infrastructure which is shaping working people's realities and everyday social life. This has effect on how workers organise and experience solidarity. Solidarity and workers organisation is shaped by various factors including local norms and values and how the labour process is organised. Drawing from a qualitative research design, this paper explores how the digital economy in South Africa is shaping workers organisation and how they articulate solidarity. There are varieties of such solidarities and workers in the gig economy articulate and value it beyond the work space into the realm of social reproduction. Worker solidarity in the gig economy is divided and undermined by power disparities and pre-existing inequalities.

RC06-94.3

CHINTSANYA, JESMAN* (University of Malawi, Malawi)

Who Covers the Cost of Care for Older Persons in Malawi?

The dominant focus on long term care for older persons in Malawi has been on family support. Whilst the Malawian government with the assistance of foreign agencies including the World Bank, Irish Aid, EU, KFW and others have introduced a growing number of food and social assistance support to older person households, this reaches only a minority of the 1 million older persons in Malawi. Family care for older persons in Malawi is extremely challenging in a context of massive food insecurity and inadequate access to health care services. By drawing on community meetings and semi-structured interviews with older persons and their caregivers, this paper reveals how older persons at the community meetings listed natural disasters, currency devaluation and limited seed/fertiliser support as the main reasons families were unable to support each other. Assigning more responsibility to families and expecting families to carry the everyday consequences of a deepening financial crises is unrealistic and unfair. In a context of ongoing poverty and inequality, and in the aftermath of reoccurring climate-related disasters, greater support is required.

RC53-825.7

CHIRWA, MASAUSO* (University of Zambia, Zambia)
CHANDA, PATRICK* (The University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zambia)
NAKAZWE, KALUNGA CINDY (University of Zambia, Zambia)
MWALE, ACKSON TYSON (University of Zambia, Zambia)
BRUCE, NKOLE (Ministry of Education, Zambia)

The Association between Physical Fighting and Victimisation By Traditional Bullying and Cyberbullying Among School-Aged Adolescents in 27 European Countries: The Moderating Effects of Perceived Social Support and Public Education Spending

Literature indicates scarcity of cross-national research on the association between physical fighting and bullying victimisation among adolescents, and the moderating role of perceived social support and education spending in this association. Using multilevel binary logistic regression, this study examined the association of physical fighting with traditional bullying and cyberbullying victimisation, with public education spending and perceived social support from families and teachers as moderators. Country-level data were combined with 2017/18 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey data from 162,792 adolescents (11-, 13- and 15-year-olds) in 27 European countries. Results showed that physical fighting was positively and significantly associated with cyberbullying and traditional bullying victimisation. These results signify that physical fighting is a robust predictor of bullying victimisation. The findings demonstrate that perceived social support and education spending buffered the association of physical fighting with traditional bullying and cyberbullying victimisation. The findings imply that social support not only prevents adolescents from engaging in physical fights, but also reduces the risk of bullying victimisation. Accordingly, to deter adolescents from engaging in physical violence and reduce the risk of bullying victimisation, there is need to fully comprehend the influence of physical fighting on bullying victimisation, and the moderating role of social support.

RC32-529.9

CHIZOMA NJEMANZE, VIVIAN* (Sociology Department, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Nigeria)
NWOSU, INNOCENT (Sociology Department, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Nigeria)

Gender Disparities in Forest Governance: Men Profiting from the Marginalization of Women in Southeast Nigeria

Forest governance in Africa often mirrors the deep-rooted gender inequalities that perpetuate poverty, particularly among women. In Southeast Nigeria, these inequalities manifest in the economic marginalization of women, as men largely control access to and profits from forest resources. Despite numerous studies on poverty and gender inequality in Africa, little attention has been given to the gendered dynamics of forest governance in Southeast Nigeria. This study explores the factors sustaining this gendered disparity, focusing on how societal norms, cultural practices, and unequal access to resources contribute to the impoverishment of women. Adopting mixed-method; in-depth interviews and questionnaires were used to collect data on a sample of 251 respondents selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics. Findings reveal significant gender disparities in resource management, with men benefiting disproportionately from forest governance. Key factors identified include women's limited access to education, lack of inheritance rights, exclusion from decision-making processes, and the burden of unpaid domestic labour. The study recommends improving girls' and women's access to education, reforming inheritance laws to include women, and ensuring equitable access to public services like healthcare and education for both genders, as critical measures for dismantling the patriarchal structures in forest governance and empowering women to contribute meaningfully to national development.

RC25-407.4

CHKOUNI CHKOUNI, ROUA (International University of Rabat (IUR), Morocco)
EL ASRI, FARID* (International University of Rabat (IUR), Morocco)

Exploration Des Discours Religieux Sur Les Réseaux Sociaux Et Leur Rôle Dans La Construction Identitaire Des Jeunes Marocains

Dans un monde où les réseaux sociaux redéfinissent les dynamiques de communication et de pouvoir, cette recherche se penche sur le rôle crucial que jouent ces plateformes dans la construction de l'identité religieuse des jeunes Marocains. À travers les voix de figures religieuses, qu'elles soient traditionnellement formées ou autodidactes, les réseaux sociaux deviennent des espaces de régulation, d'influence et de transformation des pratiques religieuses.

Les discours diffusés par ces acteurs sur les plateformes numériques créent de nouvelles normes comportementales, invitant les jeunes à se conformer à une certaine éthique religieuse tout en imposant une redéfinition des frontières entre le licite et l'illicite. Ces discours, porteurs d'une vision normative et parfois moraliste, exercent une influence profonde sur la manière dont les jeunes perçoivent leur appartenance religieuse et leur identité sociale.

En croisant une approche discursive et ethnographique, cette étude analyse comment ces interactions numériques façonnent les trajectoires identitaires des jeunes. Elle s'appuie sur des théories sociologiques et communicationnelles pour explorer comment ces discours, imprégnés d'un mélange de tradition et de modernité, participent à la reconfiguration de l'espace religieux au Maroc. Loin d'être de simples spectateurs, les jeunes Marocains négocient, contestent et parfois réinventent leur identité religieuse à travers leurs interactions sur ces plateformes, dans un contexte marqué par des tensions entre héritage culturel et influences globalisées.

Cette communication cherche ainsi à éclairer les mécanismes par lesquels l'espace numérique devient un terrain fertile pour la (re)construction identitaire, tout en interrogeant les dynamiques d'autorité et d'influence dans un Maroc en pleine mutation.

WG10-939.2

CHMIELEWSKA-SZLAJFER, HELENA* (Kozminski University, Poland)

News Speaking Truth for Whom? Content, Formats, Authenticity, and the Chase for Younger Audiences

News avoidance among young adults presents a critical challenge to news media across democratic societies worldwide. However, existing research has predominantly focused on, firstly, audience studies and the reasons for their lack of interest in news – such as the feeling of news boiling down to politics which they feel powerless about, and the sense that news equals bad news which makes them depressed – and, secondly, on the forms (less often content) of how news media try to reach young people (e.g. using social media, especially Instagram and TikTok; short graphic and video forms; presenting news right before or after popular entertainment programs). What's more, although evidence points to growing mistrust and avoidance of news (e.g. Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism; Toff, Palmer, Nielsen 2024), the broader implications for democratic resilience remain underexplored. After all, the fourth estate is supposed to speak truth to power, protect against disinformation, and, essentially, function as the backbone of democratic societies.

It is therefore clear that exploring the problem of news avoidance requires not only an analysis of the reasons why recipients avoid news, but also understanding how news creators can reach this "escaping" group, where fundamental trust in the media as a source of information is of key importance. This is why this study aims to expand the scope of analysis by examining content-related activities of news media in terms of gaining and maintaining the interest of young adults; exploring alternative sources such as lifestyle podcasts which occasionally focus on "traditional" news topics; and pointing at the issue of personal authenticity as an increasingly important measure of trustworthiness among younger audiences. The goal of this research is thus to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of news consumption dynamics and their implications for the future of democracy.

WG11-941.4

CHO, HYEIN ELLEN* (Monash University, Australia)

Migrant Women's Transnational Experiences of Seeking Support and Navigating Domestic and Family Violence: The Case of the Korean Australian Community

Rather than view domestic and family violence (DFV) as occurring within the borders of a single nation-state, this work approaches DFV as a *transnational* phenomenon subject to the social and cultural understandings, bureaucracies, policing and justice systems, media representations and information shared between origin countries and destinations. Transnationality can create opportunities for some women; however, other women may experience a lack of support and increased vulnerability due to their unclear legal and citizen rights, visa status or ineligibility for support due to non-residence. By amplifying the lived experiences of Korean Australian women and some theorisations of power throughout the work, this paper provides detailed insight into how a lack of structured support from both states and diasporic communities influences women's decisions to seek support and enables perpetrators to continue to exercise violence against victim-survivors. In doing so, I aim to address the following question: What does it mean for the state to enact violence and add to the situation of DFV for diasporic women in particular? By addressing this important question, I argue that visa arrangements can be seen as a form of violence enacted by the state. This work adds to the current knowledge about how gender-based violence intersects with diasporic women victim-survivors' transnational experiences of migration and seeking support.

RC22-356.3

CHO, SU HYEON* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Rites of Reintegration: Building Shrines and Cooking Votive Meals Among the Alawites in Hatay, Turkey

The Alawite veneration sites scattered throughout Hatay, Turkey are referred to as *ziyaret yeri* (visiting place), *makam* (shrine), or *tu̇rbe* (tomb). In the vicinity of these places, people sacrifice animals and prepare votive meals, notably *harisa*, during over a hundred religious holidays a year. While these places and practices possess timeless spiritual qualities, most structures have been built relatively recently, mostly by returning migrant workers from the Gulf. Since the 1980 coup in Turkey, many male members of the community have migrated to Arabic-speaking countries, often enduring harsh working conditions and long periods of family separation. When these migrant workers are returning home, either temporarily or permanently, many contribute financially to building sacred sites and cooking votive meals.

I propose the shrine construction booms and devotional cooking of votive meals, particularly *harisa,* since the 1990s as the rite of reintegration for those workers and further discuss different layers of meanings. I will first discuss types of returns- short family visits and permanent returns, which often come after purchasing land, building their family house, or retiring. Further more I address the questions such as, 'What does it mean to return?', 'What motivates these rites of return?', 'How are building shrines and cooking votive food relevant in this discussion?'

The second part of my discussion engages with ways of offerings and vows based on ethnographic field research. Some acts of devotion are one-time events, such as building a shrine or distributing votive food, while others are annual dedications that continue for a lifetime. Affluent individuals sponsor the major holiday of *Gadir-i Hum* each year, whereas a villager may buy and raise a calf for a year to fulfil his devotion. What is the moral hierarchy of types of offerings and vows? Can money buy one's beneficence (*hayır*)?

RC44-JS-150.3

CHOI, HEESUN* (Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

The Experiences of Autonomy and Constraints of Crowdworkers

With the growing number of online crowdworkers in Korea, both positive and critical perspectives on their autonomy coexist. This study goes beyond a binary perspective to examine the conditions that both ensure and constrain their autonomy in the labor process, analyzing the structural and individual factors that influence autonomy. To investigate this, in-depth interviews were conducted with 14 online crowdworkers in Korea, and the research data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The main findings are as follows. First, during peak seasons, when work availability is plentiful and piece rates are high, crowdworkers tend to work with limited autonomy to maximize profits, even under poor working conditions. In contrast, during off-peak seasons, when work availability is lower and piece rates are low, they are more likely to make choices that offer greater autonomy. Second, the differences in autonomy between peak and off-peak seasons are influenced not only by direct corporate control but also by structural constraints, such as piece rates, work availability, information asymmetry between platforms and workers, and hierarchical relationships between them. Third, even under the same structural conditions, workers' ability to exercise autonomy varies based on their individual market bargaining power. Those with greater market bargaining power can exercise more autonomy, while those with less market bargaining power face greater constraints. This study suggests that online crowdwokers do not exercise the same levels of autonomy and as it varies depending on corporate control, structural constraints, and workers' market bargaining power. Therefore, future discussions on enhancing the autonomy of online crowdworkers must consider the various structural constraints of the labor market and the individual characteristics related to their market bargaining power.

RC20-294.2

CHOI, SUSANNE* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Cyber Sexual Harassment in Four East Asia Societies- a Techno-Gender Framework

Scholars researching gender and technology has shed light on both the emancipatory potential of communications technologies, as well as the problematic reproduction of gendered power relations in online spaces. In terms of the emancipatory potential of technology, 'cyber' or 'techno' feminists have expressed optimism about the capacity for communications technologies to transform gendered power relations fundamentally by decentering the body and thus blurring the boundaries of male and female identities. Other feminist scholars have highlighted the increased participation of women in the virtual community and the proliferation of their counter-patriarchy discourses made possible by the 'new media'. However, other feminist scholars have noted the problematic reproduction of gendered power relations online. Communications technologies, and social media in particular, have been used to extend the harm of sexual violence through further harassing, humiliating, shaming and blaming victim-survivors. Furthermore, communications technologies have been taken up as tools with which to facilitate sexual violence and harassment against women and girls as well as to express gender-based hate speech online. Developing a feminist-techno framework that pays close attention to gender inequalities, cultural and local sociolegal contexts, this research examines the complex relationship between technology and gender, as simultaneously creating new gendered harm and facilitating novel forms of resistance against such harm. The data come from questionnaire surveys with university students and in-depth interviews with victims of cyber sexual harrassment in Hong Kong, Taipei, Beijing, and Osaka. These four cities have comparable rates of technology use, and share a similar cultural heritage related to gender while also having different levels of online feminist activism, online misogynistic subculture, and legislation to combat sexual violence. We believe that such a comparison brings to the fore how gender inequalities embedded in social structures, online subculture, and government legislation may interact with technology to shape cyber sexual harassment.

RC29-464.2

CHOI, SUSANNE* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
YIP, PUI-CHI (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Shatin, Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Defining Cyber Sexual Harassment Experiences and Unraveling Frame Ambiguities

Cyber sexual harassment (CSH) encompasses a spectrum of sexually aggressive or harassing conducts such as unwelcome sexual solicitation, which are delivered through digital platforms. It is a prevalent but poorly understood issue. On the one hand, extant research reports prevalence rates range from 1% to 59% globally. On the other hand, some studies show that over a third of victims struggle to correctly define their victimization as CSH. Critically engaging with Goffman's concepts of frames and frame ambiguity and based on in-depth interview data with university student victim, this research scrutinizes the interpretive processes of CSH victims and examines the contexts and challenges hindering the timely definition of victimization experiences. First, ambiguity manifests in the sexual harassment frame, wherein factors such as inadequate sex education, perceived hierarchy of sexually harassing behaviours, the unclear boundary between public and private spheres, and a lack of consensus about what constitutes privacy in cyberspace complicate victims' ability to apply such a frame to interpret their encounters. Secondly, victims often struggle to comprehend the nuanced interactional dynamics during CSH encounters. The absence of sexual interests, the intertwining of sexual and non-sexual communications, and the masculine subcultural norms in the cyber space introduce multiple and

(often) conflicting interpretive frames, engendering ambiguity as victims try to reconcile these differing perspectives. Third, ambiguity arises from the roles of perpetrators and victims in CSH encounters, with the overlap between friends and perpetrators and unclear victim roles impeding clear definitions of the situation. Our findings point to a heightened need to deepen understandings of the cultural, relational, and gender contexts impeding victims of CSH to define their victimization in a timely manner. Theoretical and conceptual insights of the findings for frame analysis and policy implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC38-JS-27.2

CHOO, BELLA* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Intersectional Action Research: Uncovering Life-Course Narratives with Young Migrants with Disability in Australia

Australia is a migrant country, with more than 7 million migrants and an impending post-pandemic "2023 migration boom" (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021; Karp, 2023). The notion of the "Australian Dream" continues to attract a diversity of migrants, with the biggest proportion being young adults (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018). While experiencing a potentially life-changing event of migration (Vitus, 2022), young migrants simultaneously transition from the dependence of childhood to the independence of adulthood with varying structural positions and access to resources (Thomson et al., 2002). Our understandings of these critical life transitions have largely neglected disability, with little to no research exploring the intersections of youth, disability and migration in Australia. Responding to Shakespeare's (2019) call for diverse voices to be heard in disability research and recognising the dearth of voices from migrants with disability (Goggin & Newell, 2005), this study adopts a Pragmatic Action Research strategy comprising of search conferences and life mapping interviews (Garratt et al., 2021; Greenwood & Levin, 2007) to uncover the marginalised voices of young migrants with disability. In so doing, this study utilises an intersectional approach to demonstrate the usefulness of biographical methods in uncovering the diversity of youthhoods.

RC05-77.4

CHOO, BELLA* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Navigating Liminality As Young Migrants with Disability in Australia: An Intersectional Perspective

Australia is a migrant country, with more than 7 million migrants and an impending post-pandemic "2023 migration boom" (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021; Karp, 2023). The notion of the "Australian Dream" continues to attract a diversity of migrants, with the biggest proportion being young adults (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018). While experiencing a potentially life-changing event of migration (Vitus, 2022), young migrants simultaneously transition from the dependence of childhood to the independence of adulthood with varying structural positions and access to resources (Thomson et al., 2002). Our understandings of these critical life transitions have largely neglected disability, with little to no research exploring the intersections of youth, disability, race/ethnicity and migration in Australia. To understand experiences of liminality across multiple axes of marginalisation, this study uses an intersectional approach to uncover the aspirations of young migrants with disability, as well as the enablers and barriers they face in achieving their aspirations. Using a Pragmatic Action Research strategy comprising of search conferences and life mapping interviews conducted with 18 to 25 year old migrants with disability from the Asia Pacific region (Garratt et al., 2021; Greenwood & Levin, 2007), this study highlights the unique experiences of navigating migration with a disability, and vice versa, where participants perceive both their migrant status and disability as barriers to achieving their aspirations.

TG12-JS-36.3

CHOPRA CHOPRA, DEEPTA* (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)
HAIDER, JALILA (Independent Consultant, Pakistan)
MAHAJAN, NIRMALA (Care Nepal, Nepal)

Care As a Strategy for Countering Backlash: Building Solidarities within Women's Movements

This paper studies women's movements through the analytic of 'care' as an emotion and practice of love. Examining who cares, for whom, and what expectations of receiving care (from whom) will help reveal dynamics of movement formation, how movements are strengthened and enable an examination of practices within women's movements that promote cohesion and mutual support.

The paper will pay attention to the practices, processes, and perceptions of care, and how care is used to build identities and solidarity within women's movements. Focussing in on care practices and processes will highlight the basis for these care practices – especially in terms of nature of different struggles and the forms and effects of backlash that members within the movement experience. In doing so, the paper will put forth a novel conception of care as a strategy for countering backlash – mainly through forging solidarities within women's movements. We will re-think care as both an affect and as practice, providing a rejoinder to the critiques of empathy as the basis for solidarity, instead arguing that processes and practices of care are central to the politics of solidarity.

While the paper will draw on affect theory, especially following affect to find sites of care (and its' deficit) and how care is enacted, the main analytical contributions of the paper will be to feminist social movement theory (using care as an entry point to analysis of feminist movements and understanding care practices as a means to countering backlash), and to literature on care (conceptually expanding the concept of care beyond the family/ community sphere to the public sphere of feminist social movements and delineating what care is for in women's movements). Finally, the paper will shed light on how the emotion of care influences the creation of sustainable and supportive environment within women's movements.

RC09-JS-129.3

CHOPRA CHOPRA, DEEPTA* (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)
RAGHAVAN, PRIYA (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)
SULTAN, MAHEEN (BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, Bangladesh)
SHERPA, MONA (CARE Nepal, Nepal)
ZAIDI, MUBASHIRA (Institute of Social Studies trust, India)

Invoking Idioms of Kinship in Women's Movements in South Asia: Towards an Intergenerational Feminist Future

This paper explores the analytical, methodological and political possibilities and challenges of how idioms of kinship are constructed and invoked in the process of forging and tightening intimate bonds amongst women activists in South Asia. It juxtaposes excerpts from conversations with activists across generations against scholarly generational narratives and critiques, thereby offering reflections on how intergenerational kinship idioms are put into use, and what effects these have on conceptualisations and constructions of intimate feminist friendships and solidarities within women's movements.

The paper stages a productive encounter between generations of feminist activists from 16 women's struggles across four countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan) engaged in feminist solidarity and coalition building in South Asia. Presenting these women's voices alongside feminist theorisations of and challenges to generational analytical frames, the paper reflects on idioms of kinship repeatedly invoked in telling inter-generational tales. Extending beyond dominant narrations of entitled, ungrateful daughters pitted against capitulating, coopted and even tyrannical mothers of feminism (Hemmings 2017), we explore what these references to kinship reveal about heteropatriarchal structures and logics (and resistance to them) within women's movements. Exceeding the Euro-centricism of dominant feminist generational accounts (Browne 2014), we amplify post-colonial activist articulations of feminist kinship as a site of both domination and conflict as well as care, mutuality and solidarity. These narratives thereby offer a re-interpretation of kinship idioms as a response to backlash which seeks to rupture, fragment and isolate women's collective endeavours. The paper argues that in the forging of intergenerational kinship idioms and bonds, women activists become intimate, critical witnesses of a collective struggle and engage in productive tensions propelling movements towards a collectively imagined and negotiated feminist future.

RC38-629.1

CHOUKRI, MERYEM* (University of Warwick, Germany)

Food As a Carrier of Memory & Belonging in Transnational Families

This paper explores the role of food in the transmission of memory and negotiation of belonging within transnational and multi-generational contexts, with a particular focus on mixed-race children of migrant parents in Germany. Drawing on empirical research from my doctoral project on archives of women of color, I examine how food operates as a non-verbal medium of connection, particularly for the second generation of migrants who may not speak the language of their migrant parent and often feel disconnected from their heritage. Through an interdisciplinary lens, I

analyze how food and food practices serve as a vehicle for intergenerational knowledge transfer, embedding cultural memory, and fostering a sense of belonging in transnational families. In the absence of a shared language or written narratives, food becomes an essential means for transmitting family histories, cultural identities, and collective memory across generations and borders.

This research contributes to the broader understanding of how transgenerational memory processes are organized in transnational spaces, particularly in cases of migration, exile, and forced displacement. By focusing on the sensory and embodied practices surrounding food, this study highlights how memory and cultural continuity are preserved through everyday activities, offering new perspectives on the intersections of migration, memory, and identity. The findings emphasize the pivotal role of non-verbal practices in sustaining transnational ties and intergenerational dialogue, expanding the scope of biographical research on memory transmission beyond the written and spoken word.

TG03-959.4

CHOWDHURI, DR. JOY PRAKASH* (International Sociological Association (ISA), Social Media Manager, Spain., India)

Social Inequality and Affirmative Action Policy in India: A Sociological Perspective

Social inequality refers to the disparities in wealth, income, power, and access to resources and opportunities among individuals or groups within a society. These disparities can manifest in various forms, including economic inequality (such as differences in income and wealth), educational inequality, healthcare inequality, and other dimensions like gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and disability. Social inequality often leads to unequal opportunities, privileges, and outcomes, perpetuating cycles of advantage and disadvantage across generations. It can contribute to social tensions, injustice, and hinder societal progress towards equality and justice.

Government of India set up two commissions to identify the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The First Backward Classes Commission was set up on 29th January 1953 and it submitted its report on March 30, 1955.

The Second Backward Class Commission (Mandal Commission) was appointed to identify the socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC). The Commission identified 3,743 castes as OBCs and 2,108 as Depresses Backward Classes. They were inadequately represented in Government jobs. The Prime Minister V.P. Singh implemented the recommendations of Mandal Commission in government jobs in August 1990. There was massive student protests started throughout the country against the recommendations of Mandal Commission. The Supreme Court gave the verdict in the favour of reservations for OBCs in Government jobs. Supreme Court asked Government to exclude 'creamy layer' (high income family members) to avail the benefit of the reservations in government jobs.

In 2006, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh implemented 27 percent reservations for OBCs in Higher Educational Institutions.

On April 10, 2008, the Supreme Court of India upheld the government's initiative of 27 percent reservations for OBC quotas in government institutions.

In 2019, 103rd Amendment Act of Parliament, Prime Minister Narendra Modi implemented 10 percent reservations for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in Government jobs and the Higher Educational Institutions.

RC28-446.5

CHOWDHURI, DR. JOY PRAKASH* (International Sociological Association (ISA), Social Media Manager, Spain., India)

Social Justice and Affirmative Action Policy in Brics Nations: A Sociological Perspective

BRICS is an association of five major emerging economies namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, house 41 percent of the world population (3.1 billion people) and have more than 30 percent of global GDP. BRICS nations have a significant influence on world geopolitics, markets, and regional economies. Social inclusion, the fight against poverty, inclusive and sustainable development, and national sovereignty are some of the important flagship agendas of BRICS. The BRICS is one the most evident products of the change process in social inclusion and development in the emerging economies. In spite of significant achievements like reduction in infant mortality, maternity mortality rate, and poverty; social inclusion is still a crucial debatable issue in BRICS due to diversified growth models of the countries which have comprehensive social protection system not only for the economic growth but also for improving the social situation. Considering these elements justifies the intention of social inclusion, but are these actions affirmative, keeping in view the heterogeneous social groups and their problems in BRICS along with hegemonic dynamics of power and markets leading to the new multilateral arrangement, which may set the developmental and inclusion needs of the diversified population at vindication. Affirmative action means the special consideration for disadvantaged groups in publicly funded opportunities. The words, affirmative action do not appear in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration does, however, contain two intellectual anchors for affirmative action. First, the declaration repeatedly endorses the principle of human equality. Second, it declares that everyone has the right to work, to an adequate standard of living, and to education. The declaration does not command that all will share equally, but it does suggest strongly that there are minimum levels of employment, education, and subsistence that all should share.

RC09-134.1

CHOWDHURY, KHAIRUL* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Unpacking the Paradox: Development, Politics, and Sociology in Bangladesh

Over the past four decades, Bangladesh has achieved significant economic and social progress, particularly in the last two decades, where consistent economic growth has positioned the country as a "new tiger" in South Asia, according to international economists, politicians, and media. This transformation marks a departure from the earlier label of "an international basket case," now reframed as a "development model." However, this progress has been accompanied by persistent political crises, including prolonged unrest and military rule until 1990, and ongoing electoral conflicts between the two main political parties since 1996. Consequently, the development story of Bangladesh is often viewed as paradoxical.

While there are numerous economic analyses of Bangladesh's development, sociological perspectives remain limited. This paper seeks to address this gap by tracing the country's development trajectory within the context of neoliberalism and climate change. It evaluates both theoretical and empirical perspectives from post-development studies to determine whether Bangladesh's development achievements and plans are truly sustainable. Additionally, the paper assesses the role of Dhaka University, particularly its Sociology Department, in contributing to the development process by nurturing expertise and knowledge in this field. Finally, it highlights how Sociology at Dhaka University continues to engage with post-development discourse, enriching the understanding of the Sociology of Development in Bangladesh.

RC13-199.3

CHOWDHURY, SAHELI* (BELDA COLLEGE, India)
BHUTIA, YANKEELA* (BELDA COLLEGE, India)

Gender, Leisure and Media Representation in India through a Social Justice Lens: A Sociological Study

Leisure, as delineated by the World Leisure Organization is considered as a vital component of human right which enable individuals to develop an agency. Likewise, leisure studies scholars (Zarezadeh, Rastegar:2023) have also posited that access to quality leisure also encompasses social justice offering individuals a chance for relaxation, self-development, social interaction, and wellbeing. However, previous research conducted across both English & Non-English-speaking countries suggests that globally and cross-culturally leisure activities are not gender-neutral i.e., women have been the disadvantaged sex vis-a-vis men due to the prevalent social regulations when it comes to choosing and engaging in desired leisure activities (Yerkes, Roeters, Baxter:2018). Similarly, in India, access to leisure is regulated by the social expectations prescribed separately for both the sexes, which situates women as the primary caregiver, confining their everyday activities to domestic responsibilities and childcare. Such practices are further exacerbated through media representation like advertisements, films etc. by glorifying and idolizing women's domestic duties, advocating and promoting them as a 'religious calling' irrespective of their multifaceted intersecting social identities. Therefore, against this backdrop, this paper aims to explore through the intersectional paradigm how women's engagement in desired leisure activities is predominantly proscribed in contemporary India. This paper is grounded in the in-depth interviews and analysis of the narratives of 25 employed women and 25 employed men in both private and government sectors, aged 35-50 years, alongside an analysis of Indian visual advertisements.

RC31-497.4

CHRISTINCK, LEA* (DeZIM, Germany)

From Humanitarianism to Rights? (Un)Deservingness Frames in the Central Mediterranean.

This paper identifies and explores (un)deservingness frames towards People on the Move (PoM) discursively constructed by representatives of Search and Rescue (SAR) actors in the context of precarious migration across the Central Mediterranean. It draws from eight qualitative interviews with heterogeneous civil, as well as state, EU and international institutional SAR actors active in Italy, the primary country of arrival via the Central Mediterranean Route and employs reflexive thematic analysis.

The findings reveal several overlapping (un)deservingness frames, which are intertwined with gendered and racialised logics. Moral-based deservingness frames are mobilised throughout to varying degrees by civil and institutional actors, with situational vulnerability as the central criterion of deservingness, mobilising idealised figures of PoM. By emphasising situational vulnerability, the (un)deservingness frames obscure the structural causes of the unequal distribution of vulnerability, resulting in an ahistorical and depoliticised framing.

Performance-based undeservingness frames are also evident, mainly mobilised by institutional actors, wherein concerns about assimilation and security combined with racialised imaginaries, produce a hierarchy of undeservingness.

These frames are consistent with the rationales inherent to the humanitarian government of migration, and hence perpetuate existing power asymmetries and reinforce the EU border regime. To address power relations and structural causes, the paper advocates moving beyond the logic of humanitarian reasoning towards rights instead of rescue. It proposes situating and rendering visible this humanitarian border within the long history of migration and neocolonial continuities, through a feminist reappropriation of vulnerability and by centring the perspectives and practices of PoM in the analysis.

RC31-500.2

CHRISTINCK, LEA* (DeZIM, Germany)
ENGLER, MARCUS (DeZIM, Germany)
PALOP-GARCÍA, PAU (DeZIM, Germany)

Including Migrant Perspectives into Hegemonic Migration Narratives: The Case of Germany

Narratives are one of the most important indicators of public attitudes and behaviour in relation to migration. They are essential for understanding and interpreting complex migration realities and phenomena. However, the perspective of people with migration biographies are often neglected in existing narratives. This paper tackles this gap in the literature by answering the question of how to include migrant perspectives in hegemonic migration narratives. To address this question we have focused on the case of Germany and conducted focus groups with people with migration background. At the centre of the focus groups were the migrant perspectives, lifeworlds and experiences with the objective to jointly explore how migration could be told in a more differentiated and just way.

RC05-72.2

CHUN, JENNIFER* (University of California Los Angeles, USA)

Intergenerational Care, Intersectional Feminism and Reproductive Justice

Intergenerational care is a key concern for families and communities grappling with the dilemmas of providing care for young children and aging parents in countries such as the United States with little to no institutional safety net for either childcare or elder care. Yet, discussions of reproductive health and reproductive justice, rarely, if ever, address the intersectional inequalities of engaging in both paid and unpaid care work. This paper reflects on collaborative research with Asian immigrant women employed in California's homecare industry over the past ten years to better understand the critical nexus among intergenerational care, intersectional feminism, and reproductive justice. In particular, I focus on collective efforts by labor unions and community organizations to improve the working conditions of Chinese, Korean, and Filipinx women workers who provide co-ethnic elder care in low-paid, socially devalued, and highly precarious homecare jobs in Los Angeles. What does the social and institutional organization of home-based elder care reveal about the multi-level dynamics that shape care provisioning for immigrant elders in intergenerational families? What is the role of labor unions and community organizations in challenging inequalities that are simultaneously intimate and systemic? How might feminist frameworks of intersectionality and reproductive justice be applied to better understand the horizons of more just and sustainable approaches to intergenerational care?

RC56-852.2

CHUNG, IL JOON* (Korea University, South Korea)

Entangled Modernity of South & North Korea: Uneven & Combined Development of the Two Koreas

What is *modernity* in the first place? Confronting reality! What kind of reality do we stand up? It depends on the geopolitical and geoeconomic context of each individual and each state. After the liberation from Japanese colonial rule, South & North Korea allied different external forces and took different developmental paths, the former capitalist, the latter socialist. Scholars all around the globe try to compare the two Koreas in many different angles. South Korea seems to accomplish nation building process such as state formation, economic development and democratization. It's a successful case. After the digital transformation, K-Culture dominates the global cultural scene. North Korea, in contrast, seems to fall far behind compared to the progress of S. K. It looks like a failure. However, N. K. armed herself with nuclear weapons and insisted on the rank of 'nuclear state'.

In this article we will try to delve into not only the emergence of divergent paths taken by the two Koreas, but also explain the interconnection and interaction of S.K. & N. K. By applying *uneven and combined development* theory to the South & North Korean case, we can highlight the entangled characteristics of the two Koreas under radical transformation: *the singularity of modernity in the two Koreas*.

RC07-101.3

CHUNG, IL JOON* (Korea University, South Korea)

Recasting Inter-Korean Relations Under 'the Nuclear Crisis': Two Koreas in between the Geopolitical Rivalry of USA & China

On August 15th of 1945, Korea got liberated from Japanese colonial rule just after the USA dropped two atomic bombs over Japanese islands. In the meantime, Americans drew 38th parallel that divided the Korean peninsula in two parts. After three years of military rule by Russians in northern part and Americans in south, separate regime did emerge in North and South. During the Korean war, American commander MacArthur toyed with the idea that UN forces would need A-bomb to win the battle against Chinese army. Additionally, American president Truman and Eisenhower publicly threatened North Korea and China by releasing the news, potential use of A-bomb. In secrecy, from 1958 till 1991, USA deployed nuclear warheads and delivery systems in South Korea. All through the years, it was North Korea which advocated 'the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.' 'Nuclear Crises' of Korea have very complex and twisted trajectories.

In this article, we are going to delve into 'the nuclear issues' over the Korean peninsula not only from geopolitical security angle but also from geoeconomic development project. To understand the developmental trajectories of the two Koreas, we should take into consideration global rivalry between America and China as well as inter-Korean competition. Unlike some scholars and policy makers in America and South Korea who argue that North Korea developed nukes *contrary to* promoting economic vitality, this article tries to show having nukes is a precondition for the Kim Jung Un regime not only to survive but also to thrive. Geopolitics get entangled with national developments of both Korea in the future as it did in the past.

RC04-58.1

CHURCHILL, MARY* (Boston University , USA)

Access to Education and Knowledge: Crucial Shared Spaces for Creating Understanding and Building Democracy

This paper outlines a few points of access and barriers to formal spaces of knowledge and education as key to the future of the democratic project in the United States.

I argue that recent attacks on institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary education, public libraries, and local media outlets in the United States are attacks on and attempts to limit access to knowledge and information that represent increasing challenges to democracy.

Contested definitions of truth, including the belief in the validity of science as witnessed in the ongoing denial of climate change and the display of COVID-19 pandemic denial exhibit a true test to democracy with the attempted

coup on the US capitol on January 6, 2021, just one display of the conflict of power in contemporary democracy in the United States.

As access to higher education in the US increased, politicians started to challenge the value of a college education. In this paper I explore the following: barriers to access to knowledge in primary and secondary schools, public libraries, colleges and universities, and local newspapers and, what I argue is the consequent decline in college going behavior.

While young people who do not go to college are not formally denied access to education, the delegitimization of education and the process of socializing future generations to discredit education and to distrust science is more insidious. Does this crisis of the legitimacy of education represent a necessary element of post-democracy?

Social institutions such as schools, libraries, universities, and local media are key to creating a shared understanding which create norms that structure daily interactions and create the possibility for shared narratives and understanding. When local newspapers close down, public libraries are shuttered, curriculum is curtailed, and young people stop going to school, we eliminate traditional spaces for creating shared understandings.

RC04-49.5

CHURCHILL, MARY* (Boston University , USA)

Contemporary Challenges of Governance for Women Presidents in Higher Education.

Leadership and good governance have become increasingly challenging in universities. For women presidents, especially women from historically marginalized and underrepresented minorities, leadership has become even more difficult. Higher education in the United States and other countries is under attack and the university president receives the majority of those attacks. For women of color serving as college presidents, the challenges have multiplied.

This paper draws upon the results from the American Council of Education's American College President Study which has long served the higher education community as the most comprehensive, in-depth, and frequently cited source of information about the college presidency and pathways to higher education leadership in the United States. The survey has been conducted approximately every five years since 1986; the most recent edition is The American College President: 2023 Edition.

In the study, presidents of color, and women of color in particular, were more likely than men to feel they did not receive a realistic assessment of the challenges facing the institution during their search process. While the majority of presidents felt that they had a support system, some presidents indicated that they struggle to find people who understand the experience of being a college president in today's shifting environment.

Presidents feel the pressure to become more relevant, more modernized and more efficient. As the majority of the colleges and universities in the United States face declining student enrollments and increasing hostility from elected officials, presidents face pressures to increase revenues and minimize expenses and to prove their worth.

This paper aims to explore the dilemmas, challenges and potentials in university governance with respect to institutional leadership, management and governance amidst the contradictions that arise as a result of the unintended and intended consequences of wider policy issues and the impact of the neo-liberal agenda on university reform.

RC57-866.1

CIAMPI, MARINA* (Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy)
FINCO, MATTEO (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

Taking Italian Colonialism Seriously: A (visual) Sociological Approach

Unlike other countries, Italy seems not have reflected enough on its colonial past. Only in recent years the topic gain relevance, but the discussion is limited to narrow circles, like academics and political activists. In this sense, before to question about – often unclear – concepts like "decolonisation" or "postcolonialism", it is necessary to understand why the Italian colonialism is scarcely thematised in communication. In order to do this, it could be useful to separate the normative claims to collective and civic memory and justice, on the one hand, from the lack of effective narratives, on the other hand. The hypothesis is that a visual and sociological approach could help both to collect and classify the existing material about Italian colonialism (places, memorials, and so on) – especially through visual information – and to investigate – especially through visual methods – the dynamic between remembering and forgetting in the national context.

RC21-320.6

CIARLEGLIO, CATERINA* (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)

Neocolonial Urban Development in the Mediterranean: The Case of the Ellinikon

This paper investigates the neocolonial discursive practices surrounding The Ellinikon, the redevelopment project of the former Athens airport. It aims to illuminate the socio-cultural aspects of the project through visual discourse analysis, demonstrating how these aspects reflect a neocolonial logic of domination and dispossession.

The Athenian Riviera has seen revitalization initiatives, particularly the major redevelopment led by LAMBDA Development, which plans to create an expansive urban park, Greece's first financial community, and mixed-use developments that integrate modern living with coastal recreational spaces. To promote the project, LAMBDA established the Experience Centre within the former airport Hangar C. This exhibition features over 20 interactive installations organized into five thematic areas, showcasing The Ellinikon's innovative vision.

This research contributes to critical urban studies by employing the postcolonial frame as a method for examining the discourse that the West adopted when referring to itself, rather than merely as a means of narrating the postcolony. Within urban studies, this entails further investigation into the political effects of such self-construction and critiques of the teleology of progress and linear modern (urban) development that often accompany it (Roy, 2006. Roy & Ong, 2011) in the urban Mediterranean. This perspective allows for an exploration of the discourse and politics shaping Athens' construction of The Ellinikon, positioning it as a symbol of urban futures envisioned by the developed Western world.

Using visual discourse analysis (Rose, 2001), the paper aims to unveil the ideological narratives of urban modernity promoted through the Experience Centre, highlighting the neocolonial implications inherent in urban development in the Mediterranean.

RC37-609.3

CICCHELLI, VINCENZO* (Ceped, université Paris Cité, IRD, France)
MEYNARD, CÉCILE* (CIRPaLL (Université d'Angers), France)

In Quest for Justice: Generational and Social Conflicts in Contemporary Dystopian Novels for Young Adults

In this presentation, we propose a content analysis of three globally successful young adult dystopias-The Hunger Games (2008-2010), The Labyrinth (2009-2016), and Divergent (2011-2018). Our investigation is drawn on the classic literary matrix of Bildung and refers to the paradigmatic sociological question of the transition to adulthood. These novels reflect the anxieties and desires of young people and the social problems of our time.

The synoptic analysis of these trilogies enables to identify the renew the image of youth in the social debates. It replaces the classical vision of an age in which the individual is in search of his or her identity with that of a generation rebelling against the totalitarian system established by adults. Through an individual gesture that becomes a collective action, the main characters of these novels (Katniss Everdeen, Tris Prior, Thomas) revolt against a tyrannical power that is systematically justified by the calling for the restoration of order, the advent of peace, the salvation of humanity, and against the functioning of an illegitimate political, economic, and social system.

These dystopias depict a post-apocalyptic world devastated by human actions (genetic manipulation, nuclear war, climate change). They raise fundamental questions for sociologists about the place of young people and the possibilities of their empowerment in our societies in which democracy, equality and freedom are at risk. By inviting the reader to imagine a dystopian future, they address the consequences of the internal division of societies (called "districts", "factions", "age classes"), on the conflicts between dominant and dominated, adults and young people, rich and poor. In these novels, however, the revolution does not lead to a rosy future, and these dystopian societies remain unable to resolve the great generational divide that overwhelms them. These novels portray teenagers as disillusioned, pragmatic, without ideals but taking action all the same.

RC06-JS-102.1

CICCIA, ROSSELLA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Intersectionality and Family Policy Research: Four Approaches

This paper contributes to ongoing debates about the need to incorporate intersectionality in research on family and care policies. For a long time, scholars have lamented the middle-class and white-bias implicit of notions such as work-life balance and dual earner-dual carer models. While an increasing number of studies have worked to include a wider set of inequalities beyond gender, progress towards the incorporation of intersectionality in family policy research has remained scattered and piecemeal.

This paper argues that the complexity and polysemy of intersectionality align with multiple analytical approaches. Because intersectionality possesses multiple meanings, a wide range of existing research adopting widely different concepts of intersectionality, and designs to investigate relationships between inequalities is compatible with an intersectional approach to the analysis of family policies. Further research that does not claim to be explicitly intersectional is also informed by varied assumptions about the way specific policies address the inequalities experienced by different social groups. Therefore, there is a wealth of research that is relevant to advancing an intersectional understanding of family policies.

This paper aims to advance the consolidation of knowledge about different ways to do intersectionality in family and care policy research. Building on the work of Ange Marie Hancock, Leslie McCall and Olena Hankivsky, and secondary analysis of published research, this article delineates four distinct approaches that can be used to advance the application of intersectionality in policy analysis. The four approaches illuminate aspects of intersectionality which nospan across the outcomes, policy design, the policy process and the development and politics of family and care policies.

RC24-384.3

CICHECKA, ANNA* (University of Wrocław, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology, Poland)

Community-Led Adaptation: The Role of Beach Management Units (BMUs) in Addressing Climate Change in Tanzania

As climate change increasingly affects coastal communities in Tanzania, local responses have emerged as essential strategies for adaptation and resource management. Beach Management Units (BMUs), community-based organizations initially formed to oversee sustainable fisheries, have taken on new roles in responding to the multifaceted impacts of climate change. This paper explores how BMUs have adapted their activities to mitigate the effects of rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and shifting fish populations, highlighting their role in local climate governance.

The study draws on qualitative data collected from coastal regions of Tanzania, where BMUs collaborate with local governments, NGOs, and international organizations to implement climate-resilient practices.

These include reforestation of mangroves, enforcement of sustainable fishing regulations, and education programs aimed at increasing community awareness of climate risks. The BMUs also serve as crucial actors in disaster response and preparedness, coordinating efforts to protect vulnerable coastal areas from extreme weather events.

Findings suggest that BMUs not only contribute to the sustainable management of marine resources but also play a vital role in enhancing the resilience of coastal communities to climate change. Their integration of traditional ecological knowledge with modern conservation techniques represents a hybrid approach to climate adaptation. However, challenges such as inadequate funding, limited technical capacity, and policy fragmentation hinder the full potential of BMUs in addressing climate change at scale.

This paper argues that strengthening BMUs through increased investment, capacity-building, and policy support could further enhance their effectiveness as frontline organizations in the fight against climate change. As such, BMUs present a model for community-led, adaptive management that can be replicated across other coastal regions facing similar climate-related challenges.

RC20-292.4

CICHOCKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland, Poland)
BARANOWSKI, MARIUSZ (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)
JABKOWSKI, PIOTR (Faculty of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

European Academic Debates on Energy Transitions: Reflection of Cross-National Differences in Academic Publications

Within the framework of the Green New Deal, the European Union officially aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by 2050, which would require an Energy Transition of unprecedented proportions. Such a transformation in the societal modes of energy production and consumption would require a massive and rapid shift from fuels (coal, gas, oil) to renewable energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen). The feasibility of such transitioning to renewable energy depends on the social, political, and economic conditions in specific EU member states, as well as their technological capabilities and preexisting energy mix. Our presentation focuses on the reflection of those cross-national differences in the academic journal publications dealing with issues of energy transitions, green transformations and decarbonisation. The query of Web of Science and Scopus identified approximately 40 thousand publication records in this content domain, a plurality of which involved publications whose authors have been affiliated at European academic institutions. Using BERTopic, a machine learning approach to text mining and content classification, we classify these publications into stable, distinctive and coherent content clusters. In a second step, we explore the prevalence of research interests relative to the authors' countries of origin as well as the types of funding agencies. We aim to investigate the ways in which country characteristics and the country-level public opinion patterns can be reflected in the academic output regarding energy transition policies and technology debates.

RC34-555.3

CICIRELLI, TERESA ESTER* (Università degli Studi di Bari , Italy)
EMILIANO, DOMENICO* (Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy)

The Transformative Capacity of Urban Spaces: From Cultural Experiences and Negative Emotions to Activation Competencies

This research explores how potentially destructive emotions, such as anger, frustration, and inadequacy, can be transformed into resources for social love and grassroots mobilization. Focusing on youth activism in Southern Italy, specifically in the Puglia region, it examines how these emotions influence the formation and development of youth associations and collectives. The study aims to identify the circumstances under which these emotions lead to constructive, non-violent actions that promote prosocial behavior, and how these emotions are shaped and transformed throughout the process.

The research employs a realistic evaluation approach to assess the transformative potential of emotions and cultural experiences in "Third Places" (Oldenburg, 1999)—social spaces that suspend hierarchies and foster creative, collective action. Specifically, it looks at urban spaces regenerated through co-design between public administration and youth associations, which serve as "enabling ecosystems" for youth activism. These spaces aim to inspire young people to become agents of change, share a collective vision for the future, and engage in community practices that promote social transformation.

Methodologically, the study includes interviews and participant observation with young people involved in initiatives within the Puglia Region's "Youth Policies" section. It examines the role of urban spaces in developing key skills such as a sense of community, participation, and volunteerism.

The theoretical framework draws on the 5C model (Competence, Confidence, Connection, Character, Caring) and its extension, Contribution, to understand the competencies non-formal education should foster in young people transitioning to adulthood. The concepts of self-agency and agentic power are central to understanding how young people can shape their developmental trajectories and influence social structures.

The findings are expected to deepen understanding of how maladaptive emotions can be channeled into prosocial actions and guide the design of interventions that empower youth activism for positive social change.

RC08-JS-158.1

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RAPOSO, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
AMORIM DE BARROS, BEATRIZ (Universidade de Brasília (UnB), Brazil)
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The State of the Art in Research into the History of Sociology Teaching in Brazil and Argentina

This paper aims to investigate, quantitatively and qualitatively, the growth of research into the history of sociology teaching in Brazil and Argentina. To do this, we surveyed theses and dissertations in online databases to identify the number of publications on the subject. In Brazil, we used the search engines "Teaching Sociology", "Sociology at school" and "School Sociology", in institutional repositories such as the Banco de Teses e Dissertações (BTD) and the Biblioteca Digital de Teses e Dissertações (BDTD) of CAPES, as well as in the repositories of 28 public and private postgraduate teaching institutions. In Argentina, we used the keywords "Enseñanza de la Sociología" and "Historia de la Sociología", since other search engines such as "Historia de la Enseñanza de la Sociología" and "Sociología histórica" did not produce positive results. The main repositories used were the digital database of the Instituto de Investigación Gino Germani (IIGG) of the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), the Base de Datos Unificadas de Bibliotecas de Universidades Nacionales (SIUBDU), complemented by consultations with 36 public and private universities. Data was collected between August 12 and 20, 2024. In Argentina, we found 9 doctoral theses and 19 master's dissertations on the subject of the history of sociology. In Brazil, we found 8 doctoral theses and 28 master's dissertations on the subject of the history of sociology teaching. We observed that this topic has gained prominence in both countries, especially since the 2010s. In Brazil, there is a predominance of research focused on the teaching of sociology and its history in basic education, while in Argentina studies are mostly concentrated in higher education.

RC28-446.2

CINELI, BEYDA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
MUGIYAMA, RYOTA (Gakushuin University, Japan)

Does More Egalitarian Ideology, Foster More Egalitarian Household Work Division? Marriage, Work and Family Life in Japan

There is accumulating and strong empirical evidence that a gender egalitarian ideology of the partners is related to a more egalitarian share of housework among couples. Recent research also points out that gender ideology itself may not be stable among individuals over time. However, there is little evidence on the changes in gender and family attitudes in non-Western contexts. Using data from 25 waves (1993–2017) of the Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC), we construct fixed-effects models that reveal how women's gender attitudes, together with life events just as parenthood and women's employment, shape unpaid work distribution in Japanese couples. The findings reveal that the change in wife's gender ideology does not have a significant effect on increasing the husband's share of domestic work over the course of the relationship. However, the interaction effect with parenthood is statistically significant. For couples without children, the more egalitarian attitudes wife has, the higher the husband's share of housework/childcare. However, for couples with children, there is no significant relationship between women's gender role attitudes and the husband's share of housework/childcare. It suggests that, once a couple has a child, the husband becomes unresponsive to the wife's gender-role attitude, even if the wife's working conditions or the wife's share of income do not change after the birth.

RC32-507.3

CINELI, BEYDA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
WIDMER, ERIC D. (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Does Sexual Orientation Affect Kinship Ties?

Intergenerational support is crucial for LGBT adults, as it is associated with positive outcomes like life satisfaction, well-being, self-esteem. In the last two decades, due to expansions of homosexual legal rights, social science scholars started to show an interest in homosexual family issues. In terms of intergenerational relations of homosexual individuals, the previous research is quite limited and most studies have qualitative research designs. In this study, we employ descriptive analyses to report how kinship ties of heterosexual and non-heterosexual individuals from 25-35 age group change across countries, utilizing data from KINMATRIX Survey 2023. The literature suggests that LGBT individuals face disadvantages in traditional kinship structures. Our findings confirm these disadvantages across all the countries studied. Moreover, in countries with lower levels of institutional and cultural acceptance of homosexual individuals, such as Italy and Poland, non-heterosexuals report experiencing higher levels of conflict with parents and less closeness with grandparents.

RC44-JS-15.2

CIOCE, GABRIELLA* (Sheffield University Management School, United Kingdom)

From Disempowerment to Empowerment: The Case of Precarious Migrant Workers Organising in the Italian Logistics Sector

There is growing interest in understanding workers' effective collective actions. When these actions are effective, we know that workers and trade unions secure material gains such as higher wages and better working conditions. Yet, although union-centred studies have long extended the analysis of economic gains to moral ones (e.g., Clegg, 1976), these studies overlook actors' identities and, therefore, the various subjective gains that can contribute to making workers' organising initiatives effective against different experiences of injustice and discrimination. More importantly, we know little about the implications of these subjective gains on workers' organising initiatives. To address this gap, this article draws on long-standing multi-sited ethnographic research on precarious migrant workers mobilising with the support of SICobas, an Italian independent union. This research was conducted mainly in Bologna and Milan (Italy), involving participant observation at 124 events (e.g., union meetings, training, demonstrations, help desks, strikes, assemblies and social gatherings) and over 75 interviewees, such as migrant workers, union activists and allies. The article examines three subjective gains – changes in workers' self-representation, a sense of belonging and political citizenship – that result from participatory organising. Following Collins (2000), the article argues that achieving material and subjective gains can be interpreted as empowerment, a process that transforms social institutions and produces emancipatory knowledge that has implications for migrant workers' organising beyond workplace issues.

WG01-JS-240.2

CIOTTI, MANUELA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Can a Cloud Speak of Justice in India, and How? De-Universalising the Representation of Climate Change

This paper focuses on art projects that engage with climate change in India and offers a granular analysis of its representation. The analysis is informed by scholarly interventions on the nexus between art and the environment and the need of a more-than-human geography approach. In *Can Art History be Made Global? Meditations from the Periphery* (2023), art historian Monica Juneja asks us to conceive afresh the worlds of human creativity we study as immersed within multispecies and multi-material ecosystems that are also profoundly shaped by climate change. She invites us to rethink transcultural critique whereby 'its understanding of culture no longer rests on a nature-culture divide' (2023: 282). In turn, a non binary understanding of nature-culture within the visual arts today compels us to reflect on how art works addressing climate change have represented the 'livingness of the world', that is what produces a shift in 'the register of materiality from the indifferent stuff of a world 'out there' [...], to the intimate fabric of corporeality that includes and redistributes the 'in here' of human being', to make room for "more-than-human' approaches to this world' – as geographer Sarah Whatmore (2006: 602) has argued. Building on these interventions and with climate change in view, this paper argues that representations of such change cannot be assumed to be one and the same globally because of both local ontologies and the different ways in which the climate crisis manifests itself across world locations. The paper foregrounds this diversity and the ways in which art works in India might speak to several audiences and contribute towards climate justice.

RC37-JS-206.4

CIRDAN, CLARA* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Curating Atmospheres: Sensory Encounters within Museum Spaces in London

This paper explores how the atmosphere of museum spaces in London shapes sensory experiences and fosters cultural participation, focusing on an ethnographic comparison of the Migration Museum and Turner Contemporary. Drawing on Georg Simmel's sociological aesthetics (Simmel, 1896) and Henri Lefebvre's rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre, 2004), the study investigates how these museums curate sensory environments that influence visitor engagement and the construction of cultural narratives. The Migration Museum creates an atmosphere centred on activism and participatory encounters, while Turner Contemporary fosters a more contemplative, visually driven space. These contrasting approaches reflect different conceptions of cultural democracy, with each museum using aesthetic choices to mediate their public role.

The analysis highlights how sensory atmospheres—through lighting, spatial design, sound, and materiality—shape the relationship between visitors and exhibits, functioning as tools of inclusion and exclusion (Thrift, 2008). These affective atmospheres structure the ways in which visitors experience cultural stories, engage with social issues, and participate in the museum's broader political and cultural missions. While the Migration Museum adopts a forum-like atmosphere to promote active participation, Turner Contemporary's temple-like environment encourages a more distanced, reflective engagement, illustrating different methods of facilitating or constraining participation (Leschenko, 2013).

This comparative analysis contributes to the intersection of aesthetics and sociology, offering insights into how museum atmospheres are used to mediate power, knowledge, and sensory engagement. It underscores the role of museum spaces in negotiating cultural democracy, shaping affective experiences, and revealing the sociopolitical implications of aesthetic practices in public institutions.

TG07-986.3

CIRDAN, CLARA* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Temporalities in Museum Spaces

This paper examines how temporalities within museum spaces shape sensory experiences and inform knowledge construction, using Turner Contemporary and the Migration Museum as case studies. Through an ethnographic approach, the research identifies three key temporalities—mythical time, reflexive time, and time as a resource—that configure visitors' sensory engagement. These temporal dynamics influence everyday practices, such as routines, encounters, and affective responses, mediating the relationship between time and perception.

At the Migration Museum, mythical time is reflected in storytelling practices that connect personal histories to broader migration narratives, fostering emotional connections and a participatory atmosphere. In contrast, Turner Contemporary emphasises reflexive time through contemporary art and critical discourse, encouraging visitors to reflect on their experiences in relation to artworks and current social issues. This engagement resonates with Lefebvre's concept of rhythmanalysis, which highlights the importance of everyday rhythms in shaping social practices (Lefebvre, 2004). Additionally, time as a resource is explored, showing how temporal rhythms shape visitor interactions and institutional dynamics. Ethnographic data, including observations and interviews at both museums, reveal how rhythms—such as exhibition openings and educational programs—affect interactions within the space.

By analyzing these practices, the study reveals how temporal rhythms challenge traditional understandings of time and knowledge, offering new insights into cultural narratives and experiences. This comparative analysis highlights museums as spaces where temporalities intertwine with sensory perception, fostering critical reflection on cultural participation.

RC11-166.3

CIRINO, ESTEFANÍA* (CONICET IIGG UBA, Argentina)

'My Needs Change with the Others": Therapeutic Pathways and Dementia in Old Age

Legislation on old age is strongly associated with the indications of international organisations. The concept of Active Ageing (now renamed Healthy Ageing) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) has permeated policies and programmes for the older population. In this sense, various types of ageing have been excluded, homogenising this stage. This paper seeks to problematise old age that is accompanied by cognitive impairment. Dementia is one of the major causes of dependency in old age and affects both the person who suffers from it and his or her family environment. The Latin American region, and Argentina in particular, is characterised by scarce data on dementia.

How is the process of caring for an elderly person suffering from dementia carried out? Due to the persistence of a family-oriented culture, the general assumption is that the therapeutic itineraries and care practices of people with chronic neurodegenerative diseases remain 'behind closed doors' in the private sphere and those who have historically been catalogued as responsible for care: the women in the families.

The aim of this study is to investigate the characteristics of the therapeutic itineraries of elderly people who are dependent due to a mental illness from the perspective of their families as the main caregivers in the city of Buenos Aires. The design is exploratory and qualitative, based on primary sources (in-depth, semi-structured interviews) and secondary sources (analysis of health policies, statistics on illnesses, number of institutions offering care services).

RC21-336.2

CIUPAILAITE VISNEVSKA, DALIA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
JONUTIS, KAROLIS (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
URBONAITE-BARKAUSKIENE, VERONIKA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Transformation of Public Space As a Controversy: The Case of Opening the Black Box of Social Conflicts in Vilnius, Lithuania

The collapse of the 20th century totalitarian regimes left cultural landscapes marked by memorials and ideological symbols. A notable example of this in Eastern and Central Europe is public urban spaces. Local and national governments have proposed transformation plans to replace the symbols of former regimes with new ones, aiming to reflect modern societal values and address the needs of democratic societies. However, these transformations have not proceeded smoothly. Redevelopment plans of public spaces in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania faced and face undergoing conflicts, turning into protests, opposition of social groups, tensions between self-government and local residents, and lost funds. Public space as an essential part of the urban space, not only serves complex societal functions, but also reveals what groups constitute society and can belong to it. Transformation projects highlight sociopolitical divisions, related to different interpretations of historical memory and national identity formation in public spaces that are sensitive in post-socialist region. Additionally, these discussions highlight conflicts over ecological issues, biodiversity, possibilities for appropriation of space that reflect global trends in urban development and use practices. These public disputes are not simple differences of opinion, but complex socio-technical debates or controversies (Yaneva 2012, Venturini, Munk 2021), in which the actors involved disagree on the very premises of the disagreement. Remodeling projects face complex political debates, various uncertainties, contested responsibilities, competing knowledge and ambivalent value creation. Our research, grounded in discourse analysis and controversy mapping, seeks to unpack the "black box" of disagreements and explore how miscommunication arises. The presentation is based on the research of the transformation of 5 public spaces in Vilnius. We will discuss one of the analysed cases: Lukiškės square, the most iconic public space controversy that is related to the ongoing debates, conflicts and material interventions in Vilnius since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

RC06-96.1

CLAESSENS, ELKE* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
MORTELMANS, DIMITRI (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

A Cross-Cohort and Cross-Country Exploration of Relationship Dissolution across the Life Course

While once the exception, relationship dissolution has become an everyday - albeit diverse - reality, of which the consequences are known to differ by, among others, socioeconomic and socio-demographic profiles. Especially relevant in this respect are one's birth cohort and country context, as both relate to diverging experiences and outcomes of a separation. On the one hand, sequential romantic relationships (and thus separations) have become seemingly inherent to the developmental stage of the "transition to adulthood", and these complex relational trajectories are increasingly perpetuating in mid and later life (exemplified by e.g., research into "grey divorce"). The incidence and implications of relationship dissolution however, differ considerably across cohorts. On the other hand, country contexts are known to differ in terms of judicial conditions (e.g., length of factual separation), related policies (e.g., housing), macro relational trends and

societal norms surrounding separation, and may thus lead to significant variation in the timing, actualisation and consequences of a relationship dissolution across countries.

Considering the rapid (inter)national changes in terms of relationship formation and dissolution, correctly mapping these trends is a crucial exercise – both from a demographic and a policy standpoint. However, significant empirical challenges, starting with the requirement for comparative, longitudinal data on relationship trajectories, imply that how relationship dissolution currently presents itself in light of simultaneous cohort and country realities remains largely uncharted. In answer, this paper makes use of seven large-scale comparative datasets that (retro- or prospectively) register relationship histories to i) investigate the frequency and timing of separations and the duration of the preceding partnership across cohorts while ii) simultaneously gauging to what extent these differences converge or diverge across countries. Through descriptive and sequential analyses and employing a life course perspective on dissolution, this study takes an important step in simultaneously mapping dissolution trends across time and space.

RC50-787.2

CLAIRAY, PHILIPPE* (Université Rennes 2, France)

Les Stations Balnéaires Européennes : La Fin d'Un Modèle Touristique ?

Les questions autour du surtourisme font l'objet de beaucoup de publications en ce moment. C'est particulièrement le cas depuis la fin de la crise COVID. Parmi les questions qui pourraient être posées et celles de savoir si c'est le seuil de tolérance des populations accueillant les touristes qui a évolué vers le bas ou si c'est le modèle lui-même du tourisme qui est mis en cause. Comme tout progrès social, car on peut considérer le tourisme comme un progrès social, le fait touristique, fait total, possède également un côté plus obscur. Le tourisme se comporte souvent comme un Léviathan, capable de phagocyter l'objet même qu'il tend à développer et à promouvoir, il le possède depuis sa naissance. On semble découvrir aujourd'hui les méfaits du tourisme comme on semble découvrir aujourd'hui les méfaits de la mondialisation, les méfaits de la pollution, etc. Les stations balnéaires comme les stations de montagne et tous les autres resorts, sont un bon exemple de ce constat. Elles conjuguent souvent les problématiques de surtourisme (sur-fréquentation touristique, désaisonnalisation impossible, bétonnisation, pollutions environnementales etc.) à celles liées réchauffement climatique (hausse du niveau de la mer, hausse des températures, érosion marine, disparition de la ressource etc.). C'est donc à la fois la typologie de développement et l'existence même de ces stations qui semblent mettre en cause un modèle au final ancien, issu de la civilisation industrielle, et peut-être inadapté aux défis environnementaux actuels. La mer reprend aujourd'hui sa place centrale, et de simple décor balnéaire, elle devient ou redevient une menace existentielle. C'est cette rupture sociétale qui sera étudiée dans ce propos : d'une société de la consommation touristique à celle de l'adaptation écoresponsable.

RC07-JS-190.3

CLARNO, ANDY* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)

Israel's AI Powered Weaponry: A Joint Production of Empire

In April 2024, investigative reporter Yuval Abraham exposed the Israeli military's use of an A.I.-powered kill list to eliminate Palestinians suspected of association with the armed wings of Hamas and the Islamic Jihad. The kill list is generated by an algorithm called "Lavender" which reviews vast amounts of surveillance data and assigns every person in Gaza an individualized risk score of 1 to 100, with higher numbers suggesting an increased probability of belonging to an armed faction. The result is a ranked list that the Israeli military uses to prioritize targets for assassination. In this paper, I argue that the Israeli military bears responsibility for deploying the kill list, but the technology itself is the product of an imperial network of military/carceral forces.

In 2012, the Chicago Police Department rolled out the latest innovation in predictive policing: the Strategic Subjects List (SSL). Designed as part of the CDP's War on Crime, the SSL algorithm analyzed CPD data and produced individualized risk scores on a 500-point scale, with higher scores meant to signal an increased likelihood that the person would become either a shooter or a victim. Police commanders used the SSL to identify people for targeted interventions.

Unlike the SSL, Lavender incorporates A.I. technology and is being used for the targeted annihilation of Palestinians. But the SSL clearly helped pave the way for Lavender. So how should we understand the movement from the SSL to the Lavender list? Drawing on research in Palestine/Israel and the United States, this paper traces the flow of data and technology through webs of imperial policing. Advancements in one arena fuel developments in others, generating an expanding spiral of surveillance. In short, Lavender is best understood as a joint production of the Israeli settler colonial state and the U.S. empire state.

RC11-170.3

CLEMENTE, CARMINE* (University of Bari, Italy)

Social and Physical Activity to the Healthy Ageing in the Policies

Improving health, to increase life expectancy, is a fundamental part of an individual's existence. Health is a complex concept, the protection of which must be framed within a vast interdependence of subjective and objective factors. The challenges to be adopted, to ensure healthy living conditions, have led the scientific community and stakeholders to reason around a vast array of elements. What emerges from these reflections is that it may be useful both to incentivize public policies that emphasize new ways of promoting health and to support educational processes that look at the assumption of a correct lifestyle. In relation to the increasingly ageing world population, health is not exclusively a political issue, but is linked to the biographical experiences of the individual. Individuals take personal responsibility for their needs at the various stages of life, since neither public policies nor medicine alone can promote the achievement of an overall state of well-being. Improving the quality of life and psycho-physical well-being of the elderly represent some of the most important social and cultural challenges of our time. Old age is a population-wide process, maximizing the potential of old age means enabling the elderly to live fulfilling lives, also challenging the stereotypes of ageism. What the contribution aims to do is to empirically analyze, with the use of SHARE data, the relationship between physical activity - one of the most important determinants of lifestyle health - and perceived health among subjects of different age groups - with reference to the elderly. The analysis will be conducted on a model that considers several indicators such as age, socio-economic status (SES), gender, etc., which will allow for a greater understanding of the relevance or otherwise of physical activity for the attainment of well- being and good health.

RC49-774.2

CLEOFAS, JEROME* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Psychosocial Pathways between National Resilience and Mental Well-Being: Evidence from Filipino Emerging Adults at Risk for Depression

Background: National-level social contexts play a significant role in shaping individual mental health outcomes across the lifenospan. According to Social Psychiatry, macro-social factors such as national resilience impact mental well-being through individual psychosocial pathways. Emerging adulthood (18 to 29 years old), marked by identity exploration, experimentation, and instability, is a crucial developmental phase that heightens vulnerability to psychological distress, including depression. This study is based in the Philippines, a developing nation frequently confronted with natural disasters and sociopolitical challenges that may undermine national resilience and affect the mental health of its young population.

Aim: This study explored the relationship between national resilience and mental well-being among Filipino emerging adults at risk for depression (EAARFDs), focusing on the mediating effects of peace of mind and life satisfaction in this relationship.

Method: A cross-sectional design was used, employing an online survey to gather data. The analysis included 920 EAARFDs, with standardized scales measuring key variables such as National Resilience, Peace of Mind, Life Satisfaction, and Mental Well-being. Parallel mediation analysis was conducted using the GLM Mediation Model module in JAMOVI, incorporating bias-corrected bootstrapping (N=5000).

Results: National resilience was found to positively predict mental well-being, with peace of mind and life satisfaction serving as significant mediators. Peace of mind had a more substantial mediating effect than life satisfaction. The overall model accounted for 43.8% of the variance in mental well-being ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The study highlights the positive impact of national resilience on the mental well-being of EAARFDs and identifies peace of mind and life satisfaction as key psychosocial pathways. These findings emphasize the importance of mental health initiatives that focus on enhancing both societal resilience and individual psychological resources during emerging adulthood.

RC45-705.5

CLERICI, ELEONORA* (Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)
KULIC, NEVENA* (Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)
SCERVINI, FRANCESCO* (Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)

Acceptance of Gender Based Violence and Willingness to Intervene: Results from a Vignette Experiment

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a critical global public health issue and both a cause and consequence of gender inequality. In Italy, persistent challenges remain in combating GBV, with violence against women and girls as a significant concern.

This study examines perceptions of GBV and the willingness to intervene in Italy using a pre-registered factorial survey experiment. More specifically, it studies subtle forms of violence such as verbal and psychological violence and the level of their acceptance at the individual level and at the level of society. Here, we present the findings of our research, which explores GBV perceptions within a feminist perspective that emphasizes gender asymmetry in violence. The objective of this study is threefold: i) assess the perception and normality of GBV in Italy; ii) investigate the link between perceptions and willingness to intervene in violent situations; and iii) examine whether perceptions vary based on respondents' gender and past experiences of violence.

The experiment was run within a representative survey of Italian population conducted by Dynata in November 2024 on 2000 respondents. The experiment contains seven factors, and these are context (public vs. private), type of violence (no violence, non-verbal, verbal, physical), gender of the victim and offender, their relationship (acquaintance, colleague, partner, friends), victim's perception of the situation (whether violence is acknowledged or not), and their reaction (no reaction vs. reaction). These factors provide a nuanced view of how GBV is perceived across different situations.

In conclusion, this research provides a novel study on GBV perceptions and the willingness to intervene in Italy, informing policy and program development aimed at mitigating GBV.

RC28-JS-49.1

CLERICI, ELEONORA* (Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)
MANTOVANI, DEBORA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
VERGOLINI, LORIS* (Alma Mater Studiorum-University of Bologna, Italy)

What Influences Attitudes Towards Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Italy: An Image-Based Vignette Experiment

Due to its geographical position at the border of Europe, Italy has played a crucial role in managing migration, particularly during the ongoing refugee crisis. This issue has become central in Italian politics and media, often linked to illegal immigration, security, and crime (Nese, 2022). Right-wing parties have adopted strong anti-immigration stances (Colombo, 2018). Meanwhile, media portrayals frequently depict migration as a "massive invasion," labeling migrants - regardless of their status - as "clandestine" or "illegal" (Quassoli, 2013). Furthermore, the arrival of newcomers from diverse religious backgrounds has fueled anxieties in a country that is the heart of Catholicism (Nese, 2022).

Given the prominence of migration in public discourse, this paper presents the results of a study exploring if, and to what extent, attitudes toward refugees and asylum seekers in Italy vary according to refugees' gender, ethnicity, age, religion, social class and the contextual setting in which they happen to be. This study is grounded in two main theories: Social Identity Theory and Ethnic Competition Theory, which explain how prejudice and negative emotions can lead to restrictive attitudes toward refugees. Our methodology involves using pre-registered AI-generated image-based vignettes with randomized characteristics. Vignette experiments enable to evaluate in parallel the influence of various characteristics of generated vignettes on respondents' opinions. Furthermore, image-based vignettes provide a more subtle way to examine how the characteristics of individuals and groups influence attitudes towards refugees and asylum seekers while minimizing social desirability bias. To this purpose, we conducted a survey in November 2024 and administered a questionnaire, along with AI-generated image-based vignettes, to a representative sample of 2,000 individuals of the Italian population.

This study is among the first to examine perceptions of migrants in the Italian context (Nese, 2022), with its novelty stemming from the use of AI-generated image-based vignettes to depict refugee profiles.

RC49-767.4

CLIFFORD, ALICIA* (McMaster University, Canada)

Better Than Therapy: Body Mapping As a Tool to Explore the Health and Well-Being of Indigenous Women Who Have Been Imprisoned in Canada

Despite being one of the healthiest countries in the world, Indigenous women in Canada experience some of the highest rates of chronic disease and ill health. These conditions are further compounded when someone engages with the criminal justice system and goes to prison. In Canada, Indigenous women represent the fastest-growing demographic in its carceral network at a time when the overall number of individuals entering prison is declining. While qualitative research in carceral spaces is increasing, significant gaps remain around community arts-based research methods that specifically centre health and illness and substantively give something back to the community. This presentation explores the intersection between the body, state policy, and prison, much like French theorist Loïc Wacquant. However, its application goes further by centring embodied knowledge expressed through art as the primary mechanism to explore the implications of settler colonial violence on the health, mental health, and well-being of Indigenous women who have served time in Canada's network of jails and prisons. The focus will be on an arts-based method called body mapping. Body mapping uses various mediums on life-size canvases to create a visual map that explores health and well-being from the perspective of the creator through targeted activities that have the potential to reveal patterns of illness in the population. The method combines visual art and therapeutic practice to empower individuals to communicate, process, and witness their embodied somatic journeys about their health and well-being. The presentation will highlight the need for increased arts-based research methods that have the potential to tangibly contribute to an individual's healing, health, and well-being while simultaneously allowing their voices to be heard.

TG07-987.1

CLOT GARRELL, ANNA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Lost and Sensation: Embodied Encounters with Industrial Ruins in the Anthropocene

The contemporary life of industrial ruins has received significant academic attention in recent decades, along with widespread public interest, exemplified by the Urbex phenomenon. This paper focuses on contemporary postindustrial landscapes, where various types of ruins persist, endure, and accumulate. I turn my attention to the ruins in their current state and concentrate on the textures of their materiality, exploring how they enable us to confront large-scale phenomena, such as the ecological crisis, in a tangible way and ground abstract narratives like the Anthropocene (Armiero, 2021) through sensory encounters with their materiality. The paper is based on ethnographic research conducted in the Berguedà, a postindustrial and historically extractivist region in the Catalan Pyrenees (Spain). Drawing upon walking as a methodological tool (Careri, 2002; Sebald, 1995; Solnit, 2000), I examine the visual, auditory, olfactory, and tactile experiences that arise from these material industrial remains, discussing how our interactions with them can stimulate a critical encounter with the self-destructive forces of the Anthropocene. The paper addresses how approaching the sociopolitical asymmetries of the ecological crisis, as evidenced by these ruins, can benefit from this sensory approach. Likewise, I explore the emancipatory potentials that these damaged, sensory-laden landscapes can evoke (Ahmann & Kenner, 2020; DeSilvey, 2020; Fly, 2021; Tsing et al., 2017). By attending to the sensory ambivalences they generate, I contribute to current debates on how they can challenge the illusions of modern capitalist progress (Berlant, 2011; Koselleck, 2004) and prompt critical reflections on habitability and our embodied relationship with damaged environments.

RC02-40.1

CLOT GARRELL, ANNA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
WAGNER, PETER (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Modern Infrastructures through the Lens of Classical Sociology: Unpacking Ambiguities

Infrastructure––as a concept, word, and physical construct––is deeply intertwined with the shaping of modern societies. The term infrastructure emerged amidst the context of rapid societal changes brought by the Industrial Revolution, evolving from an initial specialized usage associated with railway development to a broader concept materially encapsulating 'sociotechnical imaginaries of modernity' (Jasanoff & Kim, 2015). Therefore, an intriguing connection exists between the spread of the notion of "infrastructure" and the roots of sociology as a social science discipline that is worthy to explore. This article delves into the historicity of this concept in relation to classical

sociological thought, focusing on the often-implicit notion that "modern" infrastructures developed to collectively organize and support social life on a given territory in enduring ways, indeed, to create "society". Through a historical-sociological approach, we closely look at specific trajectories of infrastructures of/in modernity and discuss the ambiguities that arise from tracing their historical developments and revisiting classical understandings in the present. Specifically, we focus on shifting world-regional dependencies, collective and individual tensions, and dynamics of rise and decline.

RC47-737.5

COCCO BELTRAME, DANIELA* (University of Manchester, Argentina)

African Youth and Urban Social Movements: Possible Becomings of a Time-in-Itself

For the last 20 years, Africa has been the continent with the highest urbanisation rate, and the largest youth populations in the world. There, being young and living informally in cities is the rule rather than the exception. The lives of the young and marginalised in African cities are marked by quotidian interconnected problems deriving from the climate crisis, unsustainable economic pattern, political conflicts, rampant inequalities, and systematic exclusion from decision-making. While this scenario poses undermines African youth's trust in current systems and institutions, it also ignites their commitment to mobilise for a better future, with much of that engagement being channeled through urban social movements.

In the past decades, specialised scholarship on social movements has grown. However, it is yet to grapple with the subjective narratives and potential of youth collectives as emancipatory actors, particularly those from urban Africa. Conversely, even though the lives of the young and marginalised in cities are being studied through multiple dimensions and lenses, there persists a lingering characterisation of youth, and particularly African youth, as a paradoxical reality. There is a dearth of studies examining young people's participation in social movements in the African continent, alongside the causes that mobilise them.

This paper highlights the multiple and diverse contributions of marginalised youth collectives both to the conversation and action towards emancipation, as well as to social movements' theory and practice. Moving away from relentless dichotomies, this research a) offers a review of the dimensions (economic, social, political, intersectional), and lenses (conceptual, categorical, phenomenological, developmental, ideological) that have characterised previous scholarly work; and b) proposes an integrative framework to move beyond compartmentalisations through a tripartite conceptualisation of youth; as a dialectical becoming (away from linearity); as a possibility (beyond a phenomenon), and as a time-for-itself.

RC09-138.2

COCHRANE, LOGAN* (HBKU, Qatar)
AMIN, HIRA (College of Public Policy, HBKU, Qatar)

Navigating Identity and Values in a Globally Connected Middle Eastern City

This study aims to explore how youth in Doha, Qatar perceive identity formation, changes in identity over time, and the integration of their own values within a globally connected capital city. The purpose is to understand the impact of globalization, mega-events, and tourism on traditional forms of national identity and socio-religious values in the Middle East, specifically in the Arabian Gulf region. The research was conducted through interviews with youth aged 18-35 in Doha, Qatar. The photovoice methodology was employed to allow participants to visually express their perspectives on identity and values. Multiple papers were written to present the findings, focusing on the themes of globalization, clothing, education, and values. The methodology aimed to capture the diverse experiences and perspectives of the national youth population in Doha. The findings of this study highlight the complex intersection of economic, political, social, religious, and demographic factors with identity and values in a global city like Doha. The interviews revealed that the increased influx of tourists and mega-events, such as FIFA 2022, have intensified encounters with diversity and challenged traditional forms of national identity. The youth participants expressed a sense of pride in their city's global connections but also raised concerns about the potential erosion of their socio-religious values. This research contributes to the understanding of the impact of globalization and tourism on identity formation and values in the Middle East, specifically in the Arabian Gulf region. The use of the photovoice methodology adds a visual dimension to the exploration of youth perspectives. The findings have implications for policymakers in various sectors, as they highlight the need to navigate the tensions between globalization and the preservation of national identity and socio-religious values in global cities like Doha.

WG01-879.6

COCO, SIMONA RITA* (Università degli studi di Catania, Italy)

Rethinking Educational Poverty: The Complexities of NGO Interventions in the Global South

International non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are often seen as vital in addressing global inequalities, particularly through education initiatives in the Global South. While education is frequently portrayed as a solution to poverty and social exclusion, this view can oversimplify the complex nature of educational poverty, which involves more than just access to education. In Madagascar, evidence shows that educational initiatives, despite good intentions, may reinforce existing social hierarchies, benefiting certain groups while marginalizing others.

The research challenges conventional approaches to educational poverty by examining targeted interventions such as school-family partnerships, teacher training, and infrastructure improvements. These efforts often fail to address underlying structural conditions, including local governance issues, power dynamics, and conflicting international aid agendas. As a result, these initiatives may not adequately challenge the deep-rooted inequalities tied to gender, ethnicity, and socio-economic status.

The paper underlines the relevance of calling for more holistic strategies involving collaboration between schools, communities, NGOs, and local authorities. Expanding educational access without addressing broader social inequalities may perpetuate the very problems it seeks to solve, highlighting the need for context-sensitive approaches to sustainable development.

RC37-614.3

COELHO LIBERALI, FERNANDA* (PUC-SP, Brazil)

Transformative Education through PLAY and Action: The Brincadas Project and Colina'S Response to Social and Environmental Vulnerabilities

This paper presents the Brincadas Project and its role in transforming education through play and collective action to address social and environmental vulnerabilities in São Paulo, Brazil. The project established Collectives of Investigation and Action (COLINA), which engage participants in community-based efforts to foster agency and resistance in marginalized groups, including Indigenous, Quilombola, and urban communities. Grounded in Vygotsky's (1933/1991) theories of play and Freire's (1970) concept of the inédito viável, the project emphasizes critical reflection and collective action as essential elements for creating viable futures. Informed by Critical Collaborative Research (Magalhães, 2011), the Brincadas Project integrates collaborative inquiry to empower participants and challenge social injustices. In 2023 and 2024, COLINA participants co-created sustainable solutions to local problems such as water scarcity and cultural exclusion. The concept of Good Living (Krenak, 2020) guided the project's focus on ecological and social justice, fostering collective empowerment and engagement. The outcomes demonstrate the potential for educational interventions to contribute to lasting social transformation, particularly within marginalized communities. This presentation will explore how the Brincadas Project promotes engaged pedagogy, as advocated by Freire, through the use of play and collaborative inquiry, aligning with the conference's goals of advancing justice-driven educational practices.

WG11-949.1

COENDERS, YANNICK* (Washington University in St. Louis, USA)

Understanding State Responses to Collective Nativist Violence: White Appeasement in Rotterdam, 1972

Nativist violence illuminates a tension between two pillars of the modern nation-state: on the one hand the concentration of the means of coercion guaranteeing state control and on the self-legitimizing profession of deference to mythological and racialized notions of "the nation". In this article I examine how states grapple with this challenge, resulting in four types of responses. Three of these: *condonement*, *containement*, and *suppression*, have been empirically studied in various contexts of nativist vigilantism. Subsequently, I present a case study of *appeasement*, a fourth response to violence that has been empirically overlooked. Prevalent in nation states that nominally reject racism, appeasement is a law generating force turning racial violence into ostensibly non-violent racialized law that seeks to preserve the racial hierarchy. Drawing on a case of nativist vigilantism in Rotterdam (NL), the so-called Afrikaanderwijk riots in 1972, I outline some mechanics by which appeasement comes to be a modus operandi for state officials in

racial democracies. During the riots, vigilantes raided the lodgings of Turkish migrant workers in attempts to chase them away from the neighborhood they resided in. Drawing on rich archival material that includes archives from leaders of neighborhood organizations, the city council, court cases, local newspapers, and radio- and television broadcasts, I examine the processes that lead to the Labor-led city government's attempt to appease the violence by passing discriminatory legislation to limit the presence of migrants in the city through immigrant quotas and lodging closures.

RC48-JS-166.3

COHEN, MATHILDE* (Tilburg Law School, Public Law and Governance Department, Netherlands)

Le Colonialisme Vert à L'épreuve Des Tribunaux: Le Droit Comme Levier De Lutte Pour Les Populations Autochtones

Face au colonialisme vert que subissent les populations autochtones, de nouvelles formes de lutte émergent, notamment devant les tribunaux nationaux et internationaux. La vision occidentalo-centrée de la protection de l'environnement, fondée sur la notion de « développement durable », a écarté les peuples autochtones des processus décisionnels. Si les injustices environnementales ne pourront pas se résoudre en maintenant un statuquo des systèmes juridiques non-autochtones, les populations affectées tentent de se réapproprier ces systèmes. Le droit devient alors un moyen de lutte visant à faire condamner les Etats ou les multinationales responsables d'accaparement de terres, de déforestation, de violation de leur droit au consentement libre, préalable et éclairé.

Cet article vise à rendre compte des différents types de contentieux mobilisés par les populations autochtones pour faire respecter leurs droits. Ces contentieux ont d'abord émergé devant les juridictions internationales, telle que la Cour africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, afin de faire condamner les Etats. Face à des décisions qui peinent à être implémentées, de nouveaux contentieux voient le jour, visant des acteurs non-étatiques et s'appuyant sur des législations à la portée extraterritoriale. Des coalitions d'associations de représentants des peuples autochtones et d'ONG occidentales installées dans les Etats ou les multinationales climaticides ont leur siège social se montent, créant ainsi de nouvelles formes de solidarité et de luttes.

RC23-368.1

COLE, NICKI LISA* (Know Center Research, Austria)
VAN DEN ABEELE, JERIEK PAUL (Telenor Research & Innovation, Norway)
GEIGER, BERNHARD (Know Center Research GmbH, Austria)

The Environmental Benefits and Harms of AI: Preliminary Results from a Review Study

In recent years, the environmental impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has garnered significant attention, leading to the emergence of Green AI research. Green AI focuses on mitigating the carbon footprint of AI systems, driven by the recognition that the computational resources required for AI operations are substantial and growing. The current body of research primarily addresses the operational phase of AI systems. These studies emphasize the importance of monitoring energy consumption, optimizing model parameters for sustainability, and developing tools to measure and reduce the carbon emissions associated with AI training and inference processes. Despite the extensive research conducted on the environmental impact of AI operations, the effects of AI hardware production, logistics, deployment within industry, and end-of-life management remain overlooked within the Green AI literature. Therefore, we seek to broaden the definition of Green AI to these other aspects and rely on a tertiary literature review to create an evidence base to support this. We ask, 1) What are the key environmental sustainability benefits and harms associated with AI production, logistics and hardware end-of-life? 2) What are the key indirect environmental sustainability impacts associated with AI deployment across various sectors and contexts?

In this tertiary review we aim to gather and synthesize the literature in order to develop a robust understanding of AI's environmental impact and foster the development of effective mitigation strategies where necessary. We include in our analysis downstream societal impacts that may follow environmental impacts. Our review includes existing peer-reviewed secondary studies (reviews) and grey literature and is carried out in accordance with the PRISMA guidelines for systematic reviews. In this presentation, we provide preliminary findings that illustrate the sustainability risks and challenges associated with AI hardware production, logistics and end-of-life, and indirect environmental benefits and harms that stem from AI deployment in various industrial contexts.

RC30-483.2

COLEANDRO, GIADA F.P.* (Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Italy)
MUSOLINO, MONICA (University of Messina, Italy)
FARINELLA, DOMENICA (University of Messina, Italy)

Energy Cooperatives and Communities in the Just Transition: Work Organization and Structural Contradictions in Italy.

The paper addresses the emerging contradictions between energy markets and systems, on the one hand, and decentralisation processes in energy governance, on the other. It focuses on the organisational aspects of work in the sector of renewable energy cooperatives and communities in Italy. In general terms, the transition to a renewable energy system is believed to be contingent upon the advent of decentralised, democratic energy models in which energy cooperatives and communities represent a promising alternative to the previous centralised models, advocating for local production and consumption from renewable sources. Nevertheless, in Italy the growth of these initiatives and energy decentralisation itself is constrained by the complex nature of the energy infrastructure and markets. In this regard, the organisational processes of energy cooperatives are typically dependent on the influence of major energy corporations, which hold an oligopoly position. Thus, energy cooperatives are at risk of being either absorbed or influenced by larger companies, which could ultimately compromise their capacity to facilitate a democratic and just transition

With regard to Renewable Energy Communities (RECs), the advent of this innovation has resulted in a notable increase in the number of start-ups and companies seeking to assume control of all aspects of their development. These companies act as intermediaries between the energy market and RECs, aiming to achieve economic and technical efficiency. In this context, there is a broader trend among innovators in this sector to view citizens engagement as an unnecessary and time-consuming factor in the success of decentralised energy configurations.

This study has two main objectives: first, to identify the complex balance between autonomy and dependence of cooperatives and communities on established energy actors, as evidenced by an analysis of several case studies in Italy. Second, it aspires to offer insights that can inform the design of a just (energy) transition.

RC30-481.3

COLETTO, DIEGO* (Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca, Italy)
RIO, ANNA (University of Milano - Bicocca, Italy)

Active Labour Market Policies and Undeclared Work. Reflections on an Understudied Relationship

The contribution aims to provide insights into how employment services and, more specifically, active labour market policies (ALMPs) relate to the policy field focusing on Undeclared Work (UDW). To deal with UDW, attention is increasing to the so-called holistic approach, which includes preventive and curative policy measures, besides the more traditional one based on repressive measures. In this approach, there is a focus on policy measures able to transform UDW into declared work rather then 'simply' repress it. Within this scenario, active labour market policies (ALMP) gain in importance, given their potential for supporting the workers from irregular to regular jobs.

We analyse this unexplored relationship in three steps: in *principle*, in *policy design*, and in *street-level actions and discourses*. Based on (European) policy models and guidelines, we unpack ALMPs into their fundamental components (employability, personalisation, activation and conditionality,) and explore how they intersect with and confront undeclared and informal work. Second, we use Italy as a case study to explore the links between two recent policy measures, introduced with the Recovery and Resilience Plan: the ALMP reform and the national plan to tackle undeclared work. From the in-depth analysis of policy regulations and policy instruments, we shed light on both smooth links and critical knots and contradictions of policy design. This documentary study forms the context for the third step, which delves into how and to what extent undeclared work is considered in the daily activities of employment services. Ethnographic data concerning the street-level implementation of the ALMP reform serve to depict how the relationship under study takes concrete shape.

RC44-694.5

COLLORD, MICHAELA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Beyond Established Unions: The Informal Transport Sector and Worker-Led Organizing in Tanzania

There is a growing academic interest in trade union organizing among urban informal workers across the Global South. Much recent research focuses on established trade unions, often staff-led, affiliated to a national trade union congress, and with additional ties to international donors. The emphasis is then on how these established unions expand beyond a core membership of formal employees to also recruit informal workers, either directly or via their associations (Rizzo 2017; Spooner and Mwanika 2018; Steiler 2023). This literature makes a vital contribution. However, there are forms of labour organizing that occur independently of established trade unions—or that are even in tension with these unions—which deserve more attention (Atzeni 2021; Bieler and Nowak 2021; Nyamsenda 2018). This paper develops this point through a study of organizing among informal transport workers in Tanzania. It takes as a focal point a 2015 strike involving different categories of road transport worker—city bus drivers, upcountry bus drivers, and some truck drivers. The strike represents one of the few instances of *nationwide* industrial action in Tanzania's post-colonial history, and crucially, it was organised entirely independently of formal trade union structures. The strike had an extended pre-history, one of incremental organising and experimentation. It also had a long afterlife, spawning a new 'worker-led' union, a plethora of promises from the state and capital, new institutions for mediating labour relations, repeated threats of industrial action, and, in 2022, a follow-up strike among truck drivers. The paper retraces these cycles of contestation, exploring what they tell us about forms of worker-led organizing, the potential for informal transport workers to leverage 'associational power', and the remaining political-economic obstacles that nevertheless limit long-term improvements to precarious work conditions. The paper draws on 10 months of fieldwork in Tanzania, including semi-structured interviews, archival research, and press reviews.

WG10-939.4

COLY, AMINATA* (Laboratoire techniques, territoires et sociétés, université Gustave Eiffel, France)

Understanding Digital Financial Practices through Trust Among French Young Adults

This study investigates digital financial practices of French young adults, focusing on online transactions, e-banking, and internet income generation. Despite France's above-average engagement in e-banking relative to the European Union, trust in traditional and digital banking remain underexplored.

Adopting Lahire's dispositionalist framework (Lahire, 2013), I investigate how economic dispositions, digitalisation context and risk perception (Borraz, 2007) shape young adults' online financial practices, while highlighting the role of trust in this process. Employing mixed methods, I conduct thirty semi-structured interviews to explore the construction of trust in traditional banks and digital financial services (DFS), and its influence on the online financial practices of young adults. Furthermore, I apply hierarchical cluster analysis to French data from the 2021 EU survey on the use of Information and Communication Technologies in households and by individuals. Using variables related to digital financial practices, I create clusters to identify patterns and disparities among young adults.

Findings suggest that engagement with DFS is not just age-related, but correlated with economic resources, broader digital practices, and professional digital integration. Results show that beyond economic dispositions, digital financial practices are influenced by trust and risk perception. It also highlights the innovative use of DFS by some young adults, distrusting traditional banking institutions. Moreover, this study challenges the concept of digital and financial literacy (Lyons & Kass-Hanna, 2021), advocating for a broader understanding of digital financial practices. It also contributes to research on the "privacy paradox" unraveling the risk-benefit assessments young adults undertake in online financial transactions.

RC39-637.1

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado Colorado Springs, USA)

Inequitable Climate Responses and Their Impacts on Southern Louisiana Tribal Communities

Southern Louisiana Indigenous communities have been confronting the harmful results of exploitive capitalist exploration and development in their bayou areas for decades. Oil and gas exploration cut massive swaths of canal-works through important marsh and wetlands, which serve as storm barriers. The network of canals allows salt water from storm surges to reach farther into the area, killing freshwater root systems. Consequently, these communities are experiencing unprecedent land loss, while simultaneously enduring subsidence and sea level rise. Climate crises contribute to higher water inundation levels during storm surge, devastating flooding, and increasing numbers of hurricanes that are landing at higher strength levels. These storms are threatening cultural survival and livelihoods because of forced displacement from homelands. Louisiana's massive coastal protection project offered hope, until it was announced that the tribal communities were to be excluded from the barrier's extension. Since then, the communities have been fighting back, developing projects to backfill some of these canals to restore marsh ecosystems to reduce land loss and protect sacred sites. Other Indigenous nations have engaged in the use of recycled oyster shells to create new reefs. The presentation will discuss the evolution of the canal project with partners that include members of the First Peoples' Conservation Council of Louisiana, several Indigenous nations, the Lowlander Center, and other stakeholders. Resistance to these efforts at the state level will be presented, along with strategies that have been used to overcome and circumvent this resistance to create more disaster resistant communities.

RC11-161.2

CON WRIGHT, GÜLÇIN* (TED University, Turkey)

A Capability Approach to Family Caregiving: Agency and Capabilities of Caregivers and Care Receivers

Family caregiving necessitates constant negotiations of needs, demands, and capabilities within the larger web of family ties that includes multiple members. During these negotiations, family members reassess their relationships with one another, and caregiving may become an unavoidable responsibility for some. Decision-making involves the entire care network, rather than simply the caregiver and care receiver, which can lead to disagreements. Under these conditions, existing power dynamics among family members may influence decision making about care arrangements. Family scholars have investigated these processes using various theoretical frameworks, focusing on intergenerational solidarity and conflict, filial piety, and gender relations. Capability approach to care, on the other hand, has concentrated on formal care arrangements for older people and questioned whether established mechanisms limit or strengthen care receivers' capabilities and agency. I propose that using a capability approach to family caregiving would be beneficial not only in terms of understanding the agency and autonomy of older people as care receivers, but also of caregivers. The power relations between caregivers and care receivers are built upon the power disparities in parent-adult child and sibling relationships. Who becomes the primary caregiver for the older parent is sometimes determined by necessity, undercutting the agency of the specific adult child and older parent's care preferences. However, the new care arrangements may also result in new forms of power dynamics within the broader care network as well. Given the conditions, ensuring both parties' capabilities without jeopardizing the autonomy of older parent in need is not an easy task to accomplish. It is critical to shift the discussion on care relationships to include not only *functionings* but also *capabilities* of everyone involved by prioritizing their agency in determining what capabilities they value and how power dynamics influence which of these capabilities are undermined for the benefit of others.

RC06-JS-125.4

CON WRIGHT, GÜLÇIN* (TED University, Turkey)
ÇAKIROGLU ÇEVIK, AYLIN (TED University, Turkey)
YÜKSEL, UMUT (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

"To Leave or Not to Leave": Relocation Decision and Strategies of Families Following the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes in Turkey

On February 6th, 2023, two earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.8 and 7.5 struck Kahramanmaraş in Turkey, affecting a wide region of 11 cities. In addition to human loss and the complete destruction of entire communities, this devastating disaster forced many people to relocate outside of the region. Based on the mobility justice framework, we contend that migration was a strategy afforded by only some to cope with the aftermath of an earthquake, due to the lack of an efficient post-disaster relocation strategy by the state. In this study, we focused on the experiences of individuals who moved to Ankara or Mersin, where survivors were most likely to relocate. We conducted in-depth interviews with 80 individuals in total, using a life course perspective, to understand their migration decision, post-migration integration, and intentions for return. These earthquakes affected families in a variety of ways, including the death of family members, new impairments, and the loss of their homes and workplaces. Respondents stressed that owing to the urgency of the post-earthquake circumstances, they made the decision to migrate very rapidly, without any negotiations over when or where. Many chose the

destination due to its familiarity based on past professional or educational experiences, or existence of extended kin or non-kin networks. A variety of relocation tactics were used by families, with the primary goal of ensuring members' safety and access to assistance and services. In some families, men had to stay behind to continue working in the earthquake zone while the rest of the family migrated to meet either the education needs of the young or the healthcare needs of the old and the disabled. Others had to rebuild their lives in a new city after losing everything they previously owned. These findings contribute to our understanding of variations in family responses to disasters.

RC53-JS-210.3

CONCHA SALDÍAS, CLAUDIA* (Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile)
RASSE, CAMILA* (Escuela de Trabajo Social, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
RASSE, ALEJANDRA (Centro de Desarrollo Urbano Sustentable CEDEUS, Chile)
CONTRERAS, PABLO (Independent researcher, Chile)
ROBLES, MARÍA SARELLA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
AMIGO, GRACE (Magister en Trabajo Social, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

"Those Who Do Not Have the Opportunity to Know This, Will Never Understand". Stigma and Recognition: Affective and Moral Dimension in the Youth of Urban Periphery of Five Chilean Cities.

Territorial stigma has often been understood from its structural aspects of production and reproduction (Wacquant, 2014), and its effects on the identity, self-esteem, integration, and social cohesion of the residents. Other approaches include the agency of people, and as such, integrate a subjective dimension. This research proposes to analyze territorial stigma from the perspective of recognition (Honnett, 2010), by exploring the affective and moral dimensions of 44 young people who live in five different territories in different cities of Chile. These territories are widely known for their negative attributes, been stigmatized for at least two decades. Different than their parents, these youngsters' biographies are built from the stigma that already existed when they were born.

Results show that stigma occurs not only through labeling and the imposition of negative identity but also through a lack of recognition and positive assessment of the ways of living that are developed in the territory. As such, the action of stigmatization erases the ways of living of the community and the positive aspects that these youngsters experience in the everyday life of their communities. Young people contest the stigma in visible and invisible ways, as every time they make life decisions that are different from the stereotype of the stigma, they are taking an opposing stand, resisting the stigma applied to them. At the same time, in those where stigma is accepted, there is a constant search to resolve a conflict, looking for strategies that allow them to overcome stigma, instead of getting tangled in it. The different responses to stigma show that the lack of recognition experienced by the youth is contested in their everyday practices as a way to overcome it.

RC21-JS-94.4

CONDE, FASSOU DAVID* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
TOURÉ KAPO, LESLIE (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

Making the Non-City and Casting out the Unwanted: The Cases of Conakry (Republic of Guinea) and Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

Conakry and Abidjan were built by the French colonial administration between the 1920s and 1930s. Both cities grew out of a former conglomeration of small villages and coastal towns where the indigenous populations had to be displaced, symbolically or physically, to realize the colonial project of making the city. Furthermore, in these urban regions of West Africa, colonial processes historically shifted endogenous urban nodes from the hinterland to coastal areas to meet the needs of colonial administration and trade routes to Western metropolises. These processes had a profound impact on urban infrastructure and planning, the effects of which are still felt today. One of the main effects of the colonial era was to divide cities along racial lines, with the colonial city reserved for whites and the indigenous city—"la ville des indigènes" in Fanon's terminology of the French colonial regime—abandoned to Africans. These trends continued after independence and during the post-colonial period for the young republics of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, where the cities of Conakry and Abidjan had to deal with the unwanted, i.e., people, ideas, social movements, and urban imaginaries, contrary to the historical colonial logic of city-making characterized by control of territory, goods, and population flows. This presentation is based on a comparative study of eviction policies in the cities of Conakry and Abidjan, which illustrate the colonial filiation and post-colonial continuity in the process of making the city that resembles a non-city. This non-city-making process is based on the urban alienation of formerly colonized populations, who find themselves in charge of urban planning and casting out the unwanted.

WG08-906.4

CONNAUGHTON, MARK* (Roskilde University, Denmark)
PULTZ, SABINA* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Hopeful Engagements: Unemployment and the Struggle for Hope

This study explores how unemployed individuals generate a sense of hope and agency in their everyday lives, based on ethnographic research that followed one unemployed person over a year in a remote, de-industrialized city in Massachusetts. The research uses qualitative methods, including shadowing and participatory photo elicitation, to understand the relationship between unemployment, dignity, and hope.

Theoretically, the study draws on Laurent Thévenot's regimes of engagement—plan, familiarity, exploration, and worth—to investigate how hope is negotiated. In the regime of plan, hope emerges through future-oriented strategies, though unfulfilled plans may lead to disappointment. The regime of familiarity shows how hope is built on comfort in familiar spaces like home or social relationships. The exploration regime highlights how new and novel experiences outside the labor market can foster hope through curiosity and openness. In the regime of worth, interactions with support systems are examined to understand how they shape hope.

The research highlights that hope is not solely future-focused but can be cultivated through engagement with other temporal dimensions. It also emphasizes the fluid interaction between hope and other emotions such as grief, nostalgia, and sentimentality. The study argues that hope involves a sense of agency and personal subjectivity, particularly within the regimes of familiarity and worth, where even vague forms of hope help maintain dignity.

The paper critiques conventional unemployment research, which often reinforces stigmatizing narratives, by proposing a more nuanced approach to studying hope. This involves acknowledging small instances of hope and recognizing how it can manifest in unexpected ways, offering a deeper understanding of the experiences of the unemployed, particularly those perceived as trapped in hopelessness.

TG04-976.2

CONNAUGHTON, MARK* (Roskilde University, Denmark)
GONNET, AURÉLIE (Université Paris Cité - Cerlis, France)
MÜLLER, MAGGIE (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Securing Basic Needs: The Uncertain Politics of Everyday Life As an Unemployed Person

Engaging in Uncertainty: How Unemployment Shapes Access to Basic Needs

Unemployment profoundly impacts one's ability to secure basic resources and imbues these everyday life practices with uncertainty and affects the experience of dignity. This paper explores how unemployed people manage essential needs such as housing, mobility, and food across three different settings. Drawing empirically from a comparative ethnographic study that saw us shadow 18 unemployed individuals in a small peripheral city each in France, Denmark, and the USA over the course of a year, the paper uncovers how strategies to meet these needs are influenced by emotional, moral, and micropolitical factors. Theoretically, this paper builds on Laurent Thévenot's regimes of engagement framework to examine how people engage in their uncertain situations.

In the comparison, we examine the basic needs of a) mobility, b) food and c) housing. Public transport is limited in many such peripheral regions and not having the ability to get around the city or travel to neighboring towns and cities vastly impacts the job search capabilities and capacity for self-determination. Access to food is shaped by welfare payments for food and various local initiatives, or "food projects," which are often embedded in moral and emotional dimensions. These projects are involve not only obtaining sustenance but also represent a way of acquiring dignity, reflecting different forms of engagement in each region. Housing, another critical need, affects participants' sense of dignity and emotional well-being. The availability and quality of housing are closely tied to the national political and welfare systems in which individuals find themselves.

By examining the interplay of these emotions, politics and morals and how they construct dignity, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how unemployed individuals secure their basic needs, and demonstrates how this endeavour is both deeply uncertain.

RC40-658.2

CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS* (Sam Houston State University, USA)
CHOI, JIN YOUNG (Sam Houston State University, USA)

"Better Cotton" in the Anthropocene

Cotton is a unique agrifood crop due to its crucial colonial role in the development of industrial capitalism based on enslaved labor production and proletarian labor processing, and its current substantial ecological footprint in both production and processing. Various programs to develop a "better cotton" make up about one-fourth of total global cotton production. This paper employs a commodity chain conceptual framework to investigate the development and implications of these "better cotton" programs in the Anthropocene. We focus on two programs – organic cotton and CmiA (cotton made in Africa) – to illustrate the successes and challenges in scaling up alternative agrifood initiatives, while at the same time tracing the continued threads of neo-colonialism as the drivers of these commodity chains.

RC14-217.1

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University, Greece)

Archetypal Stories: How Important Are They in the Contemporary Narratives?

Among the more watched TV broadcasts of all (as well as of recent) times are international sporting events (such as the Summer Olympic Games or FIFA World Cup); Other broadcasts frequently attracting huge audiences worldwide are televisual rituals and ceremonies (such as funerals and marriages of significant figures (stars/influencers or princes -often coinciding in one person -the stars being contemporary gods as was remarked by E. Morin).

Based on TV ceremonial shows we would like to answer the following questions: 1) for which reasons this kind of shows still attract the contemporary imaginary; 2) is this kind of media narratives important for the contemporary social representations?

- We take into consideration the importance of what C.G. Jung has defined as "archetypes". The existence of the archetypes cannot be observed directly but can be inferred by looking at religion, dreams, art, and literature. Jung's four major archetypes concern the persona, the shadow, the anima/animus, and the self. They are based on ancestral roots, collective unconscious symbols and myths of many different cultures. These archetypes represent behavior patterns that make up different ways of being constituting cultural symbols and images that exist in the collective unconscious and in peoples' wishes or dreams which although mostly not always compatible with modern reason, continue to be important for the human life (such as images with intense emotional meaning, expressing relational primacy of human life, imprints buried in the unconscious -but not "dead").
- If we have in mind Hall's theory on the ways of decoding messages, we better understand why images of "love" and "death" (symbolized in ceremonies concerning "mythic persons" but important for any human life) remain strong in the contemporary representations; viewing mythification of love but also honoring death go together with nature which technology cannot overpass; consequently contemporary narratives neither.

RC14-210.1

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University, Greece)

Les Pouvoirs Contemporains Racontés Par Les Séries Populaires

Mythes et contes de fées reproduisent dans toute culture, la « sagesse » populaire (croyances profondes concernant la vie et la mort, le rôle de la chance, des richesses, du pouvoir, de l' « autre », du « mal » etc.). Ces récits, quoique souvent porteurs de contestation symbolique ne s'associent pas à des situations précises et pour cela peuvent dans un sens servir aussi bien d'échappatoire du quotidien que de « contestation rituelle » du pouvoir (proche aux rituels d'inversion étudiés par G. Balandier dans son Anthropologie Politique).

Pour les sociétés contemporaines, le « storytelling » analogue aux récits populaires traditionnels, sont les séries renommées de plus en plus visionnées à travers des plateformes (telles que Netflix). Pour voir (et pouvoir dépister) les thèmes concernant le « pouvoir » favoris dans la « fabulation » (la mythologie) contemporaine, nous avons procédé à une analyse des récits des séries les plus visionnées de Netflix durant les 10 dernières années (ex. Squid Game, Casa de Papel, Schitt's Creek, Lady in Dignity, Billions, Ozark, Start Up etc.).

Les thématiques relevées concernent l'incertitude générale due à des questions d'argent, et des combats divers pour atteindre des richesses (étroitement liées au pouvoir -qui est aussi pouvoir de décision sur la vie et sur la mort d'autrui). Elles montrent (et dénoncent de façon très impressionnante et très spectaculaire) les inégalités dues principalement au facteur économique, les conduites sans scrupules pour atteindre la richesse mais aussi pour la maintenir, procédé dans lequel ne joue aucune « conscience ». Il s'agit du secret de Polichinelle contemporain qui reste pourtant inédit dans les forums publics dits « sérieux ». A l'exception de quelques voix marginales qui osent dénoncer cette situation, l'humanité joue le jeu de ce pouvoir en cours qu'elle ne dénonce que dans ses... contes de fées.

RC54-828.5

COOK, CRAIG* (Woodstock School, India)

The Caitlan Clark Phenomenon: Constructing Masculinities and Femininities through Women's Professional Basketball

This paper addresses bodies in time and space, namely, in describing the processes of constructing masculinities, femininities through the bodily aesthetics and performativity as seen through the phenomenon of Caitlan Clark emerging as a media sensation in the WNBA, after a record setting career in college basketball.

Among the questions I seek to address are: What explains the construction of forms of femininity and masculinity in the rising popularity of women's professional basketball? What does a sociological understanding of the phenomenon of Caitlan Clark tell us about the present state of gendered bodies in sport? How has the cultural construction of masculinity and femininity been at the center of competing forms of the gendered body? How has the body been shaped by cultural ideologies of the feminine and masculine body? What meanings, both local and trans-local were constructed around this dynamic form of leisure, play, and the body?

Using a culturalist approach to bodies in time and space from Henning Eichberg, I will seek to explain how culture and society have been shaping forces around the perceived masculinities and femininities of present-day women's professional basketball in the form of the WNBA. As Eichberg states, "Show me how someone jogs, or how they bounce the ball, and I'll tell you a little something of the society in which they live."

In an era of ever-dynamic changes in gender and sexuality, are there emergent possibilities of femininity?

RC12-180.4

COOK INATOMI, CELLY (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)
VASQUES, PEDRO (Cedec, Brazil)
KOERNER, ANDREI* (Unicamp, Brazil)

Cedec-Ceipoc Digital Archive: Research Experiences and Reflections on the Contentious Politics of Brazilian Constitutional Democracy

This communication has two interconnected objectives: first, to present the "Cedec-Ceipoc Digital Archive" (www.acervodigital.cedec.org.br); second, to share preliminary reflections that explore the potential of the interviews conducted within this project to analyze changes in contemporary democracy. The Digital Archive aims to gather testimonies from social science researchers regarding their academic and political experiences over the past decade, a period marked by the emergence of tensions and uncertainties in Brazilian politics. This includes the development and archiving of in-depth interviews about current research, academic background, and researchers' professional trajectories, as well as key issues for political-constitutional analysis in the coming years. Regarding the preliminary insights that link the materials produced to a critical moment in contemporary democracy, our analysis of the interviews focuses on the dynamics and unfolding developments of Brazil's current political tensions, particularly in relation to the role played by the Supreme Federal Court.

RC38-625.1

COOPER, ADAM* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

An Ambiguous Genre for Ambiguous Subjects: Youth, Biography and Intergenerational Social Mobility in South Africa

Biography occupies a place in between science and art, beholden both to the truth of an individual life, the details of which can be proved by documents and other people, but open to the creativity of the biographer, who is given sufficient license to interpret the meaning of that life, in its historical context. Similarly, the ambiguous category of youth is generally constructed as "in between", a phase wedged in the middle of childhood and adulthood.

I reflect on the value of this ambiguous genre (biography) for making sense of an ambiguous category of people (youth), describing a book project on social mobility that uses individual lives, over generations, to unpack how important relationships can improve people's life chances. I first describe a chapter focused on the diary of AZ Berman, a person like my Jewish ancestors, immigrants from Eastern European ghettos who travelled to South Africa and experienced significant upward social mobility under a form of racial capitalism. Berman's life is compared to the challenges faced by a young Black South African man I have known for ten years, who struggles for upward mobility under global capitalism post-apartheid. The biographical approach shows how both young men try/tried to leverage relationships forged beyond the racial ghettos where they were born, attempting to catalyse upward mobility in different historical contexts. The value of using biography as a methodological tool lies in its status, like youth, as something in between art and science, enabling the biographer to create a silhouette of individual human beings against the backdrop of the multiple places they traverse, connecting the macro and the micro whilst remaining true to available information and the historical narrative.

RC34-576.3

COOPER, ADAM* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Gigs, Hustles and Hope: Using Precarity and Capitals for Global Youth Studies

The concepts of precarity and capitals help to engage with how youth make a living globally, widening the youth studies gaze to circumstances in diverse contexts. Precarity takes on diverse forms that are relative across time and space. It is a relational concept, illuminating contextually dependent uncertainty and vulnerability. Precarity illuminates the situation of youth in comparison to previous generations and vis-a-vis contemporary peers globally. Capital refers to the production of value systemically through capitalism and in the social/cultural sense, leveraged through status, sets of resources and networked, historically contingent relationships.

I describe recent changes to global capitalism, before showing how they have affected young people's livelihoods, with both similarities and differences between the global north and south. Alterations to forms and locations of capitalist production, advances in ICT and shifting global monetary practices have disrupted the viability of universal employment with social protection, producing a range of precarities in the global north and south, where urbanisation and industrialisation have played out differently. In the global north, where industrialisation happened earlier, the current millennial generation is the first to be materially worse off than their parents. While they are better educated than their forebears, their asset base, employment rates and earning power have diminished. Limited industrialisation with attendant opportunities for wage work did happen in parts of the global south, but has not materialised en masse, with the vast majority of youth in the global south (and therefore globally) making a living in the informal sector.

Using the example of work/livelihoods/income generation I argue that a global youth studies primarily needs to broaden its gaze to interpret circumstances for youth globally, while we simultaneously broaden our conceptual repertoire to include ideas developed in the global south.

RC35-580.2

CORDEIRO DE FARIAS, ALBERTO* (Santa Catarina Federal University, Brazil)

Adorno's Construction of Imagination As a Historical-Systematic Problem in Classical Social Theory.

This proposal addresses a specific chapter in the theoretical and social trajectory of a philosophical-aesthetic category: the imagination. In numerous passages across his essays, articles, lectures, and books, Adorno makes sparse but frequent references to imagination as a philosophical category. He predominantly uses the German term Phantasie (fantasy) rather than its Germanic (*Einbildung, Einbildungskraft*, or *Vorstellungsvermögen*) or Latin (*Imaginatio*) variants. Not infrequently, Adorno's approaches to imagination are connected to his reading of the history and systematics of classical social theory. More broadly, Adorno presents imagination as a problem for positivist sociology, marking Comte's thought as a key reference aspect for a sociological prohibition of imagination. The general framework in which Adorno, beginning with Comte, examines the role of imagination in social theory raises a crucial question: the repeated emphasis on a historical and systematic problem, namely the complex relationship between classical social thought and imagination. In this paper, I aim to reconstruct imagination as a historical-systematic problem in classical social theory, based on Adorno's references. I will do so by arguing that Adorno, in addressing imagination both as part of a "spiritual history of fantasy" and as a methodological problem related to the mind's operations, proposes an intertwining between the internal structures of social theories and the forms of their historical development. This intertwining, in my view, justifies a historical-systematic approach.

RC37-JS-50.2

CORDEIRO DE FARIAS, ALBERTO* (Santa Catarina Federal University, Brazil)

Practical Judgment As Reflective Judgment in Georg Simmel.

This communication addresses the topic of practical judgments (a concept from moral philosophy that has been adapted into social theory) with reference to Kant's Third Critique — the *Kritik der Urteilskraft* — and its reception by Georg Simmel. Focusing particularly on reflective judgments, I aim to first reconstruct what I consider the central question of the *Kritik der Urteilskraft*, namely the possibility of empirical knowledge, insofar as it involves reflection on contingent individual cases. This reflection is capable of attributing meaning and significance to these cases within the systematic framework of a legal order. Although Kant primarily focuses on judgments of taste and teleological judgments, I aim to demonstrate that these judgments concern the particular way in which humans comprehend nature in its specific and contingent manifestations. The challenge posed by this cognition lies in the fact that such a legal order is neither predetermined by any cognitive faculties nor can it be derived from the given. Subsequently, I aim to demonstrate how the findings of the Third Critique can influence social theory, particularly the formation of practical judgments in seemingly chaotic, "labyrinthine" contexts of orientation. In these contexts, an infinite variety of empirical forms—which cannot be subsumed under particular empirical laws or universal moral imperatives—configure moral judgment as a dramatic problem of orientation in the world. At this point, I will refer to Simmel with a twofold aim: first, to illustrate the circumstances—both individual and collective—in which moral judgments become problematic; and second, to highlight elements of Simmel's social philosophy that suggest the formation of a reflexive understanding of moral judgments in complex contexts, with the potential to develop into a general theory of orientation.

RC09-JS-22.1

CORDOVA SUXO, MARIA FERNANDA* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Narratives of Change and Resistance: Indigenous Peasant Movements in Bolivia and the Shifting Dynamics of Hegemony and Subjectivity

This paper explores the formation of hegemonies and reconfigurations within indigenous peasant movements in the Bolivian highlands, following the "Process of Change" initiated in 2006 under President Morales and his political party, the MAS-IPSP (Movimiento al Socialismo–Instrumento Político por la Soberanía de los Pueblos). Two decades later, new forms of resistance are emerging. These forms are not always organized through traditional social movements; instead, they are unified by shared narratives of justice and dignity, which are evoked during moments of social crisis, such as the severe economic challenges that have unfolded in recent years. Bolivia's economic balance has shifted negatively as its primary resource, natural gas, has been depleted. The exploitation of natural resources, driven by the preservation of Western welfare, exacerbates local living conditions, intensifies the climate crisis, and atomizes local grassroots organizations.

The Bolivian experience provides a valuable context for examining the aftermath of a successful hegemonic project. Initially, collective subjectivities, once politically marginalized, transitioned into positions of power, shaping a dominant hegemonic process. However, a reconfiguration of positionalities is now emerging, revealing unmet agendas and ongoing marginalization. This paper focuses on the narratives of leaders from social movements such as the Bartolina Sisa Confederation (Bartolinas) and the Unified Syndical Confederation of Rural Workers of Bolivia (CSUTSCB). Their discourses,

expressed through protests, mobilizations, and internal debates, were gathered during collaborative research conducted between 2021 and 2024. These movements now face internal divisions, exacerbated by partisan struggles.

The discussion highlights the tensions within Bolivia's hegemonic project as new counter-hegemonic forces emerge, contesting persistent marginalization and hidden forms of violence, even under a government that claims to represent and include these movements. This paper aims to offer a nuanced understanding of subjectivity formation in relation to emerging power dynamics and the limitations of indigenous discourse in contexts of multiple crises.

RC12-JS-205.1

ÇÖREK AKYILDIZ, DOLUNAY* (Galatasaray University, Turkey)

Dispossession in the Anthropocene: Impacts on Rights of Rural Communities

The Anthropocene era marks a critical period characterized by intensified human impact on natural systems and the rapid transformation of ecosystems. One of the most significant outcomes of this era is the acceleration of large-scale dispossession processes that particularly affect rural communities. The transfer of agricultural lands, water resources, and forests to facilitate capital accumulation and development projects deeply impacts the social, economic, and environmental fabric of these communities.

This study employs a literature review methodology to examine the effects of dispossession in the Anthropocene, with a particular focus on the rights of rural communities. Practices such as land grabbing, industrial agriculture, and infrastructure development not only disrupt traditional farming practices but also threaten the rights of rural populations, exacerbating social inequalities and increasing human rights violations. Analyzing the tension between international human rights and environmental law, the research explores the implications for rural communities' rights from a legal sociology perspective. It highlights the resistance strategies employed by these communities, including grassroots movements and sustainable agricultural practices, which advocate for social justice.

By grounding the discussion in real-world examples, this study aims to contribute to the discourse on dispossession and rural rights, proposing recommendations for redefining and protecting these rights in the Anthropocene. Ultimately, it seeks to amplify the voices of rural communities in the international arena, emphasizing the need for equitable resource management and environmental governance.

RC04-51.3

CORICA, AGUSTINA* (Facultad latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) sede Argentina, Argentina)

Secondary Education in Argentina: Educational Trajectories and Experiences of Youth in Vulnerable Contexts.

Secondary education plays a crucial role in the lives and educational journeys of young people. It provides the essential knowledge needed to foster citizenship, gain employment, and prepare for higher education. Additionally, it serves as a key threshold for breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. However, secondary education is currently facing a serious crisis, particularly in terms of inclusion. This is evident in rising dropout rates, questions regarding its relevance, and the challenge of diversification.

In this context, our research explores the educational characteristics, both pre- and post-pandemic, as well as the family and labor circumstances of young people in secondary education in Argentina. We analyze the educational trajectories and experiences of youth from vulnerable backgrounds, drawing on data from a longitudinal study conducted with a sample of 1,165 high school students from middle and low socioeconomic backgrounds in 2022, 2023, and 2024.

The results reveal that the post-COVID-19 pandemic period has introduced new challenges related to students' reconnection with the school environment. For instance, we observed an increase in atypical educational trajectories, with 20% of students exhibiting uncertain patterns before the pandemic. Some students re-enrolled during the pandemic, while others returned afterward, creating a fluctuating pattern of school attendance. Despite these challenges, the empirical evidence highlights that young people continue to value their educational experiences, which remain a key space for social inclusion.

RC53-JS-210.5

CORICA, AGUSTINA* (FLACSO , Argentina)
SCOPINARO, NINA (FLACSO, Argentina)

The Temporality in Contemporary Youth: Experiences Surrounding Time in School Trajectories

Contemporary youth face accelerated changes in various social aspects, which affect their perception and experience of time. Thus, the question of time is an issue that is relevant to the study of young people's lives and whose relevance is renewed especially in the post-pandemic period, as time presents reconfigurations in their lives and in their trajectories in the school space. This merits, in theoretical terms, to deepen the way in which temporality is interconnected in their lives, observing the play of this in everyday life, biographical time and that of generations (Woodman & Leccardi, 2015; Leccardi, 2022), accounting for juxtaposition of temporalities. With that idea, young people attending high schools in Argentina were consulted about: how do you feel time passes in your life when you think about its speed, how do you think time moves in your life and how do you see yourself in the future and what does it depend on. This survey was carried out within the framework of a longitudinal research being developed by the Youth Program of FLACSO Argentina, period 2022-2024, which addressed the issue of time based on the perceptions of the young population of vulnerable sectors. Among the results, it is observed that uncertainty appears as a central characteristic in youth. With respect to secondary school, the processes of dropping out and re-engagement in education reveal new ways of managing time, insofar as it appears that the interruption of trajectories is not an irreversible fact at present, but that these events are seen by young people as an unfinished process, which allows them to foresee the possibility of re-engaging and continuing their studies in the near future. In other words, temporality appears in a flexible and dynamic way.

RC48-760.4

CORNAGGIA, CECILIA* (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)

Mobilize, Radicalize, Build Networks: Reflections from Italian Climate Activism

In Italy, from 2018 onwards, social movements have played an important role in spreading awareness about the climate crisis. However they have not achieved the desired results at the political level: in the 2022 national election, the environmentalist party Alleanza Verdi-Sinistra (AVS), garnered only 3.6% of the vote. Over the past two years, the center-right government has radicalized its repression of social movements, particularly those using civil disobedience tactics. This has not, however, stopped climate activism. On the contrary, at least three processes of network construction have been launched: 1) the States General of Climate Action (SGCA), a nationwide call for associations, NGOa, and climate movements; 2) the World Congress for Climate Justice, an international appeal addressed to anti-capitalist climate movements; 3) the States General of Climate and Social Justice, addressing both environmental and social groups at a national level.

The present research questions the role that networking can play in supporting the climate cause, using the SGCA as a case study. I make explicit that my positioning is militant, since I myself participate in this network. This places the study in the groove of militant ethnography, which involves the choice of participant observation as the main method of inquiry for the purpose of an embodied understanding of social phenomena. From what I observed - and practiced - over the course of a year, it seems that the creation of the network has had a first result at the political level: in the 2024 European elections, a mobilization was created in a very short time that led to two young AVS candidates entering the European Parliament. A critical element, however, concerns collaboration with the other two networks mentioned above: each addresses, to date, distinct niches and seem to lack an attempt at convergence.

TG09-JS-126.4

CORNAGGIA, CECILIA* (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)
NOIA, ELEONORA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy)

Promoting Gender Studies within a Catholic Institution: Insights from Our Research Group

In this contribution we critically reflect on the history and practices of our research group, which represents an attempt to promote gender studies in a Catholic institution in Italy, the Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth,

where we work and teach. In this institution gender is poorly thematized both in teaching and research: there are no degree courses on gender studies (just an elective course within the Faculty of Psychology), nor research centres focused on the topic. The contribution explains how our work, which consisted of conducting empirical and archival research, organizing seminars, giving lessons, and writing collectively, brought the theme of gender into our university, through specific choices. First, the choice to adopt a *bottom-up approach*, inherent to the very characteristics of the group, composed mostly of PhD students at the time of its foundation. Second, some specific theoretical choices:

- The adoption of a *historical approach* aimed at broadening the sociological canon in a feminist perspective.
- The choice to delve into gender studies starting from *women's studies*.
- The choice to focus on the *production of knowledge* rather than to the change of the praxis (e.g. academic policies).

To date, these choices have proven successful in terms of recognition of the group at an institutional level, but have led to inevitable field limitations, which will not be easy to overcome. The paper gathers the reflections that we have produced and socialized in four years of unpaid work, with the desire to collect feedback and reflections from the conference participants.

RC24-JS-173.3

CORNILLEAU, LISE* (Université Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines / Université Paris-Saclay, France)

Like Gold, with Yield... and Carbon: The Role of Knowledge and Quantified Expertise in the "Environmental Turn" of the Assetization of Farmland

As a key resource to answer to both climate change (through carbon storage) and biodiversity destruction (through the preservation of hedgerows as well as of microbial life in soils), farmland is considered as a tool of ecological transformation by both States and the private sector and its future is scrutinized by a wide range of actors. Focusing on the finance industry, this article examines the dynamics of financialization of farmland in the French/EU case under the lens of specialized data and knowledge that found a "green" assetization of the resource. Building upon studies that stressed the role of specialized knowledge and data in assetization processes (Chiapello, 2018; Birch and Muniesa, eds, 2020), the article first describes the growing dialogue between economics and soil sciences and its impacts on practices of farmland valuation and the quantification of farmland's return on investment. In a second part, it focuses on metrics that enable to think of an "environmentalization" of the financial value of farmland (e.g. the increasing weight of "ecosystemic services" in the quantification of farmland prices, and the possible links with compensation markets) as well as on regulatory initiatives that empowers such metrics (e.g. the proposal to introduce mandatory "soil diagnoses" before each farmland transaction in the context of the preparation of the EU so-called "Soil Directive"). Last, the article discusses the limits of the process, stressing the resistances to the hybridation between economic and environmental knowledge, as well as the assertion of other imaginaries for the future of farmland in ecological processes rising from civil society organizations. The study is based on a series of interviews with financial investors, regulators of the farmland market, farmland experts from various academic disciplines, as well as civil society representatives.

RC02-32.4

CORNILLEAU, LISE* (Université Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines / Université Paris-Saclay, France)
ROSANO-GRANGE, MARLENE (Université Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines / Paris Saclay, France)

Towards a Green Assetization of Farmland? a Study of the 'Boundary Work' of Financialization, between Financial Actors and Regulators

This article examines the dynamics of the financialization of farmland (Fairbairn, 2020) in the French/EU case, with the objective to show that a "green" assetization of the resource is in preparation. Following studies of the financialization of public policies (Chiapello, 2017; Benquet et al., 2019), it symmetrically examines financial actors and regulators to analyze the 'boundary work' of financialization (Boussard, 2018). As a key resource to answer to climate and biodiversity crises (Granjou, Meulemans, 2023), farmland is constituted as a tool of ecological transformation by both the private sector and the State. If previous studies have focused on civil society movements buying farmland for ecological and social purposes, the article focuses on the strategies of financial actors in relation with regulators. In a context where French farmland is one of the most regulated markets in the EU, the article examines a diversity of actors and investment strategies that seek to render farmland "investible". The main result is a typology of the divisions within the financial world and their relationship with the State within the EU regulatory context, particularly the CAP and the Green Deal, as this assetization wave capitalizes on the ecological crisis and associated compensation markets. In particular, institutional investors (notably investment banks and insurance companies) appear more hesitant than the actors of "second financialization," such as asset managers (Braun, 2022). The financialization of farmland also takes the form of a "start-upization", with actors playing the role of intermediaries between institutional investors and public authorities. The study is based on a series of interviews with funds' representatives and regulators, as well ethnographic observations of investors' conferences.

RC51-788.1

CORONA SOBRINO, CARMEN* (University of Valencia, Spain)
GONZÁLEZ-URANGO, HANNIA (Polytechnique University of Valencia, Spain)
LIGARDO-HERRERA, IVÁN (Delft University, Netherlands)

Barriers and Opportunities for Citizen Science in Biomedical and Health Research

This paper presents an ongoing project at two biomedical and health research centers, exploring the implementation of citizen science and identifying the main barriers and opportunities encountered by health researchers in its development.

Methodologically, the project is based on a case study approach. The study focuses on two health and biomedical research centers. A mixed qualitative and quantitative approach is being applied. First, 21 in-depth interviews have been conducted with a variety of stakeholders (researchers, project managers, and university staff) associated with these institutions in the field of biomedical and health research. The profiles were selected based on gender, professional category (alternating between profiles with varying levels of experience), and knowledge area.

Additionally, a questionnaire was administered to staff members at both centers. The purpose of this survey is to understand the current work being done in citizen science at these institutions, as well as to identify the main challenges and incentives encountered in its implementation.

The main findings revolve around intrinsic and extrinsic motivations for researcher participation in the development of science and innovation in line with the Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) philosophy, specifically in the context of citizen science. Results highlight the importance of support actions from the studied entities (whether in project definition, audience engagement, or dissemination of calls, among others). Another notable aspect is the variation in motivations and challenges depending on the research subject and the profile of those involved. Finally, maintaining long-term commitment presents a challenge. Despite high expectations and the support of public and institutional policies, sustaining professional and non-professional commitment to citizen science initiatives over time is difficult.

RC23-373.4

CORONA SOBRINO, CARMEN* (University of Valencia, Spain)

Understanding Decision-Making in Individual Research Project Selection: Insights from Biomedical Scientific Careers

This paper aims to understand decision-making in the selection of individual research projects. An individual research project is defined as a set of ideas and research lines explored within the same research topic (Laudel and Bielick 2018). The objective is to explore how these decisions are influenced by different stages of a scientific career and how they affect the construction of scientific knowledge.

The work uses the scientific career model by Gläser and Laudel (2015) as a reference framework. This model distinguishes between an organizational career (various positions and jobs within a professional trajectory), a community career (the researcher's network, collaborations, and prestige), and a cognitive career (different research themes developed over time).

Methodologically, the study combines in-depth interviews with bibliometric analysis. The field of study is biomedicine, where disciplinary culture and epistemic practices influence the selection of individual research projects to be explored. A total of 36 interviews (24 women and 12 men) were conducted with prominent researchers in Spain.

Several factors influencing the selection of research portfolios at different stages of a scientific career were identified. These include cognitive factors

(scientific progress, new technologies, depletion of study objects), community factors (negotiations with principal investigators on continuing topics or establishing new collaborations, among others), and institutional factors (mobility, material constraints, funding...). Additionally, unforeseen situations (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and personal factors (not covered in this study) were identified.

The empirical data and conclusions drawn may contribute to designing public policies that address these issues and potential challenges in scientific careers.

RC51-796.1

CORRADI, CONSUELO* (Lumsa University, Italy)

The Human Body As a Complex System, between Organic Matter, Meaning and Alienation

The human body is a complex whole. It is composed of many parts that make up a system, and is made up of organic tissue and incorporeal thought. The body is much studied by sociology, but only as the location of processes of meaning and subjectivation, while human biological matter is regarded as inert, 'merely living,' and alien to all relationships. The paper argues that - when, 30 years ago, biotechnology started to use humans as a source of raw materials to be exploited - sociology was not, and still is not equipped to perceive its scope and consequences.

For the agents operating in the tissue market (donors, owners, buyers and intermediaries), the body is a collection of molecules with no point of contact with the socialised and political body that M. Foucault and B. Turner, for example, speak of. Today, we have to submit to sociological reflection a very different human body: it is flesh, not body; it is *open access*, i.e. available to relentless exploitation; it is made of parts but is not a whole; it is manipulated as pre-political organic matter and not qualified by the enjoyment of rights.

The paper argues that in order to address this challenge, to grasp the impact of control, appropriation and alienation that biotechnology inflicts on the body, and to attempt to limit this impact, the theoretical and empirical boundaries between biology, anthropology and sociology must be drawn in a new and interdisciplinary way. The human body does not comprise two unrelated systems (one organic and one of tought/meaning). It is a single and unique system, a total social fact that requires an innovative theoretical approach.

RC48-755.3

CORRADI, CONSUELO* (Lumsa University, Italy)
DONATO, STELLAMARINA (LUMSA University of Rome, Italy)

Women's Movements in Support of Return Migrants: Between Solidarity and Political Action in Tunisia and Morocco

This paper presents the findings of the WE PROPOSE project, a PRIN PNRR initiative funded by Next Generation EU, and analyzes the role of women's movements in the socio-political contexts of Tunisia and Morocco following the Arab Revolutions. These movements have significantly influenced political reforms and social justice, contributing to reshaping the role of women in their respective societies.

The aim of this study is to understand how these women's movements operated in the post-revolutionary context, mobilizing resources and forming alliances with other social forces to address the challenges of voluntary return migration. Through the analysis of their strategies, the paper explores how these movements have influenced public policies, highlighting the importance of an approach that considers the diverse identities and experiences of women.

In particular, the paper examines how women's movements have worked to ensure that returnee women, especially those with migration experience, benefit from an environment conducive to their social and economic reintegration. These efforts have contributed to the development of inclusive policies that address the needs of both women and migrants, emphasizing rights and dignity.

Additionally, the study discusses the complexities of collective actions and their impact on social dynamics in Tunisia and Morocco. By analyzing these dynamics, the paper highlights how women's movements are contributing to the creation of more just and inclusive societies, underscoring their relevance in contemporary socio-political contexts.

This research provides insights into the evolving role of women in shaping post-revolutionary societies, offering a deeper understanding of how these movements are facilitating societal change and advancing equity in both Tunisia and Morocco.

TG12-JS-74.4

CORRADI, LAURA* (Università della Calabria, Italy)

Asabiyyah: Social Solidarity, Jineology and the Sociology of Freedom

Asabiyyah is an ancient word in Sumer language, dating 3000 b.C. and meaning *social solidarity* - as discussed in the book 'Sociology of Freedom' (2020) by Abdullah Ocalan leader of the Kurdish people, who has been imprisoned for the last 25 years in a Turkish island. The term refers to pre-patriarchal, pre-state, pre-capitalistic societies based on reproduction, women-centered civilizations, and social solidarity - where the latter is seen as the engine of history (beyond 'mechanical' or 'organic' solidarity, and outside limites of dualistic dychotomous Western thinking).

Social solidarity ties are pivotal for all different forms of democracy. Today, analyzing 5000 years of patriarchy the *Kurdish Women's Movement* proposes to decolonize, de-patriarchalize, and re-write social sciences from women's standpoints, producing eco-sustainable economies; socially useful knowledge (instead of profit-driven knowledge); new ways of political participation; non-violent forms of social life; non-oppressive pedagogies; the re-evaluation of traditional medicine and social ecology. In North-East Syria, Rojava, and in refugees camps, in Makhmur, Iraq, an experiment of Democratic Confederalism is taking place among different ethnic and religious groups (Armenian, Kurds, Ezedi, Arabs, Turkoman, Syriac), living togheter to build equality in the respect of differences. A new type of social solidarity in action was born, with functioning forms of direct democracy; radical hospitality and revolutionary love, besides family ties; deep social responsibility and the recognition of the necessity to overcome toxic gender relations and hierarchies among cultures. The project of *Jineology* (Women's Science) inspired many publication involving feminists and scholars-activists (Meral Duzgun, JMEWS, 2016; Piccardi, Barca, Springer-Nature 2022; Al-Ali, Käser, Cambridge, 2020) reflecting the urgent necessity for all sciences to become social; for political decisions (about resources and priorities) to become really democratic, i.e., taken *collectively,* from the small communities to the cities, to districts, in different articulations of what has been called 'free life together'.

TG09-JS-126.5

CORRADI, LAURA* (Università della Calabria, Italy)

From the 'Mothers of Sociology' to Jineology. Mentoring through Labs and Collective Work; Contrasting Invisibility and the Erasure of Feminist Sociologies

After 35 years of teaching, research-action and feminism, I still find the mentoring of women, in hetero-sexist, classist and colonial academic institutions, as a challenging mission (Corradi, Routledge, 2018) Strategies that proved to be effective relate to making the mentorship a *collective effort*, in a non-hierarchical and circular model, where peers' support becomes as important as the advisors'. Will report the ongoing experience of the *Decolonial Feminist Queer Lab* in my university, an intersectional experience started in year 2003. Besides difficulties due to lack of fundings, bureaucracy, and authoritarianism, a positive evaluation is made. Being considered as one of the 'mothers of intersectionality' in my country (https://www.inchiestaonline.it/donne-lavoro-femminismi/praticare-lintersezionalita-un-metodo-per-la-ricerca-e-per-la-trasformazione-sociale-intervista-a-laura-corradi/), I can testify the difficulties of making teaching and research really intersectional; the lack of feminist sociological schools and recognized genealogies makes possible the appropriation and subsumption of feminists' ideas for non-feminist purposes, in an Academia, where the teaching of social sciences is still, by and large, focusing on the 'Fathers of Sociology: an enduring 'original sin'.

Yet, the presence of women sociologists in this world has been significant since the 1930' (Patricia Madoo Lengermann and Gillian Niebrugge, McGraw-Hill, 1998). A politics of erasure has been working relentlessly. I believe the valorization of works by feminist sociologists is an urgent step to be taken by ISA: making pressure on national organizations who are quite silent on the topic; giving space and attention to feminist sociological and intersectional contributions in the past and present time; promoting visibility and understanding. The epistemic proposal of Jineology as a 'Science of Women' (Meral Duzgun, JMEWS, 2016; Piccardi, Barca, Springer-Nature 2022; Al-Ali, Käser, Cambridge, 2020) urges to rescue her/story and women's knowledges in all fields, to build a 'sociology of freedom', transforming and democratizing the academic context; ensuring a successful mentorship to subjects willing to become feminist scholars/activists.

RC29-471.3

CORREA, MAIARA (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Punishment and Incarceration in Brazil: Punitivism and "Punitive Turn" from a Global South Perspective

The discussions in the Sociology of Punishment have pointed to a kind of punitive will that dominates contemporary societies. The ideas of a punitive turn, beginning in the second half of the 20th century, and the general advance of punitivism have been central to debates in this field of research over the past decades. However, most diagnoses and studies in the area still rely on theories and research limited to national or regional contexts in North America and Western Europe. The aim of this paper is precisely to discuss these issues from the perspective of the Brazilian context and the research of local authors. Brazilian society is still marked by significant social inequalities and discriminatory practices based on class, race, and gender, among others. Local punitive practices, in turn, have always been characterized by brutality, selectivity, and, in contemporary times, a neglect of Human Rights. The increase in incarceration in recent decades has intensified these characteristics rather than changed the situation, reverberating in the emergence of so-called organized crime and paradoxical dynamics, such as the current rise of the ideal of rehabilitation, which occurs in a context of re-democratization and the expansion of the struggle for rights in the country. Thus, through a historical reconstruction of punishment policies in the country, the goal is to problematize the diagnoses of a punitive turn and the advance of punitivism, considering the specificities of the Brazilian context.

RC29-460.2

CORREA, MAIARA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Rise of the Rehabilitative Ideal in Brazil: Paradoxes in Times of Mass Incarceration

Despite well-established international analyses that point to the decline of the rehabilitative ideal as one of the outcomes of the punitive turn and mass incarceration, in recent years, South American countries have seen the spread and popularity of social reintegration programs. In the specific case of Brazil, although the country has experienced both the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the punitive turn—namely, the rise in incarceration rates and the deterioration of prison conditions—there is a noticeable effort in initiatives linked to public security agendas aimed at a dual movement: reward-sanction. Through the description of current practices in the Brazilian prison system, this paper seeks to portray how this discourse has been structured, its dynamics, and methods of application, despite the inherent contradictions of overtly punitive practices, which are characteristic of the Brazilian prison system. This is a qualitative study that involved mapping and identifying connections between practices, institutions, and groups that shape the landscape of what we identify as a rise in the rehabilitative ideal—ideals of social reintegration, rehabilitation, and re-education. To this end, a survey was conducted of legal guidelines, institutions (Resocialization Centers, APACs), programs (sentence reduction), and engaged groups that operate within the prison system context, aligned with the rehabilitative ideal. This study aims to contribute to a broader understanding of the dilemmas and complexities of rising incarceration, the inequality in access to justice, in a country like Brazil with a significant prison population.

WG06-JS-17.1

CORREA BLÁZQUEZ, MAGDALENA* (University of Almería, Spain)

"Este Es El Nuevo Tacto": We Know the Devil o Una Conversación Con Narrativas Trans Del Cuidado a Través Del Videojuego Como Medio Expresivo.

We know the devil, una novela visual creada por Aeevee Bee y Max Schwartz y desarrollada y publicada por Date Nighto y Pillow Fight en 2016, sigue las vidas de los adolescentes Venus, Júpiter y Marte durante sus últimas doce horas en un campamento de verano religioso. Escrito por autores trans, el juego establece, con su jugador, una importante - aunque en ocasiones incómoda - conversación sobre género, religión, cuidado e intersubjetividad. Al ser yo el jugador, antes mencionado e interpelado por el juego, me interesa mantener y expandir esa conversación desde el punto de vista del conocimiento situado, tal y como D. Haraway lo define en línea con la noción de M. Foucault del conocimiento situado. Al hacer esto, mi relación con el juego es bidireccional y necesariamente implicada y esto presenta una oportunidad con respecto al desafío presentado por la injusticia epistémica: al tomar el relato de *We know the devil* e interactuar con él tal y como me viene dado, pretendo destacar lo que presenta y cómo sobre la experiencia encarnada de ser trans. En consecuencia, lo que encuentro es un relato serio y apasionado, hecho posible por los videojuegos como artefacto tecnológico de expresión, sobre cómo autores trans experimentan el cuerpo en in contexto que les desestima y marginaliza como productores de conocimiento.

RC47-JS-51.1

CORTÉS, ALEXIS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Right to the City and Housing in Chile's Constitutional Processes (2020-2023)

The two recently rejected constitutional proposals in Chile left a rich urban debate expressed in norms, influenced by social movements for housing. This article describes the particular circulation of both the right to housing and the right to the city in the Chilean constitutional debate and their centrality in the campaigns that culminated in the rejection of the two plebiscited proposals. For this purpose, we analyze the translations and mediations carried out by the movement of settlers in alliance with critical urban planners, professionals and academics, with special focus on the Popular Initiatives of Norm presented by them to influence the constitutional deliberation, contrasting them with the norms that were finally plebiscited. Despite the negative outcome, it is likely that these drafts will become a new source of inspiration for the advancement of anti-neoliberal urban struggles.

RC31-JS-82.1

CORVINO, ISABELLA* (UNIVERSITà DEGLI STUDI DI PERUGIA, Italy)

Power Inequalities: Old and New Kind of Slavery in Cultural Cages

"Legitimacy" appears to be a central concept in much of the analysis surrounding migration phenomena, particularly in relation to labour and market dynamics. The relative utility of employment in the labour market remains a bias that legitimizes the journey more than the motivations that define migrants as economic migrants, asylum seekers and victims of trafficking. The migratory project is a complex phenomenon and often the categories used in literature prove too rigid to understand that there can be unexpected overlaps between trafficking and smuggling, work and slavery. Bales (2012) asserts that in ancient times slaves were valuable commodities as they were not easily obtained. If it is true that in the last two centuries, the potential availability of slaves has increased, with the maximization of profits the predatory capitalism took postmodern society back into a past where huge amount of non-valuable slavery is necessary. Furthermore human trafficking and new kind of slavery are not a gender-neutral issue. Women face heightened risks due to their social and economic status within society for unequal power dynamics between genders, patriarchal values and the objectification of women's bodies and sexuality, the feminization of poverty and the normalization of violence against women. Very often, migrants are aware of their exploitation and victimization, but they endure it because it represents the "lesser evil" even in case they have to face a double alienation as migrants in an unknown country and slave with no value (Cristaldi 2015).

The aim of this contribution is to investigate, including through excerpts from interviews with women who were victims of smuggling-trafficking, the process of victimization and marginalization they experience, which betrays their expectation of achieving a better balance of power between genders in a new country.

RC57-875.4

COSKUN, CICEK* (Baskent University, Turkey)

Exploring the Intersection of Posthumanism, Artificial Intelligence, and Visual Sociology: A Framework for Fiction Film Production

The relationship between fiction films, visual sociology, and artificial intelligence (AI) provides a robust framework for sociological analysis. Fiction films that engage with sociological themes serve as significant venues for exploring and critiquing social structures. The narrative power of these films can foster critical reflection on social issues. In this context, the production of fiction films is also vital for conducting visual sociology. Moreover, the integration of AI in fiction filmmaking introduces new dynamics in the creation and distribution of visual narratives. As AI systems advance in sophistication, they can influence the types of stories told and how they are represented, either reinforcing or challenging existing social norms.

This study analyzes the production processes of an AI-supported short film. During the screenwriting phase, AI algorithms can assist in examining sociological themes and developing narrative structures that address

contemporary social issues. In the production phase, AI can be utilized to evaluate visual and auditory elements, ensuring alignment with sociological objectives.

The research emphasizes 'posthumanism' as a critical sociological concept in the Anthropocene era. Posthumanism directs our attention to the interactions between human and non-human agents, encouraging the writing of a history of agency that highlights significant and enduring sites of encounter between these entities (Pickering, 2000:174[1]). This research outlines a step-by-step approach for producing a short film that explores encounters between human and non-human agents with sociological content using AI. The study will first elucidate the concept of posthumanism, followed by a detailed description of the processes of scriptwriting, visual creation, and editing using AI tools such as ChatGPT, Runway, Gemini, and Midjourney.

[1] Pickering, A. (2000). Practice and posthumanism. In K. Knorr Cetina, T. R. Schatzki, & E. von Savigny (Eds.), *The Practice Turn in Contemporary Theory*. Routledge, pp. 172-183.

RC43-JS-9.3

COSKUN, CICEK* (Baskent University, Turkey)

Urban Renewal and Environment: An Analysis of the Bahçelievler Neighborhood of Ankara

Since the 1950s, cities in Turkey have experienced rapid change, especially following the enactment of the Law on the Transformation of Areas under Disaster Risk (Law 6306) in 2012. This legislation aims to regenerate areas at risk of disasters, leading to the demolition of many old apartment buildings and their replacement with new ones. Owners receive new flats at no cost, although these units are often smaller than their previous ones. This transformation has significantly altered Turkey's urban landscape. Additionally, the demolition process generates significant dust and noise pollution, and many trees in the gardens of the old apartments are being cut down during the construction. This situation highlights the need for a multidimensional approach to urban renewal.

This study examines urban renewal projects in Bahçelievler, one of Ankara's oldest neighborhoods. The aim is to understand the socio-environmental impact of these changes on residents. To achieve this, interviews were conducted with 15 residents: 7 who experienced the demolition of their apartments and 8 who remained in their old apartments.

The conceptual framework of this qualitative study is based on Lefebvre's (1992[1]) concept of the production of space, which posits that space is multilayered and not a one-dimensional entity. In the specific context of this study, the reproduction of spaces through urban renewal leads to discontinuity altering the city's historical silhouette and environmental problems. Results indicate that participants appreciate receiving new flats at no cost but express discomfort with the noise and dust from construction. Most are also concerned about the rapid changes in urban spaces. During this process, photographs from the neighborhood were also used in the study. In the Anthropocene era, these transformations pose environmental and health challenges, contributing to urban discontinuity and a loss of identity.

[1] Lefebvre, H. (1992) The Production of Space. Wiley-Blackwell

RC18-262.5

COŞKUN, YAĞMUR ALI* (UC Berkeley, USA)
COŞKUN, YAĞMUR ALI* (UC Berkeley, USA)

Pro-Migrant Right-Wing Populism? the Case of Syrian Refugee "Crisis" in Turkey

Mainstream scholarship and mediatic discourse associates the rise of right-wing populisms with migration. However, Turkey witnessed a rapid wave of migration from Syria in the years between 2012 and 2016, with a right-wing populist government already in power. Contrary to the expectations, this government proved to be generous to the Syrian refugees compared to its European counterparts until 2019, without losing its hold on state power. Despite popular dissent against the presence of migrants, other right-wing actors who attempted to politicize the issue failed to do so on a mass basis. In this paper, I develop a Gramscian approach to explain this puzzle. The AKP government's admission of mass migration was a desparate attempt to maintain a collapsing model of accumulation, which was linked to a hegemonic vision of the nation's future. Accordingly, the government attempted to create a model subaltern stratum out of the refugee population that would become a transnational agent of Turkish capital. However, the government did not engage in the civic work necessary to popularize the refugees' presence in the country among its own voting basis. Its rivals on the Right, in contrast, are engaged in this work, but lack the economic model or the ideological program to challenge AKP on this question.

RC48-747.4

COSTA-MOURA, RENATA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)
BONFIGLI, FIAMMETTA (University of Vienna, Austria)

Building up a National Public Policy on Mental-Health Reparations for Victims of State Violence in Brazil

According to data from the Brazilian Public Safety Forum, in 2023 the police were responsible for the deaths of 6,393 people across the country. Of these, 71.7 per cent were children, adolescents or young people up to the age of 29, 82 per cent of whom were black. Black movements call it a genocide, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights sentenced the Brazilian State in 2017 to build a psychological reparation program for the victims, among other mandatory measures.

That´s the context where a network called RAAVE was built in Rio de Janeiro in 2022. This is an initiative led by the Public Defender's Office, in partnership with universities (UFF ; UFRJ; UERJ; PUC), the Ministry of Justice, social movements and NGOs. Its aim is to provide psychosocial and legal support to individuals, especially mothers, affected by state violence, expanding access to justice and public health policies. Moreover, the program proposes inputs and crucial guidelines for a National Public Policy on Mental-Health Reparation based on an intersectoral and victim-centered approach, grounded in international legal principles.

With the protagonism of social movements such as the "Mothers Victims of Lethal State Violence", the work started with 100 mothers, as co-researchers at Federal Universities, with scholarship support. The mothers have access to public lawyers and to one of our 12 clinics in Rio de Janeiro, and they are also active agents in the territories affected, showing solidarity to new mothers who have just been victims as well. Students help some mothers on the ground and do the clinic work under supervision.

We aim here to present the innovative work that RAAVE is conducting on the field, with the hope to provide some inspiration for other initiatives in contexts that suffer of extreme police lethal violence

RC30-484.1

COSTALUNGA, NICOLA* (University of Turin, Italy)
DI CATALDO, LUIGI* (Università di Milano, Italy)

'Triple Transition' in Territorial Social Bargaining: Trade Union's Role and Prospective

Workers' participation in strategic actions, even outside the workplace boundaries, is relevant in contemporary industrial relations. The same can be said about the role of the citizenry, which is increasingly involved in forms of socio-political participation. However, these forms – or attempts – of active involvement in the collective well-being have suffered from structural and organisational weaknesses, as well as a lack of interest on the part of national politics.

Within the crisis of the 'foundational economy'– i.e. the economic space that constitutes the infrastructure of everyday life (Foundational Economy Collective 2018) –, trade unions seem the only institutional actors to succeed in managing these weaknesses. Confederal unions are in fact the most accredited entities in the defence of citizens' rights, workers and non-workers alike. This is also true in the face of the structural changes imposed by technological and climatic transition, as well as demographic transformation.

These processes have long been the subject of the union's interest, mainly by the pensioners' federations. Indeed, through the so-called 'territorial social bargaining' they try to be involved on the front of just transition and the quality and accessibility of services. In this perspective, unions act in a way that is disengaged from the spatiality of the workplace, going beyond their traditional boundaries of action.

This study aims to explore the different forms of action of the Italian confederal trade unions within the so-called 'triple transition' processes while considering not only the strategic forms adopted in workplaces but also the actions carried out outside their boundaries. Through a series of in-depth interviews with representatives of the three largest Italian union confederations and the analysis of the respective repertoires of action (Salento, Costalunga 2024), an attempt will be made to reconstruct how a participatory approach can address the challenges posed by the 'triple transition'.

RC32-525.1

COTE, DENYSE* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

Décoloniser Les Savoirs Féministes : L'Expérience Haïtienne De mouka.ht

Les visions du monde sont propres à une société, à une époque ainsi qu'à des groupes sociaux particuliers; il en va de même pour les savoirs et théories féministes (Harding, 2004). Les paradigmes occidentalo-centristes, libéraux, pluralistes et modernisateurs qui dominent encore l'intervention internationale (Conway 2017) servent trop souvent de paravent bloquant la circulation des données issues et produites par le Sud global. Ainsi, les savoirs des femmes du Sud ont été colonisés par la modernité occidentale. Car, encadrée par des règles formelles de disciplines, la recherche universitaire est innervée de paradigmes scientifiques construisant l'Autre idéologiquement et re-contextualisent cette construction pour le discours public occidental par le biais des médias (Smith 2008). La production de cet « Autre » se combine d'ailleurs avec un essentialisme, une homogénéisation et une fixité historiques (Meudec, 2017), qui mènent à *marchandiser l'altérité* (hooks 1992) au profit d'un nouveau plaisir, celui d'affirmer la supériorité qu'elle offre aux groupes dominants. Pour contrer les ressorts de la production de mécanismes sexistes et occdentalo-centristes oblitérant les femmes et les groupes féministes du Sud, cette communication présentera une expérience de mise à disposition virtuelle de données produites par et sur les femmes et les droits des femmes haïtiennes : MOUKA.ht. Gratuit et accessible, cet espace documentaire de presque 2 000 entrées appuie la recherche et encourage l'intervention tout en décloisonnant les savoirs. Particulièrement visées par les différentes crises qui secouent Haïti, il devient plus urgent que jamais de regrouper l'information produit par, et sur les femmes haïtiennes pour mieux connaître et comprendre, tout en facilitant le partage des savoirs, des publications ainsi que l'archivage de production haïtiennes difficilement accessibles.

RC17-JS-213.5

COULON, GÉRALDINE* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

Neutrality through the Lens of Teachers' Representations and Practices: A Principle Guaranteeing Pluralism or Generating Exclusion?

This proposal is part of my thesis project about the various "translations" (in the sense of interpretations and implementations) of the principle of neutrality by secondary school teachers in French-speaking Belgium. Neutrality, in its "exclusive" interpretation (De Coorebyter, 2014), can become a norm for controlling religious expressions, privileging practices stemming from "the majority cultural and religious tradition" when those of minority groups are othered and delegitimized (Torrekens, 2012). Indeed, certain behaviors and religious expressions (or perceived as such) tend to be judged as inappropriate because they are associated with particularisms or "oppressive norms" (Bozec, 2015), whereas the dominant practices (Catholic in Belgium) are considered as secularized, shared and legitimate "cultural" traits (Torrekens, 2012). Researchers working in France (Lorcerie, 2012; Bozec, 2015; Orange, 2016) have noted that debates surrounding neutrality (or laicity) in schools often focus on ethnic and religious minorities, especially Muslims. They point out that these pupils are more closely monitored and controlled, their clothing, attitudes and words being more readily perceived as an expression of religious radicalism threatening democratic values. To reference the ongoing controversy over the headscarf in Belgium, the "objective visibility" of symbols (Jacquemain & Brausch, 2010) has become a criterion for evaluating proselytism, making a cross pendant more acceptable regardless of the wearer's intentions. Through interviews and classroom observations, we will try to understand what attitudes teachers associate with problematic forms of religiosity that should be banned from the school environment. Is this treatment fair toward the different beliefs, or are some pupils more targeted than others, leading to inequalities in the distribution of the "social bases of self-respect" (Rawls, 2009) or to "parity of participation" (Fraser, 2004) in deliberations (ethical, epistemic, etc.) when their speaking, knowledge, or behaviors are excluded or devalued?

RC15-226.3

COURCY, ISABELLE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
WEBB, JENA (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
LAPOINTE-PROVOST, ÉMERAUDE (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
BUGINGO, PACIFIQUE (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
LEFRANCOIS, MELANIE (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
SAINT-CHARLES, JOHANNE (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Charge (environne)Mentale Et Inégalités Sociales De Santé

Cette communication propose d'aborder la notion de « charge mentale » comme un déterminant d'inégalités sociales de santé.

La charge mentale est une notion développée par la sociologue Monique Haicault (1984) pour rendre compte d'un mode de gestion des activités quotidiennes essentielles à la vie d'une famille depuis l'après-guerre dans les pays Occidentaux.

À la suite de la dernière crise sanitaire entourant la COVID19, la notion a été redécouverte et semble jouir d'une popularité croissante, comme en témoignent les écrits scientifiques et d'autres publications dans différents médias de masse (ex. articles de journaux, magazines, balado). À ce jour, la charge mentale est surtout posée à l'angle de la justice de genre et des effets sur la santé des femmes.

En nous appuyant sur une revue de la portée réalisée par notre équipe interdisciplinaire (sociologie de la santé, communication sociale et publique, sciences de l'environnement, relations industrielles, études féministes) à partir de travaux publiés à l'international (n = 223), nous présenterons les principales composantes de la charge mentale et ses effets documentés sur la santé à l'entrecroisement des identités sociales que sont la race, le genre, le statut socioéconomique, la situation de handicap et le statut migratoire.

À l'ère où des pressions s'exercent pour limiter l'effet de l'action humaine sur les changements climatiques, dans une approche intersectionnelle, nous argumenterons en faveur d'un élargissement de la notion de charge mentale à d'autres formes de prendre soin du vivant et de la planète. Regroupées sous le concept de « charge environne-mentale », elles touchent de manière accrue la santé des personnes appartenant aux groupes sociaux les plus marginalisés. Des pistes de recommandation seront proposées.

RC33-548.2

COURCY, ISABELLE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Learnings from an Adapted Online Photovoice Method for Participatory Research during the Covid-19 Pandemic

This paper presents our learnings from a virtual Photovoice method in a neurodiversity context (i.e. combining autistic and non-autistic participants and researchers). The project was conducted in partnership with a community organization (Quebec, Canada) focused on professional integration. It began before the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and we had to adapt our research protocol to an online format due to health and social containment measures. In its original form, the Photovoice method is a participatory visual method where participants use photographs to convey their perceptions of a specific theme or problem, including its causes, and potential solutions (Wang & Burris, 1997). Two groups of four participants each, aged between 21 and 47 years, accompanied with two social educators of the community organization, took part in the project. A grounded theoretical analysis was carried out throughout the project, and each photovoice session began with a validation of ideas related to the previous session (member checking) (Charmaz, 2014; Urquhart, 2012). Overall, the pandemic context appeared as a trigger to better adapting the method to the participants' preferences. The virtual format proved effective in reaching participants who are more comfortable expressing themselves in communication contexts that offer other possibilities than direct, synchronous verbal communication. In addition, the method developed and implemented differs from that used in face-to-face sessions, where visual aids other than photos are used (cell films, drawings, etc.). The results show the relevance of this virtual participatory method in supporting meaningful participation and sharing of experiences among participants. By bridging gaps in verbal communication, it also enhances greater epistemic equity, which is a significant contribution to qualitative research conducted in neurodiversity contexts.

RC04-54.6

COURTOIS COURTOIS, ALINE* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)
DONNELLY, MICHAEL (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Analysing the "Ordinary Extractivism" of British Elite Schools Overseas Branches through the Lens of Racial Capitalism

The proposed contribution focuses on British elite schools and examines the epistemic, social and racial justice implications of the "sister" or "satellite" campuses that they have developed over the past two decades.

While elite British schools are categorised as charities, and enjoy tax breaks accordingly, the overseas branches that they have established around the world - and particularly in South-East Asia and the Middle-East – are commercial ventures, operated through subsidiaries according to various franchise models. These are typically very expensive quasi-replicas of the British schools known for their exclusionary practices and role in the social reproduction of British elites. Through these financial arrangements, the UK-based schools can profit from the export of their 'brands', extracting capital from their overseas branches and channelling it back to the UK.

Drawing on interviews with staff of these satellite schools and on documentary analysis (including Charity Commission reports), we use the lens of racial capitalism to analyse the relationships between British elite schools and their overseas branches. We argue that through their overseas operations, British elite schools engage in extractive practices and are complicit in processes of enclosure and dispossession – including that of knowledge, as white British ways of knowing and being are positioned as superior. These processes, legitimised by a commercial logic, are also premised along racialised lines and ultimately ensure that the promised 'British eliteness' remains out of reach for those who subsidise its social reproduction.

WG08-JS-117.1

COUTO, YARA APARECIDA* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, UFSCar, Brazil)
MANFRIM, ALINE MARIA PACÍFICO (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Body/Language: Sustaining Space for Oneself and Others

Based on the premise that gesture, body and movement are languages of dialogue in a communicative process, the aim of this work was to understand the emotions, forms of contact, spatial organization, and bodily dialogues among 13-year-old students from a public school in São Carlos-SP, Brazil. Recognizing art as a motivator of integrative bodily experiences that evoke emotions, the proposed didactic sequences involve feeling, being in the world, compassion for the social weft to which we belong and are shaped by, and the connection with the planet's biodiversity as forms of resistance against social relations based on competition and the exclusion of otherness. As social beings who inscribe themselves as subjects of language through statements materialized in the communicative process, as argued by Bakhtin, the students' productions and actions-also understood as intentionalities in Laban's view include actions of drawing, selecting words, and holding space through individual and collective bodily movements. The aim of the activities conducted during the sessions was to identify, in the various statements (verbal, non-verbal, intonations, emotions) produced by the students, a notion of self that is interconnected with society and the planet.

RC20-297.2

COUTO GARCÍA, MARTIN* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Legal Change and Attitudes Toward Abortion in South America: Social Decriminalization?

This article addresses a growing issue in South America: attitudes toward abortion in a context of rapid regulatory changes and increasing political tensions. Abortion is a central issue in the region, not only because of its high incidence but also due to its role as a battleground in contemporary polarization. Between 2012 and 2022, six South American countries have loosened their legal frameworks around abortion, marking a notable shift in nations where previous regulations had remained unchanged for decades. This phenomenon unfolds in the context of a struggle between feminist movements, with growing public influence, and conservative sectors that seek to restore traditional values through moral panic strategies.

Using data from rounds 5, 6, and 7 of the World Values Survey, the article provides a novel analysis for South America based on the number of countries compared regarding abortion attitudes. It examines how attitudes toward abortion have evolved in nine countries in the region and what variables increase the rejection of this practice.

The results show remarkable stability in attitudes, suggesting that legal changes do not always go hand in hand with shifts in social perceptions. Furthermore, religion, age, and interest in politics were the most significant variables across countries, increasing the likelihood of rejecting abortion. This analysis also challenges theoretical approaches applied to advanced industrialized countries, proposing the need for a more suitable framework to interpret the South American reality. By exploring attitudes toward abortion in the region, this article opens new avenues for understanding moral values and their implications in a scenario of modernity and political polarization

RC22-351.4

COUTO GARCÍA, MARTIN* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Mapping Moral Controversies in the Digital Age: Big Data Insights into Global Culture Wars

Big Data analysis offers powerful tools for understanding how moral controversies and cultural wars emerge, evolve, and circulate across digital platforms. This paper investigates how recent methodological advances enable us to analyze public debates on contentious issues such as trans rights, abortion, or vaccines. Social media platforms play a crucial role in shaping these debates, acting as arenas where *moral (digital) entrepreneurs*—individuals or groups who drive moral discourses—mobilize their audiences and campaign aggressively against opposing views, often intensifying dynamics of polarization.

While our research focuses on Spanish-language content, the methodologies discussed can be applied to other linguistic contexts, emphasizing the rise of *culture wars* in multiple regions. We explore how different publics engage with moral debates on platforms like TikTok, YouTube, and Twitter, examining how these discussions vary by platform, age group, and cultural context.

We also reflect on the challenges and biases of using Big Data in this context, such as algorithmic filtering and language-specific complexities, and address the methodological difficulties in capturing the nuances of moral debates and polarization dynamics. Based on our study of moral controversies among Spanish-speaking digital communities, this paper sheds light on how digital tools can map discourses, identify key actors, and offer insights into the formation of moral communities and their influence on global moral debates

RC02-JS-4.4

COZIC, EMELINE* (Aix-Marseille Université, France)

From Domestic Work to Entrepreneurship: Immigrant Women in Southern Italy within the Informal Economy in the Beauty Sector.

The assignment of immigrant women to a very limited number of sectors, particularly domestic work, reflects both a social and racial division within societies as well as a hierarchy of occupations and statuses.

I will present some findings from a qualitative study based on biographical interviews and both physical and online observations.

Women from former USSR countries, predominantly from Ukraine, have been arriving to work since the 2000s and have constituted the largest foreign nationality in Campania for many years. They primarily work in the domestic sector, particularly through work permits and visas specifically designated for domestic labor (Colucci, 2018).

This legal specificity, combined with their status as immigrant women, forces them to remain in and depend on this sector. Nevertheless, some respondents expressed their rejection of this assignment, perceiving it as degrading and lacking respectability (Skeggs, 1997).

This research aims to explore how, within a socio-economic context in Naples that is unfavorable to women, these individuals implement strategies to navigate away from these jobs, how they leverage their social and educational capitals (Bourdieu, 1986), and what skills are employed or acquired within a space where informal economy is developed and in an international economy characterized by lack of formal employment and neoliberalism.

I will highlight two main sectors, demonstrating how they are interconnected and linked to other income-generating activities, both economically and in terms of social recognition and prestige, particularly through social media platforms.

I will discuss Multi-Level Marketing (MLM), followed by the work of beauticians in various forms and related entrepreneurial activities. Through

these examples, I hope to illustrate how the women studied adapt to a precarious labor market that offers few or no opportunities, turning to entrepreneurship, leveraging parts of Naples' informal economy, and depending on new forms of self-employment that is associated with social networks.

RC23-375.1

CRABU, STEFANO* (University of Padova | Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology (FISPPA) - Section of Sociology, Italy)
NERESINI, FEDERICO (University of Padova | Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology (FISPPA) - Section of Sociology, Italy)

Health Expertise in the Making within and Beyond 'the Clinic'

In sociological discourse, biomedical expertise is recognized as central to biopolitical dynamics in Western countries, shaping the commodification of health, self-surveillance, risk forecasting models, and the growing ties between scientific laboratories, clinical settings, and the marketplace. However, this perspective captures only one dimension of the shifting biomedical landscape.

Increasingly, societal segments are relying on knowledge and expertise that are refused by mainstream biomedicine. This calls for a reconsideration of health expertise and emerging ways of understanding the human body, in light of the growing public interest in alternative scientific and medical facts. This study, based on a three-year mixed-method investigation of various Italian communities mobilizing knowledge refused by biomedical institutions, provides a conceptual and methodological framework for understanding how health expertise is discursively and materially performed at the boundaries of biomedical science. Positioned at the intersection of social studies of science and medicine, our analysis explores the social and epistemic conditions under which this "refused" health expertise is enacted.

We argue that health expertise, when practiced outside the boundaries of biomedical sciences, to some extent reflects the expansion of biomedical gaze beyond, and at times in opposition to, mainstream biomedical professions and institutions. We demonstrate that this instance of health expertise, as it emerges in forms of knowing situated at the epistemic margins of biomedicine, can be understood as emblematic of current challenges to biomedical authority over human bodies, while simultaneously becoming increasingly embedded in the contemporary politics of life.

Our contribution offers a twofold approach: first, it provides a conceptual framework for analyzing these rejected forms of health knowledge; second, it offers methodological reflections on researching such expertise. By adopting an agnostic, non-normative, and reflexive stance, we enable a nuanced exploration of alternative health practices without judging their ethical-political validity or assessing their rationality based on traditional scientific standards.

RC09-132.2

CRAVEIRO, DANIELA* (ISEG Lisbon School of Economics and Management [Morada: Rua do Quelhas, 6 Código Postal: 1200-781 NIF: 502 488 603 PO: 5172500030], Portugal)
DIAS SARDINHA, IDALINA (ISEG Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Portugal)
STANDRING, ADAM (ISEG Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Portugal)
GAO, ZHIYUAN (ISEG Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Portugal)

Beyond Material Constraints: Exploring Farmers' Social and Economic Profiles to Discuss Sustainable Farming Intensification Challenges in West and North Africa

This study explores the socioeconomic diversity among smallholder farmers in West and North Africa, focusing on the micro social structural conditions that drive sustainable farming in Africa. Data is from multistage survey data collection (2022-2023) by an EU-funded Horizon 2020 research project, targeted to smallholder farmers in 11 agroecological zones from 5 countries - Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Niger, and Tunisia. The analysis applies Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) to capture the multidimensional nature of socioeconomic status (SES), followed by cluster analysis to group farmers into distinct SES profiles. Three major profiles emerged: (1) large families engaged in subsistence farming and experiencing material deprivation; (2) smaller families with higher material comfort but low social capital; and (3) families with high social capital, access to technologies, and material well-being. The identified SES profiles go beyond common analyses that examine socioeconomic determinants in isolation, offering a more holistic understanding of real-life contexts. By capturing the intersection of material and social dimensions, these profiles provide a comprehensive framework to understand how different groups of farmers are positioned within their local contexts, revealing how varying levels of resources and social capital may potentially influence their capacity to adapt to and benefit from sustainable farming innovations. The empirical analysis underpins the discussion on the limitations of promoting sustainable agricultural intensification without considering the real living conditions of farmers and their families. This research contributes to the broader discourse on social transformations in agricultural development in developing countries, emphasizing the need for context-sensitive policies that address differential profiles of farmers and their material and social needs in balancing productivity, environmental health, and social welfare.

RC17-256.8

CRESCENZO, NADIA* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Breaking Barriers: Non-Formal Education and Digital Youth Work for a Fair Future

In today's educational landscape, organizations significantly influence social inequities by both reinforcing existing disparities and working to address them. This contribution examines how non-formal education and digital youth work can challenge these inequities, particularly for marginalized groups, including individuals with disabilities, people of color, and those outside the cis-male gender binary.

Non-formal education, when integrated with digital technologies, can serve as a powerful mechanism for fostering social inclusion and addressing disparities in access to resources and opportunities. Digital tools enable youth workers to create inclusive learning environments that promote collaboration, communication, and resource accessibility for all young people. Initiatives such as online learning platforms, digital storytelling workshops, and virtual mentorship programs not only enhance critical skills and digital literacy but also reflect the principles of inclusion and social equity.

However, it is essential to recognize how organizational practices within educational settings can affect the experiences of those in disadvantaged categories. Exclusionary practices in schools, universities, and other educational organizations often lead to differentiated educational outcomes, impacting access to knowledge and resources. This contribution explores the nature of these exclusionary mechanisms and their effects on young people's social and educational experiences.

By analyzing the intersection of digital youth work and non-formal education, this contribution highlights the transformative potential of these approaches when rooted in a commitment to social equity. Digital youth work can serve as a space for cultivating relationships, solidarity, and democratic participation, thereby reinforcing civic values and a commitment to a more inclusive society.

This exploration seeks to identify the stakeholders impacted by exclusionary practices in educational organizations and assess the implications of these dynamics for understanding the production of inequity. By uncovering the barriers faced by marginalized youth and proposing solutions, we aim to contribute to the development of educational contexts that prioritize social inclusion and collective well-being.

TG12-994.1

CRESCENZO, NADIA* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Nurturing Inclusion: The Role of Digital Youth Work in Education and Social Love

In the contemporary educational scenario, the role of non-formal education and digital youth work is gaining increasing recognition for its ability to influence the educational and social processes of young people. This contribution explores how non-formal education, integrated with digital technologies, contributes not only to the educational and social development of young people, but also to the promotion of social love, understood as a commitment to collective well-being.

Digital technologies offer youth workers tools to create inclusive and stimulating learning environments, fostering collaboration, communication and access to resources that might otherwise remain inaccessible to many young people. From online learning platforms to digital storytelling workshops to coding clubs and virtual mentorship programmes, digital youth work enables the development of critical skills and digital literacy, promoting education based on principles of inclusion and social love.

The integration of digital technologies in youth work is also a powerful tool to promote social inclusion and combat inequalities. Through the use of digital platforms, it is possible to reach marginalised communities and provide them with access to educational resources and opportunities for

personal and collective growth. Digital youth work, when rooted in social love, does not merely transfer technical skills, but becomes a space to cultivate caring relationships, solidarity and democratic participation, strengthening civic values and commitment to a more equitable society. In this way, non-formal education becomes a catalyst for social transformation, creating environments in which young people feel valued and empowered, ready to contribute to a more just and inclusive world.

Through the analysis of these issues, this contribution highlights the transformative potential of digital youth work and non-formal education, highlighting how, through the integration of digital technologies and the adoption of innovative approaches, it is possible to create educational contexts that promote social inclusion, equity and collective wellbeing.

RC17-256.1

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, Italy)
PALERMO, MELANIE SARA (University of Macerata, Italy)
SCOCCO, MARTA (University of Macerata, Italy)

Gender Equality Plans in European University: A Tool to Challenge Inequality Towards Diversity and Inclusion

Gender Equality is based on the right of all human beings to "equal rights, freedoms and opportunities", a condition that today is still not achieved in the European Research Area and in the HED sector in general. Women are still under-represented in university governing bodies and at various levels of university decision-making. This lack of gender issues' visibility has also occurred in curricula and educational content, with a potential impact on students and the younger generation's social construction of gender. Although most Universities in Europe have already drafted a Gender Equality Plan - GEP, which constitutes an effective tool for initiating change and addresses various manifestations of gender inequality, it is crucial to move from a "tick the box" approach to the utilisation of the potential of such a dynamic document is must. This is the main aim of the European project Pro-Gendering, which, thanks to the collaboration of five European partner universities, intends to change organisational cultures by raising awareness and motivating the academic community, including students, to engage and take initiatives to promote gender equality. Using the qualitative (GEP comparative analysis and interviews) and quantitative (online survey) data collected in the project's research activities, this contribution discusses potential implementation for those actions that these official documents specifically address to students. Strengthening the capacity of universities to build inclusive educational communities also through the provision of know-how for implementing GEPs and educating university students on GE are key objectives for developing an increasingly inclusive future society.

RC14-217.2

CRIPPA, GIULIA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Changing the Future through the Dystopian Imaginary of the Anthropocene

Topic: The relations between speculative dystopian literature and cultural processes in the Anthropocene. How these narratives interpret and influence the collective imagination, establishing links between past, present and possible futures? Hypothesis: dystopian literature stages contemporary anxieties and concerns, outlining possibilities for the future, but tracing canonical imaginaries. The idea that the imaginary has replaced reality and that the world we live in has become its own representation suggests a fundamental reversal in the way reality and the imaginary interact. In the paper, the imaginary is no longer secondary or merely reflexive, but a force that shapes and structures reality itself.

Discussion: from this perspective, objective and social reality is largely sustained by the imaginary. When narratives are socially acknowledged, they play a concrete role, forming a mental and cultural framework that directly influences policies, attitudes and behaviour.

In the context of the Anthropocene, the role of the imaginary becomes even more crucial. The way we visualize and understand ecological, technological and social crises is directly dependent on the narratives and representations that circulate. The imaginary about environmental collapse or a future of technological hyperconnectivity influences the social response to crises. The reality of the Anthropocene is shaped as much by technological and political interventions as by the representations and perceptions that accompany them.

If Imaginary could be reconfigured to produce a new reality, imagining new futures and challenging hegemonic narratives, would this be a critical turn, able to break crisis cycles and enable social and ecological transformations?

Conclusions: speculative literature can imagine new forms of social and ecological organization, and words can act as 'medicines' to heal the world, in a vision that suggests a more active role of narrative in shaping possible futures.

RC09-128.3

CROS PUIG, XAVIER* (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, France)

Coopération Internationale Au Développement Et Renforcement Des Capacités Des Communautés. Le Cas Du Parc National D'al Hoceima, Rif, Maroc

Cet exposé soulève quelques questions qui émergent de mon travail de doctorat dans lequel j'étudie l'impact des projets de coopération au développement dans le Parc National d'Al Hoceima (PNAH) situé dans la région du Rif au Maroc.

Dans l'exposition, nous aborderons la relation complexe entre les projets internationaux de coopération au développement et les structures sociales et communautaires présentes sur le territoire.

Nous visons également à décrire et à comprendre le rôle que les entités locales (principalement des coopératives et des associations) et les ONG (locales et internationales) jouent dans les processus d'élaboration, de légitimation et de mise en œuvre des projets de développement menés dans le parc.

Pour ce faire, nous avons documenté l'impact et les transformations vécues par la population du PNH et ses institutions, ainsi que leur degré d'implication, de prise de décision, d'influence, de participation, de compréhension, d'appropriation et de représentation, en prenant deux projets comme référence. Le premier, sur la récupération de la pêche artisanale, et le second sur l'établissement d'une maison de tourisme rural. De cette manière, nous avons pu révéler certaines des hiérarchies de pouvoir possibles qui sous-tendent ces processus, en corrélation évidente avec les relations ostensiblement problématiques entre le Nord et le Sud.

RC21-323.5

CROS PUIG, XAVIER* (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, France)

Los No-Públicos y El Patrimonio Memorial: Entre Ruptura y Continuidad. Barrio De La Roquette, París

Estudios sobre memorialización fallida en espacios urbanos. El caso del barrio de la Roquette.

Desde 1945 la patrimonialización de la memoria en el espacio público no ha dejado de aumentar. Sin embargo, dicha memorialización no está exenta de problemáticas. Esta comunicación analiza el complejo equilibrio entre los múltiples usos de los espacios públicos, y la creciente demanda de preservación del patrimonio memorial, tomando como caso el barrio de la Roquette de París. La metodología utilizada para este trabajo ha sido la etnografía, acercándonos al objeto de estudio a través de la observación y análisis de los usos que los habitantes, transeúntes, públicos, instituciones y sociedad civil hacen de dicha musealización. El artículo examina como la memorialización del patrimonio difícil lidia con distintos imperativos tales como movilidad, sostenibilidad, seguridad, turismo, viabilidad, y de cómo la dificultad de llegar a consensos sobre los modos, objetos y contenidos de esta ha conllevado una patrimonialización débil, aséptica, neutra y descontextualizada que contenta e interroga a unos pocos y deja indiferente a una mayoría, y donde el uso de herramientas NTIC es nimio.

RC29-462.1

CROSSOUARD, BARBARA* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
DUNNE, MAIREAD* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
MOSES, DAUDA* (Modibbo Adama University, Nigeria)
ALIYU, SAFIYA* (Modibbo Adama University, Nigeria)

The Banality of Gender Violence: The Everyday Lives of Women in Northern Nigeria

This presentation draws on recent empirical research and analysis of the banal gender violence that pervaded their everyday lives into the ways young women in rural contexts of Adamawa State in Northern Nigeria. Using participatory visual methods over an extended series of workshops, a space was created for them to voice their concerns about the difficulties they faced in their daily lives and to develop their own agendas for change. In these workshops, we engaged with two groups of young women, one Christian and one Muslim (14 in each context). Twelve young women from each context also participated in life history interviews. Their accounts illuminated the multiple forms of gender violence to which they were subject, in the home, at work and in education. The emphasis in this presentation is on the banality of this

gender violence and its centrality within the family in both contexts, Christian and Muslim. We highlight in particular the reproduction of a patriarchal gender regime sustained by pious masculinities that depended on the systematic subordination of women in every aspect of their lives. Importantly, while some young women questioned this gender regime, our analysis shows how women themselves were integral to the reproduction of gender violence in their different communities.

RC04-63.2

CROTEAU, DAVID* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Représentations Sociales Et Pratiques Enseignantes Relatives à l'Éducation Inclusive En Classe Ordinaire Au Primaire : Regard Sur Les Élèves Issus De l'Immigration.

Le paysage des classes ordinaires dans de nombreux systèmes scolaires à travers le monde évolue en raison de la diversification pluriethnique associée, notamment, aux crises migratoires et de réfugiés ainsi qu'à la hausse des inégalités. Au Québec, le personnel enseignant est appelé à intégrer les principes de l'éducation inclusive pour soutenir les élèves issus de l'immigration (EII) de première et deuxième génération, dont les parcours scolaires peuvent être marqués par divers défis (apprentissages, socialisation, adaptation).

L'éducation inclusive, en tant qu'approche pédagogique universelle, est de plus en plus reconnue pour ses visées d'équité et d'inclusion. Celles-ci permettent de mener une lutte aux discriminations et aux inégalités à la source du sentiment d'injustice rapporté par des EII. Cependant, il reste des questions quant aux méthodes concrètes permettant de créer des environnements et des expériences socioscolaires favorables pour ces élèves vulnérables. De plus, le manque de préparation et de formation du personnel enseignant en milieu pluriethnique contribue à développer un sentiment de surcharge chez ceux-ci ainsi qu'à accroitre la pensée déficitaire et les inégalités sociales vécues par les EII.

Notre projet a pour objectif d'examiner une dimension encore peu explorée dans la recherche actuelle, à savoir l'étude des représentations sociales et des pratiques du personnel enseignant en matière d'inclusion des EII, compte tenu de leur influence significative sur la mise en œuvre de l'éducation inclusive au sein des classes ordinaires.Notre présentation vise à partager l'état d'avancement d'une recherche qualitative et exploratoire qui prévoit cibler des écoles primaires montréalaises caractérisées par la pluriethnicité et l'engagement du personnel en matière d'éducation inclusive. Des entretiens semi-dirigés avec des enseignant·es et des observations en classe seront réalisés à terme afin d'explorer la manière dont l'éducation inclusive est mise en œuvre pour diminuer les inégalités sociales et soutenir l'expérience socioscolaire des EII dans les classes ordinaires.

WG08-915.1

CROTTA, CINTIA VERÓNICA* (Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina)
CENDÓN, MARÍA LAURA (Instituto de Innovación para la Producción Agropecuaria y el Desarrollo Sostenible-IPADS Balcarce (INTA-Conicet), Argentina)

Maestras Errantes. Las Productoras Agroecológicas Del Cordón Hortícola De Mar Del Plata, Argentina, Como Protagonistas De La Extensión Universitaria

La errancia es una categoría pedagógica valiosa por su fuerza contrahegemónica. Conlleva por lo menos tres sentidos: educadores/as que transitan el territorio más inhóspito, como lo hace la extensión universitaria crítica; la equivocación como otra forma de educar; y por último, el que más le interesa a este estudio, la afectividad y la corporalidad como aspectos centrales para la pedagogía, porque posibilitan la experiencia. Este trabajo parte de un proceso de investigación enmarcado en la sociología de la educación imbricada a la sociología alimentaria, para explorar las experiencias pedagógicas en torno a la actividad de extensión *Cocinas Soberanas: entre sabores y saberes por la Agroecología*, de la Facultad de Humanidades de la Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina, en relación a la categoría de maestros/as errantes inspirada en el legado freiriano. Comprende una metodología cualitativa territorial, con enfoque interpretativo y narrativo. Entre los resultados se puede mencionar la potencia de las productoras agroecológicas del cordón hortícola de Mar del Plata (uno de los más relevantes del país) como extensionista, ya que establecen un vínculo pedagógico entre la universidad y los sectores rurales. Esto articula proyectos político-académicos capaces de disputar los modos hegemónicos de producir y consumir alimentos, así como también de enseñar y aprender. Estas maestras errantes, despiertan historias en torno a la agroecología como una alternativa, entre muchas posibles. La contingencia del cuerpo y los ciclos ambientales, el valor del gesto improvisado y las emociones, se tornan un verdadero acontecimiento pedagógico que revaloriza las experiencias pasadas, para enriquecer las presentes. El cuerpo inteligible, invadido de pensamientos y emotividades, renueva las preguntas pedagógicas, y aquí está la errancia: en hacer una pedagogía del acontecimiento y la territorialidad que posibilita la verdadera transformación social.

RC15-227.1

CROTTI, MADDALENA* (università di Bologna, Italy)

Territorial Healthcare and Pandemic Preparedness: Insights from Bologna's "Casa Della Comunità"

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed significant weaknesses in global health governance and healthcare systems, exacerbating inequalities in access to essential care, especially for marginalized communities. This contribution examines the Italian experience, focusing on the Emilia-Romagna region, which has long been recognized for its advanced primary care model and its efforts to integrate health and social care. One of the key innovations in this region is the establishment of Case della Comunità (Community Health Centers, CdC), which should serve as hubs for both medical services and community-based health initiatives. This model is explored as a potential solution to strengthen pandemics (or syndemics) preparedness and improve response mechanisms in future health crises.

The case study is set in Navile, Bologna's most populous neighbourhood, where a CdC recently launched an Urgent Assistance Center (CAU). This facility was designed to handle minor emergencies locally, thus alleviating the burden on emergency departments in larger hospitals. By examining this specific context, the study explores how localized health services can contribute to a more resilient health system capable of responding more efficiently to both everyday health needs and future pandemics. Using a mixed-method approach—including data analysis, semi-structured interviews with patients and healthcare workers, and participant observation—the research delves into the interactions between health services, the local community, and territorial organizations, paying special attention to how these actors participate in decision-making and service co-design.

In the wake of COVID-19, Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) earmarked €18.5 billion for health reforms. These initiatives aim to modernize hospital infrastructure, digitize the National Health Service, and redesign territorial healthcare networks to improve access and equity. By analyzing the CdC in Bologna, this research assesses the impact of these reforms on proximity care, community participation, and the creation of new, inclusive spaces for health beyond traditional healthcare institutions.

RC52-JS-152.4

CRUZ, SOFIA A.* (Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto, Instituto de Sociologia da Universidade do Porto, Portugal)

Digital Platforms and Artificial Intelligence: Between Professionals and Clients

Digital work platforms are one of the most significant changes that have taken place in the last ten years in the labour market (ILO, 2018; Umar et al., 2021) and in the consumer sphere (Cruz and Gameiro, 2023). The use of technological devices breaks with the traditional model of a company, in the sense that everything takes place in a virtual environment. In other words, there are no face-to-face relationships between worker and client, and work is coordinated, regulated and monitored by algorithms (Bucher et al., 2021; Del Bono, 2019; Möhlmann and Zalmanson, 2017), as is consumption itself (Cruz and Gameiro, 2023). The processes of technological innovation have in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and algorithms two of the most structuring and active dimensions of change, and digital platforms are a paradigmatic example of one of the groups of tasks where AI has been applied, namely the matching of supply and demand for services (OECD, 2019). Algorithms help to ensure that search systems serve as key resources for managing digital platforms and mediating the transaction of services (Jarrahi and Sutherland, 2019), particularly due to the large-scale data they involve. There are also benefits related to increasing the efficiency of companies, through a change in the analysis of information that influences the decision-making of economic agents (Kellogg et al., 2020), and consequently, labour and consumer relations themselves, on which they have positive and negative impacts (Cruz and Gameiro, 2023). This algorithmic management is based on computer-based technology that combines the Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud Computing and AI. Based on a case study of a platformised business organisation, this communication aims to analyse the effects of AI and IoT on professional relationships within the organisation and with clients and partner organisations.

RC05-80.3

CRUZ FLORES, JOSÉ LUIS* (COLEGIO DE POSTGRADUADOS CAMPUS MONTECILLO, Mexico)
FIGUEROA RODRIGUEZ, OSCAR LUIS (COLEGIO DE POSTGRADUADOS CAMPUS MONTECILLO, Mexico)
JIMENEZ-VELAZQUEZ, MERCEDES AURELIA (COLEGIO DE POSTGRADUADOS CAMPUS MONTECILLO, Mexico)
HERNANDEZ-JUAREZ, MARTIN (COLEGIO DE POSTGRADUADOS CAMPUS MONTECILLO, Mexico)
MENDEZ-CADENA, MARIA ESTHER (COLEGIO DE POSTGRADUADOS CAMPUS PUEBLA, Mexico)
SAMANO-RENTERÍA, MIGUEL ANGEL (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA CHAPINGO, Mexico)

Traditional Knowledge in the Mixteca Alta of Oaxaca: Proposals to Promote Its Protection and Preservation from an Indigenous DATA Sovereignty Approach

Currently, one of the topics that has become relevant in studies on Indigenous Populations are those that address their right to control, use, appropriate and decision-making over their knowledge systems and practices that they possess, as well as the territories in which they are located and interact. Therefore, this proposal focus on the study of traditional knowledge resulting from the interaction between society and the territory of nine Indigenous Mixtec municipalities that integrate the territory called by UNESCO as Mixteca Alta Geopark (MAG) in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. Based on a qualitative approach, the most important traditional knowledge of the nine Mixtec municipalities of the MAG was identified through a census, including the data related to it. Subsequently, the identified knowledge was validated with the communities through various methodological strategies such as participatory workshops with the aim of further explaining how such knowledge is generated, used, adopted, disseminated and transformed, and thus identifying who has control over it. This helped to understand how privacy and security are fragile. In addition, the roles played by the various community actors and actresses in its protection and dissemination is explained. Finally, the challenges faced by the communities of the MAG territory were documented for them to be taken into account eventually to protect and preserve their traditional knowledge and data and serve as input to take informed decisions about their use and appropriation, as well as strengthening their capacity to protect and preserve them.

RC31-498.4

CRUZ PIÑEIRO, RODOLFO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)
HERNANDEZ, ALBERTO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)
IBARRA RAMÍREZ, CARLOS SAMUEL* (Secretaría de Ciencia, Humanidades, Tecnología e Innovación / EAHNM, Mexico)

Commodifying Passage: Ethnographic Insights into Migration, Markets, and Digital Mediation at the Darién Gap and Mexico–Guatemala Border

This paper examines transit migration through the Darién Gap and the Mexico–Guatemala border, focusing on the commodification of migration, the transformative role of digital platforms, and the socio-economic impacts on local economies. Based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews conducted from 2021 to 2023, we explore how migration has evolved into a commodified journey where services and safety are bought and sold, often exploiting migrants' vulnerabilities. We analyze how digital platforms have become essential tools for navigation and community building among migrants, yet also introduce new risks and inequalities. Our findings highlight the dual nature of local economic adaptations, which both capitalize on and are reshaped by the migratory flows, leading to significant economic and social transformations. The paper argues for a reevaluation of migration policies that integrates these elements and supports a migration governance framework that prioritizes human dignity and rights. Through exposing these dynamic and interlinked phenomena, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of migration that goes beyond traditional paradigms of border security and control, advocating for policies that are just, equitable, and respectful of human experiences and challenges.

TG03-958.4

CRUZ ZÚÑIGA, PILAR* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Acceso a La Justicia y Respeto a Los Derechos Humanos: El Caso De Las Personas Víctimas De La Trata De Seres Humanos En Costa Rica, España y Marruecos

Desde una perspectiva ampliada y crítica de derechos humanos se presenta una comparación entre los discursos y las prácticas del acceso a la justicia y el respeto de los derechos humanos que tienen las personas víctimas de trata de seres humanos en tres países: Costa Rica, España y Marruecos. A partir de una discusión de la pertinencia de comparar estos tres países, se pasa a caracterizar las dinámicas que distinguen y diferencian los procesos que implementan sus Estados para garantizar los derechos reconocidos a las personas víctimas del delito de trata de seres humanos o trata de personas, así como su protección.

En base a un diseño metodológico cualitativo se sistematizan los resultados de las entrevistas semiestructuradas y los grupos de discusión realizados en el proyecto "Trata de personas, género y migraciones en Costa Rica, Marruecos y Andalucía: por una defensa multi-garantista y multi-espacial de derechos humanos (2016SEC012)", desarrollado por la Universidad Pablo de Olavide (UPO) entre 2017-2019 con la financiación de la Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AACID). El análisis señala las diferencias a nivel normativo en la implementación de los sistemas normativos y penales, así como las limitaciones de las disposiciones y las prácticas para la compensación y la reparación, pese a los avances y mejoras de los últimos años.

RC55-846.1

CRUZ ZÚÑIGA, PILAR* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Desigualdades Sociales En El Empleo Del Hogar y Cuidado: Análisis Comparativo Entre Bolivia, España y México

En este trabajo se presentan los resultados de una exploración comparativa del sector del empleo de hogar y cuidados en tres países: Bolivia, España y México. A partir de una discusión sobre la pertinencia comparativa de estos tres casos, se ofrece una comparación entre los perfiles sociodemográficos de las trabajadoras que se emplean en este sector laboral, las condiciones laborales y los sistemas de seguridad social, así como las principales vulneraciones de derechos y discriminaciones. Como fuentes se utilizan datos estadísticos nacionales y entrevistas semiestructuradas, complementada con la correspondiente revisión bibliográfica. Los resultados posibilitan una aproximación a las dimensiones que tiene la desigualdad social y las asimetrías que hay entre estos tres países en este sector laboral, poco valorado socialmente en un contexto de sociedades cada vez más envejecidas y con avances en las regulaciones laborales implementadas en los últimos años.

RC22-350.2

CSANADY, MARTON* (Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Hungary)

The Accelerating Turn Away from Traditional Religious Denominations in the Post-Socialist Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the First Decades of the 2000s and Its Possible Causes

In recent years, the social role of religion has again come to the fore in the Euro-Atlantic region. The social and political events of recent times are very strongly linked to the religious dimension, just think of the war in Ukraine and what José Casanova (Casanova 2022) stated about it. After the Second World War, traditional religiosity gradually began to decline in most of Western Europe. In the case of the former socialist country, this was a much more complex process, considering that the socialist regimes were officially anti-religious, so there were essentially no research and census data on the level of religiosity. Religiosity has reached a role that goes beyond itself, as it has become a symbol and tool of resistance to the system. Thus, for some time after the fall of the systems, it was difficult to separate how much the religious data appearing in the first measurements covered real religiosity and how much it was mixed with political meaning. It is no coincidence that after 1990 we talked about a religious revival for a while in the former Soviet occupation zone. In recent decades, however, a gradual decline has become visible. What can the 2021 census tell us about the region's religious status compared to other regions of Europe, 35 years after the regime changes. During the presentation, I will present the transformation that took place in the decade of 2010 with the help of the results of the European censuses and the EVS (in the case of countries where religious affiliation is no longer measured during the census). At the end of the presentation, I would like to explain the reasons for the change with the help of our own domestic survey research data (2020 and 2021).

RC55-837.5

CUADRA, JEFFERSON* (Caraga State University Cabadbaran Campus, Philippines)

Exploring Oral Health Needs: A Qualitative Study of Older Adults in the Philippines

In the Philippines, older adults continue to experience high rates of oral health problems, even with ongoing government and professional efforts. This study seeks to provide additional evidence in support of Senate Resolution 1021, which proposes amending the Universal Health Care Law to include dental health service and the provision of dentures in the PhilHealth benefit packages. And it also aims to explore oral health experiences and priorities with high oral health inequality.

Participants were selected using purposive sample from the different regions of the Philippines. Qualitative methodology in the form of informal group discussion was used. The study population comprised seven groups of 5-6 respondents aged 60 years and over, selected according to the quota criteria of sex, social class and oral health status. Thematic analysis of the results highlights four themes: (i) older adults expressed concerns about the cosmetic appearance of their teeth, (ii) effective communication with dental professionals, (iii) consistent care, and a (iv) positive treatment experience. These concerns were shaped by past dental experiences, which were negative, and perceived barriers to care, including accessibility, cost, physical limitations, and oral health services in institutional settings. Finally, the study featuring the importance of tailoring oral health messages to specific audiences to ensure effective dissemination.

There are shortfalls in the provision of oral healthcare to older adults in the Philippines. The participants felt that current Philhealth benefit packages of dental services is not meeting their needs.

RC17-JS-34.4

CUBALEVSKA, MARIJA* (Universität Bremen / Universität Wien, Germany)

Conditions for Inclusion in Civil Society Organised Language Education Programmes for Adult Forced Migrants in Macedonia

This paper examines the conditions for and implementation of civil society organised language education programmes for forced migrants based on the example of Skopje. It discusses adult language education programmes which have been realised by the Macedonian Red Cross starting from 2022, following the war in Ukraine.

Research on civil society and its relation with forced migrants' agency and access to rights in Europe is mostly conducted in popular "destination countries", including few so-called "transit countries" such as Turkey and Greece. Smaller transit countries like Macedonia have so far not been in the centre of attention, with exceptions such as Milan (2019).

This paper elaborates on how educational practices implemented by the Macedonian Red Cross relate to discourses on migration and race. It aims to clarify, which forms of intersectional discrimination can be identified in the context of civil society organised language education for refugees i.e. along which positional lines inclusion/exclusion is negotiated. With realities of protracted transit stays and non-linear migration patterns in mind, educational practices on the periphery of Europe are relevant beyond the local or national context.

The study is of an explorative ethnographic research design. The data set consists of semi-guided interviews with language teachers, learners, volunteers and programme managers, as well as group discussions with language class participants, classroom observation protocols and extensive field notes taken during the duration of the field stay, containing accounts of diverse informal and semi-formal conversations with mostly members of the Ukrainian Community as well as civil society activists in the field.

Preliminary analysis suggests that implementation of programmes is dependent on engagement and pressure from the Ukrainian community. Further, access to the programmes seems to be structured by specific interlocking cultural and social forms of capital (Anthias, 2007; Bourdieu, 1986; Erel, 2010), which this paper aims to explore.

RC22-356.5

CUCH GRASES, LAURA* (Goldsmtih University, United Kingdom)

Eating with Others: Food, Faith and Spaces of Multicultural Conviviality

In this presentation I draw on practice-led research on religious spaces and celebrations as key sites for personal and collective practices of multicultural (and multifaith) food exchange, which foster positive conviviality. This research developed through a participatory and creative project, Spiritual Flavours (www.spiritualflavours.com) – including a photographic series, a 30-minute film and a recipe/photo book – and uniquely engages seven faith communities in one neighbourhood in West London. The project contributes to emerging scholarship on how these communities create and adapt spaces through creative material practices – in this case, involving food. Global migration and the increase of highly diverse urban settings has fuelled social research on multicultural relations and cohabitation, with much literature questioning the power relations of ethnic food consumption. While scholars have explored the significance of food cultures and agency in diverse urban settings, these have mainly focused on the high street, within commercial settings, such as restaurants and markets. Little attention has been given to religious food practices within urban settings and within faith communities for enabling interpersonal (non-commercial) multicultural relationships of exchange and reciprocity. In this presentation I argue that these have a paramount role for developing embodied and generally positive multicultural and multi-faith relationships. Further, because of these material practices, the religious identity of many worshipers in these communities is often experienced and celebrated as intrinsically multicultural.

RC14-207.3

CUER DOS SANTOS, BRUNO* (Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Public History and Digital Platforms: A Case Study between Brazil and France

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The rise of negationism is a transnational phenomenon. Specifically, historical negationism has promoted a "Public History" market as a form of intellectual opposition to this phenomenon. Thus, this paper aims to analyze aspects of this intellectual "market of opinions" which is structured in opposition to historical negationism in two different social contexts. The first is the Brazilian case, where "public history" has promoted new dynamics of interaction between "academics" and "digital influencers". In other words, "intellectuals" in Brazil have found new spaces on digital platforms to disseminate their production, promoting new challenges on public debate. The second is the French case, where "public history" has been institutionalized through master's courses oriented to digital content.

What this research has identified is the existence of a link between the media market and the circulation of different modes of intellectual engagement. In Brazil, in certain respects, this market is constructed in opposition to the university. It means that the production of "public history" promotes a paradox - at the same time it creates a network of opposition against historical negationism, this opposition is subordinated to the interests of the cultural industry, specifically those related to media market strategies. In the French case, this link with the media market is also identified, but there are forms of institutional regulation of these practices through cultural institutions, which is not identified in Brazil. Finally, it is a question of problematizing a market of production and circulation of "public history" in times of historical negationism and digital platforms which is still to be debated in the field of sociology.

RC53-813.2

CUEVAS-PARRA, PATRICIO* (Childhood & Youth Studies MHSES, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
JAMIESON, LUCY (The Children's Institute, University of Cape Town, South Africa)
WRIGHT, LAURA (Childhood & Youth Studies MHSES, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Addressing Disparities in Knowledge Creation: Opportunities and Pitfalls of Participatory Research Methodologies

Despite remarkable developments to actualise children's rights, children continue to be an under-researched population across several disciplines in academic research; thus, their views are often not solicited. To address this breach of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), a growing wave of scholars from a diversity of disciplines, including sociology of childhood, have developed and promoted participatory methodologies to ensure the effective participation of children in research, from respondents to co-researchers to lead researchers. This presentation will discuss current participatory research discourses and methods that seek to address the disparity in knowledge creation by facilitating children's involvement and addressing issues of power in research. Within this landscape, we will explore the intersection between the conception of children as competent social actors, participatory research methodologies, and decolonisation movements relating to knowledge generation with children.

RC53-813.1

CUEVAS-PARRA, PATRICIO* (Childhood & Youth Studies MHSES, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
COLLINS, TARA (School of Child and Youth Care, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
RIZZINI, IRENE (PUC-Rio/ CIESPI, Brazil)

Overview – Whose Knowledge Counts? Reflecting on Child-Led and Co-Produced Research with Children and Young People

Historically, many groups of people have been excluded from knowledge production, including children and young people. In the last decades (years?), child-led and co-produced research with children and young people has emerged as an approach supported by decolonial perspectives to address this gap. It has challenged conventional research and contested what knowledge counts. This position argues that children are entitled to contribute to knowledge creation, and not only adult researchers. This presentation will offer an overview of this process of questioning knowledge production, including: a) a discussion on the children and young people's human rights to participate in all matters relevant to them, including research; b) the recognition of children and young people's experience and expertise as a fundamental resource for research; c) the importance of focusing on appropriate methodologies instead of limiting the discussion to children and young people's abilities; d) the influence of decolonisation of knowledge movements and the opportunities and pitfalls offered to address epistemic injustice. We seek to problematise research epistemologies, discuss counter-narratives to the traditional understanding of research about and with children and young people, and open the research space to them {children} as generators of knowledge.

RC15-237.5

CUFAR, KRISTINA* (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)
HAWLINA, HANA (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)

A Trip Towards Wellness? Perspectives of Facilitators and Users of Unofficial Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy in Slovenia

The recent resurgence of interest in psychedelic-assisted therapy coincides with a massive mental health crisis, sensationalist media reporting, and shifts in public perceptions. Classic psychedelics (like LSD, psilocybin, DMT, and mescalin) are classified as the most dangerous illicit substances without medical application. Yet, they are often described as posing little risk to physical health, low potential for development of chemical addiction, and huge (if insufficiently researched) potential to treat a variety of mental health disorders (depression, eating disorders, PTSD, etc.). Against the backdrop of such narratives, psychedelics are no longer confined to the psychonautic niche and are attracting new groups of users. In the context of restrictive legislation that precludes clinical trials with psychedelics, low accessibility of mental health support services, and an unregulated psychotherapy market in Slovenia, a variety of unofficial psychedelic therapeutic and shamanic practices are taking place. While providing positive experiences for some, these clandestine practices also present various risks and ethical considerations. Such psychedelic practices remain undetected in the official statistics and thus merit an investigation that takes into account the particular experience, risks and motivations for engagement in, as well as general societal attitudes towards shamanic and therapeutic use of psychedelics and their regulation. The paper will present the results of a broad public survey and semi-structured interviews with facilitators and users of various forms of unofficial psychedelic-assisted therapies and shamanic rituals in Slovenia. While the empirical research presented in this paper focuses on the local context, the research conducted does not neglect the fact that the changing trends in psychedelic use are similar across the Global North, nor does it ignore the problematic implications for the communities of the Global South stemming from the Global North's fascination with traditional shamanic practices and substances.

RC06-91.1

CUKUT KRILIĆ, SANJA* (ZRC SAZU, Slovenia)
DESPIC, JELENA (Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia)

Enacting Transnational Family Lives in Temporary Labour Migration Flows

In migration regimes regulating temporary labour migration, there exists a lack of attention to transnational family separation and ties across temporal and spatial borders and to the reconciliation of work and family life. In such a transnational division of labour, there is an increasing contradiction, especially for women, between the expanded power of market sources and the capacities for socially reproductive labour in the context of spatial displacement. Furthermore, the increasing complexity of temporally and spatially bounded migration is illustrated by the lived experiences of migrants and their families. Using examples of temporary/circular migration and the posting of workers from the countries of the former Yugoslavia to the EU, the aim of the paper is to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of transnational families and to show how transnational family arrangements are embedded in institutional contexts of temporary and precarious forms of migration. Selected features of labour migration, such as employer-bound contracts, recruitment opportunities, and the temporal dimension of temporary migration programmes, and their effects on transnational family life are examined using the example of the former Yugoslav countries. How do family boundaries change in such families and what are the most common practices in enacting 'transnational family lives' will be among the main questions of the paper. We analyse the exclusion and inclusion of family issues in policy discourses on migration, which often overlook the micropolitics of gender and generation, and suggest ways to better integrate a transnational family perspective into national and international policies on temporary migration in EU and regional contexts.

RC46-721.2

CUMMING, SARA* (Sheridan College, Canada)

From Theory to Action: The Power of Clinical Sociology in Community Development

This presentation explores the transformative power of clinical sociology in addressing real-world challenges and fostering sustainable change in marginalized communities. Clinical sociology, through its application of sociological theories and methodologies, provides effective, evidence-based interventions to solve complex social issues. This presentation will highlight key areas where clinical sociology has made a significant impact, particularly in bringing life skills to marginalized populations, overhauling philanthropic giving processes, and enhancing educational opportunities for women in underserved regions, such as Kenya.

RC42-JS-183.2

CUNHA CAIRES, VANESSA CRISTINA DA* (PUC/SP BRAZIL, Brazil)
LOPES DIAS, JOYCE SUELLEN (PUC-SP, Brazil)
REVOLO LAGE, MARISOL PATRÍCIA SAUCEDO (PUC/SP BRAZIL, Brazil)
COELHO LIBERALI, FERNANDA (PUC-SP, Brazil)

Memories of Migrants in the Pandemic: Narratives of Resistance in Confronting Racism

People move around the world most of the time in search of a better life, many flee from chaotic scenarios caused by natural disasters, political and economic crises. Added to these events, globalization determines the living conditions of many individuals, leading to an increase in displacement, such as in immigrants' case. However, they end up silenced, invisible, subject to racial discrimination, xenophobia, without social, economic and educational access, aggravated by the pandemic. The objective is to bring up narratives understood here as recovered and relived memories of these people, as a way to empower the community that they are inserted, in order to envision themselves as agents of their own history, responsible for their destiny and for the social processes they experience. Based on Martin-Baró (1979), through the narratives, we will seek ways to heal the social and emotional wounds experienced, the "de-ideologization" of experiences. This research involves the creation of the unprecedented-viable (FREIRE, 1970/1987) generating solid foundations to go beyond the limits of real situations, whose strength lies in viable solutions, but not yet conceived. The methodological proposal is carried out through Critical Collaboration Research (Magalhães, 2011) based on the intentional transformation of contexts with the involvement of all participants.

WG06-897.1

CUPIT, CAROLINE* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
FINLAY, TERESA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
POPE, CATHERINE (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Mapping the Social Organisation of Neglect in the Case of Fibromyalgia: Using Smith's Sociology for People to Inform a Systems-Focused Literature Review

Fibromyalgia is a syndrome characterised by persistent unexplained pain and fatigue. People with fibromyalgia report receiving little support to manage symptoms, difficult interactions with healthcare practitioners, and stigma associated with this contested condition. In this article, we employ Dorothy E Smith's "Sociology for People" to undertake a literature review from the standpoint of people with fibromyalgia, moving beyond individual subjectivities to map how problems are socially organised. This is a novel application of a Sociology for People which, although previously used to structure research projects, has not previously been reported as a framework for literature review. Our findings highlight how, within a biomedically-orientated healthcare system, practitioners' activities are organised to withdraw support from people with fibromyalgia and characterise problems as "psychological". Those looking to make service improvements for this patient group need to specifically challenge biomedical systems and ideology, in order to promote alternative models of care. We highlight a Sociology for People as a powerful lens for literature review, that links frontline experiences with dominant power relations, and provides an alternative to traditional qualitative evidence syntheses. Additionally, the theoretically-grounded and creative use of published literatures is an ethical approach adding value to extant research.

RC44-694.3

CUTTER, JO* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
ALBERTI, GABRIELLA (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
STUBBS, NICKY (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Crossing the Divide? the Union Role in Re-Regulating Self-Employed Gig Work in an English Warehouse

This paper talks to the RC44 call for papers with respect to *What Labour Movement for the 21st Century?* Specifically on the question of union engagement with self-employed workers and the connection with struggles of workplace-based workers. Drawing from a wider study of multi-actor responses to changing labour market dynamics and labour shortages in the UK the paper examines union efforts to re-regulate delivery work undertaken by self-employed logistics sector workers. The paper traces the union's experience of moving into terrain usually considered hostile for union organising (Mrozowicki and Pilch, 2021; Gautié et al., 2021). In this example, set in the context of the UK's voluntary employment relations system, a fragile form of union-management agreement has emerged. The paper considers the conditions that led to the agreement, how self-employed workers have experienced this engagement and the motives and outcomes for the union in engaging in this re-regulation of gig work, both in terms of its impact on the self-employed and waged warehouse workers. Qualitative data from in-depth workplace interviews are complemented by data from an original survey of UK warehousing employers and stakeholder interviews. The paper develops an argument about union role in the stabilising warehousing work and examines the tensions this creates for union organisation in the 21st Century.

RC10-155.3

CUTTER, JO* (University of Leeds, Afghanistan)

Just Transition in Spain - 'Best in Class'?

This paper talks to the RC10 call for papers on the theme of *Climate Justice and Trade Unions in Global Perspective*. It focuses on the case of Spain drawing from a wider research project examining the role of labour in just transition policy making globally. Spain is a country that has strongly embedded the concept of just transition within wider climate policy and could be viewed as a 'best-in-class' example of efforts to address justice issues within climate mitigation if the ILO's Just Transition gudelines (2015) are used as a benchmark. Set amongst contradictory assessments over the potential impacts of climate mitigation strategies on employment in Southern Europe, the role of labour and other social actors becomes of interest in how just transition policy and practice are formed. This paper considers how unions and other key stakeholders have engaged in multi-level dialogues over climate and just transition policy and the resultant form that 'transición justa' takes in Spain. It traces how Spanish unions have framed the challenges of climate change and decarbonisation and worked to build coalitions with other actors, notably the state. The paper considers the inherent contradictions and tensions within state-led and labour perspectives on the nature-employment nexus and the implications for wider climate justice within the green tranistion in Southern Europe.

RC34-552.3

CUZZOCREA, VALENTINA* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

'Times' of Transitions Rather Than 'Timing' Transitions? Revisiting 'Doing Nothing' and 'time Suspension' for Young People in Italy

Much has been written to address the increasing complexity of youth temporalities, especially through a focus on when adulthood is reached, an approach which informs the tradition of youth studies called 'youth transitions'. This presentation discusses some of the shortcomings of this approach that emerged during the global pandemic. Specifically, it merges literature on youth and on time to address the node of 'doing nothing' as a specific form of time suspension which is generationally connoted.

The pandemic has predominantly been seen as a 'suspension', with implications in particular on two different temporal dimensions: on the one hand, young people have experienced profound changes in their everyday lives due to lockdowns restrictions; and, on the other hand, at the biographical level, a search for alternative lifestyles has emerged, impacting on mid-term perspectives. These changes urge us to reconsider various phenomena of time suspension associated to youth, such as moratorium and waithood, paying attention to the value that young people attribute them.

The presentation reflects on a case study of young people in Italy, and how a disregard for the temporalities that are typically of value to youth appears to have taken place in the governance of the pandemic, based on documentary sources and qualitative material analysed for the project IANG. By reflecting on the changes on the ways of looking at young people during the pandemic, and zooming in on some rituals that were reworked due to lockdown restrictions such as the final school exam, I conclude that we should shift attention from 'timing transitions', to 'times' in transition, and look more attentively at the meanings attributed to various forms of time suspension and possibly 'doing nothing' that make up 'youth-hood' through specific youth temporalities.

RC42-677.2

CYPRYNIAK, EMIL* (Warsaw University, Poland)

Torn Apart. Transformations in the Emotional Culture of Sadness Among Young Men.

This paper aims to examine the transformations in the emotional culture of sadness among young men. The research involved eight in-depth individual interviews conducted with students from social sciences and humanities programs at universities in Warsaw. Using concepts from the cultural perspective in the sociology of emotions, the study identifies and analyzes contradictions within male emotional culture, including beliefs about emotions and norms regulating their expression and experience. Additionally, the language used by the participants to describe emotional experiences is analyzed. The study reveals that concepts from therapeutic discourse dominate the rhetoric, ways of talking about emotions, and thinking about their social regulation, while the cultural model of "classical" masculinity influences emotional practices. This confirms findings from previous research suggesting that the emotional culture of young men is "disordered." This state is caused by the blending of these two distinct cultural frameworks shaping attitudes towards emotions. The research serves as a starting point for further analysis of changes in male emotional culture in Poland.

RC02-40.3

D'ALESSANDRO, SIMONE* (G. D'Annunzio University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy)

From the "World at Home" to the "Disabling World". the New Dominant Logics Hidden behind Infrastructure.

Surveillance capitalism (Zuboff, 2019) governed by online platforms allows the emergence of a "world at home" that offers experiences and products directly to people's homes. The fast and pervasive availability of every good supports the need for comfort. The logic of the "comfort zone" programmed by the platforms implements a progressive process of "disablement" in terms of a) decrease in the human capacity to make choices without being supported by the platform; b) decrease in the human capacity to elaborate subjective creative contents without using digital tools. This specific infrastructural connectivity determines "the welding between the infrastructures of things" and the "infrastructures of experience" (Borghi, 2021, 2) but hides a progressive process of cognitive disabling of "unpredictable human decisions" (D'Alessandro, 2023). From this point of view, the concept 'infrastructure' must be interpreted not only as material power to connect and consume quickly, but above all as "cognitive power to disable" alternative choices to the logic of platforms. Through the concept of infrastructure, we can observe what is presupposed by the new spirit of capitalism: an addiction that depowers human reflexivity and transforms the social actor into a socio-technical actant programmed to act and consume in an automatic and pre-reflexive manner. This evident reversal between the active agency of the platform governed by A.I. and the disabled agency of the human actant transforms the imaginary of society and goes beyond Boltanski and Chiapello's (2014) theses. We will explicate the characteristics of 'disabling' by examining: a) Enshittification, a process through which a platform, initially useful and of quality, becomes less and less useful and frustrating for users (Doctorow, 2022); b) The process of content generation by a chat bot on the basis of a prompt that, in the long run, triggers unusual forms of content pathology (Berry and Stockman, 2023; Floridi, 2024).

RC17-256.14

D'AMBROSIO, GABRIELLA* (Istat - Italian National Institute of Statistics, Italy)
SONZOGNI, BARBARA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Inclusion and Social Justice: The Young University Students' Point of View

The theme of inclusion and social justice is, by definition, at the heart of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In the document, it is possible to note how, although the principles of social justice and inclusion can be taken as transversal to all the aforementioned Goals, they are much more marked with reference to SDG 3 which aims to allow all human beings to achieve health and well-being, to SDG 4 which aims to build quality education, to SDG 5 which promotes gender equality, to SDG 8 which promotes decent work; to SDG 10 which aims to reduce inequalities between countries and within them; finally, to SDG 16 which is aimed at creating peaceful and inclusive social models.

In this context, starting from 2015 and promoted by the Conference of Rectors of Italian Universities (CRUI), the RUS - Network of Universities for Sustainable Development has worked to promote shared policies and sustainable social contexts, to increase a critical awareness of inequalities, discrimination, forms of inequity, and ways of overcoming themselves and to promote services focused on the right to education.

Starting from this, the research conducted in 2021 aimed to investigate the practices of inclusion and social justice among Sapienza students who, during the last three academic years, have carried out a period of mobility abroad through one of the programs of mobility offered by Sapienza (Erasmus EU, Erasmus ICM, Bilateral Agreements, Double Degree). Furthermore, the focus on outgoing students has thus made it possible to highlight the practices that the students, once returned from abroad, highlight as necessary for the University they belong to with the aim to implement inclusive policies aimed at removing any form of barrier, academic or otherwise.

TG04-966.3

D'ASSENZA-DAVID, HUGO* (Sciences Po, France)

Metabolic Crises, or the Political Making of Critical Zone Governance

The Critical Zone (CZ) refers to the thin layer at the Earth surface, a habitable space in which life maintains the conditions of its perpetuation. A CZ perspective acknowledges the unicity of geosphere, biosphere and 'sociosphere', highlighting the biogeochemical bounds between 'natural' and anthropic environments. Based on these assumptions, 'Critical Zonists' strive at understanding these interdependencies, and mapping the vulnerabilities associated.

This manuscript argues that the CZ concept deserves some further attention from social scientists under the 'New Climate Regime', which considers climate change as the archetype manifestation of human agency on biogeochemical cycles, as well as their constraining properties on life's conditions. CZ thinking is indeed highly political. While it does not only highlight the regulatory characteristics of biogeochemical cycles, it also acknowledges the threat induced by their disturbances: considering habitability as a determinant of sovereignty and security, hence constituting new risks for communities.

This contribution strives to define and explain the conditions for the emergence of Critical Zone Governance (CZG), as the inclusion of the biogeochemical cycle constraints in decision-making processes. The CZ has no willpower as such, and the CZG emergence is not a given: I sustain that the making of CZG is a process, the outcome of collective actions by stakeholders involved in governance structures, who rearticulated the longer-term biogeochemical and the shorter-term socio-political timeframes.

The case of metabolic crises responses and its influences over land planning policies in the Netherlands is reviewed, mobilising qualitative methods. If metabolic crises refer to the increasing tensions weighting over CZ cycle equilibriums, these become matter for policymaking as the outcome of collective actions led by diverse sets of actors involved in governance processes. I compare and provide explanations on how the housing, nitrogen, energy, and raw material crises successively turned to weight on usage conflicts and planning strategies.

TG04-974.1

D'ASSENZA-DAVID, HUGO* (Sciences Po, France)

The Political Making of Critical Zone Governance. the Case of Metabolic Crises in the Netherlands.

The Critical Zone (CZ) refers to the thin layer at the Earth surface, a habitable space in which life maintains the conditions of its perpetuation. A CZ perspective acknowledges the unicity of geosphere, biosphere and 'sociosphere', highlighting the biogeochemical bounds between 'natural' and anthropic environments. Based on these assumptions, 'Critical Zonists' strive at understanding these interdependencies, and mapping the vulnerabilities associated.

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RC46-720.1

D'CRUZ, PREMILLA* (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)
BJORKELO, BRITA (Norwegian Police University College, Norway, Norway)
UYS, TINA (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Whistleblowing at Work: Whither Sustainability...

Whistleblowing, involving the reporting of illegal, unethical or illegitimate practices at work, lies at the core of how individuals, groups, organizations and national contexts interplay in eliminating wrongdoing at work and building sustainable workplaces. Indeed, whistleblowing is of global importance due to its potential to stop wrongdoing and corruption and, in turn, influence the trust in democratic institutions which preserve democratic rights. As a governance issue, then, whistleblowing facilitates the global sustainability agenda. Yet, despite the significance of the whistleblowing act, whistleblowers are known to suffer grievous consequences, raising concerns about the ethics associated with interventions designed to protect and support them. As a social issue, then, whistleblower mistreatment, which embodies indignity and ill-being, impedes the global sustainability agenda. Wrongdoing and corruption on the one hand and whistleblower mistreatment on the other hand represent two grand challenges facing human society. We endeavour to reconcile these paradoxical aspects of the whistleblowing phenomenon and its link with the global sustainability agenda through a review of international literature on the topic.

WG08-JS-212.4

D'HERS, VICTORIA* (CONICET - UNIVERSITIY OF BUENOS AIRES, Argentina)

Una Revisión De Las Emociones Ligadas a La Crisis Climática En Barrios Populares, En Buenos Aires, Argentina

En la actualidad, la crisis climática está presente en la agenda pública. La importancia de la cuestión ambiental permea no solo el ámbito académico, sino y por sobre todo los planes de gobierno, tanto nacionales como internacionales. Inclusive desde miradas negacionistas que, de todos modos, deben posicionarse frente a dicha problemática. Así, términos como el antropoceno circulan y se repiten de manera ampliada. La discusión en torno a hasta qué punto la acción humana origina la actual crisis se replica en múltiples ámbitos. Sin embargo, dicha presencia en el nivel emocional no es tan clara.

En medio de la llamada "emocionalización" de la vida, y la creciente presencia del plano emocional en el ámbito público, y el desdibujamiento de la frontera entre lo público y lo privado, esta emocionalidad se encuentra en permanente mutación y actualización. Dicho esto, se indaga en torno a la presencia de emociones ligadas a la crisis climática. ¿Es la reiteración del tema un modo de *anestesia* y normalización del problema a nivel de la vida cotidiana? Según se viene comprobando, en términos generales opera el acostumbramiento en lo relativo a lo ambiental. También se hace referencia al "sufrimiento ambiental" diferencial de clases subalternas, relacionándolas con la espera. No obstante, dada la creciente visibilidad de la temática, se propone la pregunta acerca de las emociones que sí emergen en torno al tema.

Es el objetivo de este escrito revisar el modo cómo emerge la cuestión ambiental, en términos de la sociología de las emociones, en la experiencia cotidiana de barrios marginales, en Buenos Aires, Argentina. El trabajo se basa en entrevistas en movimiento llevadas a cabo en el sur de la ciudad.-

RC44-JS-246.4

D'ONOFRIO, GIUSEPPE (University of Salerno, Italy)
JULIO MEDEL, GABRIELA* (University of Padua, Italy)
SACCHETTO, DEVI (University of Padova, Italy)

Skills Transition within the Reconfiguration of the Automotive Industry: Between Anticipation and Reality

The accelerated shift to electric vehicle (EV) production is expected to have major implications for labour in the European automotive industry, a sector that provides mass employment and relatively high wages for manual workers. While many predict significant redundancies driven by technological displacement, skills obsolescence, and simplified production processes, other studies suggest that EV production may in fact be more labour-intensive. This paper critically examines the anticipated skills mismatch resulting from the dual shift towards digitalisation and electrification, focusing on the automotive supply chain in Italy and Poland.

Our article draws upon Iskander's (2021) reflections on the concept of skill and the power structures it reflects. The way in which skills are valued has consequences for workers inside and outside the workplace, but it also affects workers' organising, by creating distinctions that add to other social categorisations. Braverman (1974) argued that skill is a medium by which power, control and exploitation are both enacted and contested. Employers deploy the skill narrative to create the notion of 'worker deficit', thereby steering learning activities towards objectives contrary to workers' interest - intensifying their control and exploitation (Sawchuk 2008). Conversely, workers and labour movements advocate for skill training to gain greater control over the production process, thus increasing their power against employers.

Drawing on ongoing qualitative research conducted in Italy and Poland from 2023 to 2024, this paper examines how the power dynamics surrounding skills are being mobilised in the current automotive transition. Based on 65 in-depth semi-structured interviews with a diverse range of participants – including employers, trade unionist, workers and key informants – we explore their narratives on skills as well as workers' practical experiences of past and present industry transformations and the implications for workers' leverage in the sector.

RC43-681.2

D'OTTAVIANO, CAMILA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Self-Managed Housing Production in Brazil

The paper aims to contribute to the discussion about social housing provision, organized movements and self-management from the recent Brazilian experiences.

For five decades, organized social movements have been central actors in the struggle for better housing conditions, but also for the consolidation of self-managed housing programs. As housing movements' goals and participation expanded from local neighbourhood to city scale to national movements, capable of taking part on more complex social and political articulations. From the pioneering self-help housing construction experiments in São Paulo in the early 1980's, early 1990's Programa de Mutirões (Self-management Housing Provision Program) to the recent Minha Casa Minha Vida Entidades (My Life My House Entities) federal program and *Pode Entrar* (Come In) municipal self-managed program. The partnership with militants, technicians and professionals, both from progressive administration and independent technical advisors, was central for the execution of the first projects, but most of all, for the conquest of fundamental improvements in national and local legislation and progressive housing public policies.

Brazilian self-managed experiences represent the improvement of the economic, social and political capacities of the popular sectors. In addition, self-management action empowers the community, qualifying its dialogue and preparing it for confrontations with public authorities

This paper proposes the analyses of São Paulo's ongoing projects – 20 from the federal program and 27 from the municipal program – contributing to the discussion about participation and political organization in social housing practices.

The analysis of recent self-managed housing production in Brazil has the potential to offer alternative and higher quality ways to address the housing deficit and to make the right to the city and citizenship effective for the low-income population.

RC30-488.2

D'URSO, DANIELA* (KU LEUVEN, Belgium)

Informality and Innovation: Building Post-Pandemic Resilient Communities in Morocco. Echoes from the Suq: Exploring Informality. the Case of Rabat

This research investigates the informal economy in Morocco, using the *suq* (market/bazaar) of Rabat as a case study. In Morocco, the *suq* plays a central role in the urban informal economy and it exemplifies how informal economic activities sustain urban life in contexts of high unemployment and limited access to formal jobs. However, the exploration of *suqs* as sites of informal governance moves beyond a narrow focus on economic considerations. In fact, the processes of economic informality cannot be separated from those of urban informality, as they are closely interconnected.

During the French protectorate (1912-1956)- apart from a small neighbourhood built for Moroccan employees- the entirety of the 'new Rabat' was exclusively reserved for Europeans. The theory underlying this research is that the French protectorate had a huge impact on the spread of informality since the city was strictly divided between Moroccan (*medina*) and European zones (*ville nouvelle*). What happened in Morocco during the protectorate era had a profound impact on its urban space and- still until nowadays- downtown (home to the Parliament and governmental institutions) is often deemed an inviolable zone, subjecting street vendors to frequent forced evictions. However, itinerant trade not only persisted within the *medina* but also thrived and expanded over the years. Rabat, as the capital of Morocco, best embodies the urban policies implemented during the French protectorate. Therefore, this research aims to explore the cultural and social legacy of the *suq*, in contrast to the space of the *ville nouvelle*. Using a multidisciplinary approach, drawing from sociology and urban anthropology, this study seeks to explore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on informal markets.

RC33-540.3

DA COSTA, JADE* (University of Guelph, Canada)

Remembering Today: Building Collective Memories through Digital Storytelling

This paper explores the methodological and liberatory capacity of digital storytelling to cultivate a "collective memory" of present-day crises. The concept of crisis is not new, and the sociological impacts of crisis events cut across time and memory. Yet, the historical erasure and systematic forgetting of the communities, collectives, and persons who have struggled with, responded to, and resisted the catastrophes, disasters, and atrocities of the past, have left those within the present unprepared for late-stage capitalism and neocolonialism, in which "crises" are commonplace. Although important work is being done to document and translate these histories within and to modern contexts, little research has considered how to better remember present day crisis for future generations. That is, the question of how to avoid collectively forgetting crises in the first place has often gone unaddressed. Bringing my dissertation research, *From Racial Hauntings to Wondrous Echoes: Towards a Collective Memory of HIV/AIDS Resistance*, in conversation with my postdoctoral research, *Exaggerated Hunger: Addressing Racialized Food Insecurity in The Era Of COVID-19*, I propose that digital stories, short videos that pair audio recordings of personal narratives with visuals and soundscapes, can be used to build collective memories in real-time. I argue that memory and sociology are both transtemporal projects that can and should be combined to generate knowledge and resources in a world defined by postcrisis and colonial injury, and that digital storytelling is a versatile enough method to facilitate this responsibility.

RC22-353.1

DA COSTA, NESTOR* (Catholic University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

The Lived Religion Approach to Catholicism in Uruguay

The "Lived religion" approach has generated new ways of understanding how different forms of faith are lived. In this case, the work focuses on the experiences and ways of understanding Catholicism by different actors, both simple believers and Catholic agents with different forms of institutional links with the Church, such as priests and nuns.

RC19-280.3

DA ROIT, BARBARA* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)
WEICHT, BERNHARD (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

The Cheaper Option: How, Why and for Whom? the Politics of Deinstitutionalization in the Field of Long-Term Care

Since the 1990s, and more so after the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been a growing policy emphasis on the deinstitutionalisation of older people with long-term care (LTC) needs, i.e. the reduction of services supplied in residential settings as opposed to those provided in the community or in older people's home. This trend is backed by a set of converging ideas: the need to ensure social inclusion, the preferences of older people and their family members, lower costs of home and community care as opposed to residential care services. The higher cost of residential care has been a particularly powerful argument in supporting cutbacks in the number of beds in nursing homes or in preventing their expansion across countries, also in relation to the overall need to contain public expenditure within LTC policies. Yet, social policy scholars have seriously challenged the idea that home care services are cheaper than residential care services on different grounds.

Based on a review and analysis of the literature, of policy documents, of research output and policy briefs across seven EU countries, the paper highlights the standpoint on the topic across different sets of actors –e.g. researchers, expert communities, policy makers at the European, national and regional level, representative of older people and their family members, representative of care provider organizations and of employees' organizations –, its knowledge basis and its modes of circulation.

In doing so, the paper offers multiple contributions. It provides a complex understanding of the meaning of costs and of whether different options are "cheaper" in relation to LTC and beyond. It sheds light on the prevailing views and the factors that helped them emerging as dominant and on the possible reasons for the marginalization of alternative views. Finally, it problematizes the relationship between policy-oriented research and policy discourses and policy making.

WG06-892.2

DA ROIT, BARBARA* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)
PASIAN, PAMELA (Ca'Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

The Politics of Institutional Ethnography of Long-Term Care Practices. Methodological Reflections Based on a Multi-Sited European Study

This paper reflects on the tensions between the goals, epistemology and methodology of institutional ethnography of long-term care practices and the politically-loaded field of long-term care itself, in a context where research is increasingly oriented by policy-driven projects and funding.

Institutional ethnography is well suited to understand how practices, policies, organizations within the field of long-term care for older people operate, function, reflect and produce tensions, inequalities and (re) arrangements of the social organization of care. Namely, the approach "examines and explores society and the social from where people are in the local actualities" and "can bring them to light and make them available to people" (Smith 1997, p.41).

At the same time, the discovery work of institutional ethnography is not neutral with respect to the actual people that are part of it, the very participants, the stakeholders of the very power relations and that are being unveiled – e.g. persons with chronic illness, paid and unpaid care workers, managers of care organizations, policy makers at different territorial levels. This is particularly the case within a field that is strongly affected by often hidden or non-recognised power relations, interests and struggles over resources. And it is even more important in a field where research funding is increasingly distributed based on policy-oriented projects, which are expected to produce policy recommendations.

The paper's methodological discussion and contribution is based on the first steps and findings of cross-national EU-funded research project - LeTs-Care – which encompasses a multi-sited cross-national ethnography of practices of long-term care for older people with disabilities and chronic illnesses. It discussed the tensions emerging from the selection of the fields and its opening, the relationship between the researchers and the actors within and beyond as well, the communication of the objectives and methods of inquiry, the exchanges on the results.

RC04-54.13

DA SILVA, MARIA NILZA* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Brazil)
MELLO GARCIA, LUCIANA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
GONÇALVES, MARIA ALICE (UERJ, Brazil)

Affirmative Actions in Public Higher Education in Brazil

In higher education in Brazil, one of the biggest challenges is the inclusion of groups historically excluded from this educational level, especially when we analyze the presence of the black population, notably excluded from this educational level throughout the 20th century. Florestan Fernandes and Roger Bastide showed this process, within the scope of UNESCO studies, in the early 1950s, that is, many black people were not accepted in schools or higher education. In that context, there were initiatives led by black, unofficial organizations, seeking to overcome the segregation of the Brazilian black population. However, these organizations did not always have lasting success, given racial inequalities, especially in higher education.

In public higher education, generally considered to be of better quality, Brazil has experienced a significant change in the last two decades, with the adoption of affirmative action policies, above all, the reservation of places for the black population, indigenous people, people with disabilities, among other historically excluded groups.

Based on data from the Higher Education Census (CES), produced by INEP, an official body of the Federal Government of Brazil, research was carried out and the inclusion processes of black people were analyzed, such as access, permanence and trajectory during higher education courses. graduation from 2013 to 2023 from Brazilian public universities (federal and state).

The data has shown that, following the reservation of vacancies for black people in 2001, the number of black people at this educational level significantly increased, especially following the Quota Law in 2012. The (CES) reveals that, in the last year, 51% of quota students in the federal network completed the course, the rate among non-quota students was 41%. The research, based on quantitative methodology, aims to analyze the trajectories of black students in Brazilian public higher education institutions (IES).

RC23-374.2

DA SILVA, RENAN* (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA)

Autonomous Experimental Systems: Understanding Experts' Views on Automating Scientific Discovery

Automation plays a crucial role in scientific research. Advanced computing techniques and algorithm optimization are regarded as tools for enhancing data collection and analysis, and to improve replicability of experiments then resulting in accelerating the discovery of chemicals and materials. However, the decision-making process related to the automatization of tasks in the lab is influenced not solely by scientific objectivity considerations but also by socio-economic, cultural, ethical, and political factors. This article presents the results of an empirical sociological inquiry about scientists' attitudes towards automation in bioengineering and materials sciences. The study employed thematic analysis of interviews conducted with scientists in from research laboratories in the New York Metropolitan area. The findings reveal some factors affecting experts' decision making on automating research on bio and nano-scale engineering and materials discovery: scientist's experience in the field; reflections on the cost-benefit of automation investments; relevance of human validation of experiments; collective trust in autonomously generated molecules and materials by peers; and communicational issues experienced between researchers holding multiple disciplinary affiliations. We argue that, in areas of disruptive innovation such as bioengineering and materials sciences, the decision to automate research advances through tensions arising from the sociocultural environment, which supports the co-production of novel arenas of research and its technopolitical infrastructures. This is a dynamic process that encompass both technical and non-technical arguments, prioritizing mechanisms to continuously support narratives on the objective nature of scientific methods and practices. This resonates with current debates on the overestimated relevance of computational tools such as AI and other algorithm optimization technologies in innovative research fields. It indicates the need to critically examine how claims of scientific objectivity and technical interventions balance each other to stabilize the social order of emerging science and technology.

RC24-399.5

DABDOUB NASSER, CHRISTIANE* (Independent researcher, Palestine)

Bridging the Gap: Artists and Cultural Professionals Address Environmental Issues in the Southern Mediterranean Region

This study rests on the three following premises 1) the environment as a major concern has not kicked in among the general public in countries East and South of the Mediterranean and whilst it is not considered a priority, it is timidly addressed amongst culture professionals and activists who are aware of its increasing prominence in Western discourse; 2) debates and decisions concerning measures that aim to mitigate climate change are happening elsewhere, motored by political agendas that do not coincide with local priorities and challenges; as such they are perceived as smacking of neo-colonialism. At the same time, they are the remit of institutions that provide funding for cultural activities in the region; and 3) environmental issues threaten international mobility, as it is considered a major contributor to CO2 emissions, adding an extra layer to the burdensome reality in which cultural professionals operate - lack of financial and political support, relative isolation from international exchanges etc.; paradoxically, these issues represent new opportunities for securing financial support, which operators have learned to manoeuvre to accomplish their work and fulfil their own agendas whilst meeting donors' objectives for environmental preservation. As 'performers' they have learned to navigate the system and, through continued experimentation, adjust to its modalities in their favour (Dewey).

Our empirical research revolves around the paraphernalia of solutions put forth by institutions of the European Union to address pressing issues involving the environment and how they are interpreted by cultural professionals in countries east and south of the Mediterranean. It will focus on the issue of mobility, a sine qua non in the professional trajectory of artists and cultural professionals, and how cultural professionals are able to take up the challenge and contribute to the development of a new canon for new practices and an environmentally responsible citizenship.

RC24-JS-227.4

DACE, FRANSHA* (Yale University, USA)

Hot and Wet: Just Adaptations to Extreme Heat and Flooding in Two Global Cities

By 2050, urban areas will have to account for an additional 2.6 billion people. The UN reporting projects that Asian and African continents will see an estimated 90% of future urban population growth (Lin and Fuller, 2013; Pandey, et al., 2020). Extreme weather events like heat waves and floods are becoming more frequent and more severe. As the climate crisis worsens, urbanites will have to find ways to adapt safely and effectively (Pasquini et al., 2020; Bolles, 2024).

This study examines two mid-sized, water-adjacent and highly segmented cities: the City of Chicago, Illinois (United States) and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (East Africa). These cities are case studies in localized climate change adaption. I selected these cities for their common dealings with extreme heat and flood events and the growing intensity of the urban heat island effect (Angel, n.d.; ICLEI, 2021). Just as important are their dense histories of place-based systemic oppression and racial segregation (Smiley, 2013; John et al., 2020; Serrato et al., 2022; Khan, 2024). These factors and others make them optimal research sites for investigating the potential interplay between community and climate resilience. This project employs the Just Adaptation framework to investigate relevant, reasonable mechanisms for climate adaptation. This framework is a climate adaptation tool whereby resilience, equity and systemic are at the center, and individuals most acutely impacted by the climate crises are at the helm (Malloy and Ashcraft, 2020).

This project employs urban ethnographic methodologies to respond to questions regarding identity, vulnerability, history and place, all within the context of identifying strategic, accessible interventions for household- and community-level climate resilience.

RC40-649.4

DAGLI, WINIFREDO* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)
HAMBLY, HELEN (University of Guelph, Canada)
JOHNSON, CRAIG (University of Guelph, Canada)

Multi-Scalar Analysis of Transformational Adaptation in a Coconut-Producing Region in the Philippines

The urgency of climate action fuels ongoing calls for systemic transformations across various sectors worldwide. In global agrifood systems, transformational adaptation is often framed as large-scale change, typically focusing on scaling out climate-smart agricultural technologies. However, alternatives to this "scaling-out" approach exist within complex social-ecological systems, and further research is needed to identify leverage points that can drive broader system-wide change. This paper draws on interviews with national-level decision-makers in the Philippines and fieldwork in a coconut-growing community in Infanta, Luzon, to explore the challenges of achieving large-scale transformation. It argues that diverse interpretations of transformation across different scales make large-scale change difficult to achieve. In Infanta, small coconut farmers favor ecosystem-based adaptation and emphasize intangible aspects of transformation—elements that are often overlooked in national agrifood policy discourses. The disconnect between local adaptation pathways and macro-level transformation narratives creates tensions, preventing local actors from implementing more equitable, just, and ecologically sustainable adaptation strategies. This study challenges the conventional logic of adoption and scaling out, as well as the limited view of place-based transformations that often neglect the multiscalar dynamics and equity considerations critical for systemic change.

RC39-636.2

DAGLI, WINIFREDO* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)
ROQUINO, EDUARDO (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

'Gunita': Spirituality, Memory, and Socio-Ecological Change in Post-Disaster Infanta, Philippines

Every November, women at St. Mark Cathedral offer prayers for those who perished in the 2004 flash flood and seek forgiveness for the destruction of the mountains that led to the disaster in Infanta, a rural town southwest of Metro Manila. Twenty years later, remnants of the flash flood seem to have faded: the forests have regrown, the town's economy is thriving, and public institutions acknowledge the lessons of history. What role have spiritual beliefs—from animistic traditions to organized religion—played in the profound transformations of these once socially and ecologically vulnerable communities? While spirituality is increasingly recognized as a coping mechanism, its connection to remembrance and its impact on long-term social-ecological change is less understood. A video documentary production on Infanta's twenty-year journey since 2004 has provided an opportunity for the researchers cum documentarists to understand the role of spiritual beliefs and remembrance in resilience and renewal. Recently, local government officials, religious institutions, and local communities have come together to protest a multi-million dollar dam project, effectively weaving spirituality and collective memory of the 2004 flash flood into the narrative. In the 1754 Tagalog dictionary *Vocabulario de la Lengua Tagala* (Noceda and Sanlucar), the local construct *'gunita'/'golita'* (loosely translated as 'memory') is defined as "to remember something to bury." Using local, storytelling-based research methods as well as ethnovideography, this study seeks to expand the sociological understanding of *'gunita'/'golita'* in the context of personal and institutional forms of remembering that seem to challenge Western social science categories and dichotomies (e.g., church-state, religion-indigenous belief systems, objectivist-subjectivist perspectives in resilience studies). In the end, the paper argues that spirituality and collective memory shape social actions with critical implications to long-term social-ecological transformation.

RC18-259.1

DAHAL, BASUNDHARA* (Sikkim Manipal University, India)
ATUNGBOU, NEWME (Khaja Bandanawaz University, India)

Indigenous Knowledge As a Potential Solution for Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods: A Case Study of Lepcha Tribe of Sikkim

Tribal communities across the globe are notably known for their intimate connection with nature, and indigenous knowledge sustains their livelihoods. The availability and diversity of livelihood options are influenced by the complex reciprocity of natural and human-induced factors across different geographical regions. The Lepcha tribe living in and around the Dzongu region of Sikkim are still heavily dependent on natural resources, and of which indigenous knowledge is widely used to support their livelihoods through a plethora of strategies-forest foraging, farming, fishing, hat-making, bee-keeping and cultural tourism- despite the large-scale impact of modernization and urbanization. This paper explores the extent to which the indigenous knowledge is used and how it has been affected by government policies over the years. The results of the study indicate that the participation of indigenous knowledge holders in various grassroots-level activities can enhance the advancement of their livelihoods along with the promotion of their culture, traditional practices, conservation of knowledge and preservation of resources. At the same time, the pitfalls of livelihood options that are dependent primarily on natural resources have also been recognized and documented thereby, necessitating the communities to keep a strict vigilance on the overuse and misuse of natural resources.

RC48-748.2

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania, Italy)
MAVICA, GIORGIA (University of Catania, Italy)
NICOLOSI, DAVIDE (University of Catania, Italy)

Reason and Emotions in Pro-Social Activism Networks in Europe

The relevance of the emotional factor in the participation and mobilisation of movements does not imply the substitution of the rational paradigm with the emotional one, but rather the overcoming of the dichotomy emotion-reason. In this focus area it is crucial to emphasise that the concepts of emotion and feeling should not be used indiscriminately as synonyms (Anolli, 2002): anger, an emotion that seems to be more investigated by scholars of social movements, has different traits, although consequently linked to the feeling of indignation; indeed, both are noted as main drivers for mobilisation.

Even though activists often manifest anger and indignation towards the structures of hegemonic power, which are seen as the enemy, it is possible to detect a further, opposite primary feeling at the basis of the structuring of pro-social activism networks. This feeling can be described as love, understood as empathy or compassionate love, which emerges in attitudes such as solidarity and compassion towards all those who are socially excluded (Flam, 2024).

The aim of this contribution is to analyse prosocial activism and its networks by addressing the following research questions: what types of emotions prevail in the process of building the collective identity of prosocial networks? Is the mobilisation of these networks more driven by the anger/resentment that their members feel towards discriminatory policies or by the inclination to help people in difficulty? How are these emotions communicated to the outside world through mass media and collective events? The emotional key of prosocial activism will be investigated through the examination of data that emerged from a campaign of narrative interviews with members of some pro-migrant European networks in an attempt to provide answers to the above-mentioned research questions.

RC12-187.1

DAHLVIK, JULIA* (University of Applied Sciences FH Campus Wien, Vienna, Austria)

Colonial Practices and Mechanisms Hampering Access to Administrative Justice: Empirical Evidence from a Multi-Local Case Study

This contribution looks at how colonial practices and mechanisms are still in place, hampering access to administrative justice for large groups of people. On the basis of three empirical case studies in different world regions – Northern Canada, the so-called Dutch Caribbean and South Africa – I will analyse common threads in how Indigenous as well as non-Indigenous people are (potentially and actually) hindered from access to public services and the involved rights and benefits.

Two pillars of discrimination in this sense are explored in more detail: First, the matter of language politics is investigated with empirical data. In the Canadian Northwest Territories, where half the population is Indigenous, people who work in the administration receive a bonus if they speak French, but not if they speak an Indigenous language, although there are nine of the latter. In Curacao, an island in the Dutch Caribbean with autonomous status since 2010, the laws are written in Dutch and 'imported' Dutch judges lead the court hearings in Dutch, although the majority of people speak Papiamentu.

Second, the digital transformation of public services taking shape around the world bears many opportunities, but the realization of these is conditional. My findings confirm the literature which suggests that digitalization has the potential to add barriers to accessing (administrative) justice, and it particularly concerns the already vulnerable and marginalized, often Indigenous and minority groups. The paper posits that digitalization of public services cannot be an end in itself; instead, the digital transformation should be used to improve social justice, also with regard to access to public services and the involved rights and benefits.

The findings are based on field research, including in particular interviews and focus groups with denizens, public ombuds' employees, and civil servants as well as participatory observation.

WG11-JS-229.2

DAHMEN, CLARISSA* (STATEC, Luxembourg)
OSIER, GUILLAUME (STATEC, Luxembourg)

Effects of Survey Mode and Age Cohort Differences on the Measurement and Perception of Violence: Findings from the Luxembourgish Victimization Survey

Violence is undoubtedly one of the most sensitive topics in modern society. For a long time, victims remained largely invisible in the public discourse on violence. In criminal law, police and judicial statistics, and conventional criminology, the (suspected) perpetrator often takes center stage. In recent decades, however, attention has increasingly focused on individuals as victims of crime. Victimization surveys have become a standard tool in social science research in many countries.

Face-to-face interviews, often considered the gold standard, especially when using specialized techniques, are preferred to collect data on such sensitive topics. However, these surveys are costly, time-consuming, and not always feasible. Traditional paper and pencil surveys are unsuitable due to the complexity of filtering. Telephone and web surveys also present challenges, especially in reaching specific populations (e.g., "mobile-only" respondents vs. the elderly or those with limited literacy skills).

In the Luxembourgish Victimization Survey (N = 5,695), we used a mixed-mode design (CAWI/CATI) to determine the extent to which the population is affected by violence (victimization). In addition, we asked whether certain behaviors (e.g., parental violence, sexual violence in marriage, etc.) are perceived as violent phenomena (awareness). With regard to social desirability effects, we find that the survey mode per se has no significant effect on the probability that respondents report or do not report experiences of violence (victimization), nor on whether or not certain phenomena of violence are perceived as such (awareness). However, there were significant interactions between survey mode and age cohort. In older cohorts, respondents were significantly more likely to report experiencing violence when they participated via the Internet rather than by telephone, even after controlling for sociodemographic factors. Conversely, younger respondents were significantly more likely to classify scenarios as violent incidents when interviewed by telephone compared to the Internet.

RC55-846.8

DALLE, PABLO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
BONIOLO, PAULA (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
SARTI, SIMONE (University of Milan, Italy)
SEMENZA, RENATA (University of Milan, Italy)

Does Tertiary Educational Expansion Contribute to Equal Opportunities and Enhance Occupational Status? a Comparison between Europe and Latin America

The aim of the paper is to analyze the factors of social stratification that influence the inequality of graduation opportunities in higher education across four countries: Argentina, Chile, Italy, and Spain. Special attention is given to age cohorts and gender, considering both "vertical educational inequality"—related to the achievement of higher-level credentials—and its subsequent impact on the attainment of occupational status.

The choice of Argentina, Chile, Italy, and Spain to investigate social stratification and inequality in graduation opportunities in higher education is grounded in three considerations. The significant migration from Spain and Italy to Argentina and Chile provides a meaningful common socio-cultural contextual framework. The comparison of two Latin American countries and two European countries allows us to examine the role of economic development in the equalization process of educational attainment across social origins. Finally, the differences in the levels of educational expansion among the four countries allow us to explore the impact of this expansion on equity in graduation from higher education and its role in occupational status attainment.

We used a quantitative methodology based on three surveys: European Social Survey (Italy and Spain, 2018), Social Structure Survey (Argentina, 2021), Longitudinal Social Study (Chile, 2021). The analysis strategy employs statistical analysis through various multivariate logistic regression models.

The initial results indicate that Italy and Argentina have experienced less educational expansion across age cohorts. The combination of greater educational expansion and higher economic development linked to reduced inequality among social classes—exemplified by Spain—leads to significant progress in reducing disparities in educational opportunities. However, the massification of higher education entails a certain reduction in its positive effect on the attainment of status (more markedly where the expansion has been greater), raising questions about whether higher education continues to be the primary channel for upward social mobility.

RC28-456.3

DALMAN, ELIEN* (Stockholm University, Sweden)
ENGZELL, PER (University College London, United Kingdom)
HÄLLSTEN, MARTIN (Stockholm University, Sweden)
KOLK, MARTIN (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Today's Traces of the Highly (Dis)Advantaged in 1880. Examining SES Outcomes Among Descendants Using a Prospective Multigenerational Design

We expand on previous approaches to intergenerational mobility by studying the *longue durée* of social stratification. Demographic and socioeconomic processes can be viewed from a prospective perspective, i.e., analyzing how some ancestors both have more children and descendants, more successful descendants, and leave a stronger cultural mark on future generations. We analyze this by tracing multigenerational dynasties forward in time based on historical ancestry reflecting strong (dis)advantage. Using multiple historical national censuses linked to contemporary registers, we can link the educational and occupational outcomes of twenty-first-century descendants to the 1880 Swedish population, and assess to what extent their outcomes depend on the SES of their 1880 ancestors.

Previous historical work on social mobility has been constrained by standard indicators of socioeconomic status; in historical data largely limited to occupations. We use less common markers of status in the extended family to infer lineages of extreme advantage and disadvantage in 1880. At the high end of the stratification system, these include those with elite surnames, people of aristocratic rank, the higher educated, or those with domestic staff. At the bottom, we will study deprived groups, such as those registered as vagrants or subject to severe disability. Another dimension of marginalization is ethnic minority status, applying to Sami, Tornedalians, and Fins in nineteenth-century Sweden, derived from surnames.

We expand on previous mobility approaches by evaluating the variation in outcomes among descendants from a given distinct social origin in 1880;

over the long term, (how) do different descendants with distinct historical origins fare in school and on the labor market? Does this differ by source of historical (dis)advantage? Are long-term descendants of advantaged groups less mobile than descendants of disadvantaged groups? Are there differences by historical origin in the returns to education?

RC28-445.1

DALMAN, ELIEN* (Stockholm University, Sweden)
EKLUND, LISA (Lund University, Sweden)
ELWERT, ANNIKA (Lund University, Sweden)
NILSSON, THERESE (Lund University, Sweden)

Who Has Time for More (Children)? Outsourcing Household Chores and the Positive SES Gradient in Swedish Fertility

Despite generous welfare and family policies, Sweden has a sizeable positive socioeconomic gradient in fertility; those with higher incomes have more children than those with lower incomes. While this positive socioeconomic gradient in fertility is not a new phenomenon in Sweden, a similar shift towards a positive fertility gradient is more recently seen in other high-income countries as well. Among potential explanations, this gap could derive from a (perceived) lack of resources necessary for childrearing among lower socioeconomic groups. While the welfare state reduces the economic cost of childbearing and childrearing for all, higher SES groups can consume services alleviating the burden of time-consuming childrearing that aren't accessible to lower SES groups. One of such services is the outsourcing of household chores.

Sweden has a uniquely generous and accessible tax deduction reducing the cost of formal outsourcing of various domestic services by 50%. Whereas domestic services are often part of an informal market and thus undocumented, this generous tax deduction has resulted in a substantial share of such services being documented in Sweden. This creates a unique opportunity to study if and how "buying time" - and a lack of time more generally - is related to the internationally increasingly common positive SES gradient in fertility. Time constraints could either directly affect (continued) childbearing, or indirectly through union stability. That is, to understand if and how outsourcing and time constraints are related to childbearing, we do not only study the fertility outcomes of stable couples, but also of those separating.

This paper is based on individual-level longitudinal register-based data covering all adult Swedes. To address the relationship between regular outsourcing and the socioeconomic fertility gradient we use a novel decomposition method specifically designed to analyze how an intervention, here outsourcing, affects disparities between groups, here fertility differences between socioeconomic groups.

WG06-895.4

DAMAMME, AURELIE* (University Paris 8/CNRS CRESPPA, France)
MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA (University of Almería, Spain)
SAUSSEY, MAGALIE (CNAM, Lise-CNRS, France)

Le Temps De l'Attention. Perspectives Féministes Sur Le Care Et Le Handicap

Cette communication propose de réfléchir aux apports des perspectives critiques du care (Ibos, Damamme, Molinier, Paperman, 2019) et des *Feminist Disability studies* (Morris, 2001) sur les modalités de recherche menées auprès des personnes handicapées. Elle s'appuie sur deux enquêtes de terrain en cours : la première a été réalisée dans des associations portées par et/ou pour des femmes handicapées (Damamme, Saussey, 2024) et la seconde porte sur l'usage des technologies par les personnes handicapées (Martin Palomo et Munoz Terron, 2024). Alors que les logiques de domination validistes et genrées produisent des injustices épistémiques qui traversent les recherches sur le handicap, la plus grande vigilance éthique est-elle toujours suffisante pour ne pas reproduire ces formes de domination dans les relations d'enquête ? Quelles sont les autres ressources dont disposent les chercheuses ? Quelles sont les possibilités de création de relations et d'espaces d'échange pendant et après l'enquête ? Comment rendre compte de ce que nous avons observé/vu/ressenti en cherchant à considérer avec care les logiques sociales à l'œuvre, à rebours des imaginaires misérabilistes et paternalistes qui traversent historiquement le champ du handicap ? Si l'attention que l'on peut déployer dans l'enquête implique émotionnellement les chercheuses, ses retours nécessitent aussi du temps. Ce temps long qui nous est important pour construire une confiance mutuelle est aussi en jeu dans la réflexion sur la lenteur nécessaire à l'élaboration de nos compréhensions (Wiseman, 2022). Pourtant, cette temporalité de «la recherche avec care» est très difficile à soutenir face à un rythme académique contemporain intense.

RC15-JS-215.4

DAMASCO, VALERIE* (Trent University, Canada)

Navigating the Healthcare System and Addressing Mobility: The Multifaceted Roles of Filipino Nurses in Pediatric Care

The pandemic has exposed significant vulnerabilities within Canada's pediatric healthcare system, particularly regarding its capacity to manage surges in cases attributed to respiratory viruses, influenza, and other infectious diseases. This crisis has raised pressing concerns about Canada's preparedness for pediatric healthcare demands, highlighting systemic inadequacies, including the limited number of specialized children's hospitals and a critical shortage of nursing staff with pediatric expertise. Concurrently, the influx of Filipino nurses into Canada's healthcare system presents a complex system of both opportunity and challenge. Many have been involved in multiple migrations, working in healthcare systems in other countries (e.g., Southeast Asia, East Asia, Middle East, UK, and Europe) prior to arriving in Canada. While these nurses are instrumental in delivering care, they often face systemic barriers that hinder their professional mobility and integration into pediatric settings in Canadian hospitals. This paper conceptualizes the roles of Filipino nurses within children's hospitals and hospital schools, exploring their impact on the educational continuity of hospitalized children. Despite their involvement in health education and patient engagement, the extent to which they contribute to academic learning remains largely unexamined. By investigating the interplay between the Philippines' nursing labour export policies and Canada's recruitment strategies, this conceptual paper aims to elucidate the broader implications of underemployment and credential recognition for Filipino nurses. It also examines the emotional and psychological dimensions of their work and strategies they employ to navigate challenges in high-stress environments. In doing so, the paper advocates for systemic changes to improve the professional landscape for nurses while enhancing the quality of care and education for vulnerable pediatric populations. Ultimately, this seeks to contribute to advancements in pediatric nursing practice and inform policy adjustments that recognize the vital role these nurses play in supporting the health and educational needs of children who are hospitalized in Canada.

TG04-979.3

DAMASEVICIUTE, GODA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
ZEKAITE-MACONKO, JOVITA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Fear and Insecurity: Bullying in Lithuanian Schools during a Period of Change

The socio-economic and socio-demographic situation in Lithuanian towns and villages at the beginning of Lithuanian independence was exceptional. Lithuanian society was going through a period of systemic transformation, which affected all spheres of life. These changes were felt not only by adults, but also by children, who are one of the most sensitive and vulnerable groups in society. Young people experienced change and uncertainty in both the private and public spheres.

This presentation will focus on the school environment, where young people spend most of their time and are in close contact with both adult teachers and a large community of peers. In order to reconstruct the culture of punishment and bullying that existed at the beginning of Lithuanian independence, the memories of adults born between 1980 and 2000 will be analysed through biographical interviews.

School bullying was first defined by Olweus (1978), who highlighted three core components: power imbalance, repetition and aggression. This framework has guided numerous studies of the phenomenon. Ahmed and Braithwaite (2014) expanded on Olweus' definition by introducing the concept of shame management, exploring how bullying is influenced by both constructive and destructive expressions of shame and honour.

Building on these theoretical foundations, this presentation examines fundamental aspects of children's perceptions of the social world, moral values and behavioural strategies at the time. Interviews reveal a strong emphasis on feelings of fear and insecurity, lack of social authority, and personal experiences of bullying during their formative years. This research not only contextualises bullying within a historical framework, but also sheds light on its lasting impact on the lives of those who lived through this transformative period.

RC38-JS-8.6

DAMASEVICIUTE, GODA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Navigating Change: Childhood Experiences and Autonomy in Post-Soviet Lithuania

The collapse of the Soviet Union had a transformative effect on Lithuanian society. Children who grew up during this period underwent a personal transformation, but society as a whole also changed. The opportunities that opened up in the new political context highlighted the social and economic differences between people. These differences were particularly felt by children and affected their everyday lives. Although transformative societal processes have been widely analysed, children's life experiences have not been thoroughly researched.

The focus of this presentation is on the interrelationships between children and their social environment, which defined children's autonomy, responsibility, sense of security and use of public space during the transformation period in Lithuania. Over the past three decades, children's lives have become increasingly monitored. This reflects wider social trends that resonate with current debates about children's autonomy and agency. It raises important questions about understanding the past and its relevance to contemporary social dynamics.

Applying biographical interview analysis, this study draws upon Leena Alanen's concepts of generational order and Karl Mannheim's generational theory to contextualise childhood within a historical framework.

The aim is to show how the existing field of rules and restrictions of childhood autonomy is reconstructed from life stories. It is not a factual picture of what really happened, but a picture of what is remembered and how - the content of memories determined by a specific socio-historical context. Biographical interviews with people born between 1980 and 2000 reveal the main areas in which children's autonomy manifested itself. Stories of family, school, other public spaces and everyday childhood activities emerge as formative factors of biographical identity and reflect the socio-cultural changes of transformation.

RC28-451.2

DAMELANG, ANDREAS* (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)
RÜCKEL, ANN-KATRIN (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)
STOPS, MICHAEL (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Gender Stereotyping in the Labor Market: A Descriptive Analysis of Almost One Million Job Ads across 710 Occupations and Occupational Positions

This study presents patterns of gender stereotyping in job ads in the German labor market and examines its association with the unequal distribution of men and women across occupations. Using a large dataset of job ads from the "BA-Jobbörse", one of the largest online job portals in Germany, we apply a machine learning algorithm to identify the explicitly verbalized job descriptions. We then use a dictionary of agentic (male-associated) and communal (female-associated) signal words to measure gender stereotyping in the job descriptions. We collect information for 710 different occupations. Our first result shows that more jobs are female-stereotyped than male-stereotyped. We then take the example of two occupational groups that reveal clear differences in tasks contents and are highly relevant regarding important megatrends like digitalization and the demographic change: one the one hand, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) and, on the other hand, Health and Social Services occupations. Additionally, we investigate the hierarchical aspect of occupational gender segregation. We distinguish jobs according to their required skill level and whether or not they are supervisory and leadership positions. In contrast to our first result, we find within STEM occupations as well as in supervisory and leadership positions that the majority of jobs is male-stereotyped. Our findings indicate a positive association between gender stereotyping and occupational gender segregation, suggesting that gender stereotyping in job ads might contribute to the underrepresentation of women in certain occupations and occupational positions.

RC03-JS-76.4

DANCEY, SAM* (University of Alberta , Canada)

Reconciling Science Laboratories and Indigenous Community-Based Research

Indigenous people have been exploited as research subjects, giving Indigenous communities good reason to distrust researcher scientists. In academia, procedures are routinely applied across classrooms and labs without a critical examination of whether they are culturally appropriate. The conduct of scientific research relies on the practices of past scientists, most of whom were non-Indigenous adults who have received very little education on Indigenous history, and the role of Western science in historical injustices. The current state of laboratory work, therefore, remains largely culturally exclusive of Indigenous peoples, as their ways of knowing differ from Western methods of research and reporting. As such, university-level scientific training fails to acknowledge and respect the cultural significance of objects, samples, and knowledges that originate from Indigenous peoples and communities.

While I was conducting my undergraduate honours research in molecular biology, the time I spent in the research laboratory was isolating, onerous and exhausting. While the theory behind my project was fascinating, when I presented the culmination of my research to my peers and faculty, only a handful of people in the crowd had a clue what I was talking about. This purely empirical research left me feeling disconnected from myself, my loved ones and from meaningful work. In stark contrast to this experience, is my time working with Dr. Johnson, who has brought me into her community-based research. I am now in Sociology because of my relationship with her, and a desire to reconcile my place as a settler and a scientist with Indigenous Knowledges. I am exploring how lab work can be done with relationality as the guiding principle to allow for ethical and culturally appropriate laboratory research in connection with Indigenous communities. Connectedness with ourselves, each other, and the land grounds us in reality, and should guide scientific inquiry.

RC48-765.3

DANIEL, ANTJE* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Fridays for Future: An Intersectional Lens on Youth Activism and Its Intersectional Activism

In August 2018, 16-year-old Greta Thunberg began demonstrating for climate justice in front of the Swedish parliament. This protest developed into the global protest movement Fridays For Future, which, according to the organisers, encompassed 163 countries and over four million people in September 2019. Since 2019, teenagers and young adults have been at the forefront of tackling the climate crisis and are able to mobilise the masses for climate justice. Fridays For Future has created a youth activism that is unique in its global reach and the low average age of its activists, as well as the above-average proportion of women. Against the background of these characteristics, the presentation analyses the climate justice movement of Fridays For Future in Austria from an intersectional perspective and using a mixed-methods approach: First, an intersectional analysis is used to show which social categories shape the Fridays For Future movement in order to understand which activists are part of the social movement. Finally, the extent to which social categories such as gender and age shape the perception of problems and the motivation of activists is analysed. Last but not least, by analysing intersectional activism, it becomes clear to what extent diversity and inclusion are part of the self-image and strategy of the Fridays For Future movement, and to what extent hierarchies, social inequalities or forms of exclusion are perpetuated in the social movement. Such an intersectional analysis is still a relatively new phenomenon in the field of social movement research, even though the concept of 'intersectionality' emerged from political activism. The presentation thus makes a significant contribution to the intersectional analysis of the climate justice movement.

RC07-JS-127.2

DANIEL, ANTJE* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Futuring Climate: Imaginations, Emotions and Aspirations

Climate anxiety currently dominates the collective constructions and perceptions of the present among numerous youth activists. Greta Thunberg's statement 'I want you to panic' is symbolic of this. Climate anxiety fuels dystopian ideas of a future characterised by deprivation and inequality, creating a planetary imagination that is not worth living in. The question of how liveable the future is characterises the activists of the climate justice movement. Climate anxiety and dystopian ideas are accompanied by feelings such as anger, worry, indignation and hope. It seems as if fearful emotions and imaginaries of the future characterise the perception and actions of activists just as much as hopeful visions of the future. What is the connection between

the varying emotions of activists in the climate justice movement and what ideas of a 'good life' or socially just future characterise their attitudes and actions?

Based on mixed-methods research, the presentation analyse the emotions, attitudes and imaginaries of the future of climate justice activism in Austria. While sociological research focuses predominantly on emotions as an affective dimension, this presentation will combine theories on emotions and future sociology to investigate how emotions shape future imaginaries and aspirations. In doing so, the nexus between emotions and imaginations of a climate-just future becomes clear, and how emotions are strategically used to create a specific perception of the present and an imagination of the future.

WG10-916.1

DANOUMA ISMAËL DIALA, TRAORÉ* (EHESS / LAP, France)

Activisme Politique Contestataire En Ligne : L'Engagement Des Membres De La Diaspora Burkinabè En Contexte Autoritaire

L'émergence des médias socio-numériques a permis aux diasporas africaines de renforcer et mieux visibiliser leur participation politique transnationale. Ainsi, même sans être présentes physiquement, les diasporas ont la possibilité de jouer un rôle important sur l'échiquier politique de leur pays d'origine. La généralisation du vote à distance entamée depuis les années 1990 en Afrique (IDEA, 2007 ; Smith et Jaulin, 2015 ; Chauvet et al., 2018) et les apports financiers des migrants dans leur pays d'origine amènent les gouvernements à avoir une attention particulière pour les diasporas. Toute chose qui a amené de nombreux Etats à revoir leurs politiques publiques et à les prendre en compte (Saidou, 2021).

Dans un contexte marqué par la montée de l'autoritarisme au Burkina Faso, avec la remise en cause des libertés fondamentales, les diasporas, à travers la participation au débat dans le cyber-espace, s'affirment de plus en plus comme une des forces contestataires.

Cette communication s'inscrit dans les débats en cours sur la participation politique des diasporas, en mettant la focale sur la contribution des activistes de la diaspora burkinabè dans l'espace public au moment où on assiste à un verrouillage des libertés d'expression et de presse au Burkina Faso.

L'approche théorique privilégiée sera celle des usages et gratifications en montrant comment ces immigrés utilisent les réseaux sociaux numériques pour exprimer leurs opinions et dénoncer le pouvoir. Nous tenterons aussi de comprendre comment ces activistes impactent le débat public national.

Pour ce qui concerne la méthodologie, nous ferons une analyse de contenu des publications faites par une dizaine d'activistes de la diaspora burkinabè vivants en France, en Côte-d'Ivoire, au Sénégal et aux Etats-Unis. Ils sont actifs dans le débat public et beaucoup suivis avec plus de 300 000 followers pour certains. Ces publications portent sur leur appréciation de la situation politique au Burkina Faso.

RC38-625.5

DANSILIO, FLORENCIA* (Universidad de la República , Uruguay)
MONTOYA, NATHALIE (Université Paris Cité, France)

Between an Exceptional Experience and a Turning Point. How Does Participation in the Demos Project Figure in the Biographical Accounts of Young French People from Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods?

Between an exceptional experience and a turning point. How does participation in the DEMOS project figure in the biographical accounts of young French people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods?

This presentation aims to analyse the role of participation in the DEMOS project (Dispositif d'Enseignement Musicale et Orchestrale à vocation sociale) in the biographical accounts of the young people who participated. The DEMOS project offers orchestral music courses for three years to children from neighbourhoods or localities that are far away (geographically or symbolically) from public cultural institutions. Based on 60 interviews with young people who participated in the project, almost ten years after their participation, the aim of this presentation is twofold. On the one hand, it is to analyse the place occupied by the DEMOS project and the discovery of classical music in the biographical accounts of young people. On the other hand, it is to reflect on the biographical interview as a tool for evaluating the effect of public policies aimed at cultural democratisation.

RC37-617.4

DANSILIO, FLORENCIA* (Universidad de la República , Uruguay)

Les Musiciens-Producteurs De La Scène Indépendante De Montevideo : Resémantiser L'idée Du Professionnel Pour Faire Face Au Travail Incertain

Cette communication présente les premiers résultats d'une enquête en cours menée à Montevideo entre 2022 et 2023. Elle s'appuie d'une part sur 10 entretiens biographiques réalisées auprès d'acteurs clés de la production musicale indépendante de la ville et d'autre part sur l'observation du travail de studio dans quatre home-studios locaux. Ainsi, en suivant les trajectoires artistiques des «musiciens producteurs» interrogés et en étudiant leur travail en studio, l'objectif est d'analyser les caractéristiques de ce type de travail artistique sous l'hypothèse qu'il occupe un rôle médiateur fondamental, tant dans le passage de l'idée artistique à la réalisation du projet, que dans l'enregistrement puis la mise à disposition de la musique sur les plateformes d'écoute. D'autre part, elle problématise les limites de la professionnalisation en termes économiques dans u marché restreint, comme celui des pays à faible démographie, ainsi que les stratégies pratiques et symboliques pour re-sémantiser l'idée de musicien professionnel.

RC34-559.2

DAOUDI, KHALID* (UMI FLSH MEKNES, Morocco)

Les Représentations Sociales De La Maladie Psychique Chez Les Jeunes De La Stigmatisation Sociale à L'exclusion Sociale

Il a été constaté que les phénomènes liés à la maladie et à la santé sont parmi les plus vifs aujourd'hui. Ils se posent au croisement des préoccupations individuelles et d'un débat public. Il en résulte que les travaux sociologiques permettent de mieux comprendre la complexité de ce sujet. C'est ce à quoi s'emploie, avec une ampleur inédite. S'appuyant sur une vaste revue de littérature, proposant une lecture sociologique éclairante et structurée, pour penser autrement (social). Il semble que les études portant sur l'expérience de la maladie psychique, des problématiques de stigmatisation et les facteurs sociaux affectant le recours aux soins, ont entraîné la sociologie dans une critique de la médecine psychiatrique. Dans notre problématique, nous demanderons quelles sont les représentations sociales constituées sur la maladie psychique? La maladie psychique est-elle perçue comme une conduite déviante et stigmatisée? La société apparaît-elle comme protectrice ou rejetant vis-à-vis des malades? Notre hypothèse suppose que la stigmatisation sociale inculquée dans les représentations sociales, puisse conduire à l'exclusion sociale du patient psychique, et l'empêche de s'intégrer dans la société et de remplir pleinement son rôle. Pour l'outil méthodologique l'étude suggérait de choisir l'entretien libre individuel comme technique adéquate de collecte des données. Il peut rendre compte du plus profond, du plus intime de l'expérience; il atteint l'implicite et l'inconscient. Pour notre échantillon, la population interrogée se compose de malades psychiques (atteints de névroses hystériques, phobiques, obsessionnelles...) au nombre de 80, suivis au sein de l'hôpital Ibn Al Hassan. Basé sur un guide d'entretien. L'objectif de l'étude constituera une valeur scientifique, cherchera le sens et la réalité sociale de la maladie psychique. Il constituera aussi une référence, un outil de réflexion pour les chercheurs afin d'affronter, en connaissance de cause, les mutations du monde de la médecine et de la maladie psychique.

RC53-817.4

DAR, ANANDINI* (BML Munjal University, India)

Reflections on Childhood Studies Research in Context of India

In this paper, I reflect upon how the study of children and childhood in postcolonial contexts need to be examined through two moves: one, a trans-disciplinary inquiry, and two, as produced in context of 'everyday urban brutalisms.' For the first movement, I briefly discuss the trajectory of research studies on children as located largely within departments of education and child development, or in publications by child welfare organizations in the context of India, resulting in an apolitical examination of children's lives and conditions. Based on recent emerging critical scholarship, I consider a need to move beyond these disciplinary and institutionally guided inquiries and to study children and their conditions as a transdisciplinary endeavor. The second move I argue requires examining children's lives in India as configured through what Achille Mbembe (2024) calls 'brutalism' that affects our current planetary condition, straddling the local, regional, national and global in their 'everyday urban' socialites (Dar & Kannan, 2023). This is to suggest that for the field to be critical and relevant, beckons a reading of children's lives as political, imbricated in the everyday negotiations, relationalities, and contestations of their needs and aspirations that are made both legible and precarious through processes of modernity, neocoloniality, capital, development, and

dehumanisation. Hence, to study children and their futures as situated in the everyday urban encounters of violence and resistance, implies also a study of larger structures of governance, systems and institutions, and a study of collective futures as well. This kind of examination is central to a trans-disciplinary agenda, contributing towards imagining a distinctive trajectory of childhood studies research.

TG03-959.1

DAS, DRBINOYJYOTI* (secretary TG-03,ISA, India)

Intersecting Gender and Sanitation: Progress and Challenges in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Karnataka, India

The paper discusses gender and sanitation in Karnataka, India, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. It compares progress made so far with what was targeted under goal 5, which is related to gender equality, and goal 6, which is about clean water and sanitation. Data from the National Family Health Survey-5 underlined improvements in urban sanitation with blunt disparities in rural sanitation. Improved sanitation coverage stands at 56.7% of households in India, while 83.2% indicate the same for urban areas. In the country, menstrual hygiene management, in conjunction with female literacy, has witnessed some policy strides, with the situation that remains bleak including aspects of gender-based violence and limited . Grounded in theoretical tenets of feminism, intersectionality, and social constructionism, this paper has described such complex dynamics and offers suggestions for rural sanitation infrastructure, promotes gender-sensitive policy, strengthens education and sensitization programs, improves data collection and monitoring, encourages community participation, and supports victims of gender-based violence. The results warrant an ecological and intersectional approach to sustainable and equitable development in Karnataka.

RC32-533.5

DAS, VAIVAB* (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Limits of Democracy - Transgender Women As Political Candidates in India

The world's largest democracy, provides a running epithet on how the sexual organisation of society maintains control over political representations in organised democracies.

This paper draws from my fieldwork in Telangana, a state in South India, covering the participation of transgender women in local elections. I examine the lived experiences and political strategies (campaigns, political messaging, vote canvassing rallies) of two transgender political candidates in the Telangana State Assembly Election 2024 to unpack how historically persecuted social groups navigate political representation vis-a-vis elections, while carrying the baggage of social misrepresentation. What moral panics does the idea of political representation of transgender persons bear on various constitutive social institutions of a nation-state? Can political representation become a mode of murderous assimilation? What is the story of political representation beyond western geographies? Are some guiding questions for this paper.

The emerging ethnographic insights from Telangana help us to cast a reflexive gaze on the limits of our political systems (democracy). How Repressive State Apparatuses (like the state, police, and bureaucracy) and Ideological State Apparatuses (like religious institutions, family, media and political parties) interact to maintain heterosexuality as compulsory criteria to enter the public domain of politics. And, how representational politics can be a reproduction of the carcerality of gender.

This paper is a part of my broader thesis on *the politics of the body* and *the body of politics* in India.

RC20-296.2

DAUKSAITE, LAURA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Materialist and Postmaterialist Value Trajectories and Its Determining Factors in the First Post-Communist Generation

This study uses Inglehart's theory of materialist-postmaterialist value change to analyse the values of the first post-communist generation (born 1991-2000) in 24 post-communist countries. The analysis of the data from the World and European Values Surveys of 1990–1993, 1999–2004, 2008–2014 and 2017–2022 waves leads to the conclusion that in the majority of post-communist countries, post-materialist values have become stronger in the first post-communist generation compared to those of older generations. This trend is particularly pronounced in the economically more advantaged post-communist countries, but is also observed in the economically disadvantaged ones. Although postmaterialist values are increasing among the first post-communist generation in the most economically advantaged post-communist countries, materialist values are also increasing. The study also examines the impact of religious factors on the materialist-postmaterialist value change in the first post-communist generation.

RC38-625.2

DAUKSAITE, LAURA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Trajectories of the Value (re)Production in the First Post-Communist Generation

This research investigates how the materialist and postmaterialist value trajectories of the first post-communist generation evolved following the collapse of the USSR and its economic and societal structures. To address this question, biographical interviews were conducted with young people born between 1991 and 2000 from Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Albania, North Macedonia, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan. The findings challenge R. Inglehart's theory of value change, offering new insights into post-communist societies. The results indicate that despite the increase in postmaterialist values, the materialist values still prevail in the first post-communist generation in more economically advantaged post-communist countries, driven by the intergenerational (re)production of insecurity and a shifting purpose of materialist values. On the other hand, in the first post-communist generation of economically disadvantaged post-communist countries, only postmaterialist values are increasing, supported by strong social ties, the centrality of family, community cohesion, and a heightened sense of belonging. The study questions the progressiveness of the linear modernisation path towards individualism and its impact on the overall wellbeing of society.

RC31-506.2

DAVINO, CHIARA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
MUSARÒ, PIERLUIGI (University of Bologna, Italy)

The Role of the Media Narratives in the Relationship between Migrations and Shrinking Areas in Europe

European shrinking areas, understood as regions in demographic and economic decline in Europe (ESPON, 2017), have played a significant role in the last decade in hosting voluntary and forced migrations (Membretti *et al.*, 2017). Meanwhile, despite the fact that statistics describe this phenomenon as structural, with both positive and negative effects on territories and their inhabitants (Kordel *et al.*, 2018), in media narratives and political discourses an emergency frame usually prevails (Musarò and Parmiggiani, 2022), portraying migrants as marginalised people and shrinking areas as marginalised (Moralli *et al.*, 2023). Aiming to provide a deeper analysis of the nexus between migration and shrinking areas in the European social imaginary, the article focuses on the representation of shrinking areas and migration in mainstream media, the types of discourses produced by these contexts and the effects of these representations at the local scale. The analysis will be based on qualitative data collected within the framework of the European Horizon 2020 project "Welcoming Spaces" and regarding the role of discourses and representations in the creation of welcoming spaces in shrinking areas. The analysis of the data reveals that both the phenomena of reception and welcoming in shrinking areas are "marginal" topics in the media and public debate compared to the preponderant topic of migration as a security or humanitarian problem, often related to borders and frontiers. Furthermore, the media often reproduce a utilitarian framing of the migration phenomenon in contexts focused on repopulation and socio-territorial regeneration. At the same time, shifting the analysis beyond the general perception of 'remoteness' and 'closeness' of this nexus, it also emerges how a representation of the phenomenon produced by the communities that inhabit it is more effective in positively influencing ongoing local initiatives and processes and deconstructing superficial and stereotypical territorial and social imaginaries.

RC05-JS-6.1

DAWES, ANTONIA (King's College London, United Kingdom)
CARLOS, SYLVIE* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Public Institutions and Impartiality in Times of Endless War

This paper addresses the pressing issue of institutional impartiality and political neutrality, a topic that has come to the forefront in recent statements by public bodies in the UK and globally. Drawing from two distinct research projects—one with Black audio professionals at the BBC, and the other with Black doctoral students at an elite British university—we critically examine how these institutions navigate neutrality amidst ongoing global crises.

Our analysis situates the claim of impartiality within the larger geopolitical context, particularly in relation to the global Black Lives Matter movement and the violence against Palestinians in Gaza, which some consider to be acts

of plausible genocide. Universities, while introducing race- and nationality-specific studentships, have avoided publicly condemning this violence, citing a need for neutrality. Meanwhile, public media organizations like the BBC uphold impartiality as an editorial cornerstone, yet use selective, often biased, language when covering different ethnic and national groups.

This paper delves into the lived experiences of individuals working and studying in these spaces, examining how they are personally affected by these contradictory institutional stances. By foregrounding their reflections, we challenge the premise of "neutrality" as an excuse to remain silent in the face of injustice. Their stories raise difficult questions about the limits of freedom of speech, the harm caused by this supposed impartiality, and the ethical responsibility of public institutions. Ultimately, we aim to explore whether these institutions can change—and if so, how—so that they serve not just as neutral entities, but as platforms for justice and equality in an increasingly polarized world.

This nuanced approach positions our work as essential to understanding the stakes of institutional silence in times of global crisis.

RC46-JS-63.1

DAWSON, MYRNA* (University of Guelph, Canada)

Challenges and Benefits in Policy and Research for the Measurement of Femicide

Feminist social and legal scholars, including sociologists, have contributed significantly to discussions about the conceptualization and measurement of femicide in efforts to achieve legal justice for victims and their families. At least 22 countries now include femicide (or feminicide in some regions) in legislation and penal/criminal codes, with varying definitions and indicators used to identify these types of killings in law. Drawing from the United Nations statistical framework and related research, this presentation will examine emerging sex/gender related motives and indicators of femicide (SGRMIs), including their accessibility and applicability across countries, including Canada, to identify challenges and benefits posed for research and policy in other countries and regions.

RC32-529.13

DAYAL, SURBHI* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Challenging Gender Norms in a Conventional Society: An Analysis of Women Headed Household in a Patriarchal Context

The present paper traces the journey of Kanjar women during different periods of history. Kanjars are a traditional dancing

and singing community and one of the most ancient tribes in India. This study will begin with a schematic account of the

pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial history of the Kanjar community. This broad-brush account will necessarily be insufficient, as one does not have either the expertise or historical material to write a comprehensive history of the community. The paper will use official, academic, and popular sources about this past. Gaps and contested versions are therefore a part of this story. This is particularly important, because community members have their own popular history of their past. Through time, the Kanjar community has lived on the periphery of society, earning a livelihood through patronage of their entertaining arts. In the last three decades, Kanjar women have discovered a new source of income through the dance bars of Mumbai, which has transformed their lives completely. To conclude, the paper throws light on various historical junctures that shook the lives of Kanjar women. It further highlights the manner in which they fought for survival and exercised their power at least expected social sites. The central research method used is multisited ethnography due to the peripatetic nature of Kanjars work.

RC04-52.10

DAYAL, SURBHI* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Creating School Pathways for Children of Marginalised Communities in Primary Schools in India

This paper focuses on the school pathways of students who come from marginalized communities in rural India. The Constitution of India incorporated specific provisions to guarantee socioeconomic justice, equal opportunity, and dignity for marginalized groups. India implemented the Right to Education in the year 2010, keeping this objective in consideration. However, many marginalised communities remain excluded and unable to consistently participate in educational institutions. In this context, this research examines the educational status of children in denotified tribes in northern India. During the colonial period in India, the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 designated certain denotified tribes as criminal tribes. Despite their removal from the Criminal Tribes list after independence, the stigma of their past criminal status continues to haunt them. The communities under focus are not only denotified tribes, but they also engage in sex work as their traditional occupation, with their livelihood heavily reliant on the earnings from sex work. For them, education is the most dispensable entity due to the discrimination faced by them and monotonous curriculum. This paper explores the various sociocultural factors that contribute to the high dropout rate and disinterest in education among the denotified tribes in primary schools. This paper delves into the discrimination that these de-notified tribes face at the school, community, and administration levels, which keeps them away from educational institutions and create social hierarchies. The paper further delves into an experimental model that shows how students from diverse backgrounds can cultivate their interest in education and effectively engage in schools through innovative learning methods. It discusses how the community's involvement can have a meaningful impact on the schools. The study employs ethnography as its central research method. Specifically, the method included participant observation, and in-depth interviews.

RC24-JS-173.6

DAYÉ, CHRISTIAN* (Graz University of Technology, Austria)
BREITFUSS, ELLA (Graz University of Technology, Austria)
DE PABLO SANZ, PAULA (Graz University of Technology, Austria)
PRUNČ, ROMAN LUKAS (Graz University of Technology, Austria)

Exploring and Developing Societal Agency By Teaching Futures Studies: Experiences and Theoretical Reflections

Over the last decades, programmatic statements have called for the early integration of social perspectives in technology development and design projects. Programmes like user-driven research, ELSA (ethical, legal, and social aspects of emerging sciences) or, more recently, Responsible Research and Innovation were formulated and integrated as principles of funding schemes. They met with an increasing interest on behalf of new generations of engineering students who had been exposed to discursive environments where ideas like sustainability, green transformation, and even de-growth were widely discussed.

In search of a suitable didactical approach for this audience, we found that experimenting with different techniques of Futures Studies resulted in increased perceptions of agency (in particular, self-efficacy) among students and a perspective on the future that is neither utopian nor dystopian. In the proposed paper, we report experiences from two different teaching environments: an elective course at a European university of technology and an international gathering of European engineering students. In these environments, we used (a) a political Role-Playing Game that had students simulate the course of controversies around a particular technological innovation and (b) the technique of Futures Wheels to have students identify potential consequences of technological innovations.

The skill to systematically think about possible futures recently gained prominence as Futures Literacy (cf. Miller 2018; de Boer et al. 2018), promoted particularly by UNESCO. Reflecting on the aforementioned teaching experiences, we formulate a fundamental critique of this concept. While we did find positive effects on students' perception of agency, we also found effects that contradict the theories and assumptions underpinning Futures Literacy. We conclude that Futures Literacy does not translate into a useful scientific concept. We also emphasize that the Futures Literacy framework may implicitly continue a "modernization" agenda that stands in stark contrast to current social and political thought.

RC33-540.1

DAYÉ, CHRISTIAN* (Graz University of Technology, Austria)
MAIER, RAPHAELA (University of Graz, Austria)
OBERSTEINER, PETER (Graz University of Technology, Austria)

Shared Images of the Future: Sociological Alternatives to Predicting Individual Preferences

Despite its prominence in planning, the idea that decision-makers could derive guidance from predicting individual preferences engenders severe methodological problems. To mention only two of them: First, people have a hard time imagining what they want if they do not see it, and they have an

even harder time imagining their lives in the future. Second, trying to derive guidance from preferences of individuals neglects the creative potential of collectively shared images of the future.

Methods of futures studies have tapped into this potential. They depart from asking people to imagine *themselves* in the future and to think about *their* individual future preferences. Instead these methods have asked participants – be it citizens or experts – to abstract from their own lives and positions and think about how a future that matches the needs of people like them should look like. They engage in a participatory co-construction of images of the future. They thus take seriously what sociological classics, ranging from W. I. Thomas to Robert K. Merton and beyond, had to say about the power of collective mental images.

The proposed paper comparatively discusses two methods that scholars in futures studies used for the co-creation of such images, the Futures Workshop and Participatory Systems Mapping. Based on our experiences in three research projects, we discuss similarities and differences between these two methods. In particular, we emphasize how the two methods require participants to go beyond their immediate needs and preferences without neglecting their own position, its leanings and biases. This approach invites them to think about a future that they think would be a valuable world to live in--for many, if not most people. Thus, co-creating images of the future delivers a sound foundation for reasonable decision-making without the theoretical and methodological pitfalls of assessing future preferences.

RC37-619.3

DE ANDRADE SILVA, SARA (University of Amsterdam, Brazil)
VELTHUIS, OLAV* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
KOLBE, KRISTINA (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Self-Legitimization of Economic Elites through Private Art Museums

This paper focuses on private contemporary art museums and their role for elite (self)legitimation strategies. In light of escalating wealth concentration and growing economic disparities around the globe, there is a critical imperative for sociologists to scrutinize the formation and reproduction of contemporary elites, including the social mechanisms and narratives that enable elite groups to signal legitimacy for their resources, status, and power. In this context, private museums have long been seen as a particularly pertinent vehicle for elite status and legitimation. Our paper shows how private art museums serve their founders as platforms for elite (self)legitimation claims and strategies. To that end, we leverage a global database of private contemporary art museums which we established in 2023. This database contains, inter alia, "mission statements" and "about the founder" information of 408 private art museums in 60 countries which are published via their official websites. By examining these discursive (online) representations through topic modeling, we aim to draw out the diverse (self)legitimizing tactics employed by museum founders across different cultural and national contexts. We argue that private art museums offer fertile grounds for elites to construct narratives of legitimacy. Their founders channel various legitimation strategies through their engagement with the arts. These legitimation repertoires can range from presenting founders as engaged creative actors who invigorate the field of contemporary art, as social patrons who invest in local heritage and community education, or simply as particularly refined, cultured elites with both 'good taste' and extensive economic resources. By discussing these different and partly overlapping repertoires, the paper not only advances debates of how the rise of private art museums might contribute to wider elite-making processes today, but in so doing also deepens our understanding of the breadth and scope of contemporary elite's legitimation strategies as such.

RC37-607.2

DE ANDRADE SILVA, SARA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The Cultural Meaning of Arts Patronage: Narrative and Hermeneutics As Theoretical Possibility

Drawing from interviews with private museum founders published in the media and in the context of the project "The Return of the Medici? The Global Rise of Private Museums for Contemporary Art", this paper adopts a cultural sociology perspective to investigate the meanings attached to private patronage. Building on previous investigations about the self-legitimation of elites through private art museums (Andrade Silva, Velthuis, and Kolbe, forthcoming), we explore digital techniques such as text mining and topic modeling aiming to contribute to 1) theoretical approaches to changing meaning, narratives and social roles in contemporary society, 2) possible methodologies to understand cultural texts, focusing on the potential of digital models (Baranowski and Cichocki 2021; DiMaggio, Nag, and Blei 2013) and 3) the relationship between the actors meaning-making and material conditions, especially considering the increasing gap in economic inequality in the last decades.

RC04-49.4

DE ANGELIS, MARIA CHIARA* (Link Campus University, Italy)
CAPOGNA, STEFANIA (Link Campus University, Italy)

Digital Transformation at University. Fostering E-Leadership in Higher Education

Digital technologies have the potential to serve as a primary vehicle for delivering high-quality education in alignment with the mission and vision of educational institutions. Consequently, the adoption and integration of digital technologies are regarded as a form of educational innovation, necessitating changes across pedagogical, technological, and organizational dimensions. These changes entail a comprehensive review of teaching paradigms, organizational structures, management processes, assessment methodologies, communication systems, and the competencies framework for teaching and learning processes (Johnson et al., 2016; EE.UU., 2013).

How can digital technology actually be able to guarantee inclusion, equality and opportunities for all in the HE sectors? How does this promise materialize in the governance and e-leadership of our universities? The ECOLHE action research project aims to address this question through an exploratory and comparative analysis of six case studies (Yin, 2003; Zack, 2006) from different European countries: Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Spain.

The project is inspired by the principle of "circularity" between theory and empirical research (Lewin, 1946; Merton, 1967; Merton, 200; Ardigò, 1988) and utilizes a mixed method approach to understand the similarities and differences between the cases, while exploring the study's subject through a replication strategy. The research looked at how each university developed its strategic approaches to digitalization.

Specifically, we analyzed the individual policies of each unit of analysis using the translation perspective (Callon, 1986/a; Latour 1987). We continuously reinterpreted and adapted prevailing perspectives at the macro and meso levels. The goal was to understand the organizational processes involved in university digital transformation, focusing on guidelines, best practices, standards, and constraints, and provide valuable suggestions for policymakers, decision makers, and academic bodies.

RC04-66.9

DE ANGELIS, MARIA CHIARA* (Link Campus University, Italy)

Driving Social Innovation: Bridging Civic Society and Higher Education for Global Sustainable Development

Engaging Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) with the community and developing synergies between the academic and social fields is increasingly crucial for enhancing citizens' understanding and commitment, ensuring long-term positive effects. According to the *Quadruple Helix Model (QH)*, this involvement helps in sharing knowledge and skills, as well as increasing community participation (Vargiu, 2014; Miller et al., 2018; Carayannis & Campbell, 2019).

The UP2YOU action research co-founded by the Erasmus+ Program, aims to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and the skills needed by Civic Society Organizations (CSOs), involving six European countries: Spain, Italy, Macedonia, Turkey, France and Cyprus.

The project seeks to build more resilient and equitable communities where diverse stakeholders collaborate to identify and address problems. It begins with a community-based study (Lewin, 1946; Stenhouse, 1975; Argyris et al., 1985; Hopkins, 2002) and aims to co-design a Community Leadership Program that focuses on integrating academic knowledge with the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and community organizing.

The community building program involved HEIs, local institutions, companies, and CSOs and emphasizes bottom-up approaches, social generativity, and community organizing methodologies, all informed by a *situational leadership approach* (Ayman, 2004).

The process included a desk analysis phase, focus groups, an online survey, and co-design sessions to identify, validate, and adapt the main learning outcomes. The primary findings were analyzed and discussed with the involved community, employing a comparative perspective and following the action research self-reflective circle (Carr, 2006; Kemmis & McTaggart, 2000).

The co-building program is currently in its pilot phase, aiming to empower a specific group of beneficiaries comprising 25 teachers, 150 students, and 90 CSO volunteers/professionals. Our work delves into the findings and gather insights acquired from implementing the QH model in the field.

RC35-583.1

DE AQUINO, ELIS* (Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany)

The Compassionate Turn: Embodying a Transformative Sociology for a World in Crisis

In a world haunted by a "polycrisis" (Morin and Kern 1999) - a tangle of ecological, economic, social, political, and existential disruptions - the cultivation of compassion emerges as a vital task for sociology. Amidst deepening inequalities, rising authoritarianism, wars, genocides, and environmental collapse, it may seem as if compassion and love have ceased to exist. I argue that a "compassionate turn" is urgently needed in sociology, one attuned to suffering, committed to justice, and grounded in the embodied experiences of marginalized communities.

Drawing on Buddhist principles, feminist (Collins, 1986; Haraway, 1995) and decolonial epistemologies, I propose compassion as an ethico-political foundation for sociological research and writing. More than an emotion, compassion signifies a radical openness to the other (Lévinas, 2006), a recognition of shared precarity (Butler, 2004, 2012), and a dedication to social justice. It demands reimagining knowledge production, challenging academic discourses on neutrality, and embracing research as an affective, corporeal encounter.

Grounded in my fieldwork with working-class university students in Rio de Janeiro's peripheries, I reflect on the challenges and potentials of enacting compassion in sociological practice. Discussions of reflexivity often remain superficial, failing to grapple with how research transforms us. Cultivating awareness of these embodied, intersubjective dimensions can bridge the researcher-researched gap, fostering a more engaged sociology.

A compassionate approach shapes both the content and form of sociological writing, engendering new aesthetic and narrative experimentations. It interrogates compassion's articulation with core sociological notions like social justice, equality, and human rights. Centering compassion in our work is essential for reimagining sociology and reconstructing a world ravaged by indifference and injustice.

The "compassionate turn" is a call to embody a transformative sociology that embraces affect, vulnerability, and care as vital resources for understanding and changing the world.

RC21-315.5

DE ASSIS COMARU, FRANCISCO* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
GONSALES, TALITA ANZEI* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
BARBOSA, BENEDITO ROBERTO* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
BOTTON, FERNANDO* (LabJuta UFABC, Brazil)

Contributions of 'Extensão' to Activating the Public Role of Universities in Brazil: A Discussion of the Experiences of the Territorial Justice Laboratory at Federal University of ABC

Brazilian experiences of university "Extensão" activities, engaged research, and the application of popular education principles in the relationship between academics and members of non-academic groups, particularly those from the periphery and working-class communities, have been the subject of much interest and debate in recent years.

The participation of academics from Brazilian universities in "Extensão", which in practice translates into technical, social, or legal advice to vulnerable communities and popular movements, has been noteworthy. However, many academics remain distant from this work beyond institutional walls.

Since 1911, there have been reports of higher education institutions developing university extension activities in Brazil in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and other cities. Its provision in legislation dates back to 1931 through a decree that established the foundations of the Brazilian university system (PAULA, 2013).

In Brazil, extension played a considerable role in the efforts for social transformation in the context of the struggles for structural reforms that took place between 1950 and 1964, in a context of intense political and social mobilizations with national strikes, the emergence of movements fighting for agrarian reform, the campaign for the nationalization of oil, the banner of health reform and the campaign for the defense of public schools, which coincided with the important literacy movement centered on the method developed by Professor Freire.

University extension activities and collaborative research involving peripheral and grassroots communities have developed powerfully in recent decades, despite the numerous challenges and obstacles.

This paper aims to present and reflect on practical experiences in which academics from the Federal University of ABC in the metropolitan region of São Paulo, organized in the Territorial Justice Laboratory, have exercised through activism, advisory and technical collaboration with housing struggle movements and popular communities, using principles of Popular Education and Action Research (FREIRE 1983, BORDA, 2016).

RC21-305.2

DE BERCEGOL, RÉMI* (CNRS, France)
RATHORE, GAYATRI* (affiliated to PRODIG in France, India)

The Environmental Injustice of e-Waste Regulation in India: Invisibilisation of Exploitation and Pollution in the Less Controlled Margins and Peripheries

Using the case of electronic waste management in India, this contribution looks at the relocation of unauthorised recycling activities to less controlled areas, making the exploitation of the workers who dismantle them a little more invisible. Given the globalised nature of the sector, e-waste trade has been widely described as a global environmental injustice akin to 'garbage imperialism'. As a counterpoint to these discourses, other analyses have revealed the existence of highly dynamic informal repair and recycling economies in the South. This is where the ambivalence of this controversial sector lies, between rejection by some and opportunity for others. Following on from this work, we propose to rethink electronic waste flows at a more intra-regional level in order to examine the new socio-spatial forms of injustice, and opportunities, that latest developments in the regulation of the recycling sector are creating. In India, the introduction of reforms designed by and for the large groups in the organised sector has rendered the work of a multitude of small informal labour illegal. This artisanal recycling, based on low operating costs, has nevertheless not stopped but is now spreading clandestinely to the outskirts of the cities, and especially in rural areas, where a workforce that can be bent to mercy is available and where health controls are virtually non-existent, creating new local forms of environmental injustice.

RC14-208.1

DE BOTTON, LENA* (Univeristy of Barcelona, Spain)
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER (University of Girona, Spain)
ALVAREZ GUERRERO, GARAZI (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Being an Upstander: Overcoming Hate Speech in Social Media

There has been an increase in hate speech, most of it motivated by ethnic or religious discrimination. In this sense, social media has been one of the channels used for its propagation. Despite this, scientific literature has paid much less attention to the discourse that tries to stop it with the counter-narrative. Thus, from the European projects ALRECO and REALUP (CERV 2018-2021/ 2021-2024) and within the framework of the X network, different intensities of hate speech have been identified, including in the analysis the presence of Upstander Speech (referring to the narrative that responds to or anticipates hate speech). At first, an algorithm was designed, and a machine learning process was followed to automatically identify X messages by intensities in hate speech, the existing alternative and affected social groups. In a second part, it was relevant to identify the most effective strategies of Upstander speech. Thus, the results indicate that strengthening the online (and offline) community is a key element to counteract the effects of 'isolating violence' and thus a greater positioning of users against hate speech. On the other hand, the analysis through Social Media Analytics (SMA) has revealed that the messages with the greatest impact (with more Retweets and more likes) are those that contain scientific evidence and use attractive and non-violent language. The analysis reveals some strategies and actions that increase the effectiveness and number of Upstander messages, thus favoring greater visibility of Upstander speech. This has a positive impact on the reduction of hate speech by offering information to those followers of hate who show doubts, but also by not normalizing hate speech it invites upstander positioning in favor of the victims.

RC05-77.1

DE BRITO FABRI DEMARTINI, ZEILA* (USP, Brazil)
MAÏNASSARA BANO, ISSAKA* (UNICAMP, Niger)

African Immigrants in São Paulo and Their Efforts Towards a New Vision of Africa

This communication deals with the arrival of African immigrants to São Paulo in the 21st century and their role as cultural mediators between Africa and Brazil. In the 21st century there was an intensification in the migration of people from African nations, mostly black, who differed from the white migratory waves of the 20th century. In our research, we came into contact with many, usually young people, who came from territories that had been colonized by Portugal and France. The interviewed subjects explained during the oral narratives the experienced problems in their displacements and how they had overcome the difficulties. They work in different activities and came from: Congo (1), Niger (2) and Angola (9). They talk about the difficulties for the integration in São Paulo; combating stereotypes and racism; establishing exchanges with other Africans and Brazilians; assisting those who come from Africa; pursuit of individual growth; establishing exchanges with other Africans and Brazilians; spiritual dimension; production of knowledge and understanding by Africans themselves. The interviewees strongly emphasizes the significance of African individuals themselves engaging in the construction of history and knowledge, drawing upon their own reflections and experiences. It is important to emphasize how it highlights the significance of the African immigrant's role in enhancing the understanding of what Africa represents. As we conducted numerous interviews, we observed a dimension of the migratory process that we had not initially considered: the shift from African countries to the new reality of São Paulo meant, for many, the necessity to scrutinize how they were perceived. Consequently, they began engaging in activities aimed at demystifying the constructed images of Africans while simultaneously combating prejudices in this new context. They manifested themselves as cultural mediators between these two contexts.

RC25-412.2

DE CABO Y MOREDA, ANNELIE* (Univeristy of Gothenburg, Sweden)

A Subject out of Reach? a Feminist Gaze on the Language in Correctional Treatment Program for Women in the Swedish Penitentiary Bureaucracy

Sweden's punitive turn expressed in a rapid expansion of the prison system is now said to be sensitive to its previous gender blindness and currently treating all offenders on equal terms. Hence, women's part of the Swedish prison population increases as women's involvement in gang related crimes has attract a media attention alerting the police on female offenders. Still, women continue to constitute the 'deviant other' when engaging in crime as men was never really in focus as a gendered category when incarcerated. Given that most women are detained in prisons designed for men, a feminist gaze on Goffman's theorizing on total institutions reveals prisons as spaces in which society's contradictions about gendered expectations for female offenders become amplified. This is especially true when scrutinizing the language embedded in correctional treatment programs (CTP) in female prisons. Framed within a neoliberal logic, the programs require prison officials to adhere to a masculine coded 'manual fidelity' as they are guided by fixed administrative principles designed to operate in a purported gender-neutral bureaucracy.

Considering language as social practices organizing gendered relations, the focus of this paper is the rhetorical resources female prison officials working with women use to negotiate or alter, what they perceive as conflicting objectives posed by CTP. Based on interviews with correctional staff at two women's prisons in Sweden, the findings suggest staff perceiving their work at the bottom of the gendered justice hierarchy. The CTP was criticized for its administrative insensitivity, silencing inmate's own narrative as well as fostering of masculinity even though the staff worked in gendered segregated prisons. However, to counteract these malpractices, more administrative instruments were requested. The staff's reliance on the CPT they simultaneously criticized, is analyzed as an expression of an inherent but expressionless patriarchal routine rendering both inmates and staff 'speechless'.

RC30-484.2

DE CARLO, GIAN-LUCA* (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)
GROBYS, CHRISTOPHER* (Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany)

Socio-Ecological Class Conflicts between Status Preservation and Societal Change

Amidst the climate crisis, conflicts between workers of emission-intensive industries and parts of climate movements become manifest currently. Frequently a class-conscious workforce faces opposite political claims compared to the climate change movement (Bose et al. 2019). One side claims the preservation of jobs, the other an ecological future. Conflicts like that can be understood as socio-ecological transformation conflicts, whose forms have by now been empirically studied for different industries (Tullius & Wolf 2022; Dörre et al. 2023; Schaupp 2024). Yet, there are partially alliances that connect both issues successfully. A prominent example is the 2020 founded campaign #Wir fahren zusammen (#we run together) – a cooperation between the union Ver.di, the climate movement Fridays for Future and workers of public transportation. The alliance demands an expansion of public transportation as well as improved working conditions (Liebig et al. 2022).

This research is related to prior studies, which investigated the attitudes of climate activists and workers as well as their divergences (Hassan-Beik 2022; Lucht & Liebig 2023), yet follows a reconstructive research logic in form of a mixed-methods design and asks, how public transportation workers in an East German region interpret the climate change as well as climate policies. Furthermore, it investigates attitudes towards the cooperation between climate activists and unions as well as experienced respectively anticipated conflicts. To answer the research question(s), we develop reconstructions of field specific orientation patterns on the basis of biographical interviews. Based on this, we conduct a survey to show how these patterns spread across the aimed region as well as how they correspond with sociostructural and other characteristics.

The investigation aims to recognize which potentials and challenges regarding the ongoing socio-ecological transformation exist and to discuss what they mean with respect to the practice of political actors as unions or parties.

RC06-JS-115.2

DE CARVALHO, GABRIELA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
CERRILLO, IVAN (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
OFFREDI RODRIGUEZ, ADRIANA (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
ROCHOW, THOMAS (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Comparing the Inclusiveness of Social Policy in-Kind Benefits: Using the Family Model Method across Six Cases.

Achieving a comprehensive, comparative cross-national understanding of the inclusiveness of social policies aimed at addressing social inequalities has proven notoriously difficult. These difficulties stem from both conceptual and methodological challenges. While there is broad agreement that more universal policies—those with fewer eligibility criteria—tend to be more inclusive, there is no consensus on the definition of social policy inclusiveness. Further, although prior research has successfully compared the inclusiveness of cash benefits across countries by calculating net disposable income (e.g., Van Havere et al. 2024), the cross-sectional analysis of in-kind benefits has proven much more challenging. We argue that the family model method is a valuable tool for comparing and measuring the inclusiveness of social services, as it provides a standardised unit of analysis that allows for clear identification of both cross-national and within-national differences in the inclusiveness of in-kind benefits. We create various family types, differing in key aspects such as the number and age of children, employment status, number of earners, administrative status, and the incidence of disability, to address the common question in social policies: 'who gets what?'. More specifically, this article compares how the right to access childcare benefits changes in Belgium, Croatia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the UK when contrasting the 'traditional' nuclear dual-earner cohabiting family with two children to other family types, such as families with migratory status or single-parent households. We anticipate that our contribution will pave the way for future researchers to explore comparative aspects of a range of social policies using this tool. However, we acknowledge the limitations of our study, as this is an exploratory experiment aimed at identifying the usefulness of the family model method for comparing the inclusiveness of childcare and services across EU nations when adjusting for different family types, rather than contributing new empirical knowledge.

RC39-642.5

DE CARVALHO DE CARVALHO, YEDA* (Unicamp, Brazil)
MADEIRA, THAIS (unicamp, Brazil)

The Different Approaches to Disasters and the Role of the Social Sciences: The Case of Brumadinho

This article proposes treating the collapse of the tailings dam in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil, as a socially constructed disaster. The natural, applied and social sciences are based on different theoretical approaches, resulting in multiple ways of understanding and dealing with disaster situations. The article discusses the main differences between these strands, and looks at the case of Brumadinho, which suffered a rupture in 2019. The contrast between the approaches, together with a more detailed analysis of the circumstances surrounding the event, suggest that the perspective of socially constructed disasters has the potential to offer adequate analytical tools for understanding the case. Therefore, we suggest that knowledge of the socio-economic, demographic and political characteristics of the region are fundamental to explaining the triggering of the events observed. The great influence of the mining companies, the porosity of the public sector to the demands of this group, the lack of necessary investment by the supervisory bodies and the low capacity for political mobilization to prevent the installation of dams on the part of the populations present in these localities are some examples. We conclude with a call for more in-depth analysis of the case, which consistently takes into account the broader social context that permeates the occurrence of disasters.

WG11-JS-175.5

DE CARVALHO SANCHES, GABRIEL AUGUSTO* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
AUGUSTO RIBEIRO, IVY RENEE (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
GRUNEWALD LOURO, PEDRO (University Paris-Saclay/ University of São Paulo, Brazil)

El Espacio Social De Las Decisiones Judiciales: Análisis De Los Expedientes Del Servicio Social De Menores De São Paulo (1935-1953)

El presente estudio busca investigar el espacio social de las decisiones judiciales que involucran los casos de menores bajo la tutela del Servicio Social de Menores (SSM) de São Paulo entre 1935 y 1953, examinando las múltiples dimensiones que influyen en la toma de decisiones de los jueces. Se utilizó el método de Análisis de Correspondencias Múltiples (ACM) para examinar la asociación entre las variables categóricas elaboradas a partir de la codificación de los expedientes. Los datos utilizados fueron obtenidos de una muestra de 1415 expedientes, que contienen información personal de los menores, sus familias y el historial de su involucramiento con el sistema de protección y justicia. A partir del análisis, el objetivo fue captar las oposiciones y tensiones que estructuran estas decisiones sobre la internación, derivación o desvinculación del menor del SSM. Los resultados señalan un campo dinámico de oposiciones, donde múltiples factores, además de los propiamente jurídicos —es decir, sociales, institucionales, económicos, morales y familiares— son movilizados para justificar diferentes intervenciones, desempeñando un papel estructurante en las decisiones de los jueces sobre el destino de los menores. Estos hallazgos corroboran la hipótesis de que la delincuencia infantil y las intervenciones institucionales pueden estar fuertemente vinculadas a la percepción judicial sobre la estructura familiar y el grado de control social sobre el menor. Estos resultados contribuyen, por lo tanto, a la comprensión de cómo el sistema de justicia trataba el abandono y la delincuencia infantil a mediados del siglo XX y cómo las instituciones sociales y familiares influían en las decisiones sobre la rehabilitación o el castigo de los menores.

RC17-JS-224.8

DE CLER, ANNE-PAULINE* (Lise, CNAM-CNRS, France)

Food Justice and Alternative Organizations: A Comparative Case Study of Local Food Hubs in France and the United States

This paper presents a part of a PhD research in progress, on alternative food systems or food justice initiatives in France and the United States. It compares different cases of organizations that develop local food hubs (or *circuits courts* in French), which can be defined as direct-to-consumer food chains with no to one intermediary. In a socio-historical approach, we look at emerging devices of such food hubs, which according to our current hypothesis combine platform technology with social inclusion and justice narratives. Our research is set at the crossroads between the sociology of food, that of organizations and the study of alternative food systems, with a view to shed light on their nature as well as their emancipatory and transformative potential with respect to dominant economic and food systems. The cases we compare are organizations that are based on various cooperative, nonprofit and commons models, who all share the objective of serving groups that can be defined as marginalized, based on criteria pertaining to class, age, race and gender (e.g. BIPOC or *black, indigenous and people of color*, women, LGBTQ+, young, small farmers, popular classes). We center our focus on the intermediation work that is conducted by diverse actors within these food hubs, which comprises of organizational, outreach, institutional and advocacy work. We thus also explore the institutional contexts in which such work is framed and being undertaken, in particular those that pertain to the funding of such organizations (i.e. market and/or State institutions). Overall, the aim is to document, through a focus on work, the political and social struggles that permeate such local food hub organizations. Finally, we would also like to discuss community research within such organizations, since our first findings show that it is a central issue for them in terms of economic (in)dependence and emancipation.

RC40-650.1

DE CLER, ANNE-PAULINE* (Lise, CNAM-CNRS, France)

Nurturing Food Commons. on the Economic and Political Challenges of Scaling Local Food Systems through Cooperative Platforms, a Comparative Case Study.

Based on an ongoing PhD research in progress, this communication explores the economic and political challenges of scaling local food systems through cooperative and open-source platforms, specifically examining the case of the Open Food Network (OFN) in France and the United States. The global food system is dominated by corporate giants, leading to exploitative labor practices and monopolistic control. In contrast, alternative food systems like the OFN strive to offer a more democratic and sustainable model through digital platforms that facilitate short food supply chains, connecting producers directly with consumers.

The research highlights the economic and social potentials of these platforms, particularly their ability to empower small-scale producers by providing more market control, reducing intermediaries, and fostering collaboration among local food hubs. However, it also points out significant challenges, including financial viability, competition with corporate platforms, and the difficulties in achieving social inclusion and scalability without replicating capitalist market dynamics.

Through a comparative case study of the French and US branches of OFN, the paper investigates how these platforms navigate the economic and regulatory environments, and the extent to which they can scale without compromising their core cooperative values. The study also explores the role of digital infrastructures, like data interoperability, in supporting scaling efforts while promoting food justice and sustainability.

Overall, the paper advocates for a critical rethinking of how scaling can be achieved in alternative food systems. It critically engages with notions such as scaling up, deep and out, and offers to broaden the notion of scaling to social inclusion and justice considerations. It argues that true transformation requires not only technological innovation but also political support, financial resilience, and a commitment to democratizing food access, ensuring that marginalized communities reclaim these food systems.

RC17-256.18

DE CUYPER, ANNELEEN* (Antwerp University, Afghanistan)
VAN DE VELDE, SARAH (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Measuring Sexual Harassment in Higher Education: A Case Study of a Belgian University.

Higher education has been a focal point of research on sexual harassment for decades. Although studies have found this issue to be prevalent across universities, younger women from ethnic and/or sexual minority groups and university members belonging to medical disciplines are considered to be the most vulnerable (e.g. Bull & Page, 2019; Geldolf et al. 2021; Jussen et al. 2019; Lipinsky et al. 2022). Prevalence rates, however, differ greatly, ranging from 11 to 73 percent for women and 3 to 26 percent for men (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020). A potential cause of this remarkable disparity is methodology selection. One of the most widely used instruments to measure sexual harassment prevalence in higher education has been (an adapted version of) the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire developed by Fitzgerald et al. in 1988. This questionnaire enquires about respondents' experiences with a predefined list of potentially transgressive behaviors. In general, prevalence rates measured by the SEQ are much higher than when a single-item question about self-labeled exposure to sexual harassment is employed. Through the lens of hermeneutical injustice, this study aims to examine whether this so-

called 'prevalence gap' might be higher for certain social groups in higher education as opposed to others. A questionnaire including both a list of sexually transgressive behaviors and a single-item question was completed by a total of 2240 students and staff at a Belgian University. Preliminary results indicate that staff who were male, migrant, non-tenured and/or older than 50 were more likely to have inconsistent responses to both prevalence measures than their respective female, Belgian, tenured and younger colleagues. No significant differences were found in the student sample. These results indicate a discrepancy between how certain social groups within the University's staff understand sexual harassment and how the research field measures it, risking a distorted representation of the issue.

RC33-539.2

DE FALCO, CIRO CLEMENTE* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
TREZZA, DOMENICO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
AMBROSIO, CATERINA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Can AI Predict Individual Values and Attitudes? an Experimental Comparison

The growing impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on decision-making processes has sparked a lively debate in the social sciences, focusing on the integration of social and cultural competencies into machine behavior (Aragona et al., 2023). This discourse delves into the challenges and implications of enabling AI systems to comprehend and replicate the nuances of human values, ethics, and cultural contexts(Floridi & Cowls, 2022). Our study positions itself within this debate, exploring the capacity of AI to predict individual orientations regarding values and attitudes based exclusively on socio-demographic information.

Through an experiment that compares the responses provided by AI on attitude scales with data collected from questionnaires administered to real individuals, we aim to verify whether AI can identify with the reference social category and accurately reproduce its patterns of values and opinions. To accomplish this we compare two distinct datasets. The first dataset is composed of approximately one thousand responses generated by an AI language model, which was given initial social categories to simulate the responses of individuals belonging to specific socio-demographic groups. The second dataset consists of real responses collected through questionnaires administered to actual individuals. Matching between the two datasets is performed based on socio-demographic information, allowing a direct comparison between the AI's responses and those of humans.

Without predefined expected results, we find ourselves at an interpretative crossroads: if a significant alignment emerges between the AI's responses and those of human beings, this may indicate that AI possesses a predictive capacity that could—provocatively—open up the possibility of using it in sociological practice. Conversely, a misalignment between the datasets could be equally interesting, as such discrepancies might stem from intrinsic biases in the AI model or in the data collection methods, raising critical questions about the validity and reliability of AI technologies in complex human contexts.

RC46-725.2

DE FEDERICO DE LA RÚA, AINHOA* (Universidad Internacional en Desarrollo Humano y Liderazgo, Mexico)
GONZÁLEZ HERAS, ALEJANDRO (Universidad Internacional en Desarrollo Humano y Liderazgo, Mexico)

Vision from a Sociological Perspective: Lifestyle, Stress, and Visual Health

Vision has been extensively studied within the medical sciences, yet mainstream literature often tends to overlook the psychosocial factors that shape visual health. This communication explores the interplay between vision, lifestyle, and stress from a sociological perspective, emphasizing how social and environmental factors influence visual well-being. In recent years, research has increasingly highlighted the role of lifestyle changes—such as prolonged screen time, reduced outdoor activities, and shifts in daily routines—on the prevalence of vision issues like digital eye strain and myopia. This communication situates vision not merely as a biological function but as a socially embedded experience, influenced by contemporary work habits, leisure activities, and the pressures of modern life.

By focusing on the sociocultural dimensions of vision, this communication aims to provide a broader understanding of the challenges that individuals face in maintaining visual health in the context of modern living. It also explores the role of social awareness and education in fostering healthier vision habits, advocating for a more integrated approach to vision care that acknowledges the influence of lifestyle and social environment on visual experiences. This perspective invites a shift from a purely clinical view of vision towards one that recognises the complex interactions between social life, stress, and the ways in which individuals see and perceive their world.

With a posture of clinical sociology and at the intersection of multiple disciplines this communication will pledge for the figure of the Vision Coach as a professional supporting habits and lifestyle to promote optimal vision for life to participate in the solution of the silent worldwide pandemic of vision issues while encouraging the empowerment of individuals as actors in their own socially situated story.

RC07-JS-136.2

DE FIGUEIREDO BALIEIRO, FERNANDO* (Universidade Federal de Catalão, Brazil)
ROSSI, TULIO (Universidade Federal de Uberlandia, Brazil)
BELELI, IARA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Framing Disputes over Gender in Brazil: Images and Disinformation in the Digital Age

At the intersection of Image Sociology and Digital Sociology, this article offers a reflection on the role of audiovisual media in shaping perceptions of reality and its implications in the debate on disinformation. We revisit Goffman's concept of framing to analyze how, in a mediatized and hyper-connected society, images are produced, recovered, and re-signified in political disputes over gender issues, intertwined with other social differences, starting from the 2010s. Through an analysis of YouTube videos produced by political agents, we examine how opposition to gender perspectives is constructed through a media framing that reframes the struggle for sexual and reproductive rights as a threat to families and children. The analysis focuses on understanding the use of videos produced or reworked by these actors, emphasizing their constructive dimension through technical resources such as editing and montage, which create meaning by connecting narrative and visual elements. By studying a specific historical instance of political conflict in Brazil, this article aims to contribute to the understanding of the role of audiovisual media in the political dissemination of disinformation.

RC09-140.3

DE FREITAS SAMPAIO, JULIA* (Humboldt University, Germany)
PAUVRET, THOMAS (Nord University, Norway)

Farming for Whom? Agribusiness, Colonial Legacies, and the Case for Agroecology in Brazil

In 2022, Brazil was the second main food exporter in the world while at the same time, it remains on the hunger map. Looking deeper into it, most of the agricultural land in Brazil is in the hands of a minority of large-scale farmers who produce for exportation, and 77% of the population is fed by family farming. The root of this paradox is the export-led extractivist food production system of large-scale farmers in Brazil, which has its roots in an unequal regime of land ownership dating back from the carving of land during the colonization of Latin America.

The current model has negative environmental and social consequences on the population, and it is also opposed by the largest social movement in Latin America: the Landless Workers's Movement (MST). They advocate for land reform, which would redistribute large estates to landless families, enabling them to practice agroecological farming. MST challenges the *latifundio* logic of land exploitation for exportation and profit, as it prioritizes feeding the country's population with non-destructive family farming.

With this article, we shed light on the export-led model of *latifundios* as a colonial legacy that perpetuates the status of Brazil as a commodity frontier and recontextualize the decolonial nature of the MST movement and its sweeping program of land reform. By incorporating a socio-metabolic framework, with a mix of Critical Discourse Analysis and Socioeconomic Data Analysis, we ensure that this research both looks into the discourse being used in the country and into the official socioeconomic data.

Our main finding is that addressing the structural land distribution inequalities rooted in Brazil's colonial past is not only key to overcoming the paradox of being a top food exporter while facing widespread hunger but also crucial for building a more equitable and resilient food system.

RC47-736.1

DE FREITAS SAMPAIO, JULIA* (Humboldt University, Germany)
PAUVRET, THOMAS (Nord University, Norway)

Farming for Whom? Agribusiness, Colonial Legacies, and the Case for Agroecology in Brazil.

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RC38-621.1

DE GRACIA PALOMERA, DANIEL* (QUIT-IET, Spain)

Navigating Institutional Rules: A Biographical Exploration of Social Science Research Practices and Trajectories

This abstract explores how institutional rules in social science research shape the practices and career trajectories of researchers, contributing to the discourse on precarity in academic careers. Drawing on a mixed-methods approach combining in-depth interviews and biographical grids, the study examines the experiences of 24 mid-career and senior researchers from psychology, sociology, and anthropology across universities in Madrid and Barcelona.

The research adopts a biographical perspective to analyze how researchers navigate and negotiate various institutional rules, including publication requirements, ethical guidelines, and evaluation criteria. By focusing on the lived experiences of researchers, the study reveals the dynamic ways in which precarity manifests throughout academic careers, from early-stage pressures to publish to ongoing challenges in securing funding and achieving work-life balance.

The findings highlight how institutional rules can both enable and constrain research practices, leading to diverse coping strategies and career paths. The study also explores how researchers internalize and resist these rules, shaping their professional identities and research agendas. By tracing individual trajectories, the paper illuminates the cumulative effects of institutional pressures on researchers' sense of security and autonomy.

This biographical approach to studying precarity in academia offers nuanced insights into the subjective experiences of researchers and the long-term impacts of institutional rules on career development. The paper contributes to the broader discussion on precarity in the era of permacrisis by demonstrating how academic careers are increasingly characterized by uncertainty, risk, and the need for constant adaptation to changing institutional demands.

Film-1016.1

DE JONG, JUSTUS JONATHAN* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Czech Republic)

"Human Forever"

Teun is 24, in perfect health and lives with people with dementia in the closed ward of a nursing home, why?

Teun is 24, but not all his life...

Now, what Teun wants, what he feels and what he thinks is still being listened to. Now he is still free to be who he is and go where he wants, but the chances that this will no longer be the case in the future are 1 in 5.

That is why he is now looking for answers for later.

RC57-873.3

DE LA CRUZ LAFUENTE, ARRATE* (Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom)

Precarious Housing, Precarious Belonging: Using Arts-Based Participatory Methods to Explore the Experiences and Perspectives of Young Asylum Seekers Living in Temporary Accommodation.

This paper discusses the role of arts-based methods, including drawings, paintings and graphic visualisations, to produce respectful and representative narratives of young asylum seekers and their experiences of temporary housing in the UK. I adopt a feminist postcolonial framework to discuss the extent to which dominant power dynamics and traditional research practices lead to misrepresentation of the experiences of racialised individuals. I consider the vulnerability of racialised individuals, such as young asylum seekers, to epistemic injustices, particularly hermeneutic injustices. These arise due to cross-cultural terminological and semantical gaps, which are exacerbated by experiencing marginalisation and unequal access to interpretive resources. I hypothesise that such injustices can be navigated using participatory arts-based methods such as visual methods, allowing individuals to share their experiences directly and not only mediated through researchers' interpretations.

WG08-909.4

DE LA FUENTE, EDUARDO* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Blue, Brown, Orange, Grey: On the Colours of Migrant Affective Landscapes

Kurt H. Wolff begins *Surrender and Catch* by describing a place, the mundane practices he undertook there, the colour of the sky and the fact the wind made him return home prematurely. Even though the sun was shining on his back! Why begin a book on sociology as theory and method thus? Is it a detour into "autobiography" or an act of "regression"? Wolff replies that all sociological meaning is "made by a person"; one with a body; and that the feelings evoked by sun, wind, sky and landscape can be mobilised "in the effort to understand what ha[s] happened". He labels the process one of "accepting" or "surrendering" to the aesthetic and emotional qualities of an experience. But what of migrants and their affective sensescapes? Is the surrender Wolff speaks of unitary or fragmentary, fixed or in motion? In this paper, rather than aiming for objective validity or causal explanations I attempt to think about the dynamic and relational qualities of migrant affective landscapes by focusing on the landscapes that have shaped my own biography and my sense of what is picturesque, affords wellbeing and allows me to feel at home. Having just commemorated the 50th anniversary of my family migrating to Sydney, Australia from Montevideo, Uruguay, I use family photographs, reflective writing pieces and other cultural artefacts to think about the colours of the water, the landscape and the cities involved. Throughout I will organise my consideration of the colours in question – namely, blue, brown, orange and grey – via the prism of Wolff's claim: "the effort to regain meaning... inevitably is made by a person". And, in my own case, the person reconstructing meaning became a cultural sociologist interested in the textures of the world.

RC37-612.3

DE LA FUENTE, EDUARDO* (University of South Australia, Australia)

Stony Urban Surfaces: A Built Environment at the Intersection of Architectural and Landscape Sociology

In recent years, the presenter has been engaging in a writing project based on the concept of the "textural gaze" - where such a gaze focuses on the shape, feel, intensity, rhythm and elemental processes associated with surface-textures One of the empirical case studies is Sydney Sandstone, the characteristic lithic form of the Sydney region in Australia. The stone formed some 270-million years ago and is present in everything from the region's geology and topography through to Aboriginal rock carvings, British colonial architecture and, because it was so prevalent, features in most forms of urban infrastructure. Although, many sandstone buildings were knocked down during the heyday of international modernism, stone never disappeared as an urban surface and is seen by poets, psychogeographers, heritage experts and urban planners with providing Sydney with a distinctive urban and landscape feel. "Postcard" and wealthy Sydney are predicated on the materialities and aesthetics of the stone; and even Australia's elite universities are called "the sandstones" due to the stone's role in early university Gothic architecture. The stone cuts across the human and nonhuman, the aesthetic and the functional, in ways that unsettle distinctions between architecture, landscape, infrastructure, geological time and the temporalities of colonization/ modernity. Elemental forces also contribute by discolouring urban surfaces in a fascinating entanglement of what Plessner terms the "organic" and the "inorganic"; as well as what Mostafavi and Leatherbarrow term the "weathering" of built things. I use Sydney sandstone and its urban-aesthetic associations to pose the question of whether – from the vantagepoint of materiality and meaning - architectural and landscape sociology are really as distinct as we sometimes think?

RC56-853.1

DE LA PEÑA, HIRAM* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Historical Transformations in Conservative Arguments on Child Protection in Mexico: From the 19th to the 21st Century

This study examines the evolution of conservative arguments on child protection in Mexico from the 19th to the 21st century, emphasizing how these arguments have been adopted and adapted by contemporary neoconservative and pro-life movements. Through an analysis of archival documents, including period newspapers and testimonies, the study traces how conservative policies and discourses have shaped the subjectivity of their adherents over time.The emphasis is on the centrality of the disputes over secularized sexual education.

The paper highlights the fundamental role of the Catholic Church and later, interreligious civil society, in constructing and perpetuating these arguments. From papal encyclicals that have guided the Church's stance to the influence of these teachings on public policy and social movements, it demonstrates how child protection has been a central axis in the resistance against progressive policies.

Theoretically, the study is framed within the analysis of disputes over meaning, exploring how these ideological conflicts have influenced the configuration of conservative and neoconservative subjectivities. The research reveals that, although historical and social contexts have changed, the instrumentalization of childhood as a symbol of purity and vulnerability remains a powerful resource in conservative discourse.

This analysis not only provides a deep understanding of the history of conservative arguments in Mexico but also offers a critical perspective on their resonance and relevance in the contemporary global landscape.

RC30-487.5

DE LA ROSA ZAPATA, AURORA REBECA* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

The Work of Latin American Women on Digital Platforms: Same Wine in a New Glass

The analysis of dimensions of gender equality in the platform economy: equality of access and participation as well as perspectives from the roles of large technology companies on the effects of platform work on women's lives. Understanding the digital paradigm from a gender perspective necessarily calls for intersectionality to become equality based on several premises. The first is to evaluate the market relationships that shape domestic relationships since the economy depends on them. The second is the fact that we are not all equally unequal. This means that the digital paradigm is the new face of global inequality where there are many opportunities, many possibilities of generating resources with job opportunities, but flexible work that - in theory - empowers us and opens paths, mainly for women "*flexiexploitation*". The third is to start from the notion that, for 25 years of increasing inequality, these are the same 25 years in which the digital revolution has been consolidating. Technology is not gender neutral; The gender dynamics embedded in technology maintain the patriarchal system that oppresses women. New gender-based practices on digital work platforms serve as a control mechanism. Many of these studies have historically been motivated by a desire for political change, but the economic consequences of such gender inequalities remain understudied. Articulating approaches and tools between political theory and feminist economics allows gender equality policies to open a path for political feminist analysis. These approaches and frameworks that put theory into the practice of public policies contribute to giving direction to social problems, as well as necessary demands, mainly those where gender equity and social justice are important, that is, gender policies and Tools must be put in place to ensure the feminist pattern in the platform economy

RC55-846.7

DE LANNOY, ARIANE* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
MUDIRIZA, GIBSON (WorldBank, South Africa)
GROTTE, JOANNA (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
DAVID, ANDA (French Development Agency, South Africa)
LEIBBRANDT, MURRAY (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Developing a Youth Labour Market Index for South Africa at the Sub-National Level

Assessing the labour market situation for young people is a critical area of research that has attracted the attention of scholars and policymakers globally. However, understanding the complexity of the labour market for youth, particularly in developing countries, requires a comprehensive, multidimensional approach. We address this need by developing a Youth Labour Market Index for South Africa (SA YLMI). The study builds on the work of international scholars as Renold et al. (2014), Pusterla (2015) and Kudrzycki et al. (2020), allowing us, to some degree, to benchmark our findings against those for a group of lower-middle and low-income countries. The SA YLMI incorporates ten indicators that capture the unique, South African youth labour market situation. Drawing on nationally representative data from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for the period 2013-2023, the YLMI provides a nuanced understanding of the labour market for 15-35-year-olds, and allows for the identification of variations in the labour market's functionality for various subgroups of the youth population. The study reveals alarmingly low YLMI scores for South Africa and its nine provinces, which have decreased over time. Significant gender and rural-urban disparities in the distribution of the YLMI scores are observed. Further analysis reveals that the working conditions and education dimensions are the primary contributors to the low YLMI score, highlighting their role as major drivers of the underperforming youth labour market. Specifically, relative unemployment, skills mismatch, vulnerable employment, and lack of secondary education are key contributors to the low scores, with vulnerable employment particularly critical. These results highlight that the South African labour market for youth is highly dysfunctional. A defunct labour market entrenches inequality by contributing to further unemployment, pointing to an urgent need for policymakers to address the situation.

RC15-219.5

DE LEON MARCOS, AXEL* (University of Salamanca - Sociology and Communication Department, Spain)

Exploring Socioeconomic and Gender Inequalities in Physical Activity and Wellbeing: A Qualitative Study of Female Adolescents in Low-SES Neighborhoods

Objective. To understand the inequalities in physical activity habits among low socioeconomic status (SES) neighbourhoods female adolescents and their determinants.

Methodology. Using a qualitative approach, the following steps were followed, create a Z index using indicators such as single-parent households, unemployment rate, migrant rate...etc. The neighbourhoods were stratified into three socioeconomic tertiles: low, medium and high. Once the neighbourhoods were ranked from the highest to the lowest level, 5 neighbourhoods of each city were selected according to their socio-economic status. In order to obtain adolescents' insights, educational centres in the selected neighbourhoods were studied; 36 semi-structured interviews were

carried out, of which 12 were with key informants. Furthermore, 24 focus groups were conducted, 6 with students, 12 with teachers and 6 with parents. The techniques were applied proportionally.

Results. Gender and SES have been highlighted as key determining physical activity habits. Female students show a lower participation in formal sports and physical activity in compared to the male counterparts. Furthermore, in lower SES areas insecurity is a deterrent to public space appropriation, as they tend to avoid places such as parks, poorly-light streets or sport yards and hence, the spend less time outdoors which implies less physical activity. Furthermore, lower SES adolescents are clearly less involved in physical activity as they are not able to afford safe spaces to practice formal or informal physical activity. In addition to previous realities, the lack of peer and societal support suffered by the adolescents discourage them from obtaining equal access to wellbeing and to cities themselves

Conclusions. Gender inequality and insecurity are key deterring adolescents' use of the public realm, decreasing physical activity involvement, negatively affecting their health and wellbeing. A holistic approach is needed to enable all adolescents to freely enjoy the public realm in order to obtain a healthier society.

RC15-233.6

DE LEON MARCOS, AXEL* (University of Salamanca - Sociology and Communication Department, Spain)

Methodological Rigor in Qualitative Research: How Appropriate Population Selection Enables the Generation of Multiple Qualitative Analysis.

Objective. Generate a Method for Selecting Neighborhoods in Population Health Studies.

Methods:. An approach was initiated by creating a Z index using indicators such as the prevalence of single parent households, unemployment rates, and migrant populations, among others. This index facilitated the stratification of neighbourhoods into three socioeconomic tertiles: low, medium, and high. Selecting five neighbourhoods from each city based on their socioeconomic status provided a diverse contextual backdrop for the research. Focusing on educational centres within these neighbourhoods, qualitative data were collected through 36 semi structured interviews, including 12 with key informants who offered in depth insights into community dynamics. Additionally, 24 focus groups were conducted—6 with students, 12 with teachers, and 6 with parents—to capture a wide spectrum of perspectives and experiences. To analyse the data and deepen the understanding of participants' lived experiences and the meanings they ascribe to them, an interpretative/constructivist paradigm within a case study design was adopted, utilizing grounded theory for data analysis. Furthermore, to expedite and enhance the analysis, Atlas.ti 23 software was employed to create codes and categories using axial coding.

Results: The flexibility of this qualitative approach not only enriched the data collected but also provided multiple angles from which to analyse complex social phenomena. By engaging various stakeholders, we obtained nuanced information on topics determining adolescents' behaviour such as economic hardships, gender inequality, insecurity, lack of infrastructure or peer pressure. This multifaceted dataset empowers researchers to address different research questions and themes, leading to the development of several scientific papers, each focusing on specific aspects uncovered during the study.

Conclusion: Utilizing municipalities' databases for precise population selection enhances qualitative studies, enabling comprehensive exploration of complex such as health topics and producing robust research outputs.

RC29-460.7

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, MELISSA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
FACHINETTO, ROCHELE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
MADEIRA, LIGIA (UFRGS, Brazil)
CASTRO AZAMBUJA DE SOUZA, MARINA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Punishment or Privilege? Non-Prosecution Agreements in the Case of January 8th

This paper discusses the Non-Prosecution Agreement (ANPP), a legal instrument recently implemented in Brazil. This study aims to analyze how this instrument has been applied in the case of the anti-democratic acts that occurred on January 8, 2024, in the capital of the country, Brasília. For this purpose, an investigation was conducted on the Supreme Federal Court (STF) website, focusing on the final judgments of individuals involved in democratic acts. The results were recorded in a database, highlighting the case number, the court reporter, the date of judgment, as well as information about the defendant, lawyers, the charges, and the sentence imposed. Additionally, the study analyzes how the main journalistic outlets in the country portray the legal proceedings of the accused by collecting news articles published in news portals. Ultimately, the aim is to assess to what extent the legal instrument favors (or not) certain defendants based on the analysis of case data and the individuals involved, providing significant insights into the Brazilian legal system.

RC29-471.2

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, MELISSA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
DE LIMA, RENATO (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, Brazil)

The Fallout of Citizen Security in Democratic Countries: Police, Authoritarianism, and Hard-on Crime Policies

In recent years, many democratic countries have witnessed a hardening of public security policies marked by a resurgence of authoritarian practices, increased use of force, and heightened police lethality. This paper critically examines the implications of these trends for citizen security and democratic governance. We explore the relationship between the intensification of "hard on crime" policies and the erosion of civil liberties. Our discussion focuses on the rise of authoritarian tactics within democratic frameworks, analyzing how these practices undermine the rule of law and public trust in security institutions. We examine the increase in police brutality and the abuse of force, with emphasis on how these actions disproportionately impact marginalized communities. The paper also analyses racial and ethnic bias towards suspects, the effects of ongoing "war on drugs" policies, and their consequences, such as the rise of incarceration among young black men, Latinos, and women from socially deprived neighborhoods. Furthermore, we investigate the role of political rhetoric and media in shaping public perceptions and policies related to crime and security, highlighting the consequences of punitive security measures on social cohesion and justice. Finally, the paper addresses these practices' legal and ethical challenges, offering insights into potential reforms and alternative approaches to citizen security that uphold democratic principles.

RC12-177.1

DE MUNCK, JEAN* (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium)
PARDOEN, LÉONARD (Catholic University of Louvain, France)

Right to Housing, Capacities of the Subject and Conventions of Legality

In the era of the Anthropocene, both evictions and migrations as well as the conditions of the real estate market endanger the right to housing. The exercise of this right is threatened from all sides, even in European social states where homeless people proliferate and where a serious crisis of access to real estate ownership is raging. It calls for the coordination of a sociological perspective on its implementation with a reformulation of the bases of the universal right to housing from the point of view of a theory of justice.

In Social States, the right to housing has been constitutionalized. Different mechanisms allow people to access the right. However, this right is very indeterminate. It is therefore the subject of an iterative interpretation that allows legal intermediaries to define it in multiple implementation mechanisms: Courts, tribunals, negotiations and political pressure, real estate agencies, individualized mediations. In a recent sociological inquiry in Belgium, we identified three conventions of legality allowing the implementation of rights. These conventions build not justice, but daily legality.

This sociological description of the legal implementation of rights cannot suffice to account for the evaluation from the point of view of justice. On the normative level, the question is that of the conception of the subject of law on the one hand, of housing on the other. From the perspective of the Capability Approach, housing appears as a resource or as a factor of conversion. A home is a condition for becoming capable of being oneself and acting freely in the world. A fundamental moral right, it takes the place of the right to property in Kant's legal philosophy : it consists of having a place to live in the world.

RC52-806.3

DE NEVI, VALENTINA* (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)

Psychological Platforms between Self-Care and Self-Branding

The presentation aims to investigate online platforms offering psychological services. It can identify in the key word 'comfort' the red thread that holds together the various digital services. In the specific case of therapy this has different consequences depending on the interface considered, that of the User-Patient or that of the User-Professional. Generally speaking, this "comfort" is realized by making therapy friendly, tailored on the patient and affordable. This fact causes the necessary rapprochement to bridge the gap of the screen, but it also expresses the desire to satisfy every need of the patient-consumer, who can have therapy whenever and wherever they want. Despite the declared intention of these platforms is a democratisation of mental health and a breaking down of the taboos associated with it, a void in the national health system is being capitalised on, and certain trends are being nurtured, including those towards self-diagnosis and the general medicalisation of life. On the other side of the interface, that one of therapist, something similar happens because it's the difficulty of young professionals in succeeding in their profession to be exploited. With online therapy it's indeed no longer necessary renting an office. Also, within the infrastructure of the platform both bureaucratic and self-branding skills are not required, because with a fee paid on each therapy session, this kind of work is done by the infrastructure itself. This twofold analysis provides a clear view of what kind of therapy and what idea of mental health the psychological platforms want to convey: instead of normalise therapy, they capitalise on it, enabling professionals to dialogue with consumers of a service rather than patients, and accepting a fee per session not exactly respectful of the profession they claim to value. Summarizing, a trivialization of both therapeutic practise and the therapist's profession is happening.

RC21-327.5

DE OLIVEIRA ROYER, LUCIANA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
FILOCOMO, GIUSEPE (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
MITUSHIMA, THIAGO (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Public Standards in Housing in the Municipality of São Paulo, Brazil

São Paulo is the most populous city in Latin America and one of the largest cities in the world. The city has a Human Development Index of 0.80 as of 2010 and accounts for circa 10% of Brazil's GDP, which is one of the largest economies in the world. However, these figures do not reflect the housing needs and challenges faced by the city. A significant percentage of the population living in favelas resides in environmentally fragile areas. Approximately 392,000 households were located in favelas in 2021, according to the City Hall. Around 589,000 vacant households were identified in 2022, according to the Brazilian national census. The apparent dissonance between wealth and urban poverty, in the context of climate change, raises questions about the public spending and the production of policies from a multi-level perspective. The financial resources available for local housing policies come from various sources. Through Brazilian federalism, taxes collected at the national and state levels can finance local housing spending. Local governments can also generate revenue and fund local housing policies. Currently, the local financing of São Paulo's housing policies relies on two public funds: the Urban Development Fund and the Fund for Environmental Sanitation and Infrastructure. Revenue from the first fund mainly comes from the collection of financial counterparts linked to the right to build, stemming from the intense formal real estate activity in the city. The regulation of this financial counterpart dates back to 2002, but it has only recently shown effective results. The revenue from the second fund is based on a concession contract for environmental sanitation services in the city. The analysis of public spending and housing policy suggests that state actions are conditioned by how public revenue is generated, posing challenges to addressing the housing needs of the poorest.

RC24-JS-197.2

DE PIETRO, CÉLIA* (Université de Lausanne, Switzerland)

Accueillir l'Incohérence Dans Les Luttes Climatiques : Enquête Au Cœur De La Culture d'Extinction Rébellion

Si nos pratiques individuelles quotidiennes ont un impact non-négligeable sur notre environnement, les modifier ne constituerait pas, en soi, une action suffisante pour renverser le cours du dérèglement climatique actuel. Cette vision, souvent partagée par les groupes militants pour le climat, est celle défendue par le mouvement Extinction Rebellion (XR). Ce dernier prône plutôt de dénoncer un « système délétère » par des actions de désobéissance civile à l'échelle mondiale et de dépasser ainsi une vision en termes de responsabilité individuelle qu'XR rattache à une dissimulation mensongère du problème.

Forte d'une ethnographie immersive (Favret-Saada, 1977 ; 1990) de quatre ans dans le groupe lausannois du mouvement, je compte présenter dans le cadre de ma communication comment les « rebelles » d'XR mettent en place une culture « XRienne » leur permettant de faire coexister leur engagement en faveur du climat et leurs habitudes quotidiennes. Cette coexistence n'est pourtant pas évidente : peut-on lutter en faveur de l'environnement en consommant de la viande ? En prenant l'avion ? En possédant un smartphone ? etc. XR met alors en place des règles strictes encadrant les possibilités d'évaluation des comportements individuels sous la formalité « No blame, no shame ». L'incohérence devient ainsi un élément ordinaire de la lutte. Ces règles peuvent cependant rencontrer des formes de résistance quand le désalignement émotionnel (Hochschild, 2003 ; 2017[1983] ; Kaufmann, 2020) est trop important.

Dans ma communication, je partagerai des comptes rendus d'observations issus de mon ethnographie d'XR. Les cas que je présenterai permettront une réflexion sur les enquêtes (Dewey, 1993[1938]) menées par les rebelles d'XR quant à *ce qui compte vraiment* pour le mouvement, l'essence et le sens même de leur lutte, ainsi que sur les moments de désajustements internes et externes au groupe révélant des tensions quant aux valeurs et pratiques pouvant coexister.

RC47-738.6

DE SARIO, BEPPE* (Fondazione Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Italy)
CARRERA, FRANCESCA (Fondazione Giusepe Di Vittorio, Italy)

Discrimination and Intersectionality: Trade Union's Action in Europe

Intersectionality is a conceptual tool that has proven useful in recognizing the different and interconnected dimensions of discrimination. Instead of relying solely on single-axis frameworks, which focus on one dimension of discrimination at a time (e.g. gender or ethnicity or disability), an intersectional approach caters to the multidimensionality of people's experiences and identities.

From activism to academic studies, the intersectional approach has spread in the principles of various international conventions and treaties and in policy field at national and supranational level (e.g. EU), with references to "multiple" or intersectional discriminations.

Trade unions are important non-discrimination actors that make an essential contribution in this area. They typically have well-organised structures and TU representatives in the workplace can draw on the expertise of their sectoral and national officers and offices, giving them the potential to effect wider societal change through their non discrimination actions.

An intersectional approach to trade union action must consider three levels: collective bargaining and social dialogue (collective agreements, participation in the decision making process, etc.), internal organization and "inclusive" trade unions (training of trade unionists and cultural change, participation of workers and minority groups, etc.), the relationship with civil society organizations (awareness campaigns, community organizing, etc.).

The paper is based on the results of the TUAD project (Trade Unions against Discrimination), promoted by ETUC (European Trade Union Confederation), carried out by interviews, learning seminars and analysis of "good practices". It presents a theoretical reflection on the relationship between intersectionality and trade union action at different levels (collective bargaining and industrial relations, advocacy for social rights, relations with public institutions) and an analysis of specific trade union action to detect and combat intersectional discrimination in the workplace and in society.

RC46-717.3

DE SOUZA, FLAVIA ALESSANDRA* (Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Brazil)

Virgínia Leone Bicudo (1910-2003): The Plurivalence of a Black Brazilian Woman Sociologist, Psychoanalyst and Engaged Intellectual

Virgínia Leone Bicudo (1910-2003) is at the center of this work for the excellence and vanguard of her studies of race relations in Sociology and Psychoanalysis in Brazil – despite the combined oppressions of race, gender and class, which impacted her adversely while black woman on the rise in São Paulo. Our access to Virgínia Bicudo happened through the research carried out by Janaína Damaceno, a Black woman and anthropologist whose

scientific production has consisted of understanding Virgínia's life and research journey. Janaína Damaceno has paid special attention to the seminal studies of racial attitudes and color prejudice undertaken by Virgínia at the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo in the 1940s and 1950s, and to her pioneering and painful journey as an intellectual Black woman, constantly subjected to racist and misogynistic ploys of neglect and erasure (DAMACENO, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2020). Virgínia Bicudo also is a socially engaged intellectual, especially through the dissemination of psychoanalytic knowledge that she provided, in an inaugural way in Brazil in the 1950s, in her program on Rádio Excelsior called "O Nosso Mundo Mental", and in texts published in the newspaper Folha da Manhã. I argue that Virginia's sociological and psychoanalytic production must be studied globally, and that it can contribute in a very special way to the field of Clinical Sociology studies.

RC56-857.1

DE SOUZA DÓRIA, JÚLIO CESAR* (Nottingham University Samworth Academy, United Kingdom)

Weaving the Anticolonialism: The Origins of Quilombo Cafundá Astrogilda

The aim of this article is to conduct a historical analysis of the experiences of a Black and Mestizo peasant community situated in the interior of Rio de Janeiro, which was subsequently designated as Quilombo Cafundá Astrogilda. This article examines the impact of European colonialism on the Global South. In this context, the article addresses the struggle for land in Brazil following the abolition of slavery. It can be hypothesised that the economic subsistence strategies developed by the community members constituted an obstacle to the political and economic proposals put forth by intellectuals, politicians and members of the Brazilian state. Moreover, these strategies presented a challenge to the political project of restructuring national production, which commenced immediately following the abolition of slavery.

Speculative property capital and the Brazilian state sought to modernise the region in which the community is located. The two plans had a common objective, namely the commercialisation of land that had traditionally belonged to the local peasantry, who had developed new ways of living, working and producing. It can thus be seen that the colonial dimension of state power is manifested in economic domination. The social and cultural structure of the community constituted an obstacle to the process of civilisation and modernisation of the peripheries and rural areas of Brazil. This represented a direct challenge to the legacy of colonialism, which had been significantly reshaped by the forces of capitalist development.

The following section will present the political strategies employed by community members in order to combat the colonial projects directed at their territory. Furthermore, this article will examine the sociological aspects that anticipated the social and political organisation of the peasant community, and will also shed light on its transformation into a quilombola territory as a central element of the anti-colonial struggle.

RC12-180.9

DE TOLEDO RIBAS, CASSIANO* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Rethinking Legal Frameworks: Network Approaches to Law in the Age of the Anthropocene

Traditional legal models, which typically emphasize linear cause-and-effect relationships, are increasingly inadequate for addressing the global and interconnected nature of contemporary environmental challenges. This poster investigates the intersection of emerging legal frameworks and the complex nets that characterize the Anthropocene, an epoch defined by profound human impacts on Earth's ecosystems. It presents key findings from my doctoral research, which aimed to identify and analyze socio-legal scholarship proposing a shift toward more adaptive, network-based approaches to law that recognize the interdependencies between natural, human, and technological environments.

The research highlights the necessity for legal structures capable of regulating not only individual actors or isolated events but also interactions that transcend geographical, sectoral, and disciplinary boundaries. Network-based socio-legal approaches aim to develop more resilient legal frameworks that can effectively manage the non-linear processes of the Anthropocene. Addressing the multi-scalar challenges that emerge at local, national, and global levels also requires legal institutions to evolve and adapt to dynamic feedback loops. Key areas of concern include climate change, environmental degradation, and the regulation of digital networks.

Ultimately, this research points to a reimagined legal paradigm that reflects the environmental interconnectedness and supports global sustainability and justice in the face of unprecedented ecological and technological challenges.

RC43-JS-9.4

DE VAL, SOPHIE* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Defending the Undefendable: Mould, Home, and the Body in London's Private Rented Sector

This research aims to understand how Private Rented Sector (PRS) renters in London, UK, live with mould, exploring how boundaries of home, body, and identity are (re)shaped. Domestic moulds can be pathogenic, and evidence shows it can lead to serious, and sometimes fatal, health affects – outcomes which are variegated between and within tenures. However, there is little research exploring the everyday and tenurial relations of/with mould. Housing commodification and financialisation have perforated and destabilised the fabric of homes in the PRS - from speculative building, overcrowding, 'no-fault' evictions, and under-supply of affordable homes. As such, PRS renters are more likely to live in older, converted, and lower energy performance stock – exposing renters to moisture pressures that allow mould to creep in, such as extreme weather, fuel inflation, and changing domesticity. Lives with mould (re)surface these material and semiotic discontinuities. When domestic architectures are damaged, mould breaks down the barrier between the inside and the outside environments, generating new materials; blooms, spores, and gaseous compounds that re-materialise the home. These materials can also resurface the body by 'getting under the skin' and damaging the tissue. Living with mould may also break down and (re)generate domestic-urban identities, as renters affirm/resist conditions by tolerating, remedying, rule-breaking, complaining, campaigning, abandoning, and so on. The research will explore phenomena of living with mould in the PRS by focussing on a region of London with a large and extremely competitive PRS rental market; a place where the researcher lives in close encounter with moulds, people, and buildings. Employing ethnographic historical analysis, interviews and home-tours with PRS renters, and interviews with key informants over six months, the presentation will introduce the background and methodology and explore initial findings from this study.

RC30-483.4

DE VITA, LUISA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
ERRICO, ELISA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The Gender Impacts of Transitions: What Role for Industrial Relations? Some Reflections from the Italian Manufacturing Sector.

The success of the triple digital, ecological and demographic transition will depend on the capacity of industrial relations actors to facilitate improvements in the status of women in the labour market. Indeed, these processes of structural change are inextricably linked with gender dimensions. On the one hand, an increased presence of women in digital and green occupations can contribute to economic growth and social welfare. Furthermore, some studies have indicated that an increase in gender diversity in managerial roles and female entrepreneurship can contribute to a reduction in corporate emissions that contribute to climate change. Conversely, more favourable work-life balance policies and an extension of public care services to assist female workers can help offset the decline in birth rates, which poses a risk to the long-term stability of economies and welfare states. In a context such as that of Italy, which is characterised by high female unemployment rates and a rapidly ageing population the possibility of successfully managing the triple transition is contingent upon greater gender inclusion. Despite the fact that equal opportunity is a cross-cutting and priority goal of both the just transition and the 2030 Agenda, there is still a certain reluctance in Italy to integrate a gender and intersectional perspective into industrial relations. The primary focus of social partners is on awareness campaigns, with a particular emphasis on traditional bargaining issues such as the wage gap, the elimination of vertical and horizontal gender segregation, the enhancement of health and safety protection, and the implementation of work-life balance policies. The objective of our contribution, which is derived from the aforementioned reflections, is to analyse the actions and role of the social partners in the Italian chemical manufacturing sector. This analysis will provide insights that can inform the ongoing debate on the gender impact of the green transition.

RC54-830.4

DE VRIES, ISKRA* (University of Warsaw; University of Amsterdam, Poland)
MOSQUERA VERA, CAROLINA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Navigating 'Abortion Work' Under Restrictive Law: Abortion Testimonies from Honduras and Poland

This article aims to explore the affective loads and depths of reproductive labor performed under restrictive abortion laws. We undertake this assignment by examining the so-called 'abortion work' (O'Shaughnessy 2024) through testimonies written by women in Poland and Honduras. In Poland, access to abortion was severely tightened in 2020, allowing only for abortion in cases where the pregnancy is a result of a criminal act or when the woman's life or health is in danger. Whereas in Honduras, abortion has been prohibited under any circumstances since 1982.

While existing literature discusses the use of counter-narratives of abortion to advance the social decriminalization of abortion (Belfrage, Didier and Vázquez 2022; Baird and Millar 2019), more work is needed to understand the testimonies made public by women in countries where abortion is essentially impossible. Therefore, we conduct a content analysis of the testimonies from Poland and Honduras. In Poland, we explore testimonies published on the website of an organization called *Aborcyjny Dream Team*, while in Honduras, we draw from the publication *Aborto, Mi Historia*, published by the coalition Somos Muchas in 2017. These testimonies offer a human perspective on the global struggle for reproductive justice, highlighting the resilience of women while also exposing the harm caused by oppressive policies.

By analyzing the affective landscapes (Ahmed 2004) of these narratives, e.g., emotions of relief, guilt, grief or empowerment, our analysis aims to unravel how women navigate their lived experiences in light of embodied social norms and expectations, their insurgent agency and restrictive law. Furthermore, we wish to explore what kind of registers of transmission these testimonies appear to offer: may it be to break the silence about abortion, to inform others about the practical process of abortion, or, for instance, to address the need for catharsis for closure or therapeutic reasons.

RC37-JS-19.1

DEBUYST, JULES ANDRE* (Montclair State University, USA)

Performative Arts, New Critical Spaces for Inclusion in Transitional Justice

Performative arts seem to embrace the characteristics that should be those of Transitional Justice — contextual, complex, capable of integrating different temporalities, and bringing together individual and collective voices, subjective memories and a shared history. Thanks to these characteristics, they seem offer a new approach to situations of political transition, and also new perspectives on dealing with traumatic experiences.

Firstly, it can be argued that they generally allow a contextual approach to be followed. Secondly, performative arts offer new perspectives on dealing with traumatic experiences, opening up space for new forms of expression. This approach is not only beneficial to the healing process for victims, but also to the reintegration of ex-combatants. The advances in neuroscience at the end of the last century tend to establish connections between the body and the brain.

The initiatives led by María Estrada-Fuentes provide eloquent illustrations. She defines the human body as "an intersectional place for identifying relational patterns that can be considered and rehearsed towards adaptation where necessary", and movement "as a tool to better understand affective transactions and emotional states that facilitate conflict transformation processes".

Yet, the use of performative arts in Transitional Justice processes often appear counter- intuitive —if not far-fetched— in the eyes of many players in public life, given that art does not fit into the rational liberal logic of today's democratic societies. Besides, if projects using performative arts in the context of Transitional Justice processes are multiplying, methodology is often missing.

Though the casuistical approach of these spaces should be preserved, consideration ought to be given now to making them more operational and sustainable. Three avenues should be explored: that of national institutional structures, of international organizations, and of structural intervention in the workplace.

RC19-JS-1.1

DECIMO, FRANCESCA* (University of Trento , Italy)

High Fertility in a Lowest Low-Fertility Country: How Moroccan Migrants Construct Large Families in Italy

This paper sketches the interrelationship between birth events and the migration process, basing the analysis on migrant women's life courses (50 participants) and how reproductive decisions have been positioned in their movements between Morocco and Italy. I retrace the ways these women, along with their husbands, construct their fertility choices by considering how different births happened at different moments of the family cycle. I map the process that led these couples to achieve their ideal number of children (2-3) or even larger families (4-6 children), detaching themselves from the fertility norm for Italy, a rate that is dramatically low (1.2 children per woman in 2023). The paper examines how these babies have come into the world, considering pregnancy as an experience that may intersect with planning, desire, surprise, and disappointment. I then show that high fertility is represented by them as a positive outcome that better-off families are able to afford. The well-being of these households is to be considered in relative terms, not only in a monetary sense: conjugal complicity, household harmony, and the proud awareness of having been able to develop such mobility trajectories and family cycles represent further and significant elements of fulfilment. The couples who are able to pursue this set of values, managing to establish solid, affectionate, and numerous households in migration, represent the ideal evolution of the transnational mobilization of reproductive resources that underpins the evolution of these households on the move. Understood in these terms, I argue that these fertility behaviours point to a family pattern that evolves through *consolidation* and *celebration*: while planned children are conceived within the consolidation phase of the migratory process, births after the third child are portrayed as an unexpected gift, akin to a celebration of the thriving migrant household with all its roles and rituals.

RC06-JS-87.6

DECIMO, FRANCESCA* (University of Trento , Italy)

The Place of Families: Transnational Marriages and the Circulation of Care between Morocco and Italy

The aim of this paper is to reframe how family reproduction and transnationalism are conceived in migration studies by focusing the analysis on transnational marriages, i.e. conjugal unions between individuals of the same nationality or national origins who are connected through kinship or community ties. Specifically, I consider transnational marriages as a particularly valuable circuit of 'reverse remittance' (Mazzucato 2011) through which distant kin support individuals in making matches, celebrating the wedding, and settling the household abroad. I argue that this perspective significantly expands the scope of the "care circulation" research field, especially given that the range of processes, practices, and relationships which fuel the horizons of migrants' social reproduction from and beyond the context of origin have yet to be exhaustively explored. Based on qualitative data collected among Moroccan couples living in Italy, my analysis considers how mate selection took place across the Mediterranean, examining the nuances between marriages arranged and by choice. Most importantly, I consider how marriage events are interrelated with and triggered by transnational kinship networks. Exchange flows can be seen as multidirectional when reconstructed in this perspective, in that I show how families and relatives from countries of origin support migrants' care in the country of destination, and not only vice versa. Furthermore, by mapping the ways these family cycles unfold, I suggest that family transnationalism shapes not only relationships at a distance, but also proximity relationships and the process of emplacement. In times of increasingly enforced national borders, kinship networks play a key role – and not only as circuits enabling the circulation of care. By mobilising affective and social resources more broadly, they literally drive the relocation of spheres of social reproduction abroad, thereby extending the features of family transnationalism (Decimo 2024).

RC11-158.1

DECORTE DECORTE, JOLE* (University of Milan, Italy)

Caring for the Aging in a Familialistic Welfare System: An Autoethnographic Case Study on Dementia and Social Housing in Milan

In the contemporary landscape, the issue of population aging intersects with various social challenges, particularly in Italy, where a deeply familialistic welfare model exacerbates pressing social problems. This sociological research aims to closely analyze the life of an elderly individual suffering from dementia through the lens of microsociology. Given Italy's unique socio-economic context, understanding the dynamics of caregiving within families becomes increasingly urgent as the population ages.

The chosen methodology for this study involved an autoethnography conducted by the researcher over the course of one year in the home of an elderly woman diagnosed with dementia. This immersive approach facilitates a nuanced exploration of the daily realities faced by both the individual and her caregivers. The findings reveal critical insights into the emotional and social complexities inherent in dementia care, highlighting issues such as caregiver burden, isolation, and the limitations of existing support structures.

Furthermore, this in-depth case study is part of a broader analysis of active social housing policies in Milan, which seeks to address the housing needs of aging populations. By contextualizing the lived experiences of those affected by dementia within the framework of housing policy, this research contributes valuable perspectives to ongoing discussions regarding the efficacy of welfare systems and their capacity to support vulnerable groups.

Ultimately, the findings of this study are emblematic and hold significant implications for policy discussions. They underscore the necessity for a comprehensive reevaluation of welfare and housing policies to better accommodate the needs of aging individuals and their families, fostering a more inclusive and supportive societal framework.

RC54-833.5

DECOTEAU, CLAIRE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)

Abortion Restrictions As State Violence

Since the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* (2022) Supreme Court ruling in the United States, twenty-one states have introduced abortion restrictions or outright bans that reduce reproductive care access for all pregnant people. This has disproportionately impacted lower-income and racially marginalized women, who are both most likely to seek out abortions and face the greatest structural barriers to access. This paper draws on 150 interviews collected from 2024-2025 with abortion seekers from states with abortion bans who have pursued various pathways to abortion access: traveling out-of-state to clinics; using telemedicine abortion medication; self-managing abortions at home with pills from a community network. As a whole, the interviewees are socioeconomically marginalized, the large majority are women of color, and almost 2/3 have children. This paper analyzes the state violence of abortion restriction alongside the other structural violences abortion seekers face in the contemporary US, and the contradictions women experience in dealing with the state as mothers. Interviewees often expressed disgust at the fact that the state imposes restrictions on abortion access but will not offer sufficient resources for women to raise children in safe and sustained ways. Or as one woman put it, "people out here struggling and the government don't care … but they want to tell women what to do with her body!" This paper engages with theories of reproductive justice to analyze the nexus of violent state acts that abortion seekers must navigate in the post-Dobbs era.

RC28-JS-80.3

DECOTEAU, CLAIRE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)

'I'm Trusting You with My Entire Life': Networked Pathways to Abortion Care Access

Since the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* (2022) Supreme Court ruling in the United States, twenty-one states have introduced abortion restrictions or outright bans that reduce reproductive care access for all pregnant people. This has disproportionately impacted lower-income and racially marginalized women, who are both most likely to seek out abortions and face the greatest structural barriers to access. This project compares three different pathways women living in states with abortion bans use to access abortions in the post-Dobbs era: 1) using abortion funds to finance physical travel to a clinic in a state where abortions are still legal, 2) using telemedicine organizations to access medication abortion (mifepristone and misoprostol) via the mail, and 3) using abortion pills from underground community networks to self-manage abortions at home. This paper analyzes the impersonal ties that women have to trust in order to access abortions. Most women find out about their options for abortion access via social media and the internet, and a few use personal or institutional networks, but because of the heightened stigma and legal surveillance of abortions, many women pursue their options alone. And yet, they must learn to trust the impersonal network of activists and advocates who enable access (via abortion funds, telemedicine or community networks). The pregnant women I interview describe this as a "leap of faith." These are weak, impersonal and disposable ties but they are trusted because pregnant people need abortions and choose to rely on a faceless group of people they know are committed to reproductive justice. Drawing on over 150 interviews with abortion seekers, as well as abortion fund workers, clinicians, and abortion advocates, this paper situates the impersonal but trusted networks that make abortion possible within the broader sociological literature on health networks.

RC17-JS-89.2

DEGERT, AMANDINE* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
DE CONDAPPA, TARA* (Université de Picardie Jules Verne, France)

The Governance of the Fight Against Food Precarity in France: Actors, Levels, and Challenges.

In France, the fight against food precarity (LPA) is defined in the Social Action and Family Code (CASF) as follows: "The fight against food precarity aims to promote access to safe, diverse, good-quality and sufficient food for people facing economic or social vulnerability" (Article L266-1 of the CASF). The contemporary governance of the fight against food precarity is based on a complex system involving a range of public, private and associative actors. The various actions implemented by these actors follow the intertwining of different levels of governance, which can be European, national, regional, or local (departmental and municipal). It is important to note that the LPA is also part of an interministerial policy that encompasses various themes related to food and agriculture, the fight against poverty, and the reduction of food waste, and these themes are covered by several ministries. Thus, understanding the governance of the LPA is complicated by the overlap of different actors and levels of intervention. This presentation therefore aims to clarify the French governance model. To this end, we provide insights and knowledge around three main axes: 1 – Describe the roles and relationships between the different actors involved in the LPA. 2 – Detail the intertwining of the various levels of governance in the LPA. 3 – Present the key issues characterizing the French governance model.

RC17-257.4

DEL VECCHIO, KEVIN* (ENGEES, France)

A Struggle for Meaning and a Search for Consensus Around Groundwater Overexploitation in Morocco

For over fifteen years now, the Moroccan government, and more specifically the hydraulic basin agencies responsible for water management, have been warning of groundwater 'overexploitation' in several regions of the country, and calling for more rational and sustainable use of these resources, which are being depleted by their current uses and by climate change. In this paper, we revisit the definition of this phenomenon as a 'public issue' (Neveu, 2015), focusing both on the arenas in which the problem is framed (Gilbert & Henry, 2012) but also on the discourses relating to its political implementation (Barthe, 2000). By analysing the implementation of several 'aquifer contract' schemes in Morocco, we demonstrate how the various players involved in these projects are participating in a redefinition of the problem. This process is largely shaped by two intertwining and paradoxical tensions. The first relates to the existence of sectoral competition constituting a 'struggle for meaning' (Contamin, 2010), while the second arises from the search for a coherent national strategy on the issue, leading these rival actors to seek a form of consensus. Beyond this, we show that the stakeholders agree on a minimal definition of the problem, mainly considering the socio-economic risks associated with the availability of the resource. Finally, the problem is politicised through a form of 'ambiguous consensus' (Palier, 2003) based on localised irrigation techniques known as 'drip irrigation' (Venot et al., 2017), with significant ambiguity regarding the concrete impacts of these techniques on groundwater resources.

RC24-404.4

DEL VECCHIO, KEVIN* (ENGEES, France)

Understanding Morocco's Groundwater Policy through the Struggles Surrounding the Definition of the Problem of Overexploitation

For over fifteen years now, the Moroccan government, and more specifically the hydraulic basin agencies responsible for water management, have been warning of groundwater 'overexploitation' in several regions of the country, and calling for more rational and sustainable use of these resources, which are being depleted by their current uses and by climate change. In this paper, we revisit the definition of this phenomenon as a 'public issue' (Neveu, 2015), focusing both on the arenas in which the problem is framed (Gilbert & Henry, 2012) but also on the discourses relating to its political implementation (Barthe, 2000). By analysing the implementation of several 'aquifer contract' schemes in Morocco, we demonstrate how the various players involved in these projects are participating in a redefinition of the problem. This process is largely shaped by two intertwining and paradoxical tensions. The first relates to the existence of sectoral competition constituting a 'struggle for meaning' (Contamin, 2010), while the second arises from the search for a

coherent national strategy on the issue, leading these rival actors to seek a form of consensus. Beyond this, we show that the stakeholders agree on a minimal definition of the problem, mainly considering the socio-economic risks associated with the availability of the resource. Finally, the problem is politicised through a form of 'ambiguous consensus' (Palier, 2003) based on localised irrigation techniques known as 'drip irrigation' (Venot et al., 2017), with significant ambiguity regarding the concrete impacts of these techniques on groundwater resources.

TG04-966.4

DELİBAŞ, KAYHAN* (Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)
GÜMÜŞ, BERRIN (Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)

Determinants of Trust and Distrust in the Context of Values: The Relationship between Trust and Distrust with Value Systems Among High School Students in Aydın-Turkey

In the late 20th century, social trust in the social sciences was regarded as an outdated phenomenon from past, but it was soon realised that this perspective was a mistake. In late modern society, with the differentiation in lifestyles, individualisation, reflexive modernity and the rise of risk society, the concept of trust has become central to social research. This importance and interest in trust stems from the central role that trust plays in both modern and late modern societies. In many respects, the current period can be characterised as an age of risk and uncertainty, even a crisis society. In this context, according to numerous studies, it is observed that insecurity is increasing both on a local and global level. Although there are many studies, it is observed that these studies mostly focus on the relationship between certain values (e.g. materialistic values) and social trust. On the other hand, the fact that this empirical research was conducted in Turkey is important in terms of risk society and trust research because Turkey has the lowest level of trust compared to OECD countries, especially post-industrial countries. The empirical part of the study is based on a survey of 2200 high school students in different types of high schools in Aydın. The findings of the study point to a significant network of relationships between prevalent value systems among young people and social trust and distrust. In other words, findings contribute to the understanding of the nature of the relationship between value systems and the problem of trust and mistrust, which is one of the most common social problems of today and deeply affects social relations, have been reached. Finally, it is thought that revealing the values that increase trust and the qualities of common values in insecure individuals will contribute to the field.

RC18-264.6

DELİBAŞ, KAYHAN* (Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)
CAM, AYNUR (Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Turkey)

Disengagement or Different Engagement: Social Change and Young People's Political Participation in Turkey

Sociologically, youth is a distinct social layer within the social structure. As a historical social structure, this phenomenon has always been a controversial issue. One of the most common aspects of this debate is the issue of youth politics. There is widespread concern about the lack of political awareness, political apathy, indifference to politics and lack of participation in the political process among young people. Declining levels of political participation among young people, especially since the early 1980s, have been a source of concern in many countries and in Turkey. It is often argued that the low levels of political participation in elections and general disinterest in politics among young people are part of the 1980s generation, who are apathetic and unconcerned about political issues. The aim of this study is to test these common assumptions and to try to address the following areas: perceptions and levels of participation in politics? Are they indifferent or do they perceive politics differently? What is their level of political participation? How do they perceive current/traditional politics, political elites and political parties? What are their commonly shared political commitments and value systems? And finally, the questions of which political socialization environments and opportunity structures encourage participation were sought. In a sense, the content, frequency, characteristics and participation channels of university youth political participation were investigated and revealed as variables. In this context, the data of the surveys (N=750) conducted in three different universities in Turkey, two public and one private, examining political attitudes, political awareness, levels of participation and participation issues indicate important findings.

RC47-JS-92.1

DELLA PORTA, DONATELLA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)
ANTONELLI, MARCO (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Workers' Chains of Struggles: How Labour Protests Spread in Time and Space

Despite structural weakness, labor movements around specific firms in the logistic have stratified in time and spread geographically. Although sporadic, they have managed to leave a somewhat positive legacy and, at certain times, have spread to different nodes within the same firm. In this sense, social movement research could contribute some knowledge on the dynamics of diffusion of labour protests, as characterized by an assessment of similarities and the learning from positive cases.

This paper analyzes the evolution of the struggles of workers at Mondo Convenienza, a large Italian company involved in the sale of furniture, by examining their diffusion processes across space and time from a relational perspective.

We identify three rings as belonging to a long chain of mobilization, looking at their different characteristics in terms of main actors and their strategies, but also at their connections. In this sense, we conceptualize *chain of struggles* pointing at how, while not directly connected to each other, different moments of contestation, are chained to each other in a process of resource accumulation and cognitive learning. In particular, we analyze how different, loosely connected actors use various repertoires of action to target the company within evolving collective frames, and how they interact with the company's counter-strategies.

The results show that despite frequent defeats, there is nevertheless a gradual accumulation of a range of resources for workers. The learning from each other's experiences, but also their reinterpretation, passes through practices of remembering and comparing present and past protest contexts on the side of activists. Indeed, it is in action that contacts are developed, and knowledge is exchanged.

The research is based on a qualitative approach, through the analysis of press releases and statements (mainly published on Facebook) combined with semi-structured interviews gathered from the main actors involved in the events.

RC57-JS-250.4

DELLI PAOLI, ANGELA* (University of Salerno, Italy)
MASULLO, GIUSEPPE (University of Salerno, Italy)
MATTEO, MIRIAM (University of Salerno, Italy)

Youths and Social Innovation in the Inner Areas of Southern Italy: Between Isolation and Solidarity

In the inner areas of South Italy, affected by depopulation and a lack of essential services in healthcare, education and transportation, social innovation processes initiated by youth organisations can serve as a vanishing point from which new sustainable, egalitarian and inclusive perspectives of participatory governance, good practices, projects and medium- to long-term visions may emerge. These processes are capable of generating forms of solidarity and social love where youths act as socially supportive actors, considering social innovation as a set of 'bottom-up initiatives, responding to emerging social needs or instances, initiating paths of collaboration and community participation, while fostering skills, diverse competences, and individual and collective knowledge' (Moralli, 2019).

This paper aims to explore social innovation processes and narratives driven by youths in the inner areas of Southern Italy through a multi-sited ethnography. The goal is to observe social innovation practices in both offline and online contexts, to understand how community engagement promoted by young people within the framework of social innovation, constitutes a strategy for cultivating meaningful connections, fostering mutual support, solidarity and promoting social inclusion in fragile and marginalized areas.

RC02-30.1

DELLO BUONO, RICARDO* (Manhattan University, USA)

Moving Towards a Social Metabolic Alternative: Dialectics of 21st Century Socialist Construction

Classical Marxism posited a necessary withering of the state as a prerequisite for transcending the capitalist mode of production. Soviet Marxism as well as Western Marxist theory instead posed the necessity of a strong state consolidation of a command economy in order to establish

socialist hegemony. 21st Century Marxism has inherited this conceptual tension in its attempts to theorize a socialist transition. This paper adopts the view that there is no "half way house" between capitalism and socialism. The definitive transcendence of capital requires a radically different metabolic system of social reproduction in which the state is displaced as the primary mode of social coordination. This view continues developing a strain of Marxism that was initiated by the Praxis School of thought in the former Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and has been further developed in the 21st Century work of the Hungarian theorist István Mészáros.

RC52-JS-12.6

DELMAS, CORINNE* (UNIVERSITE GUSTAVE EIFFEL/LATTS (UMR 8134), France)

Les Effets De L'ia Sur Les Activités Juridiques: Analyse Comparée à Partir Du Cas Des Notaires

Quels sont les effets de l'IA sur les activités professionnelles ? L'IA contribue-t-elle à « augmenter » les êtres humains et à permettre aux travailleurs de meilleures performances, une plus grande rapidité d'exécution, mais aussi un recentrage sur leur cœur de métier et la délégation à l'IA des tâches à faible plus-value intellectuelle voire du « sale boulot » ? Cette technologie n'aurait-elle pas au contraire un effet perturbateur (cf. Christensen) voire en termes de disparition des experts humains et professionnels appelés à être très largement remplacés par l'IA (cf. Susskind) ? Implique-t-elle une « adaptation » (Webley) des professionnels ? Nous adopterons une position nuancée à partir du cas des professionnels du droit en France. Sur la base de données d'enquête sur le notariat et d'une comparaison avec d'autres professions juridiques, voire contextes nationaux, nous interrogerons les usages du numérique et de l'IA par les juristes (notamment en termes tout à la fois d'appropriation et de résistance) ainsi que les effets contrastés de ces technologies dans un contexte de mutations de professions et d'entreprises du droit confrontées à des enjeux multiples (socio-techniques, mais aussi écologiques, sociodémographiques, économiques…)

RC30-JS-192.5

DELMAS, CORINNE* (UNIVERSITE GUSTAVE EIFFEL/LATTS (UMR 8134), France)

The Uses of Digital and AI By Legal Workers in France: The Case of Notaries

What are the effects of digital and AI on legal work activities? Based on survey data on the notarial profession and a comparison with other legal professions, we will examine the uses of digital technology and AI by legal professionals (particularly in terms of appropriation and resistance) as well as the contrasting effects of these technologies on tasks and activities, their organisation and working conditions in their temporal (working time, reconciliation with other temporalities, dispersion in work, etc.) and social (sociability, communication between workers, etc.) dimensions.) and social aspects (sociability, communication between workers, etc.), social aspects (sociability, communication between workers, etc.) and spatial aspects (remote/on-site working, office reorganisation, flex office, etc.). These uses and effects vary according to the job, career path, activity, specialisation and structure of the workplace.

RC56-855.4

DELMOTTE, FLORENCE* (UCLouvain/F.R.S.-FNRS, Belgium)

(De)Civilising Nations and Nationalism

In 2024, it is no longer possible to deny that nationalism is gaining ground everywhere, in various forms. Because it is still associated, especially in Europe, with two world wars, fascism, Nazism and the violence of the 'age of extremes' (Hobsbawm, 1994), 'nationalism' is still seen as a repellent term, albeit less and less so. Few of the far-right political formations identify themselves as such, and liberal, conservative or progressive parties and their voters identify themselves even less as such. And yet, nationalist ideas have taken hold everywhere to the point of colonising the political arena, and 'contaminating' the so-called 'traditional parties', supposedly anxious to retain voters increasingly attracted by the populist vote. Among them all, however, the nation – the idea of nation, the national feeling – seems to be a consensus. 30 years ago, people were predicting the end of nations and the disappearance of borders, but today the 'nation' seems to be doing better than ever. In the United States as in France, in Flanders as in Italy, nationalists and their political opponents alike claim to cherish it and defend it against its adversaries in the opposite camp. 'It is nationalism which engenders nations, and not the other way round. Nationalism is not the awakening of nations to self-consciousness: it invents nations where they do not exist', wrote the great modernist historian Ernest Gellner in 1983. 40 years on, this paper proposes to re-examine the proposition in the light of current issues and the work of Michael Billig (1995) and Norbert Elias (1989, 1991). How does an obsolete survival unit – in a globalised world – continue to exist through the consciousness of its members? How does 'banal nationalism' provide a breeding ground for extreme nationalism? How does the national habitus ensure continuity between 'patriotism' and 'nationalism'?

RC56-863.3

DELMOTTE, FLORENCE* (UCLouvain/F.R.S.-FNRS, Belgium)
DUCHESNE, SOPHIE* (CNRS/Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

From Parents to Children - Un Air De Famille: The Early Transmission of Nationalism through Family and National Habitus

This paper will present some of the findings of a qualitative study of 30 families in the Bordeaux region of France, which seeks to understand how nationalism is reproduced through its early transmission within the family, before children learn to read at school. The project is based on the critical theses of psychologist and social scientist Michael Billig on 'banal nationalism' (1995). According to Billig, nationalism is a universal ideology that reproduces itself through mechanisms such as 'flagging', which make nations as omnipresent as they are unnoticed in everyday life. Our paper aims to show how the 'naturalisation' of nations operates in the parents of young children, a question that Billig has not explored. Using projective methods with families that were as sociologically diverse as possible, the interviews asked the parents about their own trajectory and belongings and the way in which they received, modify and transmit them through family life and habitus, precisely conceived as a social, 'second nature'. The analysis of the interviews draws on an in-depth knowledge of Elias's writings on national habitus, nationalism and the 'civilisation of parents' to explore the various dimensions of the naturalisation of nation(s) that underpins banal nationalism which, according to Billig, feeds all types of nationalism, including its most extreme forms. We emphasise that naturalisation - the fact of taking nations for granted and inescapable while in no way considering oneself nationalist - refers (1) firstly to the naturalisation of the division of the world into nations, (2) secondly to the naturalisation of national feeling and (3) thirdly to the naturalisation of national preference. We show how these three dimensions are modulated differently from one family to another, and that they nonetheless reveal common features that partly relate to the supposed particularities of the 'French' national habitus.

RC37-616.1

DELP, CHRISTINE* (University of Minnesota, USA)

From "Selling out" to "Sold out": Affinity Alienation in the Gilded Age of Documentary

In semi-autonomous creative fields, there is a well-documented tension between the commercial interests of the marketplace and the cultural values of the field. When artists privilege commercial interests over the cultural values of the field, they are often imagined as "selling out," with the impact of decreasing their cultural capital within the field for the promise of economic capital. But what happens when a cultural production field undergoes a major market shift, with the commercial interests of the market now challenging the field's core cultural commitments?

I investigate the independent documentary film field as a case study. First, I trace the historical rise of streaming platforms and their role in the "boom and bust" of independent documentary film. I argue that the popular myth of "the Golden Age of Documentary" should be reconceptualized as the Gilded Age of Documentary, with streaming companies as modern day robber-barons who engage in modified practices of vertical integration and automation, resulting in increased economic inequalities among creative workers in the field. Second, I draw from 56 interviews with U.S.-based documentary filmmakers and industry leaders to understand how the commercialization of independent documentary has impacted worker feelings of affinity for their work. I argue that rapidly shifting market forces have caused widespread alienation among both filmmakers and industry professionals, as workers experience a sense of discordance between the appetite of the marketplace and their moral and aesthetic values. I contend that the documentary field has moved from a semi-autonomous field of cultural production to a semi-automated field of mass cultural production, with significant implications for workers' sense of creative purpose. In conclusion, I describe the theoretical implications of an agentic conception of creative workers in semi-autonomous fields "selling out" to a structural conception of creative workers being "sold out" during major market shifts.

RC09-141.1

DEMBELE, ABDUL-AZIZ* (Université Rennes 2, France)

New Figures of Women's Entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa

The literature on women's entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa is largely structured around two dominant figures: the "success" figure, embodied by businesswomen integrated into transnational trade networks, and the figure of "survival and resourcefulness," referring to female traders operating within the informal economy. Recent research, however, points to the emergence of a new generation of women entrepreneurs. These women, distinguished by their higher levels of education, operate primarily within the formal economy. This presentation explores this relatively understudied category through a qualitative field study conducted in Dakar, Senega, analyzing the entrepreneurial trajectories of fifteen women. The discussion is organized into two parts. First, we seek to show that business creation—understood as a complex and multidimensional phenomenon—emerges among these women through individual or family dispositions, the identification of business opportunities, and economic constraints. Second, the communication examines the economic, cognitive, social, and institutional resources mobilized by these women in the development of their enterprises. By showing that a significant part of these resources is acquired through social trials and an institutional process of selection, the study argues that entrepreneurship is experienced by these women as a form of self-assertion through distinction from the majority. The implications of this research will be discussed considering public policies aimed at promoting entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa.

RC01-23.3

DEMBÉLÉ, FANTA* (Paris-Panthéon-Assas University, France)

Is Military Involvement in Governance a Path to Building or Restoring Democracy? an Analysis of Recent Coups d'Etats in Africa.

Rather than adopting a Eurocentric approach to the subject, which assumes a context where the democratic model—albeit imperfect—is well-established, this article examines the complex relationship between military juntas and democratic values, principles, and institutions in Africa, where democracy is still in the process of being developed. The analysis focuses on recent coups d'état in sub-Saharan Africa (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Chad, and Sudan), offering a unique perspective that seeks to "decentralize" the traditional outlook on democracy.

The military leaders behind these coups have frequently justified their actions as a response to decades of authoritarianism, corruption, lack of transparency, and the absence of fair and equitable electoral processes. In essence, they have presented themselves as solutions to the crises of democracy and governance. In Guinea, for example, after the incumbent president modified the constitution to serve a third consecutive term, despite the original text prohibiting it, the military intervened and seized power. Is this action inherently anti-democratic, or can it be seen as an attempt to restore a democratic electoral process? Similarly, in Mali, after President IBK's party won the legislative elections, widespread protests culminated in a coup d'état that forced him to resign. Some surveys suggest that up to 90% of the Malian population supports the military junta. Was the coup a legitimate means of addressing popular democratic aspirations?

These events raise critical questions: Are the armed forces appropriate institutions for overthrowing an anti-democratic government? What is the role of civil society, and why has it failed to effect significant changes in governance? Can the military be regarded as a safeguard for building a stable democratic system, even when the methods used to achieve this goal constitute a breach of democratic values?

RC37-601.3

DEMETRIOU, ELENI* (Aix-Marseille University, France)

An Application of the Model of the Differentiation on the Analysis of the Requalification of Sculptural Styles

A new model for the analyis of cultural goods and practices is proposed by H. Glevarec in his book entitled "The Differentiation" (2019) which presents itself as a critique to bourdieusian theory of capital and its applications on the analysis of the arts and culture.

P. Bourdieu's analytical apparatus seem to reduce cultural values to forms of capital, thereby focusing on their utilitarian or "interested" usages by the social agents competing within the cultural and artistic fields. The Differentiation distinguishes cultural values from social values and from the different forms of capital, on the basis of an anti-utilitarian definition of value.

Drawing upon a doctoral research on the heritagization of modern cemeteries (France-Greece-Cyprus), my presentation will illustrate the consequences of this theory on the analysis of what happens to sculptural works when classified as "historical monuments".

Funerary art is said to have disappeared from the cemeteries and churches (Panofsky, 1964) announcing the end of authenticity in the representations of death and the dead. A modern funerary canon comparable to the classical and gothic style are not been observed in modern societies, and standardization replaces massively the singular artistic forms.

However, some works are selected to be conserved as part of the heritage of "remarkable" modern cemeteries. As such, they mobilize professionals of conservation who debate their "artistic interest" and "monumental character". Do the social values of actors related to their history transform automatically into cultural and aesthetic values?

Instead of answering this question by supposing the "legitimacy" of dominant styles, the analysis focuses on the different *norms* of conservation that emerge when objects of the past are requalified and treated as heritage. This distinction allows to replace analytical nostalgia by a social-realist approach of the transformation of artistic forms and their perception during processes of heritagization of modern cemeteries.

RC20-JS-218.2

DEMETRIOU, ELENI* (Aix-Marseille University, France)

Civic Merit As a Symbolic Boundary Affecting the Distribution of Monumental Value

This presentation draws upon a doctoral research that studies the heritagization of two modern cemeteries (situated in Greece and in France). The thesis explores how hierarchies of merit (Accominotti, 2021) play a role in the selection of funerary artefacts that are classified as "historical monuments".

Selected artefacts are conserved as if they were to be maintained "for eternity". Eternity is here a normative horizon which frames action on the selected artefacts, placing them in the category of "remarkable" artefacts belonging to a local-national "funerary heritage". This also has an effect on the artefacts that are excluded from this category, treated as if they were vowed to disappear, thus on the normative horizon of erasure.

The notion of merit acts here as a symbolic border (Lamont et al., 2015) that allows for these distinctions to be made and to evolve depending on the context and actors implicated in evaluation processes. Their "merit" does not solely depend on an aesthetic-architectural evaluation, but also refers to the social status of the persons related to their history. This can be the artists that have produced them or the families they were made for. The figures of "benefactors of the Nation" or of "local notables" emerge in the two countries as two different figures which are central to the distribution of merit. Objects related to their memory are treated as "indivisible", a religious category used in secularized contexts to justify (Boltanski and Thevenot, 1991) the exceptional treatments they undergo (study, conservation, valorization).

This presentation will discuss how this symbolic boundary participates in the (re)production of status hierarchies and their effects on social and monumental time (Herzfeld, 1991) as analyzed through a corpus of official documents and interviews on the requalification/disqualification procedures which establish these different treatments in the two cemeteries.

RC53-811.3

DEMIRAL, SERAN* (Boğaziçi University, Turkey)

Is the Child As Co-Researcher Possible? Exploring the (Im) Possibilities of Participatory Methods in Childhood Research

This paper explores the practical and ethical limitations of conducting research with children. As an academic and children's literature writer, I will address the roadblocks I encountered while collaborating with 16-17-year-old teenagers, focusing on conflicts between research and practice and the differing ethical standards in academia and civil society regarding participant well-being. I aim to challenge the perceived "impossibilities" of involving children as competent co-researchers by acknowledging their potential and expertise. The teenage contributors, in their transition to adulthood, stress that prioritizing children as individuals with voices makes research truly impactful. They advocate for reciprocal consent, approval, and satisfaction throughout the research process. For findings to be meaningful, the study must include participants of diverse genders, religions, regions, and ethnicities. However, diversity in this context extends beyond demographics to encompass differing viewpoints. Therefore, I will highlight the diversity of opinions in childhood and youth research by emphasizing alternative ethical and practical opportunities.

This paper addresses collaboration potentials from the research's earliest stages through implementation and dissemination, advocating for meaningful encounters rather than dismissing young contributors due to age or perceived inexperience. Additionally, it critiques adultist approaches in the production stage, where childhood research often seems to serve only adults and researchers. By exploring strategies for effective collaboration and the challenges of presenting serious academic work to an adult audience, I will identify limitations faced in the field. These include adultist attitudes embedded in academic structures and the positional challenges youth face in school settings. Highlighting issues like participant unwillingness, individual motivation, inclusivity, and conflict resolution between adult researchers and children, this paper aims to outline effective, age-inclusive research practices where children are recognized as essential actors.

RC37-603.1

DEMIRAL, SERAN* (Boğaziçi University, Turkey)

The Implementation of Arts-Based Methods in Participatory Approaches: Conflicts Versus Engagement

As a childhood researcher, I have been using arts-based principles even without knowing that these methods specifically existed in the field. As academic fields become increasingly strict and focused within narrow frameworks, similar approaches in different disciplines or scientific areas are, unfortunately, often disregarded. However, applying a verified method or strategy to a new area, where you might not be sufficiently familiar as a researcher or practitioner, can be very fruitful.

In this paper, I will exemplify my recent research practices in attempting to bridge two different fields: ageing and childhood, through participatory approaches with an intergenerational focus. The emerging challenges have led me to reconsider the limitations and potentials of arts-based approaches. Specifically, regardless of which methods we use or intend to use, the participants, as the true contributors to the research, may not be interested in the suggested methods.

Within a participatory methodological framework, is it possible to implement arts-based methods in the field? How can we navigate conflicts arising from individual expectations and differences among participants, and build new solidarities to encourage their full engagement in the proposed activities? This paper explores these questions, providing examples from ethnographic and participatory research experiences conducted with individuals of various ages and social backgrounds.

RC32-532.1

DEMIRKOL COLOSIO, ESRA* (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)

Harvesting Empowerment: Women's Strategies to Access and Control Land Inheritance in Turkey

Despite growing discussions around the feminization of agriculture globally, estimates indicate that female landownership accounts for less than 20% worldwide. This research aims to explore the experiences of women in Turkey who continue or begin farming after inheriting agricultural land, focusing on the strategies they develop to counter patriarchal ideologies and gender relations in rural production areas. Numerous studies highlight that patriarchal norms and gender dynamics often obstruct women from inheriting land, both in Turkey and in many other countries. While the amended Soil Conservation and Land Use Law No. 6537, introduced in 2014, sought to create a more equitable legal framework for women's inheritance rights, cultural narratives frequently promote transferring land to "suitable heirs"—typically male family members—to maintain the "integrity and productivity" of the land. This study, beginning as an autoethnographic inquiry, draws on in-depth interviews with 25 women conducted in August 2023, all of whom inherited agricultural land from their families or spouses and engaged in hazelnut production as farmers in Ordu, Turkey. It aims to understand the strategies and experiences of these women as they navigate patriarchal challenges despite holding legal land rights. This research seeks to refine the theoretical framework on land access and inheritance as influenced by gender relations, while also facilitating the exchange of best practices across different contexts. Understanding women's strategies for securing and managing land rights is critical for crafting nuanced policies that tackle gender inequality in land ownership.

RC09-142.2

DEMNATI DEMNATI, SOUMIA* (FLSH MEKNES , Morocco)

Migration Des Saisonnières Marocaines : Histoires Et Parcours

La présente étude se propose d'interroger le fait migratoire dans le cas des saisonnières marocaines travaillant sous contrat dans les exploitations agricoles de Huelva en Espagne. Généralement issues d'un milieu défavorisé, ces femmes partent à la quête d'une vie prometteuse sur le territoire espagnol. Notre recherche vise à dévoiler les facettes cachées au cours d'un processus migratoire difficile et parsemé de rêves et de frustrations.

Afin de pénétrer l'univers peu connu de ces femmes souvent invisibles dans la perspective de réaliser une étude sociologique de terrain, il m'a fallu m'infiltrer dans la région du « Gharb » puisqu'elle se considère comme un des principaux pôles productifs agricoles au Maroc. Pour ce faire, nous avons adopté la méthode qualitative à travers l'observation participante dans un premier lieu et, dans un deuxième, nous avons réalisé une trentaine d'entretiens enregistrés et écrits avec des ouvrières migrantes et non migrantes. Cette tâche n'était pas facile, dans la mesure où nous avons passé trois ans de dur labeur à avoir une faculté d'adaptation considérable pour gagner la confiance des sujets enquêtés. Nous nous sommes également appuyées sur des données statistiques sur la migration saisonnière pour comparer les aspects visibles et mesurables de ce phénomène, des aspects difficilement perceptibles en dehors d'une approche ethnographique de la vie sociale et quotidienne des ouvrières agricoles.

RC29-462.6

DEMURTAS, PIETRO* (National Research Council, Italy)
PERONI, CATERINA (National Research Council, Italy)
SCARCELLA, ELENA (National Research Council, Italy)
TADDEI, ANDREA (National Research Council, Italy)

What Efficacy? the Evolution of Treatment Programmes in Italy between Social Control and Perpetrator Accountability

The paper discusses key developments observed over the five-year period between the first and second CNR national surveys on centers for perpetrators of violence in Italy, with a particular focus on regulatory changes that have supported program expansion and strengthened ties with the criminal justice system. Alongside an increase in the number of programs and men admitted, notable shifts in admission pathways are observed, with a decrease in voluntary admissions and an increase in mandatory ones—a trend that may lead to a more instrumental approach to program participation. These changes impact practitioners' approaches and, at the same time, intensify demands for accountability, raising questions regarding the effectiveness of the interventions.

In response to these developments, a qualitative study was conducted, drawing on international literature (Gondolf 2004; Turner et al. 2023; Vall et al. 2021; Westmarland & Kelly 2013) to explore evaluative research on Italian programs, offering insights into the concept of intervention effectiveness and the evaluation methodologies used. Findings indicate that, from the practitioners' perspective, success is conceptualized not merely as the reduction of violent behaviors but also as holding perpetrators accountable for their actions. Additionally, the study highlights that the concept of effectiveness must take into account the programs' role in the social control of perpetrators. Methodologically, the study identifies limitations in existing evaluative research, offering recommendations for improvements in future studies.

RC31-504.2

DENA ORNELAS, MARTHA AURELIA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, Mexico)
LOPEZ, EMILIO (Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, Mexico)
SIERRA CARPIO, DANIEL (Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, Mexico)

Humanitarismo y Trata De Personas En Migrantes Susceptibles De Protección Internacional En Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México

A raíz de cambios en los procesos de recepción de solicitantes de asilo en Estados Unidos durante la administración Obama y Trump, la frontera norte de México ha atravesado una serie de transformaciones hacia un estadio de crisis humanitaria y negocios irregulares de la migración. El presente es un estudio casuístico, de tipo cualitativo-causal, que tiene por propósito

demostrar la incidencia de las infraestructuras del humanitarismo (López y Paris, en Prensa) y las industrias de la migración (Hernández, 2012) a partir de la sentencia condenatoria a una pastora encargada de un albergue por el delito de trata de personas en la modalidad de trabajos forzados cometido en contra de personas migrantes entre octubre de 2021 y abril de 2022, en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. El caso expone la violación al bien jurídico tutelado de la dignidad humana, desde el espacio que debió fungir como un refugio seguro y, por tanto, se torna en un escenario deshumanizante.

La estrategia metodológica se conformó por mapeo de actores, monitoreo de medios, revisión de documentos de política, y la sentencia (condena) del caso. El método de análisis fue guiado por un rastreo de procesos (Beach & Pedersen, 2026) para prueba teórico-conceptual, a partir del argumento hipotético que poblaciones migrantes susceptibles de protección internacional en un espacio de acogida con prácticas humanitaristas que fueron capitalizadas a través del delito de trata por trabajo forzado.

Los resultados esperados son explicar mecanismos causales que den sustento a la prueba conceptual en torno a la incidencia de las industrias de la migración a través de trata de personas y practicas humanitaristas en la frontera norte de México e identificar la sumatoria de vulnerabilidades que las personas migrantes vivieron desde el albergue donde se convirtieron en víctimas de trata de personas.

RC05-71.6

DENIS, JEFF* (McMaster University, Canada)

Negotiating Belonging and Basic Rights in Settler Colonial Canada: How Shoal Lake 40 First Nation's Freedom Road Campaign Succeeded

This paper presents a case study of a successful Indigenous-led social movement. After decades of struggle, amid ongoing colonialism, the Freedom Road campaign achieved meaningful change for a small First Nation in Central Canada, in part by appealing to and helping to generate a more inclusive vision of citizenship and belonging.

Shoal Lake 40 (SL40) First Nation is an Anishinaabe community on the Manitoba-Ontario border in Treaty #3 Territory. In 1913, without SL40's consent, the Canadian government approved a 150-kilometre aqueduct from Shoal Lake to supply the predominantly settler city of Winnipeg with clean drinking water. This development rendered SL40 an artificial island, impeding access to jobs, groceries, healthcare, and other services. Ironically, SL40 also endured one of the longest boil-water advisories in Canada. For decades, the First Nation lobbied for essential infrastructure, but settler governments consistently refused.

Based on interviews, sharing circles, and archival research, and by taking a decolonial storytelling approach, this paper examines how SL40's longstanding campaign for all-season road access and clean water succeeded. It identifies the critical roles of visionary Indigenous leadership, creative strategies and tactics, and relationship-building in generating meaningful change. It emphasizes how, in the context of Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2010-2015) and the opening of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg (2014), SL40 members framed their struggle in terms of human rights and reconciliation, and cultivated alliances with local and international groups and individuals who used their resources and networks to help advance the First Nation's goals. In doing so, they promoted an expansive vision of citizenship and belonging whereby ensuring access to basic rights like clean water widely came to be seen as "everyone's issue." While drawing broader lessons on how to facilitate change, this research aims to honour the efforts of everyone who made Freedom Road possible.

RC30-481.6

DENISA LUCIANA, URSU* (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)

Transformative Social Protection and the Future of Care Work: Addressing Labor Market Challenges in Romanian Senior Care

This study investigates the labor market challenges faced by employees and managers in Romania's senior care sector, highlighting how transformative social protection could reshape this critical area of work. Drawing on qualitative data from interviews with care workers and managers in nursing homes, the research explores the daily responsibilities, emotional and physical challenges, and structural difficulties encountered by care workers. These challenges include low wages, staff shortages, and burnout, which reflect broader labor market inequalities. From the managerial perspective, the study delves into workforce management, including the struggles of securing funding, dealing with regulatory frameworks, and retaining qualified employees.

As the global labor market shifts due to automation and digitalization, Romania's care sector—while not yet influenced by platform work—may soon face similar transformations. Although platform-based care workers are not currently widespread, this emerging form of employment could represent a new frontier in senior care. The study speculates on how platform care work might integrate into Romania's care economy and the need for transformative social protection policies to ensure these workers have access to decent work, fair wages, and professional development opportunities.

This research contributes to the panel's focus by illustrating how transformative social protection can address labor market barriers in senior care, such as improving working conditions, promoting job security, and ensuring workforce integration. It also offers a forward-looking perspective on the potential for platform care work to impact the sector in Romania. By situating senior care within the broader context of labor market changes, the study highlights how social protection can both alleviate immediate economic pressures and provide long-term structural support for one of the most essential, yet undervalued, areas of work.

RC43-684.1

DERHSING LI, WILLIAM* (National Donghwa University, Taiwan)
RONALD, RICHARD (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Leveraging the Double Advantages of Parental Housing and Urban Location: In-Kind Housing Support and Transition into Home Ownership in Taiwan

While parents have long played critical roles in the early housing careers of their adult children in East Asian contexts, little attention has been paid to the contemporary dynamics of in-kind support and the impact of shifting housing market conditions, particularly for those living in high-cost urban areas. This paper explores how in-kind intergenerational housing support shapes pathways into home ownership for co-residing adult children in Taipei. Drawing upon panel data in Taiwan (PSFD data from 2009, with follow-ups until 2020), longitudinal analysis is conducted on housing transitions. Principal component analysis is first employed to test and confirm the hypothesis that those living in Taipei are more likely to co-reside with their parents before achieving home ownership. Event history analysis is then used to test the second hypothesis: that intergenerational co-residence benefits those co-residing with parents in Taipei in their transition to home ownership. The Cox proportional hazards model for home ownership reveals that, consistent with previous findings, individual characteristics such as age, marital status, and education are critical in determining home ownership. More importantly, those living with their parents in Taipei are more likely to become homeowners compared to their renting counterparts. Our analysis suggests that by leveraging the spatial advantage of parental housing location through intergenerational co-residence, city dwellers who co-reside are significantly more likely to become homeowners than renters. This nested system of family and market housing resources reveals a clear housing pathway and highlights inequalities in achieving home ownership based on family housing resources.

RC10-148.4

DERIU, ROMINA (Department of History, Human Sciences and Education - University of Sassari, Italy)
BRANCA, GIAMPIERO* (Department of History, Human Sciences and Education - University of Sassari, Italy)
CESERACCIU, CHIARA (Desertification Research Centre (NRD) and Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Sassari, Italy)
ROGGERO, PIER PAOLO (Desertification Research Centre (NRD) and Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Sassari, Italy)

Participatory Action Research for Community Regeneration in Mediterranean Sociocultural-Ecological Systems. Insights from Living Labs Experience in Sardinia

In recent decades, rural Mediterranean areas have encountered complex challenges which significantly affect their social, economic, environmental and cultural dimensions. Sustainable development in these regions requires participatory processes to drive community regeneration and manage sociocultural-ecological systems effectively (Berkes and Folke, 1998). This paper examines the role of participatory action research (PAR) in developing innovative solutions for local development, drawing on two case studies from Sardinia (Italy) and the implementation of Living Labs (Hossain et al., 2019; Ceseracciu et al., 2023).

PAR is based on stakeholder involvement throughout the research process, seamlessly integrating the moments of knowledge generation, action and intervention (Reason and Bradbury, 2006; McTaggart, 1997). The result is twofold: the regeneration of community participatory processes and the creation of shared knowledge capable of driving tangible social change in local sociocultural-ecological systems.

Following a critical contextualization of PAR in rural areas, we reflect on the insights emerging from the PRIMA-funded OURMed project, which promoted the activation of Living Labs in the Mediterranean. Living Labs were centered on social and cultural capital, and they were designed as participatory spaces for building shared knowledge, integrating community tacit knowledge and scientific knowledge. Living Labs facilitate the co-design (Busse et al., 2023) of sustainable development and the activation of context-specific and innovative participatory community regeneration processes.

The main results of the PAR activities include raising awareness of diverse community interests and interdependencies, fostering empowerment of marginalized stakeholders, and building new synergies between public institutions and local communities.

We also discuss critical methodological and epistemological challenges encountered in implementing Living Labs in Mediterranean rural areas, including semantic and conceptual stretching, the role of time, researcher positioning, stakeholder mapping, and the interplay of cultural, social, and ecological innovation. Addressing these challenges is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness of participatory processes in transforming rural Mediterranean sociocultural-ecological systems.

RC47-738.3

DERMAN, ÖZGE* (Researcher, Paris, Turkey)

Landscapes of Culture

This paper offers to rethink about the relationship between culture and nature, particularly in the context of performative direct actions within the climate movement. Museums, as the guardians of art and culture, the spaces of visibility for and exposition of culture and history, are confined public spaces where the climate activists penetrate in an attempt to make the public deliberate on issues affecting the future of the planet. How and why do they consider their gestures targeting the artworks, such as throwing soup or paint onto paintings, as nonviolent direct actions, as opposed to most of the media and justice system labeling them as violent, criminal acts of vandalism? As one of the activists expresses, “far from destroying but fostering a form of sensitivity” from within the heart of culture, “works [are] chosen to bring visibility to the spaces and landscapes we’re about to lose.” These direct actions revisit the relationship between culture and nature, rather than using culture as a framework to give meaning to nature. Their meaning shifts into interdependent, relational, and transactional concepts on different levels.

RC02-JS-198.2

DESAI, MANALI* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Gendered Violence and the Dialectic of Context and Comparison: Insights from India and South Africa

This paper starts with an apparent paradox. Although gendered violence has existed in all societies and across time (as quantified through the fact that globally 1 in 3 women have faced physical or sexual violence), it is contextually produced in particular times and places. Violence, in other words, is general and particular at the same time. In contrast to broad theories of violence, and policy frameworks such as ‘What Works,’ I argue that violence is not only an act or event, but has a ‘social life’ that includes the meanings and rationales attributed to violence, the language through which it is talked about or deflected, in the context of historically developed institutions and political-economies. When we treat violence as a set of discrete acts rather than as a repertoire (Tilly) or sign (Das), the methodological corollary is to identify the underlying factors or variables that cause violence. This paper will argue that such approaches cannot account for the proliferation of violence, historical continuities in violence, as well as shifts in forms of violence in particular societies. However, this is not an argument for descriptive particularity; there is much we can learn by combining comparison *and* contextual arguments. This paper will draw upon research conducted as part of the ESRC project ‘Urban Transformation and Gendered Violence in India and South Africa’ (2020-24) to show that rather than eliding the contextual specificities of violence, juxtaposing two cases can generate important and unique insights through their similarities and differences.

RC05-69.3

DESAI, MANISHA* (Stony Brook University, USA)

Hindu Nationalism and Its Circulation and Challenges in the United States

In this keynote presentation I examine the complex circulation of Hindu nationalism in the United States and the challenges to it from within the fold. I begin with the complicity and entanglements of contemporary Hindu nationalism with racism and its erasure of the struggles of BIPOC people in the United States as it does in India. I then situate it within the history of progressive Indian nationalism and contemporary challenges to it by groups such as Hindus for Human Rights who explicitly work within a framework of solidarity with anti-racist and social justice movements across race, religion, and ethnicity concluding with the possibilities of such political work.

RC24-JS-197.5

DESJARDINS, LAURENT* (Université Laval, Canada)

Sur Le Dépassement De L’impuissance Politique Pour Une Culture Écologiste.

Nous nous pencherons dans le cadre de cette communication sur les potentiels contemporains de dépassement du « malaise démocratique » présent dans plusieurs pays occidentaux. Dans le sillage de la philosophe pragmatiste Joëlle Zask, nous proposons que le dépassement de ce malaise est nécessaire à l’établissement d’une culture écologiste. Cette présentation sera en outre l’occasion de présenter certaines données qualitatives issues d’une enquête ethnographique effectuée à la « Cité écologique », dans le cadre d’une thèse de doctorat (Université Laval).

Nous expliquerons dans un premier temps ce qu’on entend par « malaise démocratique ». Cette expression du sociologue Jan Spurk se manifeste concrètement dans plusieurs sondages qui montrent que les citoyen.ne.s québécois.e.s et canadien.nes sont attaché.e.s à la démocratie, mais sont majoritairement insatisfait.e.s de la manière dont elle est pratiquée aujourd’hui, tout en ne sachant pas comment dépasser cet état. Il s’agit d’un « sentiment d’impuissance politique » qui doit être résolu afin d’envisager une culture écologiste.

Nous proposerons dans un deuxième temps quelques pistes pour ce dépassement, basées sur des données qualitatives empiriques. Il se développe à la Cité écologique une culture d’« encapacitation » correspondant dans une large mesure à ce que les pragmatistes ont appelé la « démocratie comme mode de vie ». Les habitant.e.s semblent avoir assimilé un « ethos démocratique » grâce à certaines conditions sociales, notamment : une pédagogie alternative et continuelle basée sur la « méthode de l’expérience » ; un travail du territoire par ses habitant.e.s afin de le rendre productif ; une « spiritualisation » des objets matériels ; un système de pensée existentialiste et humaniste basé sur des préceptes concrets, tel que la « communication non violente » ; et enfin, un « bricolage » administratif et légal afin de collectiviser les biens, la terre, et les revenus monétaires.

WG10-JS-42.5

DESPIC, JELENA* (Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia)
CUKUT KRILIĆ, SANJA (ZRC SAZU, Slovenia)

Transnational Care, Digital Literacy and Ageing in Emigration Areas: Eastern Serbia Case Study

The population of Serbia has a six-decade-long emigration tradition, and eastern Serbia (including Petrovac municipality) belongs to the oldest emigration zone with intensive labor emigration. In the vast majority of municipalities in this area, more than a third of its total population resides abroad, and the majority is low educated. Also, in the last two decades, census data record return migration of the population aged 60+. In addition, available census data on the population of Serbia abroad show that of the total number of dependents aged 60+ in the country whose dependent is abroad, 40% live in Serbia’s oldest emigration zone. On the other hand, census data from 2022 show that digital literacy in this part of Serbia is significantly below the average for the entire country. This particularly applies to the population 60+ in rural areas.

Emphasizing the agency of family members in the ways of maintaining close relations between origin and destination, and the social infrastructure of migration, the aim of the paper is to gain deeper insights into the practices of maintaining transnational family relations and care through digital technologies and social apps in the area of high emigration and with a high proportion of the aged population (Petrovac municipality). In addition to the data of official statistics, the paper presents the findings of qualitative research through semi-structured interviews with returnees aged 60+ and

their family members, as well as officials in the social protection service in the municipality of Petrovac. The paper discusses the main challenges and benefits that digital technologies provide to respondents in this regard, as well as the attitude of the municipal services towards the possibilities of providing assistance to elderly (returnee) fellow citizens in overcoming digital challenges in transnational communication.

RC39-635.3

DESPORTES, ISABELLE* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
FUENTEALBA, RICARDO* (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)

Disaster Resistance: Conceptualisation and Illustrations from Chile and France

Key disaster concepts are currently being re-examined and re-politicized as part of Critical Disaster Studies. The social critique of resilience for instance, by no means new and trending since the 2010s, increasingly seeks to draw out the transformative potential inherent to the concept. Conversely, resistance is a relative newcomer to disaster studies, and deserves particular scrutiny. In this paper, we approach the field of tension between efforts to enlarge the spatio-temporal and thematic scale through which disasters are interpreted and acted upon, and efforts to actively restrict that scale. We conceptualize the former as 'resistance', contrast it with uses of the term in existing disaster literature, and illustrate it with empirical vignettes from Chile and France.

Both countries have seen successive waves of public service privatization and social mobilisations, although with varying pace and intensity. While Chilean disaster policy has evolved since 2022 and disasters have been reinterpreted as social phenomena, disaster risks are still managed technically and linked to specific agendas, some of which are heavily contested in the context of emerging social mobilizations since 2019. In France, the socio-political aftermath of the first megafires to ever hit the country in 2022 highlights the numerous ways through which state and non-state actors draw back on the fires to advance their agenda, be it to make room for new fossil fuel extraction (as is the case for the French government) or to advocate on the topic of climate displacement (as is the case for Oxfam France). In both Chile and France, various actors change the focus through which disasters are interpreted. As such, our paper describes how myriad interpretations restrict or expand the political dimensions of disaster processes, leading potentially to transforming social relations and the material living conditions of present and future generations.

RC39-JS-191.3

DESPORTES, ISABELLE* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Disasters to Lobby for Change? Non-Governmental Organisations' Mobilisation after the 2022 Wildfires Close to Bordeaux, France

'Megafires' are amongst the most visible and dramatic manifestations of climate change. Termed as such because of their extreme size, complexity, uncontrollability and/or impacts, their occurrence is only expected to increase with a warming climate and other human-induced changes such as landscape modification. If we approach disasters as symptoms of our presently unsustainable societies, what role, then, could megafires and disasters more broadly play in lobbying for change, i.e. a just socio-ecological transformation? This paper explores the question based on qualitative fieldwork carried out in spring 2025 in Gironde, the first region to ever be hit by a megafire in France. The fires destroyed ca. 30,000 ha of land and led to the evacuation of more than 50,000 people in the summer of 2022. Secondary data analysis and semi-structured interviews with government and non-governmental actors help uncover how diverse actors draw back on the fires to advance their interests, with which results. For instance, Oxfam France relies on the evacuations to make its advocacy on climate refugees more tangible, while the civil society collective *« Stop Pétrole Bassin d'Arcachon »* mobilises against oil drills that the French government welcomes on land barred by the 2022 fires. Many others join the debate, bringing in factors as varied as faulty emergency response, austerity policies or ill adapted forest management and land use planning. The paper details how non-governmental organisations broaden their thematic focus to issues of justice and equity across the so-called Global North and Global South, and how they draw on elements as diverse as the materiality of disaster impacts, (re-)politicised framings, but also the deeper imaginaries associated to forests, fire and a 'burning world'.

RC48-766.1

DESRUES, THIERRY* (CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas), Spain)
GOBE, ÉRIC (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, IREMAM, France)

Protest Campaigns in Tunisia during the First Democratic Legislature (2014-19): A Cultural Turn and the Limitations of a New Generation of Activists

This communication analyses the cultural turn in youth activism in Tunisia, expressed in a series of protest campaigns during the first legislature of the post revolution democratic parliamentary experiment (2014-2021). Based in interviews, we first present the specificity of campaigns as a repertoire for protest actions. Secondly, we describe how a new generation of young activists challenged government decisions. Thirdly, we show that these mobilizations are mostly ad hoc and driven by micro-networks of left-wing activists who champion a new protest culture based internally on the horizontality of participation and decision-making; and externally on the use of innovative performances within a classical repertoire of action

WG10-920.3

DETLAF, TOMASZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Large Language Models As a Tool for Argumentation Analysis: A Field Report from the Study of Parliamentary Debates on Abortion

Research on automated analysis of argumentation analysis is expanding rapidly. Current methods, however, depend on identifying argument indicators, such as conjunctions like "so," "then," and "because," which are often missing in real-world communication. As a result, researchers studying argumentation in large corpora face a choice between labour-intensive manual qualitative analysis or (semi)automated methods that can categorise general discourse topics but fail to detect implicit arguments. In this context, large language models (LLMs) offer a promising solution, as they can identify and categorise arguments by analysing natural language on an unprecedented scale.

I will evaluate this approach by comparing the results of argument identification and classification obtained from LLMs with findings from my research on the same corpora, which used both manual methods (qualitative rhetorical analysis) and automated techniques (topic modelling, semantic network analysis, and corpus linguistics methods such as collocate and keyword analysis). These analyses will focus on recent parliamentary debates about abortion law in Poland and Ireland. Parliamentary debates provide an ideal foundation for this study, as they are easily accessible through official transcripts and rich in pragmatically evident yet lexically implicit argumentation. For instance, when a speaker cites a court ruling aligned with their view, it is clear to listeners that the ruling is used as a premise in the speaker's argumentation, even without explicit argumentation markers, and that this line of argumentation might be classified as legal. Poland and Ireland are compelling cases for comparison, as both operate within the same global and regional human rights systems but have recently taken opposing paths in abortion legislation.

The proposed analysis will evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of using LLMs to analyse real-world argumentation and provide initial guidelines for their application. Additionally, it will explore the use of LLMs in automated text analysis as a means of methodological triangulation.

RC34-571.3

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland Maynooth, Ireland)

The "Earning and Learning" of Young People's Trust in Institutions: Interrogating Youth Policy

The years since the World Values Survey began in 1981 are also those during which 'youth policy' has been institutionalised. In Ireland, for example, the inaugural European Values Study (launched the same year) fed into the first major national research and policy report on youth (National Youth Policy Committee 1984). The White Paper *In Partnership with Youth* (1985) was branded as the Irish government's flagship contribution to the first ever United Nations International Youth Year (the UN's 'IYY' logo featured on the White Paper's cover alongside the official national symbol of the harp). And like EVS and WVS, the institutionalisation of youth policy has continued and in some ways deepened - at national, European and international levels - in the decades since.

The coinciding timelines, and the negative trend in research findings regarding young people's trust in institutions, prompt obvious questions. Since research suggests that young people rely on an 'earned-through-performance' model of trust (Rundle et al 2012) it makes sense to ask whether the *implementation* (or not) of youth policy initiatives and commitments over the years has been 'trust-building'. Models of trust (and 'truster-trustee' relationships) highlight both rational and emotional qualities of trusters (e.g. young people) and 'situational factors' such as the integrity, reliability and predictability of trustees (e.g. policy-makers/public institutions) (Hurley 2006). How has public policy on youth measured up in terms of key drivers of trust such as empathy, authenticity and logic (Frei & Morriss 2020)? A flourishing democracy would require that it performs well on all three; otherwise successive cohorts of young people actively *learn* to distrust the institutions that claim to have their interests at heart.

This contribution will take Ireland as a case study but also refer to youth policy contexts and developments (and research including EVS/WVS) in Europe and internationally.

RC04-54.14

DEVOST, AUDREY* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)
SHAWEL, TABIA (UCLA, USA)
LORD, PASSION (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Cultural Engagement in Undergraduate Research Programming: Connecting Culture with Student Success

Undergraduate research programs are commonly critiqued as culturally neutral in the way that they define student success with race-neutral measures, thus limiting diverse ideas of student success (Hawkins et al.,2023). The Ralph J. Bunche Fellows program (BFP) at UCLA funds undergraduate and graduate students, as well as postdoctoral scholars, to study the conditions of Black life. BFP transcends disciplinary boundaries by connecting faculty and students as they conduct transformative research, provide students learning opportunities, and implement progressive change in educational practices and social policy. The objective of this presentation is to discuss the findings from our mixed-method case study on BFP. Drawing upon both interview and survey data across four cohorts of undergraduate fellows, the case study highlights the impact of a culturally grounded research program on student development and student outcomes.

Study participants that are alumni of UCLA have gone onto US Law Schools, pursue PhD programs, and study abroad in masters' programs. Participants who are current students shared the following perspectives about BFP:

"I had a great experience. It's an academic setting, but it felt like a family environment. That was something that I really appreciated because I don't think I had that in many other spaces at UCLA".

Another participant reflected on how BFP shaped their development.

"BFP is definitely the most challenging academic/personal development experience I've had at UCLA, because the responsibilities of my research forced me outside of my comfort zone, but truly in the most rewarding way to prepare me for a greater purpose" .

Furthermore, the program expanded the fellows' worldview on Black experience.

"It made me feel more connected to other parts of the diaspora. I learned a lot about other aspects of Blackness outside my own".

Drawing from these findings, we discuss the importance of cultural engagement in undergraduate research programming.

RC32-529.8

DEY, DEBLINA* (DePaul University, Chicago, USA)

Women versus women: Juridical views on elder abuse

The legal discourse around domestic violence in India primarily revolves around acts of violence committed upon the daughter-in-law, mostly by her spouse and/or his parents. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) recognises that women can be both the victims and agents of violence and that the victim can be a woman irrespective of her age. Yet, the law is rarely used by older women (that is, senior citizens above 60 years of age) despite the rise in elder abuse cases over the years. Rather, most cases of abuse are filed under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which does not even define abuse. The most challenging cases are those where older women's rights are weighed against their daughter-in-law's rights, both protected by the two different laws. By performing a discourse analysis of select court judgments and newspaper reports on elder abuse, the article highlights the prevalence of abuse against older women, the unique challenges they face and critiques the re-familialising urge of the law. Younger and older women can be vulnerable in the domestic arena and are often socialised into a milieu of normalised domestic violence. In that context, the article discusses the legal arguments leveraged when both women confront each other and how emotions (related to frailty, filial piety) are mobilised in cases of elder abuse. The cases of elder abuse typically evoke moral emotions like sympathy and pity based on age. This becomes crucial to understand how constitutional morality operates vis-à-vis the protection of older people. The article uses frameworks from anthropology of pain, and law and emotion literature for developing the arguments.

RC18-264.4

DHANRAJ, SWAPNIL* (O.P Jnindal Global University, India)

Social Media As a Site of Resistance: Understanding Digital Activism in India

The growing importance of social media among people in civil society has created possibilities for a new mode of political communication for different sections of society. One of the interesting facts about social media is that it is capable of changing public perception. The use of social media has widened the scope for the youth, students, and researchers to analyze the political developments in their society critically. The path of social media remains inclusive for many, as people can assert their opinions using their regional languages. Interestingly, social media has led to significant changes in the representation of underrepresented people from poor and marginalized communities. A case in point is the Dalit community in India.

Dalits are known to be the ex-untouchables in the Indian social system. The Indian caste system is the oldest form of surviving social stratification, where the upper strata of the society continue to keep hold of all the means of communication, including the media. Most often, the incidents of discrimination and atrocities against Dalits haven't been reported in the media controlled by the dominant castes. In the last few decades, Indian society has witnessed a rise in digital activism by the youth from the Dalit and marginalized communities who register their voices against injustice and violence by dominant social groups and the state apparatus. In this context, the paper attempts to explain how the use of social media can function as an attempt to register their protest against injustice and reclaim their rights as citizens of the country. It will explain how the assertion by the youth from these communities is an attempt to protect the idea of democracy through their digital activism.

RC08-120.3

DHAOUADI, MAHMOUD* (University of Tunis, Tunisia)

Ibn Khaldun's Revolutionary Scientific Thought within Kuhn's Perspective

This paper attempts to take *a non-traditional oulook* at Ibn Khaldun's innovative social science work in his **Muqaddimah which** is usually seen as the outcome of Ibn Khaldun 's rich beduin-sedentary experience in the Arab Muslim societies in *North Africa*. He was *very critical* of Arab Muslim Historiography : Arab and Muslim historians had pitfalls in their methodology and in the analysis of historical events. Their works were hardly credible. According to the views of Ibn Khaldun and Thomas Khun, there was a pressing need to solve the Arab Muslim Historiography 's crisis. The Muqaddimah's new sociological perspective - *born for the first time* in North Africa in the history of human universal thought , according to Yves Lacoste and Arnold Toynbee - constitutes a new paradigm to meet that crisis. In Kuhn's terms, **the Muqaddimah** sets the pace for reforming the science of Arab Muslim Historiography by shifting from what Khun calls **normal science** to *revolutionary science*. Ibn Khaldun invented the law of the Mutabaqa (conformity) which requires that human historical events must match well the real worldly multiple factors involved in their making., One may claim that the Muqaddimah has revolutionized the relation between the disciplines of history and sociology in North Africa and the Arab Muslim World : *good historians must be first o all good sociologists*.

RC25-415.4

DHAOUADI, MAHMOUD* (University of Tunis, Tunisia)

The Language Cogito Paradigm

The Special Issue of *Scientific American* September 2018 was titled « *Humans* : Why we 're are *unlike any other species* on the planet » . Reflecting for years on language has led me to *a Language Cogito : I use language, therefore, I am a human.* So, humans are *first* Homo Linguistico beings. Second, language is also *the site* of birth of what I call *Cultural Symbols*/CS (language, thought,

religion, knowledge, myths, laws, cultural values and norms). This paper's thesis is cross-checked through two remarks: 1- Man is Homo Linguistico-Culturus. 2- *language is the Mother of the rest of CS.* Five observations confirm how humans are linguistico-culturus and, thus, *different from the other species*:

1-The process of the human body growth and maturation is *slow* compared with those of other living beings. For instance, on average human babies begin walking at the age of one year, while animal babies may walk within few hours or days after their birth. The human slow pace results from the human involvement in *a second process* of growth and maturation represented by language and CS

2- Humans have *longer lifenospan* than most animals.

3-The human race has *an uncontested dominant role* on Earth.

4-Humans are privileged by language and *CS.*

5- In my conceptualization, the human identity is made of three parts: the body, the soul and CS. Thus, it is *a three dimensional identity*.

The following drawing illustrates the central position and role of *language and CS* in the making of the human identity:

1. The human body's slow growth
2. The human's longer lifenospan
3. Humanity's dominant role
4. Language and CS central impact on the human identity
5. The human's tri-identity

RC39-636.4

DHOLUA, LIKA* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)
KIPGEN, NGAMJAHAO (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Woes, Worries and a Way Forward: An Ethnographic Study in the Majuli Island, Assam

Majuli is the largest river island in the world. It is situated within the natural boundaries of the Brahmaputra ~ to its south, Kherkotiya huti (tributary or a branch) lies to its north-east and Luit and Subansiri lie to the north-west of it. The geographic formation and location of the island contribute to it being a naturally flood and erosion-prone area. Despite being a place of importance (the island is the cultural capital of the state of Assam), the islanders have to face floods and riverbank erosion as it is located on the Brahmaputra river. This paper underscores floods and erosion as disasters that are a part of the everyday life of the local population. The history of the island formation of Majuli helps us understand the limitations the people have been facing over the years. The islanders have mixed feelings, some are content with the present scenario and progress, while some aren't. Based on an ethnographic study, this paper focuses on the problems that the locals encountered such as landlessness, lack of communication, healthcare facilities and infrastructural issues. The paper further discusses certain ways through which locals have developed resilience and adapted to the challenges through agencies like family, community and the help of other groups like non-governmental organizations. Sometimes, groups of people have also migrated and adapted to a new life outside their local environment. These struggles and their response strategies have been studied empirically which have brought to the limelight the uncertain lives of the islanders of Majuli.

RC55-839.2

DI BELLA, ENRICO* (University of Genoa, Italy)
PRETI, SARA (University of Genoa, Italy)

Regional Inequalities in Gender Equality: Insights from the Italian Context (2015-2022)

The analysis of gender inequalities requires the support of a comprehensive set of quantitative data that allows for an exploration of this issue across its various dimensions. This presentation examines the Italian context between 2015 and 2022, building a dataset of variables that, as closely as possible, reflect the structure of the Gender Equality Index developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality. Although many variables can be calculated at the regional level, a number of indicators must be revised due to the lack of available data at this level. The results reveal the complexity of regional inequalities in Italy and confirm the well-known gap between southern Italian regions and the rest of the country. The analysis highlights the growing need to shift from a national-level analysis to a regional one, in order to identify areas of the country with the lowest cohesion in this regard.

This regional focus is crucial for understanding how gender inequalities manifest differently across territories, and for informing targeted policy interventions. The findings underscore the importance of improving data availability at the regional level to enable a more nuanced and effective evaluation of gender disparities. By adopting a more localized approach, it is possible to better identify areas of critical need and tailor strategies to address the specific challenges faced by different regions. This shift would also allow for a deeper understanding of the socio-economic and cultural factors contributing to these inequalities, ultimately fostering more equitable development across Italy.

RC57-877.1

DI BENEDETTO, GIACOMO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
PERUZZI, GAIA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Making the Unrepresentable Representable. Photojournalistic Storytelling of Humanitarian Crises from Ukraine

Visuality has played a major role in communicating humanitarian crises; photojournalism seems to be the most efficient means of communication in depicting humanitarian disasters, receiving the task of representing the unrepresentable. Photographic images are considered cultural objects useful in the construction of collective consciousness, but they also embody a culturally symbolic icon, available for the generations working on rebuilding their collective memory, processing and healing from their historic and violent trauma [Hariman & Lucaites 2007; Alexander 2018]. However, photojournalism has been accused of sensationalism, which incites the people's morbid curiosity, and criticized of becoming pain pornography, being condemned as a voyeuristic practice [Boltanski 2000; Linfield 2013]. In this case of study, the focus will be the ongoing war in Ukraine: >60 photos have been selected as sample, all depicting the consequences of the conflict on civilians. The 7 mentioned reporters, 2 women and 5 men, some independent and some associated, were active on the field since the start of the war, so the approximate time frame considered would be February 2022-July 2024. The photos have been published by traditional newspapers and news agencies, but also posted on social media and used for humanitarian and awareness-raising purposes. A sociological analysis will allow to find common patterns in the representation of Ukrainian people's suffering, eventually determining whether different photographic testimonies can confirm or overturn the Euro-American iconographic repertoire of humanitarian images. In fact, the ideal-typical visual conventions of said representation, which play a huge role in the construction of public discourse, tend to look upon the humanitarian crises from a paternalistic and colonial point of view [Kurasawa 2015; Massari 2021]. As a result, this research could explain how the western system of information communicates humanitarian crises through photojournalism and how those representations can change the course of social identity and cultural meaning.

RC30-476.3

DI FEDERICO, ROSSELLA* (UNIVERSITY OF TERAMO, Italy)

The "Marginal Centrality". Meanings and Cultures of Work: An Italian Case Study.

Currently, the persistence of the centrality of work rises several doubts. In Italy, some studies (Bertolini and Goglio 2023) on the meaning of work among adults and young people show that «it is not work which loses its centrality but rather change preferences and priorities with regard to the type of desired job. The quality of work is central, but it has taken on different connotations in recent years: the quality of work is given by its ability to be reconciled with time for family, care and leisure». However, other research disproves the centrality of work. According to the 2023 Asfor survey «there is a strong discontinuity compared to the past, work seems to have less centrality in the hierarchy of values and a lesser identity». On the basis of the study by Community Research&Analysis for Federmeccanica (of July 2023, conducted on 1020 cases), work is in "condominium" with other aspects of life: it is certainly relevant and shares its importance with other dimensions. But, for a significant part, although important, work is put in the background compared to other values. It could be argued that work has a "marginal centrality" in the symbolic horizon of today's youth.

The first part of the presentation highlights the results of a survey (January-February 2024) realized by the author on 400 Italian employees of an international company, leader in the business consulting sector. The research, carried out using a questionnaire built on scientifically validated tests from organizational sociology and psychology, shows the aspects that, today more than ever, influence job satisfaction and consequently the value of work for people. In the second part, according to the research findings, an attempt is made to classify ten families of meanings of work that crystallize into as many typologies of subjects.

RC24-390.2

DI GIMINIANI, PIERGIORGIO* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Rewilding As Solution and Problem of Climate Crisis

Rewilding has emerged as one of the most widely popular interventions to climate crisis under the banner of ecological reparation and nature-based solution. At the same time, rewilding has come to be experienced by many populations living around resource frontier and protected areas as the inevitable prospect of land abandonment and the reiteration of traditional exclusionary models of wilderness protection. The history and present of conservation around temperate rain forests of southern Chile exemplify the twofold nature of rewilding. I explore experiences, discourses and projections of rewilding with a focus on the potential of crisis for rethinking environmental justice in a future conjured through both utopian and apocalyptic images of rewilding. Anthropocene thinking can help us to reimagine new practices of conservation in which rewilding projects and ecological reparations are jointly developed to revitalize not wilderness but rather all those fragile instances of more-than-human cohabitation through which multiple forms of life can endure a crisis with no end in sight.

RC21-302.2

DI GRAZIA, VITTORIA* (IMT Alti Studi Lucca , Italy)
TRICARICO, LUCA (Research Institute on Sustainable Economic Growth National Research Council Rome Branch, Italy)
PIRRI VALENTINI, ANNA (IMT – Scuola Alti Studi of Lucca, Italy)

Reclaiming Urban Spaces: Grassroots Movements and the Opportunity for Community-Centered Governance in Rome and Marseille

The article explores how grassroots socio-cultural movements are reshaping spatial governance in two Mediterranean cities—Rome (Italy) and Marseille (France)—in the context of emerging public policies on community-led urban regeneration. Using a qualitative research approach that incorporates case studies, fieldwork, and policy analysis, the study examines how these initiatives navigate processes of institutionalization within urban environments where the commodification of public space is increasingly contested. Focusing on the evolving governance models in spaces such as Spin Time Labs in Rome and La Friche La Belle de Mai in Marseille, the research critically assesses the potential of these grassroots movements to enhance social cohesion, promote sustainable urban strategies, and challenge market-driven development paradigms. Through a multiple case study analysis, the article investigates how bottom-up social innovation practices influence urban policy and public space governance in these cities. It aims to identify the conditions under which grassroots initiatives can foster alternative societal frameworks and resist economic and political pressures. Additionally, the research reflects on the complexities and tensions that arise as these movements become institutionalized, particularly as they balance their radical agendas with the demands of formal governance structures. By situating the case studies within the broader socio-political landscape, this research seeks to provide insights into the evolving relationship between civil society and urban governance, offering critical reflections on the challenges that grassroots movements face when advocating for alternative societal frameworks and cultural paradigms in contemporary urban settings.

WG01-890.2

DI MAGGIO, UMBERTO* (LUMSA University of Rome - Palermo, Italy)

Return Migration As a Pathway to Social Justice: Insights from the MENA Region

The MENA region (Middle East and North Africa) has been a significant source of migratory flows, primarily toward Europe and other parts of the world. However, there is a growing trend of "return migration," where migrants choose to go back to their home countries. The WePropose project, funded under the PRIN PNRR with Next Generation EU resources, investigates the transformative potential of these return migrations in promoting social justice and economic inclusion in the MENA region. The research explores how returning migrants, often equipped with skills, financial resources, and transnational networks, can help address structural gaps and reduce social inequalities.

Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, WePropose demonstrates that return migrations are not merely a demographic phenomenon but an opportunity to strengthen institutional capacities and stimulate more equitable and sustainable development. The project highlights how these migratory dynamics can contribute to the creation of economic opportunities, especially through the entrepreneurship of returnees, and facilitate the transfer of knowledge acquired abroad. However, the research also points to the need for more inclusive national and regional policies to facilitate the reintegration of migrants and maximize their contributions to society.

In this context, WePropose also reflects on the policies of assisted voluntary returns, drawing on empirical evidence collected through fieldwork conducted with key experts from INGOs and public institutions. In line with the theme of the session "Migration Policies and Social (In)Justice," the research underscores the importance of a collaborative approach involving non-governmental actors and institutions to foster social inclusion and mitigate inequalities. Current migration policies often overlook the potential of returning migrants. WePropose calls for a reevaluation of these policies, promoting a more just and equitable approach that harnesses the contribution of returnees in building more inclusive and resilient societies.

TG12-JS-36.1

DI MAGGIO, UMBERTO* (LUMSA University of Rome - Palermo, Italy)

Sorokin and the Power of Love. Beyond Self-Interest Toward the Rationality of Altruism

When Pitirim Aleksandrovič Sorokin wrote The Ways and Power of Love – Types, Factors, and Techniques of Moral Transformation (1954), the Cold War was escalating, with two opposing ideologies clashing for global dominance. In this context, Sorokin, a Russian-American sociologist, critiques that "the contractual capitalist society crumbles amid numerous discordances, conflicts, and wars, partly due to a lack of love, leading to unlimited rivalry degenerating into a war of all against all" (p. 144).

These themes resonate today, as post-pandemic recovery is hindered by new conflicts and a pressing energy and climate crisis. Sorokin operationalizes love through altruism, viewing it as a primary social relationship essential for societal survival. He argues that a society devoid of love cannot thrive and must pursue higher goals for collective well-being. Contradicting the evolutionary perspective that sees conflict as inevitable, he asserts that "cooperative forces are biologically more significant and vital than antagonistic ones" (p. 50), representing the highest evolutionary expression of society.

Sorokin critiques the utilitarian paradigm rooted in self-interest, arguing that empirical evidence shows human behavior is also driven by benevolence and cooperation. He emphasizes the "rationality of love," asserting that solidarity and mutual aid have historically proven more crucial than competitive struggle. A just, noble, and happy society, he claims, consists of individuals bound by love, warning that societies reliant on coercive ties become social hells.

These insights from this classic highlight the renewed role of sociology in analyzing human interactions and economically relevant phenomena, particularly the impact of emotions like love and altruism on forming economic and social structures. In this context, we explore how social love (Cataldi & Iorio, 2024) and rationalities that combine values and purpose can help structure new socio-economic paradigms focused on caring for the planet and regenerating social relations rather than merely accumulating profit.

RC11-176.5

DI PIETRO, CRISTIANA* (Institute for Research on Sustainable Economic Growth - National Research Council, Italy)

Age and Ageing in the Italian Perspective of the Responsible Welfare

Over the years, the politics of European countries has slowly integrated the theories of *Successful Ageing* (Rowe & Khan, 1997) and *Active Ageing* (Boudiny, 2013) into its lines of action. The concept of "old age", according to which old people need assistance, has thus been replaced with the concept of "ageing" understood as «a permanent process that does not begin at the age of 60» (UNFPA & Help Age International, 2012, p. 11) and which recognizes the "full personal and social development" of the elderly within society (Ardigò, 1992; Piccoli, 2010). If ageing is a natural process, the elderly must not be understood only as a bearer of needs but as a «fundamental actor in determining both the present and the future of [...] society» (Piccoli, 2010, p.245). Therefore, if elderly people experience social exclusion and loneliness, this is not due to age but to cultural, social and environmental barriers (CNB, 2006; Johnson, 2002; Lloyd-Sherlock, 2004). Society must support the biological ageing process, rediscovering the old person in his/her «relational subjectivity and essential references to the social and cultural structure» (Cesareo cited in Belardinelli, 2009, p.241).

The present study aims to introduce the Italian perspective of Responsible Welfare (hereinafter RW) applied to ageing policy. It overcomes both the neo-liberal horizon of individual responsibility and the social-democratic one of state responsibility, focusing on the social responsibility, shared among all the actors who play an active role in the welfare system (Cesareo & Pavesi, 2019). The RW perspective offers a method of definition-management-evaluation of policies and services that meets the new approach of *Healthy Ageing* (UN Decade, 2022), introducing the enabling activation and the shared integration as a parameter of the quality of life of all citizens, precisely because how one lives today determines how one ages tomorrow.

RC11-165.3

DI PIETRO, CRISTIANA* (Institute for Research on Sustainable Economic Growth - National Research Council, Italy)

Enabling Environment for Ageing Well: Nusbaum's Capability Approach Applied to Housing Model

In the last thirty years, society has been facing a significant transformation that goes beyond the boundaries of countries: the global phenomenon of ageing population (UNDESA, 2022). The paradigm of the state as a provider of welfare services is restructured in a new one: the state provides opportunities that could enable people to enlarge their choice of doing and being what they consider valuable for their well-being (Stiglitz, Sen, Fitoussi, 2009). The socio-political environment certainly affects people's freedom since it is the relational space wherein they experience human development (from the immediate environment of the proximal processes, such as home and family, to remote ones of the "societal blueprint").

The starting point of this research is the definition of adequate housing for the elderly, particularly regarding the new model of intentional community for the second half of life (Choi, 2004; Sandstedt & Westin, 2015; Sargisson, 2014; Saunders, 2016). Drawing from the ecological model and environmental gerontology, the present research adds Nussbaum's capability approach perspective to the life environment in "relation with individual's ability to convert [it] into valuable outcomes" (Bronfenbrenner, 1977; Nussbaum,1997; 2003; 2011). In particular, the paper will analyse how and to what extent housing models can affects the promotion of health, safety and participation opportunities for an enabling aging.

TG07-982.4

DIAMOND, ALEX* (Oklahoma State University, USA)

Beholden to the Field or the Ivory Tower? the Emotional Resolution and Silencing of Ethical Dilemmas in Ethnographic Research

Alice Goffman was notoriously vilified for driving research participants around in search of a rival gang member who had killed their friend. While critics within academia argued that her actions represented an ethical violation of her role as researcher and conspiracy to commit murder, Goffman described herself as participating in a collectively validated expression of grief and anger that showed "people in the neighborhood that [the victim]'s friends were *doing* something." This perhaps extreme example highlights a more common issue in highly-immersive fieldwork: more than we admit, ethnographers confront ethical dilemmas produced in the tension between the contrary social expectations of the distinct social worlds we inhabit, including both academia and our field site.

Focusing both on my fieldwork experience and my decisions about how to write about it (or not), I describe three ethnographic dilemmas: the use of a bribe to replace a lost license plate, financial contributions to research participants, and decisions around where it is safe to travel in an active conflict zone. I argue that ethnographers will likely resolve similar dilemmas in two ways: first, their behavior is determined by emotional responses that serve as roadmaps for orienting action; and second, we generally excise these dilemmas from our writing (here Goffman was the exception and she paid for it dearly). This silence protects ethnographers from recrimination but eliminates potentially interesting findings and weakens the training of budding ethnographers who must reinvent the wheel as they confront these dilemmas on their own.

RC15-237.4

DIAMOND, ALEX* (Oklahoma State University, USA)

Pushed out By Corporate Agriculture: Legal and Illegal Drug Cultivation in a Context of Economic Exclusion

How do legality and illegality affect drug cultivation? This paper draws on three years of ethnographic fieldwork with coffee and ex-coca farmers in Colombia and one year of fieldwork with marijuana growers in Oklahoma to argue that illegality exposes drug cultivators to criminalization but also allows small-scale farmers an elusive productive niche within a global agricultural economy that privileges corporate agriculture.

In my first case, a rural Colombian village, I describe a transition from one stimulant to another and then back again. Farmers grew coffee before economic liberalization allowed industrial coffee production to drive prices below production costs. This pushed them to grow coca (the raw material for cocaine), with prices protected from the competition of corporate agriculture by its very illegality. Decades of violence and criminalization inspired farmers to accept a coca substitution program to transition to legal agriculture like coffee. But with coffee's global prices perilously low, these farmers again find themselves priced out of legal global markets, with many considering a return to coca or a precarious future in urban slums.

My second case focuses on rural marijuana farmers in southeastern Oklahoma. For decades, they grew for illegal markets, which exposed them to criminalization but guaranteed high prices. When the state legalized medical marijuana, they acquired legal cultivation licenses. However, market saturation drove prices downwards, with small-scale farmers pushed out by better-capitalized firms. While some abandon cultivation altogether, others return to illegality, growing for a lucrative (yet illicit) inter-state trade in marijuana that gives them their only chance at profitability.

The comparison suggests two related findings. One, illegal drug cultivation is inspired less by greed than by farmers' exclusion from legal markets dominated by corporate agriculture. And two, legalization policies diminish the social costs of criminalization and violence but privilege corporate interests and exclude small-scale farmers.

RC21-310.3

DIANATI, VAFA* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Contested Land Regimes and Urban Transformation in Post-Revolutionary Tehran

The 1979 Iranian Revolution radically reconfigured property rights, land tenure, and institutional structures, disrupting a complex historical framework shaped by Islamic jurisprudence and *Waqf*, 20th-century land reforms, and customary land practices. Post-revolutionary land confiscations—primarily from the aristocracy and industrial elite—placed vast assets under the control of revolutionary charitable organisations, with the declared aim of redistributing wealth in line with Islamic principles of social justice. However, this transformation produced lasting ambiguities and tensions within Iran's land tenure system.

While initially aimed at increasing land access for lower-income groups by reducing land prices, weak regulatory frameworks and erratic implementation hindered long-term infrastructural planning. Revolutionary goals of equity and distributive justice gradually shifted towards neoliberal entrepreneurialism, as charitable organisations became influential economic actors, engaging in speculative real estate activities in partnership with municipal authorities and other state and non-state actors. The persistent effects of competing land claims, overlapping legal regimes, and fragmented ownership patterns emerge as critical, yet underexplored, factors in Tehran's contemporary urban challenges. These include unchecked urban sprawl, environmental degradation, and infrastructural deficiencies, exacerbated by conflicting claims over land and tenure, leading to delayed or contested urban projects.

The interplay of revolutionary ideals, neoliberal shifts, and entrenched land politics remains central to understanding Tehran's ongoing urban dilemmas. This presentation examines the origins and evolution of institutional arrangements related to land ownership through case studies of urban land conflicts in Tehran. It analyses the rationale behind the revolutionary policies on property and land rights, evaluates the outcomes of these institutional changes, and explores the agency of various actors in shaping property rights institutions. More importantly, the presentation traces the implications of institutionalised and customary land tenure, along with religious claims over land, on current urban and peri-urban development patterns in Tehran, particularly in developments that straddle the formal-informal threshold.

RC05-86.4

DIAZ ESPAILLAT, MICELY* (Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany)

Exclussions and Belongings in the Dominican Republic: Navigating Statelessness and Power in Bateyes.

Citizenship is not only a legal status but a lived experience shaped by intersecting systems of power, identity, and exclusion. This presentation, based on ongoing research titled *"Exclusions and Belongings in the Dominican Republic: The Case of the Bateyes,"* explores how residents of marginalized sugar plantation communities, primarily inhabited by Haitian migrants and their descendants, referred to as Bateyes, navigate complex dynamics of race, nationality, and socio-economic status. Many Dominicans of Haitian descent within these communities are stateless, facing profound social and political exclusion.

By analyzing how individuals and groups assert their place in society, this study investigates how Bateyes residents challenge and subvert dominant frameworks of citizenship. Through an intersectional approach, it examines how various forms of legal, spatial, and social exclusion shape their daily lives, while identifying the ways they cultivate cultural practices, community networks, and acts of resistance. The presentation will also explore how broader social transformations, such as labor exploitation and migration, impact their experiences.

Focusing on the interplay between local and transnational contexts, this research broadens our understanding of citizenship struggles and the power dynamics that sustain systemic inequalities. It contributes to ongoing discussions on decolonization by examining how marginalized communities, despite facing systemic barriers, construct new frameworks of belonging that challenge conventional notions of the nation-state and citizenship, thus highlighting the significance of their experiences for future research and policy.

RC05-JS-33.1

DIAZ PACHECO, CESAR* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile)

Adolescentes En Transición: Oportunidades y Resistencias Del Alumnado Inmigrante En La Educación Escolar Chilena

La Educación Secundaria Obligatoria se constituye como una etapa de alto riesgo o vulnerabilidad académica para la población inmigrante que transita a una escuela de acogida. Este estudio de casos colectivo examina las resistencias y oportunidades a las que se enfrentan diecisiete escolares inmigrantes en la tránsito que va desde la primaria a la secundaria, dilucidadas a partir de los recursos valorativos que emplean en la construcción de un discurso narrativo configurado por las transiciones educativas y expectativas académico-profesionales. Específicamente, nos centramos en el componente semántico-discursivo de la ACTITUD, analizando sus tres niveles de valoración: AFECTO, JUICIO y APRECIACIÓN. Realizamos entrevistas en profundidad a 17 adolescentes inmigrantes (hombres y mujeres) que asisten a escuelas públicas chilenas y una metodología participativa colectiva, ambas de carácter biográfico-narrativo. Los resultados destacan la influencia de diversos factores influyentes en las trayectorias del colectivo estudiantil inmigrante: las características del país de acogida, los desafíos planteados por la pandemia, el apoyo familiar, el racismo, el papel de los/as profesores/as y las aspiraciones académico-profesionales. En cuanto a las resistencias, el acoso racista se identifica entre el final de la primaria y el inicio de la secundaria, lo que coincide con los resultados de la literatura revisada. En cuanto a las oportunidades, la figura adulta influyente representada por padres, madres y profesores/as se posiciona como un factor protector decisivo en el desarrollo y progreso de las transiciones educativas exitosas. Asimismo, la configuración de altas expectativas académico-profesionales de las personas participantes vendría a funcionar como predictor del éxito educativo.

RC29-472.11

DIAZ ROMAN, MARIO PAVEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

The Relationship between Homicide and the Illegal Drug Market in Mexico City

In Mexico City, the relationship between rising homicides and illegal drug markets has been understudied, leading to a lack of understanding of their association. However, evidence and analysis of crack markets in the U.S. in the 1980s and 1990s provide evidence of this relationship. This article uses several regression models and a bivariate LISA for the variables of interest in the case of Mexico City. The results indicate that the relationship is weak and differential according to spatial distribution. Although the magnitude of the coefficients is not very robust, they support the idea that the dispute over the control of illegal drug markets is related to the increase in homicides, although it qualifies its association in the public discussion.

WG08-911.1

DIAZ-MENDEZ, CECILIA* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
SÁNCHEZ JIMÉNEZ, SERGIO (University of Oviedo (Spain), Spain)

El Descontento y La Satisfacción De La Ciudadanía Con El Sistema Alimentario Español

Desde hace unas décadas, los estudios sociales sobre la alimentación han identificado múltiples signos de malestar de la ciudadanía con el sistema alimentario, algo también respaldado por una sociedad civil organizada que reivindica la revisión del funcionamiento de un sistema globalizado por sus graves efectos negativos sobre la salud humana y la del planeta. Teniendo en cuenta este contexto, el presente trabajo tiene como objetivo mostrar en qué medida el sistema alimentario español resulta satisfactorio a la ciudadanía o si estamos ante una respuesta emocional de desencanto.Para alcanzar este objetivo se analiza el grado de satisfacción de la población con los agentes que conforman el sistema alimentario preguntándoles acerca de lo que se come, lo que se cocina en casa, lo que se cocina en los restaurantes, la forma de comprar y vender los alimentos, la forma de producirlos y la forma de empaquetar y transformar los en la industria. Los datos proceden de la encuesta "ENSALMA2024", enmarcada dentro del proyecto "El malestar con la alimentación: la transición hacia una alimentación saludable, sostenible y justa" financiada por la Agencia Estatal de Investigación en la Convocatoria 2021 del programa "Proyectos de Generación de Conocimiento" (Referencia PID2021-122721OB-C21). Los resultados revelan que los niveles generales de satisfacción son elevados, muy especialmente en aquellas áreas del sistema en las que la ciudadanía manipula directamente el alimento como comensal o como cocinero. Sin embargo, el malestar aumenta en aquellos eslabones de la cadena sobre los que se carece de control, la producción, la distribución y especialmente la industria, ámbitos que resultan opacos a la ciudadanía.

RC40-657.1

DIAZ-MENDEZ, CECILIA* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
CASTELLANOS-HEVIA, LYDIA (University of Oviedo (Spain), Spain)

Políticas De Ayuda Alimentaria En España: Un Repaso Histórico De La Medición y El Concepto Sobre Inseguridad Alimentaria

Las políticas de ayudas alimentarias son una parte fundamental de las políticas sociales y su diseño y desarrollo están profundamente influenciados por el contexto social, político y cultural de cada país. Es posible conocer estas políticas y su evolución analizando las acciones de quienes se encargan de su desarrollo y los perfiles a quienes se orientan.Este trabajo tiene como objetivo realizar un análisis histórico de la medición de la inseguridad alimentaria en España, desde principios del siglo XX hasta la actualidad, mostrando con ello la evolución de las políticas de ayuda alimentaria, sus actuaciones y los potenciales usuarios, así como los cambios en los conceptos de hambre e inseguridad a lo largo del tiempo.Para realizar este análisis se lleva a cabo un exhaustivo repaso de fuentes documentales y fuentes estadísticas oficiales, complementado con el estudio de las iniciativas de ayuda alimentaria desarrolladas tanto por instituciones públicas como por entidades privadas. El análisis realizado permite ofrecer una visión crítica sobre la efectividad de estas políticas a lo largo del tiempo, identificando los retos y los logros en la lucha contra la inseguridad alimentaria en España.

RC04-54.4

DICKINSON, HARLEY* (Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada)
QIONG DONG, QIONG DONG (Department of Marxism, Ludong University, China)

The Modernization of Education, the Ideological & Political Education Curriculum: A Case Study of the Course on Modern Chinese History

The *China Dream* outlines a comprehensive program for rejuvenating the Chinese nation and restoring it to its rightful place in the global system of nations. The comprehensive program of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is proposed as the only means to realize this dream. The CPC sees educational

reforms as essential for realizing the *China Dream*. This has given rise to the development and delivery of a new Ideological and Political Education (IPE) curriculum. At the university level, the IPE curriculum consists of six courses required for all undergraduate students. This paper is a case study of the History of Modern China course – one of the six required courses in the IPE. We argue that among other things the objective of this class is to build student's confidence in the possibility of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, and to build confidence among young people in the capacity of CPC leadership to achieve that goal.

RC09-142.1

DIÉDHIOU, PAUL MAMBA* (PhD-student en co-tutelle à l'université Rennes 2 & UCAD, Senegal)

Entrepreneuriat Social Féminin à Dakar : Raisons De La Désaffiliation Des Couturières De l'Association Des Femmes Couturières Du Marché Colobane (A.F.C)

La création d'emplois, le maintien du taux élevé d'activité et l'amélioration de la qualité de la main-d'œuvre sont entre autres de grands défis que les Africains doivent relever sur le Marché du travail. Cela doit sans doute aussi passer par l'entreprenariat, puisqu'il constitue, en Afrique, la clé de réussite de la jeunesse (Lam, 2018).

Toutefois, au-delà de la situation informelle, de l'insalubrité et du problème lié à l'acquisition des places ou ateliers dans laquelle se trouvent les femmes couturières au Sénégal, le manque de moyens financiers est aussi la cause principale de leurs difficultés (UEMOA, 2003). Une des stratégies pour ces femmes couturières d'accéder aux financements est leurs regroupements en association. Dans ce contexte, depuis 2015, association des femmes couturières de Colobane (A.F.C) a été créée, avec un récépissé reconnu par l'État, passant de l'informel au formel et pouvant assurer leurs revendications au niveau des autorités. Pourtant, malgré les opportunités financières qu'offrent celle-ci, nombre de femmes de l'A.F.C se désaffilient.

La méthodologie qualitative mobilisée, s'appuyant sur une analyse de contenu thématique catégorielle (N'Da 2015), suggère que la désaffiliation des femmes couturières de l'A.F.C découle, non seulement du disfonctionnement, mais encore de l'illégitimité et du défaut de leadership des actrices chargées d'assurer la viabilité de celle-ci. À cela, s'ajoutent, la crise de confiance entre dirigeantes et membres et les rumeurs.

RC09-132.1

DIÉDHIOU, PAUL MAMBA* (UCAD et UR2, Senegal)

Ethnographie Des Mobilisations « Auchan Dégage » Et « Auchan Reste » Au Sénégal : Acteurs, Discours Et Idéologies

2014, coïncide avec l'implantation de la multinationale « Auchan » au Sénégal qui a suscité des controverses sociales : d'une part, les mobilisations « Auchan dégage » et de l'autre, les logiques d'usages conduisant aux mobilisations « Auchan reste ». Ainsi, raison des effets croissants de la mondialisation, les pratiques managériales d'« Auchan » seraient fortement influencées par les comportements alimentaires et culturelles actuelles, socio-économiques et politique des Sénégalais.

Cette communication analyse les stratégies de résilience de la multinationale « Auchan », en ethnographiant les mobilisations « Auchan dégage » et « Auchan reste ». Ceci étant, il semble opportun de saisir comment ces différentes mobilisations se traduisent, c'est-à-dire les acteurs qui les portent, les discours qui les structurent et les motivations et rationalités mises en avant.

L'analyse qualitative démontre une série d'intérêts particuliers des parties prenantes engagées dans les mobilisations « Auchan dégage » et « Auchan reste ». Ainsi, si certains consommateurs/clients se sont engagés dans le mouvement « Auchan reste » c'est parce que « Auchan » aurait en quelque sorte, non seulement satisfait leurs besoins : coûts et opportunités, diversité de produits (importés et locaux), accessibilité des prix, hygiène et sécurité, etc.) alimentaires, mais encore orienté les pratiques du management de certains commerçants locaux. En revanche, certains mouvements nationaux (Frapp France dégage et UNACOIS, etc.) et commerçants locaux et se sont, quant à eux, sentis menacés par les pratiques managériales d'« Auchan » à travers son plaidoyer du consommer local, fruit d'une « farouche » concurrence conduisant, parfois, à la disparition et perte de leur clientèle.

RC48-JS-216.2

DIEFENBACH, ALETTA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Between Purpose of Life, Mockery and Nostalgia. How Christianity Unties and Divides the Far-Right on the Ground

The role of Christianity for mobilizing the far-right has been described as "belonging without believing" (Marzouki & McDonnell 2016), as a "thin" or "host ideology" (Brubaker 2017; Arato & Cohen 2018) and thus only as a diffuse identity marker. Ideas such as 'Christian culture' express identity, but they articulate a secular rather than a believing 'We' which is ideologically loose and vague.

Such diagnoses for the far-right are mostly based on public programs or politician´s positionings and therefore drawn from a highly mediated discourse. What remains unclear is to what extent Christian ideas become really meaningful among the many new local groups of the far-right and their everyday identity formation. How does Christianity as a diffuse marker or "host ideology" really make sense on the ground to articulate the conflict of the far-right?

In my paper, I introduce the concept of affective boundary-making to sharpen the focus on precisely these diffuse, but experience-based processes of collective meaning-making. Drawing from group discussions, I use the concept of affective boundary-making to explore the meanings and functions of Christianity for new local groups from the German far-right movement: groups from the party Alternative für Deutschland (AfD), the anti-Muslim network Pegida and the transnational youth organization Identitarian Movement. I present three contrasting cases: Christianity for local groups becomes meaningful as a source for purpose of life, as mockery and as nostalgia to express identity and conflict. The cases show how multifaceted and also controversial Christianity is on the ground for a collective identity of the far-right: Christianity unifies as a secularized cultural force, but beyond that commonality, fundamentally different concepts of identity and conflict appear. My findings point to the limits of mobilizing through Christianity and ethnopluralism as key concepts of the far-right.

RC14-212.2

DIEFENBACH, ALETTA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Understanding and Criticizing Conspiracy Theory through Counter-Speech

If we follow deliberative democracy to solve social conflicts through discussion, we need to distinguish between intersubjectively shared true and false social problems. Although challenged by postmodern ideas, critique of ideology still helps making this distinction. Whether we see ideology as a broad system of thought or more narrowly as the rupture between being and reality, this mode of critique works by drawing boundaries between what is either morally good or bad and what is true or false.

From a cultural-sociological perspective, conspiracy theories are heterodox knowledge that seeks to explain a social problem with the help of a conspiracy. It is a 'theory' insofar as it makes verifiable statements about assumed conspiracies. Often, it is easy to dismiss its arguments and claims as ideology, but conspiracies become particularly challenging if the distinction between heterodox and orthodox seems blurry. This is because good and true aspects of this knowledge should remain accessible to articulate problems, but how to deal with its 'half-truths'?

In my contribution, I introduce the use of counter-speech as a suitable method for understanding and criticizing current conspiracy theories and their blurriness. Using the example of Islamization as a powerful conspiracy of the right-wing discourse, I will show how, in group discussions, it is precisely the deliberate discursivization of knowledge and counter-knowledge that helps to examine various forms that are significant for critique of ideology. This is because the data produced allows to reconstruct knowledge along the differences good/bad and true/false, but also knowledge as contested or even as affective and not discursive. On the one hand, this gives us a better understanding of the complexity, internal contradictions and limits of right-wing conspiracy knowledge; on the other hand, it makes its academic critique more specific, robust and transparent.

RC24-401.3

DIENG, SEYDI ABABACAR* (Faculté de Sciences Economiques et de Gestion (FASEG) - Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), Senegal)
BABACAR, CAMARA (UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR, Senegal)

L'Afrique Face Au Défi Du Financement Des Politiques Climatiques

L'Afrique subsaharienne est la région qui contribue le moins aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre, avec moins de 5 % du total mondial. Cependant, elle est peut-être la plus exposée aux chocs climatiques. Un tiers des sécheresses dans le monde se produisent déjà en Afrique subsaharienne. Compte tenu de sa dépendance à l'égard de l'agriculture pluviale, la région est particulièrement vulnérable.

La justice climatique exige de mettre en place des mécanismes endogène et exogène pour mobiliser des ressources conséquentes destinée au financement de la politique d'adaptation et d'atténuation, tout en maximisant leur impact. Certes, des stratégies sont élaborées en Afrique, mais malheureusement, ces stratégies de financement ne donnent pas suffisamment de précision sur comment les politiques climatiques sont financées en Afrique. Un certain nombre de défis subsistent encore et par conséquent, méritent d'être adressés pour avoir une image fidèle du financement nécessaire pour atteindre les objectifs d'adaptation et d'atténuation.

Les nombreux obstacles sous-jacents qui subsistent doivent être surmontés à cet effet, afin de trouver des solutions mieux articulées pour un financement durable. Dans cette perspective, il est important d'exploiter toutes les opportunités offertes dont notamment le potentiel des secteurs émergents clés (industrialisation, nouvelles solutions de santé, pharmacie, énergie propre, logement abordable, fabrication en économie circulaire, pertes et gaspillages alimentaires, solutions agricoles, services écosystémiques forestiers, infrastructures urbaines et solutions de construction, etc.), qui peuvent stimuler les économies Africaine.

RC04-JS-160.7

DIEZ YENSEN, PILAR* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
FAURÉ, JAIME (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)

Ley 21.040 y Prácticas De Gestión Escolar: Un Análisis Etnográfico En El Contexto De Cuatro Escuelas Públicas Chilenas

En 2017, se promulgó en Chile la ley 21.040, que establece el nuevo sistema de educación pública, orientado por principios como la colaboración, la inclusión educativa, la formación integral y la democracia escolar. Sin embargo, esta normativa no modificó el financiamiento ni el modelo managerial de gestión escolar, basado en la competencia y la medición del desempeño. Esto plantea un desafío para la gestión escolar: conciliar los objetivos democráticos e integrales de la nueva educación pública con los estándares normativos de calidad vinculados al financiamiento, la intervención ministerial y la selección familiar.

Esta ponencia presenta avances de una investigación doctoral que analiza cómo la ley 21.040 impacta las prácticas cotidianas de gestión escolar en escuelas públicas, considerando las condiciones estructurales del sistema educativo chileno. La investigación adopta un enfoque cualitativo-etnográfico y se desarrolla en cuatro escuelas de dos servicios locales de educación pública (SLE) en la región Metropolitana. En una primera fase, se utilizan los planteamientos de Bourdieu para identificar características objetivas de las escuelas y analizar las relaciones y posiciones de los actores, seleccionando casos y participantes. En una segunda fase, basada en la teoría de las prácticas sociales (TPS), se explora la vida cotidiana de las comunidades educativas seleccionadas. A través de análisis de documentos, entrevistas, observaciones participantes y mapeos colectivos, se busca comprender cómo los actores educativos implementan la gestión escolar bajo la ley 21.040.

Preliminarmente, se observa que la orientación técnico-administrativa de los SLE reconfigura las prácticas de gestión escolar, modificando interacciones y roles tradicionales. Esta reconfiguración tensiona las lógicas de competencia y colaboración, reflejándose especialmente en el liderazgo del director/a y su interacción con la comunidad escolar.

RC07-112.3

DIEZI, GEORG* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)

In Anticipation of (In)Stability? On Potential Stabilising Factors of Societies in the Future

In the face of a multitude of global turbulences as well as rapid social and technological change in the current phase of the Anthropocene, late modern societies are arguably entering an era of instability, while anticipations of the future are characterised by even more uncertainty. Three developments are substantially contributing to this situation: (1) a shift of communication into the digital sphere leads to an increase of knowledge conflicts and competing epistemes; (2) democracies are experiencing growing problems in governing the complex crises they are facing while public trust in their institutions and policy makers is declining; (3) anthropogenic climate change and the scarcity of natural resources are making the limits to economic growth and the resource-intensive lifestyle of societies of the global north ever more present. Even though late modern societies are facing a doubtful future, sociological theory has given little attention to the question of which factors could become pillars of societal stability in the future. Building on Berger/Luckmann as well as Hausknost's concept of passive legitimacy, this contribution suggests a social constructivist perspective to better understand current societal instability and to make sense of potential stabilising factors of future societies. By drawing on the history of modernity, it argues that the stability of society depends on: (1) the social construction of a shared 'objective' reality with certain guiding paradigms and narratives (social stability); (2) the capability of policy makers to generate passive legitimacy (political stability); and (3) the shared perception and/or prospect of material prosperity (material stability). Potential factors of future societal (in)stability, such as artificial intelligence, expertise and ideology, are then analysed through the lens of these three stability dimensions. Thereby, this contribution aims to shed light on the plausibility of different scenarios of future societal (re)stabilisation.

RC32-522.12

DIKE, DEBORAH* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

The Value of Women in Protest Conflicts: The Nigerian Feminist Coalition (FEMCO) of #Endsars

2020 social media in Nigeria will always remember the #EndSARS protests of October, where young Nigerians across the globe massively called for the end to police brutality on young Nigerians within Nigeria. The brutality included the extortion and killing of young men as well as physical assault on young women. The protest which started online, on Twitter, eventually snowballed into huge physical matches and occupations of major government buildings, so as to attract the presidential dissolution of the police unit that committed such brutality. Alongside it, young people also demanded an end to all round bad governance in the country. The protest went so viral that it is said to have over 25 million online mentions. It also involved the participation of (international) celebrities including then Twitter CEO, Jack Dorsey. An important aspect of the protest was that it was voluntary, and young people gave freely of themselves, time, and resources. In view of this, the Nigerian Feminist Coalition (FEMCO) volunteered themselves for fundraising, welfare and legal support of arrested protesters. They raised $385,000 (mostly via Bitcoins) through (online) crowdfunding. They eventually became the financial backbone of the protest. At the end of the protests, however, they were heavily accused and condemned of/for siphoning funds, mostly by Nigerian Twitter Men and acclaimed Bitcoin experts. In the face of this allegation, they had their reputation dented, and their praise worthy works, defaced, even till recently (from time to time, on Twitter, now X). With the FEMCO example, alongside secondary research reviews, this study firstly recognises the impact of women in progressing national causes, and secondly questions the undervalue of women in recognising their impacts after such causes are (not) achieved.

RC09-139.1

DILL, BRIAN* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

Logging Off: Rethinking Rural Futures after the Fall of the Timber Industry

In this paper, I explore the transformation of rural communities traditionally dependent on resource extraction industries, such as coal mining, logging, and oil, through the lens of a relational approach to rural development. Rather than viewing these communities in isolation, I use this approach to highlight their interconnections with broader economic, political, and environmental networks and processes. The concept of the rural as relational highlights how many of these areas, often characterized as "left-behind places," are shaped

by interactions and dependencies with urban centers and global markets, particularly as resource extraction industries decline. I argue that the decline of extractive economies creates both challenges and opportunities for economic diversification and redevelopment, where local actors must work with local constraints while leveraging internal and external resources to foster resilience. Using case studies from former logging communities in the Pacific Northwest of the United States, this analysis shows how communities are transforming their futures through a variety of initiatives. By focusing on how these regions are not merely left behind but actively negotiating their roles within broader systems, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of rural transformation as a dynamic process influenced by relational networks, economic restructuring, and community-driven development strategies.

RC10-150.1

DIMADAMA, ZEFI* (Panteion University, Greece)

"Gender Equality and the Climate Crisis: Challenges, Opportunities, and the Role of Sustainable Development in Greece"

Our approach in this study focuses on gender inequality and the climate crisis. Women often have less access to resources such as land, education, and financial services, which limits their ability to adapt to climate challenges like food insecurity and displacement. These inequalities perpetuate cycles of poverty and exclusion, making it harder for women to participate in sustainable development initiatives.

In Greece specifically, extreme weather, climate change, and its impacts disproportionately affect differently women. A research (using questionnaire) that we conducted in 2023 in certain regions of the country revealed that the consequences are not the same for everyone. Women are disproportionately affected due to biological, economic, and social factors, such as motherhood, lack of resources, psychological pressure, increased caregiving responsibilities, and the reduction or elimination of their incomes.

At the same time, it became clear that the climate crisis exacerbates existing inequalities, with women being more severely impacted in various sectors by natural disasters and energy poverty. Limited access to education and employment opportunities reduces women's ability to adapt and respond to new conditions.

By leveraging the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a systematic plan is created to address these issues, providing a useful roadmap. Specifically, Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality, aims to empower women and girls by addressing the systemic barriers that limit their participation in economic and environmental decision-making.

To tackle these issues in Greece, it is crucial to strengthen gender equality, ensure women's participation in decision-making centers, and promote environmental education and awareness. This paper will outline how effective collaboration between various stakeholders can ensure inclusive governance while simultaneously combating gender stereotypes, which are essential for achieving climate justice, sustainable development, and enhancing the equality and the resilience of women and society as a whole.

RC37-602.3

DIMITRIADOU YASSIN, NINA* (University of Brighton, United Kingdom)

It's Not a Job! Considering the Internal and External Conditions of Emerging Visual Artists' Labor, Education and Personal Establishment in the Current International Art Market.

Dr. Nina Dimitriadou Yassin, a practicing visual artist and researcher of the sociology of visual artists, will present evidence from her lifelong research exploring why the practice of novice visual artists cannot be considered a straightforward profession, rather than a vocation or lifestyle. She will advocate for structural changes and policy revisions from international state policy makers and stakeholders in the visual arts to mitigate risks and abuse in visual art careers for future generations. Moreover, Dr. Yassin will demonstrate that the artist's personal motivation and decision-making does not alone suffice to improve their work-life conditions. With an ever increasing number of graduate programs in visual arts that are in turn producing more artists, artists are further challenged in building a life supported by their professional practice as self-employed visual artists.

RC37-614.4

DIMITRIADOU YASSIN, NINA* (University of Brighton, United Kingdom)

The Achievements and Limitations of Visual Artwork When Dealing with Concepts of Human Suffering As a Way of Seeking Social Justice.

Contemporary artistic freedom, and its public accessibility via the internet and other media, has enabled many conceptual artists to explore human suffering as the concept of their art. Moreover, these artists are no longer confined to fine arts as their media. Instead, they utilize a wide range of techniques, creating a diversity of visual expressions on the subject. These favorable conditions created a context for artist and sociologist Dr. Nina Dimitriadou Yassin to address human suffering in her artwork and research.

Dr. Yassin's practice-based experience and role in presenting the human condition on a global stage have revealed significant challenges and raised questions about the involvement of visual artists in advocating for social justice. In looking at the public's overall ability to interpret contemporary visual art, as this experience is typically accessible to "privileged audiences" (Sifakakis, 2007), she will address the limitations of an artist's access to knowledge, data and history of their subject while creating. For instance, an artist's understanding and interpretation may be restricted to their point-of-view and personal experience, their limited access to national security documentation, reliance on questionable historical narratives shaped by a single perspective, or simple media propaganda. If hired to create a work for an organization's political agenda, artists may be led to sensationalism instead of working towards social justice.

RC21-325.2

DINARDI, CECILIA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom)

Cultural Heritage and Labour Disputes in Buenos Aires' Historic District

This paper examines how a difficult present can re-signify understandings and uses of urban heritage. Although the field of cultural heritage is not new to disputes (Chechi, 2014), considering present-day labour conflicts and working-class issues can challenge dominant ways of understanding heritage and history (Smith, Shackel and Campbell, 2011) and offer original insights into the current uses of heritage. This paper examines recent contention over cultural heritage in San Telmo, Buenos Aires's historic district in Argentina, through an ethnographic research film documentary I made to make visible a story of crisis, injustice, solidarity and resistance in a changing urban district. The case study is Bar Dorrego, a cafe-bar located in a nineteenth-century building declared a 'Notable Bar' and a 'Site of Cultural Interest' by the City government. After a labour dispute with the manager, the workers occupied Bar Dorrego and established a co-op to self-run the business. In a quick move to save the Bar, Argentina's National Commission of Monuments, Places and Historic Assets declared it 'an Asset of National Historical Interest'. What ideas about 'cultural heritage' are mobilised and made visible through this case study? How does an existing labour dispute disrupt and challenge views about the meanings of this place's heritage? I discuss the extent to which the concept of a 'living heritage' (Hall, 1999; Poulios, 2014) might help preserve listed buildings, particularly when workers' views, experiences and knowledges are a constitutive part of intangible heritage associated to a place. In so doing, I seek to highlight the importance of the everyday life of a place, its social function, and the intangible contributions of those who make a place what it is. The paper contributes to debates in critical heritage studies, particularly the concept of living heritage and its significance in relation to informal work, resistance and gentrification.

RC21-320.5

DINES, NICK* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
MATTIUCCI, CRISTINA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The 'cavone' in Naples: Friction of Overlapping and Intersecting Mobilities

The proposal aims to present a critical interpretation of a street in the historic centre of Naples. The investigation conducted on this street has enabled the detection and examination of various mobilities trends.

The 'Cavone' is like an oblique urban transect, along a path on various heights, which offers insight into the complexities of socio-spatial stratification that represents a conundrum (1), on which mobilities that have different temporalities, rhythms and ratios act and take place in the material and immaterial dimension of the place. These mobilities can be attributed to

intergenerational socio-economic trajectories, to differently rooted migrants' presences, to different social groups pushing into the housing stock and to advancement of tourist incursions. Like in a Tsing's friction, the 'Cavone' let us understand arising issues for the contemporary urban question, as they emerge in Naples.

The presentation will provide an overview of mobilities as they have emerged through the material city and the stories embedded within it, based on a series of fieldwork in the area (2). This will lead to a discussion of more substantial and broader questions that have been prompted.

What does a street tell us about processes, political and socio-economic changes in the city?

What are the boundaries, conflicts, intersections and coexistence points between the observed mobilities?

What challenges does the case pose for urban governance in addressing imbalances and inequalities that may arise from the diverse power dynamics associated with these mobilities?

(1) Dines, Nick, and Cristina Mattiucci. Constantly evoked but under-researched: the conundrum of vertical stratification in Naples. In Vertical Cities Vertical Cities: Micro-segregation, Social Mix and Urban Housing Markets, T. Maloutas and N. Karadimitriou (eds). Edward Elgar Publishing, 2022. 23-38.

(2) one of them during the Atelier-Ville Vilmouv in Naples

WG08-JS-73.3

DING, ZHIWEN* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)
WANG, ZIYU (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

Hope Consumption: The Mental Consumption of Chinese High-Tech Giants' Workers

In the wake of China's post-reform economic boom and the rapid expansion of the Internet economy, China has emerged as the world's second-largest economy with one of the most advanced systems of e-commerce consumption. However, this prosperity has become a double-edged sword for the newly formed "tech elite", affecting both their work and lifestyle. While it has brought higher wages, it has also led to gruelling overtime schedules, with unprecedented precarity through the common practice of bottom-ranking elimination and mass layoffs for workers over the age of 35. Drawing on 32 semi-structured interviews with tech workers, this study examines both the working conditions and how these demands manifest in consumption patterns. First, we identify the emergence of a new trend in spiritual consumption, which includes the rising popularity of Tarot readings, Buddhist retreats, counselling, and other spiritual engagements. Second, interviewees consistently reported this trend as a direct response to the growing precarity within the tech industry. Finally, we argue that spiritual consumption serves as a coping mechanism for alleviating anxiety, fostering a sense of empowerment, and restoring meaning to their lives. We term this phenomenon as "hope consumption", to reflect that in the era of widespread alienation in the workplace, work becomes a source of despair leading workers to turn to spiritual consumption to restore peace for life. This transformation underscores contemporary Chinese society's increasing pursuit of spiritual fulfilment beyond material success and reveals how neoliberal anxieties are being channelled in a non-religious society. However, while mental consumption may temporarily relieve workers' struggles on a personal level, it fails to address the structural issues in the workplace on a macro level.

RC50-786.1

DIODATI, EMANUELA* (Università Roma 3, Italy)
MONTANARI, FEDERICO* (Unimore, Italy)

Entangled in Translation. Space and Emotions between See and Land, Starting from an Experience of Field-Work at Surin Island with Moken People.

The proposal of this paper is to work from the first findings of a field research experience at Surin Islands, Andaman Islands, Thailand, carried out last February, within a natural and national park, which is also home to villages of Moken peoples. From the point of view of maritime sociology and environmental humanities, we would like to show how the first findings and hypothesis connect to the theme of both emotions and spaces and relationship between sea and land space. We would therefore like to recount hypotheses and issues that emerge from this work, in relation precisely both to the theme of perception and emotions, and especially in relation to material objects, such as dwellings, boats, and the waste itself, within the village we visited. and in which we conducted the work experience with interviews and observations. Another point we are working on is to see how the dimension of the sacred (thinking of the classic works of Durkheim to Mauss to Douglas) emerges in this context and in the relationship between rituals, actions and material elements.

RC24-384.5

DIRISU, OSASUYI* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
ADETUNJI, ADETAYO* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
OMOLE, KEMI* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
VAPORAYE, JESSICA* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
ADAMS, ESE* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
NWANKWO, PERPETUAL* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)
JIMOH, MARY* (Policy Innovation Centre, Nigeria)

Climate Smart Technology in Agriculture & Its Impact on Farming: A Case Study of Edo State in Nigeria

Farmers in Africa, are faced with a myriad of challenges as they seek to increase agricultural productivity in their farms. Climate change has played a critical role in the array of these challenges. However, the problem becomes persistent when farmers are not prepared to mitigate the menace, through adequate contextually relevant adaptation strategies including climate-smart technologies. This study explores how rural communities in Edo State use technology to fight climate change by focusing on the disaggregated impact on women-led farms. Specifically, the study sought to understand the impact of gender in the use of digital tools in fighting climate change; understand community challenges in adopting climate change technologies and the impact of these technologies on their communities. Employing mixed methods, the study used surveys and focus groups to gather data from 1336 households in fifteen farmer-based local governments, where farmers were heads of households. Three focused groups were randomly chosen from two of the local government areas. The study had 54.49% male respondents and 45.51% female respondents. The study concludes that communities did not adopt climate-smart technologies due largely to low awareness. Also, gender is found not to be a major factor when it comes to the use of digital tools, however, when it comes to decision-making about the use of climate-smart technologies, gender becomes a factor. Therefore, the study recommends the need for the government to intensify efforts in educating farmers on the importance of climate-smart technologies.

RC37-611.1

DIRODI, LUCA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Social and Community Theatre. Artistic Representation As a Collective Investigative Process

In this session I intend to explore how a particular theatre model, *Social and Community Theatre* (SCT), shares many principles and practices with *Participatory Action Research*. The first part focuses on theatre as a *process of collective representation*, examining the ontological and epistemological implications of its use as a methodology in social research. Unlike external observation, SCT requires active involvement, in which the researcher participates in the construction of knowledge and the realisation of a collective action, expressed in an artistic performance. Using theatre in research means creating a *liminal* space where participants can explore and reinterpret their social position and experienced conflicts. This process not only represents a *social drama*, but also acts as a *mechanism* for other processes, such as conscientization and the transformation of one's political and social context. "Together" with the theatre, the researcher can investigate the participants' *agency* and interrogate it in relation to the *context* from which it takes inspiration. The second part analyses the origins of SCT, tracing the *ritual* matrix of theatre and the dramaturgical revolutions of the 20th and 21st centuries. The changes I will examine have transformed theatre into a space and time of investigation for the actor – person or collective – highlighting the dialectic between mask and backstage (Goffman, 1959). In addition to showing the transformative effects of these revolutions in the theatrical field, I will discuss how this approach to acting and theatre has been partially absorbed by the market, anaesthetising its transformative and political power. At the end I will present reflections from my ongoing research project, which applies this methodology in marginal and oppressed spaces, such as a prison and an Italian urban periphery. The aim is to analyse through SCT how, in these highly structured contexts, particular and unconventional forms of political agency emerge.

RC37-JS-186.3

DIRODI, LUCA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Theatricality and Collective Action. Processes of Collective Representation

In this session, I will explore the link between *theatricality* and *collective action* in contexts of modern Western society. The analysis requires an interdisciplinary approach, interweaving the practices and studies of performing arts with those of social movements, which have provided some

of the most relevant analyses of collective action. For theatre, I will refer to a tradition that distances itself from the bourgeois conception, characterised by masks and wax, returning to an authentic status, where there is no delegation and dependence between author, producer, director, actor and spectator. For social movements, I refer to the *processual analysis* of collective action, not as a static phenomenon, but as the result of sequences of mechanisms and strategic interactions between social actors and context. Combining these disciplines means studying theatre as a collective process in the making, which I define as the *process of collective representation*. This process, alongside typical mechanisms of collective action, involves three fundamental events/mechanisms: *re-interpretation*, *ludic moment* and *performance*. It can take at least two forms: a *routine* one, linked to bourgeois theatre conventions, and an *authentic* one, freed from masks, arising from unexpressed social needs and desires. Analysing art as a process of collective representation offers a significant interdisciplinary perspective. In art studies, it allows us to understand art not as a static work confined to museums or theatres, but as a dynamic and collective process intertwined with other social processes, where performance is just one mechanism. In collective action studies, it allows to distinguish between routine collective representations and authentic, contingent and unmasked creative forms. This approach promotes the legitimisation of forms of expression not recognised by traditional critics and, in studies of collective action, re-evaluates marginalised actors as bearers of *political agency*, often perceived as hostile, resigned or invisible within institutional or radical political discourse.

RC57-871.4

DISTLER, PAUL* (University of Technology Chemnitz, Germany)
SONNENMOSER, ANNE* (Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany)
ZIELKE, THORE* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

Natures of the Anthropocene: An Analysis of a Digital-Participatory Image Cluster

Nicholas Mirzoeff (2014) argues that in art works like Monet's paintings *Impression*, *Sun Rising* (1873) and *Unloading Coal* (1875) the Anthropocene tends to be depicted in an aestheticized and thus normalized way, whereas in many contemporary artistic depictions of the Anthropocene lies the intention to critically portray the impact of humans on nature. Digital Media promotes the participation of a broader public in the pictorial discourse of the Anthropocene.

With the analysis of a contemporary digital photography collection we investigate which aesthetic perception patterns of nature and human-nature relationships become evident in contemporary images set in the context of the Anthropocene. In our presentation, we are taking an analytical look at the citizen-science-project "*Changing Natures. Collecting the Anthropocene Together*" of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris. The core of the project is a digital-participatory collection and exhibition of currently 350 photographs uploaded by users via the website.

In our research, we conceptualize this visual phenomenon as an 'iconic image cluster' (Müller 2020). Michael R. Müller characterizes such complexly organized visual artifacts by their distinctive feature of comprising far more visual material than could be grasped at a glance, while it is precisely the diversity and similarity of the images that establish the context for each single image. We examine the entire image cluster by using systematic image comparisons which aim to develop a typology of aesthetics of representations

The analysis shows that the (re-)presentation of nature takes up patterns of the ideal of romantic landscape painting and negotiates the traceability of human existence. In this regard the orientation towards cultural conventions of aesthetic representations of nature shapes and restricts the search for symbolic forms of expression for an unprecedented transformation of nature.

RC49-775.1

DIXON, JEREMY* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
LEAH, CAROLINE (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)
HAINES-DELMONT, ALINA (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)
CRAIG, ELAINE (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

'I Don't Think There's Many Black African Caribbean Men That Talk Positively about Mental Health Services' : Mental Health Professionals' Perspectives on Distrust Amongst Black Men Detained in Psychiatric Hospitals

A growing body of literature has highlighted the importance of establishing and maintaining trust between people with mental health problems and mental health services. However, trust is a challenging concept within mental health care. Mental health laws in most jurisdictions, allow mental health professionals to detain people with mental health problems against their will, which can promote distrust between these groups. Quantitative research has consistently shown that African Caribbean men are disproportionately detained under mental health laws, contributing to a lack of trust between them and mental health services. In this presentation we explore how mental health professionals believe that trust can be established with African Caribbean men drawing on sociological theories of risk and trust within mental health work.

Our qualitative study used experienced-based co-design and thematic analysis to explore how the experiences of African Caribbean men detained under the Mental Health Act might be improved. In this presentation, we focus on the views of 13 mental health professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and police officers who were interviewed in 2023.

Professionals in the study identified that African Caribbean men commonly distrusted mental health services. This distrust was seen to be driven by stereotypical views within services about this group being 'risky' and 'dangerous as well as assessments and interventions not being culturally adapted. These factors were viewed within the context of socio-cultural and political factors, namely African Caribbean men experiencing higher levels of poverty, substance-misuse, trauma and discrimination. Participants identified that risk language was more frequently deployed in professional descriptions of Caribbean men and identified tensions between inter-agency policies when working with such risks. Research participants suggested several strategies for building trust. Issues relating to the mental health workforce were identified, including the lack of diversity in the workforce and inadequate training relating to black people's perspectives.

RC23-363.2

DJEMIS JEAN ELVIS GHISLAIN, N'GUESSAN* (University Felix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte D'Ivoire)

Artificial Intelligence and Houphouëtist Propaganda on Ivorian General Newspapers

The objective of this communication is to analyze the use of artificial intelligence in houphouëtist propaganda on general ivoirian newspapers. For data collection, semi-structured interview and purposive sampling were used. This collection consisted to discuss with six press editor : fraternity morning, the new awake, le belier, the patriot, the daily of abidjan and the time. The results's interpretation was carried by comprehensive approach of Max Weber, discourse analysis and strategic analysis of Crozier and Friedberg. Differents results revolve around three main axes. these are: artificial intelligence devices around the houphouëtist propaganda, the various uses of artificial intelligence and transformations made by artificial intelligence in the houphouëtist propaganda on general newspapers.

RC20-293.3

DOBEWALL, HENRIK* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)
KARHULA, ALEKSI (University of Turku, Finland)
VAALAVUO, MARIA (National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)
BÖCKERMAN, PETRI (Jyväskylä University School of Business and Economics, Finland)
FELIX, TROPF (Purdue University, USA)
HAAPANEN, MIKA (Jyväskylä University School of Business and Economics, Finland)
WOLFRAM, TOBIAS (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Can Additional Years of Schooling Reduce Social Differences in Mental Health Related to Genetic Predisposition?

The study uses the Finnish compulsory school reform of the 70s as a natural experiment and examines its effect on mental illness relying on novel molecular genetic instruments, namely polygenic scores (PGS). The reform was essential for defining the egalitarian welfare state Finland as it allowed for the educational expansion in terms of 3 years longer comprehensive schooling and better access to upper-secondary degrees and higher education institutions for later born generations. We build on a causal inference framework (differences in differences design) and follow-up on previous studies from UK and Sweden.

Research questions:

- Do additional years of schooling reduce the association between genetic predisposition and mental illness (**gene-environment GxE interaction**)?
- Do some social groups, defined by gender and parental socioeconomic status, benefit more / less from the educational reform than others (**heterogeneous effects**)?

Genetically-informed register data -cohorts born between 1958 and 1970- was split into those affected by the Finnish compulsory school reform and those who went to school before the change in obligatory years of schooling took place. Minimum years of schooling were measured as exogenous variable, as cohorts were affected differently by the school reform dependent on region of residency. Genetic propensity for mental illness was measured with PGSs. Mental illness diagnoses based on ICD-10 classification recorded in public specialized health care and reimbursement for prescribed medication were used as outcomes.

We did not find robust evidence that the studied educational reform reduced the effect of genetic predisposition on being diagnosed with a mental illness or medication use. Identifying GxE interactions is challenging due to lack of statistical power. A few signals for heterogeneous effects were observed, but no association would survive correction for multiple testing. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC49-767.1

DOBEWALL, HENRIK* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)
VAALAVUO, MARIA* (National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

Mental Illness in Partially-Genotyped Siblings: An Application of the Phenotype Differences Model in Finnish Register Data

This study investigates how genetic predisposition and family socioeconomic background interact to influence mental illness in siblings. It employs the recently developed Phenotype Differences Model (PDiffM), estimating genetic association free from environmental confounding and requires that only one sibling has been genotyped.

The model builds upon the sibling fixed-effects approach to study within-family genetic variation. Fixed-effects sibling analysis controls for shared family-level factors such as parental genes, parental psychopathology, and socioeconomic status. It also accounts for how parental genes shape the family environment, assortative mating, and population stratification. However, sibling-specific genetic variation remains.

Main hypotheses: 1) There are social disparities in the genetic predisposition for developing a mental illness, and 2) A higher genetic risk for mental illness is more likely to be realized among children with poorer parental resources.

We utilize comprehensive data from social and health registers of the Finnish population linked to genetic information of 21,599 sibling pairs (50.2% female). The main predictors are polygenic scores and parental education (37.8% highly educated). Study outcomes are the onset of a mental illness based on psychiatric diagnoses recorded in public specialized health care and psychotropic medication costs.

Individuals from lower social strata were found to carry more alleles associated with mental illness. The study findings suggest that genetic effects are generally smaller within families and likely moderated by the family environment, such as the level of parental education. However, estimating gene-environment interactions proves to be notoriously difficult, with many results not robust enough to hold up under stringent statistical tests.

Applying the PDiffM merged with full population register data allows for conducting dyadic genetic and gene by environment interaction analyses. Overall, the research highlights the importance of within-family approaches in dissecting the genetic and environmental contributions to mental illness.

RC49-767.5

DOBOSZ, KALA* (Doctoral School in the Social Sciences, Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Integrating Autoethnography and Phenomenology in Bipolar Disorder Research

In this presentation, I explore a methodological approach combining autoethnography and phenomenology to study bipolar disorder.

Drawing from personal experience and established literature in phenomenological psychopathology, I focus on a phenomenological account of depression and mania in terms of basic structures of experience, i.e. body, space, and time. I am particularly interested in the disconnection between the subjective experience of time and space in mania, depression and euthymia, and spatiotemporal ordering.

I combine perspectives from both social and cognitive sciences. The study integrates “retrospective” and “front-loaded” phenomenological approaches, analyzing previous data and experiences while using these interpretations to formulate new research questions and protocols.

The presentation will discuss the development and implementation of this combined methodology, addressing the challenges and benefits of integrating autoethnography with phenomenological approaches. It will also present preliminary findings and explore the implications for future research.

By compounding self-narrative based on systematic self-reflection and self-observation with ethnographic research and phenomenological interviews, this approach offers a unique lens through which to examine the lived experience of bipolar disorder. The researcher’s role as both subject and investigator provides an insight into the internal processes of the disorder while maintaining rigor through structured methodologies.

This research contributes to the growing field of phenomenological psychiatry by offering a methodological approach that bridges personal experience, rigorous self-reflection, and empirical investigation, potentially opening new avenues for understanding affective disorders.

RC06-100.3

DOBROTIC, IVANA* (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Beyond Gender: Rethinking Comparative Leave Policies through an Intersectional Lens

Despite a substantial body of research on leave policies and their cross-national variations, significant knowledge gaps persist. One notable gap, increasingly recognised in the field, is the limited focus on intersectionality. While gender equality has been a primary concern of leave policy scholarship, other dimensions of inequality—such as socioeconomic status, ethnicity, migration status, disability, family composition, and age—have received less attention. As a result, much comparative research tends to generalize the impacts of leave policies, often overlooking how these policies differentially affect diverse social groups.

This paper offers a critical assessment of existing comparative leave policy research, identifying some of the conceptual and methodological challenges that may hinder the integration of an intersectional perspective. First, the multi-layered and ambiguous nature of leave policies, which risks concealing gender and social inequalities within policy responses and their implications. Second, a lack of coherent leave policies and their clear conceptualisation in comparative research. Third, a limited understanding of how leave policies construct inequalities among different groups of parents, particularly through ‘silent’ elements of policy design—such as entitlement structures—that influence the distribution of policy resources. Finally, the oversimplification inherent in translating complex leave policy designs into comparative indicators, which often fails to capture the heterogeneity of

entitlements across different social groups and countries. Through this critical discussion, the paper calls for more nuanced and inclusive approaches in future comparative leave policy research, better reflecting the diverse and intersectional experiences of parents and caregivers.

RC15-234.3

DOGA, MARIE* (Université Toulouse 3, France)
SALAMERO, EMILIE (Université Toulouse 3, France)

Transformations in the Regulation of Work in Preventive Occupational Health Services: French Case Studies

A current research programm (Julhe, Dir) is looking at the reorganisation of occupational health and prevention services in France since the advent of the new law (2021), 'Santé au travail', reinforcing the objectives of prevention and workers' health. The implementation of this law is leading to major changes (organisation of services, competitive tendering, delegation of tasks, etc.). This is now leading to a rapid reorganisation of occupational health services, which is necessary in order to obtain certification from an independent body, whose standards were published in August 2023 (AFNOR SEPC 2217). The changes underway affect three aspects of the organisation of services and work: the formal organisation of work groups, which are now multi-professional (new forms of coordination), work rhythms and the monitoring of professional practices. Occupational doctors can now delegate a number of tasks to health nurses. On the other hand, the management of the departments employing the occupational health physicians partly determines their working methods. But for each of these professional groups, the challenge of preserving their autonomy, their 'mandate' (Hughes, 1996), and ultimately their 'professional identity' (Barel and Frémaux, 2012; 2015; Perrenoud and Sainsaulieu, 2018), remains.

Based on case studies of collective organisations (Hamel, 1997; Passeron & Revel, 2005; Zimmermann, 2011; Buscatto, 2012; Dumez, 2013) and individual interviews with several categories of health service staff, the study highlights the heterogeneous effects of the new regulations on services, particularly in terms of work regulation, as well as their various influences on the work of occupational health professionals (doctors, nurses, assistants, ergonomists, etc.).

RC21-316.4

DOGAN, NAZLI BÜLAY* (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Turkey)
KURSUNCU BILGIHAN, HATICE (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Turkey)

Possibilities and Limits of a Feminist Intervention through Municipal Politics: The Experience of Vision Action Plan By Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

As a metropolitan city, Istanbul is a city where millions of women live, by obligation and/or by will. Benefitting from the opportunities and facing the obstacles of living in a mediterranean metropole, women's experiences change according to their social class, their ethnicity, and their official status. Acknowledging these intersectional inequalities and dispossessions, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality prepared the Vision Action Plan, which is a document that outlines the range of tools that Istanbul will need in its Vision for 2050. Multi-scale strategies across different challenge areas include "Social Welfare and Justice," an important one that aims to empower all exploited social segments of the city, including women. Our research is focused on the analysis of this plan through an intersectional feminist perspective. Acknowledging the supportive and oppressive effects of municipal politics on the lives of women, we discuss the possibilities and limits of feminist intervention through municipal politics. Using the method of critical discourse analysis, we will ask how the creation of women-friendly public places can be in relation with the ideal of a feminist public space, through the lines of Vision Action Plan of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

RC14-207.2

DOGU, BURAK* (Izmir University of Economics, Turkey)
MELEK, GIZEM (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)
YENEN, OYKU (Independent researcher, Turkey)

Issue Networks and the Local Dynamics of Climate Crisis Narratives in Turkey

As the climate crisis increases its intensity and reach, with droughts, floods and heatwaves becoming regular occurrences, investigating the flow of information on media and communication platforms becomes highly valuable for understanding the factors shaping public discourse and setting the policies for an effective response. The literature portraying the current state of the crisis predominantly employs a western perspective, and relatively few studies focus on the other parts of the world which inhibit vulnerable populations. We find this approach problematic, considering the local dynamics experienced by these populations, and argue that the conditions for underrepresented populations need to be studied from within their localities. In this study we investigate the climate crisis narratives in Turkey, with the aim to shed light on how environmental degradation is being presented and which issues are potentially linked together with the climate crisis.

As a methodological approach we focus on the coverage and framing of the news media along with a variety of players on social media, such as environmental organizations, policymakers, activists and eco influencers, and employ network agenda setting (NAS) to draw on their viewpoints. We explore the issues correlated with the climate crisis on the news media following the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, and turn to social media to track the flow of associated dialogues. After having figured out the prominent players shaping the climate crisis narratives in the country, we utilize the NAS model to analyze the networked relationships among issues shared by these players, as well as the news media, and reveal the frames shaping these narratives.

Findings from this study will reveal the effect of local elements, such as the political and economic delimiters, on the climate crisis discourse and provide valuable insights for comparable countries, ultimately contributing to the global literature on environmental narratives.

RC04-60.6

DOKKEN-HARTBERG, SYNNE* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway)
HAMMER, SVENJA (NTNU, Norway)

Inclusion in Norwegian Folk High Schools: A Quantitative Study of Student Perceptions in Schools with Further Accommodations

The right to education is important in today's society and the UN Convention for the Rights for Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is calling for full inclusion in every area of society, including education. Yet research shows that students who have disabilities are less included in school than others. This presentation relates this to the context of Norwegian folk high schools and explores young people's perception of inclusion within an educational institution that sets itself apart from most other forms of education. Folk high school is a one-year school year usually completed after upper secondary school, where students live in a boarding school and attend classes without grades or exams and with a focus on personal development. The schools included in this study also had an additional focus on accommodating for students with disabilities.

The study is based on a survey of 449 youth and young adults who attended a Norwegian folk high school in the 23/24 school year.

The results of the correlational analyses between students' perception of inclusion and the disability field suggest that students in folk high schools generally feel very included, but that students who need accommodations in their daily life, feel less included than students who do not have such needs. This illuminates that even folk high schools are still not on target to fully include all students.

RC32-522.3

DOLEŽALOVÁ, BARBORA* (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Czech Republic)

Is There a Social Justice for Sex Workers in Eastern Europe?

This study explores the potential for social justice for sex workers in post-1989 Europe, focusing on the Czech Republic and Slovakia through in-depth interviews with the sex workers themselves. Despite the end of state-socialist hegemony and the transformative impact of the Velvet Revolution on political, economic, and gender dynamics, sex workers remain deeply marginalized and stigmatized in today's neoliberal capitalist systems. I am interested in how these external political, legislative, and social changes have affected sex workers' lives and their ability to negotiate within the system. Have globalization and liberal internationalism (Engle, 2005) improved the conditions for sex work, or do sex workers feel that social justice is unattainable in this system?

The research also considers the 'grey zone' of Czech law—who benefits from it, and what are the implications for the less privileged? Is there anything that sex workers lack in order to fully understand themselves as equal citizens with bodily citizenship (Dudová 2015)? Do they identify as active agents making free choices in neoliberal capitalism, as part of a new working class, or as victims of a patriarchal system that commodifies sexuality? The slogan 'sex work is work' has long been a rallying cry for sex workers' rights - but is it the goal of our imagination? Do we want to liberate ourselves through work or rather from it?

By critically engaging with these questions, the aim is to examine social justice from the perspective of some of the least privileged voices in contemporary society, while consciously avoiding the pitfalls of white savior feminism and acknowledging the ongoing hierarchies between Eastern and Western Europe. The interviews are analyzed through the theory of bodily citizenship and anti-work theories (e.g. Weeks, 2011; Berg, 2021; Hester & Srnicek, 2023).

RC47-737.7

DOLGON, COREY* (Stonehill College, USA)

In Search of One Big Union Singing Lectures on Folk Songs and Labor Movements

This chapter examines the experience and impact of a "singing lecture" on music and social movements that the author has performed for twenty-five years. It begins with a historical overview of how the lecture has evolved over time and details the various elements and their intention. In particular, it looks at the pedagogical possibilities of the encounter for students learning about social movements and organizing through songs—not only hearing about them but participating in the performance as well. It also considers the impact of such performances on the author as an activist-scholar and how the continued presentation fits into both the practice of teaching about social movements and also the praxis of encouraging engagement and empowering scholar activism and tools for social justice work.

WG10-934.3

DOMARADZKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
WIDLA, LUKASZ (Institute of Labour and Social Studies, Poland)
WNUK, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)
OLEKSY, TOMASZ (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Algorithmic City? Acceptance of Algorithms in the Context of Urban Governance

This paper aims to understand and empirically measure the acceptance of algorithmic urban governance among residents of smart cities. Using data from representative surveys in Singapore, Tallinn and Warsaw, we propose the composite indicator 'AI acceptance index' (AIAI) to illustrate differences between cities and socio-economic groups. We found significantly higher acceptance of AI implementation among Singaporeans than Varsovians. In Warsaw, respondents were much less accepting to AI solutions in welfare system, public investments as well as in making decisions about which demonstrations should not take place due to the potential risk of riots. However, they were ready to accept such solutions in making decisions about the public transport network or schedule or where more police patrols are sent. Meanwhile, in Singapore, people were more eager to accept the implementation of AI in making welfare decisions, directing public investments as well as deciding which demonstrations should be allowed. The analysis also indicates patterns reflecting social differences in AI acceptance. In both Warsaw and Singapore, people over 45 years were declaring lower AI-acceptance, while highest AIAI was observed among people under 35 years. In Singapore, respondents with college education declared visibly higher AIAI than others. The strong similarity between the cities was observed in the case of financial situation – better-off respondents were also more positively inclined towards AI implementation in urban decision-making. Those preliminary results suggest that attitudes towards smart technologies, like AI algorithms, are shaped by the socio-economic status, but not in a straightforward way. For example, in Warsaw, contrary to Singapore, people with lower education were more accepting to AI. In both cities, the youngest cohorts were more techno-optimistic and open to the development of algorithmic urban governance. After testing and piloting our analytical approach, we believe that our results signal general patterns present in smart cities worldwide.

RC56-859.4

DOMINGUES, JOSE MAURICIO* (Rua da Matriz, 82, Brazil)

Oligarchy, Democracy and Plebeianism: For a Political Conceptualization

Oligarchy was a classical theme in ancient and Renaissance analyses of power as one of the three forms of 'rule' or 'government'. It was then almost forgotten in relevant discussions but has recently resurfaced in several approaches. This paper will argue that, despite the prominence of concentrated economic power, we have to see oligarchy in terms of political power. Having established this perspective vis-à-vis the current literature, the paper further elaborates on the differentiation of the political dimension, introduces a typology of forms of rule in modernity (under liberalism) and postmodernity (authoritarian collectivism or, improperly, 'real socialism'), with their dynamic elements and, finally, takes up the problem of political plebeianism and the changes we witness in the contemporary world. This line of reasoning also implies that a radically democratic Left could leave behind the failed attempts of the twentieth century, insofar as it is anti-oligarchic, thus rethinking the essential elements of its traditional organizational strategy. A conclusion sums up the argument and assesses its political relevance.

RC09-JS-238.2

DOMINGUES, JOSE MAURICIO* (Rua da Matriz, 82, Brazil)

The Evolution of Political Modernity, Justice and the Present Global Configuration

Liberalism and republicanism are the dominant features of political systems and the state today across the world, along with the reformed party-state that transited from 'real socialism' to capitalism. While the latter appears no longer as an alternative to modernity and has evolved recently towards a more autocratic regime, the former was characterized by an expansion of those two vectors, ending however contraction in the later years of the twentieth century. In other words, authoritarian collectivism ('real socialism') has given up on democracy though including variably strong social policies today, while the compound liberalism-republicanism expanded towards democracy and social rights, but went in a re-oligarchy and more restricted social policy direction (poverty-combat/administration rather than universalizing social policies and rights prevails). The age of 'social constitutionalism' was therefore to a large extent over, while more closed political systems developed. Whereas this remains largely the same, the state has lately become more interventionist in economy dimension, with political polarization also developing at the international level, after the brief post-Cold War far-reaching hegemony of the US. This presentation aims to ask which are therefore the conceptual issues that demand a conceptualization by political sociology in order to globally make sense of contemporary modernity. A by now long line of reasoning has theorized the different phases of modernity (Hilferding and Lenin, Offe and Castells, Lash and Urry and Boltanski and Chiappelo, Wagner and Domingues). What can say about modernity and its phases, especially political modernity in view of the political issues raised above and the relations between?

RC09-141.6

DOMINGUES DOS SANTOS, ELISA* (Université Catholique de Lille, ETHICS et C3RD, France)

Des Entrepreneurs Turcs En Ethiopie : Une Sociologie Des Acteurs De La Relation Turco-Éthiopienne

En deux décennies, les relations entre l'Ethiopie et la Turquie se sont renforcées. Ce rapprochement réside dans une convergence d'intérêts croissante au niveau des Etats depuis le début des années 2000: afin de développer ses capacités industrielles, l'Etat éthiopien cherche à attirer des investissements directs étrangers (IDE) tandis que l'Etat turc souhaite ouvrir de nouveaux marchés à son tissu d'entreprises en plein décollage. Encouragés par la mise en place en Turquie d'un plan d'ouverture à l'Afrique, de nombreuses entreprises turques se sont implantées sur le continent. En Ethiopie, elles ont profité d'un ambitieux programme de développement de parcs industriels (PI) et de zones économiques spéciales (ZES) où elles ont pu implanter leurs usines, notamment dans le secteur du textile, et distribuent leurs marchandises sur les marchés mondiaux.

Cette recherche est originale dans la mesure où elle s'intéresse à la construction des relations turco-éthiopiennes à partir d'une analyse d'acteurs. Plus spécifiquement, elle étudie les entrepreneurs turcs qui s'établissent en Ethiopie ainsi qu'aux relations qu'ils construisent et entretiennent. D'abord, il s'agit de reconstituer les parcours transnationaux des entrepreneurs entre la Turquie et l'Ethiopie afin de comprendre comment l'Ethiopie est devenue une destination d'opportunités. Ces entrepreneurs bénéficient de réseaux, où acteurs privés et publics interagissent, soutenus par l'Etat turc, pour favoriser l'investissement et l'ouverture d'usines et que cette recherche propose d'analyser.

Cette analyse d'acteurs s'intéresse également aux rapports sociaux au sein d'entreprises du textile, entre Turcs et Ethiopiens, ainsi que dans d'autres lieux de socialisation afin d'envisager la construction de la relation turco-éthiopienne.

Cette sociologie des acteurs permettra enfin d'observer les jeux de pouvoirs à l'œuvre entre Turcs et Ethiopiens dans ces activités économiques et d'ouvrir une discussion critique du discours sur les approches « gagnant-gagnant » mises en avant dans les modèles de collaboration dits des « Suds ».

RC40-656.2

DOMÍNGUEZ ARISTA, DAVID RODOLFO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
ROSALES ORTEGA, ROCÍO (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Protected Natural Areas (PNA) and Biosphere Reserves (BR): A New Form of Geographical Indication in Tehuacán-Cuicatlán (Mexico)?

This paper analyses the governance relationships that are built around the generation of distinctive signs of local products in Protected Natural Areas and Biosphere Reserves. The promotion of this type of certification means a new form of Geographical Indication that has been little explored and which, however, implies new forms of marketing and ways of approaching consumers. In these areas, there are specific regulations and management plans that recognise the existence of communities and productive practices. In Mexico there are quality seals linked to the PNAs and RBs: The Collective Seal of the Mariposa Monarca Biosphere Reserve, the Calakmul Collective Seal and in this case we will study the process of forming the seal of the Tehuacán – Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve. This experience is contextualized in the use of ethical values of authenticity, justice and sustainability that gave rise to the Denominations of Origin, Geographical Indications and organic seals, which are part of the production, marketing and consumption of food today.

RC39-643.4

DON LONTOC, DON JOHNSON LONTOC* (UNSW Sydney, Australia)
SHRESTHA, KRISHNA (UNSW Sydney, Australia)
BOSE, SRINJOY (UNSW Sydney, Australia)

Disaster Risk and Disaster Capitalism

Uncertainties associated with disaster risk management present development opportunities to elite actors – for example, landed elites and local government – but these elites shape development policies and practices to advance their interests. Landed elites draw on the 'new towns' model to lobby not only as a justification for local economic growth but also to help reduce communities' exposure to disaster risk. Recent studies (UNDRR, 2022; Guney, 2023) suggest that such justification is becoming a 'convention' in local practices where urbanisation is rapid and vulnerable communities are affected by their physical exposure to hazards. These studies reveal an alarming concern about how such a 'convention' exploits the usage of disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies to advance elite actors' particular interests. This paper argues that Disaster capitalism in urban development is consistent with the concept that the corporate class and institutions profit from climate-induced disasters by accumulating capital and structural and non-structural neoliberal policies.

The context on peri-urban edges of Metro Manila provides a rich and deep contextual understanding of how local neoliberal practices shape the co-evolution between disaster risk and urban growth. I will examine how disaster capitalism manifests in the face of new urban development trends in Metro Manila and its greater area, focusing on disaster risk as an 'exploitable environmental good'. This paper aims to expand the discussion on what and how do socio-political factors enable disaster risk to persist in pre-existing social vulnerability in an urban area? in doing this, it will provide a theoretical link between disaster capitalism and disaster risk using the discourse of neoliberal practices. It will deconstruct the concept of disaster capitalism, utilising the case of 'new town' and its role in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) discourse. The theoretical link will articulate the phenomenon and attributes of disaster capitalism in an urban setting.

RC38-623.1

DONATO, STELLAMARINA* (LUMSA University of Rome, Italy)

Women Returnees: Migration, Social Change in Post-Revolution MENA

The Arab revolutions, which began in late 2010, have profoundly reshaped the political and social landscapes of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Women's roles in these movements were significant, yet their post-revolution experiences, particularly concerning return migration, remain under-explored.

This paper debates the complex underlying motivations for return migration by focusing on women returnees from Italy to Morocco and Tunisia in the past 15 years. Specifically, by adopting a cross-national perspective, it looks at how migration influences cultural diversity and challenges social norms-especially about the gendered experiences of migrants after their return. Using thematic analysis of 25 semi-structured interviews, the article explores the reintegration processes among the interviewed women and highlights both opportunities and socio-cultural challenges in the process of renegotiating identities upon their return.

The study further shows how returnees engage in local socio-economic and community-building initiatives, which contribute to changing the cultural way of life and practices. In such an environment, migration becomes a source of new forms of social participation besides being a dislocating force. Women who return home often utilize their newly acquired skills abroad to establish new enterprises and position themselves as vital members of the social and economic life of their communities.

In turn, this paper argues for a sociologically sensitive approach to return migration at the intersection of cultural diversity, migration, and gender. It underlines policies that would support returnees' social and economic integration, fully cognizant of how migration continues to reshape individual trajectories and collective experiences.

RC19-274.3

DONDERO, MOLLY* (American University, USA)
ALTMAN, CLAIRE (University of Missouri, USA)

The Burden of Climate Change on Immigrant Workers: Segregation into Environmentally Hazardous Occupations Among Latin American Immigrants in the United States

Across high-income immigrant-receiving countries, entrenched occupational segregation disproportionately funnels immigrants—especially from low income countries— into riskier jobs with higher rates of illnesses, injuries, and fatalities and "3-D jobs" that entail "dirty, demeaning, or dangerous" work, with implications for individual health and well-being and population-level health disparities. Climate change threatens to further exacerbate these risks and inequities, increasing workers' exposure to extreme temperatures, poor air quality, and other health risks. Yet, to date, research has paid little attention to the burden of climate change on immigrant workers' health risks.

Integrating insights from literatures on immigrant integration, social determinants of health, and environmental inequality and using data from the 2018-2022 American Community Survey linked to the O*NET database of occupational characteristics, this study examines the segregation of Latin American immigrants into environmentally hazardous occupations. We model the likelihood of employment in three categories of environmentally hazardous occupations: 1) occupations with a high frequency of working in extreme temperatures; 2) occupations with a high frequency of working outdoors; and 3) occupations with a high frequency of indoor work in non-climate-controlled settings.

We first examine whether racialized patterns of segregation into environmentally hazardous occupations exist by comparing the likelihood of employment in such occupations for Latin American immigrants relative to their U.S.-born counterparts in other racial/ethnic groups. Then, to understand how their risk of employment is further patterned by sociodemographic and migration characteristics, we restrict the sample to immigrants only, and estimate whether citizenship status, English language proficiency, duration of residence in the U.S., and education level predict the likelihood of employment in environmentally hazardous occupations.

WG08-912.2

DONG, LANG* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

'Successful Baby Mama': How Entrepreneurship Motivates Consumption Among Baby Mamas (Bao Ma) in China

The strategy of 'short-video entrepreneurship' has been perceived as an alternative for economically and socially disadvantaged individuals in China to turn their lives around (*fan shen*). Women, particularly mothers, frequently encounter disadvantages in various aspects of life, including marriage, family relations and the labour market, as well as in policy-making. The accelerated growth of short-video platforms and new media has promoted the emergence of the Baby Mamas as a subject of consumption and, meanwhile, as an entrepreneurial subject. Using digital ethnography and interview as methods, this study explores how the propagation of the 'successful Baby Mama' entrepreneurial myth on Kuaishou has contributed to the consumption of the Baby Mama community. Based on the fieldwork conducted with one Baby Mama entrepreneurship group, this study indicates that, rather than the women's self-empowerment alleged by this group, it presents an exploitation among Baby Mamas in the name of entrepreneurship via emotional management and manipulation. Through in-group trainings, the members were made to believe that consumption was the price for learning how to

make money and show loyalty to the group leaders. The transformations of the seller-consumer relationship into a teacher-student relationship, and subsequently into an executive (*gao ceng*)-human resource (*ren mai*) relationship, resulted in the stratification of this entrepreneurial group. This stratification served to justify and reinforce the emotional rituals and power relations that existed within the group. Nonetheless, a resistant movement emerged but failed four months later. This resistance employed traditional gender roles to challenge the neoliberal ideology of the entrepreneurial Baby Mama, but finally proved unsuccessful. This suggests the need for developing a new theoretical framework to counteract the negative impact of neoliberalism on collective activism.

RC36-596.3

DOR, GREG* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

The General Meeting: Exploring the Alienation and Agency of Workers in a Collective Structure

The broader aim of this paper is to explore the role of the general meeting in the development of the workers movement under apartheid. The role of worker collectives in general, and the general meeting of workers in workplaces and unions in specific, is crucial in understanding the dynamics of this historical period. The declining role of the general meeting over time, and its virtual absence today, is equally crucial in understanding contemporary developments in the workers movement. In focussing on the general meeting, this paper draws on concepts of alienation and worker agency to illuminate the dynamics of this working class collective structure. Under capitalism workers are forced to live and work in conditions of alienation. Despite this and sometimes because of this, workers exercise agency in responding and seeking to change the conditions in which they are forced to live. The paper explores this contradiction that is central to capitalism, focusing on the individual and collective ways in which workers are alienated from one another and from their own capacities. It examines the consequences of these everyday experiences and the specific kind of agency that workers develop in responding to and struggling against the everyday manifestations of alienation that workers are forced to encounter under capitalism. Specific focus here is on the collective agency that workers recurrently express through organised collective action - a collective agency they were able to express, protect and develop through organisation, in the shape or structure of the General Meeting.

RC12-191.4

ĐORĐEVIĆ, MILA* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, Serbia)
VLAJIC, MILICA* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia)

Inheritance Patterns in Serbia: Analyzing Gender and Kinship Disparities in Court Decisions

According to the Inheritance Law of the Republic of Serbia, male and female heirs are granted equal rights. However, many daughters in various regions of the country still renounce their inheritance in favor of their brothers, and mothers often cede property to their sons. Some existing research shows that in rural areas of Serbia, nearly half of women renounce their inheritance. Despite the legal protections that guarantee equal inheritance rights, it appears that patriarchal values play a significant role in perpetuating these customary practices.

Under Serbian law, renouncing an inheritance is an irrevocable decision that must be made before the conclusion of the inheritance judicial procedure, and it carries implications for other entitlements, such as eligibility for social assistance. However, when heirs make their inheritance declaration, state officials are not required to inform them of the consequences of renouncing their inheritance rights. As a result, it is not uncommon for female heirs to later regret their decision and seek to reverse it, only to discover that doing so is legally impossible.

The research centers on the analysis of court decisions issued by Serbian courts in 2022. The central hypothesis is that patrilineal inheritance patterns are most prominent in the distribution of property. The aim of this research is to uncover patterns of property inheritance within families in Serbia, with a particular focus on how gender and kinship relations shape the distribution of assets among heirs. Additionally, the study seeks to explore the discrepancies between legal provisions and actual inheritance practices.

TG03-JS-184.1

DORINA, DEDGJONI* (Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Navigating Inequalities: The Role of Social Class in Labor Market Transitions of Albanian Graduates in Italy

In the context of globalization and the rise of knowledge economies, studying abroad has become an essential strategy for enhancing educational competencies and broadening opportunities in an increasingly competitive graduate labor market. Extended transitions from university to employment have further motivated students to pursue international education as a means of improving their employability (Brooks & Waters, 2013). Studies have shown that international student mobility is predominantly a privilege of the middle and upper classes (e.g., King et al., 2011; Waters et al., 2011), often reproducing privilege rather than challenging social hierarchies due to its close ties to resource availability. Nonetheless, given the expansion of higher education, this paper focuses on the classed experiences of international students from the Global South and the inequalities they encounter in entering the labor market.

Situated within a Grounded Theory framework, this study draws on 20 problem-centered interviews with Albanian graduates in Italy, exploring their study-to-work transitions in the Italian graduate labor market. It analyzes the intersections of gender, ethnicity, age, and legal status, placing particular emphasis on how these experiences are mediated by social class.

The findings show that international student mobility of Albanians in Italy is also becoming a "family project" among lower-class families. Nevertheless, while graduates from middle-class backgrounds, whose aspirations and expectations were framed by their habitus and high levels of capital, were able to successfully negotiate the graduate labor market, their working-class counterparts faced significant challenges. They were largely unable to convert cultural capital into "network capital" (Urry, 2007) or economic capital (Bourdieu, 1986), often resulting in long-term employment in non-graduate jobs. Moreover, the findings suggest that, despite the presence of "graduate capital" (Tomlinson, 2017), successful career transitions often necessitate individual strategies that minimize societal differences and overlook ethnicity and workplace discrimination.

RC26-428.1

DOS REIS PERON, ALCIDES EDUARDO* (FECAP, Brazil)

Techno-Authoritarianism: The Radical Right Movement, and the Normalization of Repressive AI-Based Surveillance Systems in Brazil, Israel, and Hungary

Over the past years, a series of reports produced by civil associations have highlighted the growing use of highly intrusive AI-based surveillance and monitoring systems by governments worldwide. Disguised as "smart" methods for crime control, these systems have spread to Western democracies under the rule of radical right-wing governments. The deployment of these systems, aligned with a series of institutional and democratic disruptions, establishes forms of repression against opponents, protesters, and minorities (black communities, LGBTQIA+ people, and immigrants). Thus, this study begins with the following question: How does the use and deployment of AI-based surveillance technologies by radical right-wing governments seem to enable and normalize an expansion of coercive measures and authoritarian structures? It aims to discuss the emerging concept of techno-authoritarianism by highlighting the growing application of AI-based systems to underpin surveillance practices, and state hacking in illiberal democracies, under the rule of radical right-wing governments. The perspective of techno-authoritarianism provides a broader framework for understanding the role of radical right-wing governments in the normalization of these systems. It reacts to the perspective of digital repression, which is limited to understanding the repressive expressions of non-Western authoritarian governments in exclusively digital environments. Firstly, from the perspective of the Social Construction of Technology (SCOT), it explores the relationship between the rise of the global far right, political tensions, and the proliferation of invasive policing technologies. Secondly, it emphasizes the specificities of techno-authoritarianism, its alignment with the business model of big tech companies, and its silent agency. Finally, it examines techno-authoritarian practices that have taken place in Brazil, Israel, and Hungary in recent years. In doing so, it explores how the availability of tools such as Excel, First Mile, OSINT-Harpia, predictive policing, and facial recognition systems flourish in authoritarian contexts while creating conditions for new political dilemmas and repressive practices.

RC37-JS-85.4

DOS SANTOS, GUILHERME* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Never-before Imagined Futures: Legitimacy and Blackness in Contemporary Brazilian Art

This presentation aims to reflect on the processes of legitimising Black artists in the field of contemporary Brazilian art, analysing how issues of race and Blackness impact artistic trajectories and access to established institutions, such as galleries, museums, and prestigious exhibitions. Drawing from the sociology of ethnic-racial relations intertwined with the sociology of art, the research investigates how Black artists have challenged exclusionary structures and built spaces of recognition within a universe historically marked by the marginalisation of their works.

The research employs qualitative methodologies, including interviews with artists, analysis of catalogues and exhibition records, as well as a mapping of institutional policies that either promote or restrict the inclusion of Afro-Brazilian narratives in the contemporary art circuit. Special attention is given to the strategies developed by the artists to assert their identities and insert their works into a system that frequently perpetuates colonial dynamics of invisibility and silencing.

The presentation will also explore the fine line between Afropessimism and Black optimism, discussing how, despite historical difficulties and symbolic violence, Black artists have been creating futures previously unimagined, where their subjectivities and aesthetics are legitimised and valued. By focusing on life after the death of slavery and ownership, the presentation questions how art can serve as a transformative social space, capable of opening up new understandings of Blackness, resistance, and agency in contemporary Brazil.

Thus, the objective is to contribute to the debate on how the field of art, far from being neutral, reflects and reproduces structural inequalities, while simultaneously offering a space for struggle and emancipatory possibilities.

RC12-190.2

DOS SANTOS, LAURIANE* (Université de la Polynésie française , French Polynesia)

Securing Access to Land : The Social Production of Property in French Polynesia

Land issues are a relatively old legal and social problem in French Polynesia. However, the economic, demographic and social transformations of the contemporary period have contributed to make it one of the major challenges on this territory, both from the point of view of the family conflicts it generates and the challenges it poses to the judicial institution in terms of handling proceedings. Disputes related to land ownership now cross all social circles in this territory. Requests to end the status of joint ownership of family land (a status that concerns about 57% of the community's land) are the core of the problem, justifying the establishment of a dedicated structure that is unprecedented within the French Republic : the Land Court of French Polynesia (2019). This paper shall present the results of a qualitative research with litigants involved in a procedure for the exit of undivided ownership of family land. The paper shall study the social production of land rights as a way of securing resources in this context, between collective strategies and *inter-and* intra-generational conflicts within Polynesian extended families. First, the analysis of life stories shows how access to land has become an important and conflictual issue within contemporary families, in a context of multiple crises. Secondly, we shall analyze the social pathways to access property law and justice and then identify the obstacles and levers the litigants use by to obtain land ownership, showing an interweaving of legal procedures and informal arrangements in the ordinary course of social practices.

WG01-JS-57.2

DOS SANTOS, LAURIANE* (Université de la Polynésie française , French Polynesia)

Sécuriser l'Accès Au Foncier : Sortie d'Indivision Des Terres Et Production Sociale De La Propriété En Polynésie Française

La question foncière constitue un problème juridique et social relativement ancien en Polynésie française dont la complexité s'est surtout construite à partir de la période coloniale. Les transformations économiques, démographiques et sociales de la période contemporaine ont toutefois contribué à en faire désormais l'un des grands enjeux de cette collectivité, à la fois du point de vue des conflictualités familiales qu'elle génère et des défis qu'elle pose à l'institution judiciaire en termes de traitement des procédures. Les litiges liés à la propriété de la terre traversent aujourd'hui l'ensemble des milieux sociaux sur ce territoire. Les demandes de sortie du statut d'indivision des terres familiales (statut qui concerne environ 57% des terres de la collectivité) constituent le point névralgique du problème, justifiant la mise en place d'une structure dédiée inédite au sein de la République française : le tribunal foncier de Polynésie française (2019). Cette communication présente les résultats d'une enquête qualitative auprès de justiciables engagés dans une procédure de sortie d'indivision des terres familiales. On s'intéresse à la production sociale du droit foncier comme mode de sécurisation des ressources dans ce contexte, entre stratégies collectives et conflictualités *inter et intra* générationnelles. Dans un premier temps, l'analyse des récits de vie permet de montrer en quoi l'accès à la terre est devenu un enjeu important et conflictuel au sein des familles contemporaines, dans un contexte caractérisé par des crises multiples. Dans un second temps, l'analyse des parcours d'accès au droit permet d'identifier les freins et les leviers mobilisés par les individus pour obtenir la propriété de terres, montrant une imbrication de démarches judiciaires et d'arrangements informels dans le cours ordinaire des pratiques sociales.

RC20-289.4

DOS SANTOS FACIULLI, MARIANA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Beyond Religion: A Reading on the Muslim Presence in the Brazilian System of Racial Inequalities

The last decades have shown a substantial increase in the Muslim presence in Brazil, characterized by voluntary immigration, the acceptance of refugees and conversions across the country. This growing presence is accompanied by a rise in manifestations of symbolic and material violence directed against national Muslim communities, events commonly categorized as "Islamophobia". While internal research on widespread Islamophobic violence has focused on identifying and condemning its various expressions, the underlying causes of national Islamophobia remain insufficiently *explained*. Diverging from established European interpretations that link Islamophobia to systematic movements of racialization, Brazilian debate understands it as a product of ignorance and intolerance toward a voluntarily chosen religious identity, thereby neglecting deeper explanations of its origins and perpetuation. Proposing a new perspective on this scenario, I suggest that Brazilian studies' common interpretations on Islamophobic violence are constrained by the socio-historical development of a particular national racial classification scheme, marked by the ideology of racial democracy and the rejection or underutilization of *race* as an analytical category for clarifying internal dynamics of inequality. As a result, Brazilian political and intellectual debate fails to address these movements of exclusion and oppression as expressions of a broader system of segregation, thus ignoring the possibility that new racial categories may find a safe place in the Brazilian landscape of inequalities. Following this, all possible solutions are limited to claims for an eventual acceptance of "difference", echoing and validating the complete absence of institutional policies to fight the problem at a macro-social level. Though Brazilian racial order has been built upon black slavery's legacy and is detached from colonial enterprises in predominantly Muslim territories, new pathways emerge for understanding the country as a potential new actor in a transnational context that relies on the racialization of Muslims to justify the creation and maintenance of a "legitimate" domination.

RC47-734.3

DOS SANTOS TEIXEIRA, MARCO ANTONIO* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Climate and Food Justice in the Brazilian Amazon: Contributions from Grassroots Social Movements

This paper analyzes the intersections between climate and food justice struggles in the Brazilian Amazon from the perspective of grassroots social movement activists operating in the region. The qualitative research was conducted in the states of Pará and Amazonas, utilizing interviews with social movement leaders and participant observation at various events and activities. The study reveals that discussions about climate and food justice primarily revolve around the fight for land and territories. In this way, the research explores how activists, in their struggle for fair food systems, also become agents of environmental and climate change. However, the research also highlights that the fight for territory, as a synthesis of other struggles, is polysemic. Therefore, this paper also examines the meanings and importance of territories from the perspective of each social group interviewed, considering their intersectional dimensions, their relationships with and perceptions of these territories, and their involvement in diverse social movements. These elements are crucial in shaping the actors' perspectives on their struggles and the meanings they ascribe to them. The research includes interviews with leaders from various social movements such as the family farmers' trade union movement, the landless rural workers' movement, the unified workers' central, Indigenous movements, NGOs focused on local development, quilombola movements, movements of people affected by dams, food industry workers' trade unions, fishers' movements, agroecological movements, feminist movements, and urban movements.

RC47-740.5

DOUAT, CORALIE* (Université Paris Nanterre, France)

Diffusion Strategies and Prefiguration Cycles in Squats in France, from the 1990s to the Present

A growing body of work focuses on prefigurative politics (Autin, 2017; Fourment, 2021; Graeber, 2002; Yates, 2015). These forms of engagement go beyond the traditional, state-centric definition of the political (Tilly et al., 2008). To avoid reducing their scope to what Riba (2018) calls "utopian substitutionism," it is essential to consider the conditions that enable the dissemination of these practices over time and space (Van de Sande, 2022; Yates, 2015; Wright, 2020).

What strategies do groups engaged in prefigurative politics use to facilitate their diffusion and expansion? How are these strategies constructed and adapted, and what effects do they have on the practices themselves?

This paper addresses these questions by focusing on the case of squats in France from the 1990s to the present. The research is based on an ongoing doctoral thesis and multi-sited ethnography. Thirty-three squats across four cities were intermittently observed, while six others were studied through three years of participant observation between 2018 and 2023 (Seim, 2024). Additionally, around fifty interviews were conducted with squatters, and public archives, as well as self-produced documents, were consulted.

The paper compares two distinct cycles of prefigurative politics within squats, showing how these cycles are embedded in dissemination strategies targeting the media, political institutions, and the academic field. The first cycle, initiated by "artist squats" in the late 1990s, illustrates successful diffusion dynamics: some squats became models and proliferated. Through negotiations with public authorities, several obtained temporary occupancy agreements, achieving some degree of institutionalization (Aguilera, 2012; Prujit, 2003).

I then explore how these strategies impact prefigurative practices. Squatters often modify their practices to meet external expectations, influenced by neoliberal pressures (Foucault, 2004; Hajek, 2020). In response, some squats redefine their strategies, showing how prefigurative cycles can exhaust and give rise to new ones.

RC32-516.1

DOUGLASS-CHIN DOUGLASS-CHIN, RICHARD* (University of Windsor, Women's & Gender Studies, Black Studies, Canada)

"Act Third Scene/ Circe Argues with Eve/ about Eden": Zong! and the Drama of the Unruly Fug(ue)Itive

Zong! is history, cultural exposé, experimental poetry, prose and drama-- a genre-defying work that employs all the aforementioned. I deal particularly with its dramatic potential, and how NourbeSe Philip capitalizes on this dramatic element via digital global-communal, impromptu, syncopated readings that counter current global epidemics of loneliness; depredation; and online white-supremacist hate/populism.

Zong! contests the orthodoxy of 18th Century Enlightenment values underpinning the global trade in Africans, as well as our current neo-liberal globalization; and the North's attitudes toward African extraction, and African migrations to Europe/the Americas.

While Philip has been called an "experimental" or "LANGUAGE" poet, *Zong!*'s use of language and drama works against white mainstream "experimental" poetry in its refusal of LANGUAGE poetry's tenets that "Language is nothing but meanings, and meanings are nothing but a flow of contexts. . . the endless radiating of denotation into relation." (Lyn Hejinian, https://poets.org/text/brief-guide-language-poetry) *Zong! e*schews this endless Derridean "différance" in favor of a vision much more powerful and socially relevant.

After the revolutionary Black Lives Matter movements of 2013 and 2020 (police murder of George Floyd) Black theorists are more attentive than ever to the integral relationships among form, aesthetics, *and* political relevance. How can *Zong!* be read as literature considered experimental but resistant to neoliberal modes of (non)meaning?

Zong! has been translated into Italian with problematic results. While we may challenge the notion of literary, linguistic, cultural and temporal borders, I also embrace the fact that defying such borders must be executed with radical care; as we explore works challenging perimeters and exhuming neglected archives, how do we sustain awareness of the great imbalance among cultures and cultural translations? When do translations become careless appropriations? How do race and *Zong!* complicate avant-garde work, and what exists in the digital spaces across America, Africa, Europe?

RC54-829.1

DOURADO DA SILVA, MARIA DENISE* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
CARDOSO, LAYANA (IFAP, Brazil)

Social Control over Bodies with Disabilities and Reverse Inclusion: Human Rights at Stake

The study sought to understand how the practice of reverse inclusion through sitting volleyball in the school environment has the potential to contribute to the social inclusion of people with disabilities, helping to mitigate the barriers (architectural, communicational, methodological, instrumental, programmatic and attitudinal) imposed by society and that exert social control over their lives, and how reverse inclusion can contribute to educating society to adapt to the needs of people with disabilities. Study conducted with a qualitative approach, through bibliographic research, carried out in books and scientific papers published between 2000 and 2020, in addition to Brazilian legislation on the subject. Reverse inclusion is understood in school practice as a project to immerse people who are considered "without disabilities" in a sensitizing universe full of the aforementioned barriers. Paradoxically, the study found that Brazil has a current regulatory structure that is in line with international treaties and conventions, although society continues to exert oppression on these bodies with disabilities, both actively and deliberately (in the form of inaccessible architecture; limitations on access to the world of work, etc.), and passively, treating people with disabilities with pity, inferiority, discrimination and/or subordination. The study identified a gap in the academic formation of physical education teachers to deal with diversity and the oppressions exerted on people with disabilities. It is suggested that further studies be carried out as a way to advance in overcoming the barriers that prevent the inclusion of this segment of the population and the full exercise of their rights.

RC54-828.3

DOURADO DA SILVA, MARIA DENISE* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Women with Disabilities Who Play Sitting Volleyball: Embodiment, Painful Experiences and the Impact of Parasports on Their Mental Health and Well-Being

The study sought to understand the embodiment of nine women with disabilities (acquired or innate) who play sitting volleyball and how this paralympic sport contributed to their empowerment, redefinition of their lives and social inclusion. These women went through painful experiences, both physical, resulting from amputations, surgeries, insertion and removal of endoprostheses, phantom pain, phantom limb, etc., in various circumstances and experiences, as well as psychological pain, resulting from the traumas experienced and subsequent relationships with family, work and society in general, especially the impact caused by unexpected dependence on other people and rejections (relationships breakups, for example). The study found the importance of these women's inclusion in the parasports world and how their embodiment is marked by multidimensional aspects and was (re)defined through everyday experiences in this corporal practice and its surroundings, with pain and with other people, altering the senses and meanings attributed to their embodiment. The research procedures, carried out using a qualitative approach, included: participant observation; experience reports; life stories; socioeconomic questionnaires; and flexible interviews. The research was conducted between January 2020 and October 2021 and, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was conducted in a hybrid format, with part of the information being obtained in person and part being collected virtually, through video conferences, email messages, and the use of communication applications. The limitations generated by this period in the training routine of these para-athletes were also recorded, impacting their bodies with disabilities and mental health. Although physical activity has been found to have positive impacts on the physical and mental health and well-being of these women with disabilities, further studies are needed to understand the relevance of other multidimensional factors that affect this portion of population.

RC40-649.6

DOURIAN, TARA* (INRAE, France)

Organizing Markets for the Valuation of Bean Cultivars in France

In the face of growing social, environmental and economic crises, certain crops are being (re)valued more than others for their capacity to enhance agri-food system sustainability and transitions. Considered as "foods of the future", pulses are currently subject to renewed interest, as they are tied to various promissory economic and non-economic value claims, particularly in Europe where they have been significantly marginalized since WW2. Acknowledging the organizational basis of value and the interconnection

between standards and values in economic contexts (Beckert & Aspers, 2011), this paper explores valuation processes for markets focusing on two dry bean cultivars in France. Participant observation and semi-structured interviews with various socio-economic actors are used as primary data sources. Whilst these two beans pertain to the same plant species, they are genetically distinct, belonging to separate place-bound, sociohistorical contexts. In one case, the Geographical Indication certification plays a fundamental role in standardizing value for the locally-produced *lingot* bean, one of the essential ingredients used in "authentic" *cassoulet*. Though the bean has reached a somewhat "standardized commodity" status after thirty years of territorial production, farmers are currently facing challenges tied to drought and climate change, calling into question the cultivar's need for genetic renewal. Alternative practitioners, including organic farmers, citizen-gardeners and researchers are also imagining new ways of valuing the bean. In the second case, a pool of market members is being carefully selected to construct value around a heirloom bean cultivar, based on informal, non-standardized, shared values. For both cases, notions of future and past value influence, albeit differently, market development for each bean today. The paper asks : Which value(s) are prioritized in the market-making process ? How are these values organized at different stages of market development and by different actors ? How do actors engage with standards for creating market value(s) ?

RC24-394.2

DRALL, MANISHA* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)
MARIMUTHU, MALLIGA (La Trobe University, Australia)
D' SOUZA, CLARE (La Trobe University, Australia)

Energy Justice and the Multi-Level Perspective: Navigating Change in the Indian Automotive Industry

The transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs) in India marks a critical step towards the country's journey to decarbonize its transport sector and achieve long-term sustainability goals. While this shift is environmentally progressive, it presents significant challenges for the automotive industry, which has long been dominated by Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles. This paper examines these challenges through the lens of the Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) framework, focusing on the difficulties faced by manufacturers in adapting to this new paradigm. The study explores the niche innovation of Electric Vehicles, the stable ICE-dominated automotive regime, and broader socio-technical landscapes, including climate goals and policy dynamics in the Indian context. Furthermore, the study integrates Energy Justice principles to offer a comprehensive view of the EV transition, highlighting the equitable distribution of benefits and burdens across the industry.

The key research question explored is how legacy automakers are managing disruptions to their stable and established production practices and supply chains. As competitive pressures from emerging EV technologies grow, the need for sustainable production methods becomes increasingly urgent for traditional industry actors. The study employs a qualitative approach, conducting in-depth interviews with 30 stakeholders, including manufacturers, industry experts, government officials, and civil society representatives connected to India's automotive sector.

By focusing on the specific challenges of manufacturing, this research provides insights into how legacy automakers and niche players are managing the transition to EVs. It highlights the socio-economic impacts of this transition, particularly regarding social equity and industrial change. The study also assesses whether the principles of Energy Justice are being adequately addressed or overlooked in the process. The findings offer critical recommendations for policy interventions aimed at ensuring a just and equitable transition to electric mobility in India while addressing the unique socio-economic and regulatory challenges faced by the country's automotive industry.

RC38-621.5

DRAZCZYK, ALEKSANDRA* (University of Lodz, Poland)

Precarity and Social Media in Biographical Experiences of Microinfluencers

The paper aims to analyze the possible connections between performing the work of an online content creator and the experience of precarity, based on autobiographical narrative interviews with Polish microinfluencers for whom online self-publishing is the main source of income. The rise of social media self-publishing is one of the outcomes of the 2008 economic crisis, which forced many people to maintain a continuous online presence and build their personal brands to appear as desirable employees. Since then, being active on social media has often become not only a choice but a necessity—posting about one's achievements has turned into a specific form of "work-for-labour." This trend aligns with the growing popularity of self-publishing as a core aspect of labour, enabled by the commodification of attention and visibility. Although being a social media influencer is one of the most desired career paths among young people (with reports indicating that 57% of those born between 1997 and 2012 in the USA aspire to become influencers), this career brings significant risks, including unstable and unpredictable income and a lack of an established professional identity. The mythical narratives of instant success and easy wealth that shape the public's imagination around influencers often do not reflect the realities experienced by many social media creators. In addition to the general instability common in the lives of young people today, these creators must navigate algorithms that are neither controlled nor fully understood by them, yet play a crucial role in determining their success.

RC44-JS-246.2

DREYER, LIANARA PATRICIA* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

Well-Intended but Badly Done—Digitalization in the Skilled Craft Sector Betwixt Competition and Employees' Interests

Digitalization in terms of an economic transformation is still largely associated with industry-specific sectors. Skilled crafts firms, like joineries and carpentries are considered to be falling behind due to a lack of resources. However, demand for craft services is increasing. This development, combined with a shortage of skilled workers, make the use of digital technologies increasingly important. But for now, we know little about how firms actually manage digitalization processes and how it impacts their work.

The paper analyzes changing working practices in craft enterprises in Germany, focusing on how the introduction of digital technologies is affecting work and employees. Using the example of two contrasting case studies in German joineries, conducted in 2023/24, the paper presents findings from interviews with employers and workers. Using content analysis, I investigate technical and organizational transformations in relation to business strategies and the production model.

The findings indicate that digitalization has both positive and negative effects on workers in the two craft companies: While, in one company, the implementation of a digital workflow management system increased efficiency and productivity, it also intensified work and boosted management control. In the other case, the simulation of cutting processes enhanced workers' responsiveness and production line flexibility.

In spite of this difference, a certain workers attitude towards their job and the company for which they are working can be observed in both cases: Employees were not afraid to criticize the owners. However, in the interviews, they expressed a high degree of loyalty and understanding towards them. These relationships can be an obstacle when implementing digital technologies, but they can also be a source of strength for the management.

The paper concludes with reflections on the specificity of digitalization comparison to other sectors and proposes a nuanced approach that considers the interests of employees and workers.

WG01-JS-57.5

DRIF, LEILA* (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme du Pacifique UAR 2503 CNRS | University of french Polynesia, French Polynesia)

Sans Statut, Sans Droits ? Construire Un Droit International De La Reconnaissance Pour Le Sud Global

Au-delà de sa dimension instrumentale de régulation sociale, le droit exerce une fonction anthropologique « d'institution de l'humain », en favorisant le « faire société » (Ost, 2016 :97). Ce cadre commun repose sur des modes de reconnaissance institutionnels donnant accès à des droits socio-économiques et politiques (Fraser,2011) aux individus, via l'attribution d'un statut. Comment, dès lors, les personnes ne bénéficiant pas de la reconnaissance institutionnelle d'un statut, qu'il soit politique (réfugié), administratif-(bénéficiaire/ayant-droit d'une institution), ou socio-professionnel-(travailleur non déclaré, bénévole, ou personne exerçant une activité non reconnue comme un travail)-, font-elles pour se faire reconnaître des droits et accéder aux ressources leur permettant de subvenir à leurs besoins ?

Cette communication vise à réfléchir aux conditions d'émergence d'un « droit international de la reconnaissance » (Jouannet, 2011) comme instrument juridique d'intégration des espaces sociaux marginalisés et subalternes, dans le Sud global. Elle défend l'hypothèse d'une humanitarisation des droits sociaux et économiques, s'agissant des personnes exclues des cadres normatifs de reconnaissance statutaire définis par les institutions. Cet essai de théorisation s'appuie sur la mise en dialogue de trois études de cas empiriques, fondées sur l'expérience anthropologique de sujets privés de la

jouissance de leurs droits faute de reconnaissance institutionnelle : au Liban, le cas des réfugiés syriens, que le gouvernement libanais ne reconnait pas comme réfugiés ; en France, le cas des déboutés de l'asile issus des Suds, qui sont exclus du droit de séjour et du travail, et en Polynésie française, l'exemple des personnes dont l'activité économique de subsistance n'est pas reconnue sur le marché du travail.

RC28-JS-80.1

DU, SHICHAO* (Fudan University, China)

Gaining Power, Getting Weight: Educational Assortative Mating and Infants' Birth Weights in China

Worsening infant health is a growing problem that is documented globally. In addition to medical accounts, social scientists attempt to explain disparities in infant health with structural factors. Among them, family demographers are interested in the parental impact and find that both maternal education and paternal education are crucial for infant health. Recently, they have also juxtaposed maternal and paternal education and investigated the impact of parental educational assortative mating on infant health. Evidence reveals that educational homogamy is beneficial for infants' health by reducing the likelihood of low birth weight in the United States. China, where the reversal of the gender gap in education and the low fertility simultaneously happen, can possibly contribute to this strand of literature. However, relevant research is barely done. This proposed study, employing the Diagonal Reference Model (DRM), aims to examine the relationship between parental educational assortative mating and infants' birth weights in the context of China. Using the pooled data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) from 2010 to 2020, this study reveals threefold findings. First, both paternal education and maternal education are beneficial for infants' birth weights. Second, paternal education and maternal education play similar roles in infants' birth weights. However, regional disparities and parity differences are discovered. In urban China, maternal education gains more significance from the first parity to the second parity and plus. Whereas, maternal education loses significance across parities in rural China. Third, net of maternal and paternal education, educational homogamy and hypogamy are found to be beneficial for infants' birth weights, compared with hypergamy. That is to say, only when women achieve more power in a marriage dynamic will infant health benefit from the marriage. This finding echoes the positive social impacts of the declining rates of hypergamy.

RC42-JS-183.4

DU TOIT, DAVID* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
KOORSEN, GERRIT (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Labor Injustice and Economic Vulnerability: A Quantitative Analysis of Work Scheduling Practices in a South African Janitorial Services Company

This study investigates the phenomenon of "negative hours"—when employees work less than their contracted hours or experience unpaid time—within a large South African janitorial services company. Despite its economic importance and the challenges its workforce faces, the cleaning services industry remains understudied, particularly in terms of work-hour arrangements and their impacts on employees. A quantitative approach was employed to fill this void, utilizing a dataset of 10,915 employees to analyze the prevalence and patterns of negative hours, their demographic distribution, and their impact on compensation. Descriptive statistics revealed that 8.85% of all compensation records exhibited negative hours, with significant disparities across gender, race, and regional locations. Black African females were disproportionately affected. Further analysis showed a weak positive correlation between work hours and compensation, suggesting that employees experiencing negative hours were more vulnerable to income instability. The findings highlight the unequal distribution of negative hours and their financial impact, offering valuable insights into labor precarity in South Africa's cleaning services industry. This study contributes to the growing body of research on precarious work and informs policy discussions on improving labor practices in low-wage sectors.

RC30-475.5

DU TOIT, DAVID* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
MASI DE CASANOVA, ERYNN (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Polishing the Pearl of the Pacific and the City of Gold: Paid Domestic Work in Guayaquil, Ecuador and Johannesburg, South Africa

For most paid domestic workers, the workplace is an urban household. This article focuses on the experiences of domestic workers in two cities in the Global South: Guayaquil, Ecuador and Johannesburg, South Africa, revealing how the intersection of local context and international standards shapes labor dynamics. Specifically, we examine the impact of ILO Convention 189 and the COVID-19 pandemic on workers' lives. Drawing on decade-long studies employing diverse methodologies in each site, this comparative analysis provides insights into the daily challenges and adaptive strategies of domestic workers. While most traditional analyses compare national legal frameworks, we argue for the importance of city-level comparisons and explore the realities of domestic employment based on four key aspects—legal framework, employer-domestic worker relationships, transportation, and stigma. Finally, this article advocates for more city-level research to inform policies for improving domestic workers' well-being.

WG01-883.3

DUBEY, AMAN* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, India)
KAUR, SUDEEP (Independent Scholar, India)

Democratizing Healthcare Information Among Rural Communities: A Study of Digital Interventions

Digital media has revolutionized society through democratizing the delivery of information and creating an information society. In the healthcare sector, it offers newer opportunities for healthcare professionals through digital healthcare services such as telemedicine, electronic health records, and mHealth apps. This leads to enhanced access to health information and fosters a more inclusive society. The democratization of healthcare information is significant for rural populations, especially for marginalized communities. In this study, we explored how digital interventions by the Government of India in healthcare is enhancing access to healthcare information among rural communities. We looked into the digital infrastructural scenario among rural populations of India. We found various digital initiatives under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM). These initiatives include the ABHA number, the ABHA mobile app (PHR), the Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR), and the Health Facility Register (HFR). These initiatives are helping to provide digital healthcare information and services to rural communities. ABDM targets to build digital healthcare infrastructure in India, which focuses on achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). UHC aims to provide healthcare services in an efficient, accessible, inclusive, affordable, timely, and safe manner. This study concludes that emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, the internet of things (IoT), blockchain, and cloud computing offer opportunities for a comprehensive digital health ecosystem, enhancing access, improving outcomes, and reducing costs.

WG06-JS-17.3

DUBOY LUENGO, MITZI* (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile)

Dificultad y Potencia: La Maternidad y Los Cuidados En La Producción De Conocimientos

La investigación sobre género y producción de conocimientos, ha mostrado que la institucionalidad universitaria, no ha asumido la maternidad ni los cuidados como un ámbito de competencia colectiva y organizacional (Samper-Gras et al., 2021). A su vez, las tareas de cuidado dentro de la academia han estado, en gran medida, delegadas a las mujeres, sin ser contabilizadas como tareas académicas y, por lo tanto, sin permitir que escalen en la mejora de sus condiciones laborales o incrementen su posición en espacios decisionales asociada a salarios mayores (Hanasono et al., 2019; Heijstra, Einarsdóttir, et al., 2017; y otros)

Si bien es cierto, se han implementado medidas de compensación para mujeres que cuidan y que quieren optar por la carrera académica, éstas son incipientes en un sistema universitario neoliberal, que está basado en la meritocracia (Fardella, 2021) y que tiene como propósito central el aumento de la eficacia y la eficiencia (Labraña et al., 2024), sin una visión generizada (Crocco-Valdivia & Galaz-Valderrama, 2023), donde la incorporación de los cuidados y la maternidad están fuera de las regulaciones organizacionales, y son ejercidos como una jornada laboral extra que recae sobre el cuerpo de las mujeres y que ralentiza las posibilidades de equiparar las brechas en la carrera académica (Samper-Gras et al., 2021).

Considerando lo anterior, esta presentación busca mostrar los resultados de una investigación con académicas de trabajo social en América Latina, acerca de cómo, la maternidad y los cuidados, afectan la producción de conocimientos y qué estrategias de resistencia profesional construyen para hacerle frente. Para ello, desarrollé este estudio mediante la realización de Producciones Narrativas, método cualitativo que pretende salir de la presunción de objetividad que algunos modelos de generación de conocimiento, sostenidos por un ethos neoliberal, colonial y patriarcal, a la vez que buscan avanzar en un horizonte de justicia epistémica.

RC23-367.3

DUBOY LUENGO, MITZI* (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile)

Investigación Crítica y Transformación Social En Ciencias Sociales En América Latina: El Caso Del Trabajo Social

La investigación sobre producción de conocimiento en Ciencias Sociales en América Latina ha mostrado como la transformación y la crítica social son elementos presentes en diversas disciplinas (Ramos-Zincke, 2024). Así, la investigación crítica ha generado herramientas teóricas (Rivera, 2015) y metodológicas (Balash & Montenegro, 2003; Vidal-Barrios et al., 2023) ampliamente utilizadas pero que, sin embargo, no han lograr generar transformaciones que impacten en la sociedad. Aunque estas discusiones se han planteado en otras ciencias sociales, han permeado menos en el Trabajo Social, una disciplina con 100 años en América Latina, que tiene un foco antropocéntrico y que pretende, mediante transformaciones sociales, promover el cambio y el desarrollo social y la cohesión social.

Considerando esto, la presente presentación busca analizar como las epistemologías y metodologías del Trabajo Social se relacionan la transformación social en América Latina. Para ello, desarrollé este estudio mixto transformativo, que integró una Revisión Sistemática Exploratoria de la literatura en torno a la producción de conocimientos en el trabajo social latinoamericano, y Producciones Narrativas con trabajadores sociales insertas en la academia y que producen conocimientos.

Tres resultados principales emergen del análisis. En primer lugar, los objetivos cognitivos de las investigaciones en torno a la producción de conocimientos en el trabajo social latinoamericano, mantienen una diferencia con otras ciencias sociales porque buscan, intencionalmente, la transformación social. En segundo lugar, existe una relación entre epistemologías y metodologías declaradas. Finalmente, y a pesar de que la producción de conocimientos de la disciplina se orienta a la transformación, carece de un foco empírico y de consistencias operacionales.

De esta forma, los resultados permiten discutir sobre la transferencia de conocimiento en una disciplina social históricamente ligada con la práctica y discutir su vínculo con la epistemología y las metodologías sociales.

RC25-416.4

DUDA MACIEJEWSKA, EWA* (The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Regenerative Narratives – What Emerges Beyond the Horizon of Sustainable Development in Education?

The current state of the world clearly indicates the urgent need for profound change, as sustainable development, with its focus on damage reduction, has limited motivational power in addressing climate change. A new conceptual model is evolving, where the emphasis is on positive impacts on ecosystems and communities. This post-anthropocentric regenerative shift is based on a holistic worldview, where humans and their economic actions are an integral part of nature.

Can the evolution of the sustainable development paradigm inspire active hope and motivate action? Does this new narrative not only help us understand reality but also inspire the co-creation of new worlds? This presentation will discuss how regenerative education is understood and how the paradigm of regenerative education is articulated in practice.

The objective is to reconstruct the narrative of the evolution of sustainable development. The discussion will focus on the dynamics of changes occurring within the concept of sustainable development and will present two perspectives – sustainable and regenerative development. Similarities and differences in their descriptions of reality, the role of humans, communities, and place will be examined.

The analysis will include recently published English-language studies, including autoethnographic research documenting the experiences of academic teachers introducing regenerative principles into their educational practices. Additionally, results from qualitative research on narratives developed based on sustainable and regenerative development will be presented, providing the foundation for reflections on the past and present, as well as highlighting future perspectives brought forth by regenerative education.

These two reference points (sustainable and regenerative development) will enable reflection not only on what has already been and what is but also on what lies beyond the horizon of the present, showing visions inspired by the narratives of a regenerative concept. The analysis will also reflect on how these changes may impact communities affected by climate crises.

WG10-929.1

DUENAS-CID, DAVID* (Kozminski University, Poland)
MUSIAŁ-KARG, MAGDALENA (Professor at Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
ROMANOV, BOGDAN (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Citizen Discourses Towards Internet Voting, a Multicountry Comparison

Internet voting is one of the flagship technologies in the development of electronic democracy, which, ultimately, is one of the components of Digital Government. The use of internet voting allows a more smooth interaction between governments and citizens and opens the door to its use in other forms of citizens participation. Still, the adoption of internet voting is complex and subject of discourses regarding its actual need, risks, challenges and other trust related issues. This proposal gathers and compares cases, stemming from the work conducted within the project ELECTRUST, to approach the citizen perspective regarding the use of such a technology. The audience will learn about different experiences in the use of internet voting and the results of Q-Methodology experiments conducted with citizens in different countries to see how the arguments in favor and against internet voting combine.

RC08-118.1

DUFOIX, STEPHANE* (University of Paris Nanterre, and Institut universitaire de France, France)

The Transnational Lives of Sociology

With a few exceptions, the history of sociology has paid little attention to how the term itself, coined in 1838 by Auguste Comte and present in the 47th lesson of his *Cours de philosophie positive* published in 1839, was subsequently used, translated and appropriated by scholars in most of the world's major regions. Although the first forms of disciplinarization of sociology came later - starting with the United States and Japan in the 1880s - sociology as a movement of ideas saw a sharp increase in its presence during the second half of the 19th century. Translators, learned societies, researchers in the "hard" sciences and publicists were all involved in the circulation of texts by Auguste Comte and Spencer. This presentation will draw on a few late 19th c. specific examples (Japan and China, Venezuela, Greece, India) to demonstrate the mechanisms of this circulation.

RC08-126.1

DUFOIX, STEPHANE* (University of Paris Nanterre, and Institut universitaire de France, France)

The Unesco and Social Sciences in the Middle East (1950s-1960s)

Since its 5th session in 1950, UNESCO organized a series of meetings and missions aimed at gaining a better understanding of the state of social science teaching in different regions of the world and promoting its development. In the Middle East, a regional meeting was held in Damascus from August 23 to 30, 1954, and itw as attended by representatives from Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey. Following this meeting, several missions were organized to some of these countries, as well as to Morocco and Algeria, for example, between the late 1950s and early 1960s, to take stock of the development of the social sciences and propose recommendations for improving teaching and research. UNESCO's archives allow us to delineate the objectives of this policy and shed some light on the role - and limits - of UNESCO in the development of the social sciences in Arab countries.

RC47-JS-11.1

DUFOUR, PASCALE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
VAN NESTE, SOPHIE (INRS, Canada)

Beyond Climate Emergency: Between the Search for "Another Possible End of the World" and "a Just Transition". a Comparison of Activist Circles in France and Canada (Quebec and British Columbia)

The climate emergency, as a constructed horizon, has different repercussions on social movements, their strategies, their alliances and their demands. While most of the work makes the link between this specific temporality and climate movements, the issue of the climate "tipping point" affects all activists, regardless of their preferred sectors. Based on an ongoing research that compares union, student and territorial defense activist circles

in France and Canada (Quebec and British Columbia), this paper proposes to explore the different ways in which activists (and their organizations) appropriate this temporality. Based on more than a hundred interviews, we will see that militant times are not necessarily compatible with the perceived need to act in an emergency: collective actions in alliance with other sectors require time to build and get to know each other. This lived conflict of temporality can result, in particular, in militant exhaustion or militant paralysis. It can also be a driving force for action for people who are looking for "another possible end of the world", already considering themselves beyond the climate emergency, as well as for organizations, which then talk about just climate transition and the search for alternatives. These differentiated appropriations vary from one society to another (and sometimes by sector), but also within the same organization, by generation. The multiplicity of possible comparisons will allow us to better understand the influence of national contexts, but also of specific contexts, on the ways of living and imagining these upheaval militant times.

RC17-256.19

DUGAR, GIULIA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
MANTOVANI, DEBORA (University of Bologna, Italy)

School Segregation in the Italian Urban Context: The Role of Institutional Actors and Students' Families on Segregating Patterns

In quasi-market education systems, where families can (almost) freely choose schools outside their designated catchment areas, sociological research has shown that parents are often engaged in an active selection of the school for their children. More precisely, native and/or highly educated parents are more likely to avoid "disadvantaged" schools, opting for either non-state schools or state schools characterized by a school body population predominantly "white" and with a high socio-economic background. Yet, if empirical evidence has clearly stressed that the level of residential segregation is lower than the level of school segregation (in terms of socio-demographic characteristics) research has not already completely explained which criteria actually lead parents in school selection.

This paper explores the drivers behind parental school choice and their impact on school composition, with a focus on the interplay between schools and the local dimension. Proximity to the school, attractiveness of the neighbourhood, school's reputation, socio-demographic profile of its students, and unequal access to information families can draw from are among the examined factors which are found to influence parents' choices and which, in turn, shape schools' composition. The study is based on qualitative research involving interviews with both school representatives (principals and teachers) and families of diverse ethnic (including autochthonous) and socio-economic background. The research centres on two lower secondary schools in Bologna, Italy—one characterized by a mixed student body and the other by a segregated composition—chosen for their contrasting demographics, yet both located in a non-segregated area.

Such data is critical in two respects: first, it sheds light on the role of both school actors and families in the creation and perpetuation of school segregation dynamics. Second, it offers a comparative analysis of a segregated and a mixed school context, identifying practices contributing to school segregation, despite their surrounding's non-segregated residential patterns.

RC32-531.1

DUNNE, MAIREAD* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
CROSSOUARD, BARBARA* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

What of Gender 30 Years on - Plus Ca Change...?

Over the thirty years since Beijing there have been concerted efforts to address gender inequalities worldwide. Although there have been some gains, much still remains to be done, as indicated by the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Many of the challenges and setbacks to achieving these goals, in particular Goal 5, have been related to the economic and social excesses of neoliberalism and the ways these produce, sustain and deepen inequalities globally.

While neoliberalism has been widely critiqued, liberal thought, on which neoliberalism is founded, has evaded critical scrutiny. In this presentation, with reference to gender, we explore how the foundational principles of liberalism frame, shape and inform development. Our discussion will refer to decolonial critiques of development, its liberal assumptions of western superiority and linear models of social and economic progress. Highlighting gender, we critique how liberal assumptions of the human agent as autonomous, masculine and agentic remain entrenched within the SDGs and development discourse.

We argue that while gender has been recognised as a social construction, the SDGs and development discourses continue to assume and reinscribe gender as a decontextualised female/male dichotomy. Further, these understandings are integral to measures of development and their deployment as indicators of progress. We argue that these technologies of power radically constrain deeper and more fluid conceptions of gender that would enable us to attend to the social processes through which it has been produced. In this presentation we call for an embrace of theories of gender that go beyond its liberal framing and attend instead to its intersections within specific social and cultural contexts.

RC44-702.1

DUPUIS, APOLLINE* (University of Mons, Belgium)

Impacts of Capitalism, Globalisation and Patriarchy on Women Workers in Industrial Production. Comparative Analysis: Belgium, Nepal, Bangladesh.

There is a discernible shift in the global political landscape. For the first time since the advent of capitalism, a non-Western country, China, is surpassing the Atlantic imperialist forces in terms of economic influence. India is also experiencing a significant economic growth. Several other Asian countries are aspiring to attain this new economic position, including Bangladesh. In October 2023, this country, renowned globally for its textile factories, witnessed a historic strike by workers in the same industry, which accounts for 80% of the country's exports. The workers, 65% of whom were women, supported by the unions, demanded a substantial increase in the minimum wage.

In this evolving context, this paper presents a feminist and critical analysis of the impact of capitalism, globalisation and patriarchy on women workers in the industrial production sector.

The study is based on empirical data gathered in three research fields (Belgium, Nepal and Bangladesh) using an inductive method. In total, this research is based on the testimonies of 31 female workers, several hours of observation and numerous interviews with experts on the subject. The analysis of this empirical data is supported by a review of the multidisciplinary scientific literature on the subject.

This study demonstrates that the impact of capitalism, globalisation and patriarchy on women industrial workers in Belgium, Nepal and Bangladesh is multifaceted and interrelated. The study was based on the Marxist premise that there is no distinction between free domestic work and paid work, which are two sides of the same coin. This premise was used to examine the difficulties experienced by women workers in combining their private and professional lives. Additionally, the consequences of imperialism and workers' resistance to it were considered.

RC44-JS-223.1

DUPUIS, APOLLINE* (University of Mons, Belgium)

Practices and Representations of Gender Mixing and Non-Mixing within the CSC and the Fgtb (Belgian trade unions)

For an extended period, the Belgian trade unions regarded feminist concerns as a non-priority within the context of class struggle. In Belgium, however, trade unions occupy a pivotal role within the social movement. Over the past two decades, these large structures have established bodies responsible for 'gender equality'. In Belgium and across Europe, the trade unions have adopted a gender-mixed approach, both in their gender equality bodies and in the 'feminist' groups in which works council representatives are organised. However, in the feminist movements in Belgium, the choice of gender-neutral reflection and organisation is a dominant practice.

This study examines the practices and representations of gender mixing and gender non-mixing within the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CSC) and the General Federation of Labour of Belgium (FGTB). Gender non-mixity will be conceptualised as one strategy among a range of trade union actions, which Belgian trade unionists both deliberately and inadvertently employ.

An inductive methodology was employed, combining interviews and observations with a review of the relevant multidisciplinary literature. Two case studies were conducted: the Comité Eliane-Vogel-Polsky (FGTB Brussels) and the Ligue des Travailleuses domestiques avec et sans papiers (CSC Brussels), both of which are organised on a non-mixed-gender basis. These examples demonstrate how Belgian trade unions are innovating in their practices through the promotion of feminist ideals.

The findings demonstrate that the creation of non-mixed gender spaces facilitates the emancipatory potential of gender-mixed spaces, particularly for those in subordinate positions. This research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the intertwining of gender and class dynamics within the trade union context, and encourages trade unions to prioritise investment in feminist struggles.

RC35-577.4

DURAN DEL FIERRO, FRANCISCO* (University College London, United Kingdom)
LORD, CAROLYNNE (UKCEH, United Kingdom)

Digital Transformation of Scientific Communities in the UK: Exploring Its Social Impact through Two Case Studies

This paper aims to contribute to the conceptualization of digital transformation using insights from two case studies of scientific communities: the UK SKA Regional Centre (UKSRC), which is developing an interoperable Digital Research Infrastructure (DRI) to enable astronomers to access, analyse and visualise data; and the ARINZRIT project which designed cultural policies and recommendations to enable a Net Zero transition for the DRI system. These cases are illustrative of new interactions between social change and social reproduction as DRI are implemented in science. We emphasise how changes in epistemic practices, such as data sharing and sustainable collaboration, impact those who are more "vulnerable" within the social hierarchies of science. For example, Early Career Researchers are being affected by changes in data reduction processes (Durán del Fierro et al., 2024) and the increasing levels of computationally-specific skills involved in science. Similarly, female scientists often feel hesitant to share their data due to fears of criticism and harassment in the public arena. This evidence shows how the implementation of DRIs triggers social change while also perpetuating existing epistemic injustices within science communities (Bacevic, 2023). Based on these insights, we offer a conceptualization of digital transformation that focuses on two key ideas. Firstly, the need to understand the individual as the carrier of practices that flux as they are redefined by, and redefine, DRI over repeated enactments over time. Secondly, the importance of focusing on resistance practices; that is, the multiple and sometime creative ways people refuse to be governed in the name of normative principles (Foucault, 2007) such as sharing and sustainability. This examination enables us to conceptualise digital transformation beyond the "best practices model" typically used to inform policy and instead emphasises the alternative ways of doing science which in turn impact the digitalisation of scientific practices, knowledge and social life.

RC06-92.1

DÜRR, AGNES* (University of Vienna, Austria)
KIERMAIER, JOHANNA (University of Vienna, Austria)
ZUCCATO-DOUTLIK, MARLIES (University of Vienna, Austria)

Undoing Family in Transnational Family Conflicts – Narratives of Family Boundaries and Belonging

Transnational family lives nospan across national borders, and in the context of divorce and separation, conflicts can arise over the country of residence of the involved children. When children are unlawfully removed from one country to another, this can lead to court proceedings about their country of residence. From a family practices approach, in such cases, family members perform practices of UnDoing family by creating, managing, and displaying family lives and relations. Within this framework, we examine which narratives about family boundaries and belonging members of transnational families use in custody conflicts and in court proceedings about their children's residence. *How do family members argue and legitimize their children's whereabouts? How are family belonging and boundaries performed? Which normative notions of family and parenthood are used in these narratives?*

To answer these questions, firstly, we analyzed 20 qualitative interviews held with family members in conflictual situations surrounding the children's country of residence. Secondly, we analyzed 30 court files from Austrian court proceedings, offering insights into the construction of family practices in court. Both interview data and court records provide insights into the negotiations of family concepts in a transnational context. Results show that the narratives of boundaries and belonging revolve around ideas of culture, class, nation, country, blood ties, emotional bonds, and gender. Narratives are closely interwoven with subjective perceptions of the child's best interest, and refer to stereotypical, heteronormative and traditional constructions of family and gender.

WG01-887.2

DUTT TRIPATHI, SARVESH* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India)
JOSHI, SHIVANKAR (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India)

Artificial Intelligence and Processing the News Content: A Study of Indian Newsrooms

Artificial Intelligence (AI), as it is popularly known, is becoming an everyday tool in our daily lives. Its advent can be seen in the journalism industry too. Aaj Tak and India Today used AI technology to build AI anchors who anchored the news programmes. Many discussions are ongoing about AI in other relevant fields. **This research explores the perception of journalists regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the context of reporting and journalism,** analysing the complex interplay between technological innovation and journalistic integrity.

The qualitative research methodology employed semi-structured interviews with professionals in newsrooms, including journalists and editors. Findings reveal a nuanced landscape, with interviewees expressing reservations about AI's capacity for contextual interpretation and potential biases. Despite challenges, respondents recognize AI's potential to complement human expertise when integrated responsibly. The study concludes that a collaborative and thoughtful approach is imperative for AI to enhance news production while safeguarding credibility and trustworthiness in journalism. Ongoing research and development are crucial to refining AI systems and establishing a symbiotic relationship that prioritizes reliability, accuracy, and ethical standards. This research contributes to the evolving discourse on AI in journalism, offering insights for practitioners, scholars, and technologists navigating the intersection of technology and journalistic practices.

WG01-882.3

DUTT TRIPATHI, SARVESH* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India)
GHOSH, ANIRBAN210297 (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India)

Narratives from the Margins: Exploring Alternative Media through Bastar Talkies and the Chenab Times

This paper examines the critical role of alternative media in reshaping narratives in India, using Bastar Talkies and The Chenab Times as case studies. Both platforms challenge the mainstream media's focus on conflict and state-centric discourses, offering nuanced representations of marginalized regions. Bastar Talkies, a YouTube channel, provides stories from the tribal communities of Bastar, a region affected by the Maoist insurgency, focusing on the lives and culture of the people beyond the violence. Similarly, The Chenab Times, a multimedia news portal, focuses on the Chenab Valley in Jammu and Kashmir, highlighting issues such as development, politics, and social dissent while preserving cultural identities.

The study situates itself within the theme of globalization, media, and shaping new narratives, demonstrating how alternative media contributes to a decentralized and democratized flow of information. Theoretical framework of alternative media theory is applied to explain how these platforms not only create alternative narratives but also foster a more inclusive public discourse in regions often marginalized by mainstream narratives.The study employs interviews with journalists from both platforms to understand their vision, challenges, and how they overcome obstacles such as resource limitations, political pressure, and audience reach. A thematic analysis of their published stories is conducted to identify how these platforms frame narratives around social justice, local development, and resistance to mainstream perceptions. Through these methods, the paper highlights the role of alternative media in giving voice to underrepresented communities and addressing issues often overlooked by national media outlets.

WG11-955.1

DUTTA, AJAY* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Silent Suffering: Exploring the Nexus between Sexual Violence and Eclampsia Vulnerability in the Indian Context

Background
Eclampsia is the second major cause of maternal death in India. The adverse outcome of eclampsia is not only confined to the immediate effect on maternal and perinatal health but is also associated with a higher risk of chronic non-communicable diseases in the later stage of life. Earlier studies

have linked the occurrence of eclampsia with several underlying factors related to socioeconomic, obstetric, medical, and demographic factors. Studies are limited which exploring whether Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) causes eclampsia in Indian context. Therefore, the study aims to investigate the association between IPV and eclampsia.

Data & method
The present study used National Family Health Survey Round 5 data (NFHS-5, 2019-2021) covering 18,431 reproductive-aged women in India. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression were used to accomplish the objectives of the study.

Results
The study found that 13.8% of women were eclamptic and 6% experienced sexual violence. The study found a significant positive association between sexual violence and eclampsia. In particular, the adjusted likelihood of eclampsia was 1.38 times higher among the women who had experienced sexual violence than their counterparts. significantly increases. In addition, there was a significant regional variation in the likelihood of the occurrence of eclampsia caused by IPV. For instances, in the south region, women who experienced sexual violence were reported to be 2.86 times more likely to have eclampsia, a similar result was also found in the east region.

Conclusion
Incorporate IPV counselling in ANC to mitigate eclampsia caused by IPV and improve maternal well-being.

RC50-784.2

DUTTA, SUMEDHA* (South Asian University, India)

Why Should Boys Have All the Fun? Exploring the Impact of Solo Female Travelers on Society and the Hospitality Industry in India

Tourism in India has long been a family affair, with the major amount of travelling for leisure being around pilgrimage sites. However, with more and more women choosing to transcend the four walls of the house for work as well as for leisure, many tourist spaces in India are being slowly transformed by the presence of solo female travelers, who are on the lookout for an experience which is significantly distinct from that sought by other categories of tourists. With the development of transport and communication on the one hand, and the hospitality industry on the other, in addition to the discourse on rights and individual freedom gaining ground, more and more women are opting to travel "solo", either alone, or with travel groups that promise "exclusive" experiences in the company of "like-minded travelers", in packages that are carefully crafted for women. While hotels are scrambling to get positive reviews and ratings from solo female tourists, hostels are increasingly making space for women only dormitories and washrooms, while the concept of mixed dormitories is also gaining popularity in some prominent tourist destinations located in relatively "progressive" parts of India. Wellness retreats, spas, Ayurvedic and Yoga training centers, are all being refurbished to cater to this new category of tourists, hailing from both India and abroad. Through an ethnographic study of a tourist destination popular among female tourists, this study shall highlight how solo female travelers are bringing about a silent revolution in India, by encouraging the creation of gender inclusive spaces, and increasing the popularity of the existing inclusive sites, and how the presence of these women are helping to shatter gender stereotypes on the one hand, and are serving to nurture career aspirations in the women hailing from the marginalized sections of the society, on the other.

RC54-JS-14.1

DVALI, TATIA* (Paris 8 University, Georgia)

Sticky Note Autoethnography: Caring As an Au Pair

My 2019 diary begins with, "I don't know whose room this is, but my things are scattered all over the place." I call it my au pair diary, and from 2019 to 2022, I did my best to avoid reading it. But after three years, I went back to that house, visited the kids, and met the new au pair, who, like me, was Georgian. We went down to the basement, to her room—or mine, or the au pair's. We wanted to talk (ex-)au pair to au pair, and there I saw my sticky notes from three years ago, still sitting on the table, waiting for someone to make use of their stickiness. Those sticky notes shook my sense of space and time and sparked my affective turn toward care politics. They made me read my abandoned diary, reflect on care work and careless domesticities, and write my Master's thesis.

The turning point of this brief encounter with my past, embodied in those sticky notes, was the realization of the inherent characteristics of domestic care, which reproduce the emotional web between the carer and the cared-for. But most importantly, it made me see that there was no room, and has never been, for my fluidity in this space. Being told that I was someone's "older sister" was enough to make me responsible for taking care of them.

This abstract aims to study the non-binary experience of care work, as exploitative as it is, embodied in non-human bodies that affectively reshape the notions of time and space. It follows the interplay between the different versions of myself — the one writing this abstract, the one visiting the family after three years, and the "big sister" — and attempts to understand how these "selves" could be condensed onto a single sticky note.

RC08-120.2

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil)

China Versus Taiwan – a Cold War within ISA?

ISA was founded in response to UNESCO stimuli, which had three objectives: "(1) to knit together social science scholars of the world… [to] increase international understanding; (2) to raise the level of social science research… in the belief that greater knowledge… will benefit mankind; and (3) to promote research… crucial to the establishment of a peaceful world order." (Angel, 1950, 282)

During the Cold War the national associations (NA) of the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries – as Judith Platt shows in "History of the ISA 1948-1997" – were collective ISA members. Individuals participated in RCs, occupied leadership positions, sometimes enriched scientific dialogue, and pursued UNESCO's objectives. The Cold War's end saw some countries achieve independence, sociologists formed NAs and these applied for ISA membership. In East Asia, the place of the NA representing sociologists of the Peoples' Republic of China (CSA) is still occupied by the NA that represents the former Republic of China, (now the Taiwanese Sociological Association) TSA. Does such an anomaly mean the Cold War is still being fought within ISA?

To address this question, ISA archives were researched, interviews conducted with ISA elected officials (including ex-presidents) and staff, observations made at ISA meetings, Taiwanese and Chinese sociologists consulted. Successive ISA presidents have sought to bring CSA into ISA. Negotiations, hopes, positions of TSA and CSA are analysed. The 1998-2022 period has been marked by the status quo.

The world's largest non-member NA of the ISA, is excluded. A sociology that has some of the world's most technically competent, creative, vigorous, consequential and courageous sociologists plays a feeble role in all instances of ISA. In contrast, Taiwan appears a giant. The question becomes, does this state of affairs respond to UNESCO's original objectives, or have these been replaced by others?

RC12-186.2

DYCZEK, BERENIKA* (University of Wrocław, Poland)
WIECZOREK, BARTŁOMIEJ (Bartlomiej Wieczorek Law Firm, Poland)

AI and Cybercrime in Post-Socialist Poland: Legal, Governance, and Social Justice Implications in the Digital Era

This talk examines the nexus of artificial intelligence (AI) and cybercrime within Poland's evolving legal framework, with a particular focus on how post-socialist governance structures are responding to AI-driven threats. The accelerated digitalization and the emergence of automated cybercrimes, such as phishing and ransomware, have outpaced Poland's legal system, which still bears the hallmarks of its pre-1989 centralized structure. Qualitative interviews with Polish legal professionals revealed significant deficiencies in legislation, difficulties in digital evidence collection, and a growing public distrust in legal institutions, which has been further exacerbated by the increasing sophistication of AI-powered attacks. The findings underscore the necessity for legal reforms that address the role of AI in cybercrime and the development of specialized training for legal professionals in digital forensics and AI technologies. Furthermore, the talk examines the impact of AI on governance and public sector administration, including its influence on the distribution of justice and the potential exclusion of digitally underprivileged populations. The challenges posed by AI to governance, law enforcement, and public trust give rise to significant questions regarding the accessibility and equity of justice in the Anthropocene era. This talk contributes to the broader discussion of digital justice by proposing interdisciplinary approaches to integrating AI into legal systems and public administration, with the aim of ensuring more resilient governance structures.

WG10-920.4

DYCZEK, BERENIKA* (University of Wrocław, Poland)

The Need for an Interdisciplinary Approach: Analyzing Computational Methods in Attitude Detection

The purpose of this talk is to provide a critical analysis of the use of datasets in attitude detection (the equivalent of attitude analysis in social science), focusing on the contrast between computational and psycho-socio-cultural approaches. Although attitude detection has become a prominent field in computer science due to its capacity to examine vast quantities of opinions through machine learning techniques, such methods frequently neglect the intricate socio-cultural contexts that inform human communication. Computational approaches rely heavily on predefined data sets, which tend to simplify complex human interactions into binary categories that may not fully capture the nuances of individual opinions and cultural influences. In contrast, sociological perspectives underscore the necessity for a more comprehensive understanding of opinions as socially and culturally embedded phenomena. In addition, the use of large language models (LLMs) in attitude detection opens up new possibilities due to their ability to analyze complex language patterns, but their effectiveness still depends on the quality of training data, which often overlooks key socio-cultural aspects that influence expression. The issue also calls for sociological research to better understand how socio-cultural context affects the expression of attitudes and how language models can account for these complex interactions, rather than simplifying them into mathematical formulas. This presentation puts forth the proposition that the incorporation of socio-cultural contexts into attitude detection research would not only serve to enhance the precision of these models but also facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of human behavior. Through a comparative analysis of attitude detection techniques and their applications, the paper identifies the shortcomings of current computational approaches and advocates for an interdisciplinary framework that bridges the gap between computational efficiency and cultural complexity.

RC12-178.3

DZIEDZIC, LUKASZ* (Maastricht University, Netherlands)

Legal Personhood and Agency in the Age of the Rights of Nature

Extending legal personhood to natural entities has been one of the tools relied upon by numerous legislatures and courts across the globe in order to enhance their legal protection, while also creating a point of attribution for legal rights, such as property rights, rights to exist and flourish, and rights to be restored. These developments, as well as related discussions regarding the potential legal personhood of artificial intelligence, have led to a renewed interest in the concept in legal theory.

In the course of these developments one particular, influential, strand of literature argues for the exclusion of natural entities as potential legal persons on conceptual grounds. A leading proponent of this position, Visa Kurki, claims that natural entities such as rivers cannot be legal persons because incidents of legal personhood can only be attributed to entities that can hold claim-rights or perform acts. This paper will critically assess such claims by unpacking these conceptualizations of legal personhood and demonstrate that a conceptual exclusion of natural entities as legal persons is based on evaluative assumptions regarding the nature of claim rights, which do not warrant the conceptual exclusion. It will be argued instead that the attribution of legal personhood is a pure act of legal fiat that does not require to take such evaluative assumptions on board. Where such evaluative assumptions become relevant is rather at the point of justifying which entities should be legal persons, and that is why some normative justifications for extending legal personhood and rights to natural entities will be provided consecutively. Finally, this paper will address the 'elephant in the room' resulting from discussions on the nature of legal personhood, namely the fact that natural entities cannot act in the law and thus need to have their interests translated by means of legal and political representation.

WG11-950.3

DZIUBAN, AGATA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Policed Abandonment: The Role of Policing in Sex Workers' Access to Justice

Policing strategies play a central role in shaping sex workers' vulnerability to violence and their access to justice. Under punitive sex work laws and other repressive policies used to target sex workers, these strategies often prioritise surveillance and punishment over sex workers' rights and safety. As enforcers of these laws, the police are tasked with both implementing sex work-related policies and protecting individuals from crime. This dual role can create tensions that hinder sex workers' access to care and legal protection when they experience violence and abuse. My presentation explores the role of law enforcement in restricting sex workers' access to justice as victims of crime. It builds on a feminist participatory action research project conducted by the European Sex Workers' Rights Alliance in cooperation with 13 national sex worker-led and sex workers' rights organisations. Drawing on 199 in-depth interviews with sex workers across 11 European countries, it analyses their everyday encounters with the police and investigates their experiences when seeking help or attempting to report violence and other crimes committed against them. Our data reveals that the intense, punishment-oriented policing documented in all the countries studied constitutes a major barrier to justice for sex workers. Instead of offering protection and facilitating justice, the police often create dangerous environments for sex workers, further undermining their safety and depriving them of legal protection. Consequently, repressive and punitive law enforcement strategies foster conditions that can be conceptually understood as 'policed abandonment'—a mode of sex work governance characterised by both over-policing and the persistent denial of rights and access to state support for sex workers.

E

TG07-984.3

EARL, CATHERINE* (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
KANAGASAPAPATHY, DAISY (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)

Framing Sensations: Ethical Considerations of Teaching Visual Methods in Sensory Research

Mobile phones have simplified fieldwork photography and expanded ways of recording field data. Because an image can capture a variety of sensations, emotions and interactions, photography has become an essential tool in field practice and participatory methods have embraced photography. With the growth of social media apps, visual note-taking, i.e., image-based posting, has arguably displaced effective note-taking techniques. In the field of sensory studies, teaching with visual methods is well established but challenges remain when working in multidisciplinary contexts and introducing newbies to sensory methods. Ethical concerns are a particular challenge because research ethics does not align with the conventions of the major social media platforms. This paper reports on an immersive geolocated photography workshop developed through a funded project about community participatory methods in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, as part of the global River Cities Network led by IIAS in Leiden. The photography workshop ran with different cohorts of university students, including sociology majors and a multidisciplinary internationalisation program; as a post-conference workshop; and in a community participatory project. In the paper, in addition to technical issues, we reflect on three aspects of teaching sensory studies using stills photography; first, visual methods are dominant in sensory studies yet are not especially suited to capturing a full range of sensations particularly olfaction and affect such as surprise or trust; second, phone photography enables spontaneous and timely shots but potentially overlooks issues of consent, copyright, and other ethical and legal concerns; and, third, snapshot photography often serves the needs of the shooter rather than the subject which may silence their voices and misinterpret or ignore their feelings. We conclude with recommendations for developing ethical practices for teaching visual methods especially when they are a first step among novices encountering sensory studies or used in other disciplines.

TG07-986.2

EARL, CATHERINE* (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
KIM, MYUNJOONG (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
KOZIY, NATASHA (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
BROUN, NATHALIE (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
NGUYEN, THAM (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)
MTEIREK, ABBAS (RMIT Vietnam, Vietnam)

Situating Temporal Landscapes of Transnational Migrant Food Cultures

The sensations of migration shape a multiplied form of temporality among expatriate communities living outside their familiar cultural heritage contexts. In this paper we focus on the temporality not spatiality of cuisine cultures. We include globalising foodstuffs and eating experiences as well as the transnational local, that is the authentic and mundane everyday eating that migrants bring from their homes to a destination. Deploying an original theoretical framework based on concepts of Bourdieu, Simmel, Appadurai, Bachelard and Lefebvre, the paper analyses the temporal landscapes of transnational migrant food cultures among high skill professionals in globalising Ho Chi Minh City. Besides Vietnamese migrants from across the nation's diverse regions, Vietnam's largest city accommodates dynamic expatriate communities from across the globe, particularly peoples who speak and eat in Korean, French, Arabic, Tamil, and Portuguese. Drawing on interviews and online content analysis with community members and associational networks, we explore examples such as eating winter street foods like Korean tteokbokki year round at restaurant tables, preparing home style stapes like Middle Eastern hommus for a multicultural restaurant clientele, French quail eggs, Vietnamese 100-year-old eggs, and other pickled, fermented, dried, frozen and fresh produce as cultural objects that are experienced as sensations of temporality that simultaneously satisfy a nostalgic pull and a disrupted palate. We reconsider how sensory cultural heritage and hybridity operate in a temporal landscape interpreted as an unsettled multiplicity and ask how globalisations reshape understandings of temporality through situated everyday practices. We conclude to what extent sensory studies offers a novel approach for analysing intercultural communication, cross-cultural understanding and multiculturalism in globalising cities. The paper contributes to studies of time and sustainable urban development by broadening the previously dominant focus on spatial issues to also consider temporality, an area we contend is under-researched in studies on the senses and the city.

RC09-133.3

EASTWOOD, LAUREN* (State University of New York at Plattsburgh , USA)

Are UN Targets Possible without Degrowth?

Explanations for the inability of nations to reach their UN-negotiated targets, such as those related to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and halting biodiversity loss, often point to a "lack of political will". This paper argues that this is not only vague but also, more importantly, misrepresents the fundamental commitment that nation states have to perpetual economic growth. The paper brings 25 years of ethnographic data gathered in the context of UN environmental negotiations (such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity) together with degrowth scholarship to argue that the meeting targets is only possible through modification of socio-economic systems of capital accumulation, and that missing targets is the inevitable result of the inability for nation states to interrogate hegemonic economic imperatives.

WG06-901.2

EASTWOOD, LAUREN* (State University of New York at Plattsburgh , USA)

The Workings of the UN and Ruling Relations: Hegemonic Notions of "Development" and Economic Imperatives in Environmental Negotiations.

Based on data gathered over a 26-year period at various UN meetings associated with environment and development, the paper elucidates the dominant ruling relations that organize the policy negotiations. As nation states come to the table to deliberate policy, their participation in these arenas is often characterized as constituting "global governance." However, investigating what this means in practice allows for an explication of the ruling relations that organize both UN policy and the programs that the policies link to in various locations around the globe.

RC25-421.1

ECHÁNIZ JIMÉNEZ, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Artificial Linguistic Habitus: AI As a Reproducer of Social Structure and Co-Constructor of Language and Social Reality

Building on my PhD thesis, this presentation explores the role of artificial intelligence-based generative language models, such as ChatGPT, from a sociological and sociotechnical perspective, focusing on how these technologies shape language use and reproduce social inequalities. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and linguistic market, the analysis considers how these models are not passive tools but active agents that internalize and reproduce existing social structures through the way they process and generate language.

If we trace the development of artificial intelligence, it becomes evident that these technologies closely resemble human cognition. From neural networks to the embeddings they generate, that replicate the hypothesis of distributional semantics, allowing machines to interpret vocabulary using vectors. The way these AI models learn and use language can be seen as an artificial socialization within a specific linguistic market, leading to a linguistic habitus aimed at optimizing the acceptance or value of their discourse in interaction with humans. The initial socialization process occurs through training on a corpus of texts that are legitimate and legitimized by dominant culture and specifically, by the owners of these AIs, along with their biases.

In a society where close communities and the physical body hold less influence, where scientific and technological narratives are equated with progress, and where the words of AI are often taken as gospel despite their biased and black-box nature, the social construction of language and reality must account for a new actant. These AIs, through personalized interactions, reproduce and transmit the dominant language with all its connotations, hindering the diversity, solidarity, and adaptability of our language—qualities that are essential for recognizing and addressing many of the social problems our society faces.

WG10-931.2

ECHÁNIZ JIMÉNEZ, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

The Role of Ai's Linguistic Habitus in Reproducing and Combating Social Inequalities: A Sociotechnical Perspective on Natural Language Processing Models

Building on my PhD thesis, this presentation explores both the potential and challenges of artificial intelligence, particularly natural language processing models like ChatGPT, in the reproduction and mitigation of linguistic and social inequalities. From a sociotechnical perspective, it examines how these technologies act as active mediators in human interactions, co-constructing social reality.

When examining the technical workings of these machines, a sociological framework based on Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and linguistic markets can be applied. The argument is made that AI models are not neutral tools, but rather socialized agents that internalize and reproduce existing social structures. These systems, trained on a corpus of texts that, by its "legitimate" nature, reflect dominant cultural and socioeconomic norms. As highly respected "actants" and professional commercials of their discourse whose outputs are often accepted unquestioningly, AI models contribute to the social construction of reality and influence users' language use by reinforcing the meanings and discourses, linguistic habitus, they incorporate from the training data. Operationalized in their embeddings and generative neural networks as schemes of perception and action, the two dimension of the habitus.

However, AI also holds immense potential as a crystallizer of these worldview, collective memory, cultural tradition, and discourses embedded in its linguistic forms. If trained appropriately, AI big data models potential could democratize language by offering a more equitable representation of meanings, beyond the capacity of any individual. Moreover, AI can serve as a powerful tool for preserving cultural heritage, integrating the unique perspectives of certain traditions, generations, or social groups. This potential to conserve diverse worldviews, once maintained and shared primarily through oral tradition, is crucial in an era of globalization, individualization and rapid industrial and technological change, where traditional forms of knowledge risk being overshadowed by dominant, homogenizing narratives.

RC32-527.2

EDDOUADA, EDDOUADA* (University of Ibn Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco)

Beyond Ngoization of Women's Rights: Moroccan Farmers and the Politics of Land Tenure Reforms

This presentation attempts to engage with an ongoing collective Moroccan women's mobilization around issues pertaining to communal land rights. While this presentation will include official state and urban feminists narratives about women's rights and land, it will be mainly guided by small women farmers' stories around land tenure and agrarian change in Morocco during the last two decades. This paper relies on participant observation of workshops attended by local women farmers about new land tenure reform laws and policies as well as in-depth interviews with these women farmers in different parts of rural Morocco. Focus will be laid on how these women farmers interact with, support and challenge mainstream urban state feminists narratives about land tenure and agrarian change in general and women's new land right status in particular. The presentation explores how local women farmers are negotiating with dominant land tenure policies and feminist rhetoric staged by the government, donors, and women's rights NGOs regarding the representation of women's land rights. Among the questions the presentation attempts to answer is how women's rights rhetoric interacts with and supports neoliberal land tenure reforms and, more specifically, how the alliance between feminism and corporate capitalism is at once received and undercut by local women farmers.

RC28-439.3

EDWARDS, CLAIRE* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
SIMOES LOUREIRO, KEVIN (University of Fribourg, Luxembourg)
ZURBRIGGEN, CARMEN (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
SAMUEL, ROBIN LEO (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Employment Opportunities for Young People with Disabilities: A Factorial Survey on Hiring Intentions of Recruiters

Entering and getting established in work life is a particular challenge for young people with disabilities, which is reflected in their low participation in the competitive labour market (OECD, 2022). Disability at a young age is associated with low educational attainment, which is a key reason for a difficult school-to-work transition (Yoder & Cantrell, 2019). However, experimental research has shown that, even when the educational requirements of a position are met, disclosing a disability significantly reduces the chances of being hired (e.g. Bjørnshagen & Ugreninov, 2021). Still, the reduced chances of getting a job vary according to the type of disability, with intellectual disabilities generally being viewed less favourably than physical disabilities (Berre, 2023). Support measures put in place by governments to encourage employment of people with disabilities are controversial in their effectiveness (Baert, 2016; Shamshiri-Petersen & Krogh, 2020). This ongoing study presents quantitative results of a factorial survey experiment embedded in a questionnaire administered to recruiters in Switzerland and Luxembourg. Recruiters are asked to evaluate the chances of young job applicants presented to them in short descriptions (vignettes) that are experimentally varied on several characteristics, including disability, government support as an incentive, and educational level. This study will provide insights on the hiring intentions of recruiters towards young people with different types of disability. Awaiting forthcoming results, we expect to find more reluctance to hire young people with learning difficulties and mental illness than with physical disabilities, despite matching educational requirements. However, we also expect that the negative signalling effect of a lower mismatch in the required level of education, including non-recognised qualifications, is disadvantageous regardless of the disability signal. The impact of different country- specific incentives is expected to be small, but still different depending on the type of disability.

RC08-116.3

EHLERT MAIA, JOAO MARCELO* (FGV, Brazil)

The Peripheral Effect: How to Write a Non-Eurocentric History of Sociology?

In recent decades, the rise of post-colonial and decolonial theories has generated widespread interest in the ideas and trajectories of non-Western intellectuals. Names such as Frantz Fanon, Aimé Césaire, Hussein Alatas and Aníbal Quijano (to name but a few) are commonplace on social theory syllabus, articles and books, while concepts such as "Global South" and "anti-colonial sociology gain traction in diverse sociological discourses. However, the task of writing a non-Eurocentric history of sociology is still in its early stages, as many of these theoretical developments still lack historiographical depth and do not engage with the methods and perspectives of the subfield of the history of sociology (HoS). This paper addresses this problem by outlining a threefold argument: a) it identifies the main theoretical and methodological challenges involved in writing a non-Eurocentric history of sociology; b) it analyses the main contributions made by HoS scholars to overcome these challenges; c) it draws on these contributions to propose a theoretical model for describing how centre-periphery relations can produce different types of effect on the intellectual practices of sociologists.

RC28-457.1

EHMANN, KATHRIN* (BIBB, Germany)
BINNEWITT, JOHANNA (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
WINNIGE, STEFAN (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Disparities in AI-Related Tasks? Evidence from Job Ads in Germany

AI applications are expected to transform work primarily through the automation of non-routine cognitive tasks (Felten et al., 2023; Eloundou et al., 2024). In the US, firms using AI increased hiring in AI-exposed positions at the expense of non-AI-exposed positions (Acemoglu et al. 2022). A lack of skilled workers is the biggest barrier to AI adoption according to a survey among firms in Germany (Krzywdzinski, 2024). However, little is known about the heterogeneity within AI-exposed jobs. Which job candidates are expected to i) follow instructions provided by AI, ii) use AI as an efficiency tool, or iii) program and modify machine learning models? Within occupations, do AI-related positions differ structurally from non-AI-related positions?

This study analyses how AI technologies are embedded in job advertisements using data from over 80 million online ads in Germany from 2020–2024. Based on the job descriptions in the ads, the study examines how AI-related skills are distributed across occupations and requirement levels. We compare ads with and without AI content within the same occupation to understand how AI might change the composition of tasks.

We build on the task and skill framework of Rodrigues et al. (2021) and model skills and tasks through relational annotation. We then apply advanced NLP methods to automatically extract contextualised job ad content. This method allows us to distinguish where AI is embedded as a tool from where it is embedded as a work content, and to classify tasks by complexity or standardisation.

Our findings provide a nuanced picture of AI-related jobs. By drawing attention to the heterogeneity within the differential application of AI at work, the study contributes to the debates about the transformative potential of new digital technologies and their role in perpetuating or mitigating inequalities in job content or work standardisation.

RC21-326.1

EHSANI, KAVEH* (International Studies Department, DePaul University, USA)
KHATAM, AZAM (Institute of Iranian Studies, University of Toronto, Canada)

Urban Governance & Municipal Politics in Tehran

We examine the dynamics of urban politics in Iran by focusing on Tehran and the manners in which its built environment has been transformed through frictions and interactions between institutions of urban governance (Municipality, relevant ministries, elected City Council), and a range of key social actors (land speculators, ruling authorities, citizen activists). While the urban and provincial dimensions of the 1970 Revolution have been overshadowed by its Khomeinist and ideological aspects, the centrality of urban dynamics to how political and social issues have been framed,, experienced, and addressed became cleared after the Iran-Iraq War. Critical issues such as housing, migration, the pressing expectations of rising new middle classes as well as hard-pressed subalterns, the accumulation of capital through land speculation, culture wars over defining the boundaries of public and common space, the resentment of the pauperized urban periphery, and the formation of new citizen coalitions reclaiming the right to the city have reshaped relations between the state, ruling elites, and ordinary people. Tehran has been the epicenter of these processes. In the 1990s 'technocrat revolutionaries' advanced urban renewal projects redefining the postwar transition to a new socioeconomic order. In the process, municipalities became autonomous instruments of social engineering. Their neoliberal urban renewal projects aimed at solving municipal dire finances through privatizing and marketizing urban space, and relegitimizing the regime via the support of propertied classes vested in the built environment. These projects were financed through alliances between developers, land speculators, municipalities, and rival ruling political factions. This paper analyzes the struggles over defining the boundaries of these practices and the counter claims of residents for the right to the city.

RC44-JS-130.1

EIDLIN, BARRY* (McGill University, Canada)

Transforming the Teamsters? a Case Study on the Challenges of Union Revitalization

As U.S. union density continues its steady downward decline, there is considerable debate on how best to revive labor's fortunes. The problem of union revitalization also engages with broader debates within the sociology of organizations on the challenges of organizational transformation, as well as within the sociology of social movements on movement bureaucratization and barriers to mobilization. Simply put, there are many barriers to organizational reform and movement revitalization, and many reasons, both theoretical and empirical, that we would expect reform efforts to fail. This paper seeks to revive and extend current debates on paths to union revitalization through an analysis of current reform efforts in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT), one of the largest and most diverse unions in North America. While it has a history of corruption and bureaucratization, IBT members elected a slate in 2021 committed to organizational reform, backed by a longstanding rank and file reform movement known as Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU). In the two years the new administration has been in office, it has won important victories, including the best-ever contract at United Parcel Service (UPS), covering 350,000 workers across the U.S., and has created more space for rank and file organizing throughout the union. At the same time, it has demonstrated conservative tendencies, such as its decision not to endorse any candidate in the 2024 U.S. presidential election and its General President's overtures to Donald Trump and the Republican Party. Based on still-ongoing interview-based research conducted over the past two years, I assess the IBT leadership's efforts at organizational transformation, and how it has negotiated the challenges of organizational reform.

RC12-JS-205.2

EISENBERG, ANN* (West Virginia University College of Law, USA)

Extracting Clean Energy

Rural communities are in the spotlight of the clean energy transition. Utility-scale wind and solar farms require substantial land, which means developers look to rural localities to site those projects. Yet, many rural residents oppose them. Clean energy scholarship has therefore investigated ways to defuse that local opposition and address the potential inequities of this new rural energy burden. "Community benefits" have emerged as a tempting cure-all. Many hope community benefits can compensate and pacify rural localities through frameworks requiring economic resources from clean energy development to stay local.

This Article argues that community benefits fail to address the energy industry's structural problems that helped create rural marginalization in the first place. Centrally, while community benefits are better than nothing, they (a) stem from a narrow, market-centric conception of energy justice that still prioritizes the activities of powerful, sometimes-predatory, profit-motivated companies and (b) perpetuate a system that treats rural regions as sites of extraction for distant consumers' benefit. In other words, community benefits help entrench the internal-colonial land relations that characterized the fossil fuel era.

The extractive company-community-consumer triad remains under-appreciated in rural dynamics in the clean energy transition. By examining the intersection of theories on internal colonialism and clean energy justice, the Article sheds light on why many rural communities oppose hosting clean energy even when ample community benefits are offered. If the clean energy transition is going to serve as a meaningful opportunity to help mitigate rather than worsen broader urban/rural tensions, more fundamental structural reform based on a deeper conception of energy justice is needed. This reform requires liberating the internal energy colony through measures to facilitate localized, distributed electricity generation, decenter corporate profit, and take uneven development seriously in its own right, not merely as an afterthought to our collective need to decarbonize the grid.

RC04-52.12

EIZAGUIRRE ANGLADA, SANTIAGO* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
VERGEL, JAVIER (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
ELIAS ANDREU, MARINA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

How Schools and Secondary Education Institutions Work to Promote Degrowth Principles: An Exploration of Sustainability Efforts in Barcelona.

The role of schools in promoting ecosocial transition practices is critical. This includes not only how schools foster environmental education in the curriculum but also how, in doing so, they move towards forms of participatory governance that have in their principles degrowth economics, ecofeminist approaches, and social inclusion policies. In this paper, based on the data generated in the context of the ECOSOCITIES project and explicitly on the map "Escoles + Sostenibles" from the Ajuntament of Barcelona, we ask ourselves about the nature of the ecological transition practices that schools promote. We observe how schools' ecological practices may be a clue to fostering new public policy instruments for economic well-being, the fight against social inequalities, and the fostering of community resilience. In this sense, we observe the different intervention agencies through which schools can work to promote transition dynamics (in the classroom, in school cloisters, through the associations of children's relatives, through work platforms with other schools, through municipal plans for the development of educational environments, or in within professional teacher associations). We approach a broad diversity of experiences, such as improving the pacification of cities, green paths or the physical environment that leads to school; the enhancement of the community ecosystem of the territory and its expanded education opportunities; the work on eco-dependency, the custody of biodiversity and the claim for air quality; or the impetus geared by gender commissions that work around the comprehensive rethinking of the forms of structural violence within school organisations.

RC40-655.4

EJEMBI AMEH, SIMON* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, MAKURDI, Nigeria)
ISAAC, ISAAC (Federal University of Agriculture (Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi, Nigeria)
ILALOKHOIN, FRANKLIN (Federal University of Agriculture (Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi, Nigeria)

Effects of Climate Change on Foodways of Selected RURAL Communities in Benue State, Nigeria

The effects of climate change permeate all facets of human life including their foodways. These effects have been hardly mitigated as some of the Climate Smart Agricultural Practices (CSAPs) are in conflict with the cultural beliefs of the people. This study therefore, analysed the foodways of the people of Benue state, Nigeria occasioned by climate change. A total of nine (9) rural communities were purposively selected and two hundred and eighteen (218) farm families were selected through random sampling method for the study. The study specifically focused on the Climate Smart Agricultural Practices and their perceived effects on foodways of the people. The results of Factor analysis on the constraints to adoption of climate smart agricultural practices among rural farmers showed three distinct factors that contributed to the constraints in adoption of climate smart agricultural practices. Factor 1 which is Financial/infrastructural includes poor infrastructure (0.803), lack of resources (0.813), and high cost of labour (0.772). Factor 2 which is social constraints includes lack of training on climate smart agricultural practices (0.854), lack of capital (0.869), lack of information (0.759), and unwillingness to change from the older practices (0.667). Factor 3 which is Economic and institutional constraints includes lack of understanding (0.529) and lack of national level planning (0.521). The logit regression results further indicate a negative effect of the CSAPs used on the foodways of the people. Based on this result, it was concluded that the tenacious adherence to the cultural belief system has made it difficult for the effects of climate change to be mitigated by the people. Continuous sensitization and advocacy by extension and agents and agencies should be intensified to bring the people to the frame of mind that is amenable to change.

RC34-561.1

EJJAAOUANI, DOUHA* (University Hassan II of Casablanca, Morocco)

Briser La Norme De L'apprentissage : Le Rôle Du Numérique Dans Les Pratiques Des Jeunes Dans La Vallée Du Toudgha

Le développement des plateformes numériques a profondément transformé les pratiques d'apprentissage, chez les jeunes et en particulier chez les jeunes ruraux dans des régions comme la vallée du Toudgha au Sud Est du Maroc .Cette étude explore comment ces nouvelles technologies ont redéfini les modes d'apprentissage des savoirs, remplaçant en partie les méthodes traditionnelles d'apprentissage par des processus plus autonomes et interactifs. Des entretiens menés avec de jeunes hommes et femmes âgés entre 18 et 40 ans de la vallée du Toudgha, révélant une transformation marquante dans leur manière d'apprendre. En naviguant sur des plateformes, ces jeunes ont non seulement appris des compétences théoriques, mais ont également acquis des langues et des savoir-faire pratiques. Ce fait, a été décrit par l'une des participantes comme « *Ikraya d'Souk* » (la scolarité du marché), il illustre la capacité des jeunes à s'approprier des outils numériques pour acquérir des compétences qu'ils ne maîtrisaient pas auparavant. L'analyse des données a permis d'établir une typologie d'apprentissage numérique en trois axes principaux : **Apprendre à lire, à écrire et à développer ses connaissances ;** où l'école ne peut plus être le seul moyen d'apprendre, les jeunes utilisent les ressources en ligne pour améliorer leurs compétences en lecture, écriture et compréhension des cours scolaires. **L'apprentissage des langues étrangères;** il est très fréquent dans l'usage numériques de ces jeunes. Néanmoins cet apprentissage est justifié par une variété de motivations. **L'apprentissage des savoir-faire ;** les tutoriels en ligne offrent aux jeunes la possibilité d'acquérir des compétences manuelles ou techniques, qu'ils mettent directement en pratique dans leur vie quotidienne. En conclusion, cette étude met en lumière le rôle crucial que jouent le numérique dans l'émergence de nouvelles pratiques d'apprentissage. Ces jeunes, tout en étant des récepteurs d'information, participent activement à leur propre processus d'apprentissage, redéfinissant ainsi les contours de l'éducation.

RC34-561.4

EJJAAOUANI, DOUHA* (University Hassan II of Casablanca, Morocco)
KADIRI, ZAKARIA (Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

L'Usage Numérique Des Jeunes Femmes De Tinghir: Des Connexions à Internet Sur Mesure

Le numérique joue désormais un rôle crucial dans les interactions sociales, économiques et culturelles. Nous vivons dans une société interactive, où les jeunes et le web se croisent fortement. L'avènement du numérique a bouleversé les codes traditionnels de communication et d'interaction, il a fait émerger une nouvelle forme de communauté qui interagit en ligne autour des valeurs et d'intérêts communs. Cette communication s'appuie sur une étude empirique par entretien auprès de 16 jeunes femmes et 14 jeunes hommes âgés de 18 à 40 ans dans la vallée du Toudgha au Sud Est du Maroc. Il s'agit de comprendre le sens que donnent ces jeunes à leurs pratiques numériques et comment le numérique est à la fois un vecteur d'autonomie et un nouvel espace de reproduction des inégalités de genre. Dans ce sens, l'usage du numérique ouvre aux jeunes femmes de la vallée de Toudgha à Tinghir, une voie vers l'autonomie. Ainsi, grâce à leurs téléphones, elles cherchent à concilier leurs désirs avec les traditions communautaires tout en contournant la pression sociétale. Malgré cet accès modérément ouvert à internet, les pratiques numériques de ces jeunes femmes sont cadrées par des inégalités. Le smartphone dans ce cas représente un compagnon indispensable dans cette quête, un confident qui leur permet de s'échapper des normes traditionnelles et de franchir les frontières spatiales. Les réseaux sociaux deviennent alors l'espace de création d'identités alternatives ; grâce à l'anonymat des avatars , ces jeunes femmes peuvent agir librement, à l'abri des regards de leur entourage. Toutefois, cette liberté reste mesurée par une prudence d'exposition de soi, où l'honneur et la pudeur déterminent encore les comportements, reflétant des inégalités numériques entre les genres.

RC08-117.1

EKERWALD, HEDVIG* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Self-Reflexivity: Cases in the Life of an Individual Sociologist

The importance of self-reflexivity in sociological analyses is self-evident. Biases can of course not be discovered if the analyst is unaware of them, but they can remain undiscovered even if the analyst is theoretically aware of the possibilities of biases. Which theories, concepts and methods can strengthen the ability of sociologists to be self-reflective and how have they changed over time?

Here the instances of a process of self-reflexivity in an individual sociologist's life, that is my own sociological endeavors, are analyzed. Concepts such as false consciousness and tools such as simple questionnaires in sociological teachings are discussed.

RC31-500.4

EKINCI, MELIKE HALIDE* (İstanbul University, Turkey)

The Transformation of the Concept of Guest in the Process and the Different Meanings It Signifies: A Critical Discourse Analysis on Syrians in Turkey (2018-2024)

Since World War II, conceptualizing migration has become increasingly challenging, leading nation-states to create new terms for different migration forms. As an umbrella term "migrant" denotes "mobility," while newer concepts, such as "guest," have gained additional meanings specific to the context in which they arise. Initially used to describe migrant workers and their "temporariness," the concept of "guest" now refers to temporariness more broadly, independent of labor. This study examines how the meaning of "guest" has evolved concerning Syrians in Turkey, who are considered temporary residents, and the connotations it has acquired over time. This research builds on a 2020 master's thesis, which examined the dynamics behind referring to Syrians with "temporary protection status" who migrated to Turkey as "guests." It analyzed the semantic shifts that occurred as their guest status was prolonged. In this context, 248 news articles from three newspapers (Hürriyet, Sabah, and Cumhuriyet) published between 2014 and 2018 were analyzed using Teun van Dijk's critical discourse analysis. The study focused on the socio-political context in Turkey, finding that the term "guests," regarded as members of the non-citizen group, developed in conjunction with the discourse of power but also came to encompass different meanings with events that emerged in the public sphere. This study questions the relevance of the term "guest" in the ongoing Syrian migration narrative from 2018 onward, particularly considering other migration-related concepts emerging in Turkey and Europe. A discourse analysis of the news and political statements in the same newspapers will be conducted to examine how the term has evolved. Specifically, how has the term "guest" been used since 2019, when the plan for the voluntary return of Syrians to safe zones in Syria was announced? If it has not gotten a place, what migration concepts have replaced it?

RC40-651.11

EL AMRANI, MOHAMMED* (Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknes, Morocco)
LAHRAR, YASSMINE (Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknès, Morocco)

L'Action Collective Dans Le Cadre Des Transitions Agroécologiques :Cas Des Coopératives Des Producteurs Agroécologiques Du Label Spg Au Maroc

La problématique de notre recherche de cette communication est fondée sur le constat relatif à la rareté des travaux sur l'action collective et les Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles (OPA) dans le domaine de la production agroécologique au Maroc. Elle s'inscrit dans le cadre général du débat scientifique actuel sur les transitions agroécologiques et souveraineté alimentaire d'une part, et de la stratégie nationale GG 2020/2030 notamment son deuxième pilier qui accorde un grand intérêt à l'agriculture résilience et éco-efficiente, d'autre part. Le travail s'est focalisé sur l'étude des coopératives agroécologiques naissantes au Maroc. Les objectifs spécifiques consistent à identifier, décrire et analyser les différents profils des producteurs agroécologiques dotés du label SPG du Maroc, identifier et décrire les coopératives agroécologiques certifiés SPG du Maroc et finalement comprendre l'impact de l'action collective sur la promotion de la filière agroécologique. Le travail a été réalisé moyennant un premier questionnaire auprès de huit coopératives agroécologiques certifiées SPG réparties sur plusieurs zones du Maroc (Rabat/Salé, Oriental et Marrakech) et un autre destiné à 36 producteurs membres adhérents à ces coopératives. Une réflexion sociologique est menée sur les questions de la création de la confiance au sein des réseaux et les valeurs qui y sont produites.

RC40-651.10

EL AMRANI, MOHAMMED* (Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknès, Morocco)

Territorial Markets

La problématique de recherche a été fondée sur le constat de la non visibilité du marché des produits agroécologiques au Maroc . L'étude a été réalisée à Casablanca,Rabat Agadir et Marrakech avec les principaux objectifs suivants : Etudier la compréhension des consommateurs des concepts de l'agroécologie et de l'agriculture biologique ; Caractériser des produits agroécologiques et biologiques ; Analyser les facteurs déterminants dans l'achat des produits agroécologiques ou biologiques par les consommateurs ; Décrire la chaine de distribution et de commercialisation des produits Et déterminer le consentement à payer des produits agroécologiques. L'étude a été réalisée auprès de 184 consommateurs:81à Casablanca, 63 à Rabat et 40 à Agadir et 60 consommateurs du bio certifié.Les principaux résultats de cette étude ont montré qu'il y a deux types des consommateurs ; ceux qui ont des connaissances élevées concernant l'agroécologie et les produits agroécologiques et qui les achètent régulièrement qui représentent environ 48% de l'ensemble des enquêtés et ceux qui sont à l'opposé. Les premiers se situent sur Casablanca et Rabat, appartenant à des catégories professionnelles de cadres, employés, fonctionnaires et ouvriers avec des revenus dépassant 20000 DH. Pour les seconds, ils sont situés plus à Agadir (moins de 22%) et appartiennent à la catégorie professionnelle des étudiants, retraités et sans activité professionnelle avec des revenus de foyer allant de 6000 jusqu'à 20000 DH.Les facteurs essentiels influents sur le comportement et le niveau des connaissances des consommateurs sont liés à l'âge, le niveau de revenu,la satisfaction de leur propre alimentation et l'origine de la ville.Pour le consentement à payer, 40% déclarent être disposés à payer jusqu'à15%plus cher pour les produits agroécologiques par rapport auxconventionnels. Pour le bio certifié, les chaînes de commercialisation sont principalement les boutiques biologiques,le marché fermier et 43% effectuent leurs achats et le commerce en ligne et les livraisons directes.

RC22-JS-236.4

EL ASRI, FARID* (International University of Rabat (IUR)., Morocco)
CHKOUNI CHKOUNI, ROUA (International University of Rabat (IUR)., Morocco)

Religious Discourses in the Digital Sphere: Shaping Youth Identity in Morocco through Social Media

Social media plays a central role in the dissemination of religious discourse, profoundly influencing the religious identity of Moroccan youth. This study explores the impact of these discourses, whether conveyed by figures with formal theological training or by self-taught individuals who, despite lacking formal education, manage to exert significant influence on these digital platforms. The aim of this research is to examine how these discourses shape the identity construction of young people. Social media provides a space for interaction and dialogue where these discourses are not only disseminated but also debated, shared, and reinterpreted by their audiences. This phenomenon helps us better understand how Moroccan youth appropriate these messages and how they contribute to redefining the forms of religious authority.

The analysis highlights the role of digital platforms as vectors of transformation for religious identities, emphasizing the emergence of new dynamics where religious influence extends beyond traditional frameworks. These discourses, by reaching a broad audience and sparking engagement, actively participate in the (re)construction of religious identities in a constantly evolving context, where practices and beliefs are continually readjusted in response to new modes of communication.

Thus, this study seeks to demonstrate that social media is not merely a venue for the dissemination of religious discourse, but rather a space where genuine interaction between these discourses and youth takes place, thereby promoting a redefinition of religious identity within a rapidly evolving Moroccan society.

RC57-876.4

EL FELLAK, HIND* (PhD student , Morocco)

Cinematizing Gender Construction: Visual Sociology and Narratives of Resistance in Moroccan Feminist Cinema

How can cinematic storytelling shape gender politics in societies with deep-rooted patriarchal norms? I propose Moroccan feminist cinema as a particularly powerful medium for challenging prescribed gender roles and offering alternative narratives of women's agency and resistance. I analyze

how gender is constructed and challenged through cinematic narratives. I examine how these visual stories engage with social and political agendas that define norms and marginalize deviation within Moroccan society. In a context where cultural and institutional strains shape public discourse, cinema emerges as a space for passing identities and questioning societal boundaries. Using a mixed-methods approach, including film analysis, intertextual discourse analysis, and critical readings of audience reception, I demonstrate how Moroccan feminist films like Sofia (2018) and Adam (2019) critique societal norms and highlight alternative visions of women's roles and rights.

RC15-JS-235.4

EL GHALI, MARYAMA* (Université Hassan II, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines Ain chok, LADSIS, Morocco)

Les Représentations Sociales De La Sexualité Chez Les Femmes Et Les Hommes Après l'Expérience Du Cancer.

Le cancer est une maladie chronique qui, selon Isabelle Baszanger (1986), se caractérise par sa durée et les défis de sa gestion tout au long de la maladie et de la guérison. En tant que maladie chronique, le cancer provoque une rupture et exige des stratégies d'adaptation à la nouvelle réalité corporelle, afin de gérer une identité déjà établie et d'en construire une nouvelle. Cette maladie peut altérer les représentations de soi et les relations avec le conjoint, perturbant ainsi diverses sphères de la vie sociale. La sexualité, en particulier, peut être profondément affectée, car elle est intimement liée à l'image de soi et à la dynamique du couple. Cette étude se concentre sur le cancer du sein et de l'utérus chez les femmes, ainsi que sur le cancer de la prostate chez les hommes, en raison de leur prévalence et de leur relation directe avec la sexualité. Elle explore les questions suivantes : Comment la vie sexuelle évolue-t-elle après un cancer de la prostate, du sein ou de l'utérus ? Comment reconstruire une sexualité après la mutilation d'un organe ? Quelles sont les représentations de la sexualité avant et post-cancer ?

Pour répondre à ces questions, des récits de vie sont collectés auprès de femmes de 18 ans et plus ayant eu un cancer du sein ou de l'utérus, et d'hommes de plus de 50 ans ayant eu un cancer de la prostate

RC04-54.7

EL GHAZOUANI, DRISS* (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

Cultural and Religious Diversity Among Migrant Children in Educational Institutions

This communication seeks to analyze the challenges faced by migrant children in integrating into Moroccan public schools, with particular attention to their religious and cultural pluralism. The primary aim is to explore the relationship between school integration and the broader social assimilation of migrant families within Moroccan society. From a socio-educational perspective, this analysis is grounded in the hypothesis that religious belief plays a key role in facilitating the integration of migrant children. Specifically, it posits that children of Muslim heritage are more easily integrated into the school system compared to those of Christian backgrounds. Furthermore, this religious assimilation is seen as a contributing factor to the social integration of migrant families.

However, it is acknowledged that the cultural framework of Moroccan schools differs from that of the immigrant minority, necessitating a shift in the value system underpinning educational policies. This shift would enable the transmission of values that foster inclusivity within the Moroccan educational system. Achieving the integration of all students—both those from the dominant culture and those from minority groups—requires the promotion of cooperative values. This approach is essential for the development of a multicultural educational environment capable of managing cultural diversity effectively.

RC31-491.3

EL GHEZIOUI, HAMID* (University of Abdelmalek Essaàdi, Morocco)
ZAHIDI, ABDELFTTAH* (University of Abdelmalek Essaàdi, Morocco)
TAHIRI, MOULAY SLIMAN* (University of Abdelmalek Essaàdi, Morocco)

The Impact of International Migration on the Economic and Social Mode of Families in Rural Areas. a Sociological Study of the Migration Case from Morocco Towards Germany

This study aims to try to reveal the total structural effects of migration towards Germany on the Ait Saden tribe in the Sefrou region as a field of expulsion, as this phenomenon has characterized the field of study since the sixties of the last century in its different forms and paths, we will try through this study to provide a sociological understanding of the transformation brought about by international migration to the field of study by trying to understand and analyze the various structural repercussions on the variables that we considered key in this study, which were manifested in financial transfers. And the extent of its contribution to strengthening social ties and revealing a set of transformations at the level of roles, relations and social status, as it was not limited to what is social, but exceeded it to many transformations at the level of the cultural scene and economic construction, especially the part related to the pattern of agricultural production and the various effects that it caused as a result of the migration of individuals to Germany as a field of attraction.

The approach adopted in this study:

This study will adopt qualitative research techniques represented by the focus group, as we aim by adopting it in this research to collect primary data about the repercussions of migration on the structures of the tribe that is the subject of the study, given the incompleteness of the final picture about it. It may also help us to build an interview guide by preparing a guide that includes all the axes that we aim to cover, and it also allows us the possibility of deviating from the content of the guide whenever we feel the methodological necessity for that.

RC33-545.1

EL HARRAS, MOKHTAR* (Université Mohamed V of Rabat, Morocco)

Promises and Challenges of Methodological Triangulation: The Case of European Values' Survey

Methodological triangulation is particularly desirable when culture or social change are a key variable in the study, as well as for case study research. It is broadly defined as the combination of methodologies. It can be used to increase confidence, validity, credibility and interpretability of the results. The justification of its use reside mainly in the idea that the flaws of one method are often the strengths of another. It could take the form of "within-method" triangulation, or "between-method" triangulation.

In this paper, I would be interested in the latter as it relates to the combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. I believe they are **complementary** rather than rival camps.

I would also approach the effect of the 'epistemological chasm' between quantitative and qualitative research on triangulation, as its manifested within differing research traditions, such as positivism, on the one hand, and interactionism, constructivism, hermeneutics, and rational choice theory, on the other.

I would focus my analysis on the book "Les Européens et leurs valeurs _ Entre individualism et individualization", published in 2023 (first edition). As it is a research that has used only a questionnaire all over the European countries, I would argue on what the use of some qualitative methods could have brought to it, in terms of cultural particularities, in-depth exploration, completeness of study, and context understanding. I would extract specific themes from the study, comment on the quantitative data related to them, show to what extent we could enhance our understanding by applying qualitative methodology to the same subject of study, and provide information for further studies.

RC17-252.3

EL HASSANI, SIDI MOHAMED* (University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah- Faculty of Letters and human sciences Sais. Fez, Morocco)

Elements for a Strategic Diagnostic Analysis of the Field of Action Surrounding the Formalization of Ride-Hailing Organizations in Morocco

The strategic diagnostic analysis invariably starts from a problematic situation. It is in relation to this problem that the analyst will seek to understand the positions of the actors and their dynamics. More specifically, the approach consists of listing all the relationships between the main individuals and groups involved in the situation. Then, the analyst will strive to identify the main areas of uncertainty within the organization (control of supplies, relationships with supervisory authorities, etc.). After this, they will focus on identifying the key actors in the situation (both individual and collective), attempting to discern for each of them the goals (whether explicit or not) they are pursuing, the resources (of any kind) they mobilize to achieve these goals, and the strategies they employ considering the areas of uncertainty. Based on this, they will be able to map out the potential alliances or oppositions between the actors in relation to the problem, the resources they lack to address it, the constraints that need to be removed to create a new relational dynamic, and so on.

This type of approach, generally based on in-depth interviews with the actors, is the one we applied to a problematic situation—the growing tension in Morocco between traditional taxi drivers and drivers working for digital ride-hailing platforms, known as VTCs (ride-hailing vehicles), which are becoming increasingly popular with users. The taxi drivers strongly oppose this competition, arguing that it threatens their profession. However, for the VTC drivers, these actions are seen as entirely legitimate. To outline the dynamics of action around this situation, we developed one (or more) interpretations of the situation and discussed them with the actors to explore potential avenues for positive change.

RC18-JS-100.2

EL HILALI, MARYAM* (FLDM, USMBA,Fes, Morocco)
EL BAKKALI, ABDELAAZIZ (School of Arts and Humanities, Dhar El Mahraz, USMBA, Fes, Morocco)

Social Media and Youth Activism in Morocco: From Slacktivism to Political Action

The emergence of new media has led to the development of new social needs and forms of interaction. These new forms of interaction create an environment for youth to express their ideas and opinions. The rise of social media as a tool for organizing and mobilizing has fostered both slacktivism—where young people engage in low-effort online activism—and a more profound political consciousness. This digital engagement has facilitated the organization of protests and the sharing of political content. This study examines how social media, as a platform for self-expression, plays a role in shaping Moroccan youth activism, influencing cultural and political engagement. While slacktivism can raise awareness and foster collaboration, it frequently fails to replicate the transformative power of direct political action. Through a mixed methods approach that includes case studies, content analysis, and interviews with Moroccan youth activists, this study aims to understand the motivations behind engaging in political issues through social media and the challenges young people face in transitioning from slacktivism to political action. This paper highlights how youth activism on social media translates into real-world political participation, providing insights into the significance of meaningful political engagement in reinforcing community bonds.

WG11-953.1

EL HOUSSAINI ZARIOUH, YASSAMINA* (Barcelona University, Spain)

ANA MA'AK - أنا معك (Estoy Contigo). Actuación Que Promueve El Posicionamiento Activo y La Creación De Redes De Apoyo a Las Supervivientes De Violencia De Género a Través De Prácticas Orientadas a La Red En Espacios Comunitarios Musulmanes En Cataluña

La violencia de género sigue representando un reto significativo en la sociedad contemporánea, con las supervivientes, especialmente las de origen inmigrante, mostrando una menor disposición para buscar ayuda en servicios formales. Este fenómeno subraya la importancia de las redes de apoyo informales, conformadas por amigos, familiares, compañeros y miembros de la comunidad, que facilitan la recuperación y superación de la violencia de género. Sin embargo, estas redes pueden no estar disponibles debido a tácticas de aislamiento por parte de los agresores o la falta de conocimientos adecuados para ofrecer apoyo. En el contexto español, se observa una carencia de intervenciones dirigidas a movilizar testimonios dentro de las comunidades, especialmente en minorías étnicas.

Para abordar este vacío, esta investigación desarrolló, implementó y evaluó el impacto de la actuación piloto comunitaria ANA MA'AK ("Estoy Contigo" en español). Esta iniciativa tiene como objetivo promover el posicionamiento activo y la creación de redes de apoyo para las supervivientes de violencia de género a través de prácticas orientadas a la red en espacios comunitarios musulmanes en Cataluña. Empleando la Metodología Comunicativa (MC), el estudio adoptó un enfoque cualitativo multifásico secuencial, basado en dos estrategias principales: una exhaustiva revisión de la literatura científica y otras fuentes oficiales de información, y una investigación de campo cualitativa que incluyó historias comunicativas de vida cotidiana, entrevistas semiestructuradas y grupos de discusión comunicativos.

Los resultados de este estudio confirman la necesidad de reforzar las redes de soporte para las supervivientes y sus partidarios informales. La intervención "ANA MA'AK" mostró mejoras estadísticamente significativas en el conocimiento y las actitudes de los partidarios informales a corto plazo. Además, el estudio reveló que la intervención aumentó la capacidad y motivación de los partidarios informales para responder a las supervivientes, incrementando la probabilidad de que actúen en su apoyo.

RC04-JS-160.5

EL IDRISSI, MOHAMMED* (univeristé mohamed 5 de Rabat, Morocco)

Investigating the Impact of Socio-Educational Interventions on "New Pupils'" Construction of School Experience a Comparative Analysis of Pupil Sociology and Classroom Ethnography

The sociology of school experience reflects an epistemological paradigm that not only allows for an in-depth exploration of the daily construction of school sense for pupils but also makes it possible to manifest the various articulations of the school industry of educational and social inequalities based on the nature of the relationship between spatial effects and school effects. Accordingly, this paper attempts to measure the impact of socio-educational interventions in schools in reducing the educational inequalities created by the school and ensuring the integration of new pupils into the school culture. Anti-school behaviors, such as violence, cheating, and bullying, often represent reactions by new pupils to the increase of social inequalities under the guise of school pedagogical authority. This suggests a shift from social inequalities in school to inequalities in educational success and professional integration. We propose a three-pronged approach to analyzing these issues: 1) examining the interplay between the sociology of pupils and classroom ethnography; 2) investigating the influence of socio-educational interventions on shaping the sense of school experience; and 3) exploring the shift from social inequalities to educational inequalities focusing on professional practices, classroom experiences, and the school industry's role in enhancing inequalities.

RC21-326.4

EL JACK, KHALDA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
D'AURIA, VIVIANA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

When the "Post-War" Is Nowhere in Sight: Critically Mapping Slow Violence and Dissent in the Exhausted Geographies of Janoob Al Hizam

The ongoing war which erupted on April 15, 2023 in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, and elsewhere in the country, has (re)surfaced old and new militarized urbanisms embedded within the fabric of the city for decades. With a particular focus on Janoob Al Hizam, a contested peri-urban territory located south of Khartoum, and an urbanized agropastoral settlement within this geography, the contribution reads this current crisis as part of a multi-scalar continuum of slow violence met with slow dissent enacted in these areas over the last five decades. By mobilizing the lenses of slow violence and dissent (Nixon 2011, Pain & Cahill 2022), which centers their geographically and temporally situated natures, it aims to foreground the interplay between the two. To do so, the contribution will specifically focus on critically mapping the ways in which the structural dispossession of communal lands has led to the uneven distribution of services (such as electricity, water, healthcare) in this geography, while simultaneously leading to the emergence of creatively networked community-based mobilization to access and govern them at both a settlement and territorial level.

RC04-JS-160.4

EL JAOUHARI, YOUNES* (univeristé mohamed 5 de Rabat, Morocco)

Épanouissement Des Jeunes : Les Nouveaux Rôles De La Famille

Les comportements des jeunes ont beaucoup changé. Ils se sont libérés, pour la plupart, de contraintes liées à la culture, à la religion, à la société et d'autres. L'impact de la famille prend des voies différentes pour garder toute sa force. L'accent est beaucoup plus porté sur l'épanouissement. L'ouverture des jeunes sur le monde leur a, en effet, permis de voir et d'expérimenter des façons de faire complétement nouvelles. Les croyances et valeurs cultivées au sein du foyer familial et à l'intérieur d'un réseau social constitué des amis du quartier et ceux de l'école sont devenus limitées. Les jeunes tirent dorénavant leurs références de nouveaux modèles culturels et éducationnels.

L'influence de la famille a, en effet, été fortement impactée par Internet. Une nouvelle interactivité s'est installée entre le jeune et les membres de sa famille et provoque souvent des malentendus comportementaux. Le risque de collision est grand entre une culture cloisonnée portée par les parents et une autre hautement ouverte portée par les jeunes. Les différences de perception sont importantes. Ce qui est « normal » pour l'un ne l'est pas nécessairement pour l'autre.

Nous proposons, dans le cadre de notre communication, d'étudier les besoins des jeunes de 13-17 ans en ce qui concerne l'accompagnement de leurs familles. Notre objectif est de mettre en exergue les aspects critiques d'intervention des parents pour mieux orienter l'épanouissement de leurs enfants. Nous mettrons un focus sur l'attachement de ces jeunes à l'école et l'intérêt qu'ils lui portent.

Pour réaliser cela, nous avons choisi d'effectuer notre recherche au sein des centres d'épanouissement de l'association JOY. Nous prévoyons de travailler avec un groupe de trente (30) jeunes chacun choisi selon des critères spécifiques qui permettront de donner les meilleures conclusions.

RC48-JS-185.2

EL KAHLAOUI, SORAYA* (Ghent University, Morocco)

Becoming Visible. a Camera to Fight Erasure.

My first meeting with the Douar Ouled Dlim inhabitants occurred on 26 March 2014. They were gathered on the highway linking Casablanca to Rabat. While holding a banner, the women at the front of the stage chanted various slogans related to their revendication for rehousing. Suddenly, one of the women noticed my camera. She said: "Can you film us?" - Yes, of course".

This is how my investigation began. The camera accompanied my meetings with the inhabitants of the *Douar Ouled Dlim*, who were fighting for their right to re-housing. This new ethnographic tool, implemented at the population's request, shapes a new approach. It opened up various research perspectives on how inhabitants are staged. It also analysed the role of the researcher, who becomes a producer of images and, simultaneously, a key player in strategies for publicising social struggle.

This article investigates the boundaries between a researcher who is also a participant of a struggle. This position, if it is specific in that it raises numerous questions at the methodological level, simultaneously opens up novel perspectives on conducting an ethnography. It also opens up new perspectives on how a researcher can reflexively analyse how his or her methodology conditions data collection. Thus, the status of the researcher who becomes an actor in the investigation must be considered as a stakeholder in the analysis of the social situation in progress.

RC40-655.1

EL MADANI, NAIMA* (Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco)

Moroccan Food Habits and Climat Change

Several sociological studies have proven the slowness of the transformation linked to food habits, particularly for traditional societies, so that, for example, in Morocco, we find current food habits mentioned in research dating back several centuries (the unknown Morocco of MOLERAS), but the characteristic of stability of Moroccan food habits applies almost only at the level of food habit Structure: while these habits undergo a radical change at the level of quality and quantity, as being a fundamental condition to achieve food security.

Climate change is perhaps considered the main factor behind the change in dietary habits, also given that dietary behavior is considered a cause of climate change as it contributes up to 20% of global warming, in the more food production is negatively affected by the environmental determinant, as is the case with climate change, which is linked to production conditions at the level of soil and water quality and food production chains.

Through sociological field research that I carried out in the city of Marrakech on the relationship between eating behaviors and climate change, we identified that social representations of climate change linked to food require the simplification of the notion of climate change, which is usually confused with changing weather conditions. We also found that the stage that contributes the most to climate change is the stage of the food supply where food and energy are wasted.

Through our intervention, we intend to present more results related to field research in which more than 1,500 questionnaires were distributed relating to dietary habits in relation to climate change in Morocco.

RC17-247.2

EL OUARTASSI, SOFIANE* (LEST CNRS Aix Marseille University, France)
HIRCZAK, MAUD (LEST CNRS Aix Marseille University, France)

Vers Une Analyse Des Trajectoires Organisationnelles Et Territoriales Des Méta-Organisations Territorialisées : Regards Croisés Entre La Géographie Et Les Sciences De Gestion

L'objectif de cette communication est d'apporter un éclairage théorique sur les relations encore peu étudiées entre méta-organisation et territoire en croisant une revue de littérature à la fois en sciences de gestion et en géographie.

Certains travaux proposent d'approcher les phénomènes territoriaux par le prisme des méta-organisations. Ces choix se justifient souvent par le caractère multi-parties prenantes de l'organisation mais aussi par sa localisation sur un territoire donné. Pour autant, il semble intéressant de dépasser la simple localisation spatiale d'une méta-organisation en étudiant plutôt son inscription au sein de la dynamique du territoire dans lequel elle se situe.

Étendre la réflexion de cette façon revient dans un premier temps à adopter une considération géographique et sociale du territoire à travers l'analyse de son identité, de son histoire, de ses flux et d'autres ressources qui lui sont propres. En partant de ce point de vue, le territoire n'est pas seulement une échelle ou un ensemble de limites géographiques administratives au sein duquel sont contenues des interactions sociales. L'analyse des interactions entre les membres d'une méta-organisation territorialisée permet de dépasser cette approche et de considérer le territoire comme un construit social, un processus ancré géographiquement qui se dessine au fil des interactions entre les individus et les organisations qui le composent.

Ce papier souhaite donc analyser les interrelations entre territoire et méta-organisation. Deux lieux construits socialement au sein desquels s'expriment différents acteurs, générant une dynamique canalisée à travers leur identité, leur histoire et leurs caractéristiques propres. A partir du cas des méta-organisations territorialisées, nous proposons de nous interroger sur la nature des mécanismes canalisateurs d'une trajectoire organisationnelle et territoriale. En plaçant les méta-organisations au centre de la réflexion, nous souhaitons fournir aux gestionnaires des éléments d'analyse territoriale mais aussi apporter aux géographes des clés pour étudier le territoire de façon plus organisationnelle.

RC15-221.2

EL YATTOUTI, NAOUAL* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

'get Me Another Nurse!': Nurses' Ideas on Discrimination, Policy and Self-Sufficiency

This qualitative research aims to explore the legal consciousness of nurses from diverse backgrounds concerning potential discriminatory requests by patients seeking treatment from healthcare providers based on their race, ethnicity, gender, or religion. The study employs in-depth interviews to investigate nurses' attitudes when faced with such requests, examining whether distinctions are made between different types of requests, the patient's motivations, and other relevant factors. The role of the positionality of the nurses is also examined, as it is expected this might influence the way nurses identify and categorize these requests.

Further, this study delves into nurses' perspectives on existing policies, or the absence thereof, addressing patient requests for a different healthcare provider on the grounds of race, ethnicity, gender, or religion. Through this, we aim to gain insights into how healthcare providers navigate and interpret institutional guidelines and protocols related to such patient demands.

Lastly, the research seeks to uncover healthcare providers' perspectives on the non-applicability of Belgian non-discrimination laws to patient requests for a different healthcare provider. In some countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States non-discrimination law is not applicable in these situations, leaving healthcare providers legally unprotected when confronted with potentially discriminatory requests for a different healthcare provider. By exploring nurses' knowlegde of and viewpoints on legal frameworks, this research contributes to the understanding on how legal consciousness shapes healthcare professionals' attitudes and responses to discrimination-related challenges within the healthcare setting. The findings aim to inform policy discussions and contribute to the development of more effective and equitable healthcare practices.

WG10-934.2

EL-ACHKAR, BENOÎT* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
GEERTS, ROBBE (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VANDERMOERE, FREDERIC (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

How Publics Perceive Smart Cities: Identifying Social Determinants of Citizen's Attitudes

The limited citizen engagement in the development of the 'smart city' is often ascribed to a lack of interest of citizens, whose attitudes and perceptions are assumed to relate negatively to the highly technological and complex digital developments within a smart city. However, there is little empirical evidence to support this argument. Hence, this presentation attempts to develop comprehensive scientific knowledge about citizens' attitudes and perceptions on the 'smart city', understood as an "incorporation of digital technologies in urban life to render efficient city operations and enhance citizens' quality of life".

Using Flemish survey data (n=3270), we researched how citizen's attitudes towards smart cities are socially determined by focusing on socio-demographic, cognitive, and affective factors. Attitudes tend to be more positive for older, higher educated and male respondents. The effects of gender and education become negligible once other cognitive and affective variables are considered. Among different cognitive categories; awareness, digital literacy and (prior) technology adoption, only the latter significantly affects attitudes. This indicates that it is not formal knowledge about smart cities that shapes attitudes, but rather that attitudes are constructed through experience and acquaintance with different technologies provided by smart cities. Moreover, the strongest associations can be found on the affective level. Whereas perceived risks concerning social replacement are not significant, perceived risks concerning misuse emerge as significant determinants. Particularly we notice that perceived benefits strongly outweigh perceived risks in citizen's assessments of smart cities. Overall these results indicate that attitudes towards the real-world implementation of 'smart cities' are shaped more by affective responses rather than through cognitive evaluation. As such the results open for a debate concerning the multiple natures of sense-making-processes about technoscience.

RC21-319.1

EL-KAZAZ, SARAH* (SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom)

Politics in the Crevices: Urban Transformation and (Un)Making Markets in Cairo and Istanbul

The demise of the welfare state did not sound the death knell for redistribution. Nor has neoliberal 'Big Capital' bulldozed the city into unadulterated landscapes of accumulation. Traveling to the minute, hidden, invisible, intimate and subterranean crevices of the city, we explore a quiet, subtle yet intense battle for housing in a neoliberalizing Istanbul and Cairo. Based on material from El-Kazaz's book *Politics in the Crevices,* which deployed a multi-sited ethnography of six central neighborhoods undergoing rapid transformation in the two cities, the lecture will expose an array of protagonists mobilizing the subtle practices of urban planning and design to secure affordable housing on the one hand and corner luxury real estate on the other. Careful urban design was expected to engineer what is coined in the book as "particularistic value" that would render property more lucrative for some dwellers over others in ways that manipulate the workings of "freely traded" real estate markets. Recuperating a thriving if quiet struggle over redistribution, the lecture will explore how that struggle had shifted away from familiar extra-market political arenas to machinations that operate from within "the market" as a practice and logic. Ultimately, the enactment of redistributive politics through the subtle practices of urban design and planning displaces weighty political struggles onto contests over intimate and private city crevices that are difficult to recuperate as a polity; breeding a festering, suspicious and fracturing polity. The lecture concludes by drawing linkages between the machinations of neoliberal politics and a polarizing othering populist politics that has since domineered political life in both Egypt and Turkey.

RC15-226.2

ELBE, MARTIN* (Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr, Germany)

Inequalities in Well-Being – a Comparison of Empirical Research in the German Armed Forces in 2013, 2016 and 2020

Well-being in working environments may be understood as a state of satisfaction with the overall situation and is strongly related to productivity and health. Especially military service members deal with challenging working conditions every day, such as changing environments and deployments, health risks, frequent moves, and long periods of absence from home. Therefore they can be considered as a vulnerable part of society. In this paper the impact on soldiers' well-being in the German Armed Forces is measured by the concepts 'health', 'work-life balance', 'justice', and 'learning', which may influence well-being. These predictors consist of four items each.

The aim of this paper is to examine to what extent well-being in the German Armed Forces is influenced by these four concepts. By analysing data from a research project on the attractiveness of the German Armed Forces to military personnel in 2013, 2016 and 2020 (with more than 2000 respondents each), it is possible to compare cohorts as well as evaluate effects of interventions (to improve the employer's attractiveness) on the soldiers' well-being. Therefore, we interpret the data based on several socio-demographic characteristics, such as gender, age, rank, status, and branch. The explanatory model appears stable over all three points in time. Learning had the strongest impact on the soldiers' well-being, followed by justice and health. Work-life balance had the lowest impact. All four predictors were highly significant. This shows that to increase (the soldiers') well-being, a special focus has to be put on improving the potentials of learning and developing oneself.

RC01-25.1

ELBE, MARTIN* (Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr, Germany)

Some Empirical Results on Retention in the German Armed Forces

The Bundeswehr as the national German armed forces was founded in 1955, initially with volunteers. From 1957 to 2011, conscripts were drafted, creating a broad recruiting base for the armed forces. In 2011 conscription was suspended but now there is an intense discussion whether to reintroduce general conscription. A first step was taken in 2024 when the MoD decided to contact all young men and women at the age of 18 and inform them about the Bundeswehr. The young men have to answer a recruitment questionnaire, for the young women this is voluntary. It is expected that in many cases, conscripted soldiers enlisted as temporary soldiers after the end of the conscription period.

In the history of the Bundeswehr, there have always been problems in recruitment and retention of personnel for temporary and professional soldiers. In the last 10 years there was a decline of the numbers of soldiers serving in the Bundeswehr and as an ongoing decreasing personnel coverage rate is to be expected in the area of personnel recruitment due to demographic developments and the changing demands of the applicant potential, personnel retention is becoming increasingly important.

As the problems in the area of retention within the Bundeswehr had been recognized, the ZMSBw has been involved in recent years with studies on external recruitment, the personnel base in society (youth study) and external employer attractiveness as well as internal employer attractiveness. Specifically, in the area of employee retention, there are findings (with regard to the development over several years) that deal with the internal attractiveness of the Bundeswehr as an employer, the effect of the attractiveness agenda on this, and alternative career options for soldiers, when they leave the military. The paper will deal in particular with the empirical results on successful or unsuccessful staff retention in Germany.

RC29-469.2

ELBOJ, CARMEN (University of Zaragoza. Your EU VAT ID: ESQ5018001G, Spain)
JARQUE MUR, CARLA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Isolating Gender Violence: A Requirement for Overcoming Gender Violence

Feminists, along with men and women who have supported victims of gender violence, frequently face attacks and slander. These actions, orchestrated by harassers and their supporters, are aimed at isolating the victims and their allies, leaving them defenseless. This isolation prevents

victims from speaking out due to fears of retaliation, re-victimization, and social pressure, thus perpetuating a cycle of silence. Isolating gender violence refers to the deliberate efforts to socially, emotionally, or professionally isolate victims of gender violence and those who stand by them. By isolating the victims, their support systems are weakened, making it harder for them to seek justice or share their experiences. The goal of Isolating Gender Violence (IGV) is to render victims powerless and maintain silence about their experiences, thereby allowing gender violence to continue unchecked.

Sociological research by feminist scholars has demonstrated that only by protecting those who defend victims can we effectively address and reduce gender violence. The concept of IGV has been extensively theorized, providing insights into its causes and consequences. Recognizing the impact of IGV, the Catalan Parliament became the first legislative body in Europe, and globally, to incorporate this form of violence into its legislation. This historic move strengthens the legal framework for supporting victims and those who stand with them in solidarity. This communication highlights the importance of systemic protections, only by ending the isolation of victims and their allies to effectively combat gender violence and ensure that victims feel empowered to come forward and seek justice.

RC24-384.6

ELEAZAR, TCHEMTCHOUA* (University of Dschang , Cameroon)
OWONA, ANABA YANN SAPHIR (University of Dschang, Cameroon)

Climate Change and Technical Efficiency of Women Maize Producers in Northern Cameroon

The effects of climate change are increasingly visible and are affecting agricultural yields, leading to a decline in the income of agricultural households and subsequently increasing food insecurity. It is therefore necessary to optimize the production of small farmers, which requires an improvement in their efficiency levels while considering the impact of climate disturbances. This study aims to analyze the technical efficiency of maize producers in the Ngong sub-division, Benoue Division, North Cameroon region, in relation to the variability of climatic parameters observed. The goal is to estimate the efficiency levels of producers and evaluate the influence of climatic parameters on these efficiency levels. To achieve this, a semi-structured questionnaire was administered to 100 women maize producers. Efficiency scores were estimated using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method with DEAP version 2.1 software. The Tobit model is utilized to identify sources of inefficiencies. Under the assumption of constant returns to scale (CRS), technical efficiency levels in the study area range from 7% to 100%, with an average value of 32.1%. The average levels of technical efficiency scores imply that there are better combinations of inputs for the inefficient these women producers that will allow them to be on the frontier. The analysis of the sources of inefficiency suggests that the experience of the farm manager, access to agricultural finance, and access to technical support in terms of farmer and farm characteristics have significant influences on efficiency levels. Regarding climate parameters, rainfall and temperature have a negative and significant influence on efficiency levels. The adaptation measures that women most commonly use and that have a positive influence on efficiency levels include adjusting the cultural calendar, using resistant varieties, and developing irrigation systems. Irrigation is the adaptation measure that has a significant positive influence on the efficiency levels of women maize producers.

RC49-772.2

ELGORRIAGA, EDURNE* (University of Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain)
ARNOSO MARTÍNEZ, AINARA* (University of Basque Country, Spain)
VALLEJO, MACARENA* (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)

Sociocultural and Psychological Adjustment in the Returned Migrant Population

The return to the place of origin represents an additional stage in the migration cycle, but it has not received as much attention as other migratory processes. Studies indicate that during the return process, some individuals encounter economic and sociocultural challenges that may lead to mental health issues and require psychological readjustment (Kuschminder and Richard, 2017).

The objectives of this study are to provide information on the return process and the psychological adjustment of the Spanish returnee population, and to determine whether experiences during migration and upon return impact perceived stress and mental health, with an analysis of potential gender differences.

The sample consists of 375 returned Spanish migrants (75% women and 25% men; M age =32.1; SD=6.9). An online questionnaire was designed, including sociodemographic variables, questions about the migration process (e.g., perceived discrimination, goal achievement), and return-related factors (e.g., employment status, social identification). Perceived stress (PSS-14) and mental health (GHQ-28) were also measured.

The results show that during migration, participants achieved favorable employment outcomes and sociocultural adjustment in the host society. Upon return, they found employment, are meeting their expectations, feel socially integrated, and report good mental health. However, some individuals are encountering difficulties in the return process, which contributes to increased stress and mental health problems. Gender differences were found: women face greater challenges in socio-occupational adjustment and report higher levels of stress and mental health issues.

Although the majority experience good sociocultural and psychological adaptation upon return, there are individuals facing difficulties during this stage. This study confirms the importance of past migration experiences and the conditions upon return in understanding the psychological well-being of returnees. It also highlights the greater difficulties faced by women and the impact this has on their mental health, emphasizing the need to contextualize migration and return as potentially stressful life events.

RC32-519.3

ELGUEDRI DUMBROVSKA, RAOUDHA* (Doha Institute For Graduate Studies , Tunisia)

Digital Feminism in the MENA Region: Arab Youth Confronting Patriarchal Discourses on Social Media

My focus is on Arab youth, particularly young women active on social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok. These individuals engage in discussions about feminism, resisting dominant Arab and Islamic discourses that often marginalize, demonize, or restrict feminism to Western or privileged contexts. They challenge efforts to erase the shared nature of women's issues across cultural, political, and religious boundaries.

Their content centers on two main elements: 1) raising awareness on women's issues and 2) countering anti-feminist ideologies, especially on social media. Their approach to argumentation is distinct from the traditional activist tone of feminist movements or academic discourse, employing real-life examples, humor, sarcasm, and exposing contradictions in opponents' arguments. They also address taboo topics related to women's lives.

These platforms have gained wide followings across the Arab world, sustaining the relevance of feminist thought within development agendas, even in crisis-ridden societies. They raise critical issues such as male power, harassment, exploitation, double standards, and body issues, while mocking patriarchal men and women, and critiquing religious institutions and fatwas hostile to women's rights.

In addition to this, they resist the regressive rhetoric of both men and women, including movements like the "tradwife" trend and violent anti-women men's groups. In my intervention, I focus on Nidal (Egypt/Saudi Arabia), Khatira (Jordan), and Raseef 22, analyzing their most popular content to show how social media youth are expanding the feminist discourse and refuting claims that link feminism to Westernization, cultural disassociation, or incompatibility with Islam.

RC18-264.1

ELHOUCINE, BOUALILI* (Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Dhar El Mahraz, Fes., Morocco)
EL BAKKALI, ABDELAAZIZ (Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Dhar El Mahraz, Fes., Morocco)

Towards an Alternative Political Culture: Exploring the Impact of Facebook Use on Youth Political Participation in Morocco

A critical engagement with youth subculture theory in Western contexts suggests that digital political participation as a subculture in opposition to mainstream culture goes beyond what is commonly understood as forms of defiance, resistance, lifestyle difference and digital identity construction. It involves an exploration of the meanings associated with young people' s digital experiences. As the relationship between youth subcultures and their alternative political cultures is under-researched, this study advocates a novel investigation into the reasons behind the remarkable transition to digital activism among Moroccan youth. The aim is to understand the nature of youth's digital experiences and their intentions towards them. Given the specificities of the Moroccan youth context, it could be argued that understanding the dynamics of youth subcultures is crucial to understanding alternative cultures in politics and changing patterns of political participation

in the digital age. In this sense, the following critical questions arise: 1. How do young people's political subcultures shape their views and understanding of politics? 2. In other words, to what extent do young people's practices of political participation through the use of digital media explain their inclination towards an alternative political culture? 3. What are the reasons for the phenomenal tendency of 'Moroccan youth to use digital content for a counter-political discourse to have a political impact? In order to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study, this study uses semi-structured interviews to qualitatively explore the attitudes of 30 Moroccan university students towards their experiences with the impact of Facebook content on their political activism. The findings of this study have the potential to inform further research on how digital counter-discourse shapes mainstream political discourse.

RC05-75.3

ELIAS, AMANUEL* (Deakin University, Australia)

Entrenched Racism, Racial Habitus and Diasporic Life of Africans in Australia

African migrants are among the most racialized groups in Australia, often facing microaggressions, stereotypes, and institutional racism. The persistent stereotyping and racialization of African migrants can be observed in discourses of migration, integration, racism, juvenile crime, welfare dependence, and cultural adaptation, depicting the African communities as a burden. The latest Scanlon surveys indicate that almost 46% African migrants experienced racial discrimination. Such experiences are particularly salient in schools with significant number of African students reporting frequent racism and racial bullying (45% experiencing it and 68% witnessing it). Drawing on Bourdieu's habitus, this paper examines how race and racialized interactions shape the everyday lives of African migrant students as they navigate diasporic life, adapt to new environments and negotiate their complex identities. The paper deploys the concept of racial habitus to demonstrate how African Australian students, as racialized subjects, are forced to constantly negotiate their place within schools that reflect the broader white-majority societal norms. I highlight the dual pressure of assimilation and exclusion that these students experience, particularly in a superdiverse, yet unequal, educational environment. This diasporic pressure is intricately tied to the construction of a racial habitus—internalized patterns of thought, attitudes and behaviour that reflect the positioning of African diasporic communities within a racial hierarchy. By examining these dynamics, the paper sheds light on the unique diasporic experiences of African students and their nuanced coping mechanisms. I argue that the racial habitus that African migrants acquire in the form of adaptive dispositions, cultural resources and critical engagement are crucial in counteracting the negative effects of intersecting inequities and experiences of racism. The paper concludes with key theoretical insights on diasporic racial habitus and implications for concrete anti-racist policies and practices in schools that recognize and support the needs of African students.

RC40-651.8

ELJAZOULI, FATIHA* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines Ain Choc - Université Hassan II , Morocco)
KADIRI, ZAKARIA* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines Ain Choc - Université Hassan II, Morocco)

Les Marchés Territoriaux : Coupole De Résistance De l'Agroécologie Cas d'El Haouz Et De Marrakech

Au Maroc, l'agroécologie correspond à un système de production en marge des politiques publiques. Celles-ci n'appuient les « modèles alternatifs » que lorsqu'ils sont labélisés en « Bio ». Par conséquent, le développement de l'agroécologie au Maroc est le fruit d'initiatives individuelles et collectives que nous pouvons qualifier de mouvement social. En se basant sur une étude empirique dans la région du Haouz de Marrakech au Maroc, nous avons enquêté une quarantaine d'acteurs différents (agriculteurs et agricultrices, membres des associations et agents de l'administration).

Nos résultats montrent que l'engagement dans l'agroécologie dépasse le seul produit labelisé et s'inscrit dans un mode de vie conciliant production, rapport à la nature et au vivant. Au niveau deux marchés territoriaux à El Haouz et à Marrakech appelés respectivement souk hebdomadaire déjà existant et marché paysan émergent, différents profils de producteurs s'y retrouvent. En plus de leurs rôles commerciaux, ces marchés sont des lieux de rencontres, d'échanges d'expériences, de renforcement de liens sociaux et d'apparition de nouvelles formes de solidarité, entre agriculteurs d'une part, et entre agriculteurs et consommateurs d'autre part. Le marché paysan, aussi fragilisé soit-il par les aléas climatiques et l'effort de fidélisation d'une clientèle engagée, devient un espace de résistance d'un modèle dominant par l'agriculture conventionnelle et par le produit labelisé.

RC38-623.5

ELKSNE, GINTA* (University of Latvia, Latvia)
KOROLEVA, ILZE (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)
KRUMINA, MAIJA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Latvia, Latvia)

Return Migration of Exiles and Their Descendants: The Case of Latvia

At the end of the World War II and subsequent Soviet occupation, approximately 200,000 Latvians were forced into exile. After Latvia regained independence in 1991, most of them continued to live abroad; however, a small number chose to return. These returnees not only include individuals who fled as refugees in 1944–1945 but also their descendants.

This report aims to explore the complex sentiments and experiences of the Latvian exiles who made the decision to return to Latvia. By examining their motivations, challenges, and subsequent adjustment to Latvian society, the report seeks to uncover insights into the repatriation process and its emotional, cultural, and social dimensions.

The analysis will focus on two primary generational groups: the first generation of exiles for whom returning may represent a nostalgic "homecoming"; the second and third generations of exiles, whose concept of Latvia was shaped by familial narratives and cultural heritage rather than lived experience and for who returning may involve reconnecting with an "imagined homeland."

The research will draw on biographical interviews gathered at the Latvian National Oral History Archive. These interviews will provide valuable qualitative data on the emotional and social adjustments faced by returnees, including challenges related to belonging, identity, and societal reintegration. In addition, the research will incorporate quantitative data from longitudinal study of Latvian emigrants (n=6242) and returnees (n=1400) conducted in 2019 and offering a broader perspective on return migration trends and factors influencing the decision to return or stay abroad.

By integrating qualitative and quantitative data, the report will present a comprehensive analysis of the Latvian exile community's return experience, contributing to broader discussions on post-exile identity, repatriation, and diaspora dynamics.

This research is supported by the LSC project "Navigating Post-Exile" (No. lzp-2024/1-0114) and SRP project "Vectors of societal cohesion" (No. VPP-KM-SPASA-2023/1-0002).

RC16-241.4

ELLERICH-GROPPE, NIKLAS* (University of Oldenburg, Department for Health Services Research, Division of Ethics in Medicine, Germany)
BOSER, EVA KATHARINA (University of Oldenburg, Germany)
MIRA, NICO (Linköping University, Sweden)
PENG, LIJUN (Linköping University, Sweden)
DONOVAN, PATRICIA (University College London, United Kingdom)
SCHWEDA, MARK (University of Oldenburg, Germany)

The Variety of "Moral Paradigms" of Intergenerational Relations in the Pandemic: An Analysis of Ethical Policy Advice Statements in Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

The COVID 19-pandemic proved to be a stress test for moral relations between generations. In many countries, appeals to intergenerational solidarity played a prominent role in public and policy discourses on the pandemic. They constituted a central normative reference point in debates on infection control measures, prioritization of intensive care resources, and the allocation of vaccines. However, the concrete moral claims and political strategies derived turned out to be rather heterogeneous, sometimes even contradictory in different national contexts.

Our contribution explores the moral significance and implications of appeals to intergenerational solidarity in Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim is to carve out how moral relations between generations were understood during the pandemic, what similarities and differences occurred between national contexts, and how they played out in the respective pandemic policies. Our considerations are based on an ethical document analysis of prominent statements from national policy advice bodies in all three countries. A particular focus will be on the German Ethics Council's ad-hoc recommendations "Solidarity and

Responsibility during the Coronavirus Crisis" (27 March 2020), the Swedish Council on Medical Ethics' report "Ethical Choices in a Pandemic" (15 May 2020) and the British Nuffield Council on Bioethics' rapid policy briefing "Ethical considerations in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic" (17 March 2020). We identify a variety of "moral paradigms" of intergenerational relations that can be linked to different socio-cultural and socio-political traditions and framework conditions. They range from ideals of communal care for the weak and vulnerable to principles of equal rights and mutual respect, or virtues of individual responsibility. We discuss the implications of our findings for understandings of social moralities, highlighting the theoretical premises and methodological requirements of research on "moral paradigms".

RC02-28.1

ELMAS, EZGI* (University of Duisburg Essen , Germany)

The Segmented Healthcare Sector for Migrant Physicians in Germany: The Case of Turkish Physicians

According to the German Medical Association figures, the number of foreign physicians holding jobs in Germany increased to 63.767 as of 2023, a 104.1% increase in the last decade. The share of foreign physicians holding jobs constitutes 14.9% of the physician labor force in the country. Syrian physicians constitute 9.6% of foreign physicians, with the highest share in the country. They are followed by Romanian, Austrian, Greek, Russian, and Turkish physicians. Despite the increase in the number of foreign physicians in Germany, the existing literature points out a certain degree of segmentation in the German healthcare sector for foreign physicians. Firstly, foreign physicians are primarily recruited in rural areas, where avoided by other physicians due to fewer professional opportunities and social challenges. Secondly, foreign physicians are overrepresented in some medical specialties like psychiatry, gerontology, and internal medicine, where the vacancies are not filled. The paper will question whether the segmentation among German and foreign physicians has occurred in the German healthcare labor market. If it exists, how has it been produced? The paper will benefit from different theoretical frameworks to comprehend its multifaced nature. Dual labor market theory will help to investigate segmentation in the healthcare sector. Institutional discrimination theory and intersectionality will show how institutional and identity-based discrimination operate together to shape professional opportunities and positions available to foreign physicians. Network theory will assist in exploring the roles of migrant networks in physicians' decision-making when choosing a workplace, federal state, or medical specialty. The market institutional approach will shed light on whether and how professional organizations and hospital policies reinforce segmentation in the healthcare labor market. Turkish physicians will be a focal group in this study but contrasted with foreign physicians from EU countries.

RC48-745.2

ELMASRY, SARAH* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Egypt)

Beyond Revolutionary Politics: Avenues of Activism Under Elsisi's Authoritarianism

Egypt's 2011 revolution has been politically "defeated" by the counter-revolutionary forces, ElSisi regime's ongoing onslaught on spaces of dissent and activism, and erasures of the revolution's symbols and memories. Nevertheless, the revolution's social legacies continue to unfold. Led and sustained by the generation that came of age during the revolution, new avenues of engagement have been on the rise. These spaces traverse urban, feminist and cultural activism, as well as community-based, educational, environmental and heritage preservation initiatives.

Through life history interviews (2020-2022), this paper demonstrates how former revolutionary participants have transferred their commitments beyond revolutionary politics into these new avenues. While these participants remain indebted to the revolution for transforming their subjectivities, relationships and career paths, they are skeptical about the efficacy of revolutionary tactics in effecting social change. Given their readings of the revolutionary defeat and the evolving informational and political ecology on a national, regional and global levels, they believe this moment in Egypt demands different actions. Over the past decade, they have acquired knowledge about North-South relations and the issues of funding and sustainability of civil society. This knowledge has grounded their engagements in local needs and Global South solidarities and overcoming the patterns of marginalization and disparities in resources and opportunities rife in Egypt. The paper traces former participants' transfer into these avenues of engagement when revolutionary politics became not only impossible, but also unpopular and ineffective. It delineates these rising fields of activism, their boundaries and dynamics. It also explores how they have enabled former participants to reconfigure their activism and work to grapple with the economic, political and cultural stagnation under ElSisi draconian regime. It shows that despite the death of politics, there are pockets of hope that are keeping the revolutionary ethos alive.

RC24-404.6

ELODIE, RENE* (G-EauSapiens, France)

Governing Water Scarcity through Digital Scoring: Exploring China's Water Credit System

This presentation critically examines the role and effectiveness of China's water credit system, currently deployed in various pilot regions to tackle pressing water scarcity issues. Under President Xi Jinping, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) aims to establish itself as a global leader in digital environmental governance. This ambition is fueled by leveraging advancements in big data and artificial intelligence (AI) from the nation's tech leaders, thereby supporting the initiative of 'ecological modernization' (Li and Shapiro, 2022). Central to this endeavor is the comprehensive Ecological Credit System (ECS), which serves as the environmental branch of China's broader Social Credit System (SCS).

The ECS seeks to evaluate the 'ecological integrity' of businesses, citizens, and officials, incentivizing greener behaviors by rewarding eco-friendly actions and punishing environmentally harmful practices (Monjon and René, 2022). This presentation will specifically focus on the implementation of water credit systems in regions where water scarcity is most acute. These systems integrate various digital tools and instruments to monitor water usage and aquatic environments, aiming to enhance compliance with water laws and foster a "Water Ecological Civilization".

The objectives of this presentation are twofold: first, to analyze the ideological underpinnings of these systems, with a particular focus on their neoliberal aspects, in order to elucidate the roles of the state, markets, and citizens in those systems. Second, it will assess the effectiveness of the water credit systems by examining quantitative outcomes and comparing these results with the water resource preservation goals outlined in China's 14th Five-Year Plan for water security and safety.

RC22-JS-139.5

ELSÄSSER, SEBASTIAN* (CAU Kiel, Germany)
SALAH, HODA (CAU Kiel, Germany)

Shared Roots, Divergent Paths? Gendered Religious Socialization in the Lives of Muslim Brothers and Sisters

Our paper contributes to biographical research on religious socialization within the social milieu of the Muslim Brotherhood, offering insights into how shared patterns of religious upbringing, education, and participation in communal activities influence the life trajectories of male and female participants. The central question explores the similarities and differences in how young men and women undergo religious socialization within in the gendered universe of the Muslim Brotherhood/Sisterhood. Using Karl Mannheim's theory of generations, our approach also includes a generational perspective on religious socialization, paying attention to the formative influence of different historical conditions, and trying to detect generational continuities, shifts, and ruptures across our sample of participants.

Our research is based on biographical and expert interviews conducted since August 2023 with present-day and former members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood living in Istanbul, Qatar and the Western diaspora, and aged between 25 and 75. The semi-structured biographical interviews include questions about socioeconomic background and upbringing, religion and everyday life, career choices and trajectories, as well as formative political events like Egyptian revolution of 2011, and the experiences of persecution and exile.

In this paper, we focus on participants' narratives about their childhood, adolescence and early adulthood. How do they portray everyday life and gender relations within the family, the community and wider society? Where do narrated experiences differ according to gender and how religious practices and values are transmitted, negotiated, and adapted by both genders throughout life. What is the importance of other factors such as socioeconomic class, place of upbringing (rural/urban), and time/generation? The analysis reveals significant gendered differences, despite men and women sharing common foundational experiences rooted in the collective goals of the Muslim Brotherhood.

RC21-318.4

ELSNER, LUCAS-ANDRÉS* (HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany)
GALUSZKA, JAKUB (HCU Hamburg, Germany)

Forced to Live with Strangers. an Exploration of Subletting Practices in Berlin in Times of Housing Crisis

Berlin has experienced an increase in rental prices between of more than 100 per cent 2013 and 2023, and a dramatic decrease in available housing units over the same period. Given the city's ongoing housing crisis, subletting has become an important form of housing to gain access to the tight market and a strategy to afford rising rents. Often, tenants spent periods of up to more than a year in various short-term sublets until they found a permanent housing solution. This sub-market is particularly important for low-income groups who want to live in inner-city areas. In most of the documented cases, the sublets were arranged informally and did not meet the requirements of German tenancy and registration laws. The proposed paper will examine the resulting co-housing arrangements, focusing on three aspects: First, we will discuss the power-laden relationships between main tenants and subtenants and the problems of liability and legitimacy of informal rental arrangements both sides face. Secondly, the potentially conflicting motivations for subletting and living in sublets will be explored, and thirdly, the related tensions between long-term co-living arrangements and short-term stays in flats will be addressed, considering both their interpersonal and material aspects.

The presentation will contextualise these findings against the background of current debates on housing precarity and informal housing in European cities. The analysis is based on 41 interviews with main tenants and subtenants conducted in Berlin between September 2023 and March 2024, and an analysis of media coverage on the topic since 2022.

RC36-597.1

EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, USA)
WILLIAMS, JOHNNY (Trinity College, USA)
RAMIREZ, MANUEL (University of Connecticut, USA)

Zionist Settler Colonialism, Alienation, and the Racialization of Palestinians

The international dialogue surrounding racial oppression has intensified once more since 2014, following the police killing of 18-year-old Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. This incident ignited a series of protests throughout the United States, which were met with a severe, militarized response from law enforcement, paralleling Israel's Operation Protective Shield offensive that caused significant destruction in the Gaza Strip. In this context, protesters in both Palestine and the United States renewed their efforts to reference and draw parallels between their respective struggles. This wave of solidarity, initially centered on Gaza and Ferguson, revitalized numerous enduring historical connections between the struggles of Black Americans and Palestinians against oppression. These connections are situated within a broader geographic framework with deeper historical roots that trace back to the late nineteenth century. Considering these wider contexts highlight the significant influence of empire as a historical, political, and social construct, alongside the divisions of labor, in shaping the processes of racialization and the concepts of racial belonging and solidarity in twentieth-first century Palestine and Israel. We investigate the Zionist settler colonialism's racialization of Palestinians alienates – the slow process of identity erosion (and perversion) – and dehumanize them to facilitate their dispossession. We contend the functioning of race as a category in Palestine is determined by both local circumstances – primarily, Zionist colonization– and a broader phenomenon racial capitalism, which posits that settler colonialism can only achieve its violent dispossession of people through the racialization of their identity, reducing them to disposal objects.

RC05-79.16

EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, USA)
DOMINGUEZ, SILVIA (Northeastern University, USA)
WEFFER, SIMON (Northern Illinois University, USA)

"White Entitlement in White Sanctuaries: Spatial Awareness in the Nacional Museo d'Art De Catalunya in Barcelona, Spain"

Research since the late 2000s has expanded upon the notion of white space(s), particularly in the context of racialized social systems. More recent scholarship has interrogated the ways in which systemic white supremacy is facilitated by racialized space. White space is contentious, particularly since disrupting it means also disrupting the white supremacist normative status quo and Whites' fantasy(ies) of control over space and place. In previous work, we contended that in any racialized social system, white sanctuaries serve to reaffirm Whites' perceived ideas about the racial order, often situated in white supremacist logic and normativity. In this paper, we extend our research to examine how white sanctuaries facilitate a sense of belonging for many whites through entitlement. Specifically, we look at patron's spatial awareness of museum art at the Museo Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (MNAC), a premier internationally recognized museum housed in the Palau Nacional de Montjuïc, built for the 1929 International Exhibition. The empirical analysis of this study is based on collaborative ethnographic data collected over a three-year period conducted by the first two authors, and consists of hundreds of photos and hundreds of hours of participant observations and field notes. The data are analyzed using descriptive methods and content analyses. We identify four types of white patrons based on their levels of comfortability in navigating museum spaces, their sense of spatial awareness, and their levels of consistent proximity to museum art: 1) the art molester, 2) the spatial disrupter, 3) the rule-conscious patron, and 4) the guarded patron. Our findings highlight white entitlement as yet another way in which museums, as white sanctuaries, serve to reify whites' sense of belonging and their perceived ideas about the racial and social order of society. Our paper also extends sociological research on how white spaces are maintained in racialized organizations.

RC47-732.1

EMILIEN, DEBAERE* (Aix-Marseille Universités (MESOPOLHIS), France)

The Sadrist Religious Social Movement at the Local Network Level: Appropriation of Shiite Practices and Political Uses.

We propose to analyze the Sadrist movement in Iraq as a pivotal social-religious movement. By focusing on the strategic utilization of Shiite rituals and practices, the Sadrist movement has effectively cultivated a loyal base of supporters, fostering a deep sense of community and belonging among its followers. The paper highlights the extensive network of social and religious structures associated with the Sadrist trend, which not only disseminates "Sadrist thought"[1]— a distinct political orientation, lifestyle, and interpretation of Shiite Islam— but also enhances the movement's grassroots mobilization efforts. This social religious movement is constituted of many types of structures such as hospitals, schools, caritatives associations, mosques, etc... All of these structures, whether direct or indirect, participate to strengthen and organize the Sadrist movement and its supporters, who are therefore socialized and politicized through Sadrist religious and social frameworks.

Central to this analysis are the leadership dynamics of the late Muhammad al-Sadr and his son Muqtada al-Sadr, who are perceived as "overall leaders" capable of addressing the diverse challenges faced by their followers. Their charismatic authority and responsiveness to local issues have enabled the Sadrist current to engage massively at the local level, distinguishing it from other Iraqi movements. This local presence allows the Sadrist movement to have significant points of influence and effective mobilization when the leader calls for it.

Through an exploration of the local structures of the sadrist movement and interviews with sadrist local leaders, this paper aims to illuminate the movement's approach to political activism, the integration of religious practices through a sadrist framework and its similarities with other religious social movements in the region.

[1] The 'Sadrist thought' (*al-fakar al-sadri*) is an expression used by intellectuals to refer to the political, religious, and social thought originating from Ayatollah Muhammad al-Sadr and his son

RC22-339.5

ENGELBERG, ARI* (Jerusalem Multidisciplinary College, Israel)

How Human Rights and Authenticity Form a Liberal Quasi-Religious Sacred Canopy: Evidence from the Field of Social Work Training for Ultra-Orthodox Students.

In this paper I will claim that human rights coupled with beliefs regarding the self and authenticity make up a current liberal quasi-religion that fills many of the functions of traditional religion. Furthermore, following Peter Berger (1966) who claimed that in modern times traditional religions have a hard time forming a "sacred canopy" that serves as a cosmology for the believer, I will claim that this liberal quasi-religion nevertheless seeks to gain such status. Following Paul Heelas and Charles Taylor I will attempt to demonstrate the link between human rights and authenticity. I will go further than them in claiming that these form a new liberal belief system that claims universality.

In making this claim I will be picking up the lead of Campbell (2001) who claims that theodicy need not be restricted to systems of belief that include

God, Knott (2013) who points to the usefulness of the term 'the sacred secular', and Timol (2019) who posits the existence of such a secular sacred canopy among indigenous Europeans, which sometimes clashes with the worldview of Muslim immigrants.

In order to demonstrate these claims, I will provide various examples from the public arena and from research I conducted on Jewish ultra-Orthodox social workers who encounter the aforementioned worldview and values, which are new to them, during their academic training program. Understanding these links may serve to better understand the challenges that human rights face in conservative societies.

RC22-354.1

ENGELBERG, ARI* (Jerusalem Multidisciplinary College, Israel)

Singlehood and Religion

The subject of my book is singlehood in conservative religious denominations. I focus on the case of Israeli Religious Zionist singles. The research upon which the book is based includes in-depth interviews with Religious Zionist singles and participant observation at singles events, as well as analysis of primary texts written by rabbis, educators, and singles. Throughout the book I make comparisons, both to secular singles and to singles in other conservative religions.

The book has four parts. The first part looks at singles' search for love. I found that attitudes toward romantic love and relationships are changing. Marriage, as Cherlin (2004) puts it, has become less of a social institution and more of a relationship. This has made the search for a partner more challenging, especially for religious singles who, to varying extents, practice gender segregation and are expected to remain chaste prior to marriage. Changing gender relations led to new opportunities as well as challenges in this field. The second part of the book looks at religious communities and singles. Singles are marginalized in established communities, but their networks of friends form a community of sorts that is significant in their lives. The third part of the book examines how ongoing singlehood affects religiosity. It was found that singles adopt various strategies to deal with the strain they experience between the family values discourse and their lifestyle. The fourth part of the book focuses on the responses of religious establishments. I found that in Religious Zionist society the nature of guidance that singles received has changed over time.

Taken together, the research found that late-modern process of individualization are affecting religious singles, and these affect various aspects of their lives, including the search for love and their relationship with the divine.

RC02-28.2

ENGIL, KADIR* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Connecting Dots across Borders: The Nexus between Transnational Higher Education and Cross-Border Labour Markets

The doctoral research project examines transnational higher education in relation to cross-border labour markets and transnational labour mobility. It situates this phenomenon within a broader historical, economic, and political context, questioning why and how it emerged, how it functions, how it interacts with actors of cross-border labour markets such as states, corporations, and intermediaries, and to what extent it contributes to the emergence, consolidation, and operation of these markets.

The project adopts an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on perspectives from sociology, economics, political science, international relations, and history to investigate the dynamics at play. Through a detailed case analysis, it aims to provide an in-depth examination of empirical data to explore the intersection between transnational higher education and cross-border labour markets, and to offer findings that are applicable beyond the specific cases studied.

WG08-JS-212.3

ENGUIX GRAU, BEGONYA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya UOC, Spain)

Entangled Emotions and Embodied Politics in Catalonia

Departing from a research project on emotions and politics in the Catalan pro-independence movement based on qualitative research on six secessionist organisations, this proposals aims to discuss the complex set of emotions that are entangled with the pro-independence political action. In the current context, hate discourses are a common reference; however,my findings point out that hate is not the main emotion but fear; that emotions always appear in assemblages; that they are not stable but are activated in particular moments and change; and that they are affected by intersectional categories such as age and gender, and dependant on the particular activist histories of the participants. I also wish to address some methodological innovations that account for matter, discourse and affects in relation to ethnographic observation of public protest and in-depth interviews. The use of photo and audio elicitation and the concept of affective capsules are productive resources in order to grasp the emotional atmospheres of the participants in the Catalan pro-independence movement that we worked with.

RC39-644.5

ERA, MARLON* (De La Salle University, Philippines)
BAMBANG, ISTIJONO (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)
HAKAM, ABDUL (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)
FAUZAN, ENG (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)
FEBRIN, ENG (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)

Efforts in Harmonizing Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Waste Management Among Two ASEAN Countries

During the last State of the Nation Address of the Republic of the Philippines President, the poor solid waste management contribute significantly in the flooding in many parts of the country hence he urged to look into this connection. However, each area of concern is governed by a distinct national law which is implemented with less harmony. Local community stakeholders particularly local government representatives and the fisherfolks have a low level of understanding on the interaction between climate, disaster risk and waste management (Yoshioka et al., 2021). The paper focuses on the potential ways in harmonizing the three themes climate, disaster and waste management at the national and regional levels from the point of view of the different local stakeholders of cities in the Philippines and Indonesia. The study aims to develop a framework that will enable harmonization of the climate, disaster and waste management at the local level that may contribute in a bottom up approach in influencing policy. There is no clear-cut policy on how to synchronize the three themes at the local level, the study made an attempt to hear the voices of the stakeholders from the ground to get the inputs from the ground on how it can be developed at the national and regional levels. An online survey was participated by approximately 602 respondents from the selected cities in the two countries both for public servants and community residents. A Focus Group Discussion with city stakeholders were also conducted.

RC38-JS-201.5

ERCKMANN, GRETE* (University of Vienna, Palestine)

Migration – Social Inequality – Conduct of Everyday Life: Social Belonging and Othering in the Life Course of Young People with Migration Experiences in Germany

Migration from the Global South to the North and lived experiences of educational, social and global inequality along the dimensions of class, *race*, gender and dis_ability are intertwined and interrelated. The superordinate reasons for migration from the Global South to the North are primarily (forced) displacement, persecution, wars, environmental degradation and, as a result, (impending) poverty – linked to the processes of exploitation of 'the Global South' by 'the Global North' (outsourcing of industrial production due to lower labor protection and lower workers' rights, financial dependence and debt, exploitation of environmental resources, etc.). On the one hand, there is a close interrelation between migration opportunities to the Global North and the societal positioning of a person in the above-mentioned inequality relations; on the other hand, societal positioning is linked to life chances in the countries of emigration and immigration. Questions of belonging are negotiated in the conduct of everyday life in the face of experiences of inequality regarding economic living, education and societal participation opportunities. In our research project 'Living youth in a migration society' in Germany based on biographical-ethnographic research methodology, the research focus is on how societal structures and power relations relating to global, social and educational inequality are affecting the conduct of everyday life of young people with migration experiences. How do societal belonging, participation and experiences of othering change over the course of their lives in different stages and different countries/ places of their migration experience? How is the life story narrative co-constructed in the research setting?

After a brief introduction to the research project and the research methodology, first preliminary research findings will be presented on the basis of excerpts from biographical narratives.

RC56-854.2

ERDOĞAN COŞKUN, AYNUR* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Definitions and Types of Civil Society

Both civil society and democracy have emerged under the influence of Western Europe's historical and cultural contexts and have since gained widespread prominence globally. This study examines the definitions and types of civil society in the West and Türkiye by outlining the evolving meaning frameworks throughout history. After discussing the types of civil society that developed historically in the West, the modernization process in Türkiye will be divided into distinct periods, with an explanation of the specific conditions and types of civil society that emerged in each period.

In the West, the initial framework of meaning is the model of civilized behaviour that was adopted by the bourgeoisie during the early modern period as a counter to barbarism. Secondly, civil society functions as an anti-authoritarian organized space for struggle, where the rights and freedoms of both the bourgeois and, subsequently, the working class are advocated. The third framework encompasses the collective positioned against the tyranny of the majority and individualism within a democratic system.

In Türkiye, the first meaning that civil society gained is a model of civilised behaviour, especially under the influence of Western culture. Within the framework of the right and left political poles that emerged in the political arena, two axes of civil social organisation have emerged since the 1960s, and the types of civil society that have diversified in these two poles have been shaped in the process until today. After 1980, civil society formations started to gain a 'civil' character within the framework of liberal values. In the 2000s, civil society formations shaped under the influence of contemporary ideologies such as feminism and ecologism and civil society formations that glorify national values have been effective. Turkish civil society exemplifies diverse civil society formations with different aims and organizations, shaped by various cultural factors.

RC24-JS-26.2

EREN, DEVRIM* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Between Capitalocene, Heteropatriarchy and Environmental Casteism: Dalit Female Ecologies and Resistance in India's Urban Peripheries

Since the landslide victory of the BJP in 2014, physical violence against caste-oppressed communities as well as resource extractivism for the sake of development are on the rise. While the pandemic has engendered short-lived debates on the vicious confluence of environmental violence, state omission and the tormented legacy of caste and dispossession in urban India, the nexus between environmental violence and caste apartheid in urban settings from a gendered perspective is hitherto underexplored. Dalit (formerly known as 'untouchables') women remain the most vulnerable in these violent environments, that are shaped by 'environmental casteism' (Sharma, 2017) and 'organized abandonment' (Gilmore, 2022), leading to slow deaths as a form of subtle mass violence.

Given this context, this paper examines first the intersection of environmental injustices, caste and gender in shaping social inequalities, everyday vulnerabilities and resilience through the practice of waste-picking as a feminized and caste-based labor, that has been traditionally assigned to Dalits (officially 4 Mio. workers). It subsequently explores Dalit female articulations of environmentalism and quotidian forms of resistance as decolonial praxis and pluriversal contributions, offering a wider glimpse into Dalit ecologies and liberation struggles under double colonization, right-wing authoritarianism and its greenwashing. It draws on 50+ semi-structured interviews with Dalit female waste pickers, social activists, and NGOs in landfills and slums in Delhi and Mumbai, and photo-documentation. Grounded in a multidisciplinary approach, it draws on decolonial feminism (Lugones, 2012), body-territory (Segato, 2008; Velez 2019), critical pedagogy (Freire, 2005), and border thinking (Mignolo, 2012), expanded by environmental concepts such as environmental racism (Bullard, 1993) and waste colonialism (Liboiron, 2018). As this work focuses on the creative agency of subalterns, their journeys of healing and survivorship, and the abandonment of dehumanization, this paper also seeks to contribute to the emerging research on critical Dalit pedagogies in non-formal educational contexts.

RC19-271.3

EREN VURAL, IPEK* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Organizing Consent Via Conceptual Stretching: The New Universalism, Financialization and Healthcare Provision

This paper critically evaluates the growing popularity of the so-called New (or Targeted) Universalism, associated with an ongoing restructuring of the provision and financing of healthcare systems since the mid-1990s. The financialization of contemporary capitalism, manifested in the increased involvement of financial investors in healthcare provision and financing systems, undergirds the development of both phenomena.

Drawing on field research with financial investors, healthcare professionals, policy and decision-makers, this research analyzes the common features and outcomes of the two distinct pathways of financialization in the Turkish healthcare system, namely a) share acquisitions in private hospitals and b) infrastructure loans provided to public-private partnership hospitals. We present two findings. First, the expansion in health insurance coverage in Turkey and the growth of public healthcare expenditures were essential precursors of financial investments in the Turkish healthcare system. Second, financial investments in the healthcare provision system compounded the inequities in access to standards of healthcare. Combining selective, targeted, minimum healthcare services financed through an earnings-related scheme with discursive references to universal rights and entitlements, the newly established general health insurance system has been central to reifying inequities in access to standards of healthcare and organizing consent to financialized capitalism.

RC32-530.2

ERFAN AHMED, FAUZIA* (Miami University Ohio, USA)

Socio-Religious Entrepreneurship As the Antidote to Fundamentalism: Islam, Gender, and Microcredit in Bangladesh

The scholarship on women microcredit entrepreneurs is vast. It, however, does not include how they successfully functioned as socio-religious entrepreneurs against the Islamicist fundamentalists who stated that microcredit participation was against Islam. My longitudinal ethnography (2001-24) of 73 men and women in Bangladesh, draws on the "lived religion" approach, which explores how individuals construct their own meanings of religion as distinct from institutional definitions. Findings reveal that women microcredit loanees act as socio-religious entrepreneurs in three ways. 1.) By creating *buddhi*, their own feminist grassroots Muslim spirituality, loanees have created new definitions of purdah, which enable both sharecropper women's and men's empowerment. Their definition of purdah as having *moner purdah*, or a pure heart, versus *barite purdah,* or physical confinement, has enabled women to leave the homestead to go to the Grameen Bank to take out microloans as believing Muslim women. Their microcredit profits reaffirm sharecropper masculinity by challenging intersectionalities: the hegemony of landowning men and their control of religious social structures. Money in women's hands has disrupted the class inequalities that existed between rich and poor masculinities. 2.) Buddhi evolved through discussions in women's meetings. It is a Muslim gender ideology that provides the social structure imperative to shift socio-religious capital from village Islamicist patriarchy to women loanees. They utilize buddhi as socio-religious capital to define women's entrepreneurial endeavors as sacred and to decry the oppression of women as sinful. 3.) As socio-religious entrepreneurs, women took social risks. Buddhi, however, gave them unity and moral purpose to prevail; and their heterodox beliefs created vigorous village-level debates about gender and Islam. This study illustrates how low-income Muslim femininities function as vectors of socio-religious evolution to continue the Islamic discursive tradition—thereby succeeding against Islamicist patriarchy in Bangladesh.

RC05-77.8

ERFANI, REZVANEH* (University of Alberta, Canada)
BAYATRIZI, ZOHREH (University of Alberta, Canada)
TORABI, SAMIRA (University of Alberta, Canada)

"We Will Never Forget, We Will Never Forgive": The Impacts of the PS752 Tragedy on the Iranian Community in Edmonton, Canada

This paper explores the impacts of the tragedy of the Ukraine International Airlines Flight 752, an international civilian passenger flight from Tehran to Kyiv, that was shot down three minutes after taking off by two Iranian surface-to-air missiles. Most of the 176 victims were headed to Canada; 55 were Canadian citizens and 30 were permanent residents. This paper particularly focuses on the ways in which the Iranian community in Edmonton, Canada, was affected by the tragedy. Drawing on a qualitative study of the Iranian

community in Edmonton, we argue that the downing of the PS752 Flight has transformed the Iranian community's socio-political organization abroad through the emergence of a new subculture that seeks truth and justice for the families of the victims, and the creation of new political boundaries between community members. The experience of grieving in liminal places, spaces, and times significantly transformed precarities of diasporic citizenship and contributed to the layers of competing emotions that our participants reported feeling in the months after. Through collecting oral histories of a diaspora and documenting collective memory of a historical trauma, this paper draws upon and contributes to four bodies of literature: immigrant liminality and inbetweenness; collective memory of trauma; immigrant emotions and diasporic grief; and sense of belonging and diasporic citizenship.

WG08-913.2

ERIKA, ALLEWELDT* (Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit und Pädagogik Berlin, Germany)

Empathy and Friendship

Despite the importance of empathy in social discourse, the concept of empathy rarely appears systematically in the sociology of friendship. Why is this?

What does empathy mean in friendship? Does friendship stand for empathy and empathy for friendship? What forms of empathy can be found in friendships? How does empathic behaviour manifest itself in friendships?

The widespread adoption of empathy has both positive and negative effects, ranging from fostering deeper bonds to the potential for manipulation and exploitation. This corresponds with friendship culture, which encourages people to open up emotionally, to be 'vulnerable' or 'let others in' in order to create intimacy, exchange emotional support and reveal their 'true' selves. On the other hand, it also warns that being there for others can be emotionally draining and that 'boundaries' must be maintained to protect one's health and happiness' (Bellah et al., 2008; Illouz, 2008).

The presentation will focus on the theorisation of friendship and empathy. It will also examine interviews about women's friendships to see how empathy is lived and the challenges that arise. It will draw on my diverse research on friendship (2013; 2016; 2017; 2019).

Alleweldt, E. (2013): Die differenzierten Welten der Frauenfreundschaften. Eine Berliner Fallstudie. Weilerswist: Velbrück.
(mit J. Schobin et al.) (2016): Freundschaft heute. Eine Einführung in die Freundschaftssoziologie. Bielefeld: transcript.
Alleweldt, E. (2019): Frauenfreundschaften: Mythen und Realitäten. In: Stiehler, S. (Hg.): Zur Zukunft der Freundschaft. Freundschaft zwischen Idealisierung und Auflösung. Berlin: Frank & Timme, S. 143-157.
Bellah RN, Madsen R, Sullivan WM, et al. (2008 [1985]) Habits of the Heart: Individualism and Commitment in American Life. Berkeley: University of California Press.
Illouz E (2008) Saving the Modern Soul: Therapy, Emotions, and the Culture of Self-help. Berkeley: University of California Press.

RC53-820.3

ERIKA, ALLEWELDT* (Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit und Pädagogik Berlin, Germany)

Promoting Well-Being through Inclusiv Diagnosis in Schools

Promoting well-being through inclusive diagnosis in schools

In our research project 'Inclusive diagnostics in all-day schools' (Alleweldt/ Tellisch 2024), teachers, school social workers and educators in different types of schools were asked about their diagnostic practices in an empirical study. The aim was to bring together concepts from educational and social work diagnostics for inclusive diagnostics with a focus on learning and personal development. The approach of inclusive diagnostics follows a broad concept of inclusion and is therefore aimed at all learners. This means that not only the cognitive, but also the social-emotional aspects of learning and living come into focus. It is not just performance that is important, but the wellbeing of children as a whole, which means taking a more holistic and life-world perspective of pupils: Emotions, formative events, relationships, circumstances and the child's views become central. The child is actively involved in the process. Methods such as self-evaluation and reflection can also be important approaches to inclusive diagnosis. During the presentation, the approach will be presented and discussed from the children's perspective and experiences with its implementation will be presented.

(mit Christin Tellisch) (2024): Inklusive Diagnostik im Ganztag an der Schnittstelle von Jugendhilfe und Schule. Weinheim/Basel: Beltz. (in Vorbereitung)
(mit Christin Tellisch) (2021): Zwischenbericht zum Modellprojekt: Sozialpädagog*innen in der ergänzenden Förderung und Betreuung (eFöB) im Land Berlin. Berlin: HSAP.

RC04-53.2

ERIKSEN, SHELLEY* (California State University Long Beach, USA)

Frontline Faculty: A Cross-National Study of Faculty Engagement in University Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant public health problem in nearly all known societies throughout the world. Sexual assault and sexual coercion remain serious subsets of GBV and are especially prevalent among university-age populations. Surveys in the U.S. indicate 1 in 5 women and 1 in 16 men are sexually assaulted while at university, with similar rates reported across 28 European Union states. The 2012 Delhi gang rape and murder of medical student Jyoti Singh mobilized feminist activists across India, including academic feminists, who brought renewed attention to the widespread experience of sexual harassment of Indian women and trans students at universities. Within these global contexts, academic faculty play an essential role in ongoing efforts to identify and prevent GBV on university campuses, as teachers, activists, researchers, and policy advisors, yet research on faculty remains woefully underdeveloped in GBV policy and practice research in educational settings.

This study explores the social-structural factors that shape faculty engagement in gender-based violence prevention at institutions of higher education. Based on a cross-national comparison of six countries (two GDP low-income, two middle-income and two high-income), the paper considers the structural dimensions of communal life (e.g., state policies, university characteristics, mass mobilization histories) associated with intensified (or diminished) faculty engagement on university GBV across these different national contexts. This analytic framework builds on research that finds 'critical events of rape' as moments of mass mobilization, associations between women's socioeconomic status, antiviolence community development, and university rape reporting practice, and the variation in state and federal policy that offer specific protections to university staff and students in sexual assault disclosures. Understanding these structural components provides new insights for faculty activists who remain key actors in university GBV prevention efforts and influential researchers in policy development and implementation around the globe.

RC32-521.2

ERIKSSON, SANNA* (University of York, United Kingdom)

'Wo Bu Care': Choice, Freedom and Resistance Among Chinese Middle-Class Mothers

Since China's transition to a market economy in the early 1980s, women have increasingly born the burden of child and elderly care within the home. Xi Jinping coming to power in 2012 led to a conservative shift in official discourse, urging women to further focus on the family, while continuing to balance employment. The party-state's pro-natalist turn since 2016 encourages women to have more children, which puts further pressure on women's everyday lives. The highly competitive *neijuan* (rat race) environment in first-tier cities has subsequently resulted in urban middle-class women struggling under the double burden of work and domestic labour, facing pressure particularly in relation to their children's education.

This paper examines Shanghai based women's everyday experiences of motherhood, contrasting them with the 2021 family-marriage drama *A Love for Dilemma*, which is analysed as a form of party-state propaganda on women's role in society. I argue that while women may feel compelled to pursue family status improvement and children's future success through educational pursuits, they also express resistance to prevailing gendered neoliberal societal values and expectations. They do this through discourses of 'not caring' about public opinion and future-proofing their children, and discuss how they realize individual freedom and choice in life decisions. Expressions of 'not believing in gender equality' while emphasising individual choice emerge alongside enduring socialist notions of 'women holding up half the sky' and perceptions of the importance for women to engage in professional roles. I argue that China's state socialist feminist legacy lives on in urban educated middle-class women's private discourses without incorporating an explicitly feminist stance. Contemporary urban China presents a complex reality where women resist neo-traditionalist notions of gender at a private level, through discourses that draw on both socialist notions of gender equality and neoliberal discourses of choice, emphasising women's own agency.

RC12-179.4

ERK, JAN GALIP* (Universite Mohammed VI Polytechnique UM6P, Morocco)
BAADI, NAWAL (Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique, Morocco)

Traditional Water Sharing Practices of the Amazigh of Morocco: Centralised Tribal Polities Vs. Decentralised Tribal Confederations

This paper seeks to expose the various traditional practices of water conservation and sharing among the Amazigh communities of south-eastern Morocco. The remote southeast had remained mostly spared from full-scale French colonial intrusion. Many of the traditional institutions of the Amazigh – both their traditional customary laws and the indigenous constitutional orders of the Ait Yafelman and Ait Atta tribal polities in the region – remained relatively intact at the time of independence. The early decades of independence did not come with much of an intrusion by the modern Moroccan state either. As a result, both tribal polities remained in place as well as the different traditional practices of water conservation. What makes this region an informative case-study for studying indigenous constitutionalism is that the Ait Atta were a centralised tribal polity while the Ait Yafelman were a confederal union of various constituent tribes. Both, however, occupied very similar geographies of vast semi-desert arid plains interspersed by oasis valleys of irrigated agriculture. Both polities also contained communities in the low-lying agricultural valleys and communities in the highlands herding livestock. Both polities also included non-members whose rights and obligations were different than those considered as indigenous. Everything other than their constitutions were similar. How water was conserved and shared followed very elaborate policies and practices in both the Ait Atta and the Ait Yafelman, but the differences in their indigenous constitutions influenced how things worked. One was a centralised tribal polity with the ability to dictate and enforce policies from the centre, the other required compromises reflecting the local context. Anthropologists have studied the Amazigh of the southeast, but this is the first time the scholarly framework of Sociology of Law is put to use with an eye to distil lessons that could enrich the study of non-Western non-state constitutions.

RC28-JS-5.1

EROGLU HAWKSWORTH, SEBNEM* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
BAYRAKDAR, SAIT (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Understanding the Gendered Consequences of Migration for Occupational Attainment: Evidence from a Multi-Site and Intergenerational Study

This study is the first to investigate women's occupational status through a unique comparison of migrants from Turkey to Europe and their Europe-born descendants with the stayers in the origin country. The research base for the study is the pioneering *2000 Families Survey,* which developed and used an innovative screening technique a) to locate the first-generation men who moved to Europe from high migrant-sending regions during the guest-worker years of 1961 to 1974 and their comparators from the same regions who stayed in Turkey and b) to trace their male and female family members across Turkey and ten Western Europe destination countries up to the third generation.

The results reveal a significant tendency for migrants to occupy lower occupational positions than the stayers in Turkey even after controlling for personal and parental education. The degree of disadvantage turned out to be particularly greater for migrant men from lower parental class backgrounds. Whilst their Europe-born descendants, especially the women, fare better, they are shown to obtain lower returns to their education than their stayer counterparts, regardless of gender. Parental social class is found to make a positive difference to their children's occupational status, especially in the case of the Europe-born offspring but not to the extent that brings migrants or their descendants to the level of the stayers in Turkey. Overall, the results make a substantial contribution to migration studies by demonstrating the significance of examining the intersections between gender and migration status in understanding labour market outcomes. Our unique research shows that migration doesn't benefit migrant men's and women's occupational position. Their male offspring is also not bettor off; only women descendants who were born in Europe make a substantial progress in their job status.

RC46-725.3

EROKHOVA, NATALIA* (RUDN University, Russian Federation)

From Anthropocene & Anthroposphere to Noosphere - What Clinical Sociologists Can Do?

Drawing an analogy with the famous article by V. Vernadsky "A Few Words about the Noosphere", written in 1944, from the 90s of the twentieth century to the present day we are experiencing another historical and geological shift in human civilization of Anthropocene & Anthroposphere, characterized by international conflicts, ecological no return points and the reality of simulacra (according to J. Baudrillard).

The UN concept of sustainable development, designed to solve the problems of hunger, clean water and soil, lack of education and inequality of humanity by 2030 by building Ecumenopolis (Doxiadis C.A., 1968) is already demonstrating its failure.

Focusing on the key role of society as a driving force capable of building a paradigm of "manageable evolution" or Noosphere, primarily in the consciousness of people, gives clinical sociologists the opportunity to apply their approaches, in particular, in overcoming the ancestor syndrome (A. Schutzenberger) and to abandon the Neolithic system of nature management and the current system of social world order.

RC04-59.2

ERRADI, SOUFIANE* (Moulay Ismail University/ Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Meknes, Morocco)
JAHAH, MOHAMED (Sociology, Morocco)
MUSTAPHA, FAHLI (Sociology, Morocco)

Étude Exploratoire Sur L'impact Du Sentiment Commun D'injustice Sur L'engagement Professionnel: Cas Des Enseignants De L'académie Régionale De L'éducation Et De La Formation, Fès-Meknès

De nombreux changements organisationnels ont survenu dans les politiques éducatives à l'échelle mondiale, surtout dans les modalités d'emploi dans les métiers d'éducation dont le contrat est devenu une mutation néolibérale presque universelle. Au Maroc, le passage d'une politique d'emploi dans la fonction publique centralisée au modèle de contractualisation régionale est perçu, depuis 2016, comme une régression législative qui provoque un sentiment commun d'injustice qui s'est manifesté par l'émergence d'une action collective organisée dans l'espace public. Cette action c'est configuré en de systématiques protestations, manifestations, marches, sit-in et rassemblements. L'objectif de cette étude est d'explorer l'impact du sentiment commun d'injustice sur l'engagement/désengagement professionnel des enseignants du cycle primaire au Maroc. On a opté pour une approche qualitative dans la collecte et l'analyse des données ; une observation directe des situations de classe appuyée par des entretiens semi-directifs avec 20 professeurs de l'académie régionale de l'éducation et de la formation Fès- Meknès, en sus d'une analyse du contenu de documents professionnels et scolaires. Il s'agit d'une étude longitudinale qui s'est étalée sur 3 ans depuis Mars 2021 jusqu'à Mai 2024. Les résultats de la recherche montrent une évolution dans le temps du sentiment d'injustice qui influence négativement **l'**engagement professionnel. Des pratiques pédagogiques et professionnelles comme la gestion du temps, l'utilisation abusive de la Grève, le boycott des conseils d'établissement et de la formation continue, la rupture des liens relationnels et professionnels avec les collègues et le refus de remise des notes des contrôles continues seront analysées et discutées au regard des déclarations et des explications des enseignants. Cette étude montre l'importance de la gouvernance du changement organisationnel afin de garantir l'engagement des acteurs lors les réformes éducatives.

RC32-JS-222.2

ERRICO, ELISA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
DE VITA, LUISA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
CARRIERI, DOMENICO (Luiss Guido Carli University, Italy)

Gender Inequality and Local Development: Public Health and Social Care Sectors As Drivers for Female Employment in Three Italian Inner Areas.

According to the 2023 *Global Gender Gap Index*, Italy has dropped 16 places in the global ranking on gender equity, now positioned 79th out of 146 countries monitored since the previous year. Although the report highlights a slight improvement in economic participation, moving from 110th to 104th

place, Italy's female unemployment rate remains among the highest in Europe. Women's exclusion from the labor market disproportionately affects the southern regions and inner areas of Italy, hampering progress towards achieving the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda*.

In these regions, alongside the lack of employment opportunities, the absence of public services is a key factor preventing women from contributing to economic growth and improving their living conditions. Italian familistic welfare predominantly assigns caregiving responsibilities—especially for children, the elderly, and individuals with health conditions—to women, thus impeding their participation in the labor market and reinforcing gender inequalities.

In this context, the study addresses the critical issue of equal opportunities for sustainable development from an innovative perspective, identifying the public health and social care sectors as potential drivers for gender inclusion in Southern Italy and its inner areas. Increased female participation, along with the investments from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NPRR) in these sectors, has the potential to contribute to the economic and social development of these territories. The selection of comparative case studies has focused on three inner areas of Southern Italy characterized by the lack of public services, declining birth rates, labor market crises, and high levels of female unemployment. The analysis of official data and in-depth semi-structured interviews with local stakeholders forms the basis of the methodology. The results highlight the relationship between local underdevelopment, low public expenditure and service provision, poor quality of life, and high female unemployment rates.

RC14-217.6

ERTUGRUL, GOKCEN* (Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, Turkey)

Old Myths, New Encounters

This paper examines the question of why 'primitive' view of the world still attracts popular interests? Worldwide manifestations of this appeal can be cited as the rise of contemporary spiritualism and return of the pagan world in cultural productions. These practices and forms become more popular and widespread than ever due to cybercast and streaming services. What is striking in cultural productions is the theme of awakening of hibernating mythical forces. This paper problematizes this phenomenon and focuses on two TV series from Turkey: *Shahmaran* (*The Queen of the Snakes*, a monster with a woman head and a snake body of a folk legend); and *Atiye* (the voyage ends up in the oldest archeological site in the world, *Göbekli Tepe*). In these productions, there emerge a common pattern (which can also be discerned in European or Korean productions). A middle class woman who lives in Istanbul starts to have disturbing experiences. She is left with no choice but to listen a delphic summoning and embark on a journey into 'mysterious' lands of the Eastern Anatolia. She finds out that she is a descendant of a forgotten primeval creature and that their time has come again as a response to a danger or a prophesy, usually amounts to lost balance between nature and humanity.

Theoretical framework of this paper will be developed through three lines: A critical reading of the analyses of myths and 'primitive thinking' by James Frazer and Joseph Campbell; Silvia Federici's analysis of witch hunt through capital accumulation, mechanization of body and social struggles; and works that analyze or address the phenomenon of contemporary spiritualism in terms of neoliberal capitalism. Methodology of the paper will not be limited to an analysis of representations but try to apply Felix Guattari's semiotic theory and otonomist Marxists' remarks on old ontologies.

RC32-515.3

ERTURK, YAKIN* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Women's Rights in an Age of Global Disorders

At the wake of the global system crisis making the case for "women's rights are human rights" has once more become a matter of resistance and opposition not only by local patriarchs but also by centers of power, including through the institutions of the UN. The 9/11 attacks on the twin towers, 2008 financial crisis and the 2020 COVİD-19 pandemic, destabilized the legitimacy of mainstream liberal values, institutions and modes of governance. The right-wing populist responses to the militarized global disorder blame the ills, including the growing care crisis, on foreign influences, multilateral diplomacy and breakdown of morality, a situation they aim to correct by reinforced securitization, nationalist / pro-family policies and restoration of the patriarchal gender contract. Until now, feminism has achieved relative success in integrating into the mainstream society. However, confronting the anti-gender stream of authoritarianism, which is the new shield of patriarchy and capitalism, a paradigm shift that can liberate women's body and labor is needed. In this respect, placing security at the center of the debate, in envisioning a mainstream social order based on *care* as its organizing principle offers much promise, which I aim to explore.

RC05-77.20

ES SALHI, MARIEM* (VUB, Belgium)

"on Earth It's Hard and Heaven Is Far Away" Migration and the Imaginative Sphere, a Case Study Amongst Muslim Migrants in Belgium

The lived experience of migration is fundamentally characterized by ambiguities and tempo-spatial connections between an experienced past and hoped-for future that are folded together in the imaginative sphere. Despite being inherently imaginative (Salazar, 2010), this aspect of migration remains largely understudied. To address this gap, I conducted an ethnographic study in a local community centre in Belgium attended by migrants who were in the midst of their asylum procedure or continued to reside in Belgium after their residence permit expired. As imagination is culturally embedded (Appadurai, 1996), I focused on the role of religion in the lived experiences of Muslim migrants within this centre. Their narratives revealed how imagination generates different ways of being in the world, and ultimately of "non-being" as a way of being-in-the-world. After the disorienting experience of migration, my interlocutors felt trapped by the bureaucratic "architectures of waiting". From this liminal position, entrapped between a past and a new home, they began to imagine "home" as a place of spiritual sustenance which they hoped to recreate and find amongst other Muslims. However, in this process of home-making they rather found themselves in a "non-home", expressed as "*Barzakh*", stuck in limbo. Waiting became a state of consciousness that obstructed their ability to project oneself forward in time. Yet, they appeared to counterbalance this inability and reclaim their agency by secretly sustaining aspirations, which demonstrates their resilience. Their hesitance to exclaim these aspirations suggests its intermediary role between their desires and their objective possibilities. Retaining this "capacity to aspire" (Appadurai, 2004) seems needed to break out of the "stuckedness" and participate in "normal life", in coevalness with others in society. While my interlocutors discoursed experiences of being stuck, in practice they remained hopeful as they allowed their imagination to wander while they had to stand still.

RC22-359.1

ES-SATTE, ABDELILAH* (Ibn Zohr University Agadir, Morocco)

The Evolution of the Concept of the Civil State Among Moroccan Islamists after the Arab Spring

The evolution of the concept of a civil state among Islamists in Morocco has undergone multiple phases. Initially, traditional Islamic parties and movements, such as the Justice and Development Party (PJD) and Justice and Charity Group (JCG**)**, strongly adhered to the idea of an "Islamic state" based on Sharia. However, over the past two decades, political and social changes have pushed these movements to adapt to new realities and emphasize concepts of democracy and pluralism.

The **(**PJD**)**, one of the most prominent Islamic parties in Morocco, has experienced significant shifts in adopting this concept. After years of adhering to the notion of an "Islamic state," the party's leadership began to emphasize the principles of the civil state, including acceptance of political pluralism and participation in the democratic process within a modern civil framework. This shift marked a significant development as the party moved towards a more limited role for religion in governance, while still highlighting its influence in shaping societal values and ethics.

In a document published in 2014, the **(JCG)** called for building a modern and just state that is disciplined by the constitutional contract emanating from the popular will, a civilian state with all that this means in terms of moving away from the nature of theocratic, military and police states.

The protests of the Arab Spring played a crucial role in pushing Islamist movements in Morocco toward embracing the idea of a civil state. The February 20 Movement, which called for democratic reforms, compelled Islamists to align with popular demands, this led to a re-examination of many ideological stances.

Based on the above assumptions, this paper aims to study the evolution of the concept of the civil state among Islamists in Morocco reflects an attempt to adapt to changing political and social realities.

TG04-967.3

ES-SATTE, ABDELILAH* (Ibn Zohr University Agadir, Morocco)

The Importance of Media Communication during Natural Disasters: A Case Study of the Al Haouz Earthquake in Morocco

Natural disasters pose significant challenges for countries and communities, requiring effective responses at multiple levels, including media communication. Media plays a crucial role in crisis management, providing accurate and immediate information that helps save lives, organize relief efforts, and reduce panic. The Al Haouz earthquake, which struck Morocco in September 2023, serves as a key example of the importance of media communication during natural disasters.

One of the primary roles of the media during disasters is to **guide and inform** the public on how to act safely. In the case of the Al Haouz earthquake, there was an urgent need to direct people to safe shelters and explain how to behave during aftershocks. **Speed in delivering information** is essential during crises, as delays in reporting can worsen the disaster. During the Al Haouz earthquake, national and international media quickly provided updates on the scale of the disaster, efforts to provide aid, and the government's response to assist affected populations. In addition, media is a powerful tool for **coordinating relief efforts**. During the Al Haouz earthquake, the media helped direct resources and assistance to the hardest-hit areas. In times of disaster, rumors can spread quickly, causing panic and confusion. Hence, the media plays an essential role in **countering misinformation** and providing accurate facts. During the Al Haouz earthquake, official media outlets helped correct false rumors about the scale of destruction or casualty numbers, calming the public and directing them toward appropriate responses rather than fostering fear.

The Al Haouz earthquake demonstrated the importance of effective media communication, with Moroccan and international media directing efforts and ensuring aid reached affected areas quickly. The Moroccan government coordinated with various media outlets to provide continuous updates on rescue and relief efforts, which helped bolster public confidence and manage the crisis more efficiently.

RC48-759.1

ESCOFFIER, SIMON* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Mobilizing at the Urban Margins: Citizenship and Patronage Politics in Post-Dictatorial Chile

In October 2019, unprecedented mobilizations in Chile took the world by surprise. They defied decades of deep inequality and opened new avenues for Chilean democracy. These demonstrations resembled the events that in the past couple of decades sought to expand democracy in places like the United States, Puerto Rico, Spain, Tunisia, Argentina, Egypt, and Hong Kong. Although these Chilean protests involved a myriad of organizations with different social backgrounds and demands, the organizational capabilities provided by the urban poor proved essential in sustaining collective action in an increasingly repressive environment. This research is based on almost six years of fieldwork in Santiago's urban excluded areas. The research features the compelling story of two underprivileged neighborhoods that had almost identical paths of development before Chile's democratic transition. After 1990, however, these two neighborhoods embarked upon dramatically diverging paths. While one has sustained mobilization over the past 35 years, in the other neighborhood local organizing became depoliticized and was deactivated. To explain how communities in the urban margins sustain mobilization in very inhospitable conditions for collective action, the book outlines the novel framework of mobilizational citizenship. Through mobilizational citizenship those communities can also build the mobilizing capabilities needed to support large-scale protests and broader democratizing processes that extend beyond their immediate community, district, or city.

RC47-JS-230.1

ESCOFFIER, SIMON* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

The Rise of the Right-Against-Rights in Latin America

With the new millennium, Latin America experienced an expansion of rights to those excluded historically, culturally, socially, economically, and politically. Yet this veritable rights revolution unleashed a right-wing backlash to roll back rights, undermining democratic values and replacing them with polarized and often violent conflict. This right-wing mobilization is not comprised only of the historically powerful military, economic, religious, or political elites, as it once did. It unites previously incompatible groups such as Catholics and Protestants, the rich and the poor, against advances in social, cultural, and economic rights. This Latin American right-against-rights mobilizations involve elite and non-elite alliances in (i) counter-movements that aim to roll back rights gains by social movements, (ii) uncivil movements that mobilize to eliminate (violently or through legal disputes) rights seekers, and (iii) radical neoliberals motivated behind the protection of the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of economic elites. This presentation provides preliminary results for a project covering seven Latin American countries with a network of researchers across the region. A brief focus on the case of Chile is also provided to explain how this mobilisation develops in a particular context. By exploring who is behind the right-against-rights in Latin America, where and why, and with what impact, this project crosses disciplinary and geographic knowledge frontiers.

WG10-924.3

ESCUDERO NUÑEZ, CARLOS* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)
TAMARA MARTINEZ, TAMARA (Universidad de Panamá, Panama)

Implementación De La Ley Olimpia En Panamá. Análisis Desde La Sociología Jurídica y Su Impacto En La Sociedad Panameña.

La ley Olimpia es una propuesta de ley que fue presentada y aprobada en Panamá por la Asamblea Nacional en el 2024 la cual busca regular y sancionar los delitos relacionados con el ciber delito, en especial el acoso, la extorsión con fines sexuales, la utilización de contenido intimo sin consentimiento, así como castigar el grooming, posesión de material de abuso infantil, suplantación de identidad entre otros. Esta ley sigue los pasos jurídicos de su homóloga mexicana que fue presentada por la activista Olimpia Coral Mello en el Estado de Puebla en el año 2021, luego países como Argentina la adoptaron en el 2022. Esto convierte a Panamá en el tercer país de Latinoamérica que de ser aprobada por el presidente José Mulino entraría a legislar sobre el ciber delito y el ciber acoso en sus diferentes variantes y extensiones. No es para menos que está ley y su implementación tengan un impacto sustancial en la población panameña puesto que existen precedentes de casos de extorsión que han culminado en muertes de las victimas al ser expuestas y vulneradas sin dejar de mencionar los daños emocionales y lesiones personales que acarrean dado que en Panamá la ley que castiga estos casos se encuentra alojada en el código penal y el código procesal penal. Se hará una revisión de la ley desde un enfoque de la sociología jurídica en vista de la necesidad de profundizar sobre los precedentes sociológicos de la ley existente en Panamá.

RC21-316.1

ESEVERRI-MAYER, CECILIA* (Professor and Researcher at the Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
ALVAREZ-MIRANDA, BERTA (Professor at the Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Muslim Women's Bodies in a Mediterranean City: Female Activism in Ceuta

This paper focuses on the Generation-Z women in Ceuta protesting the anti-Muslim discourse propagated by the extreme right. A type of collective action taking place against the backdrop of a Mediterranean border-town, where strong social divisions persist along with great political polarization. This urban ethnography was carried out in Ceuta between 2021 and 2022 with specific focus on the protests around the use of the burkini in the city's swimming pools and beaches. It seeks to understand how Muslim women talk about their bodies, their right to occupy urban spaces and be present in the city, and the role feminism plays in their collective action. These protests have been interpreted by the extreme right as proof that the young women want to live "in a ghetto", though paradoxically, the results of this study show the opposite: their desire to exercise their Spanish citizenship, their willingness to call into question both the Muslim and Christian patriarchy and to defend their local identity (*Kaballa culture).* The research shows a new type of activism emerging in this isolated city of the Peninsula, one that is *episodic* and *reactive,* capable of resisting hate speech, turning one particular problem (the use of the burkini) into a reason of general interest (the defense of living in peaceful coexistence and the fight against racism and Islamophobia). They define themselves as intersectional and diverse feminists, have no stable organization, but are very active on social networks. They are prepared to take action should the situation so require it. They see religion as a vector of participation and not as a form of participation, being the social injustice inscribed in the Ceuti territory and heir of the North-South inequality, what really motivates their collective action.

RC09-JS-22.3

ESHIET, IDONGESIT* (University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria)

Oil of Poverty, Environmental Degradation and Crisis in the Niger Delta, Nigeria

Oil is a natural resource. It is an invaluable gift of providence, with the potential to bless a nation so endowed with enormous wealth, if properly managed. However, its mismanagement can result in a resource 'curse' rather than a 'blessing'. This study examined the impact of oil on the Niger Delta region - the oil producing region of Nigeria. The study location was Rivers state, which was purposely selected from the nine oil producing states. Rivers state was chosen because it is the most volatile of the oil producing states and equally the first state where oil exploration begun in Nigeria. In-depth and key informant interviews were used to gather qualitative data from participants. In-depth interviews were administered to 8 males and 7 females, ages 18 years and above, randomly selected from the most volatile oil communities. Equally 6 focus group discussions were held with two homogenous groups of males and females respectively. Each group comprised eight participants that were drawn from various segments of the communities. Data gathered was analysed using NVivo 12, based on predetermined themes drawn from study objectives. Findings, revealed the negative impact of oil on the environment and the people. Oil exploration has resulted in environmental degradation and pollution, which have adversely affected the people and their livelihoods. This has resulted in massive poverty in the midst of enormous oil wealth. Similarly, the presence of oil has turned the state into a theatre of war, characterized by constant conflicts – between and within communities; between communities and oil companies; and among armed groups, oil companies and security forces. The study concludes that the Niger Delta question is rooted in the Nigerian question – the problem of mis-governance, and until the Nigerian governance question is resolved, the Niger Delta question may remain unresolved.

RC24-404.5

ESHTIYAGHI, MASUME* (MAZANDARAN University, Iran)

Gender Inequality in Water Scarcity Crisis and Its Consequences (The case of the Rural area of South Khorasan, Iran)

In recent years, Iran is facing a severe water shortage crisis, which has increasingly affected the residents of local communities. In Iran, as in most parts of the world, rural women play the main role in collecting, supplying, distributing and protecting water and are among the closest witnesses of water changes. In this article, we addressed the question of how gender inequality works during the water shortage crisis and what the consequences of this situation include and how gender equality and justice can be developed in the face of water shortage and drought. The present study was conducted using a qualitative method using library documents, semi-structured interviews with 16 village women and men, and field observation in the villages of South Khorasan, Iran. Based on the data obtained from the thematic analysis, 5 codes were extracted, including the cultural norm, the valuation of social division of labor, the law of land ownership, and the way of participation of women and men in the management of resources. Based on the results, improving women's awareness and knowledge with the aim of building capacity in the governance of local water resources, along with reforming and changing property laws and creating mechanisms for the active participation of women in local communities in managing water resources and valuing women's activities in water by creating opportunities The entry of women into the formal economy can lead to gender equality in the issue of water scarcity and reducing the negative consequences of inequality and injustice in the water scarcity crisis for the benefit of women in the rural of South Khorasan of Iran. Changing traditional roles and creating new ways of cooperation between men and women in solving water issues is one of the lessons learned from this research.

RC32-508.4

ESMER, ECE* (PhD Candidate, Turkey)

Religion and the Body: The Impact of Faith on Plastic Surgery Decisions Among Muslim Women in Turkey

This paper draws on qualitative research to explore how religious salience affects perception of plastic surgeries—both reconstructive and cosmetic—among pious Muslim women in Turkey and how these women reconcile potential conflicts between beauty norms, Islamic values, and their agencies. ISAPS Report indicates a continuous rise in plastic surgeries in 2022, with a 41.3% increase over the last four years. According to the report, Turkey, as a Muslim-majority country, ranks 9th globally in terms of plastic surgeries. This upward trend in plastic surgeries in Turkey raises the question of how it can be interpreted, particularly in conjunction with Islam, notably cautious among Semitic religions regarding religious rules and values related to these procedures. According to Islamic law, cosmetic surgery is deemed impermissible when its objective is to enhance the appearance of an already functional and "normal" body structure solely for attractiveness. Despite Islamic bioethical principles and the sharp framing of Muslim women's visibility in public spaces by Islamic law, they choose to reshape and make areas of their bodies visible to others in response to cosmetic concerns. This research will use ethnographic methods in three plastic surgery clinics in Istanbul, strategically selected with an intersectional approach, and conduct 12 in-depth interviews with pious women who have experienced these procedures. Preliminary findings suggest that pious Muslim women in Turkey must navigate societal expectations and religious principles when considering aesthetic alterations, contributing to the complexity of their situation. This study aims to delve not only into societal expectations' roots and effects from a feminist perspective but also ask how Islam plays a role in these conflicts. Additionally, it intends to address how Muslim women's perceptions of the body occur in the context of plastic surgery and how pious women negotiate these ideas considering shifts between religious and non-religious values in modern life.

RC05-78.2

ESPÍNDOLA-RODRÍGUEZ, NADINE HEIDI* (Colegio De Postgraduados Campus Montecillo, Mexico)
FIGUEROA RODRIGUEZ, OSCAR LUIS (Colegio De Postgraduados Campus Montecillo, Mexico)
HERNANDEZ-JUAREZ, MARTIN (Colegio De Postgraduados Campus Montecillo, Mexico)
CADENA-ÍÑIGUEZ, JORGE (Colegio De Postgraduados Campus San Luis Potosí, Mexico)
PÉREZ-OLVERA, MARÍA ANTONIA (Colegio De Postgraduados Campus Montecillo, Mexico)

Medicinal Plants in Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico: What Has Been Done to Protect Traditional Knowledge from Biopiracy? a Review from an Indigenous Data Sovereignty Perspective

Mexico is a country that has vast biological richness, which has provided resources to satisfy the needs of different cultures that have developed in the nation. An example of this use is medicinal plants, since Indigenous People mainly have sought to recover their well-being through the elements that surround them in their natural environment. Thus, the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and plant species has strengthened over time, giving rise to various traditional medicine systems that are transmitted from generation to generation. However, these practices have also left the indigenous context due to the growing interest of public and private institutions in finding alternative treatments to allopathic medicine to address some current health crises. As a result, ethno-pharmacological data is usually published with such openness that it has been placed in a state of vulnerability to both plant genetic resources and ancestral knowledge; this is due to the growing commercial exploitation of such resources by the industry, generating a series of conflicts around intellectual property and the sovereignty of indigenous data. Under this context, this proposal examines the current state of property rights over phyto-therapeutic resources in the Yucatan Peninsula, with special emphasis on the current legal framework and its implications for indigenous peoples. Through an in-depth bibliographic review, topics related to legal and ethnobotanical issues will be addressed; exploring the tensions between commercial interests and collective rights. Likewise, the efforts of Mexican Indigenous Peoples (Maya to be precise) to protect their resources and traditional knowledge in a context of globalization and cultural dispossession will be mentioned from an IDS approach and under the CARE principles.

RC31-506.1

ESPIÑEIRA GONZALEZ, KEINA (ESOMI (University of A Coruña), Spain)
SANTABALLA SANTOS, LETICIA* (CISPAC, Spain)

Building International Solidarities in Rural Areas: Wellbeing-Oriented Reception Practices for Asylum Seekers in Galicia (Spain) Since the 1990s

This paper examines the often-overlooked dynamics of international protection and asylum seeker reception in rural Spain, with a focus on Galicia, a region in northwestern Spain known for its distinct migration history. Despite extensive research on migrant integration in urban areas, little attention has been given to the specific challenges and opportunities in rural contexts, where community-based efforts offer unique pathways to social inclusion. This study analyses the impact of reception mechanisms on the well-being of individuals and families in Galicia, nospanning from the 1990s to the present.

Using five case studies (Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Venezuela, and Ukraine), the research highlights both structured and non-protocolized reception approaches tailored to the attributes of rural settings. Employing qualitative methods, including semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and media coverage analysis, the study identifies three critical factors influencing these reception processes: 1) an active civil society that fosters solidarity with displaced persons, especially at the local level; 2) innovative reception/housing solutions that accommodate the needs of incoming migrants; and 3) the involvement of public administrations at all levels—local, provincial, regional, and state. Media coverage across these cases is critically assessed, revealing its significant role in influencing public opinion's sensitivity to asylum issues. By focusing on the interplay between civil society, local governance, and media portrayal, our contribution sheds light on the transformative potential of well-being-oriented reception practices in rural areas. It challenges dominant urban-centric narratives and contributes to broader discussions on the reimagining of rural regions as spaces for social solidarity.

RC31-JS-232.4

ESPIÑEIRA GONZALEZ, KEINA* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

The Museum Absence: Sociological Implications for Reconstructing the Collective Memory of the Galician Diaspora

This contribution examines the reasons and implications of the absence of a migration museum in Galicia, a region profoundly shaped by emigration. The Galician diaspora has played a crucial role in forging the identity of its people and preserving their culture, often from contexts of exile and political resistance. Through a theoretical framework that integrates existing literature on migration museums, it is argued that the lack of a dedicated space to represent these narratives significantly limits the construction of an inclusive collective memory and undermines the national identity of the diaspora. In this context, a museum approach is proposed that incorporates the voices of emigrants and their descendants, emphasizing the importance of such a space in recognizing critical perspectives on migration, including the darker aspects silenced in official history. By analyzing diverse narratives surrounding Galician emigration and the diaspora—developed by institutions, political parties, and socio-cultural entities, such as the Galician Centers abroad—the study investigates the "disputed discourses" regarding the collective memory of emigration. This work is grounded in documentary research and interviews, reflecting on the sociological implications of these discursive disputes in both symbolic and material realms, which ultimately contribute to the impossibility of creating a migration museum. The absence of such a dedicated space deprives the community of cultural recognition and perpetuates a cycle of forgetting that affects future generations. Ultimately, the lack of a museum limits the community's ability to narrate its own history, an essential process for constructing a collective memory.

RC22-345.3

ESPINO, MELISSA* (Université Paris Cité, France, Mexico)

La Religión Vivida De Mujeres Zapotecas Evangélicas En La Frontera Norte De México. Análisis De Tres Experiencias De Movilidad Como Estrategias De Vida y Supervivencia En La Adversidad

En esta ponencia analizaré algunas modalidades de experiencia de movilidad religiosa en migración, a partir del caso de estudio problematizado y discutido en mi tesis doctoral. Será a través del análisis en profundidad de tres experiencias de migración y de redefinición de la identificación y la pertenencia religiosa de mujeres zapotecas evangélicas de la frontera norte de México, que discutiré la manera en que la religión vivida de individuos en contextos de migración, puede dar cuenta de procesos más amplios y complejos del individuo moderno en las sociedades contemporáneas. Entre estos, búsquedas de sentido y pertenencia en el mundo, como la elaboración de estrategias de vida concretas que se construyen en contextos de movilidad y de redefinición de las subjetividades, para hacer frente a situaciones adversas, de vulnerabilidad, precariedad o desigualdad social según los contextos. En acorde a la premisa general de esta sesión, me interesa discutir y mostrar a través de datos empíricos y de trabajo etnográfico realizado por varios años en el contexto de la frontera norte de México, la manera en que la religión, la espiritualidad o ambas en contextos migratorios, devienen herramientas clave para la constitución del individuo en tanto que sujeto; es decir, un actor consciente de su realidad y de su capacidad para transformarla. A través de la movilidad religiosa vivida en la experiencia de la migración, mujeres zapotecas y evangélicas en la frontera norte de México, renuevan en el día a día su posicionamiento, la manera de enunciarse, de relacionarse y de pertenecer, en distintas áreas y a distintos niveles de sus mundos y entramados sociales.

RC45-705.2

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* (Universidad Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Social Justice and Non-Compliance Among Chilean Local Government Functionaries

Civil servants and officers in Chilean local governments have an active relationship with the rules that define the scope of their authority and do not apply them mechanically. Their willingness to bend the rules can be triggered in part by considerations of social justice, channeling public resources to those in need, even if they do not fulfill the required conditions. The mechanism underlying non-compliance consists of an interactive definition of the situation involving the officer and the user. This study refers to the perception of users of local services in Chile regarding the likelihood of non-compliance among the functionaries. Using a factorial survey of Chileans older than 18 yeas old (n=1153), we tested four scenarios that define a communication frame between users and civil servants: reiteration of the demand, material need of the user, flexibility to apply the rules and active support to the mayor during electoral campaigns. Flexibility and material need are more likely to trigger deviation from the norm because public officers see it as necessary in the light of social justice considerations and do not raise suspicions of unfairness or dishonesty. Complementarily, demands based on patron-client relationships associated with the support to the mayor would be rejected as unfair and dishonest. The paper also tests contextual explanations regarding the perception of corruption or discretionary practices in the organization as well as the administrative knowledge of respondents.

RC43-681.5

EŞREFOĞLU, HAMDUSENA* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Between the State and Community Initiatives: The Architectonics of Participatory Housing in the Turkish Case

This study aims to examine how participatory housing production in Turkey is organized as a system in the context of the state and society through the housing cooperative examples presented so far. It should be noted that housing cooperatives have been considered for many years by the government and community initiatives as one of the useful solutions to meet the need for affordable housing and housing stock in Turkey. It is important to analyze the evolution of housing cooperatives in Turkey focuses on the role they have played in the systematic production of housing at both the state and community levels, as well as the way in which they have evolved in the course of time. In particular, the contribution of cooperatives in Turkey to the development of participatory motives in housing production will be discussed, and the processes of concrete examples that differ from conventional housing cooperatives will be examined in the context of the right to housing. In methodological terms, the research involved content analysis of primary sources (namely archived correspondence, plans, official state policy documents and interviews with users), and it is based on utilization of secondary sources (a literature review of published papers, and books).

RC04-61.8

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Department of Higher Education and Training/University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Educational Strategies for Partnership Relations of the Brics Countries: Potential for Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the educational strategies for partnership relations of the BRICS countries: "potential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth". My paper focuses on Africa and its development. Specifically, what are the potential educational benefits for South Africa (SA) within the context of BRICS and how would SA harness the expertise and resources of developed and less developed nations to benefit and enhance its education system. The paper is divided into 5 parts. 1. What do we understand by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) and how successful have we been in realising the objectives of SDG4 - Success Stories and Challenges? 2. What are Africa's challenges, historically, politically, socially, culturally. 3. BRICS 4. Educational strategies for partnership relations of the BRICS countries: potential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth" – Possibilities, successes and challenges. 5. What are the benefits for SA?

RC17-256.20

ESSAHLI VIK, NASSIRA* (The Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway)

Challenges and Experiences of Multilingual Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Teachers in Norway

Migration is a pervasive factor in today's globalized society, contributing to both increased diversity and challenges of inclusion and integration. Educational institutions, such as schools and Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) are crucial for inclusion, and multicultural teachers are often considered decisive for inclusive education. This article explore how migrant multilingual kindergarten teachers experienced their professional ECEC education and early stages of their professional careers.

All education is permeated by complex relationships, and kindergarten teacher education is no exception. Thus, the theoretical framework of this study is built around Biesta's three-dimensional understanding of the purpose of education – qualification, socialization and subjectification (Biesta, 2015), and the concept of "the pedagogy of relations" (Sidorkin, 2023; Bingham & Sidorkin, 2004).

Methodologically, the article adopts a qualitative approach, with a focus on the cultural, every-day, and situated aspects of the teachers' experiences (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2015). The study uses two rounds of in-depth interviews with three newly qualified kindergarten teachers with multilingual ethnic backgrounds. In-depth interviews provide access to the individuals' lifeworld's and thus offer a unique perspective on their lived experiences. The interviews were designed to be exploratory with an open structure (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2015), allowing space for the participants' own narratives.

The analysis of the data indicates that, for the participants, relationships play a crucial role in the educational process. It also reveals that while these teachers are qualified and resourceful, they struggle to gain acceptance and inclusion in the professional community early in their careers. They are not involved to the same extent as their Norwegian colleagues, which leaves them feeling insecure despite their competencies.

The findings of the paper indicate that the educational institutions as well as ECEC institutions should put more emphasize on building inclusive relations and foster socialization.

RC17-249.6

ESSAHLI VIK, NASSIRA (The Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway)
HANSEN, HANS PETTERI* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Over the Hills and Far Away - Imageries of Norway and Immigration in the Norwegian Language Textbooks for Adults

Globalization and population movements create challenges for the education at the national level. This also applies to the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), where the education has traditionally promoted social integration. Alongside comprehensive education, also adult education has become an important instrument in the integration of immigrants.

In this study, we examine the issue of cultural integration in the adult language teaching textbooks in Norway. In our study Norway represents a Nordic welfare state regime (Esping Andersen 1991), where the social equality and economic well-being are at the top of the world, but where the development of society and economy is also dependent on foreign labor and their succesfull integration.

Theoretically, Norwegian language textbook for adults are didactic tools dealing with the grammar. At the same time, textbooks are also boundary objects and re-representations of the society. They mediate different expectations of the society while simoultaneously describeing the everyday life from the point of view of the expected learner (Hansen & Puustinen 2021).Our research data consist of two Norgegian language book used in the language courses for adults moving to Norway. The research methdology is based on critical discourse analysis and idea of texts as discoursive and sosiocultural practise (Fairclough 1995). Our analysis focuses on the ways in which pictures in textbooks describe Norway and everyday life of immigrants who are representing different ethnicities and cultures.

RC48-759.5

ESSOP, TASNEEM* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Returning to Fees Must Fall: Reflecting on 'Fallism' and the 2015/2016 Student Movement in South Africa

2025 will mark ten years since the "Must Fall" movements took off in South Africa. Starting with Rhodes Must Fall, in March 2015, and moving to the explosion of protest action across campuses under the Fees Must Fall (FMF) banner later that year. The FMF protests started at Wits University in Johannesburg and quickly spread, eventually bringing the entire higher education sector to a complete standstill, and fundamentally reshaping aspects of it for years to come. It was the biggest and most sustained student uprising in the post-apartheid era. A new generation - most of whom were born around the time of the transition to democracy - challenged the commodification of education, and institutional forms of marginalisation and exclusion. The protests were initially sparked by fee increases, but students targeted deeper structural issues, demanding free education, the decolonisation of education, and an end to the exploitative practice of outsourced labour, amongst other demands.The student and worker movement surfaced new critiques and contestations in the post-apartheid period, opening up conversations that went beyond higher education, marking it as a crucial period in relation to broader South African politics. At the same time, they resurfaced older political and intellectual traditions, while bringing in new ways of thinking about politics, organising and movements. This paper reflects on Fees Must Fall, specifically probing the idea of 'fallism', which has been used in the literature to describe the broad politics and orientation that emerged within the movement and the generation produced through it. The paper looks particularly at Wits University and draws on new interviews conducted with activists, archival work and autoethnographic material. It takes a critical approach to the concept of fallism and the debates that emerged after 2015, situating it within its context but also in relation to other post-apartheid movements.

RC04-JS-35.3

ESTEFOGO, FRANCISCO* (Universidade de Taubaté, Brazil)

Multilingual Children's Literatures: BLACK Narratives' Potentialities for Linguistic Diversity

This presentation aims to explore and reflect upon the proposal of a literature course in Early Childhood Education (ECE) centred around multilingual children's narratives, specifically focused on Brazilian black authors such as Conceição Evaristo, Luiz Gama, Mestre Didi, Lélia Gonzales, Sueli Carneiro, Milton Santos, amongst others. By and large, these authors usually delve into profound themes like structural racism, social injustice, black identity, gender inequalities and the historical struggles for rights in Brazil. However, often centred around metaphors and engaging stories that stimulate children's curiosity and empathy, the simplified versions of these books offer sensitive ways to go through these themes that still retain the essence of the discussions but soften the way these topics could be dealt with in ECE, without losing sight of the importance of racial and social topics. Thus, the goal of this course is to explore the potential of these children's narratives for promoting linguistic diversity, social justice and environmental consciousness by challenging anthropocentric perspectives in addition to incorporating multispecies viewpoints and encouraging youngsters to think beyond human exceptionalism. The literature will be used as a springboard to promote collective agency and multispecies justice in ECE, handling the deeply entrenched structural racism in Brazil and how it intersects with environmental, racial and gender justice. The course structure will be organized into thematic modules which introduce in ECE concepts including multispecies justice, human and more-than-human interplay, environmental and racial justice, apart from language and identity. Based on this organisation, this presentation will address racial discrimination, colonial legacies and the structural oppression that permeates Brazilian society. It will also emphasize the importance of dealing with epistemic justice in ECE, recognizing the value of black knowledge systems for the interconnectedness of all living beings with a view to fostering a more inclusive, equitable and sustainable future.

RC53-820.4

ESTHER C L, GOH* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
HO JESSICA, JESSICA S H (Kreta Ayer Family Services, Singapore)
OH, YVETTE H C (Fig Tree Counselling, Singapore)

Education and Occupational Aspirations of Low-Income Children and Mothers: Examining Their Operationalization of Hope through Homework Practice

This paper enriches the understanding of low-income mothers' and children's education aspirations by considering them as agentic beings in relation to homework practice. It examines the priorities they accord to homework and the parent-child dynamics that influence homework practice. 17child-mother dyads from intact families and 17 child-mother dyads from single-mother families in Singapore were sampled through semi-structured interviews and vignettes discussions. The findings show that low-income children and their mothers harbour aspirations and consider everyday homework a critical gauge of children's potential as it is a more visible and immediate indicator for fulfilling school requirements. However, their hope remains vague and remote due to children's poor knowledge of education and occupation pathways, and children's reliance on the mother as an academic guide. Low-income children's and mothers' agency can hence be strengthened and their hope operationalized through redesigning educational resources, more coaching on diverse pathways, and strengthening partnership between schools and families.

RC48-766.5

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Islands Militarization and the Claiming for Sovereignty and Dignity Rights

The post-Yalta hegemonies fostered military installations in the Mediterranean, legitimizing the interventions as the modernization of poor and backward societies. Notably, islands are territories subject to colonization that are considered economically marginal but strategic platforms from a geo-military view. From this perspective, the islands exemplify the ideal subaltern object to apply institutional technicalities to ease military settlements, build infrastructure, and conduct military testing and training, epitomizing the prototype of coloniality (McCusker and Soares, 2011).

Based on empirical research on the militarization of the Mediterranean Islands, this proposal aims to reflect the intersectionality of coloniality, secrecy, and uncertainty in environmental risk assessment. We reflect on how the island's militarization, from the Mediterranean to the Pacific Sea, was a global phenomenon long before the globalization theory. The postcolonial approach helps to review how social exclusion, resource exploitation, and denying full sovereignty in the name of national security are common paths, highlighting how subalternity and coloniality are at the core of the continental discourse on otherness and the availability of the Islands to be militarized. From a military point of view, islands are *terra nullius*, where activities are conducted free of any control, and thus related to secrecy and discretion, or silent domination (Chamoiseau 1997).

The imposition of militarization and colonial practices on islands inevitably sparked resistance, leading to strong identities and movements opposing extractivism and advocating self-determination and environmental justice. Protest and resistance to military island exploitation face creeping institutional strategy in manufacturing uncertainty (Frickel, 2014) by adopting secrecy, denial, silence, and invisibility (Latour, 1992), socially constructed agnotology, and ignoring protest content to any form of resistance. We reflect on how anti-base movement issues are connected in a global protest that drives the global justice movement toward the right to sovereignty and dignity.

RC14-206.4

EUNJUNG, KIM* (Semyung University, Republic of Korea)

Capturing the Daily Lives and Culture of Young Generation in Depopulation Risk Areas

The younger generation places great importance on work-life balance and considers it a significant value when choosing a job. According to previous research, regional communities, especially those at risk of depopulation, show a significant gap in living and cultural infrastructure compared to Seoul and the metropolitan area. This disparity between regional communities and Seoul/the metropolitan area can accelerate the migration of young people living in these regions. Nevertheless, there are still cases where young people temporarily move into the area due to reasons such as education or employment. However, discussions about these temporarily incoming young people from outside do not seem to be actively taking place.

This study aims to examine why young people who move into the community for such reasons end up leaving again. By closely looking into their daily experiences, the study seeks to understand why young people residing in the community or those with migration experiences decide to stay in or leave the region. It is necessary to closely examine how young people living in areas at risk of depopulation are living their daily lives through their vivid voices, and to understand what they want and how they feel about their lives in their current regions by directly listening to their voices. To this end, the most suitable research method is 'Photovoice.' 'Photovoice' is a method from visual sociology, where research participants, often from socially marginalized groups use visual methods such as photographs or videos to express their perspectives(Wang & Burris, 1997). Thus, this study aims to use Photovoice to collect stories about how young people currently living in depopulation-risk areas experience their daily lives. Based on this, the study seeks to identify and analyze the needs for improving the quality of life through the daily culture of young people in these regions.

WG11-943.3

EVANS, DABNEY* (Emory University, USA)
FARRHENDERSON, MAYA (Emory University, USA)
DI MARCO, MARTÍN (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Adverse Childhood Experiences in Femicide Perpetrators: Does Trauma Type Matter?

Purpose: To compare the adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) of femicide, homicide and perpetrators of other violent crimes.

Methods: We administered an adapted Philadelphia ACEs questionnaire to perpetrators of femicide (the gender-based killing of a woman or girl), homicide and other violent crimes. Data collection took place in summer 2021 in four carceral institutions in Metropolitan Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Results: All participants (n=208) were cisgender males. Of the respondents, 71 were charged with femicide perpetration, 73 were homicide perpetrators, and 64 had committed a different type of violent crime. We did not observe any significant differences in the mean ACEs scores across groups, although all scores were higher than in the general population. Femicide perpetrators were more likely to witness a rape or sexual assault in their home, and more likely to have experienced being hit, punched or kicked in the home. They were also significantly more likely to witness a shooting or knife attack in the community than homicide perpetrators.

Conclusions: We did not observe any significant differences between the mean ACEs scores of femicide, homicide, and other crime perpetrators. However, femicide perpetrators were more likely to experience specific types of ACEs. Future research should investigate the trauma experienced by femicide perpetrators including type, severity, duration, and age at onset to determine patterns that may differentiate femicide perpetrators from those who commit non-lethal intimate partner violence

Contribution: ACES—and particularly their cumulative dose effect—have been linked to a host of negative health outcomes underscoring the long-lasting negative impacts of harmful childhood experiences on adult functioning. While ACEs are directly linked to non-lethal intimate partner violence perpetration, little is known about how these experiences are operationalized into the perpetration of femicide. This study fill that gap by examining ACEs among femicide perpetrators in support of violence and femicide prevention efforts.

WG11-943.4

EVANS, DABNEY (Emory University, USA)
DI MARCO, MARTÍN* (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Flying Under the Radar: Tactics of Intimate Partner Femicide Perpetrators to Evade Systemic Intervention

Intimate partner femicide (IPF) has gained increasing recognition and social awareness over the past three decades. Research during this period has shown that IPF often stems from abusive relationships. Despite this knowledge and the extensive research on coercive control and the growing interest in the life stories of perpetrators, there is still a gap in understanding how perpetrators evade peer and systemic interventions before the murder. Using a life history approach, this study identifies the strategies perpetrators use to avoid interventions by social systems and structures prior to femicide, expanding on Monckton Smith's framework on the stages leading to homicide. Based on 73 biographical, open-ended interviews with incarcerated men from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela, the study

used inductive thematic analysis and classification techniques focused on intimate relationship chronologies. Seven recurring strategies were identified: social isolation, gaslighting, vilifying perceived external threats, relying on alliances with male peers, "body terrorism," limiting outside employment, and reproductive and healthcare coercion. These findings highlight patterns of coercive control and consistent sequencing in relationships that culminate in IPF, showing how men navigated relationships and "flew under the radar" of peers and institutions that could have intervened to prevent lethal violence. Male complicity and support emerged as a significant factor in the Latin American context, indicating a community dynamic with important implications for the region's femicide landscape. The study emphasizes missed opportunities for intervention through both informal social networks and formal institutions, making the identification of these strategies a key step in improving IPF prevention.

RC29-467.4

EVANS, MEGAN* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
GRAIF, CORINA (Pennsylvania State University, USA)
NEWELL, ANNA (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Criminal Arrests and the Opioid Epidemic: An Investigation into the Spatial and Social Spillover of Opioid Overdoses in Chicago

Academics and policy makers have long questioned the role of criminal justice deterrence as an effective strategy to combat opioid overdoses. While the enforcement of drug policy via arrests takes opioid users and sellers off the streets, it is unclear the extent to which it effectively deters the misuse of opioids within a community, lowering opioid overdose rates. Moreover, arrests for the possession and manufacturing/distribution of opioids in one community may also simply displace opioid misuse, forcing users and suppliers to accommodate by going to other communities. This study investigates the role of criminal justice deterrence practices, i.e., opioid arrests, in effectively deterring opioid overdoses, paying particular attention to whether arrests in spatially proximate or socially connected communities lead to the diffusion or deterrence of opioid overdoses in a local community. Combining data from the Cook County medical examiner, emergency medical services information, and arrest reports with commuting statistics for Chicago's 77 community areas between 2016 and 2019, this study uses fixed effects spatial autoregressive models with spatial lags to predict community-level opioid overdose rates. We find evidence for the displacement of crime as well as the diffusion of crime benefits. Arrests for heroin and possession increase the total overdose rate in local and spatially proximate communities. Arrests for the manufacturing and distribution of synthetic narcotics displaces fatal overdoses into socially connected communities, while lowering the total overdose rate in the local community. However, arrests for the manufacturing and distribution of heroin helps to deter overdoses in socially connected communities while simultaneously increasing overdoses in the local community. Thus, findings suggest complex spatial and social spillover mechanisms of displacement and deterrence, dependent on the crime and overdose rate investigated. These results have important implications for understanding the effectiveness of criminal justice policies in deterring opioid misuse.

RC46-724.3

EVERHARDT, SHARON* (Troy University, USA)
JAUK-AJAMIE, DANIELA* (University of Akron, USA)

Gardening Behind Bars

This book discusses jail and prison gardens in the context of clinical sociology. Institutional site-level interventions are used with aims of being able to create system-wide change through the adoption of prison gardens not just at a few facilities, but all facilities using a rights-based approach. Gardens in incarcerated settings can generate real change for the greater good of the imprisoned communities we serve and at the same time be a stepping-stone to address environmental injustice in jail and prison settings. Jail and prison gardens challenge the prison industrial complex by placing some control in the hands of the incarcerated through food sovereignty and community building, not just amongst the incarcerated population, but also with staff who work with them. Jail and prison gardens force administrators to rethink rules and therefore, the iron cage of bureaucracy that they all contribute to. Closer examination of rules and the bureaucratic structure provides officials with the opportunity to modify these structures for the greater good of all, bringing forth meaningful change through collaboration and negotiation with clinical sociologists and incarcerated populations

RC46-JS-63.4

EVERHARDT, SHARON* (Troy University, USA)

Gardening for LEGAL Justice in Incarcerated Settings

This presentation will discuss jail and prison gardens in the context of clinical sociology. Institutional site-level interventions are used with aims of being able to create system-wide change through the adoption of prison gardens not just at a few facilities, but all facilities using a rights-based approach. Gardens in incarcerated settings can generate real change for the greater good of the imprisoned communities we serve and at the same time be a stepping-stone to address environmental injustice in jail and prison settings. Jail and prison gardens challenge the prison industrial complex by placing some control in the hands of the incarcerated through food sovereignty and community building, not just amongst the incarcerated population, but also with staff who work with them. Jail and prison gardens force administrators to rethink rules and therefore, the iron cage of bureaucracy that they all contribute to. Closer examination of rules and the bureaucratic structure provides officials with the opportunity to modify these structures for the greater good of all, bringing forth meaningful change through collaboration and negotiation with clinical sociologists and incarcerated populations.

RC57-878.3

EVI, VIRGINIA* (IULM Milan, Italy)

The Social Life of Films: A Visual Research on "Birdwatchers"

This contribution aims to explore the network of relationships built around the film *Birdwatchers* (Marco Bechis, 2008). Realised in Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) with non professional Kaiowà actors over a period of four years, this fictional movie describes the political struggle of the Guarani communities against deforestation, stigmatisation and violence. "Cinema" enters into a context of strong social vulnerability, a "contact zone" made up of cultural overlaps and radical clashes. As David MacDougall recalls, films are objects with multiple identities; they could therefore become a field of investigation to observe the superimpositions between different cultural meanings, exploring temporalities and geographies. Along the journey, diverse and contradictory expectations, desires, and aspirations triggered by *Birdwatchers* emerge. In particular, the film delves into the Kaiowà political and ritual cosmology, taking the form of a "cinematographic struggle" – as Kaiowà have defined it – in an attempt to overcome imposed boundaries and stereotypes of authenticity and timelessnes. Taking into account the social and political dynamics involved in transcultural artistic productions, along with hierarchies and asymmetries, the question 'Whose Story Is It?' seems to be a valuable tool to understand how the experience is articulated through the strategies employed by the actors involved.

Beginning with the exploration of the director's archive, the research establishes a connection between visual analysis and fieldwork, experimenting with multi-temporalities, archival re-use and the possibilities opened up by montage and video essay forms. The analysis of behind-the-scenes footage, outtakes and selected film excerpts highlights the act of reframing, engaging with materiality, memory and testimony, and exploring the interplay between time and screen memories. The study gives also suggestions regarding the multiple connections between fiction and reality, exploring off-screen politics and interferences, as well as the construction of representation within its social and political context.

RC06-JS-115.3

EYDAL, GUDNY (Faculty of Social Work, University of Iceland, Iceland)
ARNALDS, ASDIS* (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Equal Rights to Care from Both Parents: Lone Parents and Paid Parental Leave in Iceland

Iceland is an example of a Nordic country that has provided non-transferable parental leave for both parents for a quarter of a century. The aim of the Icelandic act on paid parental leave was to provide children with care from both parents and to increase parents' possibilities to reconcile work and care. One of the characteristics of the Icelandic Act is that both parents are entitled to the non-transferable quota rights, regardless of if they share residency with their children and if they hold custody or not. The aim of the law is thus in line with the Act in Respect of Children, that emphasis that children have the right to care from both parents.

The take up rates for Icelandic fathers have been relatively high. Above 80% of fathers take leave and on average their leave length corresponds with their quota rights. But the take up rates have been lower for fathers that do not share residency with their children compared to take up rates for fathers in two parent families. To gain better understanding of the take

up of lone fathers compared to fathers that share residency with the mother and the child this paper will ask how fathers arrange their leave and the care of their child during the first three years in the child's life? Data from a population survey among all parents of first-born children in 2019 and 2021, will be analysed to gain information about the take up of fathers and their participation in the care of the child.

RC13-202.3

EZ-ZAHY, BRAHIM* (University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah-Fès, Morocco)
ELMSAOURI, NOUREDDIN* (USMBA, Morocco)

Les Ultras Au Maroc: De L'engagement Au Loisirs à Loisir Engagés

Le match de football et un spectacle sportif, qui offre beaucoup de plaisir et d'enthousiasme au supporters de football au monde entier, c'est un évènement festif, et occasion de libérer le stress et la pression associés aux rôles intenses imposés par le rythme accéléré de la vie contemporaine. En ce sens, les stades de football offrent des activités de loisirs peuvent contribuer à la santé et au bien-être (Mansfield, 2021; Dykin & Kay, 2020) et peuvent également avoir des effets thérapeutiques (McDermott & Aitken, 2021).

Dans un autre sens, il y a des chercheurs qui parlent du sport comme un outil qui travaille à renforcer l'idéologie capitaliste ; il est donc un moyen de distraction et de détournement de l'attention des masses opprimées des questions politiques (lutte des classes, anti-exploitation…). Mais depuis l'émergence des groups « Ultras » sur les gradins, ils ont réussi à transformer les stades de football de l'opium des peuples en une plate-forme pour leurs revendications sociales, culturelles et politiques.

L'objectif principal de ce travail est de montre le rôle des activités de loisir liées au spectacle sportif dans la création des formes d'engagement communautaire qui prônent des enjeux sociaux, politiques et culturels.

Alors, comment les ultras au Maroc sont-ils passés d'un groupe qui produit le spectacle dans les stades de football à un mouvement de jeunesse avec des revendications sociales ?

Notre recherche vise à répondre à cette question à travers une enquête ethnographique qui se focalise sur les activités quotidiennes des ultras dans les stades et les réseaux sociaux Marocains.

L'implication initial de ce travail est de contribuer à la compréhension de l'aspect revendicatif des groups ultras au Maroc ; et de participer sérieusement aux débats générale de cette session, afin de développer des réflexions sociologiques sur les loisirs contemporains.

RC43-689.5

EZQUIAGA BRAVO, AINHOA* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Digitalization and Housing: Factors of Social Inclusion and Exclusion

In a context of global financialization, tourism and gentrification, and with the legacy of the housing bubble and subsequent crisis the country experienced in the early 2000s, housing exclusion in Spain is an increasing reality at the center of political discussion. Digital platforms such as Airbnb have created a growing stranglehold on housing supply, while online listings, such as Idealista, are monopolizing the information on prices and acting as market regulators in favor of tenants. As a result, the real estate market, especially in large cities and coastal towns, is experiencing an exponential increase in prices, especially rental prices, and the expulsion of local population.

The proposed communication shows the results of a research focused on the factors of inclusion and exclusion that digitalization brings in the field of the right to housing, carried out in three large cities of Southern Europe, combining desk research with qualitative methodology. We will focus on the Spanish case, for which 17 semi-structured interviews were conducted with key interlocutors, including representatives of NGOs, public authorities, activists and academics with expertise in different fields related to the phenomenon (law, economics, urban planning, geography…).

While the advocates of digitization stress the possibilities linked to the flexibility of access to housing or to the improvement of governance through data collection, vulnerable groups, among whom the third digital divide still prevails (Van Dijk, 2006), find an increasingly digitized real estate market, administration and services that hinder their right to housing.

On the other hand of digitalization, social movements have emerged around the right to housing (Platform of People Affected by Mortgages (PAH), focused on evictions, or Tenants' Union (Sindicato de Inquilinas), focused on rental). These movements have been able to leverage social networks as a loudspeaker to raise awareness among the population and exert political pressure.

RC31-JS-180.4

EZQUIAGA BRAVO, AINHOA* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Estrategias Digitales Para La Circulación Del Cuidado Entre Trabajadoras Del Hogar Latinoamericanas

El envejecimiento poblacional en el Norte Global ha impulsado flujos migratorios femeninos desde el Sur para trabajar en el hogar y los cuidados, sector muy etnoestratificado. En España, estas trabajadoras enfrentan vulnerabilidad asociadas a las políticas de extranjería y un régimen de cotización estructuralmente discriminatorio, y a las propias características del empleo, que las aboca al aislamiento social, especialmente las internas. Por ello, el colectivo se muestra relevante para estudiar las estrategias de resistencia informal que facilitan las TIC.

La comunicación propuesta tiene por objetivo explorar cómo las trabajadoras domésticas latinoamericanas en Madrid navegan por su entorno digital para gestionar la circulación de apoyo, recursos y cuidado con sus redes de origen y destino. Partiendo del diamante de cuidados de Razavi (2008) y del concepto de circulación del cuidado de Baldassar y Merla (2013), y empleando el marco teórico de las *affordances* -posibilidades de acción que ofrecen diversas plataformas y dispositivos digitales- (Hutchby, 2001; Madianou y Miller, 2012), se aborda cómo la tecnología y los Social Media favorecen, limitan o median en la circulación de cuidado transnacional y de qué modo influyen las *affordances* de cada plataforma en las estrategias globales de cuidado.

La investigación emplea una metodología cualitativa, incluyendo entrevistas en profundidad y etnografía digital. Los resultados arrojan luz sobre la elección estratégica de los canales: WhatsApp como vía de comunicación continua y asíncrona con sus familiares, Facebook como plataforma de apoyo práctico, búsqueda de empleo o asesoramiento jurídico en España, así como la posibilidad de ampliar sus redes. También se subraya la importancia del altruismo y la mediación en el mantenimiento de estos espacios y cómo estos complementan los flujos transnacionales de cuidados, proporcionando recursos emocionales y prácticos esenciales para vencer el aislamiento social y la vulnerabilidad económica.

RC14-214.2

EZZIANI, BOUCHTA* (University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdi Allah Fes, Morocco)

Social Representations of Infertile Women in the Moroccan Media: A Difficult Social Transformations

This paper addresses the issue of the social representations of infertile couples in the Moroccan media, as well as how infertile couples use social media to challenge the stigma attached to them, particularly women. It is based on a sociological study conducted in Morocco. Cultural and social norms significantly shape the representation of infertility in Moroccan media, often framing it as a source of stigma and shame, particularly for women. This perspective is rooted in collectivistic cultural values that prioritize procreation as a societal expectation. Infertility is often viewed as a social failure, leading to feelings of shame and bad reputation for couples, especially women. The media reflects these cultural attitudes, portraying infertility as a devastating experience, reinforcing the stigma associated with childlessness. The representation of women and infertility in Moroccan media significantly shapes societal attitudes towards reproductive health. Media portrayals often reflect and reinforce cultural norms, impacting public perceptions and individual experiences of infertility. The stigma surrounding infertility in Moroccan media significantly impacts women's lives, rooted in cultural, psychological, and social factors. In response to infertility, cultural norms may normalize practices like polygamy or extramarital relationships, further complicating the narrative around infertility in media. While these representations highlight the challenges faced by infertile couples, they also risk perpetuating harmful stereotypes and limiting the discourse around infertility, suggesting a need for more nuanced portrayals that acknowledge individual experiences and agency. The research indicated that there are some transformations associated with the social interactions inherent in the experience of illness. Specifically, these transformations relate to the interactions between individuals and their social environments through social media. Infertile couples negotiate to change perceptions of the illness and challenge the social stigma associated with it.

RC15-229.5

EZZIANI, BOUCHTA* (University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdi Allah Fes, Morocco)
BOUZEKRAOUI, ABDELMALIK (Université sidi mohamed ben abdellah fes, Morocco)
OUTALHA, JALILA (ISPITS, Morocco)
ELARABI, OUAFAE (Université Abdelmalek Essadi Tétouan, Morocco)

Teaching Sociology of Health at Moroccan Universities: Reality and Challenges

This paper addresses the issue of teaching the sociology of health in Moroccan universities. This paper is based on a dialogue with professors. At the ISPITS, students study sociology, rather than the sociology of health. In contrast, master's students study sociology of health, which is taught by professors who do not have a background in sociology of health. The content is primarily focused on defining key concepts such as sociology, family, social phenomena. Sociology is regarded as a secondary subject and receives comparatively limited time allocation in the curriculum. With regard to the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities, it should be noted that the curriculum for the first and second years of the Bachelor's degree set by the Ministry does not include the sociology of health. The department may elect to include the sociology of health in the third year of the degree programme, contingent upon the specialisation of the department's professors. Consequently, students pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Sociology in Morocco have the opportunity to study the sociology of health at only three academic institutions. Conversely, there are numerous Master's programmes that offer sociology of health. This can be attributed to the initiative and dedication of select professors in developing this area of research. It can be concluded that the incorporation of sociology in the *ISPITS* represents a significant acknowledgement of the value of sociological insights in understanding the complexities of health. However, this experience remains constrained by the limitations of instructional time and the lack of alignment between the content and the disciplinary focus of other academic fields. One of the contradictions of the sociology of health in humanities faculties is the increase in the number of graduate students specialising in the sociology of health, despite the exclusion of this discipline from the bachelor's degree.

F

TG03-962.4

FABIEN, JEAN* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil)

PRO-Haiti (2010) : Un Programme d'enseignement Supérieur pour Comprendre la Récente Mobilité des Étudiant.e.s Haïtien.ne.s au Brésil

A partir d'août 2011, un groupe d'environ 89 étudiant.e.s haïtien.ne.s arrive au Brésil dans le but de poursuivre leurs études, brutalement discontinuées par le séisme du 12 janvier 2010, dans les meilleures universités publiques brésiliennes. Il s'agit, dans le cadre de la coopération entre les pays du Sud global, du plus grand groupe d'étudiant.e.s - de surcroît des étudiant.e.s noir.e.s - depuis l'ouverture du Brésil au phénomène de l'internationalisation universitaire en 2011. Cet article s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une recherche plus ample, qui concerne la mobilité académique des étudiant.e.s haïtien.ne.s au Brésil, en prenant comme base de réflexion le Programme d'Urgence en Enseignement Supérieur Pro-Haïti, élaboré et financé en 2010 par la Coordination pour le Perfectionnement du Personnel du Niveau Supérieur (CAPES). Née du constat des lacunes de la production intellectuelle, celle du Brésil en particulier, sur ce type de migration, la recherche en question se veut, de manière générale, pionnière dans la discussion sur la migration académique et qualifiée des Haïtien.e.s au Brésil. Quelle était la nature du programme Pro-Haïti? Quels ont été ses rôles dans la formation académique des étudiant.e.s haïtien.ne.s? Pour tenter de répondre à ces questions, il sera nécessaire de revoir la bibliographie sur la migration haïtienne, de présenter et décrire le programme Pro-Haïti et d'analyser les premières données recueillies à partir d'une méthodologie qualitative et quantitative. Les résultats préliminaires de l'enquête, menée entièrement en ligne, montrent que la majorité des étudiant.e.s haïtien.e.s interviewé.e.s choisissent de rester vivre au Brésil après leurs études, certains sont titulaires d'une maîtrise ou d'un doctorat, tandis que d'autres sont retournés en Haïti, y restent ou ont transité vers les États Unis, le Canada ou la République Dominicaine.

WG01-JS-240.4

FACCHETTI, ANNA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy)

Co-Development: An Inclusive Development Potential or an Elitist Tool?

In 1996, Romero stated that to strengthen the development potential that immigration brings, co-development must be encouraged (Romero 1996, pp. 119-147). It is framed as an innovative alternative in the management of migrations, recognizing foreigners as agents of change in both their countries of origin and in those of arrival (Herrero 2000, p. 2). This idea develops within the context of European migration policies and highlights the importance of seeing immigrants as resources for development (Naïr 1997, p. 12), urging Italian policies to abandon an emergency approach and to undertake new strategies in which the state, civil society, the third sector, businesses, and universities actively collaborate. Co-development practices aim to translate the economic success of immigrants in host countries into development in their countries of origin (Herrero de Egaña Muñoz-Cobo 2000, p. 4); numerous examples show migrants who have arrived in Italy contributing to the development of their native communities through startups and knowledge transfers (Herrero de Egaña Muñoz-Cobo 2000). However, preliminary results from research on the integration of legally resident foreign citizens in Italy through social labs (Facchetti 2023, pp. 427-435) reveal a significant finding: co-development appears to be accessible only to migrants who have reached a certain level of integration in the host country, suggesting that co-development activities are for a select few. This would render co-development a strategy of elite cooperation. There would be a gap between the goals of migration policies developed at the institutional level and the actual capacities and needs of migrants. Given the increasing relevance of social justice in both the academic context and public debate, there is an urgent call for moral and political action to address and resolve social injustices.

RC32-529.3

FACHINETTO, ROCHELE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
FERREIRA OLIVEIRA, DEINAIR (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
LOPES, ANA PAULA NEVES (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Social Scenarios of Violent Deaths of Women in Brazil

This work proposes an analysis of the social scenarios of violent deaths of women in Brazil from 2015 onwards, the year in which the Femicide Law was enacted in the country, increasing the penalty for homicides committed due to domestic and family violence against women and when violence is based on gender. Several reports produced in the country and the monitoring of indicators have shown an increase in women's death rates, even after the Law, which encourages us to delve deeper into the social scenarios in which this violence occurs, as well as the impact that policies public initiatives to combat gender-based violence have produced. The research is being carried out through the analysis of legal processes, trial sessions and news published in the media about cases of femicide, concentrating the analysis in two states in Brazil, one in the Northeast region – Ceará - and one in the South region – Rio Grande do Sul. Based on gender and feminist studies, we mobilize the concept of femicide scenarios (CARCEDO, 2006), seeking to understand the economic, political and cultural contexts in which conditions of greater vulnerability of women to lethal violence are produced or facilitated.

The study has made it possible to understand not only traditional femicide scenarios or unique scenarios, such as those related to violence perpetrated by an intimate partner, but also cases in which there are intertwined scenarios between gangs and criminal collectives, scenarios linked to the victims' professional occupations, family relations and connectional femicides. These results contribute to understanding the complexity and diversity of scenarios where violent deaths of women occur, enabling a more qualified reflection on their ways of coping.

RC22-343.4

FADIL, NADIA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
MONTASSIR, SAKHI (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Mourning for the Dead Condemned for Terrorism: The Case of Belgian Families with Relatives Who Left for Syria

What does mourning mean in the context of families stigmatised by the counter-terrorism discourse that has affected Muslim communities in the West since the 9/11 attacks? Focusing on the case of Belgium and the families who lost members who went to fight in Syria in the wake of the Arab Spring in 2011, we aim to interrogate the experience of mourning when the death of a family member is overshadowed by the taboos of terrorism, jihad and war rooted in an Islamic framework. This presentation will explore the worlds of families confronted with the absence of the body and the lack of precise information about the circumstances of the death. It will highlight the strategies used by these families to preserve the memory of their children despite the widespread official discourse that associates Europeans who have died in Syria with categories of terrorism, monstrosity, disloyalty to the nation and hatred of Western values. Among these strategies, we will describe forms of solidarity and mobilisation, the use of legal counter-discourses, holding the state accountable, but also silence, reversal of stigma, and sometimes the need for forgetting. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic research with Belgian families who have lost their children, we seek to understand how an existence disrupted by a major political event - the departure of young Belgian Muslims to Syria and the government's counter-terrorism response - manifests itself in the reality of affected families and communities. We will also interrogate Belgian policy on the (non-)management of these tragic deaths: non-repatriation until death, lack of administrative recognition, failure to repatriate bodies, and the nature of communication with grieving families. Finally, our presentation will explore the problem faced by families whose children have disappeared in Syria and have been tried in absentia, without any confirmation of their death.

RC23-367.1

FAHRER, SIGRID* (DIPF| Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education, Germany)
COHEN, NADIA* (DIPF| Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education, Germany)

Educational Information Systems As Relevant Structures in Bridging the Gap between Research and Practice

Digital platforms may not be the first thing that comes to your mind when searching for relevant structures to bridge the gap between research and practice. Still, they can act as intermediaries by creating a centralized space where different communities are brought together. Their basic function for the transfer process is to provide access to knowledge, structure it and connect it (Hepp 2013). Furthermore, they have the potential to offer new communication channels and complementary mediated transmission forms, enabling alternate access to knowledge (Bernhard-Skala, Sonnenmoser &, Tombeil 2023). Their function in the transfer process is at the same time limited to the features they provide for their users thusly setting boundaries to the production, dissemination and use of knowledge (Hartong & Decupere 2023). For our research, we explored the intermediary role of a specific set of digital platforms in Europe in the context of knowledge transfer. They all focus on the dissemination of information on education and they are open and freely accessible to all. A further specificity is that they are government initiated platforms with a national scope that were established to collect, produce, organize, and distribute educational information and make it available to a wide audience (Kühnlenz et. al 2012, Ramsayer & Lorenz 2001/02). We analysed these portals using, adjusting and adding to the 17 activities of knowledge mobilization compiled by Rycoff-Smith (2022). The analysis revealed similarities as well as differences in the knowledge transfer activities of portals in various countries that we want to exemplify comparing France and Germany. Are there lessons to be learned in the conceptualisation of these portals and in the way they put transfer into practice?

RC22-JS-105.4

FAIMAU, GABRIEL* (University of Botswana, Botswana)

Religion and Ethical Boundaries of Digitalization Practices in Africa

As the digital revolution continues to emerge as a new culture, digital experiences, particularly in the Global South, present critical questions relating to digital ethics. Scholarly studies on digital ethics often emphasize the self and professional management of ethical concerns in the digital space. What is often neglected is a critical examination of approaches that define and govern the importance of digital ethics. This paper focuses on how ethical questions emerge within the context of the digitization and digitalization of religious practices among the prophetic churches in Africa. In Africa, the digitization efforts of the prophetic churches generally focus on digitizing healing practices and religious testimonies. This is done through the online circulation of healing miracles and religious testimonies on various digital and social media platforms and outlets. There is no question that stories of healing miracles and/or religious testimonies always have a happy ending. Nevertheless, the digital circulation of one's dark past and its possible impact on one's privacy, personal and social information and security remains a concern as it raises many ethical questions. For example, how do we justify the online circulation of personal and religious experiences? To whom does a personal story of spiritual experience belong? In what ways is the privacy of an individual believer protected when his/her personal story is circulated online? Building on my previous works, I intend to interrogate the ethical boundaries and normative framework of digitization and digitalization in the context of prophetic churches and religious practices in Africa. In addition, through a critical interrogation of how digital ethnography is applied as a methodological approach in the study of online religious practices, the paper intends to outline embedded ethical concerns in digitization and digitalization practices, particularly among African prophetic churches.

RC31-492.1

FAIST, THOMAS* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

All That Is Solid Melts into Mobility: Climate-Related (Im) Mobility As a Socio-Ecological Question

How do social inequalities drive climate-related migration and how does climate mobility accelerate and aggravate existing social inequalities locally and globally? The nexus between environmental degradation and (im)mobility & migration is not a new phenomenon. Rather the great acceleration of socio-ecological change increasingly undermines the foundations of human and non-human life. This increased velocity adds to the politicization of social inequalities around climate-related migration. The politics around the

nexus constitutes the socio-ecological question which refers to the double exploitation of land and labour, and the social closure against non-members of national states. This contribution contextualizes the new socio-ecological question, analyses the nexus between climate change and (im)mobility, and offers ways for a constructive and future-oriented strategy to respond to socio-ecological challenges.

RC18-266.2

FALANGA, ROBERTO* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Portugal)
MONIZ, JOÃO (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
RIBEIRO, JOSÉ (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Multi-Level Governance of Democratic Innovations: Who, How and Where?

Democratic innovations are deemed to improve democratic governance in response to current predicaments. While many scholars agree on the importance of including those who are disengaged from mainstream policy and decision-making at all levels of governance, we know little about who has promoted and engaged, how has done so and where participatory and deliberative practices have been developed thus far. In other words, we miss robust evidence on the multi-level governance of democratic innovations. Acknowledging this gap, the authors critically approach this issue based on the analysis of 1,120 practices developed in Europe from the 1970s to today. Data was collected in 2023 and 2024 under the EU-funded project INCITE-DEM and main insights are retrieved from there. Whereas we find that most practices are implemented at the local level with local constituencies, some practices offer a more complex set of intertwined actors, instruments and scales. The paper argues that this multiplicity of factors and actors stands at the heart of multi-level governance of democratic innovations, which increasingly show permeability across levels.

RC18-269.2

FALCO, LÉA* (Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, France)

La Formation à La Transition Écologique Comme Porte d'Entrée De l'Etat Dans l'Action Des Collectivités Territoriales : L'Exemple De La Formation Des Maires De l'Indre

Entre 2022 et 2024, le département français de l'Indre a mis en place une "Stratégie Climat 36" (SC36), dispositif dont l'un des objectifs est de former les acteurs du territoire sur les effets du changement climatique. Une formation des élus locaux, notamment des maires, la plupart du temps issus de petites communes rurales, est alors organisée par l'Etat au travers de ses services déconcentrés. 249 élus, représentant 107 communes, l'ont suivie. Outre cette formation, ces élus ont été mobilisés tout le long des deux ans du processus pour la construction d'une stratégie d'adaptation territorialisée au réchauffement climatique. Ce dispositif d'action publique, guidé par les services déconcentrés de l'Etat, paraît viser deux objectifs.

D'une part, former les élus aux impacts du changement climatique et les outiller pour y répondre. Par des approches issues des sciences de l'éducation, nous chercherons à évaluer dans quelle mesure la SC36 a modifié les pratiques des maires durant leur mandat.

D'autre part, assurer la présence de l'Etat dans l'action publique territoriale à travers l'instrument spécifique que représente ici la formation. A l'aide d'outils issus de la sociologie politique et notamment l'instrumentation de l'action publique, nous tenterons de comprendre comment la formation à la transition écologique à destination des élus locaux devient un moyen pour l'Etat d'affirmer sa présence et sa pertinence dans les territoires.

La présentation comprendra une présentation de la Stratégie Climat 36, une analyse du dispositif pédagogique mis en place sous le prisme de la relation entre l'Etat et les collectivités territoriales, et proposera une évaluation de l'impact du dispositif sur les maires de l'Indre. Pour cela, des entretiens semi-directifs seront menés avec les concepteurs pédagogiques de la SC36 et avec les maires ayant suivi le dispositif.

RC37-JS-60.2

FALCÓN, LAIA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Live Music As a Daily Resistance Strategy in Madrid during the 2020 Lockdown: 50 Days of Collective Experience at the Plaza De San Bernardo

The sharing of live music during the most challenging months of the COVID-19 pandemic stands as one of the most significant instances of worldwide creative social resistance in recent history. As a collective tool of resistance against emotional trauma, and as a means to foster a sense of community and well-being, the study of this phenomenon offers a compelling avenue for research into creativity and its social functions. This presentation presents a descriptive case study of a successful 50-day collective experience within a neighborhood community in Madrid, Spain, during a period when the city, as a notably exceptional case study for research, bore one of the heaviest burdens of COVID-19 in the world. Data were gathered through in-depth personal interviews and direct observations. Applying a connected approach drawing on the fields of the Sociology of Art and Media Studies, three key findings emerge: (1) participants emphasized shared *live* musical performances as the primary catalyst for fostering a sense of community, collective resilience, and overall well-being; (2) their sense of togetherness was further bolstered by digital and media support, as recordings of *live* performances were shared with loved ones living elsewhere, as well as with journalists and on social networks. This network of communication played a pivotal role in connecting individuals; (3) the combined efforts of both initiatives contributed to the development of a more positive individual and shared narrative surrounding the crisis.

RC37-JS-186.1

FALCÓN, LAIA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Security Nearness: Some Conclusions after the First Post-Confinement Live Stage Performances. the Spanish Experience of on Air 2020.

What have we learnt from live stage experiences during the period of Worldwide Pandemic, after lockdown? This presentation focuses on the case of *ON AIR*, staged in Madrid and Sevilla in 2020 as a revision of Orson Welles and Cole Porter's music theater piece *Arround the World In 80 Days*. Presented as a free version on Jules Verne's novel with new character and scenarios, the piece of Welles and Porter was premiered on 1946 as a celebration of relieve and peace after IIWW. As a free revision of Welles and Porter' piece strongly linked to Pandemic social context and the new need of a "Security Nearness", the show *ON AIR* was live premiered in Madrid's National Concert Hall during the first weeks after confinement and underlined by critics, audience and performers as a deep experience of catharsis and wellbeing. The artistic and sociological research of worldwide stage experiences like this may be a very important tool for future times.

RC40-651.9

FALL, MODOU GUEYE* (Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles (ISRA), Senegal)
CAMARA, ASTOU DIAO (Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA), Senegal)
CESARO, JEAN-DANIEL (Center for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development (CIRAD), France)

Agroecology on the School Food Menu, the Seeds of a Sustainable Transition

In Senegal, food insecurity among children is a real obstacle to school attendance. To counter this, school policies in the most vulnerable areas, such as the Fatick Region, have integrated school canteens. Implemented in at least 11% of Senegal's elementary schools, these canteens provide pupils with two meals a day. In the Fatick region, the canteens are supplied with local products such as millet, the main staple cereal, and milk. In this way, they provide a real lever for promoting local products and shortening supply chains. In addition to shortening commercial circuits with school canteens, Fatick's farmers and agropastoralists are already in the agro-ecological transition. In fact, they have co-created a local dynamic for agro-ecological transition (DyTAEL), affiliated to a national multi-actor movement. The DyTAEL has drawn up a vision for an agroecological Fatick by 2035. This ambition has been translated into a multi-year action plan. To operationalize the action plan, DyTAEL has been selected as an Agroecological Living Landscape to support the implementation and co-development of profitable agroecological business models that are sensitive

to the principles of the circular economy and the development of local food systems. To this end, the B-act_Tool is used to assess the level of alignment with agroecologies_HPLE principles of those business models. In this respect, value chain mapping and analysis has identified and consolidated links between school canteens and producers. The links are synergistic and mutually beneficial, with positive externalities for the region. For the canteens, supply is stabilised with healthy products. As for producers, they have a secure market, encouraging their efforts to make the transition to agro-ecology. In its ambition to develop an agroecological territory, DyTAEL has the opportunity to introduce agroecology into schools, and to see children already aware of the principles and benefits of agroecology at elementary level

RC09-136.4

FALLONE, ANDREW* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)
ABDELRAHMAN, MOAZ NASSER SABER (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Crossing the Border on Tiktok: Digital Narratives of Irregular Journeys through Novel Social Media Platforms

The rising popularity of the new social media app TikTok coincides with the appearance of new accounts that both document irregular journeys and advertise smuggling services. In the absence of sufficient regular migration pathways into Europe, information on social media regarding irregular journeys can provide individuals with concrete and immediate next steps. With the existence of evidence that migrants implicitly distrust smuggling services providers, migrants seek trustworthy sources. The usage of digital media platforms in spreading information on migratory projects, or even connecting transnational families is not a new phenomenon. However, the usage of TikTok, a video-based platform, presents a new opportunity to migrants as it adds a visual element to their information dissemination tactics, making it more accessible, and providing visual evidence to their audience beyond closed circles of other digital media platforms. TikTok is a catalyst in diminishing the information asymmetry experienced by people on the move by enhancing transparency in documenting individual journeys and disseminating information. Native dialectics are used in these TikTok videos, which eases the communication, and TikTok's For You page and hashtags features provide easy access to this mode of social capital. Discourse analysis was used to understand the divergent narratives of both individuals documenting their own irregular journeys without the assistance of smuggling services, and the advertisers of smuggling services on TikTok. The engagement of the audience with such videos is compared to explore the resonance of different content with its audience. The findings of our analysis reveal that content from migrants traveling independently receives greater attention and engagement than that of individuals advertising their services, indicating the higher level of trust that a lack of profit-motive can confer.

RC20-295.4

FAN, DARSON* (City University of Hong Kong, China)
FAN, YIPIN* (Ocean University of China, China)

Shifting Tides of Nationalism: A Comparative Study in Mainland China and Taiwan

This study utilizes the 2008 and 2018 East Asian Social Surveys, employing non-parametric rank-sum tests and quantile regression to assess the evolution and influencing factors of nationalism in mainland China and Taiwan. Over a decade, it reveals a general decline in East Asian nationalism (excluding North Korea), with mainland China consistently displaying significantly higher levels, and Taiwan significant lower. Meanwhile, in both mainland China and Taiwan, individuals who maintain closer social distances with neighboring countries exhibit stronger nationalism compared to those with distant countries. Cross-sectional comparisons reveal that age and conservatism consistently exert a positive influence on nationalism across all quantiles at every examined time point. In mainland China, the impact of education on nationalism is notably significant primarily at lower quantiles. Conversely, in Taiwan, social distance significantly impacts higher quantiles, suggesting a pattern of Exclusion without Nationalism. Longitudinal comparisons indicate noticeable shifts over time. Specifically, while mainland China has experienced substantial changes, Taiwan's changes have remained relatively stable. In mainland China, the influence of socioeconomic status on nationalism, initially non-significant in 2008, emerged as significant across all quantiles by 2018, signifying a growing ideological divide among different social strata. Moreover, attitudes towards anti-globalization in mainland China have evolved from a negative influence on nationalism in 2008 to a positive one by 2018, reflecting a shift from liberal economic nationalism to producerism. In contrast, the comparison between the two survey years in Taiwan underscores the marginal effects of international exposure. This study aims to offer a nuanced perspective on the evolution of nationalism in mainland China and Taiwan over the past decade. By exploring the unique political contexts of each region and their potential impact on nationalist sentiments, it seeks to contribute to a better understanding of regional socio-political dynamics.

RC28-455.3

FAN, XIAOGUANG* (Zhejiang University , China)
BOUCHER, AURELIEN (The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), China)
LING, CHAO (Central University of Finance and Economics, China)

Circulation or Reproduction: Sociologists' Recruitment in Chinese Elite Universities 1982 to 2022

The transformation of elite circulation and reproduction in transitional societies, such as China, has progressively become a mainstream topic. While previous research predominantly focused on political and economic elites, intellectual elites have received comparatively less scrutiny. To address this blind spot, our study draws on biographical data of Chinese sociologists (N=853) from 31 top universities. We demonstrate that the reform of the Chinese Higher Education System, and more particularly, the willingness to recruit scholars capable of improving the international reputation of the university, has tremendously impacted the recruitment, circulation, and social origins of Chinese sociologists. When the Chinese government agreed to reinstitute sociological studies and departments in 1979, the socio-economic and academic backgrounds of sociologists were highly diversified. Scholars holding master's degrees, enriched by interdisciplinary experiences, and from non-elite university backgrounds exhibited a great propensity to join elite sociology departments. Nonetheless, the cost of entry into the discipline has progressively become higher, the profile of sociologists more internationalized, and their academic background more closely related to Sociology. More precisely, scholars with undergraduate degrees in sociology, overseas study, and post-doctoral experiences emerged as more prominent in the youngest cohort of sociologists. Due to this process of professionalization, specialization, and internationalization, scholars sharing the same field of study, originating from elite academic institutions, and belonging to a network of influential alma maters literally monopolize the space of the most reputable sociology departments. Paradoxically, our investigation into the dynamics of the Ph.D. exchange network unveiled a shift from a homogenous landscape associated with inbreeding tendencies to a more complex pattern of circulation among Chinese sociologists. Ultimately, shedding light on these transformations contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolving landscape of intellectual elites and the intricate interplay between individuals, institutions, and state policies in the dynamic realm of academia.

RC45-708.1

FAN, XIAOGUANG* (Zhejiang University , China)
ZHOU, WEN (Yunnan University, China)

Elite Networks, Interactions, and Subjective Social Status in Chinese Private Entrepreneurs

The network approach is theorized as one of the classical paradigms for understanding the formation of subjective social status. Drawing on data from the 2018 national private entrepreneurs survey, the statistical results highlight the gap between theoretical explanation and empirical evidence. We employed Agent-based Modeling (ABM) within the framework of the generational models. The ABM reveals that attitude interaction is another mechanism through which the elite network affects the subjective social status of private entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, neglecting the status of the elite network will inhibit and strengthen the differentiation of overall subjective social status during the interaction. The social status will further deviate from the objective social status, but its instrumental rationality has a mitigating effect to some extent. These findings have important implications for understanding social change in contemporary China and contribute to the social network theory of subjective social status.

RC02-42.3

FAN, YINTAN* (University of Essex, Sociology, United Kingdom)

Calibrated Time: Temporal Embeddedness of Chinese Migrant Entrepreneurship in Prato Fast Fashion Industry

Temporality is rarely discussed in migrant motivation and ethnic entrepreneurship. This research reveals the temporal embeddedness of Chinese migrant settlement and entrepreneurial practices in Prato, a city famous for textile production in Italy but has suffered labour shortages and

economic recession in the last decades. Chinese immigrants came to Prato and converted it into a fast fashion centre and propelled the local economy. This research aims to investigate why Chinese migrants prefer to settle down in a midsized Italian city and how this new trend of immigration shapes the local industry and the city, following an analogy of plant growth. Through my fieldwork in Prato and other research sites, I concluded the four growth phases of entrepreneurship: Seeding, Rooting, Sprouting and Flourishing, to analyse migrants' motivation, economic settlement, entrepreneurial attempt and business ecology formation based on temporal embeddedness. As the first level of temporal embeddedness, the imagined futures attracted Chinese migrants to calibrate their social jet lags and embrace Western advancement, leading to their economic settlement and entrepreneurship in Prato's fast fashion industry. Moreover, the second level of temporal embeddedness made Chinese migrants another time calibration to synchronise the world time zones in the latest trend in fast fashion. The Chinese migrants formed a self-sufficient ethnic industrial chain and the corresponding business ecology to chase the fashion speed. This research further explores Chinese presence led to reconstruction possibilities in declining industrial cities in the Global North with immigrants' involvement.

RC04-51.6

FANDINO, GERALDINE* (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
QUEZADA, MONICA (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)
PINZON, JESUS (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)
HERNANDEZ, LUISA MARIA (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)
BERMUDEZ, JULIETTE F. (Red Latinoamericana de STEM, Colombia)

Revisión Crítica Del Género En La Investigación Educativa STEM Latinoamericana

Esta revisión crítica explora la conceptualización del género y su relación con la investigación en educación STEM en América Latina, mediante una búsqueda sistemática y un análisis cualitativo de artículos académicos. Los resultados indican una visión reduccionista del género, principalmente restringida a la dicotomía binaria entre hombres y mujeres, lo cual limita una comprensión más inclusiva y compleja de las identidades de género. Aunque se reconoce la brecha de género en el acceso y la participación en STEM, pocas veces se cuestionan las estructuras de poder subyacentes y los factores sociales que perpetúan estas desigualdades en la región.

Los estudios cualitativos suelen carecer de perspectivas feministas críticas que permitan profundizar en la naturaleza estructural de estas desigualdades, mientras que los estudios cuantitativos rara vez aplican un análisis interseccional que considere la interacción del género con factores como la clase, la etnia o la ubicación geográfica. Además, la falta de una reflexión ética integral es evidente en gran parte de la literatura revisada.

La conceptualización de STEM se presenta de manera disciplinaria y fragmentada, lo cual impide su integración con las ciencias sociales y la adopción de enfoques más holísticos y críticos. Esta revisión subraya la necesidad urgente de incorporar enfoques feministas e interseccionales en la investigación educativa STEM para desmantelar barreras estructurales, mejorar la calidad y relevancia de la producción académica, y promover la equidad de género. Dichos enfoques no solo profundizarían la comprensión de las desigualdades de género, sino que también contribuirían a un cambio estructural significativo en la educación STEM, favoreciendo una mayor justicia social en América Latina.

RC49-775.2

FANG, CHAO* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
DIXON, JEREMY (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
LAING, JUDY (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
PATSIOS, DEMI (Bristol University, United Kingdom)

Navigating Power and Care: A Sociological Analysis of Mental Health Act 1983 Use for People with Dementia

The Mental Health Act 1983 allows people with 'mental disorders' to be detained and treated against their will in defined circumstances. Socio-legal scholars have identified the role of mental health law in framing paternalistic responses towards those deemed unable to care for themselves, with empirical research identifying a focus on individuals' risk when conducting such assessments. This literature has been valuable, but few papers have examined mental health law in relation to people living with dementia and their families. Our paper presents findings from a qualitative, exploratory study that examines legal decision-making in this context. Focus groups with eighteen mental health professionals and eight family carers were conducted. Themes emerged around insufficient communication, the exclusion of family members from decision-making, and the resulting confusion and emotional toll. These findings point to a larger crisis in health and social care, where structural limitations hinder the ability of people with dementia, their families, and professionals to access sustained, multidisciplinary support. The study argues for more holistic, ongoing care, enhanced communication during MHA processes, and the reform of legal and policy frameworks to enable greater flexibility in providing support for people living with dementia.

RC37-605.2

FANG, HUA* (Shanghai Conservatory of Music, China)

Rebuilding Relationships: A Case Analysis of Artistic Intervention in Rural China

In 2013, Chinese contemporary artist Li Mu collaborated with villagers in Qiuzhuang, his hometown in Feng County, Jiangsu Province, China, to recreate and exhibit modern and contemporary artworks from the Van Abbemuseum in the Netherlands. This study takes the "Qiuzhuang Project" as a case study to explore the practice of artistic intervention in rural China. It analyzes the relationships and meanings generated among the artist himself, the villagers, and the interactions between the artworks and the environment, aiming to investigate the significance that emerges among different participants, the artworks, and the environment through the medium of art.

Grounded in theories of participatory aesthetics and relational aesthetics, this paper employs Kaija Kaitavuori's model of four types of participation to analyze the relationships and social implications that arose during the collaborative creative process between the artist and the villagers. The research primarily adopts qualitative methods, conducting textual analysis on four video works , filmed by the artist during the project, the Qiuzhuang Project diaries published on the artist's personal website, and relevant media materials.

The study finds that Li Mu controlled the entire participatory process of the production and exhibition of the artworks in the Qiuzhuang Project, with villagers assuming a passive collaborator role. For the villagers more meaning was derived from the interactive processes among the artist, the artworks, and the outsiders attracted by the art activities. For Li Mu, although the project originated from his forceful insertion of foreign contemporary artworks into the Chinese rural environment—creating a strong conflict and opposition between the works and the local setting—this process allowed him to re-explore his hometown and rebuild his relationship with the villagers through the medium of art.

RC13-196.3

FANG, ZHENG* (Sun Yat-Sen University, China)

Anti-Boredom As Structure of Feeling: Game Domestication and Mutual Aid Among Chinese Gamers with Visually Impairment

When visually impaired individuals start playing games, how do physical disabilities and structural situations shape their video game experiences? What does digital media, particularly video games, mean to visually impaired individuals? This article employs life story interviews and participatory observation to explore the daily lives of visually impaired individuals within the ecology of blind gaming in China. It aims to understand how the structural situations of marginalized groups generate shared structure of feeling and how these structures influence their gaming behaviors and actions within online communities. The study shows that bodily impairments and social barriers jointly shape the "boredom" experiences of visually impaired gamers. Digital media serve as valuable resources for coping with this boredom, with gaming providing immersive experiences, social opportunities, and a sense of achievement. However, commercialization within the blind gaming ecology leads to repetitive game mechanics, homogenized designs, and a focus on pay-to-win strategies, resulting in a secondary layer of boredom—boredom with the games themselves. Within the "anti-boredom" structure of feeling, visually impaired players initially use games to pass the time but later turn to other media for the same purpose. They engage in utopian actions such as mutual assistance, creating their own games, and reaching out to developers for accessible models—all aimed at enhancing the gaming ecosystem within the blind community. However, these efforts are limited by a commercially driven gaming culture and prevalent stereotypes about visually impaired individuals. For visually impaired players, media significance goes beyond mere functionality; it embodies a way of life. The "anti-boredom" structure of feeling formed around media reflects their structural situations and highlights the need for greater inclusivity in digital spaces.

WG08-908.3

FANG, ZHENG* (Sun Yat-Sen University, China)

From Mutual Aid to Commercialization: Politics of Hope in the Evolution of China's Visually Impaired Gaming Community

Although the benefits of digital technology are widely acknowledged, along with its potential to generate new forms of inequalities, there has been limited discussion about the hope held by individuals with disability toward it. Utilizing the concept of 'the politics of hope'—the dynamics that both enable and constrain hope—this study explores how these individuals' hope for a better life are shaped and sustained within their evolving online communities. Through a year-long cyber ethnography in two online gaming groups for the blind and interviews with 17 veteran players, the study found that digital games symbolize equality and a life free from boredom, with this hope initially realized by independent game developers who are visually impaired in China. The rise of mobile phones expanded the player base, attracting commercial companies that leveraged and reinforced the discourse of hope to market their products. However, the commercialization of the community led to a phenomenon termed 'hopeless hope': companies prioritizing profits produced homogenized and dull games that disappointed blind players and diminished their aspirations. Faced with this duality of hope, informed players help regulate the emotions of ordinary players by explaining the real-world mechanisms of game production within their groups. Drawing on past achievements and foreign institutional contexts, visually impaired gamers sustain their hope in gaming through imaginative engagement. This paper argues that hope is not merely a future-oriented concept but a universal and essential emotion that evolves through social interactions. Researchers should focus on its specific forms and the pathways that lead to hope in real-world contexts. By analyzing the conflicts surrounding hope among various actors, this study highlights the hope dimension of digital technologies, asserting that hope is crucial for understanding inequality and should be regarded as a central theme in examining the digital lives of marginalized groups.

RC19-286.4

FANGGIDAE, VICTORIA* (PRAKARSA, Indonesia)

To Centralise and Decentralise the Indonesian Social Insurance: Dispensing the Burden of Poverty, Informality and Work Casualisation

The Indonesian national social security was put into effect as part of the country's post-crisis welfare policy reform. The government chose to centralise many extant local social policy programs in early 2000's, with an ambition to achieve a universal coverage. Yet, after a decade from its launch in 2014/15, more regulations were issued to delegate portion of financial responsibilities of the system to the sub-national governments, especially regarding subsidies and payments for low-income citizens and short-contract workers. These new 'policy layers' were added into the core policy to accelerate coverage while aiming to share the financial burdens between these different levels of government. Using Indonesia's national social health insurance program as the case, this article explains these shifts as part of the national government effort to deal with demographic and labor market challenges, but have a risk of being counterproductive to the policy main goal. This article offers a qualitative analysis of the evolving changes of national social security policies in Indonesia and seeks to contribute to theoretical discussions on social policy layering in emerging economies across different governmental levels i.e. national and sub-national. This article examines key policy changes pertaining to Indonesian social health insurance from 2014 to 2024 using data from official records, previous studies, and media archives. The article concludes that instead of welfare retrenchment which might yield more political cost, the national government took another turn, by incrementally sharing the financial burdens to sub-national governments through policy layering, despite the possible unintended impact to its main goal i.e. the universal coverage.

RC05-84.3

FARAH SCHWARTZMAN, LUISA* (University of Toronto, Canada)
POLLOCK, ANNE (King's College London, Department of Social Health and Medicine, United Kingdom)

Denaturalisation and Modernity: Drugs and Racial Capitalism

From the earliest days of European colonialism in the Americas and transatlantic slavery, psychoactive drugs, racial inequality, and the global political economic order have had intertwined histories. Particularly attentive to sugarcane—used to produce cachaça and rum--as well as coca, cocaine, tobacco and opium, we argue that the intensive production of and transnational trade in increasingly potent psychoactive substances fueled the historical rise of racial capitalism and has remained vital to the ongoing re/production of the unjust global order. The ascendance of drugs as commodities has been co-constitutional with the commodification of both the natural world and the laboring bodies that is at the heart of racial capitalism. At the same time, the circulation of commodified and globalized drugs *into* bodies helped produce and institutionalize struggles over "modern," differentiated subject-making that were key to both capitalism and to constitution of today's global political order. Building on Sylvia Wynter's work, we argue that race, drugs and Euro-colonial modernity are entangled through a process we call *denaturalization*. *Denaturalization* is the process by which Euro-colonial "modern" ideologies aimed at the control of the natural environment, at the autonomy of certain individuals from their "natures," and at classifying some humans as more "natural" than others, become institutionalized, and come to shape the political and economic management of humans and their environments across the scales of individual consciousness and racial capitalism.

RC06-95.3

FARDEAU, LEILA* (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)
LELIEVRE, EVA (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)
TRABUT, LOIC (National Institute of Demographic Studies, France)

Resilient "Complex Living Arrangements" to Better Face Economic Hardship?

The model of nuclear family coresidence has become the normative standard of modern westernized societies, whereas living in complex households, where extended families cohabit, is assumed to represent a traditional, rural living arrangement. This presentation advocates that in local contexts of rapid economic transformation, accelerated urbanization and scarcity of public welfare, families develop "survival strategies" (Gerstel, 2011) to better accommodate the changes.

Based on the case of French Polynesia, where 4 out of 10 people live in "complex households" we deconstruct this census category drawing from the 2017 census microdata. In this archipelagic territory, which consists of 74 inhabited islands (among 118) spread across an area as vast as Europe, access to resources, the pursuit of exogamy, and, more recently, access to public services (such as health care and education) and employment opportunities face families with huge challenges.

We demonstrate that the overrepresentation of complex households corresponds to family organizations well suited to navigate the challenges of a modernized society. Rather than suggesting that Polynesia is still at an earlier phase of development or that this traditional living is an inherent cultural trait, the prevalence of complex households living arrangements is key to the resilience of family organization on the territory (Sierra-Paycha et al., 2022, Fardeau et Lelièvre, 2023)

Educational access, health care facilities, and job prospects are heavily concentrated in the Papeete metropolitan region, which is also grappling with a particularly tight housing market. Family members circulate among kins from the archipelagos to the centre. Within this context, they often have no choice but to share housing and resources, organize care collectively etc. In this presentation we demonstrate how these various forms of family organization facilitate better access to resources, particularly in response to ongoing socio-economic crises.

RC21-315.3

FARIAS, ANA CAROLINA* (Integrated PhD Researcher, Portugal)
SAARISTO, SAILA-MARIA (Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Navigating Neutrality and Advocacy: Activist Research in Contested Urban Spaces

Universities are increasingly expected to engage with pressing social issues, evolving their roles beyond traditional academic boundaries. This proposal explores experiences like participatory action research and university extension, inspired by Paulo Freire's ideas in Brazil - which emphasise active community engagement beyond traditional academic boundaries - in fields such as architecture, urbanism, sociology, and anthropology. By reflecting on collaborations with communities facing housing precarity in Portugal, Brazil, and Angola, we examine how these engagements help reshape the public role of universities while addressing local housing challenges.

The experiences presented highlight the necessity of remaking the university's role, not just by expanding its "third mission" but by transforming

internal practices to enable deeper involvement from researchers and educators. We explore the tensions between the roles of researchers and activists and the challenges of justifying outreach initiatives within academic settings. Conventional metrics often undervalue community engagement, signalling the need for new frameworks that recognise and reward this work.

Our proposal also explores the tensions encountered in university extension projects, where academic neutrality is often questioned, and engagement with affected communities is perceived as partial or aligned with particular interests. These tensions are especially pronounced in contested urban spaces, where the demands of residents often conflict with state and market priorities.

The work argues for an ethical commitment to engaged scholarship that prioritises social justice and dialogues with non-scientific knowledge while advocating for structural changes within the university to support researchers and educators in these roles. This proposal seeks to contribute to the discourse on the transformative potential of university extension, advocating for a model of engaged scholarship that not only disseminates knowledge but actively participates in shaping more just urban and regional policies.

RC31-JS-116.2

FARID, KAZI SHEK* (Bangladesh Agricultural University , Bangladesh)
UDDIN, MOHAMMAD JASIM (Department of Sociology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST), Bangladesh)

Impact of Overseas Migration on Food Insecurity of the Left-behind Community of Migration-Prone Regions of Bangladesh

Migration is one of the most ancient strategies people have adopted to ensure food security. It may also cause food insecurity by affecting availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability of food negatively. There is, however, a lack of comprehensive studies on the direct role of migration and remittances in food insecurity in the migrant-sending regions of Bangladesh. Therefore, this article brings the 'underdevelopment perspective' of overseas migration into the study of food security by commissioning qualitative research in the country's most migration-prone *Cumilla* district. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions with multiple stakeholders. Employing a thematic analysis, our results confirm that the migration-prone regions of Bangladesh have been experiencing a depletion of the male labor force because of the predominant nature of male overseas migration from those regions. Because of shortages of labor, thereby increased wages and construction of new houses on agricultural land by many migrants, a considerable amount of such land remains fallow and decreases each year, respectively, which in turn decreases the availability of food by hampering physical production. Again, remittances contribute to unequal access to food by creating disparities in purchasing power capacity between migrant and non-migrant households. Because of their consumerist behavior, migrant households exert pressure on non-migrant households, which is responsible for decreasing non-migrant households' economic access to food through price upsurges. Migration through remittances favors the adoption of bad food consumption habits and brings about poorer diet habits. Most of the migrant households, who once produced their food, are not involved in farming anymore. Therefore, household farm production and availability of food decline, which creates instability of food. Awareness build-up programs regarding unplanned migration and unproductive use of remittances and formulation of land use and housing policies are essential to combat food insecurity.

RC01-23.4

FARINA, FATIMA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

How Everything Became War. from a Female Look at the Miltary and Back

The present work starts from the need to analyze the present and the contemporary process of militarization of public space in language and actions, in the use of war recurrent as a metaphor and self-legitimizing reference of a political action that restricts space both in terms of perception of alternatives and social composition, as well as in its decision-making centralization. Under observation are the events that since the 90s with the establishment of the new post-Wall world order up to the simultaneous framework of war preventive and permanent, fall on civil society, on relations between states and on the affirmation of of value references and political agendas that place war less and less outside the experience possible, as well as even legitimate. The primacy of security, to which we must also respond militarily, for example, it has restricted the space of instances and movements for peace to give way to bellicification (male) and incremental.

The expansion of the war space with the protagonism of the contemporary military is the result of a long process that over time has never freed civil coexistence from the construction of armed relations. This is what emerges in the retrospective look that is proposed here. The opportunity is to reread the path of study and analysis of the Military begun by the writer, in the 90s, when the political telluric movement projected the West and the world into the post-bipolar and globalized era, with the raw nerves of fragmentation and increasingly acute disparities.

RC40-JS-237.2

FARINELLA, DOMENICA* (University of Messina, Italy)
BUFFON, VERONICA (University of Messina, Italy)
DE AMBROGGI, CAMILLA (University of Padova, Italy)
MARTORANO, NOEMI (University of Padova, Italy)

Investigating Occupational Migrants' Health in the Italian Agricultural Sector

Drawing on ethnographic data collected within the multidisciplinary project InMigrHealth, *Investigating Migrant Occupational Health*, this presentation offers a comparative analysis of two different agricultural fields in North and South Italy: the Prosecco wine valley in Veneto, and the Transformed Littoral Strip (TLS) the largest tomato greenhouses in Sicily. In both regions, migrant gendered workforces are exposed to heavy, poorly paid and dangerous agricultural work. Veneto's famous Prosecco DOC wine valley is a well-known Unesco World Heritage site, however migrants' labour exploitation and soil erosion caused by monoculture cultivation seem not to be so visible. As for Sicily, the tomato greenhouses of Ragusa which employ formal and informal labor force from Eastern European, Asian and African countries are mostly known for their deseasonalized vegetable production. In this presentation, by adopting a comparative perspective, we engage with 'occupational health' as a structurally asymmetrical relationships between capital holders and the workforce. We ask: How do working conditions impact migrants' health? How are variables such as nationality, gender, ethnicity legal status, age rendered visible? This presentation delves into the social construction of health-related risks for migrant workers at discursive and practical levels as well as the reproduction of hierarchies and inequalities by offering an analysis of three different dynamics: (i) the naturalization and invisibilization of risk in agricultural work and the possible resistance strategies put forward by migrants; (ii) the construction of gendered identities within the agricultural sector and the impact of the gendered division of labor in the fields and greenhouses and on workers' health; (iii) the invisibilization of health risks through how 'safety' is "regulated" in intensive agriculture by global standards related to the food safety of consumers rather than workers.

WG10-927.3

FARINOSI, MANUELA* (University of Udine, Italy)
MELCHIOR, CLAUDIO* (University of Udine, Italy)

From Concern to Enthusiasm: A Cluster Analysis of Young Adults' Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Generative AI

This contribution analyses the complex societal implications of Generative AI (GenAI) through an empirical lens, with a particular focus on young adults. The study investigates the attitudes and perceptions of future impacts of a specific segment of the youth population, namely university students, who can be considered a particularly relevant information resource in terms of their socio-cultural background.

A survey was conducted involving 1,366 participants from 24 Italian higher education institutions. While approximately half of the respondents reported integrating GenAI into their routines, a cluster analysis revealed four distinct groups: the "indifferent" (18.9%), the "fearful" (21.3%), the "neutral digital" (29.5%), and the "enthusiastic digital" (30.3%). The "indifferent" group, characterized by low digital literacy, demonstrated minimal engagement with AI and perceived its impact as distant. The "fearful" cluster, predominantly female, expressed strong ethical concerns and scepticism about AI's benefits. The two "digital" groups, primarily male with high digital skills, showed similar positive perceptions of AI's potential but diverged in their assessment of risks. The "neutral digital" group maintained a balanced view, acknowledging both benefits and potential drawbacks, while the "enthusiastic digital" cluster displayed overwhelmingly positive attitudes, rejecting most concerns about AI's societal impact.

It is noteworthy that respondents did not perceive personal risks related to their studies or careers from AI adoption. However, significant variations in societal concerns were observed across clusters, ranging from the "fearful" group's apprehension to the "enthusiastic digital" cluster's optimism. These findings contribute to the ongoing debate on AI in society, providing nuanced insights into the diverse perspectives of young adults regarding GenAI's role

in shaping their future. The perspective and attitudes of these highly educated young individuals towards AI are crucial in predicting the social development and integration of these technologies, as they represent future decision-makers and influential adopters in various sectors.

WG10-JS-84.2

FARINOSI, MANUELA* (University of Udine, Italy)
TREVISAN, FILIPPO (American University, USA)

The Rise of Influencer Activism: How Disabled Influencers Use Social Media to Advocate for Social Change

Since the mid-2000s, social media platforms have helped amplify the voices of marginalised communities, providing new avenues for social change advocacy while simultaneously challenging our understanding of collective action. Although each platform presents both opportunities and constraints for activism, one area of significant change has been the emergence of new voices through the reshaping of the boundaries between promotional work, public opinion leadership, and advocacy.

Among these new voices is that of disabled social media influencers, who have the potential to be distinctive agents of social transformation, challenging traditional narratives surrounding disability, raising awareness about the challenges faced by disabled individuals, and fostering a sense of community around these issues that may support social and political activation.

Using discourse and visual analysis of Instagram content from ten disabled travel influencers over a six-month period in 2023, along with in-depth interviews with fifteen prominent disabled influencers, this study investigates to what extent and how they engage with disability rights issues and related collective action. Through the lens of the situational theory of publics, this study explores influencers' self-representations, interactions with dominant narratives, the balance between market-oriented and advocacy-driven themes in their content, their interactions with online followers, as well as their relationship with platform affordances and online dynamics.

The findings demonstrate a strong focus on disability-related content and advocacy themes, which are generally kept distinct from commercial content. These influencers tend to frame advocacy from a personal perspective, generally eschewing direct calls to action. Unlike traditional grievance-focused activism, their content offers a more nuanced, individual-oriented approach that subtly challenges prevailing stereotypes by projecting positive realities. However, this study also identifies limitations in their impact as their efforts lack direct connections to broader collective mobilization, and explores the reasons behind this issue.

RC31-501.4

FAROUK, EL MAAROUF* (Justus Liebig University, Germany)

Digital Tides: A Genealogy of Social Media Influence on Morocco-Ceuta Migration Waves.

Recently, many videos on Moroccan social media pages have begun to share videos about all kinds of water navigation methods, from handmade boats, surfing boards, and zodiacs from Decathlon to inflated truck tire tubes, from makeshift boats to zodiac engines. Videos on TikTok and Facebook reels spread beyond control during the months of August and September 2024 holding a promise for the Moroccan clandestine migrants to be shipped from the shores of Fnideq to Ceuta. Since 2021, a paradigm shift in illegal migration strategy has surfaced, often fueled and directed by social media users that orchestrate a simultaneous and aggressive attempt at crossing into Ceuta, a phenomenon reaching its climax on the 15th of September 2024. In this paper, I see that the spectacle of 15/09 is a phenomenon born out of the May 2021 mass migration incident. Though there have been significant attempts at irregular migration through Ceuta or Melilla, the scale noticed mid-May 2021 as an estimated 8,000 to 12,000 Moroccans attempted to swim or walk across the sea to Ceuta at low tide was unprecedented. In this paper, I look at the genealogy of the 15/09 as a spectacle that was only made possible through social media. I will come to terms with the events leading to the 15/09 and their respective social media footprint that was transformed into a national call for action whereby all who wished to border to Spain were invited to rendez-vous in Fnideq. As local journalists reported from the north, TikTok and Facebook became inundated with footage and interviews of the *harraga* (illegal migrants), deeply suntanned, visibly distressed, their young faces heavy with the burden of dreams long carried.

RC37-606.1

FAROUK, EL MAAROUF* (Justus Liebig University, Germany)

Towards a Theory of Aesthetics of the Margin:Exploring Vernacular Artistic Communities, Beauty, and Social Precarity.

This research offers a distinctive contribution to the sociology of art and holds significant value, as it interrogates the nebulous social dynamics at work within the community of precarious Moroccan art dealers/producers where people seek beauty from where they delicately rot in the margin. By focusing on the marginalized, poverty-ridden communities that dwell in hidden unsightly Moroccan markets, weekly Souqs, café bazaars, and informal transaction locations, I attempt to come to an understanding of how such communities conceive of art in the absence of the most basic forms of decent living. I want to understand the theatrics of this pursuit of beauty and its implications, its motives, its actors, and its paradoxical whereabouts. Is the meaning of beauty a replacement for that of happiness? Where does it begin, and where does it end? And most importantly, can we have enough of it? In essence, the category of beauty cannot be reduced to basic definitions in aesthetics, looks, and shapes for in many cultures like the Moroccan's, beauty could mean comfort, safety, love, and respect. To come to grips with the role art plays in the everyday of this precarious community, I am looking at what I call an aesthetics of the margin. That is a vernacular aesthetics that takes non-conventional beauty standards at its stage to embrace unconventional and overlooked aesthetic values. This leading theory around the aesthetics of the margin is foregrounded in communities whose arts —and the lack thereof— navigate liminal spaces in art fueled by survival creativity to generate income from within unsatiable marginal urban spaces. Hence, this paper leads by taking an approach to studying marginal urban artistic communities of art dealers and producers in the global south which takes into consideration a plethora of social and economic vulnerabilities, abjections, and precarities.

RC05-75.1

FARQUHARSON, KAREN* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
SEDZRO, EYRAM IVY (University of Melbourne, Australia)

African Australian Online Representation: Countering Negative Discourses through Expressions of Intent and Action

Previous research indicates that Africans in Australia are negatively represented in the Australian news media (Weber et al. 2021; Nolan et al. 2011; Nolan, et al. 2018), and that African Australians themselves find this coverage to be hurtful and to increase their experiences of racism (Farquharson et al. 2017) .Less is known about how African Australians choose to represent themselves and their businesses, particularly in websites and on social media. Using Pauwel's (2012) multimodal framework for website analysis, we conducted a qualitative analysis of how African Australian organisations represent themselves online. We found that these organisations demonstrated their political and economic agency through expressions of intent that described their objectives and aims, and expressions of action that demonstrated their agency. We argue that these expressions provide strong counter-narratives to the dominant negative media discourses, and can be viewed as a form of everyday anti-racism.

RC07-108.2

FARRÉ, MARIONA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Imagined Futures in Rural Contexts: The Role of Space in Shaping Students' Aspirations and Educational Inequalities

This paper explores the role of space in shaping young people's aspirations in rural Catalonia (Spain) and its consequences for their upper secondary VET choices. It contributes to understand how spatial inequalities intersect with social inequalities to influence the capacity of young people to frame desirable futures.

Transitions to upper secondary education occur within a political context that emphasizes the rising and management of students' aspirations to ensure realistic choices (Hart, 2012), obscuring the role of social background and educational context in shaping these processes (Ball et al., 2000). As Appadurai (2004) points out, the capacity to aspire is unevenly distributed across different social groups. Scholars like Hart (2012) and Gale and Parker (2018) argue that aspirations are mediated by students' habitus—shaping perceived opportunities—and by conceptions of the most valued educational pathways, which require capacities—conditioned by forms of capital—for their imagination and realization.

Research has increasingly focused on the spatial embeddedness of social inequalities and the importance of place in shaping young people's biographies and identities (Farrugia, 2014). Thus, imagining the academic and professional

future often involve thinking about (im)mobility. Mobility extends beyond physical movement (Urry, 2008) and relates to individuals' imagined spatial futures (Rönnlund, 2020), based on their sense of belonging and horizons of action (Hodskinson & Sparkes, 1997). This is especially relevant in Catalonia, where VET provision is unequally distributed and centralized, and vocational education is often devalued, considered a 'second-best' option suitable for disadvantaged students. How students envision their academic futures is strongly influenced by their capacity for spatial reflexivity (Cairns, 2014).

Drawing on 40 in-depth interviews with students from a rural area in Catalonia, this paper shows that aspired VET choices, as well as broader academic and professional aspirations, are closely linked to their capacity to imagine their spatial futures, where mobility becomes crucial for transitions.

RC56-862.1

FARRELL, DARRAGH* (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)
DOLAN, PADDY (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)
HUGHES, NICOLA (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)

Widening Circles of Concern for Vulnerable Children: The Emergence and Development of Social Care Work in Twentieth Century Ireland

This paper examines the relationship between social and cultural processes associated with the emergence and development of social care as a profession concerned with vulnerable children. While some functions of this nascent occupational group were previously undertaken by religious orders, the Church's diminishing influence in the area of child protection, and the State's acquisition of functions formerly undertaken by the family and the clergy, represent some of the social changes that preceded the consolidation of standardized ways-of-caring, and informed the development of social care practice. Widening circles of concern for children at different levels of social integration, as well as a conceptual change in which precarious childhoods are increasingly characterized in terms of vulnerability rather than moral deficiency, demonstrate shifting cultural sensitivities related to the proliferation of children's rights. The long-term developmental approach of Norbert Elias provides a useful framework for the analysis of these social and cultural changes; specifically, the ways in which they relate to one another. Historic documents and texts are used to examine approaches to the issue of vulnerable children and their families undertaken by the State, the Church, and other less-integrated groups of actors. Shifting interdependences in this regard are significant for social care practice as they help to explain the development of cultural practices that became "problematic" in the latter half of the twentieth century, and as such were required to be undertaken by state functionaries.

WG08-915.2

FARRER, JAMES* (Sophia University, Japan)

Eating Alone with Others: Modalities of Commensality and Managing Affect in Japanese Eateries

Tokyo is not only the largest but perhaps the loneliest city on earth, with increasing rates of singlehood, childlessness, solo living – and solitary eating. Dining independently (though not necessarily alone) is highly visible and accepted, whether at a convenience store, a noodle shop, or one of tens of thousands of tiny dining bars that characterize the urban nightscape (Farrer 2021). This research examines patterns of eating and drinking independently, not as symptoms of social pathology, but rather as ways of experiencing and negotiating the co-presence of others in space. These modalities of commensality range from the practiced conviviality of regulars in the "urban third place" of the local *izakaya* (pub)(Oldenburg 1989) to silent commonality among strangers with no verbal cues in a nearby neighborhood *kissaten* (cafe) (White 2012). It is important to note that the same person may make use of a variety of such spaces. The modalities of commensality (including the degree of social interaction) correspond to different ways of managing and directing affect, through the cultivation and expression of feelings towards, self, others, and the objects present within the narrow spaces of Tokyo urban dining. The research is based on a decade of ethnographic observation and interviews in independent eateries in a Tokyo neighborhood (Farrer 2024). This paper reports on the participant observation practice that accompanied this larger study, conversations with customers, owners, and media professionals producing content about food culture in Tokyo.

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RC34-570.4

FASANG, ANETTE* (Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany)
NDIAYE, SOKHNA ROSALIE (Université Rose Dieng France-Sénégal, Senegal)
NIATI, NOELLA BINDA (Cambridge University, United Kingdom)

Young Adults Making a Living in Senegal: How Relations Open and Close Access to Economic Opportunities

As many other countries in Sub-saharan Africa, Senegal has witnessed rapid expansion of formal education with persistently high labor market informality and urbanization without industrialization, limiting formal employment to a privileged minority. Established life course oncepts, such as the "school-to-work transition" are unable to capture young adults' biographical experiences in such contexts. Instead, we propose the concept of "making a living" as a continuous process. We use data from 23 in-depth qualitative autobiographical interviews that were collected in three waves among young adults in Senegal between 2021 and 2024. We examine 1) the temporality of making a living in youth biographies, and 2) the ambivalent relational dimension of making a living, where social network can both grant access to economic opportunities or prevent youth from realizing future economic opportunities due to immediate obligations to extended family members. We address three questions: First, how do young adults make a living, that is, from which sources to they combine resources, and how did their livelihoods change across the three waves of data collection? Second, how do relations in social networks open opportunities for making a living? Third, how do expectations and obligations in extended families and local communities inhibit youth from realizing future opportunities for making a living? For instance, one of our interview partners, who is highly educated, single and childless at age 32, describes how his brother helped him to obtain a formal job after many frustrating years of unpaid internships and ad-hoc hustling opportunities. Once he obtained this job, he first took financial responsibility for his parents, which limited his possibilities for marriage and fatherhood. We compare biographical experiences of young men and women to show gender differences in the temporality and relational dimension of making a living for young adults in Senegal.

RC20-JS-218.4

FATEMI AMIN, ZEINAB ALSADAT* (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran)
FOULADIYAN, MAJID (Associate Professor, Social Sciences Department, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran, Iran)

Process-Oriented Analysis of Brain Drain: A Key to Understanding Institutional Inefficiencies in Iran

Attention to social issues and a deep understanding of them in social sciences, particularly in examining complex phenomena such as brain drain from brain-exporting countries like Iran, is vital. By recognizing the mechanisms and processes influencing these issues, process-oriented research can lead to significant changes in addressing social problems.

This study employs a process-oriented approach to explore the institutional factors affecting the decisions of elites to leave their home country and not return. We analyze institutional interactions and identify factors that directly or indirectly influence these decisions. Qualitative process-oriented analyses, based on the experiences of elites, identify the institutional inefficiencies related to this phenomenon. Furthermore, to facilitate the understanding of these processes, process models have been developed that illustrate how institutional structures impact the migration decisions of elites.

In this research, we believe that a process-oriented approach not only aids in gaining a deeper understanding of the social and institutional issues related to brain drain but can also contribute to developing effective strategies for addressing these issues.

RC57-867.1

FATIGATO, MARIA CHIARA* (Sapienza University, Italy)
RICOTTA, GIUSEPPE* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Indigenous Art As Expression of Political Resistence

In the analysis of Frantz Fanon, "imperialism and colonialism brought complete disorder to colonised peoples, disconnecting them from their histories, their landscapes, their languages, their social relations and their own ways of thinking, feeling and interacting the world" (reported by Smith 1999, p.35). The effects of colonialism were several: colonization has transformed the land, the way in which knowledge is produced, imposing often knowledge that has nothing to do with the land or the people (Chalmers 2017). In this context, colonialism has had and continues to have a strong impact on the epistemic dimension since modern rationality, proclaiming itself as the only

valid knowledge, offers an understanding of the world that hides the diversity of the peoples of the colonies. Visual art and more in general art, "has a doubly counterhegemonic existence, as an aesthetic manifestation and as an archival exercise and interrupts both the aesthetic and the archival conventions at one and the same time" (Santos 2018, p.202). The paper aims to consider the reality of indigenous community in Amazonia and the experience of their political and social resistance through the artistic production of some indigenous artists.

RC21-332.3

FATIMA, NOOREEN* (Rutgers University Newark, India)

Home-Making Is City-Making! Everyday Narratives of Domesticity, Dispossession, and Inhabitation in Delhi's Urban Peripheries

Since 2018, Madiha has lived in four different homes—sometimes independently, sometimes shared. After marrying Salman, she moved to Savda Ghevra, living in a three-story house with her in-laws. The plot was allotted to her father-in-law, Razzaq, in 2006, and the family expanded the house as the brothers got married. The men, mostly in construction, built it themselves, led by Razzaq, a retired mason who used savings and borrowed funds for the project. After 15 years, the house needed repairs, but disputes among the brothers prevented it.

In September 2023, part of the house collapsed, injuring Razzaq and his youngest son Faizan. Razzaq, trapped under the rubble, broke his hips and leg, and Madiha, along with the other women, rescued them. This incident led to the three brothers and their families resorting to rental properties and escalated the property dispute in the extended family. While Razzaq spent two months recovering in the hospital, Madiha and her family moved to a rental in K-block. After four months, they moved to A-block but had to return to the collapsed house when the landlady evicted them, citing Hindu-Muslim communal tensions.

Throughout this difficult period, Madiha supported her family with various home-based jobs while also enduring domestic abuse from her husband, who suffers from smack addiction. Drawing from participant observations and oral history, this paper follows Madiha's life in Delhi's Savda Ghevra resettlement colony and presents narratives of inhabiting the city through everyday domestic practices. It argues that the process of city-making is deeply intertwined with home-making, highlighting how the production of space and city-making cannot be understood without the struggles for domesticity. The paper highlights Madiha's and her family's everyday struggles around housing and infrastructure and reflects on broader issues of dispossession, claims, and belonging in Delhi's urban peripheries.

RC43-JS-9.5

FATIMA, NOOREEN* (Rutgers University Newark, India)
SINHA, SHALINI* (WIEGO, India)

Living and Working in the Heat: Exploring the Impacts of Heatwaves on Women Home-Based Workers in Delhi

"How could we use any additional cooling equipment when we don't own them? We have a limited income and a big family. We could either afford our children's education or buy coolers and fans...how could we manage all of it at the same time?" shares Nargis (32), who lives with her husband and three children in a rented single-floor house in Delhi's Savda Ghevra resettlement colony. Nargis works as a home-based worker cutting rubber straps for slippers, earning approximately Rs. 1,500-2,000/month (USD 18-24). She also works as a seasonal daily wage laborer on farms, making Rs. 9,000-10,000 monthly (USD 107-119). Her husband, a daily wage construction laborer, adds to their combined income, but it still remains well below a livable wage for a family of five.

In June 2024, Delhi faced its worst heatwave in 80 years, claiming many lives, particularly among the urban poor. Informal workers, including home-based laborers like Nargis, were hit hardest. Outdoor workers suffered long hours under the scorching sun, while women home-based workers faced the dual burdens of domestic and productive work in small, poorly ventilated spaces. These "pressure cooker" (Sinha & Unni, 2024) environments, lacking essential infrastructure like clean water, electricity, and fresh air, worsened the impact of heatwave on home-based workers.

For Nargis, the heatwave disrupted her livelihood, forcing her to reduce farm work and home-based labor due to the unbearable heat. Her experience is just one example of the struggles faced by home-based workers during the heatwave. Using data from 14 qualitative interviews with workers in Delhi's Savda Ghevra resettlement colony, this paper explores how extreme heat affected work routines, productivity, income, health, and access to public infrastructure. Highlights the intersection of climate, employment, and infrastructure, and we document how the lives of home-based workers like Nargis changed during this climate crisis.

RC50-784.1

FATIMA EZZAHRA, ABALI* (Sidi Moahemed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco)

Digital Youth Subcultures: Redefining Moroccan Cultural Tourism through Social Media

The continuous development of tourism in Morocco has led to the emergence of youth subcultures as influential voices that share their authentic travel experiences and create new trends in cultural tourism. This paper explores how youth subcultures shape modern cultural tourism and the role of social media as a driving force behind these changes. It addresses the influence of user-generated content disseminated by youth on the perceptions of Moroccan cultural tourism among fellow-travelers and broader audiences. Further, the paper investigates how youth subcultures advocate for more sustainable, ethical, and culturally responsible tourism practices. To meet the research objectives, data is gathered from content shared on social media, including written texts, photos, and videos. Additionally, an online questionnaire survey was conducted among Moroccan young travelers and social media users to explore how they engage with their cultural identities, present their local traditions, lifestyles, and arts, and promote their own cultural heritage and diversity by engaging with local communities. The findings indicate that youth subcultures not only financially contribute to the travel industry but also enhance tourism experiences, play a significant role in raising cultural awareness, and shed light on the importance of more sustainable, ethical, and culturally sensitive tourism practices. Until now, there haven't been any studies related to the youth subcultures and digital media in the context of Moroccan tourism. This research, therefore, represents a foundation for future research into the transformative potential of youth-driven content in challenging conventional tourism practices and promoting authentic and sustainable cultural tourism.

WG10-929.2

FATIMA FATIMA, SHEEMA* (School of Architecture, NMIMS, Mumbai, India)

Can I Meet the Server: Peripheral Land and Digital Encounters

Digitsation of state institutions and particularly of land-records in India are disrupting the geographies of property making. These practices are inflicting small and medium towns, i.e. the non-metropolitan centers in far more complicated and unclear spatial structures. Cowan (2021) while writing about the process of land digitsation in the peri-urban villages of Gurgaon observes, 'digital infrastructures seldom constitute a clean break'. India has had a long and contested history of colonial and post-independence efforts to register and formalize land ownership (Cowan 2021). The onus of proving ownership though now has fallen on the citizens, rather than the state. It forces the citizen to furnish paper evidence and materiality to be recognised and registered in the digital realm.

This paper presents an ethnographic exploration of waiting in a notified urban town in the Jharkhand district in eastern India. Focusing on the transformation of ancestral property papers into digital spaces amidst a lack of institutional support. It highlights the duality of waiting: citizens endure long hours for bureaucrats to arrive and for computer servers to function and brokers and middle men to negotiate on behalf of them. This waiting is not just a logistical hurdle; it reflects the broader lived experiences of residents who navigate opaque state systems while attempting to secure property rights. The research sheds light on how these everyday negotiations shape their reality in the context of a shifting bureaucratic landscape especially for those who lack the social capital and financial means to overcome and bypass the waiting.

RC53-817.1

FATTORE, TOBIA* (Macquarie University, Australia)

Ambivalent Childhoods: A Perspective from Australia

This paper explores the ambivalent position of Australian childhoods within debates around globalised childhoods and critiques of methodological nationalism. I argue that structurally and discursively Australian childhoods reflect ambivalent social forces: i) as a product of post-colonial and colonising processes and as a colonising power; ii) of bearing the imprint of forms of cultural hegemony yet being a product of successful policies of multiculturalism; and iii) of being a beneficiary of policies of decommodification, but institutionally subject to marketisation (for example in systems of education). I discuss some of the implications of these tensions and ambivalences. At the level of theory, I explore the relevance and limitations of post-colonial theories, critiques of methodological nationalism and *Southern Theory* (Connell 2007) for understanding Australian childhoods. At the level of discourse and cultural contexts I examine how these ambivalences are used politically, by

constructing a normative valued childhood, which serves as a political tool to scapegoat other childhoods. At the level of material distribution of resources, I discuss how these ambivalences mask substantive differences in life chances for different groups of children, this masking sometimes promulgated by childhood academics who focus on generation.

RC57-865.4

FAVERO, PAOLO* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Being a Drone

In this presentation I want to explore the kind of knowledge that can be produced by flying drones. I will address photographs and videos as research material but importantly also explore the meaning of the very act of flying drones and making images. The presence of a drone generates curiosity and at times fear that sometimes reveal social actors' understanding of the meaning of the sky and the world around them. It opens up the space for a playful conversation on life. Based upon own material gathered in different parts of the world in this paper I will try to explore the different types of knowledge produced by flying drones addressing also the ethical implications of such practice.

RC30-475.7

FAVIERI, FRANCISCO* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Argentina)

Classes and Labor Precariousness in Greater San Juan (2016–2022).

This paper addresses the formation and changes in the class structure of Greater San Juan, Argentina, within the context of labor market heterogeneity, the persistence of job insecurity, and the impact of the 2018 and 2020 economic crises. Using microdata from the Permanent Household Survey (EPH-INDEC), we analyze class configuration through the Occupational Classification Based on Structural Heterogeneity (COBHE). The study proposes an analysis based on a Multidimensional Precarity Index (MPI), considering individual sociodemographic factors through descriptive and inferential statistical techniques.

We begin with the assumption that labor insecurity persists and deepens during the period studied, affecting workers in micro-enterprises, youth, and women more intensely. The findings show a differential impact of precarity on the configuration of classes, both between and within them, concluding that inequality has been exacerbated in this context.

RC40-JS-169.4

FAYSSE, NICOLAS* (Cirad, Tunisia)
BOUZIDI, ZHOUR (Moulay Ismail University of meknes , Morocco)
RINAUDO, JEAN-DANIEL (BRGM, France)
ABDELOUAHAB, NEJJARI (Geography Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco)
ZAKIA, KCHIKECH (Moulay Ismail University, Morocco)
BOUBEKRI, FATIMA ZAHRAE (AgroParisTech, ABIES Laboratory, Paris, France)

Building a Farmers' Collective to Manage Groundwater in Morocco: Managing Differences without Erasing Them

The sustainability of irrigated agriculture, made possible by groundwater development, is increasingly threatened by growing pressure on water resources and climate change. Participatory approaches aimed at supporting the formation of collectives to improve groundwater governance often face significant challenges due to the heterogeneity and power imbalances between different stakeholder groups. Building a collective is difficult, especially as existing facilitating approaches are often insufficient. For instance, they develop multistakeholder platforms without paying attention to power relations or they work with g small-scale farmers only with the aim to empower them.

Using the case of an aquifer in Morocco's Middle Atlas region, a multi-disciplinary research team sought not only to unveil prevailing disparities—whether socio-economic, political, ethnic, or symbolic—but also to account for them in creating a collective that would bring together various groups. This collective, whose formal organization will be a federation, enables these groups to communicate both among themselves and with authorities, while acknowledging and addressing the differences that divide them rather than erasing or ignoring them.

The methodology, which included citizen science, participatory workshops, focus groups, qualitative interviews, and sociological studies, evolved as the project progressed, fostering strong bonds of trust between the research team and local stakeholders. The lessons learned from this project's participatory approach can serve as valuable guidance for improving participatory governance and management processes in groundwater-dependent regions.

RC37-JS-60.1

FAZIO VARGAS, DANIELA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
ZARATE GUERRERO, FELIPE (University of Durham, United Kingdom)

An Emergent Orchestra Seeking to Defy the Canon: Confronting Traditional Positions and Rules

Orchestras are social organisations that, historically, have defined themselves by establishing structures of roles, interactions, and rules (Spitzer & Zaslaw, 2005). Some authors have problematised these structures, arguing that Western classical music is based on inequality relations and imperialist power dynamics (Kolbe, 2024), suggesting, therefore, the necessity to question the orchestra's internal functioning (McPhee, 2002; Boyle, 2007). With this in mind, our work explores what happens when these traditional or canonical structures are challenged. To do so, we adopt the perspective of relational sociology, which conceives culture as existing 'between actors' and emphasises the importance of exploring the networks of relationships that underpin cultural production and dissemination (Crossley, 2015). From this perspective, art is seen not as a static object, nor as abstraction, but as a dynamic process, an activity – a perspective that aligns with the ideas of scholars like Small (1998), who coined the term "musicking", and Becker's (2008) idea of "art worlds".

Our project draws on interviews, ethnographic data, and creative methods to explore the case of an emergent orchestra, *La Sinfonietta de Bogotá*. In its quest to make music experimental and participative, this orchestra seeks to challenge the traditional canons of orchestral practice. It does so by questioning the orchestra's internal hierarchy, removing it from its traditional places, breaking the division generated by the stage, and proposing alternative arrangements. To sum up, this work explores the impact of altering traditional structures and rules (see: Whiting 2016) that have historically defined the parameters through which this art, specifically symphonic orchestras, has defined itself.

RC48-JS-244.2

FAZIO VARGAS, DANIELA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Eventful Protests: The Chilean Uprising As an Aesthetic and Resonant Event

Taking inspiration from the idea that protests are "eventful" and, therefore, capable of producing cognitive, relational, and emotional impacts on their participants (Della Porta, 2008), my research seeks to comprehend how music helps sustain political transformation through "aesthetic" and "resonant" events. For this, it draws on 47 interviews with protesters—mostly artists-, songs, and sonic documents to study the Chilean Social Uprising.

Building on Rancière's (2013a; 2013b) theories on aesthetics, my project argues that protests can be interpreted as aesthetic events that can disrupt the "politics of aesthetics", altering the regime of thinking about arts, but so too, the "aesthetics of politics", that is, the implicit organisation that governs the sensible order. These are events that challenge our perception by enabling the emergence of 'impossible artists' that, through acts of dissensus, enact the universal of politics according to which, despite the differences, 'we are all equal', by questioning dominant modes of hearing, but also by realising projected political futures while musicking.

Protests can also be interpreted as "resonant events", enabling us to examine the transformative power of music in making people resonate with each other, music, and history (Rosa, 2019). Music fostered a sonic solidarity capable of bringing together people who, despite not crossing their paths before, were all fighting (and singing) for the same thing. Further, my project suggests how music contributed to developing transhistorical solidarity, mobilising memories and making people resonate with past and future struggles.

By emphasising the idea of eventfulness, it seeks to explore the transformative effects of protests, which can be of particular relevance in contexts where, like the Chilean one, many institutional setbacks led to a general perception of failure. As aesthetic and resonant events, protests produced transformations beyond the institutional sphere, which impacted the "social realm", as Bayat (2020) would say.

Inte-16.2

FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

Easier Said Than Done: Acknowledging Intersecting Injustice Towards Healthcare Workers Is Not Enough

The healthcare field has significantly changed in the last half century. Organizations within this service-based field are subject to pressures characteristic of the Capitalocene era, including regulatory oversight, continuous technological advancements, cost-management restrictions, standardisation of procedures to meet quality benchmarks, and the need to provide timely services to meet accessibility demands. As a result, health-related work groups have experienced growing adverse working conditions, evident in increasing levels of burnout rates, declining levels of job and work satisfaction, and increased attrition from this field of work.

Drawing from the experiences of workers from various health-related working groups in hospitals, this presentation will discuss strategies that were identified as a means to resist the devastating implications of the Capitalocene and those suggested to mitigate the impact of the Anthropocene, as illustrated by mass-casualty events treated in hospitals.

Hospital workers identified relational strategies to mitigate the Capitalocene, such as fostering bonding and bridging social capital. The double affiliation of healthcare workers to a specific hospital ward as well as to a specific work group was identified as an effective structural characteristic that enhances both types of social capital. Social capital was also recognised for alleviating tensions arising from the diverse personal backgrounds of healthcare workers, which are characteristic of the heterogeneous societal context in Israel.

The role of the organization management was acknowledged as critical for improving the working conditions of all health-related working groups, especially for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. While some underscored management agency in driving incremental improvement, others identified management as "just another" work group, unable to effectively challenge systemic issues of the Capitalocene. Notwithstanding these differences, the common denominator among all health-related workers is that working conditions improvement initiatives, be they bottom-up or top-down, must include linking social capital characteristics, involving healthcare workers from as many strata as possible.

RC34-576.4

FEIXA, CARLES* (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)
TOUHTOUH, RACHID (National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Morocco)
CHÉVEZ, CÁNDIDA (Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas, El Salvador)
INIESTA, MONTSERRAT (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)
HANSEN, NELE (UPF, Spain)

Moral Juvenicides. from Youth Gangs to Migrant Minors

This paper present the preliminary resuts of the JUVENICIDE project, wich objective is to take stock of the current situation of two youth groups in Spain: young people of Latin American origin - especially those linked to gangs-, and young people of North African origin, mostly minors who migrated alone - and propose measures and policies to improve their living conditions. The project aims to take stock of the current challenges for social inclusion in the two central cases indicated in Spain in dialogue with two contrasting cases - maras in El Salvador and young people in street situations in Morocco. The concept of "*juvenicide*" is understood as the process of physical disappearance and moral exclusion of young people, as a result of actions exercised by criminal groups, state or parastatal forces. The relevance of this project is determined by the urgent need to focus the phenomenon from a *knowledge-based policy* - as an alternative to the *knowledge-based police* that is in force in so many countries - as well as to defend the human rights of minors and young people. It is important to understand the situation of minors and young people in the European diaspora, whose migration processes may involve a violation of their rights. The research is innovative in three aspects: (a) it proves the opportunity to extend the academic use of the concept "*juvenicide*" beyond Latin America; (b) it develops a comparative methodology to understand the phenomenon in the bases of qualitative and quantitative parameters; and (c) it develops a pilot model to assess the demographic, economic, social, political, and moral impact of the phenomenon, as well as the most effective strategies to prevent it.

RC31-505.1

FEIXA, CARLES* (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)
TRICHOT, CLAIRE (Casal d'Infants del Raval, Morocco)
SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)
PREMAT, CELIA (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)
INIESTA, MONTSERRAT (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Transregional and Transnational Protection of the Rights of Moroccan and Foreign Minors in the Migratory Process between Morocco and Catalonia: The Case of the Rassif Project

RASSIF is a participatory action research project, which has been developed in three phases from 2020 to 2025, funded by the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, promoted by the Casal d'Infants del Raval (a children's support NGO, with offices in Barcelona and Tangier, Morocco), with the participation of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra and several Catalan and Moroccan entities. The objective of the project is the protection of the rights of minors in the migratory process between Morocco and Catalonia, at the three stages of this process: origin (Tangier, Nador, Oujda, Rabat, Casablanca, among other cities), transit (Ceuta, Melilla, Spain) and destination (Barcelona, Catalonia, Europe). The project is based on multi-site ethnographic research, carried out both at origin and destination, based on participant observation and in-depth interviews with migrant minors, educators, professionals and policy makers. It analyses the impact of the protection systems in force in Morocco and Catalonia, and converges in a pilot training plan, currently underway, aimed at social and street educators who work with minors in both countries. This paper presents the main results of the project and makes proposals for public policies. The central axis of RASSIF is the need for a transregional, transnational, transgenerational and transdisciplinary approach, which improves knowledge of the situation of minors migrants, and contributes to the protection of their rights at origin, transit and destination.

Film-1015.3

FEIXA, CARLES* (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)

"Al-Houma Dreams [Neighborhood Dreams]"

Presentation: within the framework of the TRANSGANG project, funded by the European Research Council, which investigates youth street groups as agents of mediation, in twelve cities in southern Europe, North Africa and the Americas, three documentary films have been produced (one in each of the regions studied), by filmmakers chosen after a public contest. The objective has been to establish a creative dialogue with the fieldwork, reflecting the research process, but without replicating it mechanically. In all three cases, the same methodology has been followed: the starting point has been a workshop with young people participating in the project, who interact with the filmmakers and co-create a visual approach to their worlds of life, including mediation experiences for overcome conflicts.

Synopsis: Street youth groups are a universal phenomenon. This film is part of the TRANSGANG project, which investigates such groups as mediation agents, in twelve cities in southern Europe, North Africa and the Americas. In September 2022, a group of young people from Sidi Moussa (a shanty town in Salé-Rabat conurbation, Morocco) were invited to participate in a workshop to explain and filming their everyday life with their own mobile phones.

RC57-870.5

FELDENS SCHWERTNER, SUZANA* (Universidade do Vale do Taquari - Univates, Brazil)
FISCHMAN, GUSTAVO (Arizona State University, USA)

Schooling, Five Years Later: Images, Trajectories and Perspectives of Young Graduates

Schooling is a complex process of acquiring knowledge, skills, credentials, and dispositions and also a heterogenous period, a collection of spaces and times for sociability, production of meanings, and diverse experiences that will contribute to developing and constructing young subjectivities. But what marks from school permeate individuals' lives years after graduation? In this sense, the project entitled "The School, five years later: perspectives of Graduates" emerges. Conducted between 2020 and 2022, the research sought to investigate the trajectories of 20 young people from a private and a public school in Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil). This project aimed to understand the beliefs about what was relevant in their schooling for their lives, comprehending their singularities and differences. The methodological process started with semi-structured photo-elicitation interviews to encourage the participants to think about their formative processes and their relationship with teachers, colleagues, and the institution. Data analysis was performed using Discursive Textual Analysis. Among the main results, the echoes of interaction between

teachers and students stand out; the importance of the school as a space for inclusion and appreciation of singularities and the complexity of what is learned in school beyond the programmatic content. We conclude that while obtaining credentials, knowledge, and skills were important dimensions for the participants, the most significant marks of schooling were based on the relationships with others, listening, debating, understanding, and misunderstandings between teachers and students.

RC15-JS-162.2

FELDMAN GILBOA, NETTA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

Are Good Intentions Good Enough? a Review of Wellness Interventions for Non-Surgical Resident Physicians

Resident-physicians' well-being is often compromised in light of their high-stress working environment, their evolving professional skills, and work/life balance challenges. As wellbeing is shaped by complex, interconnected influences, effective wellness approaches recognize the need to address personal needs, institutional barriers, and systematic issues. Following the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education requirements, wellness initiatives were incorporated into residency curricula. We aimed to describe initiatives implemented in non-surgical medical residency programs and examine their contribution to improving residents' wellness.

A scoping-review was conducted, searching wellness interventions implemented in non-surgical residency programs worldwide. Four databases where searched for relevant articles published from 2013 to 2023. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews guidelines were used to manage the scoping-review.

37 articles were found eligible for review. Most interventions reported in these articles originated in the United States, with a marked increase in 2019. The interventions tackled wellness focusing on various definitions and aspects, thus operationalized wellness in different ways. However, only a few addressed multiple dimensions of wellness. Many interventions were implemented in emergency and family medicine residencies. Only a few initiatives were resident-driven or co-created with residents. Post-interventions' wellness follow-up was undertaken mostly up to one year following intervention implementation. Not all the programs reviewed reported significant success in improving residents' wellbeing.

Since wellbeing is multidimensional, interventions aiming to enhance wellbeing need to address several dimensions or encompass a variety of implementations, each focusing on particular components of wellbeing. Wellness interventions effectiveness may be boosted by considering the residents' evolving needs as they progress in their professional development, the residency program particularities, and the overall socio-cultural context in which the health system operates. Wellbeing programs should be ongoing, driven by residents or co-constructed with them.

RC30-489.4

FELIX AZEVEDO, ÉRIKA SABRINA* (Instituto Federal de Alagoas, Brazil)
ANTOINE, SÉBASTIEN (Maynooth University, Ireland)
CAVALCANTE DOS SANTOS, ELISABETH (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Algorithmic Management and Employment Programmes: The Precarious Working Environment of 'Income By App' Delivery Riders in Recife, Brazil

Algorithmic management, especially in the context of digital delivery platforms, redefines and challenges the principles of decent and productive work advocated by the International Labor Organization (1999). Although algorithms promise efficiency and data-driven decisions, their impact on organizational decisions and working conditions (Kellogg et al., 2020) often conceals structural inequalities and can exacerbate a precarious labour environment by perpetuating the interests of their creators (O'Neil, 2016).

Mobilizing the Fairwork (2020) framework – evaluating work on digital platforms based on criteria such as fair pay and contracts, safe work environment or transparent management – this paper aims at understanding the consequences for workers when a public body follows the logic of platform labour when designing employment programmes.

Seeking to insert young people into the job market by supporting their onboarding on digital delivery platforms – providing them with bikes, smartphones and data plan – the "Income by App" programme was designed by the Brazilian city of Recife as an urban policy promoting social inclusion and combating youth unemployment. However, as revealed by extensive ethnographic interviews conducted with bike delivery workers having benefited from the programme, the working conditions faced on the ground reveal more than significant challenges.

By failing to question or regulate the inner workings of delivery platforms, the programme indeed left the workers vulnerable to the algorithmic management ruling these apps, resulting in gruelling working hours, low wages and a lack of social protection. This tacit adoption of digital labour principles consequently fosters an inherently precarious working environment, increasing the workers' vulnerability to algorithmic despotism (Griesbach et al., 2019) in a way starkly at odds with the promises of social inclusion and economic development – highlighting the crucial importance of independent public policies effectively guaranteeing the respect of workers' rights and dignity in a global context of rapid digitalization.

RC44-692.4

FELTRIN, LORENZO* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

In and Against the Ecological Crisis: Working-Class Environmentalism between Workplace and Community

This presentation outlines the book in writing bearing the same title. *In and Against the Ecological Crisis* explores the relationship between workers and the environment by bringing Italian *operaismo* into a dialogue with a broad range of theoretical traditions, from dependency theory to ecofeminism. Drawing on sustained and original empirical research into four case studies, two in the Global South – gas extraction in Tunisia and copper processing in Chile – and two in the Global North – petrochemical production in the UK and Italy –, the book discusses four topics in relation to the ecological crisis: automation and deindustrialisation, employment precarity, the international division of labour, and social reproduction. In the context of the current attempts at a planetary green transition, the book offers insights on the possibilities for convergence between workplace and community mobilisations for alternatives to the jobs versus environment dilemma.

RC05-71.3

FENELON, JAMES* (California State University San Bernardino , USA)

Decolonizing Genocide in Settler Colonialism: Indigenous Studies to Palestine

We identify the primary features of six historical cases of genocide in colonialism, four which are clear settler colonialism, and then apply this analysis to the historical conflict development and ongoing genocidal ethnic cleansing in Palestine. Our primary cases, (based on published work) include (chronologically): Taino-Arawak of Ayiti (Hinospaniola); Mattaponi (Powhatan) of the Virginia Colony; the Lenape (Delaware) of Pennsylvania; Māori of Aotearoa (New Zealand); Tolowa Dee-ni' of California; and Dakota/Lakota of Minnesota/Dakota Territory. The primary features of these genocides arising in colonial constructs are applied to the historical development of Zionism (like Manifest Destiny), leading to the creation of the State of Israel and ethno-national existence of Palestinians within three constructs (inside Israel as ethnically identified second-class citizens; living under Apartheid (vs "settlers") in the West Bank; ethnic cleansing (to genocide) in Gaza. We find the characteristics of state suppression mobilizing settler populations in order to seize land and declare sovereignty range from violent dispossession, to an active ethnic cleansing and maintenance of apartheid by settlements (vs Palestinian towns and cities) to genocidal suppression (much like the cases above) and to outright genocide (acting under cover of war, also found in the historical cases). Finally, we identify contemporary strategies to decolonize the above cases within fields of Indigenous studies, and posit the application to current conflicts in the "Middle East" of broader Palestine

RC24-399.3

FERLICCA, FRANCESCA* (Sciences Po , France)

Performing Environmental Governance: Cultural Pragmatics of Waste and Water Management in Buenos Aires

This study explores the cultural and performative dynamics of environmental action in Buenos Aires, focusing on waste management, water resources, and informal settlements. Through the lens of cultural pragmatics, we examine how environmental issues emerge in the public sphere and how actors navigate urban environmental governance in the absence of cohesive metropolitan institutions.

Our research investigates:

1. The framing of waste and water pollution in the Reconquista and Riachuelo rivers as urgent public issues.
2. The evolution of community practices in response to environmental challenges, including informal settlers' improvisational tactics and official interventions.
3. Cultural enablers and disablers in environmental action, examining interactions between local survival strategies and top-down governance attempts.
4. The circulation of ideas and action repertoires across scales of environmental governance.

Through ethnographic observation, interviews, and discourse analysis, we reveal the complex performances constituting environmental governance in Buenos Aires. The absence of formal metropolitan institutions creates a stage for diverse, often contradictory performances of environmental stewardship. Informal settlers engage in "survival urbanism," adapting to and transforming polluted environments, while official actors perform intermittent top-down interventions that often fail to address root causes of degradation.

Our analysis highlights creative tensions between structured performance and improvisation in environmental action. We argue that Buenos Aires' environmental governance is best understood as interconnected performances where actors negotiate roles and responsibilities through scripted and spontaneous actions.

This research contributes to cultural pragmatics in environmental sociology by demonstrating how performance theory illuminates complex urban environmental dynamics. By focusing on performative aspects of waste and water management, we offer new insights into how environmental problems are constructed, contested, and potentially resolved through cultural and social processes.

RC43-JS-9.1

FERLICCA, FRANCESCA* (Sciences Po , France)

Rethinking Urban Informality: Housing, Environment, and Governance in Buenos Aires

This study reframes the housing question in Buenos Aires as a socio-ecological issue, examining the interrelationship between informal settlements, environmental degradation, and urban governance. We argue that the standard response of providing new housing fails to address the complex socio-ecological challenges faced by the metropolitan area, particularly along the polluted Reconquista and Riachuelo rivers.

Our research investigates:

1. The socio-ecological impacts of informal settlements along Buenos Aires' waterways, exploring how "survival urbanism" simultaneously responds to housing needs and generates environmental challenges.
2. The limitations of traditional housing policies focused on new construction, which often exacerbate environmental issues.
3. Alternative approaches prioritizing reuse, repair, and redistribution of existing structures, considering both social needs and ecological constraints.
4. Political, legal, and economic barriers to implementing socio-ecologically sound housing solutions in a context of fragmented metropolitan governance.

Through ethnographic observation, interviews, and policy analysis, we reveal the complex interplay between housing needs, environmental degradation, and governance structures. The absence of cohesive metropolitan institutions creates a vacuum where informal practices and top-down interventions often conflict, leading to suboptimal outcomes for both housing and environmental quality.

Our analysis highlights potential innovative, socio-ecologically informed approaches to housing, including adaptive reuse, community-led rehabilitation, and policy experiments for redistributing underutilized stock. These alternatives to new construction could mitigate environmental impacts while addressing housing needs.

This research contributes to urban political ecology by demonstrating how Buenos Aires' housing question is inextricably linked to broader socio-ecological systems. We argue for a paradigm shift in urban planning and governance that recognizes housing as a socio-ecological question, requiring integrated solutions addressing both social needs and environmental sustainability. Our findings have implications for other cities grappling with informal settlements and environmental challenges in rapidly urbanizing regions.

RC36-598.2

FERNANDES, HUMBERTO* (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Brazil)

Brazil's Higher Education System: Strengths, Challenges, and the Path to Internationalization

Brazil's system of higher education had seen substantial development since the 19th century, when it primarily focused on law and medicine to educate the elite. Major expansion occurred in the 1930s with the establishment of institutions like the University of São Paulo (USP) and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). These public universities have become central to the system, offering free education and leading a significant share of the country's research, especially in agriculture, health, and environmental studies. Brazil now leads Latin America in research output, with public institutions collaborating with government and industry to drive innovation and knowledge-sharing. However, the system still faces critical issues: the access to public universities remains highly competitive, favoring students from wealthier backgrounds. The private sector is responsible for 75% of student enrollment, generally offering low-quality education and little emphasis on research. Postgraduate education has expanded with over 3,500 programs, and international collaborations, especially in science, are growing. Yet, funding challenges have hindered development. Public universities have experienced budget cuts in recent years, affecting research and infrastructure. Addressing financial constraints and disparities between institutions is key for Brazil's higher education to progress. Continued expansion of opportunities for underrepresented students and strengthening international research partnerships will be essential for Brazil to enhance its academic standing globally.

RC36-592.1

FERNANDES, HUMBERTO* (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Brazil)

Spinoza's Ethics and Social Alienation: The Pantheistic Approach to Non-Anthropocentrism

From the work 'Ethics' by Baruch Spinoza (1756), we propose a new comprehension of social alienation, where common notions between individuals create extensive metaphysical ideas affecting the physical in actuality, thus creating virtual distances between subjects and objects. Such a sociological take on this pantheistic philosophical stance enables comprehending all there is as the physical extension of an anthropomorphic divinity to and within which all relational causes, affects, and affection occurs. In a raw and simplified definition, alienation is the distancing from an established point in actuality-virtuality. Two points are mainly relevant to this theoretical perspective on social alienation: the non-anthropomorphic God and the causation of all there is in mind, in our words and our images, in which all will is equal to understanding, and vice-versa. Therefore, comprehension generates reality and will; by imagining a humanized transcendent God, by addressing him with name, words, and emotions, humanity has paved the way to anthropocentrism by posing an anthropomorphic god filled with intention and plans. This traditional mindset provides the contextual setting for ecological alienation, where humanity distances itself from Nature. Such a fact should explain why tribal, ancestral, and pre-European knowledge becomes closer to a context of de-alienation (as in comparison to the alienated modernity). The second crucial point is artificiality, which is all that is produced by the human mind. By accepting an immanent internal divinity, as opposed to a transcendental exteriorized god, Nature becomes the cause of its creation, with the human species included, yet never exclusive. By considering humans a natural step in nature's evolution, what is created by the human mind would be far from artificial. It is mandatory to distance oneself from what is natural and divine (both nature and god) so you can outperform traces of modern religion characterized by guilt, repentance, and subservience.

RC39-646.4

FERNANDEZ, GLENN* (Rabdan Academy, United Arab Emirates)
UY, NORALENE (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Community Engagement in Disaster Waste Management in the Philippines: Challenges and Opportunities

The Philippines, one of the most disaster-prone countries worldwide, faces significant challenges in managing waste generated by natural hazards such as typhoons and earthquakes. Effective disaster waste management (DWM) is crucial to mitigating environmental and public health risks and accelerating recovery. This study explores the critical role of community engagement in DWM within the Philippine context, emphasizing the roles of

various stakeholders: local residents, community-based organizations, youth groups, and *barangay* (village) officials. Local residents play a vital role in debris removal, sorting, and recycling, contributing to waste reduction efforts. Community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations often facilitate training programs, public awareness campaigns, and mobilization of volunteers to support DWM activities. Youth groups, such as the *Sangguniang Kabataan* (youth council), can help drive these efforts by raising awareness about proper waste management practices and participating in clean-up drives. *Barangay* officials coordinate local responses, enforce waste management policies, and serve as a bridge between higher government levels and the community. However, barriers to effective community engagement persist, including limited awareness of proper waste management, socio-economic constraints, and inadequate coordination between stakeholders. Cultural factors, such as local beliefs about waste disposal, social norms around community participation, and traditional land-use practices, along with existing vulnerabilities, further complicate efforts to mobilize communities, especially in remote or marginalized areas. Despite these challenges, there are opportunities to enhance stakeholder involvement. Community-based recycling practices, such as the use of materials recovery facilities, and formal waste management strategies can boost community participation. Strengthening partnerships between local authorities, organizations, and community groups can also foster resilience and facilitate resource mobilization. This study will offer case studies of community-driven DWM initiatives from across the Philippines, providing insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to optimize stakeholder roles and contributions for a more sustainable disaster recovery.

TG04-979.1

FERNÁNDEZ, JOSÉ* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)
QUIROGA, SONIA (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)
CASQUET CANO, MIGUEL (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

The Interplay between Carbon Emissions and Inequality: A Complex Networks Approach

The sustainable development process faces two key challenges: income inequality and carbon emissions, but the relationship between them is still unclear. This study analyzes the interrelations between greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and income inequality across European countries, using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework. First, the main determinants of greenhouse gas emissions are identified through a Random Forest analysis, then two inequality groups are created via cluster analysis based on SDG1 and SDG10. Then, two complex networks are constructed based on the two inequality groups and the main emission determinants to determine the most relevant factors influencing each group's impact on global emissions. Our research reveals significant differences between countries with low and high levels of inequality. In the high-inequality group, productivity and emissions are negatively correlated, whereas, in the low-inequality group, the relationship is positive. This trade-off indicates that countries with lower inequality tend to have greater energy efficiency, but improvements in quality of life lead to higher consumption levels, influenced by the Marginal Propensity to Emit and consumer status levels. The negative relationship in the high-inequality group suggests a potential income threshold where productivity increases reduce emissions due to energy efficiency offsetting consumption increases. In agricultural activities, countries with higher inequality see a positive impact on emissions, whereas in countries with lower inequality, agriculture tends to be more productive with lower emissions. In countries with higher inequality, increased government investments are associated with higher emissions. Conversely, in countries with lower inequality, investments tend to align with efforts toward a zero-carbon economy, showing a negative correlation with emissions.

RC18-261.1

FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN J* (University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain)
OLENA BEDASHEVA, OLENA (UC3M, Spain)

Individual Characteristics and European Identity: A Meta-Analysis

Extensive research has examined the socio-demographic determinants of European identity, and several published reviews discuss the main findings of these studies. In line with the socio-structural approach, factors such as education, income, and upper-class position have been found to be associated with European identity. Moreover, cultural and political factors, such as having a universalist outlook, transnational experiences, and intense political interests, have also been proven to be related to European identification. However, uncertainty still exists regarding the robustness and consistency of these effects. To fill this gap, this study conducts a meta-analysis of the association between major socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender, education, income, and ideology) and subjective identification as European or feeling attachment to Europe. It covers all published quantitative studies in English on the matter since 2000, as well as grey literature. By synthesizing a multitude of empirical studies written over the last three decades, this paper sheds light on core findings regarding this important aspect of individual Europeanization.

RC20-287.4

FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN J* (University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain)
PARADES, MARTA (Universidad de Comillas, Spain)
TERRAZA, JAVIER (University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain)

Overcoming Eucentrism: Socio-Economic Divides in Trust Towards the EU, the UN and NATO

Extensive micro-level research regarding the EU examines the role of socio-economic divides in support for European integration. This work consistently shows that education and social class divides in pro-EU dispositions. Highly educated people and individuals with upper-class jobs display higher levels of support for EU integration and EU policies than individuals with low or medium education and middle or working-class status, respectively. This cleavage is normally explained following the socio-structural approach, which stresses the role of policies pursued by the EU and the incentives it creates for high SES individuals. Since the EU promotes internal labor, goods, and service markets, it creates new opportunities that disproportionately benefit high SES individuals. Research testing the socio-structural explanation normally only considers pro-EU dispositions and focus on intra-regional social divides. Yet by examining just one institutional context – the EU –, this research cannot satisfactorily determine if the very distinctive policies of the EU shape this divide. To ascertain the role of IO features in support these divides, this study instead examines attitudes towards the EU, UN and NATO. Pooling 34 Eurobarometers conducted between 1997 and 2022, we assess if the education and social class divides in trust towards these three international organizations are larger in regards to the EU or not.

RC30-JS-135.5

FERNÁNDEZ MELERO, LUCÍA* (CSIC, Spain)

Gendered Dynamics and Migrant Networks in Ghanaian Migration to Europe: Testing the Strength of Ties

This paper examines the role of migrant networks in facilitating migration from Ghana to Europe, with a focus on personal ties and gender dynamics. Migrant networks, formed through personal relationships, are crucial in sustaining migration flows by providing support and information to potential migrants, reducing migration risks. While migration network studies have traditionally distinguished between strong family ties and weak community ties, this paper adopts a more comprehensive approach by considering a wider range of personal relationships, including friendships and extended family ties.

This research builds on Liu's (2013) work on Senegalese migration, expanding it to the Ghanaian context using data from the MAFE longitudinal survey. Using a logistic discrete-time event history analysis, the study measures the likelihood of Ghanaians migrating to Europe, factoring in the size and composition of their migration networks, and emphasizing gender-differentiated patterns. Additionally, this paper delves into the impact of Ghana's matrilineal system on migration outcomes. By examining the greater autonomy and access to resources that women enjoy in matrilineal systems, it seeks to understand how these social structures influence women's propensity to migrate compared to men. By focusing on gender and social structures, the study offers a nuanced understanding of migration as a gendered process and the complex interplay between social capital and migration decisions.

RC39-641.4

FERNÁNDEZ SAAVEDRA, ANA* (FLACSO, Uruguay)
VERGARA SAAVEDRA, PAULINA (Universidad de Chile-Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
PÉREZ GAÑÁN, ROCÍO (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

Women's Leadership after the Eruption of the Volcano on La Palma.

Over the past decade, international guidelines on disaster risk management have recommended the inclusion of women as a means of enhancing the resilience of communities in the event of a catastrophic occurrence (UNDRR & UN Women, 2022). Previous research indicates that the disaster context can facilitate empowerment and the emergence of both male and female leadership (Moreno & Shaw, 2018; Fernandez et al., 2023). This

communication, which forms part of an empirical research project conducted between 2022 and 2024, analyses the female leadership that emerged during the volcanic eruption of La Palma (Spain) in 2021. In order to collect the necessary information, in-depth interviews were conducted with women leaders in La Palma.

The preliminary results suggest that women are mobilising in order to secure spaces for participation and are even promoting the formation of new collective organisations in the post-emergency period. These actions may be perceived as novel experiences, yet they do not necessarily signify a transformation in gender relations. The primary impediments they encounter originate from the very institutions tasked with disaster risk management. Furthermore, the family and domestic space can also act as a hindrance and create barriers to women's leadership (Vergara & Miranda, 2022). Disasters can be seen as a further system of oppression against women. Despite the inclusive discourse of disaster risk reduction policies, women's actions can be understood as acts of everyday resistance that may later lead to political participation. In contrast to more developmentalist approaches, where women's leadership is seen as a means of fostering resilience and enabling entrepreneurship, women remain confined to androcentric margins that impact on the emergency, recovery and reconstruction process, but are not necessarily transformative or politicised.

RC44-JS-130.3

FERNÁNDEZ-TRUJILLO MOARES, FRANCISCO* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)
BETANCOR NUEZ, GOMER (UNED, Spain)

Innovative Labour Mobilisation: The Rise of Atypical Worker Organisations in Madrid

The emergence of new business models, technologies, and atypical industrial relations has significantly challenged traditional trade unionism in contemporary Europe. In response, new organizational forms have arisen on the periphery of conventional trade unions, advocating for greater flexibility and innovation in collective action strategies within the workplace. This study aims to explore the development of these new organizations to elucidate the dynamics of collective labor action in informal sectors, such as the platform economy, precarious self-employed workers, and migrant workers in irregular situations.

Our hypothesis posits that the increasing fragmentation and informalization of the labor market create new opportunities for innovating the organization of workers' rights, opportunities that traditional, highly hierarchical trade unions cannot effectively address. To test this hypothesis, we focus on Madrid, utilizing in-depth interviews and ethnographic research conducted within these organizations from 2018 to 2023.

This study investigates the intersections between the repertoires and identities of the traditional labor movement and the new social labor movements that emerged from the Indignados' Movement. We have mapped the majority of labor organizations advocating for these 'atypical workers' and contrasted this reality with the minority unions they collaborate with. This represents the first comprehensive research in Spain to delve into the collective action strategies of precarious workers, highlighting organizations that advocate for workers' rights where major unions have minimal presence.

A critical finding of our research is the pivotal role of activists socialized in the 15M Protest Cycle, who introduced various mobilization strategies into the labor movement. Our case study demonstrates that these new politicization and mobilization strategies create reciprocal influences between alternative and traditional trade union organizations. This research contributes to understanding the adaptability and collaborative potential of diverse labor organizations in responding to contemporary challenges.

RC57-873.4

FERRARA, CARMELA* (Università del Piemonte Orientale, Italy)

Visualization and Drawing As Research Tools. Prison Workshops with Transgender Inmates

The Secondigliano prison in Naples has the only "special" section reserved for the incarceration of transgender women in all of peninsular southern Italy. In order to detect the penitentiary conditions of this population and to identify possible intervention levers to improve them, I conducted field research for 2 years, by doing individual interviews, group meetings, workshops and collecting diaries. In this proposal I present a methodological reflection on the use of drawings as a technique for co-constructing qualitative data. The creation of the drawings was preceded by visualization exercises aimed at evoking a safe space and defining interpersonal boundaries. Prison as a total institution does not allow for the possibility of separating "scene" and "backstage", so I asked the participants to visually represent a human figure, a house and the prison. Prison as a total institution (Goffman 1961) does not allow for the possibility of separating "scene" and "backstage" (Goffman 1956), so I asked the participants to visually represent a human figure, a house and the prison. The research was carried out as part of my PhD in gender studies while I was volunteering in prison. My identity as a non-binary person and a relative of prisoners has prompted me to have a section of my notebook dedicated to exercises in reflexivity (Bourdieu 1992) about my positioning and emotional ethnographic notes. The visual materials produced by me and the participants were analyzed together, in the perspective of participatory research. The techniques themselves were decided together, in order to implement an emancipatory research (Massari and Pellegrino 2020).

RC32-537.3

FERRARI, CHIARA* (Catholic University Milan, Italy)

Unveiling the Networks of Early Women Sociologist Researchers: Mapping the Path to Canon Reconstruction

This presentation is part of a larger project titled "Gendering Sociology: Proposal for Research and Teaching," which seeks to recover the contributions of Early Women Sociologists (EWS), often overlooked or marginalised in the – often androcentric - sociological canon. The initial phase of this research involves mapping the researchers that focus on studying these women as part of an effort to reconstruct the field's history.

The mapping research aims to unravel the knowledge construction networks through which it is possible to create a more inclusive and less sexist sociological canon. Additionally, by analyzing the network structure of EWS researchers and exploring how individuals are connected, it is possible to understand the nature and strength of their ties, identify the most influential participants, and determine which nodes serve as bridges between different groups.

The project targets researchers active between 1980 and 2024, focusing on those who study sociological contributions by women from 1800 to 1920. The research process follows two main steps:

1. Desk Identification of Researchers: This step involves a scoping review of literature in multiple languages, using databases (Scopus and Web of Science) and examining existing networks and projects.
2. Mapping Questionnaire Distribution: A mapping questionnaire has been sent to researchers identified in the first step and through official sociological associations. In the mapping questionnaire, respondents are asked to provide the names of other important experts on EWS in order to collect further "nodes" of the collaboration networks. Once the new nodes are identified, the mapping questionnaire is also administered to these new individuals. Responses from both rounds of questionnaires are analysed to map the structure, influence, and connections within the network.

At the time of submission, the project is collecting data through questionnaires. The initial results gathered from the questionnaire will then be presented using social network analysis techniques.

WG10-919.2

FERRARI MUÑOZ LEDO, JUAN* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (Unidad Azcapotzalco), Mexico)

The Digital As an Object of Sociological Study and Its Social Metaphysics

In the last 10 years, digital technology has grown practically exponentially, its presence is permanent and powerful in society. The digital has become an almost absolute dimension, it is observable both in daily life as well as in the various structural areas of society such as economy and politics. This is why the digital, or digitality itself, has become an object of study in all social sciences and sociology is no exception. However, sociology has been confronted with providing an explanation for a social phenomenon whose dynamics are extremely changing. The number of studies carried out in relation to the digital sphere is overwhelming, although this does not explain what "digital" is from sociology. What is digital in society? Video games, socio-digital networks, digital banking transactions? The objective of this proposal is initially to provide a sociological understanding from the theory of practices of what is designated as "the digital", in order to subsequently address the myths that grow around the digital as a practice. The theoretical approach includes authors such as Herbert Marcuse, Norbert Elias and Andreas Reckwitz.

TG12-994.3

FERRARINI VIEIRA, ADRIANE* (Federal University of Pelotas/ UFPel, Brazil)
PONTES, ALESSANDRA (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)
ADRIANI ORESTES, JESUS (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)
CONSTANTINO BRISOLLA, KARINA (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)
ALVES, JORGE (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)

Body and Emotion in the Integrative Training of Researchers and in the Decolonization of Academic Practices

The decolonized production of knowledge is an intellectual project and political practice that involves the recognition of multiple knowledges, the integrality of the human (mind-body-emotion) and the involvement of the researcher. *Corazonar* (thinking with the heart) is an alternative to confront exclusionary and dominating dichotomies constructed by the West, as it places the heart as the principle, enriching reason (Arias, 2010).

In this collective work between professor and students, our objective is to present and reflect on the *corazonante* experience of the Laboratory for the Integrative Training of Researchers, seeking to answer: how to include the body and emotion in the decolonized production of scientific knowledge? What skills are required of the researcher and how to establish them in the university training space?

The work resulted from a Sociopoetic Research experience, which provokes the knowledge that is in the body's memory through corporal and artistic techniques, and which showed us how far conventional training (focused on rational-cognitive skills) was from preparing researchers for the decolonized production of knowledge. From a decolonial perspective, the researcher is part of the system and knowledge about the other is also knowledge about oneself. Therefore, the Laboratory is theoretical-experiential and provides the opportunity for the development of self-reflective, affective, creative and ethical-political skills through four blocks: self-knowledge, involvement of the subject-researcher, communication-relational skills and self-management of the research. We conclude that crowning hegemonic epistemologies in academic practices is an act of decolonization, still little explored and will need to confront the *status quo* of academia.

Arias, P. (2010). Corazonar el sentido de las epistemologías dominantes desde las sabidurías insurgentes, para construir sentidos otros de la existencia. *Calle 14,* 4(5), 80-94.
Ferrarini, A. V. (2016). Corpo e emoção na produção de conhecimento científico: uma experiência de pesquisa sociopoética com trabalhadores da economia solidária. *RELACES,* 21, 80-92.

RC07-JS-155.4

FERRARINI VIEIRA, ADRIANE* (Federal University of Pelotas/ UFPel, Brazil)

Socio-Centered Democratic Experimentations in the Ontoepistemic Expansion of Politics Experienced in Everyday Life

In Brazil as in other Latin American countries, national specificities aside, periods of so-called progressive governments encourage the use of institutionalized action tactics that incorporate social movements and their political agendas. Despite advances, such tactics have proven incapable of capturing the demands of vast segments of a traditionally excluded population and of empowering participatory institutions.

In this paper, we will reflect on the concept of socio-centered democratic experiments (SDE), which are constructed outside of institutionality, revealing the path of onto-epistemic expansion of the notion of politics that led us to identify them as experiences of radical and substantive democracy in the daily life of community. SDE´s encompass a set of emerging and insurgent practices that are autonomously constructed and managed, based on counter-hegemonic epistemes and alternative deliberative formats (Giannella and Ferrarini, 2024).

In addition to a broad bibliographic review of authors from the epistemic South (some from the geographic North) in the political field and democratic experimentalism, the methodology consists of a multiple case study of SDE´s in the context of the global South, notably in Latin America, involving nine ESDs in four countries: Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador and Cuba. The identification, categorization and preliminary analysis of the SDE´s revealed the existence of three types, with their specificities: contemporary collectives; popular struggles and social movements; and traditional communities.

We conclude that SDE´s, by not orbiting around the State, remain invisible or undervalued in their potential for democratic expansion. However, they simultaneously create, restore and reinvent practices and knowledge of a lived substantive democracy, reveal ways of strengthening local democracy and indicate political powers and public innovations for new participatory cycles.

GIANNELLA, V.; FERRARINI, A. V. (2024) Cocriação de espaços políticos entre diferentes: uma experimentação democrática em Porto Alegre. *Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas e Internacionais,* v. 9, n. 1 (in press).

RC32-533.4

FERREIRA-AMARAL GOMES, LEÍSA* (PUC Minas, Brazil)

An Intersectional Analysis of Feminist and Antiracist Candidacies for the City Council of Belo Horizonte – MG, Brazil

The political under representation of women in Brazil occurs from the local to the national level with an exclusion of black and indigenous women. In this case study, we seek to understand how the intersectionality of gender/ sexuality, race/ethnicity and social class relates to the experiences of feminist and anti-racist women, elected city councilors or candidates in the 2016 and 2020 elections in Belo Horizonte – MG, Brazil. The transformations in the concept of gender occurred with the contribution of Brazilian black feminist knowledge. An intersectional methodology was adopted, based on the standpoint theories, with the triple aspect of intersectionality: field of study, analytical strategy and critical praxis for social justice. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with candidates supported by the collective "#partidA-MG feminista antirracista" along with discourse analysis. A document analysis of the parties' statutes and the elected councilors' legislative production was made. The following analytical categories came up: political formation, oppressions and intersectional struggles, occupation of a place in institutional politics. The gender/sexuality, race/ethnicity and social class categories stand out in the candidates' experiences. We came to the realization that these women's experience in politics is still that of outsiders. The political violence against women in an intersectional perspective discourages and expels them from politics. Solutions lay in collective practices and in the intersectionality of struggles. Inventiveness in politics came up with collective candidacies and mandates in confluence. Collective support for feminist and anti-racist candidacies adopted the strategy of *quilombos* in politics. The intersectionality of oppressions can therefore give rise to an analogous resistance in the form of an intersectionality of emancipatory struggles. Better understanding the representation of women in Brazilian politics, starting from the local level, offers theoretical and empirical support for an analysis of the relationship between inequalities of race, gender and democracy towards equal representation.

RC43-JS-137.3

FERRERI, MARA* (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)

Collective Organizing for Dwelling Against Displacement and Peripheralization

Displacement is much more than the singular event of loss of home. As a logic of urbanization, displacement is inseparable from historical and contemporary forms of dispossession and subjectivation of poor and marginalized dwellers through disavowal and stigma. Ongoing displacement and peripheralization of individuals, households and entire communities have deep roots in social, cultural, legal and political processes that produce certain subjects as disposable – and, by extension, displaceable – along local, national, and transnational logics. How can collective organizing for housing justice acknowledge such logics, and recentre their efforts on situated and intersectional understandings? Building on a multifaceted framing of displacement, it is clear that demands for making home in place – dwelling, in its expanded sense – can be denigrated even when communities remain 'in place' or are offered shelter. Organizing for dwelling against displacement would therefore involve reclaiming simultaneously emplacement and dignity. In this presentation I want to discussion the intersection of displacement, inhabitation and dignity through the formulation of collective housing organising in places that are peripheralized by dominant urban and housing practices and discourses. I will draw on ongoing work about strategies for alternatives to urban displacement in peripheral and core areas of Southern European cities, to offer insights into forms of resistance to state withdrawal, privatisation, undemocratic decision-making and limited institutional accountability, and into efforts for extending new models for intervening and reclaiming dignified homes against processes of othering.

RC24-390.4

FERRONI, LUANA* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Una Mirada Desde La Reciprocidad Al Ciclo De Vida De Las Ollas Comunes En Viña Del Mar (Chile) Tras El Mega Incendio De Febrero De 2024

Las ollas comunes en Chile constituyen una tradición de organización asociada a distintas situaciones de crisis en la historia del país, como la última dictadura militar, la pandemia, o distintas inundaciones, terremotos y temporales.

Este trabajo explora el surgimiento, organización y dinámica de las ollas comunes establecidas en respuesta al megaincendio urbano-forestal de febrero de 2024 en Viña del Mar, Chile. Este incendio se caracteriza como uno de los desastres socionaturales más graves de la historia reciente del país, siendo considerado el peor incendio urbano registrado.

Ante esta catástrofe, se formaron 109 ollas comunes en los sectores afectados de Viña del Mar, las cuales no sólo respondieron a la necesidad urgente de alimentación, sino que también crearon espacios donde la comunidad experimentó y consolidó formas de organización basadas en la reciprocidad y la cooperación.

Adoptando una perspectiva etnográfica y metodologías participativas, este estudio acompaña una red de articulación de ollas comunes y profundiza en la experiencia de 12 de estas iniciativas. El análisis examina cómo los participantes convirtieron esta experiencia en un proceso de aprendizaje colectivo en gestión y solidaridad, desde el momento de su levantamiento hasta su cierre.

Se argumenta que las acciones de dar, recibir y devolver que se impulsaron desde estas ollas contribuyeron a crear lazos orientados a reconfigurar los valores y prácticas sociales de los territorios recientemente devastados en los que se inscriben.

WG10-937.1

FERSCH, BARBARA* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Digital Capital: A Lens for the Study of Digital Exclusion from Health Care Services

Digitalized services have the potential to provide access and care in a flexible way, that overcomes distances. While this for parts of the population is adequate, convenient and in some cases even empowering, at the same time there are other parts of the population who are struggling with this development and who are faced with exclusionary dimensions. In this paper I focus on the latter, and propose that digital capital, which can be described as a specific form of cultural capital with both tangible (hardware and devices) and intangible (knowledge on how to use it) aspects is a promising perspective for studying mechanisms of exclusion from (partly) digitalized services: For instance it allows the inclusion of relevant aspects of digital technology use, e.g. the role of practices, how digital capital can self-replicate and intangible aspects like a "feel" for technology. Nordic countries represent exemplary contexts for studying the impact of this development as they provide comprehensive public health services that have been pushed to adopt and utilize digital tools and technology in the provision of care. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic served as a catalyst for digitalization. I will use empirical material from different groups faced by digital exclusion (e.g. older people residing in rural areas) to illustrate the analytical potential of the digital capital perspective.

RC17-JS-243.4

FERVIER, LEANDRO SEBASTIAN* (University of Zaragoza, Spain)
SANAGUSTIN-FONS, VICTORIA (University of Zaragoza, Spain)
LÓPEZ, IVÁN (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Repensar La Agencia y El Poder En La Teoría Del Orden Social

Se presenta una crítica constructiva y complementaria al marco conceptual sobre el orden social propuesto por Grothe-Hammer y Berkowitz (2024) en "*Unpacking Social Order: Toward a Novel Framework That Goes Beyond Organizations, Institutions, and Networks*". Reconociendo la contribución del enfoque multidimensional para comprender el orden social, argumentamos la necesidad de una consideración más matizada de las dinámicas de poder y la agencia dentro de este marco. La crítica se centra en dos aspectos principales. Primero, proponemos una reconceptualización de las propiedades de "determinación" y "capacidad de cambio". Argumentamos que la dicotomía "decidido / no decidido" simplifica excesivamente la naturaleza compleja de la formación del orden social y sugerimos, un **espectro de institucionalización**. Asimismo, proponemos reemplazar la "decidibilidad" por la "capacidad de cambio", permitiendo una comprensión más dinámica de la transformación del orden social. Segundo, enfatizamos el papel crítico del poder en la configuración y mantenimiento del orden social. Mantenemos que el poder no debe tratarse como una dimensión separada, sino como una fuerza omnipresente que influye en todas las propiedades del orden social. Basándonos en teorías del poder de Foucault (1980), Clegg et al. (2006), Lukes (2005) y Haugaard (2020), proponemos una expansión del marco que integra el poder como una dimensión transversal. Se ha utilizado el método deductivo partiendo de una revisión teórica crítica con una base lógica con herramientas inteligentes. Nuestro marco ampliado permite un análisis extendido sobre cómo las relaciones de poder moldean la ontología, determinación, capacidad de cambio y aceptación de los órdenes sociales. Este enfoque permite una comprensión no-evidente de fenómenos como la resistencia, la hegemonía y el cambio social. Al integrar estas críticas y expansiones, buscamos aplicar ampliamente el poder analítico del marco de los autores, ofreciendo una visión complementaria para entender la complejidad del orden social en las instituciones, organizaciones y redes contemporáneas.

RC12-179.2

FICHERA, MASSIMO* (University of Maastricht, Netherlands)

For a New Social Contract

This is an age of uncertainty for constitutionalism and contemporary democracies. On the one hand, they are exposed to increasing demands to deliver "goods" such as economic prosperity and peace, to ordinary citizens in an effective way, and to address global problems, such as climate change, health, etc. On the other hand, their underpinnings are questioned to an unprecedented extent in terms of legitimacy and inclusiveness (or justice).

These two poles – effectiveness and legitimacy/justice- are not necessarily in tension with each other, but generate a number of claims that are potentially contradictory and require a renewed analysis of the main parameters of Western liberal democracy.

The paper seeks to go beyond those studies on the relationship between constitutionalism and democracy that either assume an inherent conflict between them, or proclaim the end of State sovereignty, or, on the contrary, assume State sovereignty as exclusive paradigm of constitutional studies. Rather, the ambition is to keep in mind the process of transformation that familiar legal and political categories are going through. The claim is that it is necessary to identify as clearly as possible the complex variety of actors or subjects involved in such process of transformation of contemporary democracies - including those who are potentially the losers and winners- as well as the stakes, the interplay between such actors/subjects and the implications and challenges for the nature and scope of contemporary legal systems. The paper advocates a new form of social contract, which is particularly urgent in the context of the climate crisis and the relevance of non-human agents. Moreover, methodologically, the paper attempts to build a bridge between philosophy of law and sociology of law.

WG11-947.6

FIGARI LAYUS, ROSARIO* (Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Germany)

The Challenges of Reconciliation Politics: Political Meanings and Implications of Reconciliation Practices and Policies in the Aftermath of Mass Violence

In recent decades, there has been a growing trend in both academia and the policy-making of international organisations worldwide to analyse and incorporate policies and initiatives to promote reconciliation processes. These are seen as crucial to building sustainable, inclusive, democratic and peaceful societies in the long term, and to ensuring that human rights violations and crimes against humanity do not occur again. But what do we mean when we talk about reconciliation in a conflict or post-conflict context? What kind of impact can different and even competing reconciliation practices and policies have in post-violence conflicts?

In peace and conflict studies, reconciliation usually refers to transformative processes of dealing with conflictual and fractured relationships. However, this concept is multifaceted and can have different meanings and political, social and legal implications in different contexts. For example, while in countries such as South Africa or Rwanda the concept of reconciliation may have been associated with nation-building projects, the non-violent coexistence of victims and perpetrators within communities, as an instrumentalist or pragmatic way of living together, or even with development and poverty reduction, in several Latin American countries, such as Argentina, the term has been used as a synonym for impunity and has been used primarily to justify a public stance of 'forgive and forget' about past crimes. This explains the deeply contested nature of the concept in several settings. To address these debates and challenges, the presentation will analyse the polysemic nature of the "reconciliation" concept and the multiple concrete implications different

in post auhtortitarian and conflict context. This will include an analysis of the conceptual and political foundations of the term, as well as the main potential challenges as a practice to achieve long lasting peace.

RC24-382.7

FILCAK, RICHARD* (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)
SKOBLA, DANIEL (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)

Climate Neutrality 2050, Inequalities and Just Transformation: Case of Upper Nitra, Slovakia after the End of Coal Mining.

The decision to phase out coal in Upper Nitra, Slovakia was made and the mine was definitely closed in 2023. Although central role of the mining industry has been steadily declining as the region economy, impacts on the direct and related jobs and the loss of well-paid jobs causes many uncertainties, and influence different social groups differently. The EU and the government want to make the region an example or success story of regional decarbonisation for reaching 2050 climate neutrality. In the same time, the recent end of coal mining makes it possible to examine these processes in real time and in the context of specific local conditions shaped by the national and supranational frameworks, neoliberalisation policies, and impacts of the EU and the state interventions. The paper present results of the ongoing research based on analyses of cross-sectional perspectives related to socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural and gender aspects of the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our approach is based on researching socio-political context of technological drama, Actor- Network theory (A NT) and local field of power. The Bourdieu' field of local power shapes responses and/or coping strategies of different actors exposed to the technological change. There are 3 perspectives in political context here: Imposing, coping and resisting. Or what Brian Pfaffenberger (1992) coin in the concept of technological drama as technological regularization, technological adjustment and technological reconstitution. We focus on the hierarchically structured social space in the region affected by decarbonisation and how it influences the regional economic and social transformation in the perspective of external and internal factors and pressures. The paper specifically focusses on the low-income groups in the process.

RC31-JS-71.1

FILICAIA, ANTONIO* (Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy)

Religious Practices As a Tool for Change in Rural Areas: The Case Study of Hořice Na Šumavě

The city of Hořice na Šumavě, in the Czech Republic, can be seen as material evidence of how religious practices can change cities and territories. With the present abstract, I would like to propose the research results of this city's case study and show how the importance of religious practices can change the landscape and the people living in a certain place. The little city of Hořice na Šumavě, an urban centre inhabited only by peasants and farmers in Bohemia, became suddenly famous in the second half of the XIX Century thanks to the discovery, by tourists and the general public, of its Passion Plays, a form of religious theatrical play dating back to the Middle Ages. The discovery of these Plays, in which the locals often played a role among the characters present in the performances, triggered a change in the city and its inhabitants: more and more visitors arrived, and even a dedicated theatre was built. The city's fame will survive the terrible years of the first half of the XX Century and will remain famous. This was until the end of the Second World War and the establishment of a communist regime in Czechoslovakia: religion was forbidden by law and so Hořice had to change its economy: no more a tourist and religious centre, now the city will have to face a series of difficult changes, in many aspects of its life. This research will focus on how the discovery of certain religious practices (and, later, the obliteration of those same practices) has led to serious changes in the life, economy, and even physical structure of a once-quiet village in rural Bohemia between the end of the XIX century and today.

RC15-229.1

FILICE BARROS, NELSON* (University of Campinas, Brazil)
LIPARINI PEREIRA, FLÁVIA (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Differences As Social Assets: Knowledge Emerging from Sociologists' Experiences in the Training of Health Professionals

In social theory, the concept of the border has evolved from being merely a line to becoming a space between margins. It has shifted from being an arbitrary, metaphorical, and abstract construction to an arbitrary-objective, metaphorical-existential, and abstract-concrete. The border has become a third space, a territory of ambivalence, "borderlands," and a place of "betweeners." Thus, it is no longer the point where something ends but rather the point from which something begins to be present. Consequently, borders are inhabited, and border knowledge is constructed. The aim of this article is to discuss the knowledge that emerges from the border experiences of sociologists involved in the training of health professionals. The territory formed between the fields of sociology and health constitutes a border space, within which significant practices and interactions of meanings are identified. This space presents theoretical and practical challenges for sociology within the health field, such as: identifying and problematizing differences, fostering ambivalences, discuss autonomy, rejecting submission, integrating opposites, "trans-forming" meanings, "inter-acting" codes, and problematizing epistemic injustices, among others. In this border space, differences can be viewed as opportunities and can become synonymous with social assets, which can significantly contribute to the training within the health field. Openness to contingency can invite epistemic-hermeneutic shifts, allowing for an active discernment of how power relations function in the health field. Moreover, problematizing the existence of essence in all things and relationships can lead to the deterritorialization of regimes of truth, introducing the temporality of the indeterminate, the relational, the impermanent, and the principle of uncertainty. However, in conclusion, there is no guarantee that the knowledge emerging from sociologists' pedagogical experiences in the health field will be sufficient for the construction of sociology with health.

RC23-370.3

FILIP, ROZBORSKI* (Maastricht University, Netherlands)
KRIECHBAUM, MICHAEL (University of Graz, Austria)

Networks of Expectations and Visions in the Governance of Hydrogen Technologies in Germany – a Longitudinal, Multi-Level, Multi-Sectoral, and Multi-Technology Perspective.

Counteracting climate change requires solutions that might contribute to far-reaching transformations in different sectors. As many technologies with radical transformative capacity are not yet fully developed, their future transformative potential is discussed in the form of expectations and visions, which are also the basis of negotiations, formulating strategies, and decisions regarding substantial policy support.

The recent surge of global interest in various hydrogen technologies as radical solutions to challenges that electricity, heat, transportation, and industry sectors face has been preceded by numerous earlier phases of industry and policy interest, just as disinterest and little support. Germany is an interesting case, as policy support for hydrogen technologies has been stable for almost two decades, despite changing expectations, in contrast to other countries with more volatile approaches.

Our paper studies how the German governance of the hydrogen field evolved between 2005 and 2023. It focuses on multiple hydrogen and alternative technologies. It asks how the dynamics of expectations relate to sectoral dynamics and policy support and what level of expectations and visions was especially performative in triggering policy support.

Conceptually, the paper builds on Transition Studies and Sociology of Expectations. Methodologically, research questions are addressed by conducting a Sociological Discourse Analysis of the policy-making documents and strategies. The results are presented in the form of semantic networks exhibiting the change of expectations at multiple levels over time.

The aim of the study is to provide insights into the role expectations and visions play in the governance of ST&I. Our study offers insights into how innovation policy can cope with the various technological and sectoral expectations and coordinate multiple sectoral transitions simultaneously. Moreover, the longitudinal perspective on governance provides insights into how policy actors could reflexively deal with the dynamics of expectations and find a balance between adaptive and rigid innovation governance strategies.

RC23-373.1

FILIP, ROZBORSKI* (Maastricht University, Netherlands)
DE PABLO SANZ, PAULA (Graz University of Technology, Austria)
KRIECHBAUM, MICHAEL (Graz University of Technology, Austria)

Unfolding Versus Upholding: Established Sociotechnical Imaginaries in Hydrogen Policymaking in Chile, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

The vision of a hydrogen economy emerged as a promising solution for achieving a net-zero transformation. Having been shaped by diverse dynamics, it stabilizes in multiple countries as socially performative vision. However, while the transition towards a hydrogen-based energy system accelerates, various prevailing sociotechnical imaginaries that are deeply embedded and widely shared visions of what is considered achievable and desirable in the future of a national state influence the shape of the vision.

This study explores the intricate ways in which sociotechnical imaginaries have co-shaped hydrogen policymaking in the United Kingdom, Chile, and Germany. We conduct a Sociological Discourse Analysis of various policymaking documents (2003-2022) supported by qualitative interviews to elucidate the country-specific hydrogen visions present in the structures of policies and how they have been influenced by sociotechnical imaginaries. We also explore secondary literature to describe the historical and contemporary context of institutions and materialities related to identified sociotechnical imaginaries.

Our research reveals that the development of hydrogen visions in all countries appears to prioritize economic benefits over strictly following climate targets. However, variations exist in how the hydrogen vision is framed. In this context, Chile's hydrogen visions are strongly influenced by the historically established imaginary of Chile as an exporter of natural resources and a 'mining nation', aligning with extractivists principles. On the other hand, the countries from the global north envision hydrogen as a way of maintaining their economic advantages. In Germany, hydrogen visions are primarily shaped by the sociotechnical imaginary of an industry nation and technology exporter, while established fossil-fuel imaginaries strongly influenced the UK's hydrogen visions.

Against this background, we discuss the governance modes that not only engage with expectations regarding emerging technologies but also track firmly entrenched in history and contemporary societal institutions and materialities accounts shaping future visions of emerging and alternative technologies.

RC32-529.17

FINDA, BAYO DIAKHATÉ* (LISIS, France)

Disparité De Genre Dans L'adoption De Pratiques Agroécologiques Au Sénégal

L'agroécologie apparaît aujourd'hui comme une alternative pour relever les défis de réduction de la pauvreté, de la résilience et de la sécurité alimentaire. Pour atteindre ces objectifs, la prise en compte de toutes les couches sociales est primordiale. L'accès aux ressources foncières et aux intrants (semences, engrais, matériel, crédits...) est un facteur déterminant pour favoriser la transition agroécologique des producteurs. À l'inverse, leur déficit entrave l'adoption de pratiques plus durables. Cependant, les rapports de genre restent encore stéréotypés dans le secteur agricole. En effet, les ressources et facteurs de production sont inégalement répartis entre les hommes et les femmes au détriment des femmes. Nous faisons ici l'hypothèse que les disparités de genre dans l'accès aux ressources constituent une entrave pour une TAE.

De manière globale, les femmes et les jeunes ont un accès limité aux ressources productives comparé à leurs homologues hommes. Les superficies cultivées sont en moyenne plus importantes chez les hommes que chez les femmes et les jeunes. L'accès au crédit formel, est plus significatif chez les hommes et celui informel plus sollicité par les femmes. Le même constat est fait sur le recours à la main d'œuvre qui est quasi inexistant chez les femmes et les jeunes. Parallèlement, les résultats indiquent que les hommes mettent plus facilement en œuvre des pratiques agroécologiques que les femmes du fait de leur faible accès aux ressources. Ils font plus recours aux semences certifiées contrairement aux femmes qui mobilisent des techniques de sélection variétale et de conservation de semences. En ce qui concerne l'utilisation de fumure organique, elle augmente significativement chez les hommes, comparés aux femmes et aux jeunes.

Les résultats fournissent des indications que les inégalités d'accès aux fonciers, aux intrants, aux crédits et aux services d'appui limitent l'implication des femmes et des jeunes dans l'adoption de pratique agroécologique.

TG03-JS-110.3

FINZI, GIACOMO* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Les Systèmes Interculturels Des Universités Amawtay Wasi Et Unibol Quechua (2007-2017)

La communication intitulée « Les systèmes interculturels des universités Amawtay Wasi et UNIBOL Quechua (2007-2017) » constitue un progrès analytique de ma thèse de doctorat. En partie, elle découle des apports du travail de terrain réalisé au sein des universités indigènes interculturelles en Bolivie et en Équateur, qui représentent deux experiénces de décolonisation des savoirs en Abya Yala

Tout d'abord, je présenterai le contexte politique, économique, social et culturel dans lequel ont été fondées les universités interculturelles indigènes en Équateur et en Bolivie, au début du XXIe Siècle.

Ensuite, les différents objectifs missionnels de celles-ci et leurs relations avec l'État seront comparés. Les relations avec l'État seront particulièrement problématisées en ce qui concerne les mécanismes de financement et les mécanismes d'accréditation avec les ministères de l'éducation respectifs. De plus, il sera présenté dans quelle mesure les projets d'enseignement supérieur interculturel indigène en Équateur et en Bolivie représentent une rupture théorique, politique, épistémique et méthodologique dans la formulation des curriculums académiques. Enfin, un regard sera porté sur les différents types de profils académiques et professionnels, parmi les enseignants, les étudiants et les autorités des institutions interculturelles.

De même, il est proposé de réaliser une analyse de la proposition interculturelle entre avancées, défis et contradictions afin de construire un bilan comparatif des deux institutions, en relation avec le concept et la pratique d'interculturalité. En outre, les multiples et changeantes relations entre les gouvernements alternatifs de Bolivie et d'Équateur et les sujets politiques décoloniaux seront problématisées pour la construction, l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un enseignement supérieur décolonial. Les relations avec les organisations communautaires et les peuples indigènes seront également problématisés. À cet égard, les différents tissus communautaires des propositions pédagogiques et des processus productifs, qui génèrent même des opportunités d'emploi et des initiatives entrepreneuriales dans les territoires, seront pris en compte.

WG06-898.6

FINZI, GIACOMO* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Mecanismos Estructurales De La Colonialidad y Encubrimiento Epistémico

La ponencia se propone presentar algunos avances teórico-conceptuales de mi tesis doctoral, sobre los procesos de educación superior intercultural en Bolivia y Ecuador.

A partir de los conceptos de colonialismo, colonialismo interno y colonialidad, en sus múltiples dimensiones, se expondrán los atributos y elementos constitutivos del sistema moderno/colonial hegemónico, identificando los rasgos del modelo civilizatorio y la colonialidad y caracterizando los mecanismos estructurales de la colonialidad al interior de los sistemas de educación superior latinoamericanos.

Para ello, se presentarán los siguientes mecanismos estructurales de la colonialidad como nueva forma de encubrimiento: 1. La evangelización forzada; 2. La eliminación de saberes y las prácticas del epistemicidio; 3. La imposición del sistema epistemológico hegemónico; 4. La eliminación de las lenguas y el proceso de castellanización; 5. La eliminación de las bases territoriales de los tejidos comunitarios; 6. La imposición de un patrón civilizatorio, un horizonte lineal y teleológico de la modernidad como proceso histórico ineludible; 7. La superposición de discursos que justifican y argumentan la superioridad naturales entre grupos sociales y étnicos sobre otros, a través de procesos y prácticas de deshumanización 8. La producción, reproducción y divulgación de saberes jerarquizados.

Estos mecanismos estructurales de la colonialidad sistematizan el epistemicidio y la imposición de un patrón civilizatorio como elementos fundamentales para la negación e invisibilización de saberes y prácticas, acompañada y por el despojo territorial y el saqueo de recursos naturales que contribuyeron al consecuente debilitamiento de las estructuras sociales y los tejidos comunitarios de los pueblos indígenas y de las comunidades afrodescendientes, modificando sus prácticas y conocimientos, imponiendo procesos de migración (al interior y al exterior de las fronteras de los estados-nación) y la creciente sumisión al régimen moderno/capitalista/colonial, mediante el progresivo ingreso al régimen asalariado y a la precarización de buena parte de las poblaciones indígenas, afrodescendientes y campesinas.

RC53-826.1

FIRINCI ORMAN, TURKAN* (Senior Research Fellow, Tampere, Finland, Finland)

A Performative Approach to Everyday Activism and Eco-Literacy Among Young People in Bulgaria

Research on climate activism has largely focused on affluent nations in the Global North, often overlooking the perspectives of youth activists in other regions. This study delves into the geo-socialization and daily environmental activism of young people in Bulgaria, a post-communist context, challenging traditional political agendas that ignore varied forms of participation. The research highlights how environmental consciousness among Bulgarian youth, particularly regarding consumerism and climate change, emerges from lived experiences and is expressed through different forms of agency, including roles as victims, voters, rejecters, and interpreters. Drawing on Frinci Orman's (2022) framework of performative environmental citizenship, the study uses detailed geo-social data gathered through interviews, mapping, and essays. It examines

how environmental identities shape the eco-literate perspectives of Bulgarian youth from diverse social backgrounds across urban and rural settings. The analysis emphasizes the importance of intersubjective, intergenerational, and spatial connections in forming eco-literacy, demonstrating that ties to local communities and traditional ways of living continue to play a crucial role in the environmental socialization of Bulgarian youth, regardless of how they express their environmental identities.

RC04-JS-35.4

FIRINCI ORMAN, TURKAN* (Senior Research Fellow, Tampere, Finland, Finland)

Deciphering Multispecies Pedagogies: Co-Creation in Early Childhood Education

In the Anthropocene, traditional pedagogical methods rooted in individualism and linear thinking are inadequate for addressing the complex challenges of climate change, zoonotic diseases, and technological advancements. This article contends that prevailing anthropocentric perspectives in early childhood education overlook the necessity of envisioning a multispecies future. By challenging binary distinctions, it emphasizes the Common Worlds framework and posthumanist perspectives, advocating for the inclusion of more-than-human entities in shaping our understanding of the interconnected world (Haraway, 2016). The article classifies and proposes alternative pedagogical approaches that focus on a relational, situated, and Common Worlds framework for multispecies pedagogy, highlighting the need for relational, place-based, and collective inquiry pedagogies. It argues that these approaches cannot be derived from existing curriculum models but require collaborative and experiential practices that foreground collective agency through innovative pedagogical methodologies.

RC32-532.8

FISCHER, JUDITH* (Boku University, Austria)
FELMER, BARBARA (Boku University, Austria)
BUCHSTEINER, MARIA (Boku University, Austria)
HUBER, SIBYL (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)
RATNA, NAZMUN (Lincoln University, New Zealand)
ALTENBUCHNER, CHRISTINE (BOKU University, Austria)

Female Perspectives in Agriculture: A Framework for Gender-Transformative Change in Austria, Switzerland and California

Women play a manifold role in agriculture worldwide. In the context of just and sustainable climate change adaptation, support and impact of female farmers will be essential as they gain more reach in the agricultural landscape. Still, female farmers are underrepresented in political strategies and research. Gender neutral and agricultural research have widely ignored the capacity of female farmers for climate change adaptation. In tackling climate change adaptation, the integration of feminist research is essential. Studies on women's empowerment in agriculture often are associated with low-income and lower-middle income countries. When it comes to literature on the gender-agriculture nexus, European and North American regions are underrepresented. Therefore, our aim is to develop a gender transformative framework for agriculture (GTFA) in said areas. Empirical evidence derived from 44 semi-structured interviews with female farmers from case studies in mountainous regions in Austria, Switzerland and California illustrates specific processual factors influencing gender-transformative change in agriculture. This work results in a GTFA for European and North American contexts. The main influencing factors for gender-transformation according to the GTFA are positive role-models, gender-aware policies, agricultural education, self-efficacy and facilitation for female farmers as well as the awareness and support of male farmers in agricultural communities when implementing strategies for modern gender norms.

RC28-447.1

FISCHER-NEUMANN, MARION* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
BAYKARA-KRUMME, HELEN (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Sibling Influences on Educational Attainment – Does International Migration Make a Difference?

Research in family, education, and social inequality has long focused on intergenerational relationships and parent-child transmission patterns. Recently, however, attention has increasingly turned to sibling relationships and their influence on individual life chances and well-being. Studies show the salience of intragenerational transmission effects and how they vary by factors such as age difference, gender, and sibling number. Migration and integration research has also identified strong sibling effects, particularly from older siblings, in migrant families—sometimes exceeding those in non-migrant families. Yet, the unique dynamics of transnational migration on sibling relationships remain underexplored.

We aim to add to this debate by addressing migration differences from a comparative perspective, considering both migrants and stayers from the same origin contexts. We theorize that transnationality, in general, complicates older siblings' ability to transmit, and younger siblings' capacity to utilize, older siblings' cultural capital (e.g., knowledge, educational qualifications). Further, transnational social spaces between siblings hinder social exchanges, particularly those that rely on physical proximity, such as practical help, caregiving, and emotional support.

We employ data from the 2000 Families Study (Migration Histories of Turks in Europe), which used a family-based and transnational design to systematically analyze the role of the country of origin (Turkey) and destination country, as well as differences between European residence contexts. Our analysis includes the highest educational qualifications and where they were obtained (Turkey vs. EU). Preliminary results from multivariate regression models show that the educational influence of older siblings is indeed lower in migrant contexts (EU) than in stayer contexts (Turkey). We discuss these findings in the context of migration and family research.

RC28-447.5

FISCHER-NEUMANN, MARION* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
JULIAN, SEURING (Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi), Germany)

The Role of Older Siblings in Language Learning in Migrant and Non-Migrant Families

Language skills are key to educational success. However, family social and migration backgrounds often contribute to disparities in children's language abilities, leading to educational inequalities. While most research has focused on primary caregivers, showing that parental resources, language proficiency and interactions predict children's language outcomes, less is known about the role of siblings. In Western societies like Germany, around 75% of children grow up with siblings, yet their influence on language learning remains comparatively understudied.

Previous research suggests that larger sibship size negatively affects cognitive and educational outcomes due to resource dilution, i.e., limited parental time and material resources or a reduced intellectual family climate. However, previous studies also indicate that older siblings can enhance younger siblings' communication skills, though the effects may vary by sibling gender. For example, older sisters tend to be beneficial, while older brothers can be detrimental. In foreign language-speaking families, a positive, though not statistically significant, effect of older siblings was found, highlighting the potential for supporting second language learning.

This study extends this line of research by examining whether older siblings play a stronger role in migrant children's language learning. We theorize that older siblings can promote second language learning through various mechanisms, such as everyday communication, particularly in families where they compensate for parents' limited usage and proficiency in the target language. Using data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), we analyze cohorts in lower secondary (grade 5) and upper secondary school (grade 9) to assess older siblings' role at different developmental stages. Preliminary multivariate regression results show an overall negative effect of older siblings on vocabulary and reading skills. In some cases, these trends are less pronounced—and tend to be positive—for migrant children, e.g., in lower secondary school, for first-generation migrants in vocabulary and for second-generation migrants in reading.

RC56-JS-97.1

FISHER, ERAN* (Department of Sociology, Political Science and Communication, The Open University of Israel, Israel)

Temporality on Paper: Calendars As Epistemic Media

This is an inquiry into the materialities and practices involved in a new media, popularized in the 19th century – the personal calendar (a.k.a. weekly planner) – and how it was turned from a record of past events into a central agent of planning the future, and constructing a future-oriented subjectivity. The paper describes the slow transformation from proto-calendars, such as almanacs, and personal diaries, into calendars as a media for time management. Calendars – now a ubiquitous object of modern life – did not enter universal usage up until the mid-19th century. And their early use shows

multiplicity, inconsistency, and versatility – a familiar phenomenon with new technology – only later to be crystalized into a relatively stable and familiar practice. My theoretical move delves on the notion of epistemic media, a media which does not merely registers already-existing knowledge, but instead, a fillable media, where users add information incrementally, and as function of design and practice, facilitated the construction of a new type of knowledge which is not directly inscribed in the media but it deduced. Looking at archival material of calendars printed in (predominantly) England in the 19th century, I show the malleable and changing design of calendars and proto calendars and discuss how they facilitated different conceptions of temporality. I am particularly interested in how the space of the page serves as an arena for the drama of temporality. Drawing on media studies, and on the sociology and anthropology of time, this paper locates the maternities and practices involved in calendar-keeping, at the center of a historical transformation of modern temporality.

RC40-651.2

FISHER, JARVIS* (Cornell University, USA)

Rice Self-Sufficiency and Agroecology in Senegal

The people of Senegal consume almost twice as much rice per capita as the world average, yet the nation generally imports up to 70% of the rice it consumes. Over the decades since independence, the nation's reliance on imported rice has grown steadily, despite successive government efforts to increase domestic rice production through the distribution of industrial agricultural inputs. In the last decade, concerned about the social and ecological impacts of input-intensive agriculture, a national coalition of civil society actors has formed to promote ecologically intensive production methods and the development of local markets for agroecological products. This movement has recently begun to exert influence over state programs pursuing national rice self-sufficiency. Yet, new initiatives have been cautious and consist of the incorporation of 'green' objectives into programs otherwise oriented towards attaining higher yields through expanded industrialization. At the same time, agroecological systems of rice production that were once well-established, such as those found throughout the southern Casamance region, must increasingly contend with government schemes that incentivize reliance on synthetic inputs and agricultural machinery.

My paper examines how these contradictory approaches influence the ongoing development of territorial rice markets in two regions – the middle valley of Senegal River and the Anambé Basin of the eastern Casamance. In doing so, it argues that the piecemeal nature of government involvement in the agroecological transition has contributed to the steady erosion of historically agroecological systems of rice production and the relative isolation of farmers attempting to foster agroecology in collaboration with civil society organizations. This work highlights the challenges confronted by those working to encourage the emergence of localized, agroecological markets when these operate within a sector that has become dependent on international aid and industrial production methods.

RC54-832.1

FIXSEN, ALISON* (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

Bodies Beyond Conformity: The Market's Role in Shaping Eating Disorders

In this presentation I delve into the sociology of the deviant body and more specifically those to whom the idiom of an "eating disorder" could be attached. Ultimately, the study of the disordered or transgressive body reveals such bodies as existing, not just at the margins, but as the locus of social and political critique concerning the construction, regulation and control of difference and non-conformity. The body in modernity is not the free subjective agent suggested by Giddens (1990); it is a product subjected to intense commercial, digital and medical scrutiny (Boero & Mason, 2021; Shilling, 2012), and often to acts of violence. Within the neoliberal capitalist marketplace, specific body forms- such as the ultra thin body, and now the ultra muscular body- are both valorised and medicalised.The push to medicalise the body involves the erasure of the patient's individual differences and personal history, replacing it with a clinical examination focused on anatomical and biological features. For individuals with eating disorders, this has led to increasing emphasis on specific diagnostic categories, BMI measurements, blood and urine tests, and potential genetic screening. In commercial settings, bodies are subject to acts of micro violence, which through the acceptance of unseen exploitation, defy regulation. As illustrated in our own IPA study of models and the "selling of skinny", the fashion industry's fixation on youthful, slim figures means that girls and women were subjected to constant scrutiny concerning their weight, amounting to a form of micro-violence. Rules about maintaining a low body weight through dieting are instilled at a formative age, with judgements and "soft" punishments inflicted on those who gained weight, indicating a strong industrial component to the construction of eating disorders.

RC49-779.1

FIXSEN, ALISON* (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

Deconstructing the "Eating Disorder Epidemic"

In this presentation, I explain why the so called "eating disorder epidemic" is a bio political construct and why an individualistic approach to eating disorders (EDs) is bound to fail. The current focus on disordered eating is as a psychiatric or medical pathology. However, as I argue in this paper, multiple factors including changing food landscapes, globalisation and colonial legacies, over-emphasis on subjectivity and self-cultivation, idealistic representations of bodies, socioeconomic inequalities, the expansion of fast-food industries, the "war on fat, healthism and body extremism, and the algorithms of social media, are all instrumental in the construction of disordered eating. Socioeconomic disadvantage is now recognised as a fundamental determinant of mental health outcomes (WHO, 2024), yet emphasis on individual diagnosis has led to a blurring out of the structural conditions and institutions of power in favor of individualistic, behavioral solutions. Along with various processes by which bodies are medically defined as normal or deviant in their appearance or eating practices, the sociology of the body highlights how human bodies have become the subjects and objects of social and technological control in unprecedented ways. What Rose (1998) calls the "regime of the self" includes the prospect of self-invention, such that we are led to believe that our bodies can be anything we choose, so long as we can pay for it. That epidemiologically eating disorders continue to expand should challenge society to rethink the process of psychiatric labeling and diagnosis, along with the messages that capitalism perpetuates concerning the requirement to achieve an ideal body through diet. The expansion and broadening of ED categories to incorporate people of all ethnicities, genders and backgrounds means that that now exist within a wider picture of intersectionality, that has yet to be fully investigated.

RC37-604.3

FLAUTO, ROBERTO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The Endless Moment: Sociology of Orpheus Myth

The myth of Orpheus, so fascinating and evocative, has had countless interpretations over time, thanks to its high metaphorical level, knowing different declinations. In this contribution, through a sociological perspective, combining suggestions of a poetic, literary and psychoanalytic nature, I would like to propose an original reading of the Orphic myth.

In general, thinking about the dimension of the myth means understanding what has been transfigured in it: because the mythical tale is the transposition of a complex question on the imaginary level. In the perspective taken here, the myth can be considered as the most sublime result of the infinite dialogue between the need to give meaning to the events of the world and of life and the desire to cross the limits of both; between the need to define the contours of one's identity and the desire to be other than oneself; between the need for order and the temptation of disorder. Providing interpretations of the world that can be declined in every direction, since in myth explanations of reality, hermeneutic and meaning trajectories are intertwined.

With its narrative charge and its imaginative power, the myth expresses a desire present in the entire community, it is the expression of profound instances that cross the cognitive habitat of a community, intercepting collective dilemmas, fantastic delusions, atavistic needs, unspeakable dreams and fears.

So, specifically, what does the myth of Orpheus tell us? Is it a metaphor for what? What is its sociological meaning? Moving between the "poetic" dimension typical of mythical narration and scientific research, this contribution tries to identify, among the many possible ones, a path of analysis, identifying a possible link between the Orphic tale and the process of mourning, of which it seems to be the most complete metaphor.

RC31-JS-232.3

FLECHA, AINHOA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
SORDE-MARTI, TERESA (Univ Autonòma de Barcelona, Spain)

From so Far to Soclose: Sharing the Cultural Heritage of Forced Migrations

This paper presents the results of the H2020 funded project SO-CLOSE (2020-2022). Throughout the project, universities, technological companies, museums and other cultural institutions from Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain and Sweden collaborated to develop digital technologies for the sharing of cultural heritage of forced migrations in Europe.

After a needs analysis that included 197 semi-structured interviews and focus groups developed in Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain with refugees, cultural institutions and other relevant stakeholders, the project developed

a co-creation process in which refugees from different historical episodes collaborated to produce digital technologies under the understanding that heritage can contribute to the communication between refugees and the host societies and become a resource to generate new bridges within communities.

The paper presents come reflections that arose during its development in relation to the inclusion processes, the access to cultural heritage, the role of digital tools in the sharing of the experience of forced displacement between refugees and the local communities, among other. Finally, the paper presents some reflections in relation to the demands of refugees of having a meaningful and egalitarian participation in the building of historical narratives. Despite food traditions, religious ceremonies and arts are often viewed as "safer" spaces, cultural heritage also includes memory of the past. Aside from their personal stories, anecdotes and experiences, refugees also hold views, reflections, and analysis about the historical episodes they have lived. Thus, besides sharing their stories, they also demand to take part in the construction of the explanations of present facts that are going to remain for future generations and become part of the narratives of our common history.

RC52-799.4

FLEET, NICOLAS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Post-Neoliberal Professionalism of the Neoliberal State: Reconfigurations and Effects of Political Change

This research studies the political roles that professional work assumes within the crisis of the neoliberal state in Chile. Thus, by studying a decade of professional reconfigurations of public administration and the initiatives that professionals autonomously undertake to influence the direction of state policy (state power), we can observe the contradictions and transformations of the neoliberal state from within. Our focus lies on the emergence and reproduction of post-neoliberal orientations of professional work, capable of mobilising specialised knowledge and produce meaning linked to the social struggles from the state. In this way, post-neoliberal professionalism and technocracies are different from the neoliberal technocracies defined by their capacity to reproduce links between markets and state policy. In turn, regarding the effects of such post-neoliberal professionalism, it implies to look at the level administrative innovations, as it has potential strategic relevance to explain the capacity to undertake policy changes by means of professional work linked to social demands. The empirical research uses a mixed methodology combining the statistical study of the professional reconfigurations of the public administration with changes of government – as a *proxy* of the political affinities between professions and universities with specific roles in the state – with qualitative material from interviews with professional state workers from different rank. To illustrate the hypothesis of post-neoliberal professionalism, we look at the cases of the ministries of Gender Equality and Education during the current centre-left-wing government of President Gabriel Boric, in order to characterise the reproduction and effects of the professional ideologies that lead the policy agendas in gender and education, the way they connect with social movements and demands, and their capacities to confront and transform the neoliberal framework of the state from within.

RC24-405.5

FLORES FERNANDEZ, VERA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
PARRA, CONSTANZA (KU Leuven, Belgium)
SKRIMIZEA, EIRINI (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Water Power and Governance: Nature Conservation Conflicts and Peasant and Indigenous Struggles in Northern Coastal and Andean Peru

This session investigates the intersections of water governance, socio-environmental conflicts, and nature conservation struggles in northern Peru, focusing on peasant and indigenous andean and coastal communities in Lambayeque. These communities face complex challenges shaped by neoliberal water governance models, agribusiness expansion, and conservation policies. In this region, peasant and indigenous communities are working together to protect and preserve their water resources amidst growing pressures from the agroindustry frontier. This collaboration highlights the emergent socio-ecological interactions between these communities, their struggles for empowerment, and their efforts to secure equitable access to water. The research examines both the barriers and opportunities for their integration, aiming to provide insights into sustainable water management practices and community-based governance.

The case of the Muchik community in coastal Lambayeque reveals the tensions between conservation efforts and neoliberal agricultural development. Market-based water management strategies and the creation of the Chaparrí Nature Reserve by the Muchik community have led to power struggles over land and water control. The introduction of hydraulic infrastructure projects, as part of broader regional development plans, threatens both the conservation of the reserve and the integration of the Muchik community with neighboring Lambayeque communities. This study explores the power dynamics that emerge when neoliberal water discourses intersect with conservation efforts, revealing the political and socioeconomic forces shaping these conflicts. By analyzing the case of the Muchik and neighboring communities, this session will illuminate the broader implications of neoliberal water governance on Indigenous and peasant communities across Peru and Latin America. It seeks to foster discussions on how alternative governance models can support equitable water distribution, local empowerment, and the preservation of ecological integrity in the face of ongoing global environmental challenges.

RC18-260.3

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, DORISMILDA* (Universidad La Salle Bajío, Mexico)
LARROSA-FUENTES, JUAN (ITESO, Mexico)
ECHEVERRÍA, MARTÍN (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Political Rallies through Gender Lenses: The Case of the 2024 Presidential Campaigns in Mexico

This paper aims to examine the gender dimension in political rallies in the 2024 presidential campaigns in Mexico, in which the main candidates were two women: Claudia Sheinbaum and Xóchitl Gálvez. Based on hybrid ethnography, we explored the ways in which rallies articulate on-site events, streaming in digital platforms, and media coverage, focusing on Guadalajara, León and Puebla, in Mexico. Gender dimension in the data analysis provides an understanding of politics -and political rallies– as gendered spaces, crossed by inequalities and cultural backgrounds that affect the conditions in which women participate in politics. Particularly, we approach the candidates' discourses in terms of self representations as women, and gender agenda as well; the audience interactions on site and online; and the presence of gender stereotypes in media coverage.

Preliminary findings show a complex articulation between on-site rallies, live streaming, digital practices of militancy, and media coverage.

The need to show dominance of the territory through political rallies is a legacy of men's political campaigns, which the women candidates and their teams assumed. Although the candidates were women, they exploited their gender status very little. They defined themselves as women and talked about supporting women, but there was no gender perspective in their campaigns. Audience interaction does not show gender biases on site, but it does in live streaming. User interactions ranged from support to attacks, which included mockery of the candidates' bodies and social status. Media coverage, although it mostly reproduced the messages of both candidates, also emphasized gender stereotypes and attacks between them and their parties.

In sum, even when there are advances, women's candidacies do not guarantee that a gender perspective will be incorporated into campaigns. A significant change in generations, political culture, and journalistic work is required.

WG10-919.5

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, DORISMILDA* (Universidad La Salle Bajío, Mexico)

Thinking the Digital Sociologically: Theoretical Discussions and Dimensions for the Study of Digital Communication and Culture

Contemporary societies are crossed by the digital. Whether it is a matter of individual communicative practices or global dynamics of disinformation, there are a series of increasingly complex processes of datification, algorithmization and platformization (Barreneche & Lombana-Bermúdez, 2023; Bonini & Treré, 2024; D'Ignazio, 2024; Gómez-Cruz, 2022; Jeppesen & Sartoretto, 2023; Lemos, 2023; Masiero, 2023; Milan, 2024; Milan & Treré, 2022; Ricaurte, 2024; Siles, 2023; Siles, Gómez-Cruz & Ricaurte, 2023). Understanding these contemporary societies requires approaching the actors, practices and relationships, as well as the devices and spaces in which they occur. This paper addresses the theoretical challenges for the study of digital culture and communication, especially in relation to the public.

To do so, it takes as a starting point a map of key discussions in the study of the digital. Over the years we have approached digital communities, digital divide, data colonialism, algorithmic cultures and a long etcetera. Sometimes we have even jumped from one concept to another without going deep enough. These discussions have been mainly focused on Anglo and Eurocentric contributions, but it is worthwhile to broaden the view and learn

about the ways in which the digital is studied from other contexts (Flores-Márquez, 2021; Masiero, 2023; Siles, Gómez-Cruz & Ricaurte, 2023).

Therefore, I propose five dimensions to articulate the theoretical —and methodological discussions, although the emphasis of this paper is on the first ones—: the technological dimension, the communicational dimension, the political dimension, the economic dimension and the environmental dimension. The relationships between dimensions are emphasized, for example, although analytically we focus on a phenomenon of political economy of platforms, we cannot ignore the impact they have on the environment.

This work seeks to contribute, update and diversify the ways of thinking sociologically about the digital, if the label digital is still valid.

WG08-JS-23.2

FLORIDI, FEDERICA* (Department of Psychology of Developmental Processes and Socialization, Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)

What's behind the World Love Index? Analysis of Welfare Policies and Other Promoting and Hindering Factors at Global Level

This study explores the concept of social love within the framework of the World Love Index, focusing on the roles of welfare policies and other factors that promote or hinder social relationships. Despite notable advancements in theoretical and methodological approaches, the complexities of social love remain a challenge for sociological research. By utilizing secondary data from global surveys and international datasets, we developed two cross-national indices: the Citizens' World Love Index and the Institutions' World Love Index. These indices aim to operationalize social love, analyzing it among citizens and institutions across approximately ninety countries. The Citizens' Index incorporates variables related to behaviors and attitudes that reflect social love, such as recent volunteering, participation in environmental and animal rights organizations, and the acceptance of diverse nationalities as neighbors. In contrast, the Institutions' Index examines indicators of institutional behavior, including the protection of minority rights, the share of renewable energy in total consumption, and inclusive migration policies. Our analysis employs regression models to correlate these indices with various contextual factors, specifically focusing on how poverty levels and welfare policies influence the presence or absence of social love. This research not only contributes to a deeper understanding of social love but also underscores the vital role that socio-economic conditions and policy frameworks play in fostering inclusive social relations.

RC57-870.4

FOBERT VEUTRO, MARIA* (Kore University of Enna (Sicily), Italy)

Images As Tools for Social Research

It is not easy to study the deep constructs of personality, such as social values, because "social desirability", self-presentation strategies, and defense mechanisms tend to hide them. A person being interviewed is mostly in a self-defensive position. Additionally, they may interpret the questions differently from the researcher who formulated them, may not understand the functioning of the data collection technique used, or may be unaware of their own value orientations.

To reduce the risks of distortion and attempt to capture deeper meanings, I have conducted research using alternative techniques to the more commonly used ones, including visual techniques, by presenting images that could elicit less controlled reactions and meaningful narratives.

I employed some plates from the T.A.T. (Thematic Apperception Test) and some advertising images to investigate: a) conceptions of gender relations; b) the values of people belonging to a subculture in which drug use is present; c) intergenerational relationships. A tendency was noted for the advertising images to direct interviewees' reactions toward political correctness, something that was not observed when using the T.A.T. plates. The ambiguity of the latter's drawings likely encouraged less controlled reactions.

In another study – on so-called 'gender fluidity' – the question was whether the idea of gender as a "master status" could change, given the emerging possibility of self-identifying as "non-binary." Five images were used: two taken from the T.A.T. and three depicting characters of ambiguous gender; each subject was asked to develop short stories based on each of them. One of the findings is the persistence of gender as a "master status": indeed, first and foremost, the participants defined the gender of the depicted subjects.

I would be pleased to present other findings and share the images that, in my studies, elicited the most profound and significant reactions.

RC33-546.3

FOBERT VEUTRO, MARIA* (Kore University of Enna (Sicily), Italy)

Social Research Skills and Teaching Workshops

Current studies on young people have emphasized the need to cultivate "flexible minds" (Zerubavel), capable of considering others' perspectives and building knowledge about a world that is (still) "manichaean", xenophobic, often governed by stereotypes, and marked by inequalities.

In social research, the qualitative approach seems particularly suitable because it encourages training in controlling their own stereotypes and prejudices, role-taking, refining sociological imagination, understanding the complexity of social reality, and respecting the people being studied. To achieve these goals, it is important to identify new educational strategies.

Over the years of teaching methodological and sociological subjects, I have developed and proposed several workshops to students that I found effective in achieving these objectives. I aim to illustrate their implementation and present and comment on the results. These focus on themes such as sociological imagination, stereotypes, categorization.

As an example, I will mention two:

1. Hidden values in advertising images: I present to students some advertising images. I ask them to examine them attentively and then to propose values, trends, and themes that can be inferred from these representations. The goal is twofold: a) to train students in a qualitative analysis technique while simultaneously activating their sociological imagination; b) to illustrate socio-psychological theoretical references in an interactive and engaging way by relating to contemporary reality.
2. Categorization: I ask students, divided into groups, to classify and then to name a set of 40 images (the same for all groups). The results invariably show that the categorization process is not shared or stable but follows paths depending on different points of view. I also believe it is important to convey the experiences of qualitative researchers to future researchers. For instance, William Foote Whyte (from *Street Corner Society*: "... I began to realize how little I knew about the motivations that drive people to act").

RC06-95.6

FOLDES, IONUT* (Universitatea Babes-Bolyai, Romania)
HARAGUS, MIHAELA (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)

Facing Growing Pressures: Examining Elderly Vulnerabilities, Resilience, and Support Arrangements in Romania

This study examines the caregiving arrangements and unmet needs of elderly adults in Romania, focusing on vulnerable groups, including those with functional impairments, individuals living alone, and residents in impoverished areas. Using fresh data from a nationwide survey of 900 adults aged 65 and older, this study examines the caregiving arrangements and unmet needs of Romania's elderly population. The study assesses key components of senior care, including health status, care needs, familial support, formal care services, and informal care networks. The aim is to identify care gaps, particularly in underdeveloped areas with limited public resources, and to understand how these gaps are managed—or left unmanaged—by various care arrangements.

This research contributes to the literature by highlighting the resilience of family structures and informal networks in supporting vulnerable elderly subgroups, especially in regions where public services are underdeveloped. In the context of Romania's inadequate public care system, reliance on family and neighbours becomes essential for managing the growing pressures of an aging population. The study will also explore regional disparities, analysing differences in care provision between economically developed and underdeveloped areas, a chronic issue in Eastern and Central Europe. Romania's socio-economic landscape, characterized by youth emigration, demographic aging, and limited formal care options, exacerbates challenges for elderly care, particularly in disadvantaged regions. This study will shed light on how families and communities adapt to these growing pressures, contributing to an understanding of resilience in the face of socio-economic change. The findings have broader implications for Eastern and Central Europe, where traditional family-based care systems are increasingly strained by demographic shifts, requiring new strategies for resilience and support.

RC18-266.3

FONT, JOAN* (CSIC, Spain)

Participatory Institutions and Political Ideologies: How and Why They Matter?

The role played by ideological preferences in the development of participatory institutions has not been a central issue in the democratic innovations field. Politics is messy and does not fit easily into the ideals of deliberative democrats. However, the question is central if we aim to understand where do these institutions come from and what they could realistically achieve. Do different political ideologies develop more/less or different participatory processes? Our starting point was the assumption that different views on the core values of democracy would lead to different positions concerning the role and expected benefits of citizen participation.

The paper makes a summary of a participatory program developed during 2020-24, with funding from Spanish research funds. The main goal of the paper is to establish a critical dialogue among the different papers and analysis produced (concerning mostly but not only the Spanish case), as well as with other comparative research on the topic. As such, the empirical materials will be two datasets about local participation policies from two different periods, case studies, as well as other comparative materials (metanalysis and OCDE Minipublics dataset).

The paper will develop the main learnings of the project: differences at a specific time point between left and right wing municipalities are limited; these differences increase somewhat with radical left municipalities and for some more politicized forms of participation; party effects are more visible in the mid-long term (as the literature on other policies has shown); and this effect develops partly as a result of building participatory infrastructures (human resources and strategic plans) that create some path dependency into participation policies.

RC39-647.5

FONTANIL GÓMEZ, YOLANDA (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
SOLÍS GARCÍA, PATRICIA* (Universidad de la Rioja, Spain)
RODRIGUEZ FERNANDEZ, MARIA ARANZAZU (Department of Sociology, University of Oviedo, Spain)
GONZÁLEZ ARIAS, ROSARIO (University of Oviedo, Spain)
FERNÁNDEZ SAAVEDRA, ANA (FLACSO, Uruguay)

The Gender-Based Violence in Disaster Management: Intervention Proposals from the Volcanic Eruption in La Palma, Spain

The eruption in 2021 of the Tajogaite volcano in La Palma (Spain) generated a prolonged emergency where there were gender-based violence. This study is developed within the framework of the GENDER-IN project (Gender and disaster risk management: Comparative analysis and recommendations for intervention, PID2021-126195NB-I00) and aims to analyse the extent to which a gender perspective was incorporated into risk management during the volcanic eruption in La Palma, evaluating institutional and social responses to gender-based violence in this context. A qualitative methodology was employed, based on 39 individual interviews and 2 group interviews, with a total of 46 participants, including technical staff, decision-makers, and social activists. The interviews were analysed using MAXQDA software, using team coding to ensure the validity and comparability of the results. This technique made it possible to identify patterns in perceptions and actions on the ground during the different phases of the disaster. The results reveal a lack of preparedness and specific protocols to address gender-based violence in disaster contexts. The study highlights the urgent need to work on prevention, as well as to develop clear and specific protocols for managing gender-based violence in emergency situations. It also recommends greater inter-institutional coordination and continuous training of technical staff and decision-makers in gender perspective. The need to increase the budget, disseminate informational campaigns for the general population, and to have adequate evaluation mechanisms are other issues identified. Only through a more comprehensive and coherent response can victims be effectively protected in future disasters.

RC49-JS-78.2

FONTES, BRENO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Stigma and Social Exclusion Beteween People Living with Mental Health Disorders

The literature on mental health places as a central issue the problem of social reintegration faced by people with significant mental disorders. Although there are important social reintegration programs in the Brazilian public health system, significant records of exclusion and stigma of these people are a recurring fact. In many cases, for those sheltered at home, home confinement (voluntary or not) is frequently reported, with a significant reduction in social ties and a lack of active participation in the daily sociability of the community. Another important cause of this phenomenon is the stigma that marks people, causing avoidance and consequent social death, characterized by the number of social ties established between these people and the community in which they are inserted, well below the normal. One of the main obstacles to full social inclusion lies in the fact that there are no actions that can minimize the effects of stigma. Public policies for mental health have an important ingredient, health promotion, but they are not implemented. In fact, in researchs we conducted, there is no record of educational practices in the community or in territorially anchored institutions, such as schools, associations, and community centers. This means that old mentalities (such as those that say that people with mental disorders are dangerous, that living with these people can be detrimental to children's education, that crazy people cannot be controlled, among others) are not questioned, which certainly reinforces the stigma. Thus, deinstitutionalization (long-term internment), social inclusion actions such as the Back Home Program (which provides remuneration for families that take in people with mental disorders), or therapeutic residences (living spaces for people with mental disorders who do not have family ties that can take them in) are not accompanied by social reintegration practices.

TG09-989.2

FORBES, JANE* (American Public University System, Germany)

Equity in Open Education Resources: Textbook Creation and Classroom Implementation

Oregon's statewide Open Education Resource (OER) program received funding through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief program and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) in the U.S. Department of Education. It supported faculty authors from Oregon community colleges and universities, to develop high-quality, accessible open educational resources with an equity, diversity, and inclusion lens for Sociology, Human Development and Family Sciences (HDFS), and Criminal Justice (CJ) courses. Presenter Forbes was a Sociology text peer reviewer and co-author of the Sociology of Gender textbook.

Faculty often assume their course is more equitable when they adopt affordable materials, as affordable materials remove a significant barrier to success. However, an open license does not ensure the materials or design are inclusive of our diverse students. In Sociology, HDFS, and CJ courses, students are often preparing for careers in teaching, social work, human services, and other helping professions. As we teach our students to be empathetic and equity-centered in their work as caring professionals, we lead by example. This includes authoring and incorporating equity centered materials, which represent perspectives and experiences not often included in current materials.

In this symposium session, the presenter will discuss the successes and challenges of this statewide innovative teaching project. They will share varying experiences and perspectives in discussing the OER creation and implementation process, which had intentional inclusion of diverse identities and experiences.

Symposium attendees will gain knowledge of the OER creation process, including funding, recruitment, outline creation, writing, editing, publication, and ultimately, classroom use. Tips for accessing OERs and incorporating identity, equity, and diversity in attendee's professional work will also be addressed by the dynamic presenter Forbes.

RC17-256.21

FORBES, JANE* (American Public University System, Germany)

I Care, but I'm Adjunct Faculty, Do I Get Paid Enough to Care? Understanding Adjunct Faculty's Needs.

In a time when higher education institutions are relying more and more on adjunct faculty, how well do you know your adjunct faculty pool? Is your institution doing everything they can to retain the best adjuncts? Off-tenure track teachers, including adjunct faculty may be nearly 70% of the teachers at any given school (AAUP, n.d.). Research finds higher education adjunct teachers are very dedicated professionals, yet many are not satisfied with their workplaces (American Academic: A National Survey of Part-time/Adjunct Faculty, 2010).

To retain faculty, institutions need to consider an employee's job satisfaction which greatly influences on the job performance. Pay satisfaction is one of the strongest predictors of job satisfaction, but access to health benefits and job security are also vital (Hoyt, 2012; Dolan, 2011).

Faculty who are not tenured, including adjunct faculty with their unique life experiences, need support from their organizations to ensure their needs are being met. Adjuncts benefit from routine interactions, as well as reliable institutional resources such as student conduct offices and library support, especially considering today's remote working environment (Eriksson et al., 2022). Recruitment and retention of diverse adjunct identities also directly translates to success for students who can ultimately better connect to faculty (Goldhaber et al., 2019). Sustaining adjuncts from many diverse identity groups can strengthen the courses themselves thus provide deeper student connections to content (Goldhaber et al., 2019).

Participants can expect to learn about key concerns of adjunct faculty which may be barriers to being dedicated and returning employees. Adjunct faculty care about their work and students, but how can you get adjunct faculty to show up to meetings or serve on committees? Presenter Forbes will have direct interactions with audience members throughout the talk.

RC23-365.3

FORCINITI, ALESSIA* (IULM University, Italy)
SANTELLI, FRANCESCO (University of Trieste, Italy)
MAROTTA, ILARIA (University of Napoli Federico II, Italy)
FABBRUCCI BARBAGLI, AMIN GINO (University of Trieste, Italy)

Gender Bias in Academia: Network Analysis of Italian Statisticians

Gender inequality in STEM disciplines, including statistics, remains a critical issue, reflecting broader societal and institutional dynamics. From a sociological perspective, career choices and educational paths are often shaped by gender stereotypes, societal expectations, and role models, both within the family and academic environments. Despite ongoing efforts to promote gender equality, structural biases still limit women's career advancement in many fields.

This study explores the gender gap in academic career progression within the field of statistics, across Italian institutions, identifying the gender of each co-author through manual and algorithmic processes, focusing on Italy's scientific landscape from 2012 to 2022.

The analysis is based on a comprehensive dataset of co-authorship networks from Scopus. Several factors were controlled for, including institutional affiliation, academic discipline, publication output, and number of collaborations.

Network analysis methods were applied to measure centrality and the strength of academic collaborations for both men and women. Network models were used to assess the likelihood of career advancement (e.g., from assistant to associate professor) while controlling for the aforementioned factors. We further employed temporal analysis to observe trends over time, investigating whether gender disparities in promotions persisted or narrowed as female representation improved. Finally, comparisons were drawn to determine whether differences in professional recognition and career trajectory were attributable to structural network positions or intrinsic biases in the system.

The results underline, to some extent, a gender discrepancy in career advancements, with men more likely to receive promotions than women, even when controlling for equivalent academic performance and network engagement. These findings suggest that systemic biases could still play a major role in limiting the career progression of women in academia.

RC44-700.3

FORD, MICHELE* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
GILLAN, MICHAEL (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Cross-Sectoral Coalition-Building As a Transnational Power Resource

The Power Resources Approach has been widely deployed to analyse national union strategies but rarely to examine power resources and networks beyond the national level, where they are deployed through transnational initiatives but also by international labour movement organisations, most notably the Global Unions. As we have demonstrated elsewhere, potential also exists to combine different kinds of power resources simultaneously at different scales.

This paper explores how Global Unions use cross-sectoral coalition-building as a power resource in three different types of transnational labour campaigns. The first is a global union campaign for seafood workers' right to unionize, which ultimately failed to grow into a cross-sectoral coalition. The second is a campaign targeting Amazon that seeks to generate broader leverage for workers by collaborating with a wide range of non-union actors concerned with everything from Amazon's environmental footprint to tax evasion to digital privacy. The third is the global campaign for an international convention on workplace violence and harassment involving all the global unions and hundreds of feminist organizations, as well as a wide range of development and human rights non-governmental organizations.

Through our analysis of these campaigns, we identify the benefits and challenges of cross-sectoral coalition-building for the global labour movement in conjunction with the deployment of specific combinations of other power resources at various scales. Based on this analysis, we argue that global unions are tactical and pragmatic in their search for opportunities to increase their power, seeking to maximise their access to resources, but also their efficacy and alignment with their own organizational priorities and goals – and that, in the right circumstances, cross-sectoral coalition-building offers them a way to secure this result.

RC07-JS-231.1

FORDE, SUSAN* (Griffith Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Griffith University, Australia)
BARGALLIE, DEBBIE (Griffith Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Griffith University, Australia)
ANDERSON, HEATHER (Griffith Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Griffith University, Australia)
VAN ISSUM, HARRY (Griffith Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Griffith University, Australia)
MESTON, TROY (Griffith Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Griffith University, Australia)

Playing Catch-up: How Australian Indigenous Broadcasting Services and Their Audiences Are Navigating the Digital Transformation

The Australian Indigenous broadcasting sector is vast, delivering content to 214 communities in urban, regional and remote areas since 1982. The sector's radio and television services are well-established and highly valued by their communities, especially in remote areas – but the place of Indigenous broadcasting in the lives of communities is shifting as the media landscape transforms. This paper draws on a national study of the Australian Indigenous Broadcasting and Media Program, a major government-funded media initiative. For more than 30 years, this program has supported Indigenous community broadcasting to deliver unique content, providing cultural content, language maintenance, community connection and a forum for the broader political goals of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This national study conducted throughout 2023-2024 found a valued community media sector at a critical juncture – maintenance of radio services and technical support is uneven, leaving some communities without active radio service; communications infrastructure is poor in many remote areas, creating a significant digital divide; and funding and policy levers have not kept up with audience behaviour, meaning traditional radio and television services are not engaging with communities active on social and digital media platforms such as TikTok, YouTube, Instagram and Facebook.

These are important issues to highlight, as Indigenous broadcasting provides Indigenous communities with the opportunity to create a 'black public sphere' (Squires, 2002) – in our case, an Indigenous public sphere – to produce and consume unique, community-centred content. This is essential in the context of a colonised nation that boasts a media system that does not

cater to (or consider) their Indigenous audience in any real way. Drawing on a survey of 762 Indigenous people and qualitative fieldwork at 18 community sites, this paper outlines the critical juncture of Australian Indigenous broadcasting and possible solutions to secure its 'digital future'.

RC35-578.4

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* (Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), Brazil)
TOLEDO FERREIRA, MARIANA (IFG - Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Goiás, Brazil)

Lélia Gonzalez: Contributions from Brazil Towards Reframing Social Theory

Our hereby proposed presentation brings to the forefront contributions by a historically marginalized, Black Brazilian intellectual called Lélia Gonzalez, who developed her perspective mainly during the 1970s and 1980s. Having passed away precosiously, without even taking her Ph.D., this aspect, coupled with the obstacles for recognition stemming from racial and gender prejudice, kept her work from being taken into account outside a few selected circles. Recently, specially from 2020 onwards, when an edited volume with her texts and speeches was published by a prestigious editorial house in Brazil, her reflections have gained traction among the social sciences.

Taking into account one of her main conceptual contributions, the debate on *Amefricanity*, we focus on her pioneering outlook on intersectionality and its potential concerning the sociological debate, with special attention towards engaging in a critical appraisal of a social theory conceived in broad terms, in dialogue with anthropological as well as psychoanalitic elements. In this sense, the fact that she took part in Black Social Movements gave her interpretation a fundamental view on foremost – though not exclusively – racial and gender inequalities. Connecting her to the epistemological debates on *universalism and indigenization* (Akiwowo), the *captive mind* (Alatas) and the *outsider within* (Hill Collins) enables us to situate her contribution towards repositioning the viewpoints from Latin America. Our argument stresses ways in which her reflections critically foster anti-racism, hence interpreting her work as an expression to enact change among the established academic practice, as well as to wider preoccupations geared towards fostering democracy inside and outside the university. Hereto, referencing the elements of what she called *cultural racism* is paramount and shall be deepened in our discussion to understand the dynamics of racial, ethnic and gender prejudice, and how they affect democracy.

RC12-186.3

FORTES, PEDRO* (UERJ, Brazil)

Law, Hiperconnectivity, and the Anthropocene: Reflections on Challenges of Digitalization and AI.

Hiperconnectivity means the factual matter that human beings are nowadays permanently using technological devices, which are generally connected to the internet, like smart phones, digital watches, and personal computers. This article explores the current setting and the future prospects, considering how the permanent connection with digital devices and artificial intelligence may empower and alienate human beings: are these human inventions making us less or more humans in the Anthropocene? On one hand, new technological devices may open windows of knowledge and empower individual users to develop their capabilities. On the other hand, excessive use of technology may also reduce our connections with the life-world and with real human experiences. By examining the challenges related to hyperconnectivity in terms of telecommunications, for instance, we should remember the lessons brought by communications theorist Umberto Eco that we should neither be integrated (fully accept the new masses technology as it is developed without any critical evaluation), nor apocalyptic (fully reject the new masses technology as if it would bring the end of the world without accepting its positive impact). In our analysis, we should focus on the possibilities and limitations of new technologies through an empirical and interdisciplinary perspective brought by sociology of law to the reflection on challenges of digitalization and artificial intelligence. As part of this effort, we summarize the recent developments of algorithmic law as a means of establishing the normative control of algorithms and their mathematical formulas that provide technological commands with concrete consequences in terms of distribution of rewards and sanctions. Prodigious examples of algorithmic law may come, for instance, from episodes of digital discrimination and consumer fraud resulting from misuse of new technologies. The article concludes with final remarks on what we should do to prevent and to correct these wrongdoings for the preservation of our humanity.

RC32-518.3

FOTAKI FOTAKI, MARIANNA* (University of Warwick Business School, United Kingdom)

Beyond Capitalist Publishers: Building Networks of Solidarity in/As Academic Communities

In the winter of 2024, the Wiley publishing company engaged in what may best be summarized as the corporate takeover and gutting of the academic journal *Gender, Work & Organization* (GWO). This watershed cut through a longstanding history of progressive, novel and ground-breaking MOS gender scholarship for the last three decades. During these 30 years, the journal gave space and voice for researchers studying issues connected to intersectional differences, gender-based violence, processes of patriarchal marginalization and discrimination against vulnerable bodies and bodies not abiding by heteronormative norms, in society at large and organizations more specifically. However, what happened at *GWO* is not an isolated case, but merely another of several recent examples of a longstanding issue resulting from the stranglehold of masculinist neoliberal business practices and right-wing politics internationally that have infiltrated academic work, including academic publishing. But instead of leaving quietly, nearly everyone who had been involved in editing the journal walked out while being cheered on by hundreds of colleagues worldwide. We write to share a story and will move through how it matters in manifold ways - to us personally, as writers, researchers, editors, and members of the *Gender, Work and Organization* (*GWO*) journal and community (until recently) and to the field of MOS research more broadly, especially when it comes to gender, race, feminist, indigenous, decolonial, and queer critical scholarship. We begin by reflecting on the events that led to a collective act of resistance against the unilateral decisions made by corporate publisher Wiley regarding the future of the journal. While the history of feminist resistance in the academy is long, much of it has, understandably, been directed to the internal workings of universities, higher education and research institutions. With this contribution piece, we instead look to feminist academic resistance to the world of capitalist publishing.

RC07-103.4

FOUGHALI, HANA* (Université Paris Cité, France)

Beyond the Glass Ceiling: Exploring Persistent Gender Inequalities in Leadership across Cultural and National Contexts, with a Focus on the French Example

Professional inequalities between men and women remain at the heart of current social debates. My doctoral research explored the persistence of these inequalities beyond the hierarchical 'glass ceiling', revealing the existence of a 'symbolic glass ceiling' faced by female senior managers and executives. This persistent malaise, despite progress towards parity, can be explained by three interconnected dimensions: the socio-cultural context, women's bodily experiences, self-limitation. Together, these factors maintain a system of inequality, even in positions of high responsibility.

From a comparative perspective, for this presentation I will draw on empirical findings from my doctoral research and include other preliminary results from a project inspired by the issues raised in my thesis. The aim of the project in question is to highlight the persistent gender inequalities in leadership positions, despite the progress made by women in the professional world. The aim is to analyze the sexist mechanisms in positions of power, based on the experiences of female managers. This work is based on a qualitative method, with the analysis of a sample of female senior managers from the public and private sectors, initially in the Île-de-France region, then extended to the national level.

Through this analytical framework, we hope to reveal the similarities and differences in women's career paths across different national and cultural contexts. Finally, this contribution will feed into a wider reflection on successful practices and policies that can be shared and adapted to build a truly inclusive work environment for tomorrow's world.

RC30-477.3

FOUGHALI, HANA* (Université Paris Cité, France)

Navigating the "Symbolic Glass Ceiling": Identity Gender Patchworking, Silent Resignation, and Persistent Inequalities in Leadership

Professional inequalities between women and men remain a crucial issue in contemporary debates, despite advances in parity. My doctoral research explored these inequalities, highlighting a 'symbolic glass ceiling' faced by female senior managers and executives in French companies. This persistence of unease, even in senior management positions, can be explained by three

interconnected dimensions: the socio-cultural context, women's bodily experiences and self-placating. Together, these factors maintain a system of inequality, even for those who appear to have broken through the hierarchical ceiling.

In this presentation, I will employ the concepts of 'identity gender patchworking' and 'political make-up' to illustrate how these women navigate between compliance and resistance to managerial norms. Their adaptation to the 'masculine neutrality' that dominates professional structures can be seen as a form of silent resignation or symbolic withdrawal. This process of adaptation, while often invisible, raises fundamental questions about how women subtly resist and navigate power dynamics in their professional environments.

By maintaining positions of authority, these women manage to assert their presence, but often at a significant personal and psychological cost. Their ability to continue within these structures, despite persistent obstacles, reflects both the limitations of current approaches to gender equality and the complex, nuanced forms of resistance that are essential for understanding the lived experiences of women in leadership roles.

RC19-278.2

FOULADIYAN, MAJID* (Associate Professor, Social Sciences Department, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran, Iran)
FATEMI AMIN, ZEINAB ALSADAT (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran)

Adaptation and Solidarity Policies of Undocumented Individuals in the Face of Poverty in Iran

One of the critical outcomes of rapid urban growth is the increasing number of poor individuals living in informal settlements on city outskirts, deprived of basic services. Inhabitants of these areas, often lacking professional skills and excluded from the formal economy, are particularly vulnerable to unemployment and poverty. A significant group among these are undocumented individuals residing in Mashhad's informal settlements, including children without legal identity documents. As a result, they are excluded from social services and welfare benefits that other citizens enjoy, with the government's policies exacerbating their marginalization.

This study investigates the adaptation and solidarity policies used by undocumented individuals living in informal settlements in Mashhad regarding access to education, healthcare, housing, employment, and social security. It also explores the poverty and deprivation these individuals face and how they navigate these challenges. Using grounded theory as a qualitative methodology, the study examines individuals residing in these settlements for over five years through semi-structured interviews with a diverse sample.

The findings reveal that the deprivation experienced by undocumented individuals stems from their "limited ability to benefit from opportunities that society provides to individuals with identification documents." These limitations manifest in restricted access to education, formal marriage, employment, and welfare services. In response, undocumented individuals have formed quasi-communal societies characterized by extended family structures, mutual aid, respect for elders, strong in-group cohesion, and high levels of social trust. These communal systems enable them to develop policies for adapting to their difficult living conditions and improving or sustaining their welfare.

RC56-854.3

FOULADIYAN, MAJID* (Associate Professor, Iran)
MAJIDIFARD, AMIN* (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran)

Urban Collective Action and Political Transformation: Tracing the Trajectory of Protest Strategies in Iran (1921-2020)

Social movements in the contemporary Middle East have driven political and social transformations, leading to structural political changes and 'social revolutions.' In modern Iran, social movements and collective actions have been primary tools for resisting authoritarian regimes. These actions have brought significant changes to Iranian society. The ongoing struggle between the state and society shapes the 'politics of protest' in contemporary Iran. This paper explores how collective action strategies in public spaces have changed and how Iran's political and social transformations have influenced shifts in street protest strategies over the past century. Protest Event Analysis (PEA) is employed to answer these questions, a systematic approach to analyzing protest events across time and space. One traditional data source for this method is newspaper reports. We collected and analyzed news reports from a selected newspaper covering protests from 1921 to 2020. In total, 2075 reports were collected and analyzed in two stages. Content analysis was used to categorize the protests, while topic modeling was employed to analyze the temporal dynamics of protest representation. The collected news was classified into seven protest strategies: political demonstrations, non-political protests, urban violence, political meetings, public funerals, sit-in, and strikes. The findings show that the representation of protests increased during social and political crises. Specifically, the 1979 Revolution marked the peak of resistance representation in Tehran. Furthermore, the emergence of dual-state or statelessness in society enhanced the ability of the public to display urban resistance. This political opening also facilitated the emergence of civil and labor protests. In contrast, during periods of state consolidation, public protests were predominantly represented as urban violence. Ultimately, this study suggests that the representation of resistance in urban public spaces can highlight key aspects of the evolving relationship between the state and society and their ongoing struggles.

RC48-745.1

FOURN, LÉO* (IRD, France)

Knowledge Production As Contentious Politics: The Rise of Expertise Among Syrian Activists in Exile

Since the 2011 uprising, Syrian protesters have deployed a wide range of activities in their struggle against the ruling regime. As millions of Syrians have been forced into exile, these activities have taken on an increasingly transnational dimension.

From the outset of this still ongoing conflict, opponents have constantly searched for means of documenting and analysing the events. These knowledge production techniques have rapidly become professionalised within the framework of a wide range of organisations. This paper will look in particular at the use of the Humanities and Social Sciences by Syrian activists in exile, who are studying matters relating to Syrian society. This intellectual activist work is carried out both individually, through academic studies or work, and collectively, within the framework of NGOs or specialised research centres. Among the latter, I will focus more specifically on the production of archives relating to the Syrian conflict.

My paper will attempt to describe the conditions under which this contentious knowledge is produced, focusing on the particular position of its actors, who have been exiled in wartime. It will address the political economy of this production, which is heavily dependent on foreign resources. Finally, it will seek to highlight its protest dimension as a instrument of transnational struggle.

The results presented in this paper are the preliminary stages of a research project currently underway, whose aim is to analyse developments in Syrian transnational activism and, more specifically, in the production of knowledge. It is based on a series of qualitative interviews conducted in France, Germany and Turkey, as well as online data collection.

RC08-123.1

FOURNIER, MARCEL* (Universite de Montreal, Canada)

Marcel Mauss and the Colonial Question.His Students and Colleagues in Canada and USA

In our paper, we will present Marcel Mauss's position on the colonial question and also the researches of some of his students and American closed colleagues who did field researches in Canada : Henri Beuchat who wrote with Mauss the famous essay on the Eskimos (1906) et who became one members o the Stefansson and Anderson's great and tragical Canadian Arctic expedition (1913-1918) and Marius Barbeau, the first Canadian anthropologist, who has done field work in Canada on the potlatch. The American scholars are Franz Boas who studied the Inuits (*The Central Eskimo*, 1888) and the *Houses of the Kwakiutl Indians* (1889) of British Columbia and Edward Sapir who became in 1910 the head of the Division of Anthropology of the Geological Survey of Canada where he developed a project to document the Indigenous cultures and languages of Canada. For both of them, the big issue was to introduce the idea of cultural relativism.

RC21-335.2

FOUROT, AUDE-CLAIRE* (Simon Fraser University , Canada)

The Invisibilization of Homelessness Among Refugee+ Populations in Vancouver and Lyon Metropolitan Areas

The link between urbanization, "involuntary" migration, and homelessness was first recognized in the Vancouver Declaration (United Nations, 1976). Nearly 50 years and two Habitat conferences later, public authorities still fail to address this issue adequately. Indeed, access to housing for refugees+—whose migratory paths or administrative situations make them more vulnerable to rights violations and socioeconomic precariousness—has worsened in many cities in the Global North, including Lyon and Vancouver. In

both European and North American contexts, the visibility of homelessness—in the sense of being "easily" identifiable in public spaces, not in terms of social visibility (Honneth, 2004)—has long been associated with the image of an isolated, often intoxicated man (Brodiez-Dolino, 2018) . While more diverse representations of homelessness have emerged over time and now include families, younger, female, or ethnically diverse profiles (Mouton et al., 2023 ; Wong, 2023) , a large portion of homelessness still remains invisible. Those who are less identifiable in public spaces or do not fit into stereotypical categories of the most marginalized or the radically different Other—making them more familiar—remain unnoticed and uncounted.

Forms of "hidden homelessness," as labelled by policy-makers, academics or activists (COH, 2012; FEANTSA, 2002; Francis & Hiebert, 2014; Pleace & Hermans, 2020; Statistics Canada, 2023) are particularly difficult to observe, quantify, and map . How can we bring to light the many facets of hidden homelessness among refugees+? What are the implications for refugees+, social work and public policy? A "most-different" comparative research design is relevant for answering these questions, as it allows us to highlight similarities not tied to local or national contexts. In fact, this research invites us to reconsider "hidden homelessness" and view it as an outcome of "invisibilization" mechanisms rather than as a specific type of housing exclusion.

RC49-767.3

FRACKOWIAK-SOCHANSKA, MONIKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

How to Study the Processes of Construction of Categories of Mental Health, Disorder, and Illness in Contemporary Society? Presentation of a Research Model.

This presentation demonstrates the research model utilized in the study on the social construction of mental health, illness, and disorder categories in contemporary Polish society. These processes engage diverse social actors: society representatives, people who experience(d) mental health crises and people related to them, and experts on mental health (these categories are not disjoint). Therefore, the research model implies constructionist assumptions and employs mixed methods.

The model consists of:

1. Analysis of premises addressing mental health issues in leading sociological paradigms (structural-functional, critical, interpretative) and late modernity theories. The juxtaposition of these perspectives allows for obtaining a complex picture. Sociological theories are treated as data—cultural outputs that may reproduce particular meanings—subjected to analysis and interpretation.
2. A representative survey - to determine whether the boundaries between health, disorder, and illness categories are perceived as sharp or blurring and to construct mental maps of the categories of mental health and illness.
3. Qualitative analyses of published biographical narratives of:
    - people who experienced mental health crises
    - family members of people with mental illness
4. IDIs with experts (psychiatrists, psychologists, psychotherapists)

The methods listed in points 2-4 aimed to identify how the meanings attributed to the categories of mental health, disorder, and illness emerge from specific experiences and to see to what extent the themes identified in the analysis of theoretical approaches and mechanisms determined in the representative survey are reflected in the narratives.

The model can have numerous applications, ranging from the purely cognitive to the pragmatic (in health promotion, prevention, education, social work, and psychotherapy). It can be used holistically or piecemeal in further theoretical and empirical analysis and practical solutions in mental health care.

The presentation will demonstrate arguments for methodological choices and main ideas addressing research tools, conduct, and analysis of research material.

RC22-351.5

FRAIHAT, IBRAHIM* (The Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar)

The Rise of Sectarian Polarization in Yemen

The state of Yemen has witnessed civil conflict, regional military involvement, and a deep humanitarian crisis since the Houthi, also known as Ansar Allah, military takeover on September 21, 2014. This war has produced not only a political division between the north and south but has also left Yemeni society polarized along sectarian lines. The Houthis in the north are Zaydis, an offset of the Shi'a sec, and are allies of Shi'a majority Iran. However, the majority of the Yemenis in the South are Sunni Shafi'i. Before the war, sectarianism was to a certain extent contained as the central government included both Sunnis and Zaydis, for example. However, this paper argues that the outbreak of civil war in 2014 has led to a rise in sectarian polarization in Yemeni society and politics. Sectarian tension since the war can be seen on multiple levels, including, but not limited to, state institutions, education, language, and the geography of Yemen

RC48-756.2

FRANCIS, NISHI* (Alliance University, Bengaluru, India)

Development Dilemmas and Management of Natural Resources in India: A Sociological Analysis

This paper highlights the recent global debate on cronyism, capitalism and power relations between and among the political nexus, executives and the corporate sector that has raised questions on the development paradox resulting in speculations and a prelude to the anarchy in the social sector. The current study based in the resource rich eastern belt of the Indian peninsula is an amalgamation of both qualitative and quantitative data that has been analysed using scientific tools and techniques.

Based on the twin Theories of 'Resource Curse' and the 'Tragedy of the Common's' this study draws light on the prevailing socio-economic condition of communities living in the peripheries of society who are not just handmaids of class inequality, caste biasness and patriarchal dominance but also subjected to extreme vulnerability too as a result of over and explicit extraction of resources. The author has used multiple scientific methods and techniques such as resource mapping, narratives and correlation to measure the asymmetry between the availability of resources and livelihood status of indigenous communities in the study area.

Thus, the relevance of this research lies in rethinking development so as to create a just human-environment interface by co-creating substitute capital in the form of social and physical infrastructure through stakeholder-engagement. Additionally, the quest for sustainable development, can further be achieved by investigating the critical and emancipatory potential of the right to social justice, empowerment and rural transformation.

RC28-432.3

FRANETOVIC, GONZALO* (University of Milan, Italy)
CARRIERO, RENZO (University of Torino, Italy)
GUGLIELMI, SIMONA (University of Milan, Italy)

Different Paths, Different Attitudes: How the Socioeconomic Composition of Life Course Social Environments Shapes Perceptions of Inequality and Egalitarian Beliefs

This article examines how the socioeconomic composition of individuals' life courses influences their perceptions of inequality and egalitarian beliefs. While previous research has emphasized individual or national factors in shaping attitudes toward inequality, this study focuses on the meso-level dynamics of social environments. By examining life course exposure to diverse socioeconomic groups within key socializing institutions, such as schools and neighborhoods, we address a gap in distributive justice literature that frequently overlooks past social environments and assumes that individuals' social positions directly mirror their surroundings due to homophily. Using survey data from a representative sample of urban population in Chile and geocoded census information, we estimate the socioeconomic composition of the schools attended and the neighborhoods inhabited. We construct a life course typology, identifying exposure to low, mixed, or high-status environments. Our analyses demonstrate that, even when controlling for origin SES and social class, exposure to mixed or predominantly low socioeconomic groups is associated with higher perceptions of inequality and stronger egalitarian beliefs. Interestingly, while the influence over beliefs is shaped by individuals' socioeconomic backgrounds, the effect of life course on perceptions of inequality remains consistent across different groups. This study provides new insights into how social environments across the

life course impact attitudes toward inequality, highlighting the importance of considering both past and present contexts. The findings underscore the need for future research on the role of socializing institutions in shaping distributive attitudes over time.

RC42-673.2

FRANETOVIC, GONZALO* (University of Milan, Italy)

Social Networks and Attitudes Towards Inequality: Unraveling the Influence of Acquaintances' Socioeconomic Diversity and Status across Contemporary Societies

This study investigates how the socioeconomic composition of individuals' social networks shapes their attitudes toward inequality in contemporary societies. While previous research has focused mainly on the heterogeneity of people's acquaintances, this article addresses a critical gap by also considering the impact of where acquaintances are concentrated within the social structure. Using data from the ISSP 2017 Social Networks Module, which includes responses from 31,496 individuals across 31 countries, this research analyzes the effects of both socioeconomic network diversity and status on perceptions of inequality and preferences for redistribution. Regression analyses with country-fixed effects reveal that individuals with more socioeconomically diverse networks tend to perceive higher levels of inequality, yet exhibit on average less support for redistribution. Additionally, having higher-status acquaintances leads to a reduction for both inequality perceptions and redistributive preferences, though these differences are only significant in contexts of socioeconomic diversity. The study suggests that diversity acts as a catalyst; in its absence, individuals are more likely to naturalize their socioeconomic environments, diminishing the influence of acquaintances' status on their attitudes. Notably, the composition of social networks has a particularly strong effect on high-SES individuals, who show a marked reduction in support for redistribution when exposed to higher network diversity. Through these findings, this research advances the understanding of meso-level dynamics in distributive justice, underscoring the crucial role of social environments in shaping attitudes toward inequality.

RC28-JS-65.4

FRANK, EMILY* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

Investigating the Effect of the Asylum Decision on Refugees' Mental Health in Germany

A large body of quantitative and qualitative research links legal precarity with mental health challenges (e.g., Morgan et al., 2017; Nickerson et al., 2019). Refugees with insecure visa status live in a state of protracted uncertainty, blocked mobility, fears of deportation, and other aspects of "legal violence" that can impact psychological well-being (Abrego & Lakhani, 2015). An asylum status decision should therefore lead to positive mental health outcomes. However, few quantitative studies – largely with small samples – have gone so far as to demonstrate a causal relationship between the asylum decision and mental health outcomes (e.g., Silove et al., 2007). As such, this study sets out to test the causal relationship between the asylum decision and self-reported mental health status using a large sample of refugees that arrived in Germany between the years 2013 and 2018. We use a synthetic difference in differences approach in order to account for differences between treatment (i.e., asylum-receiving) and control groups, with a staggered treatment adoption design. Our data, the German Socio-Economic Panel, includes 8,833 refugees in our final sample. Results indicate a dynamic treatment effect; while the positive effects of receiving asylum on mental health are not immediately visible, they emerge over several years. As we control for the typical predictors of poor mental health in our models, we are fairly confident in the causal nature of this relationship. In light of the significant long-term effect of secure legal status on mental health, as well as differences in likelihood of receiving asylum by demographic background that we observe in the data, we discuss the role of asylum policies and "legal violence" in public health.

RC05-79.14

FRANK, EMILY* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

Paper Walls: Administrative Burden and the Unequal Inclusion of Refugees

A growing body of literature has drawn attention to the ways in which administrative burdens – or the onerous tasks and costs encountered in interactions with government services – can compound immigrants' exclusion from social rights or delay their access to rights (Heinrich, 2018; Schmidt et al., 2023). This paper draws on semi-structured interviews with 30 refugee welfare recipients in Berlin, Germany, who discuss the stresses and administrative challenges they encounter in the process of applying for and receiving social benefits. I contextualize interviewees' experiences within the structural framework – including immigration and welfare policies and the varying institutional contexts of organizations serving refugees with different legal statuses – that shapes administrative burden, along with street-level encounters. Of the 30 interviewees, ten are Ukrainian, and all other interviewees are members of nationalities that are racialized in Germany. Unlike the other interviewees, Ukrainians were fast-tracked into the German welfare system due to several national and EU-wide immigration and welfare policy changes. Overall, the study demonstrates how refugees with a precarious legal status in Germany experience systematically greater administrative burdens, such as experiences of limbo and waiting, when accessing welfare state resources, contributing to a system of differential inclusion in social rights. The aforementioned policy changes for Ukrainian refugees have lightened these experiences of burdens in accessing welfare, creating a system of racialized burden, or additional burdens upon racial minorities that serve as inequality reproducing mechanisms (Ray et al., 2022). In order to demonstrate these findings, I present three example cases – one of an asylum seeker, one of a recognized refugee, and one of a Ukrainian protection recipient – along with supporting evidence from the other interviews. Finally, I demonstrate how refugees draw on various human, social, and cultural capital resources in order to cope with these burdens.

RC19-JS-1.3

FRANSHAM, MARK* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
PATRICK, RUTH (University of York, United Kingdom)
ANDERSEN, KATE (University of York, United Kingdom)
REEVES, AARON (LSE, United Kingdom)
STEWART, KITTY (LSE, United Kingdom)

Capped and Trapped (in the UK's housing market): How the Benefit Cap Makes It Almost Impossible to Find Affordable Housing

The benefit cap places an upper limit on the total amount a family can receive in financial support from the government in a given year. Many of those subject to the cap live in high rent properties and one stated goal for the policy was to incentivise people to move to cheaper accommodation. In this paper, we explore the potential housing options available to capped families, focusing on lone parents with three children – a very common family type among those capped. Using data from a rental listing website, Zoopla, we analyse the availability of housing that would be fully covered by the family's housing costs entitlement within the cap. We examine rental prices, estimate the proportion of suitable properties that are affordable in a given area, and explore how the benefit cap reduces the money left for non-housing needs. Our results suggest that opportunities for capped families to move – even quite far away – are very limited. Even if families were prepared to move right across the country, away from schools and existing social networks, there were only enough suitable properties available in the country in 2022 to house one in six of our capped families. This leaves families squeezing their spending on non-housing needs to meet their housing costs. We find that even if all benefit capped families moved to the cheapest available properties within their local housing market area, 44 per cent would still be capped to the point where their living standards fall below a standard definition of destitution. We simulate the effect of possible social security reforms and find that the removal of the benefit cap is the only reform to have a significant effect on the living standards of these families.

RC14-205.3

FRASCARELLI, RAFFAELLA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Education, Information, and Social Justice. Issues and Perspectives

This study aims to examine the relationship between education and social media within a global epistemic framework where participatory configurations and consumerist attitudes merge through formal, non-formal, informal learning, and information, also influencing the very idea of social justice. In this sense, it seems useful reconsidering the boundaries of the definition of social justice to assess information's epistemic role , also investigating the social ability to choose learning mechanisms and processes deserving trustworthiness tied to social justice within mediatized information landscape. Based on in-depth interviews and focus groups with students from the Faculties of Political Science, Sociology and Communication, Law, Humanities and Mathematics at the Sapienza University of Rome, the paper explores the epistemic interaction between the contents of their university curricula, the media ecosystem, and public opinion regarding recent armed conflicts.

RC57-865.3

FRASCARELLI, RAFFAELLA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Eye in the Sky

Opening with the matter of universality, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* evokes sidereal space, multiple despite the unicist vision of the universe. Since the 1940s, the satellite colonization of the sky has revolutionized our bond with time and space. GPS (USA), Glonass (Russia), and Galileo (Europe) satellite navigation systems orbit between 10 and 20 thousand km and Beidou (China) orbits at 30 thousand km; Tesla's monopoly dedicated to 5G telecommunications (fast internet with global coverage) is launching almost daily 50 X 50 cm cubes orbiting at 3 thousand km, while the network of Earth surface observation satellites orbits much lower (LEO) between 300 and 1000 km.

The architecture of this celestial surveillance panopticon allows a dual vision, towards the planet and towards the universe, employing a radio signal whose detailed accuracy must rely on a four unknown equation centered on an essential protagonist, time. This *deep-eye* apparatus in the sky observes, records, scrutinizes. *Spurred* on by the *space economy*, in 2025 a joint international mission will return to the moon equipped with 3D printers capable of producing modules to enable human life and, above all, the extraction of the *rare-earth elements* (REE) detected in the lunar south pole that will soon be in short supply on earth, but also keeping in mind the potential colonization of Mars. In terms of sociological aesthetics, *Homo Aereospace* may not be very different from Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci, but she may also have already started a journey where science, consciousness, knowledge reunite quantum mechanics, Amazonian Hiaitsiihi, Anaxagoras' *nous,* and *berešit* founded on the Babylonian *Enūma eliš*. The paper explores these issues through images, videos, and sociological theories.

RC10-149.1

FREDDANO, MICHELA* (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)
TORTI, DANIELA (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)
MARIANI, MIRIAM (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

Data & Digital Literacy for School Self-Evaluation: Evidences from Italy

The paper focuses on school evaluation as a "data-driven process of inquiry and decision-making" (Ackoff, 1989; Mandinach & Gummer, 2016). Through the Italian National Evaluation System of instruction and training, the Self-Evaluation Report (SER) and the Improvement Plan, a systemic design is encouraged. During the first research step, the integrated model "Data & Digital Literacy for School Evaluation" had been elaborated. After the desk research on the model, a quantitative study started with the aim of investigating three main topics: 1) Self-Evaluation; 2) Data & Digital Literacy; 3) Experience with external evaluation. An online survey was organized and is currently in progress, aimed at School Principals and the members of the Internal Evaluation Teams of 158 Italian schools. This contribution focuses mainly on the aspect concerning Data & Digital Literacy. What it is hoped to derive from this survey is an overview of the specific training needs for those who carry out the activities of the school evaluation process, through a data-based profiling of participants (clustering). Finally, it is planned to systematize the newly gained knowledge in order to define large-scale training courses based on the information provided by the survey. Results will be shown at the conference, opening up an opportunity to discuss the opportunities for a competence-based approach in school evaluation processes from an integrated perspective of evaluation and learning.

RC10-JS-163.1

FREDDANO, MICHELA* (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)
VINCI, EMANUELA (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy, Italy)
TORTI, DANIELA (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

The Interaction between School Self Evaluation and Digitalization in Italy

The digitalization of administrations (Decree Law no. 82/2005) regulated the automation of administrative tasks to promote innovation policies in the public sector. The technological aid has enabled the containment of human and material resources on the one hand, and the reduction of the complexity of the processes on the other. With the launch of the National Evaluation System for education and training (Presidential Decree no. 80 of 28 March 2013), the Self-Assessment Report (RAV) was introduced in digital format for all educational institutions. The digital platforms for schools' self-evaluation, which INVALSI designed, and which were progressively implemented, first on an experimental basis, then as a system, meet the needs for automating complex processes, characterized by multiple activities and professionalism. This paper discusses the main evolutions of the digital platform in the field of schools' self-evaluation, through the presentation of the peculiarities of the RAV, and reviews the outcomes of these surveys, proposing an evaluation of the digital platforms by its users.

RC40-651.6

FREDERICK, ANDREW* (University of Kansas, USA)

Making Masa in a Place-Based Way: Relationality, Maize, and the Local Food Movement

As local food movements continue to grow in industrialized regions globally, greater reflexivity concerning the "local" is necessary for more sustainable and just relocalization. While the ethical values associated with "local" food systems are often ambiguous, the ethical values associated with "place-based" food systems (forming and maintaining reciprocal relationships and responsibilities through and with particular places) offer us a more palpable way of conceiving concepts like "embeddedness" and "nested markets." This paper brings a new case study with nixtamal tortillerias into conversation with the literature on place-based and relational maize foodways. I focus here empirically, through in-depth conversational interviews, on the motivations for participation in local food systems of a small group of fresh nixtamal tortilleria owners across the U.S. who are choosing to source locally grown corn for their masa despite the availability of imported criollo maize from Mexico. These tortillerias are making masa in a "place-based" (but not place-bound) way through using what is available to them regionally—sourcing local corn in reciprocal relationship with local farmers and farmland—while also seeking to be in solidarity with small farmers and tortillerias in Mexico and serve (especially Latin American immigrant) communities locally. I offer that these local food systems are therefore examples of emerging "place-based" food systems in the U.S., that is, local food systems built on place-based ethical values. This case study both illustrates and challenges the concept of "nested markets" specifically in relation to "common pool resources," emphasizing instead place-based reciprocity and relationality through a particular crop.

RC40-651.3

FREDRICK SANGA, FREDRICK* (Biodiversity Conservation Initiative, Malawi)
KHOZA, MANVESTER ACKSON* (Slow Food Malawi, Malawi)
THAKUR, RIYA* (Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, India)
LUPAFYA, ESTHER (Soils, Food and Healthy Communities, Malawi)
BEZNER KERR, RACHEL (Cornell University, USA)

Reclaiming Indigenous Foodways: Developing Urban Agroecological Markets in Northern Malawi

Agroecological transitions include moving beyond production, to build connections with urban consumers through territorial markets. This study examines a participatory action research initiative to establish 4 urban and peri-urban agroecological markets in northern Malawi, which is being

implemented by a consortium of three organizations. By mobilizing the 'territorial markets' methodology, we first ascertained the farmers' needs in terms of consumer information and we conducted a consumption survey in order to understand the construction of agroecological quality in the market. A total of 317 consumers, traders and producers were interviewed in the 4 market sites (Mzuzu, Rumphi, Ekwendeni and Enukweni). The most common agroecological products purchased were vegetables (59%), pulses and cereals (44%), fruits (41%), root crops (39%), and animal products (35%). The most common reasons consumers cited for buying agroecological products were health benefits (74%), taste (62%), social and environmental impact (39%), and freshness (27%). Barriers preventing consumers from consuming agroecological products included limited knowledge (35%), low trust in vendors (23%), and product appearance (18%). We also explored consumers' perception of agroecology and their willingness to pay more for agroecological products, with 57% expressing a willingness to pay more for them, although only one-third reported being willing to pay more if prices were less than 10% higher than conventional products. After holding producer-consumer roundtables, the consortium supported farmers to open 'agroecological' labelled stands in the four marketplaces. Observations in the newly established markets suggest that the sale of prepared meals with culturally-significant ingredients (e.g., millet or local orange maize) enhanced the visibility and interest in agroecological markets. Processed foods such as flour and peanut butter also helped increase sales. Challenges include maintaining affordable prices and trust about food quality and pesticide use. We draw on concepts of cultural foodways and 'nested markets' to assess the potential of reclaiming indigenous foodways.

RC37-603.2

FREEMAN, CAMILLE* (The University of Queensland, Australia)
ZHENG, ZHAOXI (University of New South Wales, Australia)

The Uncomfortable 'Aesthetic Turn': Fracturing Art-Based Sociology in Neoliberal Academia

Driven by evolving socio-political pressures, contemporary sociology increasingly over-emphasises the production of impactful and solution-driven research to address so-called global economical-environmental-political '(poly-)crises'. This is well-documented and countered by emerging sociological works which highlight artistic and creative sociological engagements: a trend we coin as the 'aesthetic turn'. Recently, this 'aesthetic turn' has become increasingly celebrated, partly considering their 'alternative' impact, which often align with democratic values, including 'transformation', 'justice', and 'decolonisation'.

This conceptual paper cautions against the often-uncritical celebration of this sociological 'aesthetic turn' through a threefold problematisation. First, despite acknowledging the anthropogenic nature of contemporary 'emergencies' and their 'solutions' (sociological or artistic), we trouble its/their homogeneity and lack of cultural variances, underpinned by an Anglo-Eurocentric reductionism. Second, we build upon this underpinning to argue that this 'aesthetic turn' centres around neoliberalism-driven professionalisation of both sociology and the arts. Both disciplines are susceptible to 'elite capture': prioritising superficial reforms and symbolic representation over substantive change and reappropriating existing, hegemonic power structures (Olúfẹ Táíwò, 2022) (e.g., pragmatic realities of funding and ideological conformity). Sociology's obsession with the 'here-and-now' and 'nuance' (Healy, 2017), for instance, leads to fragmented theoretical and applied engagements with 'the arts', with little acknowledgement to the arts' commonplace homogeneity and capitalisation. Third, we problematise the internalised commodification of the 'aesthetic turn', especially when it (inevitably) claims social progression with assumed benefits (e.g., an emancipatory anti-capitalistic vision) and thus become marketable symbols (Baudrillard, 1993). Echoing critical humanities critics (Jameson, 2005), we argue that the utopian claims made by the 'aesthetic turn' paradoxically perpetuate their capitalistic 'use'. We conclude by challenging the foundational disciplinary premises of sociology, the arts, and their collective envisioning of 'social futures'. Sociology is not ready to hasten its 'aesthetic turn' until we sit uncomfortably with the arts, sociology, and their inherent tensions in a neoliberal academia.

RC10-146.3

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Faculty of Education and Business Studies, Sweden)
HYDER, AKMAL* (University of Gavle, Sweden)
RYDBACK, MICHELLE* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Sweden)
NAIDOO, VANNIE* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Faculty of Management and Law, South Africa)

Impact of Institutional Barriers on International Marketing of Healthcare Services: Elekta in the Emerging Market of South Africa

Healthcare marketing is a complex phenomenon due to the involvement of patients, concern about life situations, and interactions between individuals and firms in the service delivery process. In emerging markets, international healthcare marketing is intricate because of institutional barriers and the influence of cultural factors. This study explores how institutional constraints impact the marketing of healthcare services, focusing on Elekta, a Swedish subsidiary in South Africa. Through a case study approach including observation, interviews, and document analysis the research addresses two key questions. What institutional barriers do healthcare providers encounter in South Africa´s emerging market, and how do they deal with those constraints to build networks and develop marketing strategies? We analyze the role of formal and informal institutional constraints and how the service provider deals with them by developing networks and trust in the local market. The findings suggest that for international marketing of healthcare services, it is crucial to follow local rules and regulations for establishing relationships with authorities and local bureaucracy. It is important to standardize the offering and provide the same quality of service as in developed countries. Collaborations with academic hospitals and local customers, offering access to global expertise and know-how, influence trust building. Additionally, partnerships with complementary firms, using local expertise, adapting to local institutional frameworks, helping with the planning of the service, and providing affordable high-quality solutions are vital for network development and effective marketing strategies. The research emphasizes the role of public organizations, as key market actors, shaping marketing strategies through their focus on equitable healthcare access. To succeed in South Africa´s emerging market managers must overcome institutional barriers, collaborate with public organizations, maintain global standards of care, and contribute to the expansion of the boundaries of the healthcare market.

RC26-430.3

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Faculty of Education and Business Studies, Sweden)
FJELLSTRÖM, DANIELLA* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Sweden)
CHOWDHURY, EHSANUL HUDA* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Sweden)
HYDER, AKMAL* (University of Gävle, Department of Business and Economic Studies, Sweden)

The Paradox of Globalization: Exploitation or Empowerment of Women?

This study examines the impact of globalization on women's empowerment in emerging markets, focusing on whether it leads to empowerment or exploitation. Globalization is often credited with raising incomes in developing economies, democratizing institutions, fostering cultural diversity, and increasing employment opportunities for women. However, when local cultural contexts are ignored, globalization can have negative consequences, making it a complex and paradoxical phenomenon. This paradox involves both the empowerment and exploitation of women.

We hypothesize that gender equality has the potential to improve women's conditions, expand career opportunities, and enhance participation in democratic decision-making, particularly in addressing workplace issues. To explore this, we conducted a multiple case study of Bangladesh's garment industry, using qualitative research and structured interviews with 39 female workers across six factories. A grounded theory approach was applied to analyze the data.

The findings reveal that cultural traditions and contextual factors can negatively affect women's working conditions. Many workers in this study expressed dissatisfaction with their wages, lack of control over their earnings, and limited opportunities for career advancement or decision-making. Yet,

despite these challenges, the paradox of globalization emerges women are still able to support their families, access healthier food, and utilize workplace skills to pursue entrepreneurial activities.

The study concludes that when institutional and social factors are addressed, globalization can economically empower women and improve decision-making within factories. However, it also highlights the risk of economic and cultural exploitation if these conditions are neglected.

RC16-241.3

FREI TOLEDO, RAIMUNDO* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Cultural Sociology in Chile: Moral Orientations and the Explanatory Power of Subjectivity

This article describes how cultural sociology in Chile has study the role of subjectivities in social change. While important historical events and processes were taking place in the country, such as the end of the dictatorship (1990), the return to democracy, and the consolidation and contestation of the neoliberal model, cultural sociology was concerned with understanding the type of subjectivities that were emerging among Chileans and how the latter were responding to these momentous phenomena. While the fields of economics and political science focused on indicators of development and democratic representation, cultural sociology sought to understand how Chileans were processing these changes by examining their experiences, emotions, and moral evaluations. This focus on subjectivity has not been free from controversy, however. One level of dispute concerns the narratives of social change with which intellectual elites interpret the neoliberal transformation, that is, the cultural battle over the Chilean model. While some emphasise the advances of capitalist modernisation and the new, empowered subjectivity of Chileans capable of choosing their own paths, others highlight discontent resulting from individualism and the inequalities generated by the neoliberal transformation – a frustrated subjectivity. A second level refers to the dispute over the interpretation of moral categories that articulate meaning in everyday life – merit, effort, dignity, security, authenticity. While some see in these moral categories a reinforcement of neoliberal values and a neoliberal subject, others see in them a space of resistance that challenges the very consolidation of the neoliberal model, developing subjectivities that are resilient or resistant to the adaptation of this model. At these two levels, cultural sociology in Chile has not only highlighted the explanatory power of subjectivity but has also revealed the frictions involved in using subjectivity as a lens through which to interpret social change.

RC38-633.3

FREI TOLEDO, RAIMUNDO* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Mapping the Digital Self. a Biographic Cartography for Situating Social Media Impacts.

This study employs biographical methods to explore how individuals integrate social media into their life narratives within an increasingly digital and quantified society. Drawing from research on the "qualitative self" in new social media, we engaged 40 diverse participants from Santiago, Chile, in a three-stage process: life story recounting, biographical map creation, and follow-up interviews focused on digital experiences. Participants used a visual mapping technique with figure-coded stickers (triangles for places, circles for people, and squares for events) on two-axis biographical maps (timeline and positive/negative evaluation). Our findings show that most participants place social media at the "center of their lives," reflecting its complex role that nospans social connectivity, digital dependence, surveillance, and violence. Through quantitative analysis of the digitized maps and qualitative analysis of the accompanying narratives, we gain valuable insights into how individuals evaluate and integrate social media into their life stories. This biographical mapping method proves useful for both digital and biographical studies, offering a nuanced understanding of the "qualitative self" in our quantified society. By showcasing the potential of visual methods in exploring technologically mediated life experiences, this study contributes to biographical research by providing alternative ways to examine life stories and digital developments.

RC50-JS-67.2

FREIRE VARELA, ANTÓN* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
LAEZZA, VINCENZO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Airbnb As a Bottom-up Placemaking Tool: An Analysis of Tourist Flows in the City of Naples (Italy)

Overtourism poses significant challenges like housing crises, overcrowding, and environmental degradation. To tackle these issues, decentralization strategies aim to redirect tourists from historic centers to less affected areas (Mansilla & Milano, 2022). Simultaneously, Airbnb significantly contributes to overtourism but also acts as an influential placemaking tool (Törnberg, 2022).

This study focuses on Naples, Italy, a city where the process of touristification has been largely shaped at the community level, without significant intervention from local administrations or large corporate actors. As the city begins to show signs of overtourism, our research question is: Can Airbnb, with it's ability to formulate narratives, redirect tourist flows in Naples and make non-touristified neighborhoods more attractive to tourists, potentially triggering a bottom-up model of tourism decentralization?

Using a text mining approach (Bolasco et al, 2004) with R software, the study analyzes descriptions of neighborhoods where Airbnb units are located. These dimensions will be further examined and visualized using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), representing the territorial narratives created by Airbnb hosts and highlighting differences between the center and the periphery.

Preliminary results indicate a clear spatial pattern in Airbnb distribution, concentrated in the historic center. Textual analysis reveals that listings in peripheral areas often highlight local resources, proximity to transport, and use positive language to enhance the area's image. This suggests Airbnb could influence perceptions of peripheral districts, potentially driving a bottom-up decentralization of tourist flows in the near future. These findings confirm that platform-driven narratives might influence tourism's spatial dynamics, potentially carrying broader implications for the sector.

RC12-182.2

FRERICHS, LEA* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Law As a Tool for Climate Justice: Learning from the Women's Movement. a Comparison between the Climate Movement and Women's Movement in the Use of Law As a Tool for Social Change.

Law is utilized to maintain and legitimize patriarchal structures and serves as a means to oppress and to uphold the status quo (cf. Butler 1991). However, law also functions as a mechanism for emancipation and the establishment of justice. It can be an important instrument for social movements to achieve progress and change (Gerhard 1997). Historically, the women's movement has employed legal frameworks to combat systemic inequalities and promote gender equality. Landmark cases, legal reforms, and international treaties have all played a central role in advancing women's rights. Similarly, the climate movement has begun to recognize the potential of law as a mechanism to hold governments and corporations accountable for environmental degradation and climate change. Notable examples include climate litigation against fossil fuel companies and governments, as well as advocacy for the recognition of the rights of nature (Setzer and Higham 2023). Despite these efforts, the climate movement often encounters significant obstacles, including political resistance, inadequate legal frameworks, and the entrenched interests of powerful stakeholders. Understanding how the women's movement is overcoming similar challenges can provide valuable insights into strategies that can be employed to enhance the effectiveness of climate justice initiatives. This study does not only draw lessons from past successes but also identifies innovative approaches that can be applied to the current climate crisis. Through a comparative analysis of the women's and the climate movement, this article examines how social movements utilize law to effect change and what strategies are employed to achieve legal reform. It aims to explore the parallels between the women's movement and the climate movement, focusing on how both utilize law as a tool for social justice. By comparing their tactics, successes, and challenges, this study aims to identify ways to improve the effectiveness of legal advocacy in climate justice initiatives.

RC12-181.6

FRERICHS, LEA* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Navigating Legitimacy: The Role of Social Movements in Shaping Acceptance of Climate Litigation Judgments

If societies are not prepared for certain progressive court rulings and the resulting political guidelines, a backlash in politics and civil society may occur (Setzer and Vanhala 2019). For this reason, court rulings must be situated within the framework of the generally applicable norms of a society. Courts also maintain their legitimacy and that of the political system by ruling within these socially accepted norms (Vilaça 2024). Social movements can shape social discourses and norms, as well as exert pressure on political processes, thereby significantly influencing public perception and the relevance of certain issues within a population (Rucht 1994; Tarrow 2011). This article explores the extent to which the climate movement can contribute to the acceptance of climate litigation judgments, using the examples of the case Neubauer v. Germany, which received a high level of approval in both politics and civil society, and the case KlimaSeniorinnen v. Switzerland, which faced rejection in both politics and civil society (Blattner 2024). A comparative analysis of the judgments, one decided at the national level and the other at the international level, is conducted regarding the political and social reactions to the judgments and the role of the climate movement in these contexts.

RC33-550.6

FREUTEL FUNKE, TABEA* (University of Tuebingen, Germany)

Walter Benjamin As Inspiration - How "Go Alongs" with Children Become Empirically Based Miniatures

While methods of data collection develop rapidly in spatial and mobile research with children, ways to analyze, write and present these research findings are less frequently discussed. Especially the diversity of data from "go alongs" (Kusenbach, 2016) like pictures, memos, audios, transcripts and the own experience of the researcher might be challenging to bring into a linear text. Facing these questions in her dissertation *Time to walk alone- a comparative study of the transition to CIM in Berlin and New York*, Tabea was moved and inspired by Walter Benjamins sensitive *Miniatures* and their specific literary form. Benjamin wrote his *Miniatures* following the idea to map his biography in 1932 he "...deliberately called to mind those images which, in exile, are most apt to waken homesickness: images of childhood" (Benjamin, 2006). But in order to limit the effects of this 'inoculation', he chose a way of distancing himself by giving an "insight into the irretrievability-not the contingent biographical but the necessary social irretrievability-of the past" (Benjamin, 2006). Tabea aims to show how well phenomenological roots and data collection *on the move* might fit together in order to create and analyze unique and at the same time context specific perspectives on space. Within her presentation she shows *Empirically based miniatures*, which, written in a step-by-step process as short and dense texts, enable readers to explore a broad range of experiences interplaying the everyday movement of children through in- and outdoor spaces of their neighborhoods.

Benjamin, Walter (2006): Berlin childhood around 1900. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
Kusenbach, Margarethe (2016): The Go-Along Method. In: Schwanhäußer, Anja (Hrsg.): Sensing the city. A companion to urban anthropology. Basel: Birkhäuser. S. 154–158.

RC34-566.3

FREYTES FREY, ADA* (Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche / Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda, Argentina)

Education-to-Work Transitions in First-Generation University Graduates in New Universities of Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina

In recent years, Argentina has experienced a process of expansion of the public university system, through the creation of new national universities between 2007 and 2016. These institutions were born with an inclusive objective, seeking to offer university education to social sectors that previously did not have access to this educational level. Thus, in several of these universities (and particularly in those located in the Greater Buenos Aires area, that is, in the districts surrounding the City of Buenos Aires, characterized by population concentration and social inequality), a high percentage of students are the first generation of their families to achieve a university degree.

The university's promise for these students is not only obtaining a degree, but also achieving a job in their professional field. However, there are authors who warn about the risk that the stratification of the university field affects the employment possibilities for students who come from less prestigious institutions. In this context, this paper analyses the university-to-work transitions in graduates from two of these new universities of Greater Buenos Aires, graduates who are the first generation of their families to access university. A particular research interest is wether there are or not intergenerational social mobility processes and which are the factors associated with such processes. Gender differences in these transitions are also explored. These aspects are examined in three different professional fields: health sector, engineering and social sciences.

To answer our questions, we appeal to a biographical approach, as the reconstruction of trajectories will allow us to relate the experiences and subjective choices of students with the institutional structures and devices (both within and outside the university) that condition them, limit them or, on the contrary, open up opportunities. To do so, we reconstruct life stories of graduates from in-depth interviews with a biographical script.

RC04-50.2

FREYTES FREY, ADA* (Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche / Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda, Argentina)

The Impact of a Support Program for Inter-Level Transitions on the Educational Trajectories of Students from Two Universities in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

The transition between secondary and university education represents a challenge for many students, particularly those who come from vulnerable sectors. Therefore, it acquires a strategic character in the processes of expansion and democratization of higher education systems. In this context, different policies have been developed to accompany such transitions. In this presentation, we aim to analyze one of these policies, implemented in Argentina between 2021 and 2024: the "Sigamos Estudiando (Let's Continue Studying)" Program, promoted and financed by the Secretariat of University Policies of that country. This program aimed to strengthen both the completion of the secondary level and the educational trajectories in the first years of university, through inter-level articulation projects designed by state universities.

In this presentation we seek to compare the projects carried out by two universities in Buenos Aires Province (the largest and most populated in Argentina), located in very diverse territories: one of them, in the Greater Buenos Aires and the other, in the interior of the province. On the one hand, we will examine the lines of action proposed by each institution and the inter-institutional networks built to implement them. On the other hand, we will analyze the impact of these actions on the educational trajectories of students who are performing their transition between secondary school and university.

The research uses a qualitative methodology: the reconstruction of each university's project was based on documentary analysis and interviews with key informants responsible for its implementation. The students' educational trajectories, their experiences in the inter-level transition and the impact of "Sigamos estudiando" Program were adressed through biographical interviews with students.

RC52-800.2

FRIKHA, YASMINE* (Université Laval, Canada)

The Construction of Occupational Therapists' Agency in Their Practice Context: A Case Study on French and Quebec Occupational Therapists

This study examines the construction of agency among occupational therapists (OTs) in France and Quebec (Canada), exploring how professionals negotiate their role within complex interprofessional environments. Agency can be defined as a temporally embedded and relational process of social engagement, shaped by past habits, oriented toward future possibilities, and contextualized within the present moment's contingencies (Emirbayer & Mische, 1998). Studying agency is particularly relevant in the context of occupational therapy, a profession that has historically operated on the margins of the healthcare system dominated by a biomedical model. This case study aims to understand how French and Quebec OTs construct their agency in response to challenges posed by dominant medical paradigms, organizational structures, and interprofessional hierarchies.

Drawing on interviews and interprofessional meeting observations, this research identifies key factors influencing agency in distal and proximal contexts. Distal variables encompass political, legal, and institutional aspects, particularly concerning professional groups and organizations, whereas proximal variables focus on the relational context surrounding individuals (Denis et al., 2022). The comparison between France and Quebec offers insights into how OTs from distinct health systems and professional regulations experience similar constraints but develop different strategies to practice.

The findings reveal that OTs engage in a dynamic process of agency construction by adapting to and resisting professional and managerial norms, negotiating their roles to ensure the profession's and clients' values are acknowledged. French OTs encounter more rigid hierarchical structures, which can limit their agency, while Quebec OTs benefit from a more collaborative model, allowing for greater role optimization and influence.

This research sheds light on how professionals enhance their agency to influence their own work, others' work, and organizational structures, fostering valuable connections among stakeholders. These connections empower professionals to address challenges and develop sustainable solutions, ultimately improving service quality for clients and strengthening professional identities.

RC08-115.1

FRINGANT, MATTHIAS* (Université Clermont Auvergne (UCA), France)

The Social Uses of Reflexivity: A Study of the Uses of the Word and Its Meanings from 1918 to 1968.

Following their introduction in seventeenth-century England and nineteenth-century France, "reflexivity" and "réflexivité" embarked on two different, yet structured, trajectories in the early twentieth century. While the term "reflexivity" was mainly used in logical positivism, "réflexivité" was primarily associated with the French humanities and a philosophy of the subject. The concept of reflexivity, as we understand it today, only emerged in the post-war period through a complex exchange between English- and French-speaking academic circles.

This paper would like to discuss some of the results of an empirical study of the social uses of the words "reflexivity" and "réflexivité" that was conducted for a PhD in sociology. Establishing two main genealogies of "reflexivity" in the first part of the twentieth century may help fostering a better understanding of the further contrasted uses of a central concept of the human and social sciences. More broadly speaking, this study could help organizing the periodisation of a history of "reflexivity".

RC57-866.2

FRISINA, ANNALISA* (University of Padova, Italy)

Decolonial Walks of Italian Afrodescendants. a Research Video from Reggio Emilia

The traces of Italian colonialism are scattered in most Italian cities. As part of a multi-year research project, a decolonial walk in Reggio Emilia with an Afrodescendant activist as guide was realized in the spring of 2024, which provided the opportunity to reconnect histories of anti-colonial, anti-fascist and antiracist struggles from a transfeminist perspective. Showing the research video born from this experience, I will argue the importance of visual research in the counterpolitics of memory and in decolonial teaching of sociology.

RC46-728.1

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati and University of Johannesburg, USA)

Addressing Mandatory Retirement of Older Adults

The mandatory retirement of older adults is a requirement in many countries. This presentation will focus on the very different situation for older adults in two economically-developed countries - Iceland and South Korea.

RC46-JS-63.3

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati and University of Johannesburg, USA)

Developing or Revising Unscr 1325 National Action Plans

This presentation will briefly present the kinds of information that are included in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 national action plans (NAPs). The focus of the presentation, however, will be on the conversations that were held with those who were given the responsibility of developing or revising those plans in a number of countries.

RC17-246.4

FRITZSCHE, ALBRECHT* (Université Internationale de Rabat, Morocco)
SUBRAHMANIAN, ESWARAN* (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

Spatial Dimensions of Solution Design for Grand Challenges in Society - the Impact of Global and Local Knowledge Structures

The role of design across disciplinary perspectives is at a crucial juncture, poised to address the ecological and human wellbeing challenges facing global society. From a knowledge perspective, significant gaps exist in developing new concepts to tackle these issues both locally and globally. Knowledge from one part of the world cannot be applied universally as a panacea; instead, it requires contextualization and synthesis with local wisdom.

Only through such mobilization can we create new forms of generativity, which lies at the core of design theoretic explorations. This is particularly relevant in the context of rising AI generativity, which often relies solely on internet-based data, potentially ignoring local knowledge and proving ecologically wasteful with questionable limits on creativity. It also is not clear how the mobilization of local knowledge will get embedded in the digital world for use.

We must recognize the necessity for new conceptualization methods and institutions to inform the development of design approaches that transcend disciplines grounded in real-world problems. This endeavor encompasses crafts, arts, science, mathematics, and social sciences. Even contemporary design theories need adaptation and operationalization in this global/ local context. and engineering, expanding the knowledge space that can be composed to generate relevant innovations and enhance society's problem-solving capabilities. We need create local and global institutional structures that bring together cultures, highlighting design patterns underrepresented in today's body of knowledge, thus bridging design research and practice with cultural and creative industries.

RC17-246.5

FRITZSCHE, ALBRECHT* (Université Internationale de Rabat, Morocco)

The Non-Closure of Open Labs – Understanding Critical Issues of Resource Integration

Research has lately investigated many creative or innovative work environments outside traditional organizations, such as Fab Labs, Maker Spaces, Tech Centres, Living Labs, or Real-World Labs. As a general term to capture the diversity of such places, researchers have suggested "Open Labs". It is not unusual for management research that the conceptual foundations of the term have remained weak. The aim of this paper is to advance theory in such a way that openness in the term "Open Lab" can be better understood.

In line with previous publications, the paper draws a connection between Open Labs and Open Science, which allows a distinction between openness regarding (1) the accessibility of space or technology for observers, (2) the involvement of stakeholders in knowledge flows, (3) productive work in research and design, or (4) decision-making in the course of an innovation project or broader problem-solving activity. All these accounts of openness have in common that they speak of an integration of people in domains where they have so far not been present. Openness is associated with an enablement or an expansion of activities, which fits well to general narratives of resource exploitation driving economic development. While this is suitable for promotional purposes, it obscures or obstructs the view on the structural changes resulting from the engagement in Open Labs.

As an alternative, this paper suggests focussing on the inherent negation in "openness". Similar to novelty, openness carries with it the idea of an absence of its opposite. Something is open if a closure is missing, but in speaking of openness, this closure is already imagined as a possibility. By rephrasing cases (1)-(4) regarding the respective closure that is overcome, attention is drawn to critical issues in the extant discourse on Open Labs, such as colonialist tendencies, disrespecting diversity in attributions of meaning.

RC47-739.5

FROSINA, SILVIA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Strategic Adaptation in Taiwanese Social Movements: Navigating Geopolitics, Electoral Transitions, and the Post-Sunflower Era

This paper examines the evolution of strategies adopted by contentious collective actors in highly sensitive geopolitical contexts, as they are simultaneously confronted with three interrelated fields: international relations, state-society dynamics, and internal competition within social movements. It focuses on the evolving strategies of youth and student-led movements in Taiwan between 2012 and 2020, a period marked by rising geopolitical tensions, Taiwan's strategic positioning in the China–U.S. rivalry, the political transition from Kuomintang (KMT) to Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) governance in 2016, and the reassessment of movement strategies following the pivotal Sunflower Movement of 2014. The paper explores how the issues, forms, and strategic engagement of youth activism have transformed in response to these internal and geopolitical shifts. Drawing on a qualitative Protest Event Analysis, interviews with long-term activists, and observations from one year of fieldwork in Taiwan conducted in 2024, the study highlights the dynamics of the youth protest cycle, particularly the strategic diversity that emerged after the Sunflower Movement. Despite a decrease in protest frequency following the electoral transition, youth activism has remained robust, evolving into institutionalized social movements, successfully entering electoral politics, and shifting towards new forms of activism through the rise of civil society organizations focused on countering China's growing hybrid warfare.

RC22-355.3

FROST, JACQUI* (Purdue University, USA)

Comparing Contested Conceptions of Science in Two Secular Congregations

Research shows that many nonreligious people identify strongly with science and consider it to be their primary epistemic authority. However, much of this research assumes that scientific worldviews among the nonreligious are largely homogenous and few studies attempt to examine diversity in how nonreligious people understand and engage with science or how those differences might lead to differences in nonreligious identities, values, and politics. In this paper, I argue that nonreligious people in fact have a variety of different approaches to science and they embody their scientific worldviews in different ways. I draw on a comparative case study of two secular congregations in the United States that were founded to celebrate scientific and nonreligious worldviews -- The Sunday Assembly and the Church of Perpetual Life -- to show that nonreligious organizations are doing continuous boundary work to construct and defend specific conceptions of science and that these boundaries are often contested and politicized. I highlight debates within and between these secular congregations regarding what gets counted as "rational" and "scientific," which kinds of science and scientists are promoted during services, and how science is used to justify often contrasting values and politics. These findings suggest that science is not just a set of methods used to make evidence-based decisions, it is a culturally constructed and contested meaning system that can promote a wide range of beliefs and values. And I argue that we need more comparative studies of nonreligious people and organizations to start fleshing out these diverse meanings around science in more detail.

RC34-561.3

FTOUHI, HIND* (Institut National d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme , Morocco)

Des Jeunes Ruraux En Mouvement : Les Mobilités Comme Antidote Des Inégalités Territoriales ?

Bien que le Maroc ait réussi à réduire les écarts d'accès à l'enseignement entre les milieux urbain et rural, des inégalités persistent. Ces disparités se superposent aux opportunités d'emploi, qui sont moins nombreuses en milieu rural et souvent peu adaptées aux aspirations des jeunes ruraux d'aujourd'hui. La question se pose alors de savoir comment ces jeunes font face à ces inégalités. Pour contribuer à y répondre, cette communication a pour objectif de montrer comment la mobilité des jeunes ruraux constitue une stratégie pour pallier l'accès insuffisant aux structures d'éducation, de formation et aux opportunités d'insertion professionnelle.

À partir de deux cas d'étude situés dans des contextes très contrastés en termes de relief et de ressources – la plaine agricole du Saiss, au nord du Maroc, et la vallée du Drâa, au sud-est du pays – nous explorons les différentes formes de mobilité des jeunes ruraux. Nous montrons ensuite que ces mobilités, loin de se limiter à de simples déplacements géographiques, permettent aux jeunes d'améliorer leurs conditions de vie, d'acquérir une plus grande autonomie et de dynamiser les territoires ruraux. Par ailleurs, les jeunes en mobilité maintiennent le lien avec leur localité d'origine et y retournent munis d'un capital financier et de savoir-faire qu'ils exploitent chez eux lorsque l'opportunité se présente.

Enfin, en analysant ces expériences à travers la dimension de genre, nous mettons en lumière que la mobilité et le retour sont vécus différemment selon qu'il s'agisse de jeunes hommes ou de jeunes femmes.

WG01-JS-121.1

FU, LUNA YIHAN* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

"Men in the System (Tizhi)": State, Gender, and Masculinities in the Public Sector of China

This research examines how Chinese masculinities are reproduced, transformed, and contested within state-controlled bureaucratic work cultures by focusing on men working in the public sector. China's public sector, commonly referred to as '***Tizhi'***, meaning 'system' in English, comprises civil service, public service units, and state-owned enterprises and is ultimately governed by the Communist Party. Since the 2010s, economic and social changes including downsizing in the private sector and rising youth unemployment have made public sector jobs[1] desirable among younger generations due to their perceived stability, status and job security. I argue that the increase and dominance of men in these roles may produce new forms of hegemonic masculinities, reshaping gender relations and national identity in China. Drawing on my current doctoral research, this paper presents early findings from fieldwork conducted from September 2024 to January 2025, using photo-elicitation and semi-structured interviews with young men working in the public sector jobs. Using a creative visual methodology to explore masculinities across time and space, this paper examines how men in the public sector experience, contest, and embody state-promoted masculinities and gender ideologies in their everyday lives. This research addresses a gap in mainstream masculinity studies in this transformative era, by examining gender through the lens of an authoritarian state, a context uncommon in Western democracies and under-researched in Anglophone gender studies.

[1] It is estimated that 80 million people work in China's public sector, meaning roughly one in four workers in the country is employed in this sector (Radio Free Asia, 2023).

RC39-644.2

FUENTEALBA, RICARDO* (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)

Disasters and Urbanization: Risk Configurations and Uneven Spatial Development in Chile

As part of the ongoing climate crisis, cities are developing multiple sustainability and climate-related initiatives, with new roles for governments, residents and local organizations. While mainstream policies see cities as sites for saving the planet, urbanization and city development remain as contested issues, including how these relate to efforts for managing risks. There is an important work on urban disaster risk management. However, more attention is required to understand the genealogies of risk management configurations, especially considering the contentious character of urban disasters. These configurations emerge from historical, spatial and political processes and bring forth multiple actors across scales and domains of governance to deal with hazardous environments.

Following qualitative and spatial methods, and using a governance lens to understand urban disaster politics, in this presentation I analyze two cases in Chile. On one hand, the foothills of Santiago, the country's capital, where a number of initiatives exist after a landslide disaster in 1993, although scantly integrated and overly focused on emergency measures. The case describes how long-standing communities in the area remain excluded in risk management while also experiencing uneven development trajectories. On the other hand, I focus on smaller cities located in a more rural region in the center-south of Chile. In 2023, two meteorological events triggered important floods in both rural and urban spaces in the area, increasing awareness on the potential impacts of climate change for local residents, while also encouraging them to engage in local policy processes associated to risk management. Both cases highlight the emerging character of the risk configurations in place, including their contested discourses and practices, as well as their uneven impacts. Ultimately, the article shows the challenges to implement disaster mitigation initiatives and argues to develop more attention to the political dimension of city-making to govern risks inclusively.

RC04-55.4

FUENTES, SEBASTIAN* (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)
NOBILE, MARIANA (FLACSO, Argentina)

Dispositivos Para Evaluar y Acompañar Trayectorias En Las Políticas De Cambio De La Escuela Secundaria En Argentina.

Desde la sanción de la obligatoriedad de la escuela secundaria en Argentina se han desplegado una serie de reformas de mediano alcance que buscan modificar aspectos selectivos que tendían a expulsar a aquellos estudiantes más alejados de la propuesta cultural de la escuela. Muchas de estas reformas, buscando garantizar trayectorias educativas exitosas, incorporan nuevos dispositivos que modifican las prácticas de evaluación y reorganizan los tiempos y espacios destinados a la enseñanza. Entre los aspectos de la organización escolar que se alteran están la gradualidad, las formas de promoción y de evaluación a lo largo de cada ciclo escolar. Eso va generando ciertos cuellos de botella y redefiniciones que generan malestar tanto en estudiantes como en docentes, posicionando así de forma crítica y redefiniendo sus formas de estar en la escuela.

En esta presentación, se exploran las reacciones y posicionamientos que docentes y estudiantes tienen frente a los dispositivos que se implementan en instituciones que implementan reformas educativas de transformación de la escuela secundaria obligatoria en Argentina. Para ello nos basamos en el material empirico producido en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación que han abordado políticas proviciales de cambio del nivel secundario.

RC29-472.1

FUENTES DÍAZ, ANTONIO* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Brokers Armados, Contenciones Criminales y Política De Las Armas En México

La literatura especializada en temas de seguridad en México, ha dado cuenta desde los años noventa del siglo XX, del surgimiento de organizaciones comunitarias o vecinales ejerciendo acciones informales de seguridad.

A partir de testimonios y reflexiones producidas a partir de trabajo de campo durante el periodo 2018-2023 en diferentes zonas del occidente y centro de México, se plantea que nuevas emergencias y consolidaciones de grupos defensivos armados se han registrado, a través de la incorporación de nuevos repertorios de contienda y de reconocimientos legales que los facultan como organizaciones legitimas que contienen los contextos de inseguridad criminal (extorsión, secuestro, desaparición y asesinato). Al hacerlo, se transforman en actores políticos relevantes a nivel local con base a su capacidad armada.

En estas nuevas agencias de los actores armados, se puede apreciar que la distancia material y simbólica entre comunidades y Estado, que genera percepciones de vacíos de interlocución, juega como detonante central para la conformación y actuación de organizaciones armadas defensivas que van a constituirse como interconectores políticos entre esos ámbitos locales y las agencias del Estado. A esta distancia, ocasionada por el diseño institucional y los recortes al gasto público, e incrementada por la ineficacia estructural de los operadores de justicia, se le adiciona la producida por la gobernanza criminal extendida en los territorios donde se operan modelos de renta extorsiva y otras formas predatorias que se imponen en las localidades y que en varios escenarios y momentos fusionan actores estatales y criminales.

Ante esa distancia, se hace precisa la interconexión, provista por organizaciones que funcionan como brokers armados que suplementan bienes y servicios, y que, al hacerlo, adquieren capacidad de interlocución y reconfiguración del poder local, avanzando a un nuevo tipo de clientelismo de la seguridad.

RC02-45.1

FUENTES LANDAETA, JAVIERA* (London School of Economics and Political Science, Chile)

Debt and Economic Violence: The Financial Experiences of Chilean Women.

Economic violence is one of the most prevalent and understudied forms of violence against women. The few empirical studies addressing economic violence tend to focus on intra-household dynamics of financial abuse related to domestic or intimate partner interactions. However, little is known about debt as a form of gender-based economic violence. Drawing on feminist approaches to violence (Vergès, 2022) and debt (Cavallero, 2021; Cavallero and Gago, 2019), this paper explores Chilean women experiences of regarding indebtedness and economic violence from a feminist perspective. We explore the relationship between debt and economic violence in Chile, because the massive access to financial products and the increasing rates of indebtedness after the pandemic outbreak have led one fifth of the Chilean population to have a soaring financial burden, making Chile the leading country in Latin America in terms of household debt.

Using statistical data from the Chilean Financial Market Commission and 80 semi-structured interviews conducted as part of a study on women's economic autonomy in Chile, we show that meeting basic needs such as food, housing, and education is one of the main reasons for women's indebtedness. We also show that the lack of financial literacy and unattainable financial requirements imposed by banking institutions often push women into resorting to informal economic practices and risky institutions, increasing women's economic dependence and hindering their economic autonomy. In doing so, this paper contributes to expand theoretical conceptualizations and empirical approaches to economic violence and strengthen scholarship addressing gender-based violence from a feminist perspective.

RC28-449.6

FUJIHARA, SHO (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
ISHIDA, HIROSHI* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

College Premium Trajectories over the Life Course in Japan

Previous research has highlighted the heterogeneity of returns to college education among people from different socioeconomic backgrounds. This study advances upon prior efforts by examining long-term socioeconomic trajectories over individuals' life course rather than focusing solely on a single point in time. We investigate whether college premium trajectories (that is, the difference in socio-economic returns between college graduates and high school graduates) widen, remain constant or shrink over the life course and whether trajectories are further differentiated by social backgrounds. We use data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys, nationally representative surveys conducted annually in Japan since 2007. The outcome variable is annual income, the treatment variable is respondents' education (college graduates vs high school graduates), the effect modifier variable is parental education (if one of the parents attended higher education), and a range of pretreatment covariates are controlled for. The results from our analyses show the followings: Among men, the college premium increases across the life course and the income gap widens with age even after adjusting for covariates. However, among women, the college premium remains stable across life course. With regard to the heterogeneity in the college premium by parental education, among men, the college premium becomes larger with age especially when parents have higher education. However, among women, the college premium persists over time and does not differ by parental education. Among men, it is possible that college graduates benefit more from Japanese employment practices (internal promotion, internal training, and OJT) than high school graduates, resulting in a widening college premium with age. Similarly, men from advantaged backgrounds are more skillful in converting college education into the benefits of Japanese employment practices than from those from disadvantaged backgrounds, resulting in a widening college premium with age between people from different backgrounds.

RC28-456.1

FUJIHARA, SHO* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

To What Extent Does Reducing Educational Inequality Decrease Occupational Inequality By Social Origins: A Causal Decomposition Analysis

This study examines how interventions in educational attainment can reduce occupational disparities by social origins. While education plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between social background and occupational success, limited research directly addresses this question. The study analyzes data from the 2015 Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey (SSM Survey) in Japan, focusing on employed residents aged 25-64. Using a causal decomposition method, it quantifies the effects of interventions aimed at reducing educational disparities between social categories. The research defines the outcome variable as the respondent's occupational status, the social category as parental occupational status, and the intervention as university enrollment. Findings reveal that universal university enrollment could reduce the disparity in occupational attainment by social origins by up to 40%, indicating that intervening through university enrollment effectively decreases this inequality. However, differences in occupational attainment by social origins persist even with this intervention. While the study demonstrates the significant impact of educational intervention, particularly universal university enrollment, in reducing occupational inequality, it also highlights the approach's limitations. The research emphasizes the need to explore various other intervention methods beyond universal college education. It underscores the importance of analyzing intervention effects within social stratification and educational research, providing valuable insights for academic discourse and policy considerations in addressing societal inequalities.

RC04-66.6

FUJII, KYOKO* (Kogakkan University, Japan)

Sustainability of Community Activities By Students at Universities : A Comparative Study of the Watarai Japanese Tea Project and the Moray Eel's Local Production for Local Consumption Project

This paper examines the factors that contribute to the sustainability of community activities by students at universities. Since 1999, community activities at Japanese universities have become more active than ever before, due to significant government support. Additionally, many researchers such as Mizuno (2013) and Fujii (2015), have conducted studies on community activities at universities.

This paper presents an analysis of two case studies of projects in Mie Prefecture, Japan : the Watarai Japanese Tea Project and the Moray Eel's Local Production for Local Consumption Project. These projects are collaborative efforts with local municipalities and companies in the region reflecting a commitment to regional partnerships. The Watarai Japanese Tea Project commenced in 2016 , while the Moray Eel's Local Production for Local Consumption Project was initiated in 2022. The objective is to promote local specialty products, such as Japanese tea and moray eel, through product planning, development, sales, and PR, to revitalize the community through these activities, and to provide practical learning for the participating students. Furthermore, Mie Prefecture, especially the Ise-Shima area, is currently experiencing a notable problem of an aging society with a low birth rate, and is plagued by a lack of local actors. It is expected that these projects will assist in addressing this issue.

An analysis of these projects indicates that there are several factors that contribute to the sustainability of community activities by university students : student factors, government and corporate factors, community factors, faculty factors, project factors, and so on.

RC52-JS-152.2

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* (Ddoshisha University, Japan)

Changes in Role of Professionals Due to Organizational Efficiency: From Creation Using Specialized Knowledge to Supervisory Duties

In modern society, artificial intelligence (AI) and automation technologies have been introduced in many workplaces. Additionally, AI is applied in professional work. The role expected of professionals is shifting from "creating" new knowledge by fully utilizing knowledge and skills to "monitoring" and "identifying errors" to verify whether hallucination appears in the answers provided by AI. In this study, we analyze cases such as medical AI, AI for creators, AI for the translation industry, AI for detecting fraudulent insurance claims, and demand forecasting, and demonstrate the manner by which the nature and quality of work is changing by enabling new hires to perform tasks that previously required sufficient knowledge and skills. Organizations tend to adopt policies that increase efficiency instead of develop the expertise of professionals. Consequently, work previously paid based on the expertise and skills of the person performing it becomes work that can be performed by someone with less experience, and the value of work experience and expertise is highly likely to decrease. However, because the expert remains responsible for the results of the work, the number of applicants is expected to decrease in the future owing to reduced job satisfaction and compensation.

RC52-JS-12.3

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* (Ddoshisha University, Japan)

Changing Quality and Nature of Work Using Artificial Intelligence in Professional Roles

In today's society, automation technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) are being used to replace not only simple tasks but also the tasks requiring specialized knowledge and skills. Systems for replacing the tasks of professionals are being developed to allow AI to acquire the knowledge and skills of experienced workers, as well as to allow new hires to derive appropriate answers. For example, in the insurance industry, detecting fraudulent claims is the responsibility of experienced workers with a wide range of knowledge and expertise; thus, it cannot be easily performed by new recruits. Companies allow AI to make simple decisions such that experienced workers need not perform basic tasks. In the medical field, AI is used in image diagnosis to avoid the risk of medical lawsuits due to misdiagnosis and to compensate for the inadequate experience of new doctors. In job interviews, AI, through its acquisition of the knowledge of experienced workers, is used to help new employees make moderate decisions. Although the use of AI in these cases is efficient for the current organization, it does not consider the skill improvement of new employees who complete tasks by receiving answers that they do not understand from AI. However, new employees who do not learn the essentials cannot acquire the skills to understand when the system changes or when AI provides an incorrect answer. Thus, instead of ruminating on the content of their work based on their own expertise, they will be tasked to perform minor "operations," where AI provides a suitable answer for them. The quality of professional jobs may change and the number of jobs classified as associate professional or clerical may increase.

WG08-JS-44.6

FUJISAKA, NOZOMI* (Osaka University, Japan)

Students' Strategies and Solidarity to Survive Student Maltreatment

This presentation aims to explore elementary students' strategies against teachers' oppressive behaviors. Teachers' continuous aggressive behaviors toward students, often termed student maltreatment, are frequently justified as normative educational practices across various countries. This situation has motivated researchers to clarify the frequency of occurrence and the damage (Gusfre et al., 2022).

This research employs autoethnography and interactive interviews to comprehend the classroom where student maltreatment occurred from former students' perspectives. I reflect on my personal experiences in 6th grade at a Japanese elementary school. For the interviews, I engaged former elementary students from the same class to gather their perspectives on their interactions with the teacher. The combination of the methodologies explains the former students' understanding and attempts while critically examining my standpoint.

The findings indicate that students employed some strategies to manage the situation. When a gap was revealed between their will and the teacher's guidance, former students experienced troubles, which could result in student maltreatment. Some students attempted to bridge the gap by suppressing their own desires or engaging in dialogue with the teacher, while others adapted their behavior to align with the teacher's emotional cues, masking their true feelings of anger or scorn. The students experienced great distress when performing, as Hochschild (2003) suggested, but simultaneously, they would resist in solidarity with their classmates. I never intend to trivialize the damage of any bullying or glorify a child's patience against power abuse. However, this result counters treating students as just an educational object or powerless to change their living environment. This presentation highlights the potential for students' collective performance and solidarity to transform rigid and oppressive teacher-student dynamics into more fluid and empowering relationships.

RC25-410.3

FUJIYOSHI, KEIJI* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

For the Sake of What You Do: How Valuable Works Tend to be Underestimated in Japan

Exploitation is a popular word to analyze, criticize and even blame a capitalist economic system. The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy explains it by stating, "To exploit someone is to take unfair advantage of them. It is to use another person's vulnerability for one's own benefit" at its beginning[*1]. Its implication seems clear. Those who are exploited are weaker and more vulnerable than those who exploit and its asymmetric relationship is relatively stable, which usually means exploitation happens between haves and have-nots. In this context, it shall be a common recognition that workers in a capitalist society are exploited insofar as they are forced to sell their labor power to capitalists for less than the full value of the commodities they produce with their labor[*2]. It is why workers should be protected by a labor union without which they can be easily exploited.

This paper explores and analyzes some cases seen in Japan which may make the above explanation of exploitation invalid and ineffective. These cases could be explained from a view point of valuableness of valuable works. There are several sorts of criterion to measure valuableness of work: (a) How much beneficial is it to others? (b) How much satisfying is it to yourself? (c) How much selfless are you in doing it? Criterion (c) is most important in some workplaces in Japan. It is, however, usually referred as devotion which is a different kind of human act from work. There can be seen some characteristic apparatuses which have social and cultural force to refrain labor from being seen as something to be rewarded or paid.

This view point shows how much people's identity in work places is drenched with a sense that enduring to be exploited is welcome or even honorable in Japan.

*1 https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/exploitation/
*2 ibid.

RC25-415.2

FUKUSHIMA, MIHOKO* (University of Miyazaki, Japan)

Good Taste? Bad Taste? Children's Orientation Towards the Taste of Tea

In this paper, we will focus on the ways in which children manage to evaluate the taste of green-tea. Traditionally, there is an established way of judging the quality of tea leaves: appearance, color, smell, and the taste and such a ritual was practiced everyday even at home in Japan. As the tea bags and pet-bottles have been more common, these days, children have little experience with teapots and tea leaves. Does this change in lifestyle mean that they no longer have a way to evaluate the taste tea?

By using conversation analysis as a methodology, we will explore how the children orient themselves to the taste of tea and how they perceive what is tasty and what is not tasty. We analyze the discussions among sixth-grade elementary school children who are exchanging ideas in small groups about the tea after tasting four kinds of tea. Although they do not drink tea brewed with tea leaves daily, they reveal that they are capable of making judgement on teas in their own ways and define each taste. As they reach the consensus of which tea is the best, they showed their orientation to the good taste by something non-bitter, familiar, and associated with their own experiences and memories.

People involved in the tea business are facing the issue of decline of tea industry and they often visit schools to pass on the tea culture to the younger generations. In such a setting, they tend to teach the "correct" way of judging the tea according to the traditions. We argue that paying attention to the children's own ways of tasting and appreciating the tea, which are not necessarily the same with the adults, might give us a new perspective to understand the way to incorporate them into the tea education activities.

RC38-631.5

FUSSER, MYRIELL* (Philipps-University Marburg, Germany)

Transnational Memories between Miami and Havana. How Imaginaries of Cuba's Past and Future Are Negotiated in the Diaspora and Beyond.

As a driver of social change, migration can be a crucial factor in the renegotiation of collective memory. While the consequences of migration for both receiving and sending societies are inherently political, this political nature is intensified in the case of Cuba. Cuban migration is a highly politicized issue, still embedded in a polarized discourse of Cold War narratives with competing conceptions of what a just society should entail. Yet, transnational connections and exchanges, especially between Miami and Havana, are a lived reality.

How is this tension being dealt with both within transnational families and within the diaspora in Miami? To what extent do transnational practices and the act of migration transform individual and collective memories, thereby affecting imaginaries about Cuba's past and future? How do intergenerational differences as well as categories such as race, class and gender shape these negotiations?

This paper will present the results of field research conducted with Cuban migrants of different emigration and age generations in Miami, and with their relatives in Havana. It analyzes how collective memories are constituted through diasporic practices, and how they travel and are reshaped in transnational spaces. For instance, Miami is a melting pot for Cubans from different emigrant generations and their descendants. Their memories of Cuba are different and highly contested, thus influencing imaginations of Cuba's future. They depend on factors such as the reasons for migration, the particular point in time at which they left Cuba, and the transnational exchanges with families in Havana.

In sum, the paper takes a transnational perspective on the nexus of migration, transgenerational processes and memory.

G

RC18-259.6

G V, DR. SNIGDHA RAJ* (Central University of Jammu, India)

Political Identity of Rural Women in the Panchayath Board: A Sociological Study in the Region of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

Even though women make up half of the population in the world, indeed, theirs always been discrimination towards them. Many studies prove this fact. The same is true in the case of India. In the field of education, economic empowerment, etc their percentage is way below the men. Even though many programs were initiated by the government of India to reduce these situations the progress achieved was not up to the mark. Especially when it comes to the political empowerment of women the circumstances are substandard. Jammu and Kashmir is the union territory of India which is known for its fluster as well as for its nature's beauty. This region was run through its own rules for a certain period but, recently after the removal of Article 370, the Government of India is trying to implement the rules and regulations that are applicable in the rest of the states of India.

To bring the developmental fruits to a grassroots level and for decentralization, local governmental bodies such as Panchayath boards at the village level were established through constitutional amendment Acts and are serving the development of the rural areas. This brings in the necessity to study the rural local bodies and the participation of women in the region of Jammu and Kashmir. This paper focuses on the participation of women in the rural local governing bodies present in the region of Jammu. The methodology includes qualitative research methods which include the techniques of Ethnography, Focus Group Discussions, etc.

RC18-259.4

G V, DR. SNIGDHA RAJ* (Central University of Jammu, India)

The Livelihood Patterns of Vadderas of Telangana State with Special Reference to Yadadri District: An Ethnographic Study

From historical times, India has been known for its trade. The fine goods produced on this land were exported to many countries for which the credit goes to the skilled communities who lived here. It was their livelihood and also an indicator of their social identity. Unfortunately, the British invasion ruined it all. Many communities with no other choice left, changed their livelihood and many other communities developed new livelihoods for their sustenance. The spread of education, modernization, and mechanization is once again playing its role in influencing the livelihood patterns of the communities present in the post-modern era. The change in livelihood has its consequences as it can be viewed differently by different social scientists.

Vadderas, a de-notified tribe spread across the Telugu-speaking states were earlier believed to be forest-dwellers and were thrown out of the forests due to the forest laws implemented by the British leading to Vadderas becoming a nomadic tribe. Given their physical structure and strength, they opted for stone-making and soil-digging. They survived for many generations by offering their services to other communities. However, the percentage of people depending on this livelihood has drastically reduced at present. They now depend on different livelihoods such as drivers, plumbers, MGNREGA labourers, etc. Earlier they would use their physical strength and now technological advancement allowed them to adopt modern equipment for their livelihood. They are a downtrodden community and not much research is carried out on them. The authors attempted an ethnographic study on Vadderas and explored their livelihoods. The study was carried out in the Yadadri district of Telangana state, using semi-structured interview schedules, Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and observation. The narratives were collected and examined. Through this paper, the authors suggest focused policy interventions that may lead to better livelihood opportunities for the Vadderas.

RC21-306.1

GABR, HAMEES* (Future Architects of the Middle East, Egypt)
ABDEL JABER, MARAH (UChicago CMES, Palestine)

Imagined Geographies Vs. Real Geographies: The Devolution and Reimagining of the Egypt-Gaza Border in the Face of Catastrophe

The geography of Gaza, long a site of political contestation, has become a focal point of catastrophic destruction following the events of October 7, 2023. Israeli military actions in Gaza, compounded by a history of displacement and border instability, have exacerbated the erasure of both real and imagined geographies. This paper explores the rapid devolution of the Egypt-Gaza border, tracing its historical roots and examining how recent events have intensified the need to reconsider its future. Through an analysis of historical geography, contemporary border politics, and the role of displaced Palestinian communities, this paper argues that imagined geographies play a crucial role in shaping the possibilities for reconstruction and reclamation in Gaza. As Palestinian refugees and displaced populations continue to draw upon memory and historical imagination, they offer new visions of what liberation and return might look like in a landscape ravaged by war. By focusing on the dynamic relationship between rapidly devolving real and imagined geographies, this paper highlights how catastrophe destroys and reshapes borders, raising critical questions about the future of Gaza and its surrounding regions.

RC21-306.4

GABR, HAMEES* (Future Architects of the Middle East, Egypt)

Recreating the Homeland: The Dynamics of Diasporic Communities and Cultural Reassembly Abroad

For many immigrants, the migration process is not only a geographical relocation but also a reimagining and recreation of the communities they left behind. Diaspora communities often strive to preserve cultural memory, traditions, and social structures while adapting to new surroundings. This paper explores the phenomenon of diasporic "recreation" through case studies of immigrant enclaves such as Little Egypt in Paterson, New Jersey, and Astoria, New York. These spaces offer a unique lens through which to examine how immigrant communities reassemble fragments of their homeland in foreign urban landscapes. By investigating the dynamics of these recreated geographies, this paper will explore the role of shared memory, cultural practices, and economic networks in sustaining a sense of home abroad. The re-establishment of familiar institutions—mosques, shops, restaurants, and community centers—enables immigrants to navigate their new environment and identity as a diaspora. At the same time, these enclaves serve as contested spaces where issues of assimilation, integration, and transnational identity unfold. This paper will argue that these recreated communities are not static replicas of the homeland but dynamic, hybrid spaces that continuously evolve as they negotiate between preservation and adaptation.

RC53-812.1

GADE, MANASA* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

"Why Can't We Just Talk?": Rethinking Child-Centred Methodologies from/with Rejection.

In this paper, I reflect on the challenges (and joys) of engaging in child-centred research in the Global South, while walking the tightrope of adult-created research agendas, funding timelines, and Global North institutional ethics procedures. Following the participatory turn in the social sciences, research with children has adopted arts- and play-based methods, as these tap into children's "natural" ways of communication, mimicking how they interact with each other and with the world. They decrease – if not dismantle – differences in power, engage children who may not prefer verbal communication, and embrace the "messiness" of children's expression. My PhD research with 9-14 year old children in an urban coastal village in Chennai, India, demonstrates that childhoods in the Global South have a spatial materiality distinct from those in the Global North. Children's lived experience is shaped by their intersectional access to space as they combine play, everyday activism, and work.

Games, collaging, draw-and-tell, comic-making, songs, walking interviews... I went into the field with a sack full of methods to explore children's experiences of playing in the city. But what does one do when the children reject all the methods that we, as adults, expect them to respond to, and instead ask to be treated as adults? "Why can't we just talk?" This rejection, despite us having a comfortable rapport built on laughter, trust and friendship, pushed me to think critically about meanings and manifestations of consent, children's "natural" preference for arts- and play-based methods, and reconciling child-centred research with the adult researcher. Just how far can one go, in going with the flow? In this paper, I consider the ethical and methodological dilemmas which reveal tensions in adult perceptions of play as method versus the reality of how it manifests in children's agency as co-creators of research.

TG07-986.4

GADECKI, JACEK* (AGH University of Cracow, Poland)
KOWALIK, WOJCIECH (AGH University of Kraków, Poland)
HETMAŃCZYK, KATARZYNA (AGH University of Cracow, Poland)

Is Making Really Connecting? Research on Pro-Ams DIY Experience of Making.

This presentation delves into the fascinating interplay between time and sensory experiences in the vibrant world of DIY culture. By focusing on the influence of temporal rhythms and flows on the practices of amateur makers, we aim to uncover the profound impact of everyday temporalities on identity formation and sensory engagement.

Utilizing a range of research methods including participant observation, video and online diaries, and mapping, we delve into the intricate social and material dimensions of making in individual workshops and makerspaces. Our investigation explores the profound relationship between makers, tools, and materials, as well as the rich social connections that are forged through these activities. Inspired by David Gauntlett's *Making is Connecting*, our research reveals how DIYers not only craft objects but also form meaningful bonds with their physical and social environments, finding deep significance in the process.

In an era of accelerated living, our research sheds light on how shifting temporalities impact DIY culture and the knowledge of makers who transition from amateurs to pro-amateurs. By emphasizing the intertwining of everyday creation practices with time and sensory experiences, we unveil their emotional and affective dimensions in the Anthropocene.

This project is a collaboration between the Faculty of Humanities at the AGH University of Science and Technology and the Institute for Urban and Regional Development, and is generously funded by the National Science Center (NCN OPUS 23 2022/45/B/HS2/01554).

RC21-331.2

GADECKI, JACEK* (AGH University of Cracow, Poland)
HETMAŃCZYK, KATARZYNA (UrbanLab.net, Poland)
KOWALIK, WOJCIECH (AGH University of Kraków, Poland)

Makerspaces As a Care Spaces. Looking for a Self and Community Care through Vernacular Creativity.

Our presentation explores Polish maker spaces as emergent care places and "third spaces," where care, collaboration, and sustainability intersect with urban development. Makerspaces, often community-driven and non-commercial, function as "urban labs"—experimental environments that foster alternative urban futures. These spaces provide physical and social infrastructures that nurture relationships between people, materials, and their environments. Drawing from ongoing anthropological field research, including participant observation and video diaries, we investigate how makerspaces act as socio-material hubs fostering care practices, shaping both individual identities and contributing to broader urban and ecological sustainability.

By situating makerspaces within the discourse on care-based urban governance, we analyze their role in reimagining cities as spaces that prioritize community well-being and collective work. Makerspaces embody "care-full" relationships, where individuals engage in knowledge-sharing, mutual aid, and environmentally conscious tinkering. These third spaces challenge market-driven urban landscapes by exemplifying care as a transformative ethic, offering a collaborative ethos that prioritizes social and ecological well-being.

We examine makerspaces as care infrastructures through two lenses: first, as spaces providing tools and resources that foster social and material connections; second, as sites of care work where individuals come together to build, repair, and innovate with attention to sustainability and community resilience. These urban labs offer alternatives to dominant capitalist economies by fostering care economies rooted in solidarity, shared materials stewardship, and collective support.

This research enriches debates on care in urban studies by highlighting the role of informal care economies and their potential to shape alternative urban futures in the Anthropocene. Makerspaces, as sites of collective reproduction, socio-ecological empathy, and experimental urban labs, challenge traditional urban governance frameworks and position care as central to sustainable and just urban development.

RC01-27.4

GADOWSKA, KAJA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Russia's War Against Ukraine and Polish-Ukrainian Relations: How Outside Aggression Alters Mutual Perceptions

This paper examines the consequences of Russia's war against Ukraine for Polish-Ukrainian relations with particular focus on the impact of frames of war on the Polish perception of Ukrainian national identity. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has forced millions of people to seek refuge and safety abroad. Of all the world's countries, Poland has hosted the largest number of war refugees from Ukraine (adding to the large Ukrainian diaspora of economic migrants already present), and this historic exodus of people has created long-term and far-reaching social, economic, and policy consequences for the country. Based on analyses of source materials, public polls, and press content, this paper discusses the relations between Poles and Ukrainians in a historical perspective – from the Spring of Nations through the First and Second World Wars and post-war order to the present. Frames forged by the historical memory of the two nations bore drastic differences, which became obscured at the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian War by a sense of kinship and shared experience in the face of a common enemy. However, as the war has dragged on, dormant resentments and stereotypes have begun to be revived, hindering the success of policies and measures to integrate refugees into their host communities. This paper will explain how the shifts in public attitudes towards Ukrainians reflect the lingering persistence of pre-existing frames, but also how they affect and are affected by perceptions of the war.

RC02-29.2

GAILLIOT, ANNETTE* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Survey Targeting Using Demographics, Location, and Videos in Facebook

In this article, I explore the possibility of capturing survey respondents through video advertisements on Facebook. I illustrate this potential through data collection on home care workers throughout the United States that captured over 5,000 responses in a three month period. I describe the workflow of creating, targeting, and administering the advertisements on Facebook. In particular, I add to the literature surrounding online/social media advertisements for survey respondents by detailing a new process using demographic and geographic targeting. Additionally, I describe the development of targeted video advertisements in response to an increasingly "short-form" social media landscape and compare the performance of video to still image advertisements. These methods allow me to capture a population of home care workers that is difficult to reach and often not formally employed. While existing data on these workers is limited, I address concerns over biased sampling by comparing our sample to the American Community Survey data on home care workers. I conclude by providing a road map for how researchers can use these methods to capture information on other difficult to target populations.

RC33-538.2

GAIZAUSKAITE, INGA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

A Methodological Reflection on Feasibility of Transnational Focus Group Discussions

Conducting focus group discussion research in a cross-cultural, multi-lingual, and multi-country context brings a number of methodological and practical challenges. Each configuration of languages, cultures or countries in international focus group research requires a different approach to fit to the specific circumstances faced by researchers. The presentation reflects upon an attempt to conduct focus group research that could be labelled as "transnational focus group discussions". The HEUREC project aimed to understand how European citizens perceive and debate issues of solidarity, reciprocity, and fairness in the European Union (EU). For that, we employed focus group discussion method. Initially, we conducted separate focus group discussions with citizens in each of nine selected EU member states. However, we further aspired to prompt a transnational dialogue, and invited participants from the project countries to gather together in a face-to-face setting and exchange ideas about solidarity in the EU with their fellow European citizens. We presumed that such a transnational setup will create a semblance of a European debate space. We expected that a communicative cross-country interaction will stimulate fresh insights on how solidarity is negotiated beyond participants' national contexts. The configuration of truly transnational focus groups is not common in social and political science research. The presentation, therefore, makes a valuable contribution to the field sharing reflection on how we implemented transnational focus group discussions; where we succeeded but also failed, and how do we assess the overall potential to employ transnational focus group discussions in the future.

RC33-546.2

GAIZAUSKAITE, INGA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

A Mock Focus Group Discussion As a Multi-Purpose Hands-on Classroom Practice

Becoming a qualitative researcher means both acquiring methodological knowledge and learning to navigate the dynamic fieldwork of qualitative research. One needs to be able to make methodology-grounded decisions "on the spot" and balance numerous challenges emerging in the field. Therefore, "learning by doing" has become my preferred approach when teaching qualitative research in social research methodology modules. However, depending on a study field and pre-defined module characteristics I could not always engage students in any extensive practical learning. As a result, I have developed several tasks that can be implemented in the class but at the same time allow experiencing multiple aspects of qualitative research practice in general and a chosen method in particular. The mock focus group task entails all the constitutive elements of preparing and conducting a real-life discussion, from the choice of a topic to an analysis exercise and short reporting. It combines classroom work and independent individual or group work. Students are assigned certain roles (e.g. moderator(s), participants, observer(s), taker(s) of fieldnotes). Each student implements the role and later prepares a methodological reflection on it. An extensive multi-layered reflection session concluding the task provides students with an opportunity to connect their previous knowledge about the method, their experience practicing it, and emerging implications about the reality of qualitative fieldwork. The framework of the task allows for diverse adaptations depending on particular needs. For example, it could mirror an inter-cultural or muti-language qualitative research context. In the presentation, I share the mock focus group discussion task, describing its procedure and reflecting upon its value for the student learning outcomes.

RC06-88.6

GAJEWSKA ANITA, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdansk, Poland)

Doing Family in Three - Two Partners and an Animal Companion

In the presentation, I will refer to the research results obtained during the 2023/2024 study. This was an interdisciplinary (sociology & psychology) study of couples accompanied by their dogs, during which the whole 'families' took part in the measurements.

The main goal of the project was to identify the types of relationship between a young childless human couple and their dog. The study was carried out mainly as a sociological and psychological project dedicated to measuring interspecies relationships.

Its cognitive tasks was to realise the postulate of studying social reality with including a non-human perspective (sociology with animals). An important aim of the project was to introduce dogs in the research process in order to obtain direct data from them. The realisation of this task required the integration of methods from the field of natural sciences into the social sciences. The team of researchers decided to use measurement of cortisol levels in humans and dogs and ethological observation of the dogs' behaviour during the study. Nineteen couples between the ages of 21 and 46 took part. All couples did not have children. Sociological, in which we investigated with the combined interview method how couples talk about their relationship with their dog. The interview instrument was divided into three main episodes, which were opened with a measurement of cortisol in all study participants. The observation of the dog's behaviour and the couple's behaviour towards the dog in this part was also reflexive and provoked the definition of the role and type of interspecies bond by human and non-human participants. Qualitative sociological interview and ethological observation of the dog's behaviour were the main axis of the research procedure.

RC52-JS-101.4

GALANTI, COSTANZA* (University of Padova, Italy)
PIRO, VALERIA (University of Padova, Italy)

Dirty Is Fine, Degrading Is Not: Healthcare Assistants in Long-Term Care Facilities Facing Low Wages and Unsafe Staffing Levels

In this presentation, we discuss the findings of a research concerning the occupational health of healthcare assistants working in Italian long-term care facilities (hereafter "LTCFs"), conducted within a national project studying occupational health in Italy and adopting an intersectional approach ("InMigrHealth – Investigating Migrants' Occupational Health").

The study draws on five months of fieldwork in the Turin area (Italy; July – December 2024), involving: over thirty semi-structured recorded interviews to healthcare assistants and trade unionists; participant observation as a volunteer in a LTCF; shadowing of an healthcare assistant during her shifts; and observation of two national strike actions related to the renewal of national collective bargaining agreements.

Our findings show, first, that healthcare assistants do not find their work inherently degrading, despite such work involving contact with human waste and making them exposed to verbal and physical violence by patients. Instead, most workers stress how it is low wages and the organization of labor, and particularly its intensity, that makes it degrading. More specifically, they point to staffing shortages and to the regional regulation allocating insufficient care time to each elderly person residing in LTCFs.

Second, our findings show the tension emerging, in this context, from the stratification and hierarchization of healthcare occupations. More specifically, a conflict often emerges between healthcare assistants – charged with the most physically demanding, lowest-paid and least socially recognized job within healthcare occupations – and nurses, whose professional trajectory in the last thirty years involved a progressive shift from physically demanding manual labor to more clinical work. Interestingly, we notice how, in this conflict, healthcare assistants do not attempt to hide the "dirty" aspect of their work to gain social recognition. Rather, they insist on this aspect so as to make it visible and demand their work to be better organized, paid and socially recognized.

RC15-233.5

GALANTI, COSTANZA* (University of Padova, Italy)

"I Have Been Working Since I Was Six Years Old". Combining Shadowing with Biographical Interviews to Study Occupational Health

This methodological reflection draws on fieldwork research on the occupational health of healthcare assistants working in long-term care facilities (Turin area, Italy, July–December 2024). In my presentation, I discuss the advantages of combining two qualitative methods – shadowing and biographical interviews – to study occupational health in the highly feminized occupation of healthcare assistants in long-term care.

First, I show how shadowing (spending up to 7 hours a day accompanying workers in their daily routine) allowed me to fully appreciate the mental and physical health and safety risks deriving from the specificity of the work environment and the intensity of the workload of healthcare assistants. This occurred, I argue, because shadowing made me aware of aspects that are usually not talked about in interviews as they are 'embodied' and given for granted (e.g: smells, noises) or are purposefully omitted being illegal or morally condemned (e.g.: the full consequences of working understaffed).

Second, I show how, on the other hand, biographical interviews allowed me to appreciate how the social processes that make working-class women suitable candidates for these low-wage, physically and mentally demanding jobs in the care sector, are similar to those making them perform informal or unpaid work throughout their life.

The holistic view on healthcare assistants' health made possible by this integrated approach can inform evidence-based policy suggestions. In particular, I show how the health of healthcare assistants, mostly women coming from working-class backgrounds and entering the formal labour market later in their life, is negatively impacted by the combined effects of: having to perform an extremely demanding job, made even more intense due to staff shortages; earning low wages that oblige them to work multiple jobs; the high retirement age and a pension system that does not recognize the work they carried out informally throughout their life.

TG04-977.3

GALDAUSKAITE, DOVILE* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Childbearing in the Context of Personal Life Planing and Gender Role Change

This study focuses on the declining fertility rates in developed countries, particularly in Lithuania which outstands because of controversial gender equality trends, and the potential relationship with changing gender roles and personal life choices. While previous research has highlighted gender equality as a determinant of fertility, there is a lack of individual-level research that investigates how fertility intentions are influenced by personal life plans. The study aims to fill this gap by examining childbearing in the context of the changing gender roles and the self-constructed personal life plans by combining the demographical ideas on the links between low fertility and gender role change (McDonald, 2000) and supplementing it by sociological ideas on personal life planning, do-it-yourself biography and self-constructed identity projects (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 1995; Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Giddens, 1992, 1999).

A mixed-methods approach is employed for the analysis of the social meanings attributed to childbearing and personal life planning. It involves thematic analysis of the sociological literature combined with the analysis of the content from thematic groups on the popular social network platform *Facebook* in Lithuania, as well as a survey of members of these thematic groups by using *Google Forms*. The survey questionnaire is developed by using the sociological family conceptualization proposed by Levin (1993).

The distinguished typology of the project of the self and the different women's lifestyles is (commitment to the child, self-oriented, oriented towards the internalizing experience, and oriented towards the external environment) reveals how the meanings related with children are integrated into personal life projects. Different projects of the self shape different orientations in life plans, and thus similar childbearing-related lifestyles do not necessarily carry the same meanings. In cases of voluntary childlessness, the meanings attributed to childbearing are related with the destruction of the projects of the self and non-constructive time allocation.

RC41-668.1

GALDAUSKAITE, DOVILE* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Links between Gender Role Attitudes and Fertility in the Selected European Countries during 1990-2017

Fundamental fertility changes in developed countries and persistently low fertility rates for the past a couple of decades were increasingly being interpreted using different measures of gender revolution (McDonald 2013; Goldscheider et al. 2015). The focus is on the relationship between different dimensions of the gender revolution and fertility in Lithuania, Sweden, Estonia, Austria, France, and Italy from 1990 to 2017.

Data and methods. The analysis is being done using nine datasets from five international surveys (European Values Study, International Social Survey Programme, Generations and Gender Programme, European Social Survey, and Population and Policy Acceptance Study) representing six European countries – Austria, France, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania and Sweden. Relations between gender role attitudes and fertility is analyzed using index of gender role attitudes, models of gender role attitudes are developed by using cluster analysis and afterwords included in the logistic regression models.

Results. In the long-term perspective, the changing attitudes towards gender roles are not unambiguously related to childbearing. There can be variations not only in the links between fertility and gender equity within different countries, but also differences in the direction of change. On a micro level, childbearing depends more on how the ongoing changes in attitudes towards the gender roles are accepted, rather than on the stages and progress of the gender revolution.

RC35-579.2

GALINDO, JORGE* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Cuajimalpa , Mexico)
SOSA FUENTES, SYLVIA* (Universidad autonoma metropolitana-cuajimalpa, Mexico)

The Theory of the Social Reduction of Contingency As Critical Theory

The theory of the social reduction of contingency is a theory I've been working on for many years. In this theory I integrate aspects of Luhmann's social systems theory, Bourdieu's theory of practice and Latour's actor-network theory, amongst others. From this integration emerges the concept of contingency reductor social operator which allows me to observe the social not as a realm, but as a problem solved by communication, practical dispositions and capacities, and materiality. With this theory I've done empirical research on different topics. Most recently -along with my college Rodrigo Gómez- I've done research on climate change. In this research I've seen the need to integrate to the theory aspects of Marxist political economy and of critical theory. This collaboration needs to be deepened to enable the theory of the social reduction of contingency to go beyond the mere description and explanation of phenomena. In this paper I develop this collaboration. The main idea is that a critical theory consists of three moments: the critical one, the empirical one and the "therapeutical" one. The critical moment establishes the normative principles according to which reality is going to be evaluated and the "therapeutical" one consists of proposals to change social reality. However, to be able to connect these two moments critical theory needs to have a strong theoretical paradigm that fosters empirical research. Without empirical research critical theory becomes nothing more than wishful thinking. To change the social world, we need to know how it works and to know how it works we need a robust theory. The theory if the social reduction of contingency seeks to be this theory because it integrates important yields from different theories and therefore observes different aspects of social reality.

RC35-580.4

GALLEGO MONZÓ, JOAN* (University of Valencia, Spain)

El Problema De Realizar Una Teoría De La Práctica. Reflexiones Con Bourdieu y Adorno.

La sociología siempre ha tratado de explicar la acción de los individuos que viven en sociedad. Una de las enseñanzas fundamentales de la sociología clásica fue que para explicar la acción de los individuos debemos recurrir a instancias o estructuras supraindividuales. Algunos teóricos del siglo XX, como el sociólogo francés Pierre Bourdieu y el filósofo y sociólogo alemán Theodor W. Adorno, han reflexionado sobre los problemas epistemológicos y sociales que supone elaborar una teoría de la acción. Pese a sus diferencias, ambos comparten un punto similar: la lógica de la práctica es de naturaleza distinta a la de lógica teórica o conceptual, pero esto no debe llevarnos a afirmar la inefabilidad del mundo de la acción ni a renunciar a cualquier intento teórico de explicarla. La sociología no puede renunciar al trabajo conceptual para inteligibilizar la práctica de los agentes. En esta presentación reflexionaremos sobre este reto que plantea la teoría de la práctica social y analizamos las teorías de la práctica elaboradas por Bourdieu y Adorno. Destacarrmos un elemento común: ambos dirigen su atención a cómo lo social o estructural se impone y reproduce en y a través de agenciamientos diversos de los sujetos. No obstante, si bien Bourdieu llega a describir el sentido práctico como un proceso mediante el cual los agentes "hacen de la necesidad virtud", para Adorno, el sujeto que ha atravesado por las demandas sociales es un sujeto dañado.

WG10-940.1

GALLEGO-MÁRQUEZ, AIDA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
SOTO CASÁS, PABLO (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain)

Resituando La Ética Digital Desde Una Perspectiva Crítica Ciberfeminista.

Desde sus inicios, Internet se concibió como un espacio libre de normas sociales. Sin embargo, la interacción entre usuarios provocó su evolución, permitiendo que cada persona encontrara su propio espacio de pertenencia. Las diferencias entre lo online y lo offline son claras, como la efimeridad de las interacciones, la atemporalidad y la ausencia de un espacio físico.

La ciencia social ha adaptado y creado métodos para estudiar Internet (Rogers, 2013). No obstante, al aplicar la ética de investigación, seguimos intentando encajar valores tradicionales en un entorno donde el tiempo y el espacio se construyen de manera diferente, resultando en una ética digitalizada y no digital.

Proponemos, por tanto, una ética de investigación basada en el ciberfeminismo, que sitúa los valores y la cotidianidad de Internet en el centro, utilizando el concepto de "conocimiento situado" (Haraway, 1991). Este modelo ético considera tres variables: nivel de anonimato, nivel de identidad y reflejo del cuerpo digital, y tipología de interacción.

El *nivel de anonimato* indica cuán rastreable es un usuario en la plataforma. Por ejemplo, un foro donde no es necesario registrarse difiere de una red social que exige datos personales. El *nivel de identidad y reflejo del cuerpo digital* aborda cuánto de la persona física se refleja en su uso de Internet, considerando cómo la plataforma facilita o limita la expresión de la identidad. Por último, la *tipología de interacción* se refiere a cómo los usuarios interactúan entre sí dentro de la plataforma.

RC53-JS-187.3

GALLISTL, VERA* (Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria)
LEHNER, KATRIN (Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria)
GREBER, VIKTORIA (Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria)

Un/Masking Vulnerabilities – Centenarians and the Practices of Being "Exceptionally Old"

In many European countries, adults over 100 years old represent the fastest-growing population group. Existing research has explored the lives of centenarians primarily from psychological or public health perspectives, arguing that centenarians are prototypes for healthy, successful, and exceptional ageing. This paper develops a "doing" perspective on centenarianism by exploring the practices through which centenarians, as subjects of exceptional ageing, are positioned as unique in their local communities. Based on qualitative interviews and participatory research conducted with 25 centenarians in Austria, this paper traces how the boundaries between "normal" and "deviant," "expected" and "exceptional," and "successful" and "unsuccessful" ageing are negotiated and established in the everyday lives of centenarians. The results highlight that practices of exceptional ageing revolve around the careful masking of vulnerabilities that emerge from the embodied experience of ageing. In our material, the 100th birthday is acknowledged as an important temporal marker in later life, establishing ideas about a good, valuable, and long life, while at the same time masking or making invisible the vulnerabilities that accompany ageing. Living a long life is further presented as an individual achievement, rather than a collective accomplishment, as it is often attributed to personal diligence, genetic advantages, and hard work. The paper discusses these results in relation to a late-modern culture of subjectivity, which foregrounds an agentic, self-realized self and tends to make invisible the vulnerabilities that characterize embodied existence. Based on these findings, the paper contributes to recent advancements in the sociology of ageing, challenging the common assumption that vulnerability poses a threat to meaningful and successful ageing. Instead, it highlights the power that lies in acknowledging the (shared) vulnerabilities that characterize life in late-modern societies.

RC43-680.3

GALUSZKA, JAKUB* (HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany)
ELSNER, LUCAS-ANDRÉS (HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany)

'It's Not Working between Us Anymore...' – Power Imbalances and Legal Ambiguity in Berlin's Subletting Sector

The rental sector in Germany, and Berlin in particular, was until recently considered one of the most robust, secure and affordable in Europe. However, along with the commodification of the local housing market and the decline in social housing provision, rental prices in the city have risen by 142% between 2013 and 2023. In the face of increased competition for rental space, head tenants have emerged in a position of power in their relationship with subtenants. Despite legal instruments such as rent caps, this power unfolds in the informal rules of tenancy that regulate prices, uses and timescales of the relationship, including ad hoc termination as one of the key issues experienced by sub-tenants. In this paper, we examine the facets of these relationships and informal arrangements against the legal ambiguity (and often contradictory effects) of instruments designed to protect tenants. We further examine the potential of social movement proposals to address these issues through initiatives and organisations such as "Anmeldung für Alle" (Registration for all) and "Right to the City". Our analysis is based on research conducted in Berlin between September 2023 and March 2024, including interviews with 7 head tenants and 31 tenants, and a review of legislation regulating the local rental sector.

WG11-JS-229.3

GALVIS ARIAS, NATALIA* (PGR Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Care Blocks and Violence Against Women: Evidence from Colombia.

This study examines the impact of Care Blocks on the incidence and severity of domestic violence against women (VAW) in Bogotá, Colombia, at the cadastral zone level. Implemented in 2020, Care Blocks represent the first Care System for caregivers in Latin America and the Caribbean, designed to reduce women's unpaid care work. Using natural language processing (NLP), we classified VAW calls by risk level and used a difference-in-differences (DiD) approach with multiple time periods to estimate both the frequency and severity of VAW. Our findings reveal complex dynamics between public service provision and VAW reporting. The aggregate results indicate an increase in VAW calls in the post-implementation period of Care Blocks, with no effect on severity. However, disaggregated analysis shows a significant decrease in domestic violence reports in specific areas surrounding the Chapinero and Suba care block facilities. These results suggest heterogeneous effects of the intervention, highlighting the importance of localized analysis in policy evaluation

RC38-628.1

GAMBA, CAROLINA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO, Argentina)

Entre El Cuidado y El Cuidado De Sí: Narrativas Docentes y Trabajo Emocional En La Educación Infantil

La emergencia del cuidado como eje central en las instituciones de educación infantil ha transformado significativamente las prácticas pedagógicas. Sin embargo, estas transformación ha generado nuevos desafíos y tensiones, particularmente en relación con el trabajo docente. Al enfatizar la importancia de las relaciones afectivas y la atención a las necesidades emocionales de los niños, se ha invisibilizado en gran medida la dimensión del trabajo emocional docente y las condiciones materiales en las que se desarrolla. Además, la implementación del cuidado en las instituciones de educación infantil afirma la necesidad de abordar la cuestión desde una perspectiva de género ya que puede promover discursos que profundicen la feminización de las prácticas de cuidado y la tarea docente.

Este trabajo se desprende de una tesis doctoral en elaboración basada en 28 entrevistas en profundidad a docentes de educación infantil de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. El análisis cualitativo con un enfoque interpretativo busca captar nudos entre la interpretación de las docentes sobre la dimensión afectiva de su práctica educativa y de cuidado y sus propias biografías. Con los aportes del "giro afectivo" interesa especialmente contribuir a la discusión sobre los sentidos que los y las docentes otorgan al cuidado como dimensión afectiva de la educación infantil, entrecruzado con las condiciones materiales del trabajo escolar y la experiencia subjetiva y de trabajo emocional que emerge de sus narrativas.

Algunos hallazgos permiten identificar la sobrecarga laboral, la falta de reconocimiento social y la escasa valoración económica de la tarea docente como problemas estructurales que afectan la calidad de los cuidados y generan un desgaste emocional en los profesionales. Asimismo la pregunta sobre quién cuida a quienes cuidan sobrevuela las narrativas docentes y visibiliza marcas del cuidado sobre el cuerpo y la subjetividad que no suelen ser reconocidas.

TG09-JS-126.2

GAMBA, CAROLINA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales FLACSO, Argentina)
FUENTES, SEBASTIAN (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)

The Political Dimension of the Personal: Feminist Mentoring, Biographical Analysis and Teacher Professional Development.

This paper presents the results of a tutoring experience within the framework of a postgraduate course on educational policies and institutions with a gender approach developed by FLACSO Argentina. This virtual postgraduate course is aimed at teachers working in different educational environments, it lasts 10 months and has already been taken by more than 100 participants from Latin American countries. Through a qualitative analysis of the narratives of the participants in the exchange forums and assignments delivered, specific demands for accompaniment by the participants and strategies that seek to overcome experiences installed in the teacher training system in the country, linked to the conception of knowledge and perceptions on the accompaniment of adults in training, are evidenced.

The training does not only provide theoretical readings: the instructions question the biography of the teachers in training. The accompaniment is proposed according to the participants' possibilities, adapting to their schedules and working conditions, and listening attentively to their feelings about the evaluation instances, the learning process, and the collaboration among them. Mentoring thought through feminist lenses entails exchanges that facilitate the identification and socialization of teachers' personal and professional experiences, denaturalizing power relations and promoting the construction of knowledge from a critical and transformative perspective. It is positioned as feminist tutoring given the relationship between the personal and the professional, under the category *the personal is political*, and vice versa.

In an increasingly precarious and neoliberal academic context, feminist tutoring emerges as a space of resistance, care, and accompaniment that seeks to strengthen the participants confidence in their teachers, in their learning process, and in their professional trajectories and positions. By encouraging self-reflection and professional experiences, feminist mentoring allows teachers to develop strategies to cope with institutional demands and build educational projects that promote equity and justice without accumulating discomfort or workload.

RC38-628.4

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania, Italy)

Biographies and Health Development in the Global South between Transnational Aid Artifacts and Local Communities

This work wants to put under investigation the intersection of care and cosmopolitan solidarity within the context of transnational collaborations between international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local communities. Grounded in biographical and ethnographic research conducted at the Nyololo Hospital in rural Tanzania, our work explores care as a fundamental dimension of social experience. The study interrogates how care practices emerge within the framework of global solidarity, reconfiguring traditional boundaries between local and external actors. By focusing on the lived experiences of volunteers, the research wants to shed a light on how care fosters new social identities while simultaneously revealing underlying power dynamics. The Nyololo Hospital is framed as a 'solidarity artifact,' representing both the material and symbolic outcomes of transnational engagement. Furthermore, the research critically reflects on the ethical implications of global interventions in local communities, underscoring the necessity of balancing external support with the empowerment of local actors. By scrutinizing the intersection of global care ethics and local realities, this work problematizes the notion that cosmopolitan solidarity can seamlessly promote socially sustainable development or mitigate structural inequalities. Instead, it highlights the tensions and challenges inherent in balancing global interventions with local empowerment, raising critical questions about the potential for such initiatives to address deep-rooted social disparities effectively.

RC09-128.2

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania, Italy)

Transnational Care and Cosmopolitan Solidarity: Looking for a Nexus of Global Engagement and Local Impact

Our work explores the concept of cosmopolitan solidarity (Fine 2018) as a form of care (Jenkins 2018), focusing on a case study conducted in Tanzania in 2024. Established through the collaboration of an international non-governmental organization (iNGO) and local actors, the Nyololo Hospital, located in a poor rural area of the country, serves as a tangible artifact of transnational solidarity providing concrete services for health in the region. It exemplifies a relational approach to care that transcends national borders, offering insights into the material and social outcomes of global solidarity. Drawing on biographical interviews of volunteers and ethnographic materials, the study investigates how solidarity, framed as an ethical principle, reconfigures traditional distinctions between insiders and outsiders within a given community. From a sociological perspective, the study explores how these initiatives shape new social and professional identities, as global volunteers and local communities collaborate across cultural and social divides. These interactions foster a shared sense of purpose but also bring to light underlying power dynamics. The hospital as a solidarity artifact becomes a site where global ideals intersect with local realities, presenting opportunities for social change while also raising challenges related to external interventions. Our research findings suggest that while development projects aim to reduce inequalities, they must carefully navigate the balance between global interventions and local community empowerment. Furthermore, the research unveils the complexities of these interactions, highlighting how global solidarity efforts must be sensitive to the specific social, cultural, and political contexts in which they operate. Scrutinizing the intersection of global care ethics and local realities, this research offers critical insights into the role of cosmopolitan care in promoting socially sustainable development.

RC35-584.1

GANDA, ABHAS KUMAR* (University of Hyderabad, India, India)

How Caste Reproduces Class: Intersecting Educational Inequalities in India through Bourdieu's Theory

This paper critically examines the intersection of class and caste inequalities and its dynamics within the Indian educational system through the lens of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction. In India, caste and class hierarchies are deeply intertwined, and students from lower castes who are frequently aligned with lower socioeconomic strata face structural and symbolic barriers to educational mobility. Bourdieu's key concepts, such as habitus, cultural capital, and field, are deployed to elucidate how these marginalized students are systematically disadvantaged within an educational field that privileges the cultural capital of dominant privileged-caste and upper-class groups. The reproduction of social hierarchies occurs as lower-caste students' habitus shaped by material deprivation and social

exclusion mismatches the dominant educational norms, leading to symbolic violence wherein their underachievement is naturalized and legitimized. This study is part of a broader Ph.D. thesis that examines schools and educational institutions across India as sites of social reproduction. Using qualitative methods, the research focuses on how lower-caste students experience educational mobility within a system that reinforces both class and caste inequality. Educational institutions, functioning as sites of social reproduction, contribute to the perpetuation of both class and caste inequality by reinforcing the preexisting social order. This process results in a restricted acquisition of cultural and social capital for lower-caste students, further consolidating their subaltern status in the labor market. The paper contends that Bourdieu's theoretical framework, particularly his analysis of the subtle mechanisms of power and domination through symbolic violence, is indispensable for understanding the persistence of caste and class inequalities in Indian society. Bourdieu's concepts provide a sociological lens to examine how the educational system, as a field of social reproduction, covertly reinforces existing hierarchies by privileging the cultural capital of dominant caste and class groups.

RC55-845.3

GANDA, ABHAS KUMAR* (University of Hyderabad, India, India)

Reproducing Inequality, Intersecting Hierarchies: Caste, Class, and Educational Reproduction in India and Germany

This paper tries to explore comparative sociological analysis of caste and class inequalities within the educational systems of India and Germany, guided by Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction. The central objective is to examine how education functions as a site for the reproduction of social hierarchies in each context, through mechanisms that reflect the respective social structures of caste in India and class in Germany. However, in India it can further be understood that the caste also reproduces the class. Drawing on conflict theory and critical theories of education, the study seeks to explore how the educational field functions as an instrument of social control, reproducing dominant power relations through the distribution of cultural capital, and legitimating existing inequalities through symbolic violence.

This is a part of the doctoral thesis that employed a mixed-methods design integrating qualitative interviews with marginalized caste and class students in India and used content analysis for Germany to capture subjective experiences of educational inequality.

The study demonstrates that in India, the intersection of caste and class produces a dual system of stratification, echoing Durkheim's theory of social division, whereby lower-caste students' habitus conflicts with the dominant cultural capital valorized within the educational field. The resulting symbolic violence, as conceptualized by Bourdieu, leads to the naturalization of their failure within the system, reinforcing caste-based social stratification. In Germany, the early tracking system reflects Weber's theory of life chances, where class-based inequalities are institutionalized through educational differentiation in education, privileging middle and upper class habitus. This reproduces class stratification through meritocratic discourses that obscure structural inequalities, reflecting Marxist critiques of ideological state apparatuses.This comparative analysis highlights the role of education as a mechanism of social reproduction, aligning with intersectionality and stratification, and emphasizes the need to challenge policies that perpetuate these inequalities in both contexts.

RC36-588.1

GANDLER, STEFAN* (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Mexico)

Fetichismo, Cosificación y Alienación: Interpretaciones Del Pensamiento De Marx Desde La Teoría Crítica

A contracorriente de la moda anti-teórica en las ciencias sociales, así como a contracorriente de la supuesta tendencia en el ámbito partidista hace el 'centro'–que sólo son dos expresiones de la misma pereza mental, llamada ostentosamente 'fin de los grandes relatos'– queremos retomar aquí uno de los grandes temas de los debates del siglo XX, que es la lectura crítica, no dogmática del *gigante* decimonónico de la crítica a la actual forma económica y social. Uno de los puntos centrales de su obra magna *El Capital* es su crítica a la actual irracionalidad, no solamente en términos económicos, sino también en términos intrasubjetivos. Las paralelas que podemos ver en los conceptos Marxianos de *fetichismo*, *cosificación* y *apariencia objetiva* con la crítica Freudiana a la supuesta *racionalidad omnipresente* de nuestra actual subjetividad es uno de los puntos claves, por qué el posterior *marxismo occidental* sobre todo la Teoría Crítica, pudieron confrontar de manera tan productiva a tales pensadores y sus aportaciones centrales.

La actual crítica a las ingenuidades de la teoría y realidad moderna se subordinó de tal manera al actual dogma anti-marxista que la nueva teoría crítica que tímidamente se formula en el incipiente siglo XXI en relación a la existente irracionalidad *dentro* de la sociedad altamente racionalizada, cortando una de sus raíces más fuertes y más nutridas, ya no se atreve a releer con la debida calma y libertad a los escritos de Karl Marx. A pesar de las consecuencias que ello pueda tener para el futuro profesional de cada uno, y a pesar de las omnipresentes suspicacias de *muy probablemente* ser apologista del viejo dogmatismo tipo soviético, no está demás tomarnos la *libertad* de releer *aún en el siglo XXI* a uno de los autores centrales que han hecho posible la mayor parte del debate socio teórico.

RC35-586.2

GANDLER, STEFAN* (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Mexico)

New Contributions to a Critical Theory from the Americas

The bulk of contemporary philosophical and sociological activity is based on the assumption that only thought born at the epicenter of military, economic and political power have "universal" significance. As such, many investigations into Latin America, for instance, consider its various countries and peoples as *objects* (as opposed to *subjects)* of scientific reflection. In order to overcome the intrinsic "philosophical Eurocentrism" that one inherits as a native of the so-called First World, I have carefully analyzed the works of Bolívar Echeverría, professor of philosophy at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). Echeverría's work in shaping the concepts of cultural *mestizaje* and *baroque ethos* has contributed significantly to understanding the myriad ways in which the capitalist modernity is manifests today.

Cultural *mestizaje* [*mestizaje cultural*] refers to the melding of Spanish/European traditions with pre-Hinospanic traditions – a process that has been particularly important to Mexican culture. However, it must be noted, in light of the experiences of other former colonies, that such an evolution is highly unusual. For example, until perhaps recently, the cultural *mestizaje* phenomenon in the United States was negligible at best, despite the coexistence and overlapping of distinct cultures. In its place existed (and arguably *still* exists) a deep and historic division of peoples – "races" – based on skin color. Notwithstanding, the U.S. is still considered one of the most progressive countries (progressive in the sense of Progress) in the world, whereas countries like Mexico are often regarded as "underdeveloped" or "developing" – a term that, once referred to a country's industrial evolution but has more recently come to be associated with the social structure and "everyday-life" culture.

RC16-239.2

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece, Greece)

Caught in the Pincers of Value-Incommensurability and Moral Fundamentalism: A Durkheimian Rejoinder

Émile Durkheim -the foremost classical sociologist with a systematic focus on morality as a binding feature of societies- was also skeptical of its overuse. He cautioned against an excess of morality from which the first casualty is morality itself. In classical sociological theory, his work is the one that problematizes the role of collective values in society and how these are diffused under conditions of advanced division of labor. While analogous concerns can be reconstructed in the work of Marx (reading, as it were, his materialism as a value-project), Weber's value-perspectivism salvages values only in the domain of the ethics of personal integrity. His value-polytheism retains its contemporary appeal in guises that invoke the incessant 'social construction' of identities. A pluriverse of perspectives is posited as unconditional, while at the same time each plural voice is confiscating the validity of (its own) values by reducing 'irritability' from adverse standpoints in line with Parsons' deflationary appeal to value absolutism. Durkheim's moral sociology has experienced in recent years a moderate revival: initially rehabilitated as a reliable interlocutor within Critical Theory's emancipatory project (Habermas), Durkheimian axiology and its imprint on institutional arrangements (held to be transcendentally valid), animates in part Axel Honneth's program of 'freedom's right' and Frederick Neuhouser's elective affinities across theories on social pathology. In this paper, I argue that social pathology can be discerned today as a value-problem where the value-constitution of reality takes an entrenched polarization between value incommensurability and value fundamentalism. The explanatory and practical stalemate goes beyond appeals to negative solidarity (Beck) or even to a persistent affirmation of human rights discourses, themselves subject to mediations by neo-liberal values. Rather, this impasse raises a pressing question for sociologists, which can be gleaned from Luhmann: what are the social mechanisms behind the amoral coordination of morally inflated standpoints?

RC35-580.5

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece, Greece)

Žižek's Critical Theory of Society without Sociology

In this paper I argue that Žižek's critical confrontation with contemporary cultural shifts, institutional logics and ideological conflicts lacks a theory of society. Žižek circumvents the problem of 'the constitution of society' (Giddens) by recourse to the antinomies that ensue from a parallax-based epistemology: Drawing on Adorno's critique of sociology's description of society he presents the social as a parallax effect antinomy (i.e. society as an organic whole vs. society as a contractual arrangement among atomized individuals). Yet, the problem of society's transcendental conditions/imperatives haunts his project, despite masterful elisions (i.e. the idea that the parallactic view of society, i.e. the antagonism between 'agency' and 'structure', is the form of the *thing-in-itself*). As I argue, the systemic levels of Žižek's engagement with the Social are glossed over by his grand Lacanian gesture that thematizes 'lack' and, consequently, repeals the sociality of the Social (condensed as the Big Other, but also reemerging as the inaccessible Reality of the Real). At the same time, Žižek regrets the Social's confiscation by dubious representations of it in various moral and identity fundamentalisms and their flipside: namely, eruptions of id-Evil into the social fabric. This view of society emerges as a result of Žižek's apophatic bracketing of sociology: for him the Social is scrutinized by recourse to German idealism and Marx's materialism, Lacan, theology, cinema, refracted also in his political interventions which figure as counter-intuitive instantiations of immanent critique. Notwithstanding Žižek's brilliant insights into facets of injustice in what is a mix of radical reversals, often tinged with a latent sobriety, the Social is ultimately explained away in terms of a social ontology, despite Žižek's radically materialist critique of it; it mainly reappears as a residual form in Žižek's critical problematization of how society thematizes its own self-description to conceal the epistemological 'gap'.

RC26-425.2

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

Cultural Policy, Artificial Intelligence, Public Interest and Global Regulation: A New Order in Socio-Technic Globalization

In a few years' time, artificial intelligence (AI) has challenged irrevocably the decision-making process in cultural systems, socio-technic mechanisms and governance at global level. Artificial intelligence and robots exert strong pressure on traditional socio-technic systems, cultural policy and humans decision-making process. In order to cope with the artificial intelligence is important to protect public interest and cultural rights, all countries should collaborate to develop regulatory mechanisms to control automatic decision-making algorithms in democracy. For this purpose, the use of artificial intelligence system and algorithms, together with the protection of public interest, human decision-making and cultural rights may prove extremely valuable. At the end of 2022 the form of generative AI is a reality. Generative AI refers to programs that can, as the name suggests, generate text, images, music, and more. Nowadays all countries around the world faces the necessity of achieving democratic changes by developing new legislation regarding artificial intelligence and automated decision-making process. This paper will be based on public interest theories, regulation mechanisms and of socio-technic AI as well as socio-technic applications of AI technologies. An overview of cultural policies, regulation theories and actions on AI will also be presented. Particular attention will be paid to national and EU AI regulations mechanisms. Cultural strategies provide an excellent starting point for insights on the interplay between AI and cultural systems, and offer details on specific objectives and planned activities to move the needle on AI culture development and implementation. Finally, it analyzes the model business intelligence culture (BIC) and collective will democracy (CWD) as methodological tools to introduce a cultural policy mechanism and a regulation system to protect human rights, cultural products and public interest at global and local levels.

RC26-JS-56.2

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (Hellenic Open University, Greece)

Society By Humans Not By Robots: Robot Control, Human Resistance

Artificial intelligence and robots together with fake news have challenged irrevocably our society at global and local level. Global freedom declined for the 18th consecutive year in 2023. The breadth and depth of the deterioration were extensive. Political rights and civil liberties were diminished in 52 countries, while only 21 countries made improvements. In 2024, our social systems will need to develop a new socio-technic paradigm (i.e., the human intelligence culture [HIC]) in order to understand that human resources, public interest and regulation of artificial intelligence are the main issues in digital transformation. Recently, a new social order and digital systems had been exposed to AI developments in our democratic systems. At the same time, digitization in cultural and social systems has meant that nation-states have become more socially plural and multicultural. These developments have provoked counterpressure's for governments to maintain or restore national social order in globalization. Within this context, we can identify the contrasting principles between the global versus local interests and between social rights, democratic citizenship, human's rights and automatic decision-making systems. This chapter examines and analyses artificial intelligence, robots, and human decision-making process together with the role of public interest and regulation in artificial intelligence and robots. It considers critical questions regarding global regulation, social standards and public interest. It examines the need for regulation in digital society. Finally, it outlines the model's human intelligence culture (HIC) and "Product and Process Regulation" (2PR) as methodological tools to analyze human and social rights in the digital transformation era.

RC55-837.3

GAO, MANJING* (University of California, Riverside, USA)
ZHAO, WEI (University of California, Riverside, USA)
MAHUTGA, MATTHEW C (University of California, Riverside, USA)

Multidimensional Pension Inequalities in Urban China

Rapid aging and urbanization processes have led to a significant increase in the elderly population in urban China. Along with these processes and China's socioeconomic development, the Chinese state has implemented dramatic reforms of the pension system. As a result, pension has become the key source to affect well-being and social inequality of elder people. But there has been insufficient research on pension inequality in urban China.

Utilizing the nationally representative survey data based on the 2018 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), we investigate multidimensional pension inequalities among urban retirees, in terms of pension coverage, pension schemes, and pension income. We examine how socioeconomic status indicators (e.g., education, urban household registration (*hukou*)), the state forces and factors (e.g., employment in the state sector, Communist Party membership as the political capital), and the market forces (e.g., the level of marketization) can affect multidimensional pension inequalities.

Our findings demonstrate that these different sets of factors all affect multidimensional pension inequalities among Chinese urban retirees. Specifically, a higher level of education, urban *hukou*, public sector employment, and Communist Party membership benefit individuals with a greater pension coverage, better schemes, and a higher income. Furthermore, the social-status gradient of pension is more pronounced in higher-tier pension schemes (i.e., the government and institutional pension and the Enterprise Employee Basic Pension) than the urban-rural resident social pension. Finally, provincial-level marketization interacts with individuals' socioeconomic statuses and state factors to affect pension income. In particular, marketization acts as an equalizing force by increasing pension income among individuals with a disadvantageous status or position in education, household registration, employment organization, and party affiliation. These findings deepen our understanding of well-being and pension inequalities of elderly people and also enrich the research on the broad patterns of social inequalities in urban China.

RC01-25.5

GARB, MAJA* (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Food in the Military: Experiences of Slovenian Soldiers on Deployments Abroad

Since "an army marches on its stomach" (Napoleon), it is no surprise that food receives a great deal of attention in the military, with meals being the most important events of the day, to which operational work is also subordinated. Military dining facilities (can) have a special significance as well. However, despite such impressions, military nutrition in the armed forces is far from a well-regulated area, and soldiers naturally have their own tastes and often complain about the food. Nutrition is an especially difficult challenge in multinational environments during missions abroad. In the research on the Slovenian Armed Forces in peace operations, which my colleagues and I conducted from 2003 to 2008, we also touched upon this area. We found that there were generally no complaints about the quantity of food, but dissatisfaction arose among soldiers due to the monotony of the same type of food, mismatches in the tastes of different national cuisines, different national policies regarding alcohol consumption with meals, poor food preparation, etc. The in-theatre activities present an additional challenge, as operational ration packs are used. Although these packs contain enough food (a one-day supply in a meal-ready-to-eat packet), soldiers quickly grow tired of such meals, especially if logistics does not provide a variety of packs.

RC47-742.4

GARBE, SEBASTIAN* (University of Applied Sciences Fulda, Germany)

How Forests Protest – Posthumanist Social Movement Action within Forest Occupations in Germany's Climate Justice Movement

Taking Eduardo Kohn's challenging investigation on 'how forests think' as a point of departure, this contribution seeks to present and analyse how social movement actors give meaning to and conceptualise their protest action as part of complex human/non-human relationships within forest occupations in Germany.

Forest occupations have been a central strategy within Germany's climate justice movement, dating back to protests against deforestation for the expansion of the Frankfurt airport in the late 1980s. In recent years, the number and locations of forest occupations have increased significantly, successfully highlighting the ecologically disastrous consequences of expanding motorways, coal mines, and gravel pits in Germany. In these contexts, climate justice movement actors not only create protest communities within the occupations (the so-called *barrios*) but also form intimate relationships with their non-human surroundings.

This contribution seeks to put the concepts, meanings, and practices that these actors develop in relation to the forest in dialogue with posthumanist and social movement theory. It draws on ethnographic material from an ongoing participatory action research project within forest occupations in Germany. For example, when building treehouses, squatters avoid harming the forest, using only deadwood and ropes (instead of nails or screws) as construction material. In making sense of their actions, they frequently challenge anthropocentric understandings of human/nature divisions and claim to be part of 'nature defending itself'. By presenting these and other examples, this presentation will suggest that forest occupations represent an expression of posthumanist social movement action, where forests protest 'through us' against their destruction.

RC47-733.1

GARBE, SEBASTIAN* (University of Applied Sciences Fulda, Germany)
GERHARZ, EVA* (Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

'Defenders of Nature' – a Comparative Study on Indigenous Women's Struggle for Ecological Justice in Mexico and Columbia

The current climate crisis not only poses a risk to the planet's livelihood, but also threatens those particularly committed to environmental protection and ecological justice. For example, the latest Global Witness report reveals that 177 murders of environmental activists were committed worldwide in 2022. These murders occurred exclusively in the Global South, primarily in Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, with 36% of the victims being members of Indigenous groups and nations. Although 'only' 11% of the victims were women, they are doubly at risk due to their commitment to ecological justice and their gender.

This presentation project aims to discuss cases of 'defenders of nature' – Indigenous, Black, and peasant women environmental activists – in Latin America, who face racialised, colonial, and gender-specific persecution and violence through a comparative study in Mexico and Columbia. Building on critical globalisation, development, and global inequality studies, we will present a specific case study in each country, where infrastructural, development, and neoextractivist projects appropriate territories of Indigenous, Black, and peasant communities. To address the gendered, colonial, and racialised dimensions of these processes of dispossession and 'green colonialism', we will draw on decolonial and feminist theory from Latin America, developed in conversation with Indigenous cosmology. Particularly, the *cuerpo-territorio* approach of Indigenous Guatemalan feminist Lorena Cabnal allows us to describe how colonisation and ongoing dispossession negatively impact both the territories and the bodies of Indigenous women.

The comparative dimension of this presentation aims to foster a deeper understanding of the similarities in dispossession processes in the region and to highlight the protagonism of subalternised populations and communities – specifically Indigenous, Black, and peasant women – in the struggle for climate and ecological justice.

RC38-624.4

GARCES, GABRIELA* (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)

Narrative Biographical Research with Mapuche Youth: Intercultural Ethics and Decoloniality of Being.

This work examines the ethical considerations of researching with young mapuche individuals regarding the processes of ethnic-cultural identity formation—Oneself (Ricoeur, 2006)—through a biographical narrative approach. It is situated within the socio-political and territorial context of Araucanía, the ancestral territory of the Mapuche people in Chile. The aim is to contribute to a situated research praxis that fosters decoloniality. To achieve this, I adopt the paradigm of intercultural ethics (Salas-Astraín, 2006; Fuica-García, 2020) and applied ethics in the context of biographical research (Kazmierska, 2018). This relational praxis is framed within historical processes of colonialism and coloniality (Maldonado-Torres, 2007; Mignolo, 2003; Quijano, 1997). It is essential to approach this work with "the critical consciousness of who we are and the place we occupy within the colonial chain" (Rivera-Cusicanqui, 2008, p. 169), recognizing the power structures we embody from our various positions. As discussed in this paper, we must strive for a chain of recognition where encounters with others are guided by an ethics of donation, human generosity, and responsibility (Maldonado-Torres, 2007). Throughout the research and co-construction of biographies, ethical dilemmas arise concerning: 1) The historical, sociocultural, and socio-spatial context of participants' lives and the research institution; 2) The intercultural interactions between researcher and participant; and 3) The exploration of young Mapuche individuals' identity as part of their life cycle and selfhood formation. In conclusion, this process activates potentialities of agency and contributes to understanding, knowledge, and social transformation at the three specified levels.

RC47-729.3

GARCÍA ACELAS, MARISABEL* (Corporación Universitaria Minuto De Dios - UNIMINUTO, Colombia)

Lucha Social, Resistencia y Praxis Comunicativa De La Juventud En El Marco Del Paro Nacional De 2021 En Colombia

La ponencia presentará los resultados de la investigación correspondiente a la tesis doctoral en comunicación que aborda la praxis comunicativa ejercida por los sectores movilizados, particularmente jóvenes proletarios precarizados, en tres puntos de resistencia en Bogotá/Colombia durante el Paro Nacional vivido el 28 de abril de 2021.

El Paro duró aproximadamente dos meses, y logró parar y/o restringir las actividades productivas, comerciales y laborales de un porcentaje importante de trabajadores ya fuera por su vinculación al paro o, como sucedió en la gran mayoría de los casos, por los bloqueos de carreteras nacionales que afectaron el comercio y la falta de suministro de materiales; tal situación generó un escenario de disputa con características suigéneris para el proceso de transformación política que vive actualmente Colombia.

En tal contexto de movilización, los y las jóvenes bajo diversos medios/artefactos/prácticas, pretendieron rebatir lecturas de la realidad posicionadas en los *mass media*, evidenciando las contradicciones de los repertorios instalados por las elites, y denunciando ante la esfera pública condiciones materiales de vida cada vez más precarias. Su praxis fue absolutamente rica, diversa, pero por sobre todo efectiva, al poner en marcha prácticas político comunicativas que buscaron no solo manifestar la inconformidad, sino entrar a disputar la construcción de sentido hegemónica sobre la democracia, lo público y la nación.

RC13-203.2

GARCÍA CRUZ, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

¿Regulación o Pasatiempo? Las Prácticas De Las Mujeres En El Contexto Del Running En La Ciudad De México

El objetivo de la ponencia es reflexionar sobre el conjunto de prácticas de las mujeres implicadas en la práctica deportiva de las carreras de ruta ejecutadas en la Ciudad de México. Propongo que estas actividades bien pueden caracterizarse como prácticas lúdicas, como un deporte y como una forma de autocuidados, de tal modo que me pregunto por rupturas y continuidades con los primeros discursos que regularon o que posibilitaron la entrada de las mujeres al mundo de las carreras, me refiero a aquellos discursos médicos que recomendaban ejercicio moderado como una apuesta a evitar "degeneración", pero que prohibían el ejercicio que pudiera causarles daño debido a la intensidad.

WG08-JS-16.2

GARCÍA-ANDRADE, ADRIANA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
SANTIAGO FUENTES, LAURA MERCEDES (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, ROBERTA PRISCILA (UNAM, Mexico)
MEDRANO LOERA, GERONIMO (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
CASTELLANOS, JORGE DAVID (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
FERRARI MUÑOZ LEDO, JUAN (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (Unidad Azcapotzalco), Mexico)

Effervescence in a University Classroom: Ethnography, Survey and Heart Rate Variability

This presentation will show the results of a study conducted in two classrooms (experimental and control) at a university in Mexico City. The students in both groups attended a Sociology course with the same teacher at the same time, and it was their first university course in Sociology.

The primary goal of this study is to observe the formation of solidarity relationships among new students. As Vincent Tinto states (1993), intellectual and social memberships are crucial for college students' continued educational trajectories. Tinto uses Durkheim's notion of rituals to argue that social communities 'influence the willingness of students to stay in college.'

Utilizing these insights, we combined a fresh interpretation of Durkheim's rituals (by E. Goffman and R. Collins) with cutting-edge social neuroscience and psychological physiology research on interactional synchronization (García-Andrade 2023, 2024) to craft an experimental design. We aimed to understand if and how a sense of membership and an emotional community were fostered in two groups of students attending the same university course in the same trimester.

The objective of the presentation is to show the theoretical background of the study, the operationalization of the concept of effervescence (the fundamental element of successful rituals) using three techniques, and some results obtained in an experiment conducted from June to September 2024 in Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Azcapotzalco.

We will show if recreational activities during the class promote effervescence in the experimental group. We are also interested in the conditions that favor or prevent the formation of a sense of membership or being part of the group. In the long run, the study will follow the students' trajectories, relations with other group members, and insertion into university life.

RC07-JS-136.1

GARCIA-FAROLDI, LIVIA* (University of Málaga, Spain)
TERUEL RODRÍGUEZ, LAURA (University of Málaga, Spain)

Generating Disinformation for Which Reasons? Political, Economic, and Social Consequences in the New Public Sphere

Disinformation and polarization are interconnected phenomena that feed into each other. On one hand, one of the most serious social effects of disinformation is that it becomes a catalyst for political and affective polarization among citizens. On the other hand, public sphere actors positioned at more extreme viewpoints resort to polarizing content because it is divisive and helps them attract citizens. These trends are further amplified by social media, which create echo chambers that give visibility to the most polarizing discourses. While political actors and the academic sphere have been analyzing the causes and political consequences of disinformation for years, it remains to be seen whether ordinary citizens perceive this phenomenon in the same way. To address this question, a survey was conducted among a representative sample of the population aged 15 and over residing in Andalusia (the most populous region of Spain, with 8.6 million inhabitants). The sample size was 1,550 people, of which 1,200 responses were collected online and 300 via telephone from those aged 60 and over, to avoid selection bias due to the digital divide among older populations. The margin of error was 2.5% with a confidence level of 95.5%. The population was asked about the main reasons for spreading disinformation, with the option to select up to three from the five offered: political motives (chosen by 86.2%), economic benefit (57.7%), to create social tension (40.4%), to gain notoriety and fame on social networks (34%), and for fun (2.6%). While results show there is broad consensus in public opinion that political and economic motives are the main reasons, a contingency table analysis with significance tests shows interesting differences based on age, educational level, interest in politics, voting behaviour, perceived social division, ideology, trust in the media, and trust in social networks.

RC41-667.2

GARCIA-GOMEZ, JESUS* (Autònoma University of Barcelona (UAB) and Centre for Demographic Studies (CED), Spain)
ORFAO, GUILLERMO (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Wanted to but Did Not: The Diverse Faces of Involuntary Childlessness in a Low Fertility Country

Involuntarily childless women (ICW) are a growing group in societies with low fertility, making it important to understand their characteristics and life paths to inform public policies. In Spain, 15% of women born between 1962 and 1973 are ICW. Using retrospective longitudinal data from the 2018 Spanish Fertility Survey, we apply Multichannel Sequence Analysis to identify different "types" of ICW and explore how their shares change across birth cohorts. We find four distinct clusters, proving the existence of diverse pathways to involuntary childlessness. Cluster 1, labeled "Family", consists mainly of ICW who never worked, finished their education early, left the parental home early, and lived with a partner throughout most of their reproductive lives. These women fit the "family-oriented" type described by Hakim, often living in traditional male-breadwinner households. Cluster 2, the "Adaptive" type, includes ICW who entered the workforce and completed their education early but never achieved job stability. They left the parental home and started living with a partner later than the "family-oriented" women, reflecting Hakim's "adaptive women". Cluster 3, "Career," contains ICW who studied longer, achieved job stability (often before age 30), and left the parental home later than those in the other groups. Fewer women in this cluster lived with a partner during their reproductive years. Cluster 4, called "Stayers," consists of ICW who stayed in their parental homes for very long, not living with a partner for most of their reproductive lives. Our results show that the proportion of "family-oriented" ICW is shrinking, while the share of "career-oriented" ICW is growing across cohorts.

RC31-490.5

GARCIA-GOMEZ, JESUS* (Autònoma University of Barcelona (UAB) and Centre for Demographic Studies (CED), Spain)

What Stays, What Changes: Family and Fertility Among Immigrant Descendants

Immigrant descendants shape their family life and fertility by drawing from two cultures: their parents' country of origin and the society where they were raised. While demographers have studied the fertility of immigrant descendants, focusing on "how many" children they have and "when" they have them, little is known about "why" they hold specific intentions and behaviors and "how" these develop. Against this backdrop, our study aims to deepen understanding of immigrant descendants' family life and fertility by addressing two interrelated questions: 1) Why do immigrant descendants adopt certain family and fertility patterns from their "origin" society and others from their "destination" society? and 2) How do different socialization agents influence immigrant descendants' family and fertility behaviors?

To answer these questions, we conducted 16 in-depth interviews with descendants of immigrants from the Maghreb and Latin America living in Spain who at the moment of the interview were young adults. Spain's context is of special interest due to its persistently low and late fertility regime. Topics discussed included their parents' family culture, ideal family structure, number of children, age at parenthood, cultural identity, life goals, and relationships with socialization agents.

Key findings are: 1) The family and fertility behaviors of immigrant descendants must be understood within the broader context of their cultural and identity formation. 2) Socialization agents influence individuals toward either the parents' origin culture or the destination culture, or a combination of both. For instance, parents may encourage their children to retain some cultural traits while adopting new ones. 3) The social context in which immigrant descendants are raised plays a critical role. Specifically, the presence of an immigrant community from the same country or region as the parents provides additional exposure to their culture beyond the family setting.

RC30-481.4

GARCIA-RAMOS, TANIA* (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras campus, Puerto Rico)
SANTIAGO ESTRADA, SARA (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, PR)

Post-Capitalism: Reducing Climate Change While Increasing the Quality of Life

We discussed post-capitalism as a state to globally reduce climate change and increase the quality of life. In postcapitalism the world's system is no longer capitalism. We present different perspectives of authors to understand postcapitalism as an alternative to capitalism. According to some classical Marxists and evolutionary theorists, post-capitalism can emerge as a result of capitalism becomes obsolete. Other authors propose strategies to intentionally substitute capitalism, like socialism, anarchism, and degrowth. In the 1990's, Drucker described the possible evolution of capitalist society in his book Post-Capitalist Society. Drucker claimed that knowledge, rather than capital, land, or labor, will be the source of wealth. In a post-capitalist society classes are expected to be separated into knowledge workers or service workers. Drucker also supported rethinking the concept of intellectual property by creating a system of universal licenses in which knowledge will be accessible to all. In the 2010's Mason indicated that income inequality, periodic boom-and-bust cycles and capitalism's contributions to climate change have led to seriously consider what a post-capitalist society would be and function. Post-capitalism is expected to be possible by the new advances in automation and information technology, both of which are transforming production costs towards zero. Srnicek and Williams stated that capitalism crisis has been characterized by the inability to employ all members of society. They argued that there is a growing population who are outside the formal, waged work, living on the informal subsistence or by illegal means. In their book Inventing *the Future: Postcapitalism and a World Without Work,* they demand Universal Basic Income as a policy of dignity. These post-capitalist perspectives contribute to understand and overcome weaknesses of capitalism including climate change. Also, increasing the quality of life of people who actively oppose climate change and precarious jobs in this capitalist world system.

RC19-279.3

GARCIA-RAMOS, TANIA* (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras campus, Puerto Rico)
VELEZ, BIANELLE (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, PR)
GARCIA CAMILO, MICHAEL (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, PR)
FIGUEROA, JORMY (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, PR)
MUÑIZ GARCÍA-RODRÍGUEZ, VICTORIA (Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus, PR)

Universal Basic Income Projects: A Social Policy to Address the Employment Automation Process

The benefits and challenges of 15 Universal Basic Income (UBI) and Basic Income (IB) projects implemented in the world will be presented. The UBI is defined as a universal income or stipend that is received unconditionally by every population in a country or state, regardless of their ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, age or other conditions. The IB is an income or stipend that is conditionally received by a group of people in a state or country. The problem, objectives, justification, theoretical framework and design of the research on UBI projects will be presented. The research problem is contextualized by integrating authors who predict that between 2020 and 2030, 47% of jobs could disappear in the United States given the ongoing automation process. This situation makes imminent the creation of decent life policies such as the UBI. The objectives of this research are: 1) To analyze 15 UBI or IB projects implemented in different continents. 2) Identify the benefits of these projects. The methodology consisted of a documentary analysis. We collected research published between 2010 and 2024 in academic databases. Also state reports published in governmental and organizational webpages. The inclusion criteria were: 1) UBI or IB projects implemented in the past 15 years, and 2) UBI or IB programs implemented at least one year in each continent. One of the relevant results is that most of the projects analyzed are IB with particular political purposes. Most of these projects function as a supplementary social subsidy ('social welfare'). Some of the benefits are: 1) improving health, 2) increasing schooling, and 3) reducing the poverty rate. In conclusion, most of the projects analyzed are aimed at addressing short-term social welfare political agendas. Contrary to the UBI described as an equitable and social justice policy that unconditionally benefits all populations.

WG08-JS-16.4

GARCÍA-VELÁZQUEZ, LUIS MIGUEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Marcos De Práctica Docente Frente a La Dislocación De Afecto y Cognición En La Enseñanza De Las Matemáticas

Las creencias personales y las emociones que se experimentan en la actividad matemática delimitan las actitudes hacia ella (Gómez-Chacón, 2000); Goldin (2007) agrega los valores a este entramado, conceptualizando las estructuras afectivas en matemáticas. Estas redes complejas inciden en la construcción de una identidad matemática, que afecta el autoconcepto, el desempeño, la intensidad, el compromiso, la vulnerabilidad y los valores epistémicos en relación con las matemáticas.

Al estudiar la actividad matemática dentro de las aulas es inapropiado considerar afecto y cognición como dimensiones separadas (Chamberlin, 2019). El desarrollo de estructuras afectivas en estudiantes está inmerso en las interacciones con docentes, en quienes influye un sistema de creencias sobre su rol y su eficiencia profesional, las motivaciones y las capacidades del estudiantado, la evaluación y los modelos de aprendizaje.

La enseñanza de las matemáticas en México se ha centrado históricamente en promover razonamiento lógico y destrezas técnicas, lo que motiva prácticas docentes que relegan a la dimensión afectiva a un lugar secundario, subordinado o contraproducente. En el marco del Proyecto Nacional de Investigación e Incidencia en la Enseñanza de las Matemáticas se realizaron intervenciones con docentes que desplegaron su sistemas de creencias frente a propuestas didácticas orientadas a las estructuras afectivas; en este trabajo se caracterizan perfiles, a partir de observaciones y entrevistas, que inciden en la posibilidad de adoptar estas estrategias didácticas enfocadas a la dimensión afectiva entramada con la cognitiva.

Chamberlin, S. A. (2019). The Construct of Affect in Mathematical Modeling. En S. A. Chamberlin, B. Sriraman (eds.). Affect in Mathematical Modeling, Springer.
Goldin, G. A. (2007). Aspects of Affect and Mathematical Modeling Processes. En R. Lesh, E. Hamilton y J. Kaput (eds.) Foundations for the Future in Mathematics Education, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Gómez Chacón, I. (2010). Matemática Emocional. Los afectos en el aprendizaje matemático. Madrid, NARCEA Ediciones.

RC56-JS-239.4

GARDEI, ESTHER* (University of Bonn, Germany)

Politization through Pioneers? the Historization of the German-Language Weekly 'orient' (1942-1943) in Israel and in the GDR

The German-language magazine *Orient* was published in Palestine/Israel between 1942 and 1943.[1] The *Orient* was a magazine by German exiles, who fled Germany in 1933. The first issue stated that the magazine was in favor of democratic principles and freedom of expression. Despite the seemingly uncritical nature, the first magazine already provoked a vehement reaction in the form of violent attacks on the staff - not only because of the German language, but also because of this political agenda. The editors initially decided to continue publishing. Ten months later, however, the *Orient* gave up - after a bomb attack on its printing house on Tuesday 2 February 1943 by revisionist Zionists.

The *Orient* shows how Israeli historical and sociological scholarship on primary sources relies heavily on the analysis of the pioneers that distort our perspectives on the past: As a sociologist, I will show how the history of the *Orient* and the source itself has been interpreted, politicized and possibly instrumentalized in several ways – not only in Israel, but also in the GDR, where some of the *Orient*'s contributors, such as Arnold Zweig and Louis Fürnberg, moved after the end of the Second World War. In the second, I will prove my point by presenting my findings on the "political program" of the *Orient*: The staff called for values such as tolerance of ambivalence and democracy for Palestine/Israel and published "post-Zionist" voices calling for a secular state of "Israel".

[1] My paper will give an insight into the results of my dissertation, which was submitted in August 2024.

WG11-946.5

GARDEI, ESTHER* (University of Bonn, Germany)

The Influence of Violence on 'liberal Traditions' in Israel/ Palestine: The Case of the 'orient' (1942-1943)

How does violence influence liberal thinking in Israel and the commitment to liberal values? How can liberals defend their values, when they are under existential threat? I will discuss these questions with reference to my empirical case study on the German-language magazine *Orient* that was published in Palestine/Israel between 1942 and 1943.[1] The first issue of the magazine stated that it was in favor of democratic values, like freedom of speech. Despite the seemingly uncritical nature of these aims, the first magazines already provoked a vehement reaction in the form of violent attacks on the staff - not only because of the German language, but also because of its political agenda: the *Orient* advocated liberal values, i.e. 'minority protection' and 'ambiguity tolerance'. From the opponents' perspective, the existence of the Jewish people in the 1940s was only secured by stressing the unity of the Jewish people as a first step towards a Jewish State. Critics of the *Orient* viewed the magazine as an anti-Semitic undertaking that could jeopardize the project of the future state through internal criticism. Despite violent attacks on staff members, the editors initially decided to continue publishing. Ten months later, however, the *Orient* gave up - after a bomb attack on its printing house by revisionist Zionists. The *Orient* is a significant example that shows how violent attacks threaten liberal positions in Israel. I will therefore not only share my analysis on the different reactions within the *Orient*-network to the violent attacks but argue that the case can help to understand current debates about Israel's security and democracy.

[1] My paper will give an insight into the results of my dissertation, which was submitted in August 2024.

RC46-JS-63.2

GARFIELD, GAIL* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY, USA)

African American Women and Violence in the United States

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action highlight violence against women as a critical area of concern. Since 1995, feminist sociologists have made strides in researching subgroups of women and their differential risk for violence, as well as noting the types of violence that they experience, be it at the hands of intimate partners, their families, strangers, or the state, and the lack of an effective response by legislators, legal institutions, and service providers. This presentation will cover my research on violence experienced by African American women in the United States in an effort to inform research and policy in the MENA region.

RC32-511.2

GARFIELD, GAIL* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY, USA)

The Unseen Architects: Black Women and the Building of American Democracy

The Unseen Architects is part of a larger book project that explores Black women's paradoxical relationship with American democracy. Their experiences reveal the contradictions and conflicts inherent in the enormous political tension between the ideological framework upon which American democracy was founded, and the norms and practices carried out within the institutional structures of the democratic state. This historical tension between democratic ideals and established institutional praxis forces Black women to confront the racialized gender challenges encountered in their contradictory relationship with American democracy. Ironically, it is precisely this tension that shape their political contributions to strengtheing American democracy, particular during transgressive and transformative moments in its political history. From the shadows of history's margins, they offer counternarratives that reframe dominant systems of knowledge, experience, and sociopolitical discourse. This paper retraces some of those critical historical moments in American history as a foundation for understanding the current turbulent political trends occurring in American democracy today. The focus is on the pivotal role Black women play during those moments in their attempts to advance racial, gender and social justice through their distinct political discourse of fundamental fairness, in the furtherance of protecting and advancing progressive changes in the body politics of American democracy. Where their political intellect, activism and unwavering commitment to the moral principles of fair-play aid in strengthening the body politics of democracy. Especially, during those periods that threatens the viability of the democratic state. In ways that severely compromises fundamental democratic principles and legal norms, while reversing political advancements undermining the very legitimacy of the democratic state itself. Even though Black women efforts are largely unacknowledged or their importance erased altogether, their architectural influence in strengthening the body politics of American democracy is one of the essential political components that contributes to sustaining the future of American democracy.

RC05-79.12

GARGIULO, GIUSEPPE* (University of Naples Federico II, Dpt of Social Science, Italy)
LICCIONE, FORTUNA (University of Naples Federico II, Dpt of Social Science, Italy)
ORIENTALE CAPUTO, GIUSTINA (University of Naples Federico II, Dpt of Social Science, Italy)

Guidance Policies Reform in Italy and Users with Migratory Background: Teacher and PES Centres' Operators As Street - Level Bureaucrats

As part of the Recovery Plan guidance policies have become one of the main tools to follow the objective of "making European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the ecological and digital transitions".

For Italy, indications on guidance reform have been provided for education and active labour policies: however, the policy implementation chain produced general governmental guidelines at local government that street-level bureaucrats have taken on definitive - or renewed one - relevance in policy making.

Both the policy implementation literature and the literature on street-level bureaucracies or street-level organizations have already convincingly argued that policy implementation is part of the policymaking process (Hupe, Buffat 2015) and that SLBs themselves are policy makers (Lipsky 2010).

The subject of this study is therefore the agency of frontline workers - Teachers and PES Centres' operators - to guide users with migratory background: students to post school transition and unemployed to workfare path.

Moreover, the frontline workers also under our spotlight need to use platforms for the users' assessment to standardize practices and procedures for the provision of public services (Busch *etal.* 2018).

To analyse the actual use of the standardised assessment tool by new civil servants to guidance, we conducted ethnographic observations in three PES Centres and in three schools in the Campania Region during the winter, spring and summer of 2024[1].

If equal access to public services is a foundational element of democratic societies (Bell & Jilke 2024), by exploring how SLBs interact with platforms and users, we conclude that SLBs exercise discretion through various strategies even just to allow equity both access and treatment otherwise denied by conditions of limbo due to bureaucratic and administrative systems.

[1] This research is based on PRIN Project Almadia and PhD Program in Social Sciences

RC40-650.4

GARRIDO GARZA, FRANCISCO* (INRAE, France)

Market Ideologies for Agroecology and the Promise of Socio-Economic Resilience: The Case of Argentina

Agroecology in Argentina has evolved through social movements that challenge the agribusiness model and Green Revolution technologies from the 1990s. It has been promoted as a means to achieve food sovereignty, environmental sustainability, and human health, and has garnered support through collaborations among diverse actors, leading to its integration into policy, education, and research sectors. Notable advances include the establishment of social welfare programs and networks that facilitate the exchange of knowledge while promoting its practices. While these developments have opened up the development of agroecology in the country, they have primarily focused on technical assistance, contributing to progress in areas like agronomic practices, and policy and expert discussions

However, despite the existence of alternative markets for agroecological products, the market dimension of agroecology still remains underexplored. Although they show potential to shift towards sustainable food systems, questions about their organization remain outstanding – particularly on marketing strategies and quality assurance.

Therefore we ask *how does agroecology become a recognized value through the networks that promote it within market channels*?

We conducted qualitative research in Argentina, collecting data from social and market initiatives claiming 'agroecological', to examining their quality assurance systems and market governance. We then compared their claims with three agroecological frameworks – FAO 10 Elements, HLPE 13 Principles, and Nyéléni 11 Pillars – to unveil the market ideology for agroecology in the Argentinean context.

After understanding how agroecological principles and elements differ in their approach to market development and outcomes, we open up discussion on what organizational mechanisms and institutions are necessary to further legitimize agroecology, how initiatives can move beyond technical assistance to build resilient markets, and how markets can ensure credibility and evolve into mainstream platforms.

RC22-344.4

GARROD, JAYNE* (Deakin University, Australia)

Mother Nature: Spirituality and Gender Essentialism in Australian Natural Childbirth Communities

Since the turn of the twenty first century there has been increasing interest in spirituality as it relates to health, wellness and wellbeing. Spirituality has traditionally been understood in maternity care as relating primarily to organised religious practice; however, there are a plethora of emerging forms of spiritual discourse that emphasise a strong connection between natural childbirth and the perception of an intrinsic link between birthing women and the natural world. For some women, particularly those interested in new age and/or neopagan spirituality, childbirth may evoke a deep metaphorical sense of being at one with the cyclical nature of seasonal change and the earth's fertility. Here there is resonance with Bron Taylor's (2010) idea of 'dark green religion' in which nature is sacralised and interconnected. This perspective can offer profound insights and engender feelings of belonging and interconnectedness, and biopsychosocial wellbeing. However, it also invokes ideals of gender essentialism that exclude gender diverse birthing people, and often fathers - thus potentially reinforcing traditional gender roles. This presentation seeks to examine and problematise these aspects of new age spiritual birthing by examining the sparse existent literature on this topic and arguing a need for additional research into this emergent form of lived religion.

TG03-JS-233.5

GARROD, JAYNE* (Deakin University, Australia)

The Lived Experiences of Neurodivergent Birthing People in Australia: A Qualitative, Reflexive Analysis

The experience of childbirth and parenting is both transformative and steeped in uncertainty. Disabled birth parents often experience additional barriers to able-bodied people in terms of achieving a positive birth experience. Redshaw et al. (2013) note that women with disabilities often experience multiple oppressions and forms of discrimination restricting their ability to achieve full societal participation. Despite growing societal awareness of neurodivergence as a neurological difference to be viewed through the lens of human rights and identity rather than a pathological defect, prevailing academic, medical and popular conceptions remain contested. Moreover, scholarly literature on neurodivergent mothers and birthing people remains scant. What exists reveals that autistic mothers in particular experience more difficulties in terms of verbal communication and sensory sensitivities in healthcare settings, engendering significant anxiety and trauma.

My qualitative PhD research focuses on the childbirth and parenting experiences of 15 birth parents identifying as neurodivergent (ADHD and Autistic). Utilising a neuroaffirming lens, it aims to better understand their experiences and amplify their voices. Importantly, I examine the issue methodologically from my insider positionality as a late-diagnosed neurodivergent mother. Invoking the Critical Disability and Mad Studies movements, 'a politics of neurological diversity recognises power inequalities between people differently situated in relation to neurology, comparable with social stratifications such as class, gender, and ethnicity' (Rosqvist et al., 2020).

WG06-897.2

GARUTSA, TENDAYI* (North West University, South Africa)
NOMVETE, SANDLA (North-West University, South Africa)

Epistemological Discrimination and the Marginalization of Indigenous Knowledge and Feminism: A Critical Analysis

This paper explores the intricate link between epistemological discrimination and the exclusion of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and feminist perspectives within mainstream Western epistemology. Drawing from the works of scholars like Foucault, Alcoff, Potter, and Harding, the paper argues that Western epistemology has historically positioned itself as the universal standard, leading to the marginalization and devaluation of alternative knowledge systems, particularly those rooted in indigenous and feminist traditions. The discussion focuses on how this epistemological hegemony perpetuates power imbalances, silences diverse voices, and impedes the recognition of women's knowledge, especially in rural contexts where indigenous practices are vital for sustainable livelihoods. By incorporating African feminism and ecofeminism, the paper addresses the challenges faced by rural women in the global South, emphasizing the need for an epistemological shift that acknowledges and validates multiple ways of knowing. The paper also critiques the limitations of Western feminist epistemology, arguing for a more inclusive approach that considers the intersection of race, class, and gender in knowledge production. Through this analysis, the paper calls for the mainstreaming of subjugated knowledges to create a more equitable and comprehensive epistemological framework that supports the liberation of marginalized communities.

RC29-465.1

GARUTSA, TENDAYI* (North West University, South Africa)

Theorizing Gender-Based Violence in the South African Context: African Feminisms

South African has recorded some of the heighted incidences of gender-based violence owing to high rates of poverty, systematic and structural inequalities, socio-cultural norms and values. The South African Police Service statistics show that, every three hours, a woman is killed. There has been a significant upward trend in violence against women making it to be otherwise referred to as a "Shadow Pandemic". Using a qualitative desktop study, this chapter aims to discuss and apply the basic tenets of the African feminisms framework to theorize gender-based violence within the South African context. Findings were analyzed through content analysis and data was grouped and presented in themes. From this study, findings show that the politics of masculinity in patriarchal systems legitimizes violence towards women. It reflects the system's weakness of failing to control the masculine hegemonic status held by many men within African contexts. African Feminisms does not only focus on challenging male dominance and female subordination but also challenges the status quo of contemporary patriarchy which constrains women from realizing their potential beyond their traditional roles as mothers and wives. This in turn challenges conservative gender norms that condone some behaviors which increases the levels of violence. This chapter recommends that Gender Based violence in the South African context should be analyzed through African epistemologies derived from the African Feminisms that critique Western feminisms for its dominant episteme position. This can be achieved by re-imagining and addressing norms and cultures that challenge gendered power dynamics and inequalities in various institutions that can exacerbate Gender based violence.

RC35-587.2

GASTAL DE CASTRO, FERNANDO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Notas Sobre a Valorização Do Valor a Partir Da Periferia Do Capitalismo: Estudos Sobre a Dialética Modernizante Brasileira

Como conceber a complexidade da valorização do valor no âmbito do capitalismo periférico brasileiro? As raízes históricas do sistema do capital brasileiro e sua dialética modernizante encontra-se no mundo colonizado pelas necessidades de expansão do capital mercantil europeu, capaz de produzir uma consciência refieicado por forças exógenas e uma síntese social operada não pelo trabalho livre, mas pelo trabalho escravizado.Logo se vê particularidades da valorização do valor caracterizada pela *condição periférica* que estrutura a realidade social-material brasileira a partir da *forma mercadoria periférica que we produzna* junção contraditória entre a modernização de forças produtivas externas a partir da revolução industrial do centro do sistema do capital e das forças produtivas internas coloniais. Correlativamente, a consciência reificada que se produz no Brasil, têm suas origens tanto no tripé latifúndio-escravidão-monocultura exortadora, nas exigências eurocêntricas da *Ilustração* bem como na cultura barroca, conforme a define Bolivar Echeverría. Por fim, o trabalho livre como síntese social entre a consciência reificada e o ser da mercadoria periférica tem suas origens no trabalho escravo que opera por quase quatro séculos a síntese social entre os povos afrodescendentes escravizados, a população de homens e mulheres livres e os grandes proprietários rurais.Neste quadro, a reificação da consciência periférica está fundada no arbítrio da consciência escravista, revestida pelo progressismo iluminista e pela forma mercadoria constituída pela estática do latifúndio agroexportador e pelas ambiguidades da modernidade barroca. Sustentamos nesse sentido, que a particularidade da dialética do valor que se totaliza ao longo do processo histórico brasileiro é dada pela *normalidade* do trabalho livre realizado com

práticas escravistas, a *institucionalidade* do Estado de direito como outra face do Estado de exceção e a *modernização* das forças produtivas realizando-se pela conservação das forças protocapitalistas baseadas no favor, no arbítrio, bem como no rigor do *ethos* realista misturado às ambiguidades da modernização barroca.

RC09-135.3

GASTEYER, STEPHEN* (Michigan State University, USA)

Dystopia or Survival: Settler Colonial Expansion, Dispossession, and Resistance By Native Americans and Palestinians

The driver of the global changes that have led to the Anthropocene can be at least in part attributed to what Bacon (2016) referred to as the eco-social violence of settler colonialism – the transformation of landscape and biodiversity to favor settler and colonial expansion in place of indigenous peoples. This paper argues that critical venues for investigating the roots, consequences, and challenges of environmental injustice are at the spaces of modern settler colonial expansion into the frontier – where private actors, aligned with nation-states, implement land grabs for territorial acquisition and resource extraction. Building on the literatures of settler colonialism (Wolfe 2006; 2011), frontier capitalism (Patel and Moore 2018), and the theory of transitional justice (Ribot and Peluso 2003), this paper uses two cases to demonstrate how settler colonial networks of aligned private interests with the protection of the state move into frontier territories: attempts to establish new mining activity in the Menominee Nation of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and colonization and expulsion of Palestinian communities in the Jordan Valley in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Both cases demonstrate the role of assemblages of non-state and state actors and technologies in facilitating land grabs and exploitation through legal and narrative devices. Further, they demonstrate the role of such activities in creating dystopian futures of profound dispossession for some and enrichment of others. Both also demonstrate the role of movements of local and international solidarity that are mobilized to resist expansion into the frontier. While these cases remain unsettled, the context of stage of colonization, and existing legal constraints may well condition outcomes. These observations from these cases are used to offer new theoretical insights.

RC34-554.3

GATER, RICHARD* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Future of Work Forecasts and the Employment Orientation of Contemporary Marginalised Working-Class Young Men

Advances in automation and new technologies are forecast to produce future employment changes, including a decline in routine manual jobs while increasing levels of jobs requiring stereotypical female traits, such as empathy and communication. This employment shift may negatively affect marginalised working-class young men who have historically been associated with manual job orientations and a rejection of feminine-associated work due to the inheritance and influence of a masculine identity. However, there is a lack of contemporary understanding regarding the employment aspirations of marginalised working-class young men.

Addressing the lack of contemporary knowledge regarding marginalised working-class young men and employment, this presentation explores the employment orientations of a group of marginalised working-class young men from the South Wales Valleys, UK, in the context of predicted future employment changes. The presentation draws on qualitative research that was undertaken collaboratively with a youth centre and included an ethnographic study of nine young men aged 12–21, alongside interviews with youth workers and a schoolteacher.

This presentation documents continuity and change concerning the common understanding of marginalised working-class young men's employment orientation. Continuity includes a protest masculine-related rejection of some service sector work and some attraction to manual employment influenced by cultural and structural factors. Change is observed through attraction to non-manual work that develops from what is referred to as a rupturing process or pivotal social influences that destabilise working-class masculine modes of being. The concept of a rupturing process provides valuable insights, suggesting that targeted interventions replicating this process could broaden the employment prospects of marginalised young men, better prepare them for future employment changes and enhance their prospects for securing decent work.

RC28-JS-49.3

GATSKOVA, KSENIIA* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

Uncertainty and the Pace of Refugee Integration

Refugee socioeconomic integration may follow different pathways and happen at varying paces. Utilizing data from the 2022 and 2023 waves of the IAB-BiB/FReDA-BAMF-SOEP panel survey as well as administrative data, this paper investigates the impact of uncertainty in settlement intentions of Ukrainian refugees in Germany on their speed of language and labor market integration. Due to the restrictions on emigration for men of military age, the group of refugees consists mainly of women, for whom the incidence of uncertainty is higher. Based on the assumptions of Goal-Setting and Rational Choice theories as well as the Immigrant Human Capital Investment model, we utilize survival analysis techniques and disentangle the effect of settlement intentions on the timing of German language course enrollment and transition to first employment among individuals with permanent settlement, uncertain, or short-term stay intentions. Our findings reveal that refugees with intentions to permanently settle in Germany enroll in language courses more quickly than those with uncertain intentions, while the latter do so more quickly than those planning to leave Germany after a short stay. A nuanced analysis of transitions to employment among these three groups of refugees suggests that individuals with permanent settlement intentions transition to their first jobs in the host country quicker than those with uncertain or short-term stay intentions. These findings suggest that uncertainty in settlement intentions may be detrimental to the speed of integration.

RC38-633.1

GATTA, GIANLUCA* (University of Milan, Italy)
MASSARI, MONICA* (University of Milan, Italy)
MICELI, SIMONA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Challenges and Opportunities of Biographical Creative Workshops: Migration and Memory Research in the Mediterranean and the USA

Creative methods in the social sciences have challenged the traditional dichotomy between body and mind and the epistemological supremacy of verbal and textual elements, fostering various forms of 'extra-discursive turns.' The fields of migration and memory studies have similarly benefited from this methodological innovation, as creative methods uncover aspects of participants' experiences that might otherwise remain unarticulated. These recent creative research practices facilitate more nuanced and diverse forms of remembering, potentially revealing unexpected details of individual and collective experiences and generating unique memory assemblages.

However, the effect of creative methods is not merely to provide more effective, and ethically controversial, ways to 'extract' knowledge from participants. They can also facilitate a more radical restructuring of the research encounter, fostering reciprocity between participants and researchers, especially when both parties actively engage in the creative activities and share their biographical memories.

Based on the outcomes of two research projects on narratives, experiences, and memories of migrants and refugees in the Mediterranean and the United States (Horizon2020 ITHACA and Horizon-MSCA2021 MEMODIAS), in which both biographical interviews and creative biographical workshops have been adopted and intertwined, this paper proposes a reflection on some challenges and opportunities presented by creative biographical research:

- making silence materially and emotionally present even if not verbalized;

- managing the temporality of biographical accounts and creative activities in a way that allows us to welcome and hold together the various fragments of a biography, without forcing it into the linearity of a verbal narrative path;

- exploring the ethical and methodological complexity of the research encounter, taking into account the reflexivity of both participants and researchers;

- demanding responsibility for the social life of the artifacts after the research.

RC38-631.4

GATTA, GIANLUCA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Transgenerational Diasporic Memories and Mnemonic Solidarity: The Case of the Afghan and Somali Diasporas in the USA and Italy

This paper is part of a broader research project exploring how Afghan and Somali diasporas in the USA and Italy shape their transnational cultural memories and how these communities interact with each other in sharing memory practices (Project Horizon-MSCA 2021 MEMODIAS).

Afghanistan and Somalia, both known for political violence, ethnicization of conflict, and state collapse, have seen significant migration to Europe and the US over the past three decades. Currently, Afghanistan faces a theocratic regime and instability, while Somalia shows signs of stabilization. How do these new situations influence their diasporas' memory practices concerning conflict, exile, and return? And how do different generations experience it?

The project is inspired by new trends in post-national, global memories, such as "cosmopolitan", "multidirectional", "travelling", "prosthetic", and "transnational" forms of memory. It emphasizes practices that build a shared communicative space to articulate the effects of the past in the present, aiming to create something valuable for the future (Inglis, 2016; Lim and Rosenhaft, 2021).

Drawing on biographical interviews and creative workshops conducted in the US and Italy, this paper explores how generational differences and interactions in the transnational and diasporic spaces of each community affect the possibility or impossibility of inter-diasporic forms of solidarity through memory.

Specific attention will be paid to:

- the reception context's role in shaping memory and transgenerational and inter-diasporic forms of knowledge sharing;
- how different sociability regimes affect interactions within and among diasporas;
- how social, economic, and legal constraints of the receiving context help the ones who arrived as children/youth, with blurred memories of the civil wars, understand their parents' struggles;
- how nostalgia intertwines with their sense of responsibility due to their new status as adults in the reception country;
- how return and ties with those left behind are shaped by different generational expectations.

RC18-262.6

GAUDINO, UGO* (Kingston University, United Kingdom)

Is 'Islamo-Leftism' a Form of Conspiracy Theory? Mainstream Islamophobia in French Politics

Recent studies have explored the link between Islamophobia and conspiracy theories and focused on the word "Islamo-leftism", which is used to indicate the alleged ideological and electoral proximity between Muslims and the Left. This paper builds on Zia-Ebrahimi's argument (2023) that Islamo-leftism is based on conspirational thinking and linked to the "conspirational racialization" of Muslims. It argues that Islamo-leftism is an embryonic conspiracy theory that should be taken as seriously as other conspiracy theories against religious minorities (e.g. Judeo-Bolshevism), since it delegitimizes left-wing groups and academics working on Islamophobia as intellectual accomplices of political violence committed in the name of Islam. Conceptually, the paper contributes to ongoing debates on Islamophobia and conspiracy theories by unpacking which elements of conspiracy theories are present or absent in the discourse on Islamo-leftism. Empirically, it selects France as case study and carries out research on how Islamo-leftism has been used in the National Assembly (French lower house) and on X (formerly Twitter). The findings show that Islamo-leftism is a word employed not only by far-right parties, but also by mainstream Right and Left ones. The paper identifies four main targets of the putative Islamo-leftist conspiracy: institutions; gender relations; universities; Jewish people. The paper firstly discusses the contested origins of Islamo-leftism. Secondly, it reviews the literature on conspiracy theories and Islamophobia. After presenting its methodology and findings, the paper unpacks the essential elements of conspiracy theories present in Islamo-leftism. Finally, it concludes that Islamo-leftism is an embryonic conspiracy theory that should not be underestimated because of its potential discriminatory effects and its generalizability to other countries where Muslims are securitized

RC48-751.3

GAUDIOSO GAUDIOSO, DESIRÈ* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

At the Crossroads between Violence and Migration: Migrant Women's Grassroots Struggles Against Intersectional Violence in Spain

This paper addresses the intersectional violence faced by migrant women in Spain, emphasizing the complexity of their experiences beyond a traditional conception of gender-based violence (GBV). It highlights the limited scope of existing research on violence against migrant women, calling for an intersectional lens that considers how race, class, sexuality, and other axes of oppression intersect with gender and their impact in women's lives throughout the migration process. Using Spain as a case study, it explores the role of institutional barriers in exacerbating these insecurities and examines how migrant women resist violence through activism and political participation. The Spanish context, marked by progressive gender policies influenced by feminist mobilizations, serves as a critical backdrop to assess whether these advancements effectively protect migrant and racialized women. Ultimately, the paper highlights the importance of intersectional approaches in addressing GBV and showcases migrant women's agency in fighting against violence.

RC05-79.9

GAUDIOSO GAUDIOSO, DESIRÈ* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

At the Intersection between Gender-Based Violence and Migration: Migrant Women Resistance Against Institutional Violence(s) in Spain

While violence is a common thread in most migration journeys, research shows that women are disproportionately affected by the intersection of migration, violence, and insecurity. Much of the existing literature has focused on the violence experienced by women in their countries of origin—often in the context of war or political upheaval—and during the multiple border crossings they endure. Less attention has been paid to the various forms of violence that manifest once these women reach Europe.

This paper uses Spain as a case study to explore how institutional barriers exacerbate insecurities for migrant women and examines the ways in which they resist these forms of violence through activism and political participation.

I start the discussion highlighting how Spain's migration and asylum systems fail to adequately address the specific vulnerabilities of migrant women, underlining the insufficient employment of gender-sensitive tools in reception and asylum processes, as well as the lack of an intersectional approach in policies addressing migrant women needs.

In parallel, the paper assesses the limitations of Spanish policies targeting GBV. While acknowledging some improvements, I emphasize that migrant women's experiences and vulnerabilities remain underrepresented in Spanish law and policy. The intersection between gender-based violence and migration issues results in a form of intersectional discrimination that involves the persistent invisibility of migrant women's needs, their limited access to justice, protection and inclusion.

In response, the paper focuses on the activism of migrant and racialized women in Spain, analyzing how they confront violence and challenge the state's failure to provide them adequate support and protection.

WG01-881.1

GAUR, AASHISH* (Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab, India)

Exploring Gender Dynamics in Indian Esports: A Sociological Study of Battlegrounds Mobile India (BGMI) and Women's Participation

This sociological study investigates the gender dynamics within the burgeoning esports industry in India, with a particular focus on Battlegrounds Mobile India (BGMI), a leading battle royale game. As esports continues to gain popularity, understanding the role of gender within this digital arena becomes crucial. This research employs a doctrinal methodology, analysing secondary data from academic literature, industry reports, and media sources to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities women face in the Indian esports landscape.

The study reveals that despite the growing interest in esports, women encounter significant barriers to participation. These include gender-based discrimination, limited access to resources, and entrenched societal stereotypes that question women's capabilities in competitive gaming. Such obstacles not only limit women's involvement but also perpetuate a male-dominated gaming culture. However, the research also highlights positive developments, such as initiatives aimed at promoting female participation and the rise of successful female gamers and influencers who challenge traditional gender norms.

By examining these dynamics, the study sheds light on the complex interplay between gender and digital culture in India. It underscores the importance of fostering an inclusive environment that supports and encourages female gamers. The findings suggest that while progress is being made, there is a need for concerted efforts from industry stakeholders, policymakers, and the gaming community to address gender disparities and create a more equitable esports ecosystem.

This study contributes to the broader discourse on gender equality in digital spaces and offers policy recommendations to enhance female participation in Indian esports. The implications of these findings underscore the need for continued efforts to bridge the gender gap and promote inclusivity in the rapidly evolving world of esports.

RC01-JS-119.2

GAUTAM, AMIT* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

From 'Child' to 'Cadet': A Case Study of Sainik Schools System in India.

A school education is a primary way through which an individual gets socialized either through peers, teachers and curriculum. Indian Educational System involves various types of school but one of important are the residential schools which roots in colonialism. British started Rashtriya Indian Military College in 1922 as military training school for Indian boys. It was a Pre-Sandhurst institution to train selected boys along the lines of British Public School before joining pre-commission training. Later this became a feeder institution for officers in Armed forces. Along these lines in 1961, Sainik Schools, a premier military boarding schools, were started by then Defence Minister with objectives to remove regional imbalance in officers cadre and to bring public education to common masses. Funded by Ministry of Defence it is considered as feeder institution for officers in Indian forces.

This research paper first traces the history of military educational training and its roots in Indian Colonial history and how it shaped the initial level educational training for the cadets in military boarding schools. It further explore the evolution of Sainik School Systems in India and its schooling process which transforms the child into 'cadets' through its curriculum. This research intends to look at the construction of social identity through the mechanism of discipline to pursue the goal of defence officer in these school. Through Goffman's '*Total Institution*' and developing over Susie Scott 'Reinvented identities' this paper aims to look at the identity construction of cadets in these schools to homogenised identity of 'Sainik'. This paper also compare Sainik School in India to the military culture in past in other parts of world like in Turkey, Taiwan, Britain etc. Overall this paper attempts to critically analyse the transformational journey of children through military training even if they are selected into defences forces or not.

RC53-825.4

GAUTAM, PRERNA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Navigating Conflict Zones: Lessons from Fieldwork on Institutional Childcare amid Structural Violence in Kashmir

This paper presents a critical reflection on the lessons gleaned from fieldwork conducted during research on institutional childcare in Indian-administered Kashmir. Based on a phenomenological study carried out in the conflict-affected districts of Srinagar and Kupwara, the research focuses on the lived experiences of young adults orphaned by the ongoing armed conflict and raised in institutional care, as well as the perspectives of child care institution staff and government officials. The study offers a nuanced exploration of the complexities involved in conducting research in regions marked by structural violence and political instability.

The first section examines strategies for navigating the unique challenges posed by conducting fieldwork in politically volatile settings, emphasizing the ethical and methodological dilemmas inherent in such research. The paper addresses the importance of developing a localized ethical framework that acknowledges the region's historical, socio-political, and cultural intricacies, especially given the outsider-insider conundrum faced by the researcher, who is external to the region. This positionality not only shapes access to participants but also impacts the interpretation of data in conflict zones.

The second part of the paper delves into methodological insights, particularly the significance of employing snowball sampling in conflict settings, where trust and safety are critical concerns. In this context, the paper elaborates on how informal networks can be leveraged to facilitate participant recruitment and ensure data reliability. Finally, the paper discusses techniques for building rapport and establishing trust with participants in highly sensitive and traumatized environments, emphasizing the importance of cultural sensitivity and empathy. The reflection on these fieldwork experiences contributes to broader discussions on conducting ethically sound and methodologically robust research in conflict-affected regions.

RC37-620.1

GAUTAM GEDAM, SWAPNIL* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

The Sonic Body Politics: Dalit Musicking and Aesthetics

Music is central to the cultural force; thus, it plays a distinctive role in organizing social, economic, and political spaces. For Dalits in India, the 'practice of caste' embodied in the Dalit body as a source of ritual dirt disavows their musical art from attaining cultural recognition and respect. Hence, their music is ascribed as vulgar, noisy, and chaotic *(Gondhal)*. Against this backdrop, this paper investigates Dalit musical art in the form of 'Bhimgeet' (songs on Ambedkar, an anti-caste leader) and its relationship with sonic spatiality in the urban slums of Mumbai. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, I show how sound in the form of noise emanates from the spatial and social enacts on the body, thus shaping corporeality and aesthetics in producing sounds and, hence, music. Focusing on the body concerning sound, I argue that Dalit musicians place the 'gut' at the center of their musical expressions that acquire a discursive meaning in the sonic resistance to subvert the Hindu caste religiosity and aesthetics. In this effort, the sonic body is theorized from the operative framework of marginality to define its aesthetic value.

RC08-114.4

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (University of Tyumen, Russian Federation)

Re-Assembling the "Working Class" Concept in Russian Social Science: Historical Memory and Contemporary Insights

The research is aimed at studying the origin, formation, decline, and re-assembling of the "working class" as a synthetic scientific-ideological concept. The objectives of the study are to substantiate the necessity of actualizing the class approach in the study of modern Russian social structure through the scrutinizing of historical narratives. It has been shown that today there remains a gap between Russian and western tradition in the study of social inequality and class interactions. In accordance with Marxist ideology, in Soviet sociology a working class was regarded as a protagonist of social change, and the "proletarian truth" of Marxism was contraposed to "bourgeois" stratification theories. Meanwhile, in western tradition, "classes" were historically a part of the stratification discourse in its various conceptual variants (K. Marx, M. Weber, T. Parsons). In post-Soviet Russia, there was a total rejection of Marxist terms, including working-class discourse, in a dominating sociology, and social differentiation has been described in terms of structural functionalism since the 1990s. Whereas in western research fields, different conceptual frames of class studies co-existed and developed in discussion and dialogue up to the late 1980s-1990s, when the crisis of class approach happened under the influence of neoliberal politics and postmodern theory. In today's mainstream Russian sociology, there is still misusing of terms ("middle class" is used in the sense of a stratum, "working class" is usually replaced by euphemisms like "basic layer," etc.). We argue that there is a necessity to re-assemble the working-class concept under the conditions of a post-industrial society. We define the "new working class" as a group of employees engaged in all areas of material production and service sphere, whose work is routine, divided into standardized segments, amenable to algorithmization, not involved in management, and without any ownership in the organization where they work.

RC35-584.2

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (University of Tyumen, Russian Federation)

The Working Class in the Service Sector: Problem Statement and Current Sociological Discourse

The research is focused on the the review and analysis of the current sociological discourse devoted to the problems of routine service labor. Such aspects have been revealed in the research as the specifics of interactive service work, methods for assessing the number and composition of the service part of the working class, the new ways of the changed parameters of labor relations

theoretical conceptualization, features of service workers' class consciousness. It has been established that in the western discourse of sociology of labor, research in the service sphere currently occupies a leading position. The focus is on such problems as the structure of the new post-industrial working class, the inclusion of the client in the traditional worker/employer dyad as a third element that reconfigures stable structures of labor relations, the increased importance of "emotional labor", physicality and the so-called "soft qualities" of workers, the ideology of consumer sovereignty and the problems generated by it, precarization of labor, leading to the deprivation of interactive service workers, class consciousness and resistance practices of routine services employees. In Russian sociology service research has not been fully updated, there is no theoretical foundation, and the concept of service workers as part of the working class has not been formed. The majority of Russian authors rely on the structural and functional paradigm in the study of the service sphere, which does not correlate with the problems relevant to world sociology and the methods of their an alysis. We propose the notion of the "new working class" and define it as a group of employees engaged in all areas of material production and service sphere, whose work is routine, divided into standardized segments, amenable to algorithmization, not involved in management, and without any ownership in the organization where they work.

RC56-JS-25.2

GAY, PIERRE-ELOI* (ESSEC, France)

Agribusiness Corporate Elites, Historical Narratives and Climate Change in Brazil

Cet article vise à étudier l'hégémonie de l'agribusiness brésilien à l'aune des récits historiques articulant la relation entre nature et nation dans le contexte actuel de la crise climatique. En effet, malgré son impact écologique et climatique, il apparaît impensable pour les élites politiques et économiques dominantes d'envisager la sortie du modèle agricole productiviste et exportateur. La mobilisation de récits historiques par les élites patronales de l'agribusiness paraît jouer un rôle primordial dans l'adhésion des élites économiques et politiques et de la population au projet du secteur. Les élites patronales du secteur, principalement à la suite aux critiques environnementales qui leur ont été adressées au début des années 2000, se sont attachées à mettre en place un discours de propagande destiné à empêcher une mobilisation de l'opinion publique en leur défaveur et à la rallier à sa cause. Ce discours lie l'expansion et la réussite du secteur au développement national et à l'affirmation du pays en tant que puissance mondiale. Il reste à expliquer pourquoi celui-ci paraît convaincre dans de nombreuses couches de la population. Mon hypothèse est qu'il mobilise et fait référence à des récits historiques ancrés dans l'imaginaire collectif. Cet article vise à décrire les récits historiques réactivés par la défense du modèle hégémonique de l'agribusiness, comment ces derniers articulent des représentations de la nature et de la nation et quelles sont les racines de ces représentations en termes de groupes sociaux et de projets politiques associés. Cet article s'attache donc à décrire et mieux comprendre le rôle des élites patronales, et principalement des élites de l'agribusiness, dans la perpétuation de récits historiques dans l'imaginaire collectif, à évaluer le rôle de ces récits dans le maintien de leur hégémonie et donc dans la difficulté à enclencher une réponse à la hauteur de la crise climatique.

RC17-JS-224.5

GAY, PIERRE-ELOI* (FGV EAESP, Brazil)

Agribusiness Corporations and Climate Change Hegemony in Brazil

My paper arises from a paradox: while agribusiness corporations are responsible for the majority of Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions, they are also at the forefront of the country's response to the climate crisis. Therefore, how have the largest Brazilian agribusiness corporations articulated themselves to build and maintain their hegemony in the country's response to climate change? To answer this question, I chose to analyze the hegemony of agribusiness corporations in the climate agenda as a "regime" following the theoretical and methodological framework of Glynos and Howarth (2007) they call the logics of critical explanation. This allows me to engage in a dialogue with studies on corporate hegemony in the climate agenda within the organizational studies literature. This line of work has shown how rhetorical games of scale and time, tactical diversions, or concessions to environmental demands are key pillars for the longevity of corporate hegemony in the climate agenda. However, this line of work has found it difficult to explain why, despite the multiplication of extreme weather events, corporate hegemony still receives public consent. I contribute to this theoretical gap by introducing the study of fantasmatic logic in discourse. My research shows how, in the environmental and climate discourse of agribusiness corporate leaders, affect explains the binding force of the hegemonic discourse. This limits agribusiness corporate leaders' questioning of the current agribusiness model and, therefore, the adequacy of the sector's response to the scale and severity of the climate crisis.

RC54-832.4

GAYÃO, NICOLAU* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

On the Intercorporeal Depth of Colonial Violence

A phenomenological understanding of the body holds great promise for making sociological sense of violence. It shows us that all violence done onto the body cuts through it down to its intercorporeality: the extended bodily relatedness. This intercorporeal depth of the body reveals its simultaneously concrete (physical) and symbolic (mental) existence as intertwined processes of concrescence and signification that mold the materiality and ideality of social life — our practices, ideas, desires, institutions and senses. In this view, the body is always embodiment within a world and embodiment is continuously weaving the world anew, as our bodies are both dimension (a condensed singular presence) and irradiation (an inherence and openness towards others) of more general processes of becoming. Bodily violence, by virtue of this fleshy soil it sinks into, is a profound social force. This is visible in the ways that colonial violence acts as a temporal structuring in the unfolding of colonial worlds. Through the colonized body — both lived and felt in its suffering — colonial violence sows itself onward across a range of phenomenons, from our ordinary temporality to deep-seated patterns of social change and recurrence, shaping the latent possibilities enshrined in our perceptual world. A closer look at how violence takes a structural hold of the body's intercorporeal depths allows us to see ambiguous or invisible forms of colonial relations in the contemporary world, in a way that is not blinded by more hypervisible forms (past and present) but coalesced with these into a better sense of the manifold dynamism proper to colonial relations as bodily relations all the way. The corporeality of colonial violence is richly described by Frantz Fanon, himself creatively rooted in Maurice Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology. Both *corpuses* are distended here towards this understanding of the social relation between the body, violence and time.

RC21-334.2

GAYET-VIAUD, CAROLE* (CNRS, France)

Streetcorner Politics: How Living Together Happens in Everyday Life Civil Interactions

This paper draws on ethnographic data to analyze the normative properties of urban encounters in Paris, France. Rather than treating civility exchanges as mere instances of ceremonial conduct, we focus on the reflexive dimensions of interacting in "a world of strangers" (Lofland 1973). We show how today's Parisian "culture of civility" (Becker, 1971) helps reconsidering the "Goffmanesque" (Emerson 2009, p. 537) approach to "public life" (Goffman, 1971) and the interaction order: not only do these "fleeting" encounters and "ceremonial interactions" prove to go beyond face-work issues, but they also put to test a practical sense of what people have in common, what they owe one another, and what they should stand and fight for among others, as mere citizens. By combining long-term participant observation ethnography and interviews, the research unveils the vivacity of emotions involved in civil interactions and the importance of reflexivity in how to be and do good in everyday situations of public life. Civility therefore no longer stands for a way of dealing with the "interaction order" and getting away with it, but rather as a local perspective for perceiving and acknowledging society as a whole through practical, day-to-day consequences and aspects (Rawls 2006). Civility is therefore an activity whereby democratic culture can be studied in the making. These orientations of attention, these modest attempts at accommodating with differences, showing interest, care, and even responsibility for strangers and for how our shared world goes, play an important part in the process of defining what a political community is – an "art of living together" that is ultimately both a means and an end.

RC22-357.2

GAYTÁN ALCALÁ, FELIPE* (Universidad La Salle México, Mexico)

Divergent Paths, Unexpected Results: The Integration of Young People into Faith Communities, the Comparative Experience between the Anglican Church (UK) and the Catholic Church (MX).

Faith communities worldwide are committed to integrating young people into social support and community solidarity programs, especially from a faith-based approach and from belonging to the Church that promotes it. This strategy was relevant for the Anglican Church diocese in Liverpool, UK, and the Catholic diocese in Mexico City. Both churches started from the diagnosis of a low participation of young people, not only in social activities but also in religious services, a low membership in their Church. To reactivate the commitment to the Gospel, these churches implemented 2014 a strategy of youth participation in community support and social assistance, religious or evangelical issues. The Anglican Church promoted and financed community centers, administered

by secular people appointed by the Church to which they had to report the activities. The topics were varied: care for the elderly, migration, ecology, etc. For its part, the Catholic Church recovers the experience of the Ecclesiastical Base Communities. It articulates the actions of young people from the parishes, attending to the community's needs and acting as mediators with governments in the demands of the parishioners. All this from the perspective of the committed Catholic. However, in both cases, the unintended consequences of the action led to unexpected results. The Anglican community centers grew with the participation of young people from a civic and non-religious ethic as the Church supposed. The young Catholic leaders distanced themselves from the Church and became political leaders, parliamentarians and leaders of secular struggles. This work recovers the experience with young people from both churches through interviews, documents, and images that account for the change in pastoral action in the cities and, above all, a change in the evangelization of the communities of faith.

RC22-339.4

GAYTÁN ALCALÁ, FELIPE* (Universidad La Salle México, Mexico)

Fear of the Different: Islam in Mexico, a National Security Issue.

In Mexico, Muslim communities are small and dispersed; their growth barely represents .07% of the total population of 127 million people (INEGI, 2020), made up mostly of converts and, to a lesser extent, of people from Muslim countries. However, Islam and Muslims are subject to surveillance and monitoring by the Mexican State and the United States, not only because of the events of September 11, 2001, in New York but also since the Zapatista rebellion of 1994 in which Hamas, attempted an alliance with the Zapatista Army through Spaniards who arrived with the alliance's mission. Why the surveillance of Muslim communities since 1994? The reason is more due to a national security scheme of the United States government that requires Mexico to have immigration control of people from Muslim countries, either as tourists or as immigrants trying to reach the United States through the border.

Similarly, without confirming the source, news was spread about al Qaeda and Hezbollah units operating in Mexico. This study conducted an analysis of the government's view on Islam, controls and the concept of migration. Methodologically, a discourse analysis was carried out on the representation of Muslims and Islam in official documents, in the news that pointed out the presence of al Qaeda, Hezbollah and Hamas in Mexico, as well as the representation (stereotype) of the Arab Muslim in Mexican popular culture.

Some results and images of what has been addressed will be presented through the concept of social representation of what is different and distant from Islam in a predominantly Catholic culture.

RC32-521.1

GE, XIAO* (University of York, United Kingdom)

Practising Uncooperative Feminism through Sitting: Reflecting on and Resisting Gender Hierarchy in Commercial Postpartum Care

Research has shown that *selective* neoliberal rationality, driven by the privatisation of the market, rather than contradicting China's authoritarian governance, actually consolidates the state's legitimacy. This paper explores the seemingly contradictory yet cooperative discourses prevalent in the commercialisation of postpartum care, sitting-the-month practice. Drawing on in-depth interviews with postpartum women, their families, care entrepreneurs and workers, I argue that, on the one hand, there is a strand of market discourses, by framing empowerment as consumer choices, emphasises women's perpetual self-betterment through consumption. On the other hand, market discourses adapt to resonate with women's lived realities in order to sell services, in this case, reinforcing traditional gender roles rooted in Confucian familialism. By aligning with the state-endorsed gender arrangements, the market only provides a incoherent sense of 'empowerment', as well as individualised and temporary solutions, for women traversing the patriarchal script of domesticity. I contend that the individualistic and depoliticising approach to women's empowerment does not challenge any existing political ideology, especially the legitimacy of China's authoritarian regime. As a result, while celebrating women's *individual* empowerment, the market simultaneously sustains the patriarchal order that prioritises women's *relational* responsibilities. Reckoning with the discursive incoherence and contradiction, I argue, the commercial postpartum care services become a catalyst for women's multi-layered burden juggling between their contradictory gendered subjectivities. This paper aims to reimagine sitting-the-month practice as a time for women to reflect on structural gender injustice. Through 'sitting', postpartum women can develop a new understanding of 'self-care' as an act of self-preservation, resisting the social expectation to consistently provide care, and demanding care that they frequently provide but not reciprocated. In doing so, this paper highlights an uncooperative stance against the oppressive gender arrangements.

RC10-146.4

GECIENE, INGRIDA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
JONUTIS, KAROLIS (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Fight for Landscape Formation: Discourse Analysis of Urban Activism in the 2018 Protest during Reconstruction of Reformatai Park in Vilnius (Lithuania)

The reconstruction of urban public spaces involves conflicting interests of various actors, including municipalities and business enterprises, while the preferences and needs of local communities are frequently ignored. It is especially evident in countries like Lithuania, where there is no strong tradition of urban collective action due to the suppression of civil society initiatives during the previous socialist regime. However, one case of reconstruction of Reformatai Park in Vilnius gained massive protests against the initial reconstruction plan, especially in social media. Thus, the aim of the presentation is to reveal the impact of social media in mobilization efforts that resulted in changes of reconstruction plan.

The presentation is based on insights from landscape sociology and particularly on a social constructionist perspective that defines "landscape" as created by a human act of conferring meaning on nature and the environment within a particular cultural context (Greider & Garkovich 1994). In this perspective, the cultural heritage and memory of historical places (Bender 2002) along with transformations of ideologies (Duncan & Duncan 1988) are crucial factors related to the construction of landscapes. Besides, the presentation is also based on insights from urban environmental activism studies, that reveal the structural and social-psychological factors of motivation of this activism (Bastidas at all 2023).

The presentation is based on discourse analysis of social media conducted in 2024 in the framework of project „(Post)Authoritarian landscapes", financed by the Lithuanian Council of Science. Through a post-structural discourse analysis (Laclau & Mouffe, 1987), this study analyzes how selected groups articulate contrasting perspectives on public space. It investigates the resources these groups mobilize to advocate for their respective values and beliefs, which often lead to antagonistic relationships representing different ideological perspectives.

RC31-JS-170.3

GECIENE, INGRIDA* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

The Second Generation Migrants' Ties with the Home Country of Their Parents: Case of Lithuania

After regaining independence in 1991, one-fifth of the Lithuanian population emigrated abroad (Migration trends, 2023). While there have been numerous studies on the first generation of Lithuanian migrants who left the country after independence, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the ties of second-generation migrants. Hence, the aim of presentation is to reveal the connections of second-generation migrants with Lithuania.

Although second-generation migrants have been studied extensively worldwide, the primary focus of research has been on their identity, integration, and upward mobility. Transnational theory offers insights into the growing visibility and transnational claims of the second generation of migrants. While some authors argue that the second generation is less transnational than the migrant generation or engages in different forms of transnationalism (Maruyama & Stronza, 2010; Tie et al., 2015, Agyeman & Kyei 2019, etc.), others suggest that symbolic ties persist through "memories, nostalgia, and imagination" (Glick Schiller, 2004, 458) and continue to influence the transnational lives of the second generation (Levitt, 2009, 1231).

In the presentation the results of project "The connection with Lithuania of the second generation migrants who left the country after the regaining of independence" will used. It was conducted 30 in-depth interviews with the first and second generation migrants in 5 countries (USA, Ireland, UK, Norway and Germany) by using matched interview method. These interviews reveal the nature of transnational connections of both generations and identify factors influencing transnational ties, such as identities, family and school socialisation, and the timing and context of migration.

RC22-JS-105.3

GEHAD MAREI, FOUAD* (Lund University, Sweden)

God's Influencers: How Social Media Users Shape Religion and Pious Self-Fashioning

In this presentation, I introduce and discuss the programmatic editorial introduction of the forthcoming special issue "God's Influencers: How Social Media Users Shape Religion and Pious Self-Fashioning" (*Journal of Religion, Media and Digital Culture* 13:2). Drawing on the contributions included in the

special issue, this programmatic editorial explores resonances and dissonances between the six research articles, outlining their contribution to the field and sketching new research directions in the social-scientific study of Digital Religion. First, I reconsider the online/offline connection in relation to the religious actors examined. Second, I articulate a post techno-utopian vision of religion online, identifying digital media as a social space where inequalities, prejudices and power structures offline as well religious norms, orthopraxy and relations of epistemic authority can be both reinforced and challenged. Third, I shed light on the subjective turn in the way online religious actors understand and impart "authenticity", a heatedly debated concept in the context of both religion and social media. Fourth, I present some of the communicative strategies that the religious social media users examined in this special issue employ. And, finally, I conclude by sketching future research directions in the study of how social media users shape religion and pious self-fashioning.

RC22-354.3

GEHAD MAREI, FOUAD* (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient (ZMO), Germany)

Religion That Matters: Shiʿi Materiality Beyond Karbala

This presentation will introduce and discuss the recently published book *Religion That Matters: Shiʿi Materiality Beyond Karbala*. Published by Brill in 2024 (pp. 425), this book examines the material media — images objects clothes foodstuffs incense holy waters spaces and sounds — that instantiate somatic, corporeal and visceral experiences of Shiʿi Muslim religiosity. Drawing on rich empirical case studies from diverse demographic and geographic contexts, the book includes twelve chapters that engage with conceptual debates in Religious Studies, Material Religion, Anthropology of Religion, Media Studies, and Cultural and Heritage Studies as well as Islamic Studies and Shiʿi Studies. By examining how material things and less thing-like materialities make the *praesentia* and *potentia* of the Sacred tangible, how they cultivate intimate relations between human and more-than-human beings, and how they act as gateways and links to the Elsewhere and Otherworldly, *Religion That Matters* makes several propositions that push the frontiers of the social and anthropological study of religion. The volume also examines how materialities are integral to the politics of heritagization through processes that are shaped by competing social and political actors involved in the creation, recreation and canonization of religious — in this case Shiʿi — heritage.

Leading scholars in Religious Studies and Material Religion have described *Religion That Matters* as a "programmatic intervention" and a "significant contribution … towards analyzing complex aesthetic formations, … the creation and transformation of religious spaces and atmospheres and the material and rather mundane techniques and technologies that might involve".

The eBook can be downloaded (open access, free of charge) and print copies can be ordered from the publisher's website: https://brill.com/display/title/69727.

RC02-28.5

GEISLER, HELENA* (Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training SFUVET, Switzerland)
GROENNING, MIRIAM (Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training SFUVET, Switzerland)
KRIESI, IRENE (Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training SFUVET, Switzerland)

Constructing Quality in the Hiring Process: Employers' Justifications for Selection Criteria

How employers justify their selection criteria when hiring skilled personnel is central to understanding the (re)production of inequalities in the labor market. Following the Sociology of Conventions, quality is constructed by justifying what is valued and how it is assessed (Boltanski/Thévenot 2018; Eymard-Duvernay/Marchal 1997). In hiring processes, applicants' qualifications are constructed through negotiating and assessing selection criteria (Ali/Brandl 2018; Lendaro/Imdorf 2012; Widmer 2012). The Regimes of Engagement approach distinguishes these justification situations from situations in which actors follow personal plans or act out of familiarity (Thévenot 2001, 2023). This paper contributes to the limited research on hiring that combines both approaches by asking: How are selection criteria for skilled personnel justified? Can patterns of meaning be identified? If so, are these related to characteristics of occupational fields, companies and recruiters?

Using Reflexive Thematic Analysis (Braun/Clarke 2022), we analyzed 35 interviews with those responsible for filling job vacancies in six occupational fields in Switzerland. We coded inductively through a theoretical lens. Codes that shared patterns of meaning in the dataset were categorized to construct themes that address our research questions.

Preliminary results show a variety of justifications for selection criteria as well as selection criteria that were not justified. For example, recruiters justify team fit as a selection criterion with various conventional values such as efficiency and tradition. This differs depending on company size. Team fit is assessed with socio-demographic characteristics of the previous team composition, but also with the recruiters' gut feeling. In contrast, job-specific educational credentials and professional experience act as must-have criteria. Here, recruiters act out of familiarity, without having to justify these criteria. However, companies faced with skills shortages negotiate these criteria and justify alternative criteria and assessments.

This shows that our analysis will help understanding current selection of skilled personnel and identifying which aspects (re)produce inequalities.

RC21-326.3

GENÇ, FIRAT* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Reconstruction As Enclosure: The Politics of Property in the Post-Conflict City of DiYarbakir

This paper analyzes the post-conflict reconstruction scheme undertaken by the Turkish state in the historic center of Diyarbakır –Suriçi– in the aftermath of the 2015-2016 urban warfare. More specifically, it illustrates how the politics of property embedded in Suriçi's reconstruction is permeated with a normative urbanism whose ownership-cum-security-centered logics and imaginaries eventually lead to the enclosure of dwellers' urban commons.

Diyarbakır, as the heartland of Turkey's Kurdish-populated southeastern region, has long witnessed violence, the most recent of which was months-long clashes between Turkish security forces and Kurdish armed militias. In the course of "urbicide", the six neighborhoods that make up the eastern side of Suriçi witnessed total destruction, displacement and dispossession. Within a period of six years, under the aegis of overtly-centralized state bureaucracy, the ruined historic center has been planned, re-zoned and reconstructed in a way that has reinforced the state's capacity to master territory on the basis of proprietary logic. This has meant to dissipate centrifugal forces of local inhabitants who had cultivated place-based commons, which range from material resources such as land and housing to immaterial attributes like experience, knowledge and skills.

To address material and imaginative aspects of this contestation over the city, I bridge scholarship on (post-)conflict cities, mostly of the Global South, with critical property studies. Accordingly, I conceptualize enclosure not merely as the extinction of material resources, but also as a generative governmental apparatus pivotal in territorializing the state in cities subject to ruination and devastation.

Building on this approach and drawing on my long-standing research on the changing forms of spatial politics in Diyarbakır since the early 2010s, this paper ultimately argues that the property-centered logics and imaginaries mobilized throughout the reconstruction of Suriçi have un-made Suriçi as a place by dissolving Suriçi dwellers' commons and collective urban experience produced over generations.

WG10-931.1

GENCEL BEK, MINE* (Siegen University, Germany)

Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Recommendations

Artificial Intelligence has already attracted the attention of scholars, and we witnessed the rapid rise of the literature, especially in the last decade, with a wide range of focus, including devising normative and conceptual perspectives, and developing recommendations and solutions for the problems and challenges AI poses for society. One of the problems is inequalities in employing the possible benefits of AI. Most AI applications are in the Americas and Europe (de-Lima-Santos, 2022). Like local/ small organizations are disadvantaged vis-a-vis large ones due to a lack of resources and the higher cost of AI for the smaller organizations (Broussard, 2019), publishers at Global South are disadvantaged due to difficult political and economic conditions and challenges (Simon and Isaza-Ibarra, 2023). Nevertheless, the literature is dominated by American, British, and European cases (Sun et al., 2020; Crepel et al., 2021; Vergeer, 2020).

To some extent, AI is covered as a relatively autonomous force (de Haan et al., 2022), as a lack of agency where there is an invisible hand or looming threat over which one has no control at issue (Helberger et al., 2022: 1613). Then, can AI be used to downgrade the responsibility and agency in an oppressive context? What are the implications of this research in a society where there are many problems critical dissidents and marginalized communities are encountering regarding justice and rational-legal authority for the issue of data justice (Adebe, 2019)? What is the meaning of industry/company versus public or right versus left (Kaylee Graves, 2024; Brennen et al., 2018) in this context?

The focus of this presentation is to summarize the debates, approaches, developments, and recommendations regarding AI and society and open a discussion on whether, how, and to what extent the political and socio-cultural context plays a role.

RC31-502.3

GENOVA, ELENA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

The 'Traitorous' Bulgarian Vs the 'Good' English Neighbour? an Exploration of Media Portrayals of Migration from and to Bulgaria and Migrants' Counter-Narratives

While migration has always been a contentious issue in Bulgarian public discourse, the way it depicts those who leave the country and those who enter, particularly groups of 'desirable' migrants differ significantly. Drawing on research conducted with both Bulgarian migrants in the UK and British migrants in Bulgaria, this paper explores in a comparative manner persistent media portrayals of migration from and to the country in the context of wider socio-political restructuring and instability. Drawing on empirical data, the paper also considers migrants' counternarratives.

Focusing specifically on the migratory flows between Bulgaria and the UK, the findings reveal a stark contrast between how the migratory choices of Bulgarian and British nationals are presented in the Bulgarian media discourse. While emigrating is portrayed as a form of escapism at best and treason at worst, the choice of a growing number of British nationals choosing to relocate to rural and often depopulated areas in Bulgaria is overtly positive. The latter is in contrast with popular depictions of 'Brits abroad' that dominate the British public discourse, which take on markedly negative connotations. Though in-depth qualitative data from two studies with Bulgarian migrants in the UK and with British nationals in Bulgaria, these media discourses are then juxtaposed against migrants' own interpretations of their migratory choices. Ultimately, the paper reveals that migrants from and to Bulgaria employ a diverse range of strategies in order to justify their migration choices, often romanticising migration as a life choice to prove their worth.

RC24-399.1

GENTLES, TIMOTHY* (University of Newcastle, Australia)

Trajectories through the Field: Pragmatic Reflexivity and the Changing Social Locations of Environmentalists

This paper looks at changes over time in the practices and political identities of environment activists. Following a series of narrative interviews with Australian environmentalists it investigates:

a) Their social and political trajectories, and;

b) The pragmatic processes of deliberation that underpin their changing involvement in environmentalism.

Activists discussed in this paper share a common site of emergence in and around Australian anti-forestry campaigns in the late 1990s and early 2000s. They subsequently moved through an array of different groups and campaigns at a variety of scales. Their trajectories highlight a range of directional possibilities including pathways towards left-wing, liberal and far-right forms of environmentalism.

I interrogate activist reflexivity and how this affects the 'where' and 'how' of their unfolding participation in environmentalist action. Following Pierre Bourdieu, environmentalism is conceptualised as a social field with shared doxic beliefs and internal struggles. From their youthful emergence in the field, activists' social locations change over time as they reassess and adjust their practices. Activists pragmatically balance their involvement in environmental struggles with complex demands coming from other social fields in which they are invested.

They are engaged in a struggle for *viability* in what Ghassan Hage (2022) describes as a 'critical political economy of being'. This is highlighted by shifting political identities, repertoires and scales of action. These shifts do not only affect individual activists. They also affect the formation and dissolution of the groups to which they belong and the kinds of collective action that is developed. Activists bring skills and insights honed in prior struggles with them to their new social locations. This can result in the formation of novel and innovative practices and communities at the fringes of the field. However, it may also lead to the strengthening of conservative doxa and structures of power.

RC45-714.1

GERALDO BASTIAS, PABLO* (Nuffield College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Towards a Unified Framework for Robustness and Sensitivity

Credible empirical research requires conducting "robustness checks" and/or "sensitivity analysis" as a way to assess how much the conclusions of a study depend on critical assumptions. However, current practice is highly heterogeneous, and there is no agreement on how to conduct and report such analyses in a transparent and coherent way. In this article, I aim to clarify the relationship between different forms of robustness (to model specification, variable inclusion, and observation inclusion), sensitivity (to unobserved confounding and sample selection, among others), and more generally uncertainty quantification approaches. I first show the shortcomings of common practice, including the lack of replicability, inconsistent application of tests, and obscure and uninterpretable reporting. Of particular importance is the change of the quantity of interest ("estimand") across analyses, making the comparison between alternative conclusions impossible. I also discuss other forms of assumption-dependency and uncertainty quantification, such as multiverse analysis and computational multi-model analysis, which do not neatly map into the traditional distinction. However, as they become more computationally tractable, they should be incorporated into a coherent framework. Finally, I discuss the issues with the stepwise approach to testing one assumption at a time, showing ways of assessing the sensitivity to multiple assumptions simultaneously. I exemplify this approach by discussing the sensitivity of robustness checks, and the robustness of sensitivity analyses.

WG10-938.4

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (Complutense University Madrid, United Kingdom)

The Distrustful Digital Citizen: How the Digitalisation of Government Has Failed to Address the Crisis of Confidence in Public Institutions

Over the last 20 years, governments worldwide have implemented vast digital transformation programs, following the recommendations of supranational institutions such as the World Bank and the OECD (Falk, Römmele, and Silverman, 2017). Government digitalization has often been presented not only as a way to improve the efficiency of services but also as a solution to the chronic crisis of confidence in political institutions (Benay, 2018). But has digitalization truly helped address public distrust? In this paper, I argue that government digitalization programs have thus far failed to mend distrust in public institutions. I highlight that many countries that are part of the alliance of "leading digital governments"—such as Estonia, South Korea, Denmark, and the UK—have in fact experienced rising distrust in political institutions in recent years (OECD, 2024). The paper explores the reasons behind this failure. I argue that, beyond unrealistic expectations, this failure stems from the instrumental and transactional logic behind digitalization programs. With their emphasis on self-service, location independence, and seamless user experiences, these programs risk widening the gap between the state and its citizens, exacerbating the conditions of individualization and isolation that have often been seen as correlate of societal distrust (Inglehart and Welzel, 2000; Holmberg and Rothstein, 2012). This situation calls for a radical rethinking about the purpose of digital government and for some acceptance of its inherent limits. Even when digitalisation manages to increase the efficiency of certain public services, this may not automatically translate into achieving gains in terms of public trust in institutions which often hinges on other processes such as political participation, identity and sense of belonging. I conclude by developing some reflections on what the apparent intractability of the problem of distrust in public institutions contribute to the understanding of the nature of trust and distrust in a digital society.

RC11-173.2

GERDINA, OTTO* (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
LESKOŠEK, VESNA (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Intersecting Inequalities: Gender Differences in Old-Age Poverty

This study investigates the intersectionality of gender and other social determinants in shaping poverty experiences among older adults. Biographical interviews are used to analyse the influence of factors such as childhood experiences, educational attainment, employment history, social networks and caring responsibilities on poverty outcomes, with a particular focus on the ways in which these factors intersect with gender. The study focuses on key life stages, namely childhood, education, employment, partnership and retirement, in order to gain insight into how these intersections contribute

to lifelong deprivations. The findings demonstrate that older women and men face unique challenges due to compounded inequalities across their lifenospan. Our findings reveal significant disparities between older men and women, rooted in lifelong deprivations shaped by societal norms and expectations. By adopting an intersectional approach, this study highlights the need for targeted policies that address the complex nature of old-age poverty through a gender-sensitive lens.

RC45-708.4

GEREKE, JOHANNA (Mannheim University, Germany)
SCHUNCK, REINHARD (Wuppertal, Germany)
AKSOY, OZAN* (University College London, United Kingdom)
HELLRIGEL, EMILY (Wuppertal, Germany)
HELLYER, JOSHUA (Mannheim, Germany)

Hair Speaks: Social Context and the Interpretation of Religious Signals--Evidence from a Pre-Registered Face-to-Face Large-Scale Experiment

We constantly make inferences about others based on their speech, posture, facial expression, physical attire, and so on. An important set of such signals which an individual is inferred on concerns the treatment of facial hair and head. Headscarves and the conservative dresses collectively referred to as veiling are particularly distinctive signals. Veiling is exclusively interpreted as a signal of Muslim religiosity. Beards too are widespread among Muslim men. But beards are less distinctive signals of Muslim religiosity for men than veils are for women. This is perhaps because or why many non-Muslim men also sport beards.

To understand how people interpret such signals we use a pre-registered, face-to-face factorial survey experiment with a large sample from Turkey. Turkey is a strategic research site for the purpose of the study because: (1) it is a non-Western context where the type of signals we study (beards and veils) are widespread (2) there is population heterogeneity, in that a sizable portion of the population is secular while the rest is conservative, and (3) the signals we study are not legislated, that is, they are not imposed as in Saudi Arabia or Iran, or forms of it are not banned as in some Western European countries or Tajikistan. These characteristics of the country make such visible signals potentially highly informative and rich (see Aksoy and Gambetta 2021) allowing us to test our hypotheses. Our hypotheses and the results broadly suggest that people's interpretations of such religious signals depend strongly on context (as measured, for example, by the level of religiosity or support for Islamic political parties in the neighbourhood), and that people factor in the possibility of strategic manipulation of one's religious attire depending on the context.

RC38-JS-194.3

GEVORGYAN, HASMIK* (Yerevan State University, Armenia)
AVAKYAN, YEVA (Self employed, Armenia)

The Role of Cultural Signifiers in the Adaptation of Migrant and Displaced Armenian Women

Historically, Armenia has maintained a predominantly monocultural identity; however, recent years have witnessed a significant influx of populations from Syria, Russia, Ukraine, and those forcibly displaced from Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh). Many individuals are fleeing war, violence, and political instability, seeking refuge and stability in their ancestral homeland. Each group arrives with distinct subcultures and lived experiences, navigating a shared language and ethnic identity while contending with the complexities of their new environment. This demographic shift has created a multifaceted tapestry of identities, as individuals seek safety, economic opportunities, and belonging within Armenia's evolving socio-political landscape.

This study examines the challenges faced by relocated and displaced Armenian women as they negotiate the preservation of their unique cultural identities amid injustices shaped by historical and contemporary imperialism and colonialism. Through narrative analysis of oral histories, we uncover the various obstacles these women encounter, including cultural dislocation, social integration, and the preservation of traditional practices within unfamiliar contexts.

Our analysis emphasizes the adaptive strategies employed by these women, highlighting the crucial role of cultural signifiers as anchors of identity and belonging. These symbols serve as vital resources for personal and communal resilience and foster solidarity—essential components for community cohesion in the face of systemic injustices.

While these women share a common heritage, their experiences are profoundly shaped by trauma stemming from conflict, loss, and displacement, significantly impacting their adaptation processes. The intersections of gender, culture, and the legacies of colonial histories complicate their narratives, illustrating how their struggles are embedded within broader power dynamics.

By centering on the complexity of subcultural identities and the traumatic reasons for their presence in Armenia, this study reveals how these women navigate multiple layers of adversity. It underscores the critical importance of symbolism and cultural signifiers in cultivating solidarity and reinforcing community bonds amidst profound change.

RC44-JS-246.3

GHEORGHIEV, OLGA* (Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet), Norway)

Automation and Migrant Workers: Redefining Hierarchies of Skill?

National and transnational labour markets are experiencing profound transformations linked to new opportunities for value accumulation resulting from implementing digital solutions. From automation of production processes to the algorithmisation of employment relations, the digitalisation of work quickly changes the relations between skill and the value assigned to it and redefines the notions of both skilled workers, and precarious labour. It also pushes workers to seek options for reskilling and retraining, as well as to adapt their strategies for resistance and collective action. How are the working lives of migrant workers impacted by these changes? How are technological transformations in production processes restructuring the ethnical hierarchies of skill and working conditions on the shopfloor? Does the robotisation of repetitive, low-added value tasks lead to the re-training and upskilling of migrant workers who typically occupy these positions? How is the spectrum of high to low skill redefined in this context? And finally, how do these technological transformations interact with migrant workers' capacity for resisting both sovereign and capital forces of discipline and control?

Drawing on theories of the labour process and autonomy of migration, this paper seeks to answer these questions by proposing an investigation of the labour market experiences of migrant workers through the concepts of indeterminacy of labour, mobility strategies and subjectivity. This study is based on interviews with migrant workers in the Czech Republic and ethnographic work in a factory that hires them and is transformed by digitalisation processes. The paper seeks to epistemologically shift the focus in studies on migrants' labour market integration from the binary between the citizen and the migrant to the experiences of migrant workers as laboratories that expose the mechanisms of the digital transformation of labour relations.

WG08-905.3

GHERARDI, LAURA* (Università di Parma, Italy)
MAESTRI, GIANLUCA (Università di Parma, Italy)

Too Empathic Not to be Manipulated? the Ambiguity of Empathy in International Self Help Bestsellers

From an analysis of the 10 international best sellers on self-love on Amazon.com in last 15 years, empathy appears both as a quality and as a weakness: this literature, meant to boost people self-esteem, advice women not to empathize too much, especially with relatives. The argument is that you have to balance empathy and compassion towards others and compassion and self-love towards yourself to avoid the risk of being manipulated and energetically depleted. We expose the main points of this widespread rhetoric that directly links empathy and power in social interactions. Many questions arise: how to establish this balance? When empathy and compassion are too much? What is the link between empathy and recognition? The ambiguous nature of empathy appears in its relation to power, that is in its relation to recognition and miscognition, for the same person and at the same time.

RC44-699.5

GHOSH, ANWESHAA* (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)
ZAIDI, MUBASHIRA (Institute of Social Studies trust, India)

Domestic Workers' Struggles in India's Care Economy: The Case of Migrant Women in Gurugram

The domestic workers' movement in India has been mobilizing for rights since the 1980s. The adoption of the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers energized these efforts, encouraging greater coordination among groups and unions. However, despite the growing policy focus on the care economy through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the

movement continues to struggle for basic rights. Domestic work in India is largely performed by women from marginalized castes, with limited education or formal skills, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation.

Our research, under the project *"Sustaining Power: Women's Struggles against Contemporary Backlash in South Asia" (SuPWR)*, explores these struggles in collaboration with the Center for Social Change and Development (CSCD) in Gurugram, Haryana. In this urban center, informal migrant women domestic workers coexist alongside a wealthy, international community, highlighting stark inequalities.

The study places domestic worker leaders at the center of inquiry to understand their daily vulnerabilities as migrants, including limited worker rights and barriers to social security. Access to safe and affordable rented housing emerged as a critical need, directly affecting their ability to work and participate in the movement. Their migrant status further exacerbates these challenges, complicating efforts to secure decent work and social protections.

This paper analyzes how the intersectional identity of migrant women domestic workers places them at the margins of the ongoing care economy dialogue in India, which focuses heavily on early childcare. Despite its importance, this focus has failed to improve conditions for domestic workers—the largest cadre of care providers. We argue that the workers' migrant status amplifies the difficulties in organizing for decent work, underscoring the need for inclusive policy frameworks that address both care and labor rights for all.

RC32-526.2

GHOSH, JOLLY* (London School of Economics and Political Science, India)

Where Is 'Trafficking' in the Anti-Trafficking Law? a Study of Bedia Sex Workers of India on the Juncture of Sexual Morality and Feminist Agency

Centuries ago, White merchants and explorers entered India for trading and gradually amalgamated Capitalism with hegemonic authoritarian rule by imposing colonial laws. This dehumanising process could be easily traced by understanding the epochs of the sex work industry. In India, a unique blanket of discrimination envelops the postcolonial society, i.e., the Caste System. *Bedia* is one such caste from the Bundelkhand region of Central India, where the women are socio-culturally assigned to solicit the upper-caste men. Therefore, the multi-folds of Caste, Coloniality, and Sexuality paint over the feminist agency of the prostitutes or the female sex workers (FSWs) with different interpretations such as sexually exploited and abused; sexually immoral and malevolent; forced and trafficked.

Unlike most academic studies that focus on the moral implications of the sex work industry, this paper discusses the human rights, feminist agency, and autonomy of FSWs. The methodology employs Critical Discourse Analysis of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act-1956 (ITPA) to understand the colonial origins of the legal approach to sex work. Additionally, a Case Study of a legal petition filed by *Bedia* women provides insight into reclaiming their agency. The paper is structured into two key sections: first, an analysis of the colonial influence on Indian law reveals how the current problematic institutionalisation of sex work emerged. Second, a case study of *Bedia* FSWs locates their feminist agency despite dominant morality. In conclusion, this research paper brings into the limelight how the jargon used in ITPA shapes the feminist agency of *Bedia* women. It further illuminates how law, gender, and power interact to erase marginalised women's autonomy. Examining the *Bedia* community offers a lens to reconceptualise sex work beyond colonial moral frameworks.

RC37-617.1

GHOSH, SUDATTA* (South Asian University, India)

Performing Bodies, Labouring Bodies?: An Understanding of Art and Work through the Lives of the Nachnis of Purulia, India

This paper proposes to understand how artists engage in cultural labour (Prakash, 2019) and how marginalised artists like the Nachnis of eastern India are stigmatised for their art which is often considered to be vulgar and not falling into the purview of 'work' because it is considered to negatively impact the moral and social fabric of traditional Indian culture and heritage. The Nachnis are 'folk' dancers who draw their lineage from the erstwhile court dancers that would perform in the courts of kings and princes in Bengal. In the present scenario, their profession or 'work' comprises performing in various villages of West Bengal at night with predominantly men in the audience. Due to the nature of their performance and their gender-caste positionality, the dancers' bodies are not considered fit to be part of the category of labouring bodies. However, I argue through this paper that performing bodies are labouring bodies. They put in fixed hours of work, sweat, exhaust themselves, provide service, and receive payment at the end of the work. The dancers put on a smile and dance for hours at end draped in bright, sequined sarees. They attract the attention of men whose gaze, a mixture of desire, disgust and fear, is fixed upon the dancer's moving body. This project is a curious questioning of what entails work and why the Nachni's moving body is not accepted as a working body. Thereafter, once it is rejected the status of a working body, what happens to the remnants of a 'non-working' artistic female body that is constantly living at the intersection of gender and caste? The larger question that this project aims to understand is the relation between art and work when it comes to vulnerable artistic agents living at the peripheries of society.

RC56-JS-239.5

GIANNAKOPOULOS, ANGELOS* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine)

White Russian Ideology and Its Role Towards Russia's Historical Memory and the Invasion of Ukraine

Alongside the Great Russians and Belarusians, the Ukrainians are regarded as a Little Russian branch of the *all-Russian people* and do not exist from the perspective of the *White Russian émigré ideology*. In opposition to the Soviet regime which recognized Ukraine as a "sovereign" republic within the USSR, the rehabilitation of the White Russian ideology, which assumes that the Bolsheviks had created an *"artificial" Ukrainian nation*, has been massively supported by the Kremlin in recent decades. White Russian ideology argues that the Ukrainians were artificially created by the Austrians in the 19th century, by the Poles and Lenin at the beginning of the 20th century and finally by the USA, the CIA and the EU in more recent times in order to divide the "Russian" nation. The Ukrainian nationalists who came to power in a coup during the Euromaidan revolution, have turned, moreover, Ukraine into a puppet state run on behalf of Washington. They prevent the Little Russians from fulfilling their desire to join the *Russian world*. As a result, the US and the West turned Ukraine into an "anti-Russian" state that murdered Russian-speaking Ukrainians. The planning of the "*special military operation*" was heavily influenced by this ideology, assuming that Little Russians would welcome it as "liberation". The Kremlin cannot accept that the Russian military is since the invasion not welcomed anywhere in Ukraine. It refuses to recognize the existence of a Ukrainian nation and instead blames the Russian army, facing NATO troops and Western mercenaries, for its military defeats. The presentation examines how these widely held beliefs – which represent a Russian *collective historical memory* - played a role in Russia's invasion of Ukraine, how they are likely to play a role towards peace after the war, and how they will affect Russia's relations with the West.

WG08-JS-123.1

GIANNINI, VITO* (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Feeling Resentment: Exploring the Role of Empathy in the Social Construction of Victims and Villains

Empathy and resentment are very relevant emotional phenomena in social dynamics. While resentment has been analyzed in sociopolitical processes, the role of empathy in the moral construction of victims, villains, and heroes underlying social interactions of cooperation and conflict remains unclear. The concept of resentment has been interpreted in many ways, but it can be defined as an emotional response by a victim who perceives injustice or discrimination. Scholars distinguish various forms of resentment, understood both as an emotion and as an emotional mechanism, depending on its capacity to foster attitudes and actions of a *prosocial* type based on compassion, indignation, and a sense of justice or, conversely, of *antisocial* type oriented towards violence, revenge, and destruction of the other (Demertzis 2020; Tomelleri 2023; Salmela e Szanto 2024). The sociology of emotions has interpreted empathy as a process of taking on the others' emotions and as a "bridge" able to connect different cultural worlds (Shott 1979; Clark 1997; Hochschild 2016; Ruiz-Junco 2017). Empathy can be seen as a means of connecting individuals and making possible the activation of emotions (positive and negative) that can favor or limit the closeness or distance between personal and collective identities (Cerulo 2024). Therefore, different forms of resentment can be identified depending on the *degree* and *type* of empathy enacted toward victims and perpetrators by those involved in the interaction. The goal of the analysis is to explore the relationship between empathy and resentment in the psychosocial and cultural processes of victimhood/blaming as it emerges from the narratives and life stories of individuals. Based on the biographical experience of subjects from Italy, differing in cultural background, socioeconomic status, gender, age, education and ethnicity, the research aims to shed light on the role of empathy in the dynamics of resentment at the micro- and macro-social levels.

RC43-JS-114.4

GIANNOTTI MURA, CAROLA LUDOVICA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
MANGIONE, ERICA* (Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy)

Closing the Gap: A Comparative Exploration of Financialised Geographies of Student Housing in the Cities of Turin and Milan, Italy

The paper compares how the recent involvement of institutional investors in the student housing sector has reshaped the politics of student bed provision in Italy and how multilevel regulatory frameworks and forms of statecraft have contributed to the production of contextual financialised geographies in the cities of Milan and Turin. Despite national legislation and recent reforms under the Next Generation EU plan opening to public co-financing of student halls managed by private operators, investment in and localisation of purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) in Italy have been largely dependent upon local economic, social, spatial and institutional conditions that mediate and regulate the provision of student housing and its role within contextual urban redevelopment strategies. Drawing on the analysis of student housing consultancy reports, planning documents, and interviews with local administrators and PBSA operators, we show how financialised geographies of student housing in Milan and Turin articulate themselves in path-dependent ways that, while shaped by national legislation, are closely tied to local states' negotiations with private actors and contextual urban politics of representation. Still, notwithstanding the socio-economic differences occurring between the two cities, we argue that the creation of financialised student housing submarkets in the two cities similarly hinges on the promotion of an apparently unambiguous and neutral institutional discourse regarding the need to "close the gap" between potential demand and supply in student beds, which fundamentally ends up providing new avenues for rent extraction. In conclusion, we show that the porous relations between multilevel regulatory frameworks and contextual arrangements of the local state produce variegated geographies of financialisation, which, however, seem to converge towards a common dominant discourse whereby the private sector is portrayed as the only solution to bridge the retreat of the public.

RC43-JS-114.2

GIANNOTTI MURA, CAROLA LUDOVICA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
MUGNANO, SILVIA* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
COSTARELLI, IGOR* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
RAMELLO, RICCARDO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
GASPANI, FABIO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Student (Im)Mobilities: Revisiting the Politics of International and Internal Higher Education Movements in Milan, Italy

The social sciences have long employed the concept of mobility to analyse migration flows, albeit often with a mobility bias (Schewel 2020) that emphasises networks, interconnectivity and the free flow of people. Yet, sustained trends in mobility studies have called for rethinking mobility in light of its counterpart — immobility — revealing how different mobility regimes are unevenly distributed across the globe and segments of society (Glick and Salazar 2013). Within this framework, housing emerges as a crucial context through which (im)mobility regimes are experienced, reinforced, or contested. This paper applies the concept of regimes of (im)mobility to reflect on the lived experience of university students at the intersection of residential and social mobility in the Italian context, looking at the experiences of three subgroups of mobile students in the city of Milan: international students, non-local students coming from other Italian regions, and students who commute from their place of residence to attend university. It does so by contextualising their experiences within the residualisation of public student housing policies at the national and regional level, the growing financialisation of the student housing sector, and a longstanding policy-led privilege of homeownership over rent that has created a shrinking and highly polarised rental sector (Poggio 2005). Drawing on data from an annual survey on student housing conditions administered by the Interdepartmental Centre for Research-Action on University Student Housing (C.A.S.A.) of the University of Milan-Bicocca, alongside focus groups with students, we show that while institutional discourse and student housing providers increasingly promote a language around internationalisation thanks to borderless student communities, differential access to the city in the face of rising rental costs and insufficient student support constrains an increasingly large number of students into regimes of immobility, thus contributing to making Milan an elitist choice for study.

Film-1014.2

GIANOLLA, CRISTIANO* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

"Populism Performing Democracy: Collective Emotions, Political Narratives, and Social Identities"

Describing populism as irrationality or deviance is misleading. Instead, populism is a heuristic coalescing social demands and grievances to generate collective decision-making. Emotions are processes that lead individuals to identify with, and act in accordance with, social groups. Populism brings to the fore affective imaginaries of trust and of distrust, of love and of hate, challenging political representation and fueling polarization. The mobilization of social identities serves to reify dominant groups and reproduce or contest the exclusion of marginalized populations. Democratic thinking must therefore critically examine how political demands are continually constructed in relation to historical, cultural, and social identities. With contributions from scholars convened by the UNPOP International Colloquium in Coimbra, Portugal (January 2024), this documentary provides critical insights into the interplay between emotions, narratives, and identities in politics. It posits a nuanced, multi-perspective approach to democracy as a socially constructed achievement.

RC18-266.6

GIANOLLA, CRISTIANO* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Duties in Intercultural Democratisation

Over recent decades, democratic theorists have debated how to address increasing citizen disengagement and dissatisfaction, aiming to transform the social contract. A key issue is the lack of focus on the relationship between rights and duties in democratic theory. This presentation explores a forthcoming book on reconceptualizing duty within democratic theory, expanding the traditional rights-based approach. Historically, duty was politically imposed in pre-modern societies and downplayed by modern liberal political theory, which has prioritized rights, often viewed as symbolic, exclusionary, and entangled with imperialism and colonialism. The book critiques this emphasis on rights at the expense of duty, arguing that modern contractarian theories overlook the relational ontology of individuals within society. It highlights how duty has been neglected in modern democratic theory and develops a critical, intercultural perspective on democracy that integrates subjectivity, agency, and relationality—referred to as "dialogical ontology." Postcolonial and decolonial theories, particularly those inspired by M.K. Gandhi, are central to this rethinking of duty. Gandhi's vision of democracy, which stands in contrast to the imperialist social contract model, offers a framework to reassess the relationships between individuals, collectives, and society. His ideas challenge the traditional liberal approach and encourage a critical examination of the interplay between democracy, liberalism, and colonialism. The book proposes two key contributions: (a) reframing duty as a foundational category for political subjectivity, enabling a more agentic democratic theory, and (b) emphasizing the duty of democratic theory to engage with postcolonial critiques, creating a more inclusive and relational democratic framework.

WG01-889.2

GIANOLLA, CRISTIANO* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)
DIAS, VANDA AMARO (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Social Contract and the Political Mythologies of Colonial Empires

The social contract is often idealized as a myth underpinning modern liberal societies, yet it raises concerns from democratic perspectives. It shapes both individual and socio-political identity, foundational to liberal polities, but these polities have long been marked by structural inequalities rooted in colonial empires. Understanding the role of myth-making is crucial to unpacking the relationship between social contract theory, liberalism, and democracy. Political myths like the social contract are dynamic, adapting to social changes and fostering new socio-political narratives. These myths evolved during the shift from colonial empires to post-colonial states and continue to transform within supranational entities like the European Union (EU). Analyzing these transformations requires examining how political myths operate on both rational and emotional levels, particularly from a critical postcolonial perspective. This analysis reveals how social contract myths shape imperial, colonial, and postcolonial subjectivities. The social contract mythology in the EU, for example, constrains democratic aspirations of liberalizing societies, while the myth of the EU's green transition highlights

tensions between supranational ambitions and colonial legacies. Additionally, migration issues expose the lingering impact of imperial-colonial narratives at the state level. These dynamics suggest the need for empirical investigation into the intersection of political myths and social contracts at empire, state, and EU levels.

RC15-234.2

GIARELLI, GUIDO* (UNIVERSITY MAGNA GRAECIA OF CATANZARO, Italy)

The Role of the Medical Profession in the National Health Services of Western Europe

On the basis of a recently published book (Giarelli & Saks, 2024), the paper critically analyses the role played by the medical profession in the national health services (NHS) of Western Europe (UK, Scandinavia and Mediterranean countries) in the face of the challenges posed by neo-liberal policies during the last four decades. By a neo-Weberian and neoinstitutionalist perspective it looks at similarities and differences in the actions played by medical profession in various contexts in relationship with the other major actors of a health care systems, namely the state, the public, and the medical industrial complex.

Across the range of countries considered in the three Western European macro-regions, the interest-based agendas of the medical professions have recently been increasingly challenged by the emergence of the New Public Management: this has been linked to the rise of managerialist, corporatist and consumerist logics which have often been pitched – with medical workforce consequences – against professional logics in countries with an NHS. For all this, the evolution of the medical professions in the societies considered remains dynamic with both convergent and divergent trends.

RC17-248.1

GIBEL, ROMAN* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
SCHERER, ANDREAS GEORG (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
ÜBERBACHER, FLORIAN (Montpellier Business School, France)

Governance and Responsibility Issues in and By Meta-Organizations. the Case of FIFA.

Meta-organizations are increasingly portrayed as particularly suited to organizing collective action, addressing complex societal challenges, and serving as global problem solvers. However, they are also seen as paradoxical because member organizations often compete with the meta-organization for actorhood, decision-making power, and resources. This has two key implications: first, it can blur the lines of responsibility, making it difficult to determine which entity is accountable for specific actions within the meta-organization. Second, it influences how meta-organizations are governed and how governance structures are enforced.

We argue that governance is a central issue in meta-organizations, particularly in the context of global meta-organizations. By examining four core characteristics of meta-organizations – multi-referentiality, layers of social orders, dialectical actorhood, and multilevel decidedness – we explore how the dilution of responsibility arises and assess to what extent this dilution is an inherent feature of meta-organizations.

We analyze the case of FIFA, the global football association, along with its regional confederations and national football associations as members of the meta-organization. While FIFA has frequently faced societal criticism due to allegations of corruption and organizational misconduct, it simultaneously claims responsibility in the realms of societal justice, peace building, anti-racism and gender equality. Using a qualitative research methodology, our contributions are based on insights drawn from investigative interviews, organizational documents, and media reports.

Our research contributes to the study of meta-organizations in two key ways. First, we reveal how conflicting universalistic and particularistic expectations are managed and balanced through the intentional dilution of responsibility within the meta-organization. Second, we demonstrate that enforcing good governance presents a significant challenge for meta-organizations due to the competition for actorhood among members and the absence of a higher-level governance authority to enforce compliance.

RC07-JS-220.2

GIBIN, MARTA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Altering Power Relations in Defining AI Fairness: A Process of Negotiation from the Mammoth Project

The fairness of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems is at the centre of many debates, but there are different perspectives on what it entails. At present, technical approaches dominate the scene. Discourses on AI fairness are frequently structured around the proposition of technical solutions designed to address algorithmic biases. This approach tend to privilege a computer science perspective on the problem and frequently fails to address the social context in which these systems are constructed and to recognise the diversity of opinions regarding what constitutes fairness when different stakeholders are involved in the discussion. As part of the EU-funded MAMMOth project, we investigated a) how the problem of fairness in AI is approached by different disciplines through 29 interviews with experts from both computer sciences and social sciences, and b) how fairness is perceived by those groups who are often discriminated and marginalised by AI systems through 6 co-creation workshops and a survey which collected 171 responses. While the results show different approaches to fairness across the participants, they also help to identify a common ground on which to build a lay-socio-technical view on the issue. The presentation will demonstrate how these disparate approaches and opinions have been reconciled within the MAMMOth project, and how fairness has been negotiated both between disciplines and in order to translate the concerns of vulnerable groups into technical requirements. The transition towards a lay-socio-technical perspective on AI fairness necessitates the redefinition of current power relations. These include the rebalancing of power between disciplines, where computer science currently holds a more dominant position than social sciences in determining the direction of technological development, and between experts and lay people, as people from vulnerable groups are often left out of the conversation.

RC32-534.1

GIGLIOTTI BEZERRA, TONY* (Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil)
CAMPOS DE ALMEIDA, TANIA MARA (UnB, Brazil)

Lgbtia+ Churches and Groups in Brazil and Christian Mystical Experiences

This article is a result of a doctorship thesis about the mystical experiences of LGBTIA+ christian people and their impacts on the creation of LGBTIA+ churches and groups in Brazil. The interlacement between two areas of knowledge was explored: sociology of religion and queer and gender studies, with an emphasis on the subareas: mystical experiences and queer and LGBTIA+ theologies. The general objective of the research was to identify LGBTIA+ churches in Brazil, describe and understand the mystical experiences related to the theologies advocated by these groups, as well as knowing the life stories of some of these leaders and tactics of diffusion of these experiences. Considering that traditional christian theologies reject sexual and gender diversity as a serious sin, it attempted to understand the doctrinal changes and transformations that occurred so that these LGBTIA+ groups could be welcomed within religious communities or create their own. It was a qualitative research with a comprehensive disposition, adopting a multidisciplinary view of the researched phenomena and using the life story methodology. To achieve this goal, a bibliographical review was carried out on the topic in academic, journalistic and ecclesiastical documents. The fieldwork included multiple data collection mechanisms, which included group observations and semi-structured interviews, via video calls during the COVID-19 pandemic, with eight LGBTIA+ people in leadership positions in their respective churches or religious groups. It sought to understand the life trajectories of these people and how mystical experiences changed themselves and the world around them. It is concluded that mystical experiences marked their life stories, with important impacts on the construction of churches and LGBTIA+ groups in Brazil. At the same time, several doctrinal divergences were observed between these churches, due to different views regarding sexuality and sexual morality to be adopted by people in their relationships and daily behaviour.

RC39-JS-111.3

GIL, MAGDALENA* (UC-Chile, Chile)

What Is a Victim? State Legibility in the Context of Disasters

Political scientist James C. Scott has revealed how the certainty with which states attempt to manage the social according to defined categories of observation has dynamics and consequences that sometimes produce state blindness (Scott, 1995; 1998). These projects of “state legibility” are simplifications that serve as tools for the modern state. State officials generate standardized categories or labels, which make their management

easier but also run the risk of hindering it. While for the state, the categories used often appear rational and objective, there is no single way in which states can observe the social. The categories used, far from being objective, respond to specific policies and administrative cultures. In the case of reconstruction processes, the category of "victimized" becomes very relevant in public policies since it allows access, or not, to a series of recovery and reconstruction benefits. Likewise, it is important for the state to achieve a definition of victim that is legitimate in the eyes of society, precisely because of the large amount of resources that are channeled as a result of it. In this article, I explore the case of Chile, a country historically used to earthquake, that has build institutions around this threat. Climate change, however, has posed new challenges to the state, and the ways it uses to see, understand and manage disaster victims. Ten years of public policy relating post disaster recovery efforts are analyzed and 20 interviews were made to understand state legibility efforts in the context of disaster recovery.

RC02-JS-43.4

GILLAN, KEVIN* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Futures Found and Lost? Revisiting Post-Work Imaginaries in an Era of 'polycrisis'

The 2010s saw increased enthusiasm for a particular vision of a post-work society, promulgated in response to the Global Financial Crisis. As a projective vision caught between utopia and manifesto it offered long-term hopes for abundance and leisure alongside short-term policy prescriptions of stronger welfare protections, state-led technological development and a cultural assault on the work ethic. Echoing figures such as Andre Gorz, Bertrand Russell and Paul Lafargue, 'post-workism' updated the notion of the leisure society for the information age but failed to grapple with limits on plausibility imposed by unfolding ecological crises. Demands for a post-work world have since ebbed to silence (again), even while the Covid-19 pandemic led to a dramatic hiatus in capitalist activity that reportedly sparked a 'great resignation' among those few who both glimpsed the possibilities of a life of meaningful activity outside the workplace and had the resources to pursue it.

This paper revisits the prognosis for the leisure society, exploring what remains of these visions if abundance were to be replaced with sufficiency. It identifies elements that might serve as both practical solutions and compensatory inducements to a socialism that forgoes the promise of material economic growth. Firstly, post-work ideas offer a re-evaluation of both work and leisure appropriate for futures in which much daily activity might be oriented toward local ecological restoration, mutual aid and community care in the context of multiple crises. Secondly, the emphasis on the near-zero marginal cost of digital products holds out hopes for continued gains in productivity in the information work required for building new forms of socio-economic organisation as well as the promise of the free circulation of patents, designs, entertainment and digital cultural products of all kinds. Finally, the question of whether such visions can grow beyond their roots in the global north is addressed.

RC44-700.4

GILLAN, MICHAEL* (The University of Western Australia, Australia)

Building Power Resources: Local Organising, Transnational Union Networks and the Regulation of the Shipbreaking Industry

The power resources approach has been used as interpretive lens in labour studies to understand the potential for unions to mobilise different forms of power and their combination and interaction. Many studies that use this approach have focused on the use of power resources to support organising in local workplace or industry contexts but there have been few studies that have conceptualised the supranational interaction of power resources. In this study we utilise the power resources approach to interpret multi-scalar worker organising and representation in a specific industry, employment, and geographic context: precariously employed workers engaged in shipbreaking in India and other South Asian nations. We seek to explain: 1) the relational interaction between local unions and unions at other geographic resolutions, most especially global unions; 2) the combination and mobilisation of power resources, especially associational, ideational, and institutional power; across geographic scale 3) the need for a dynamic rather than a static conceptualisation of union repertories of action and access to power resources over time. Our study focuses on sustained and coordinated work by local and global unions over several decades to combine and deploy power resources, with associated repertoires of action, to improve working conditions and rights in this most precarious and dangerous of industries. In particular, we show how these efforts have supported local union organising and impactful health and safety interventions, most especially in India. The formation and resourcing of regional and global union networks has also supported local unions but also provided organisational and campaign platforms to influence national and global authorities on the design and implementation of the regulation of the industry and its working conditions.

RC11-175.1

GILLEARD, CHRIS* (Division of Psychiatry, University College London, United Kingdom)
HIGGS, PAUL (University CollegeLondon, United Kingdom)

The Sociogenesis of Later Life

This paper outlines the necessity of establishing a sociology of later life that is firmly located within contemporary social theory. While there exists considerable overlap between the sociology of ageing, ageing studies and social gerontology, what distinguishes a sociology of ageing and later life is its location within sociological theory. The present paper argues that the application of theories derived from the work of Bauman, Beck and Bourdieu can provide a solid basis for understanding the social changes that are contributing to the formation of later life as an emerging social space in the societies of the 21st century. In contrast to the position that old age occupied as a status or stratum of society. in pre- and first-modernity, the social changes of the last half century have seen a less constrained and more diverse social space reconfiguring the positions occupied by old age From the work of Bourdieu we draw upon his notions of social space and the social field as a defined and delineated arena within social space. From the work of Bauman, we draw upon his work on consumerism and its role in forming generational identities and practices in 'liquid' modernity; and from Beck, we draw upon his re-working of the social processes of modernisation and the role that the cosmopolitanisation of everyday life plays in shaping the life course. In conclusion, this paper puts forward the case for reconfiguring the sociology of ageing as a sociology of later life and illustrates some of the vectors by which these social changes are emerging.

RC05-79.4

GILLIERON, GWENDOLYN* (L'Institut Convergences Migrations (IC Migrations), Morocco)

Being in a Legal Vacuum: How Unaccompanied Minors in France Deal with Biographical Uncertainty

In France unaccompanied minors are taken care by child welfare without the need for a legal status until they reach the age of 18, accessing their rights is not always straightforward. If they are not recognized as minors, they find themselves caught in a twofold "in-between": **In between two public policies** (*Child protection vs. migration and refugee policy) and**In between two age categories** (Minority vs. Majority). They are* in a legal vacuum, because the appeal against the children's judge **does not** suspend the contested decision (majority). As a consequence the young migrants are c**onsidered adults** by the Youth Welfare Office, but **considered minors** by other public and private actors.

In Strasbourg, some of these "mijeurs" (neither minors nor adults) find refuge at the Centre Bernanos, an association that helps them to cope with the many sources of uncertainty: asylum applications, appeals to the children's judge, applications for residence permits, housing, schooling and health care. In the presentation, we would like to discuss how the association, the professionals and, foremost, the youngsters themselves deal with the situation of uncertainty, precariousness and mistrust. How can professionals develop sensemaking projects with them if their immediate future is uncertain? How do the youngsters themselves deal with the daily uncertainty due to their "non-status"?

Our analysis is based on an action research with UAMs, professionals and researchers and students who are part of the French-German research group *Migreval*. We conducted narrative biographical interviews with UAMs, former UAMs, support families, lawyers, teachers, psychologist, social workers, and associations that take care of UAMs, in order to explore the scope of action of UAMs according to their educational and professional integration. Our analysis shows that despite all odds these young adults remain actors of their lives and pursue their goal of schooling.

RC38-626.4

GILLIERON, GWENDOLYN* (L'Institut Convergences Migrations (IC Migrations), Morocco)
DELCROIX, CATHERINE (University of Strasbourg, France)

The Migreval Database: Methodological Contributions of a Restricted Access Qualitative Database in the Sociology of Migration

The "Migreval" database aims to share data on the sociology of migration in a comparative Franco-German context. It was created in 2006 by a network of Franco-German researchers from the Universities of Strasbourg and Frankfurt am Main. It works on international migration using qualitative approaches, in particular life stories and the method of biographical policy évaluation. The network is the successor of a doctoral seminar between the two universities set up by Ursula Apitzsch, Daniel Bertaux, Catherine Delcroix and Lena Inowlocki. In 2014, it was supported by the Franco-German University (UFA/DFH) to carry out joint research on the biographical evaluation of language learning policies for migrants in Strasbourg and Frankfurt and, in 2021, an action research on the fields of possibilities for unaccompanied minors (MNA) in France and Germany.

The Migreval database allows in-depth analysis of over 250 biographical narratives of migrants and migration actors in two different national contexts over time, sometimes nospanning several decades. It also facilitates collaboration between different researchers and the development of theoretical concepts across national and linguistic borders.

The presentation discusses how the creation of a qualitative database is in fact inseparable from the organisation of regular collaborative research seminars between database users, and shows with the help of concrete examples of our current projects how this tool promotes horizontal research practices.

RC22-JS-31.5

GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, VERONICA* (CONICET/ University of Buenos Aires , Argentina)

Catholic support for mental health and spiritual problems. Linking religious knowledge, medical discourses, and human rights

Religious and medical knowledge have been intertwined at different historical moments. Beyond the opposition between scientific and spiritual discourses, different institutional dynamics have coincided in practices that relate to subjects, bodies, and communities. In contemporary Western societies, we observe the emergence of a demand for attention to non-specific ailments defined in the interstices of the physical, the psychic, the emotional, and the spiritual. In the face of these ailments, it is challenging to identify a specific disciplinary area of expertise, and there is an increasing demand for specialists in various fields: psychiatrists, pastors, priests, and coaches. The increased demand for healing and exorcism in the Catholic field reflects this dynamic. The practice of rituals of healing and exorcism, which has increased in the first decades of the 21st century, generates groups of "specialists" made up of committed lay people and nuns, often including doctors and psychiatrists. My ethnographic fieldwork allowed me to deepen the pastoral, ecclesiastical, and ideological positions of the faithful involved in the plural healing practices. As a result of my research, I can conclude that the representations of sociability, the body, and the Church are traversed by contemporary concerns related to sexuality and mental illness. Discourses about minorities, especially LGBTIQ minorities, emerge unexpectedly in this environment, straining the conservative Christian ideology that often shapes church groups.

RC38-JS-194.5

GIRARDI, DAVIDE* (Salesian University Institute of Venice, Italy)

The Quasi-Citizenship of Young Descendants of Migrants in Italy: A Central Issue

This paper focuses on the experience of young people with a migration background in Italy. It has progressively consolidated, at least from a quantitative point of view. The increase in their presence in schools, their voice experiences through associations, and the growing space in the public debate have not yet translated into a systemic recognition. Still too often, young Italians with a migrant background are de facto Italians, without being so either in law - in the absence of a complete citizenship reform - or in terms of public rhetoric.

This situation entails for the descendants of migrants a field of possibilities characterised by multiple vectors of tension. From this point of view, their experience observes a *habitus* of "quasi-citizenship". On the one hand, young descendants of migrants act it out and put it in tension by identifying and tenaciously experimenting with spaces of substantial citizenship (school, associationism, informal practices). On the other hand, this *habitus* is repeatedly objectified by an almost limbic situation in which the horizon of citizenship by birth is repeatedly evoked as a goal now "imposed" by an accomplished quantitative presence but subsequently sacrificed insofar as it is defined as not a priority in the face of other "urgencies" of the country. This continuous postponement no longer takes on the appearance of a haphazard succession of disconnected practices of disavowal, but rather a sort of confirmation of those material and symbolic field constraints that continue to hinder the participation of young descendants of migrants in Italy. This "quasi-citizenship" then becomes a space of conflict between enabling and normalising practices, between voices from below and attempts at reconfiguration from above; but it also becomes a strategic space on which the chances of future participation in Italian society of young descendants of migrants depend in many ways.

RC02-33.3

GIRÓN GONZÁLEZ, ALICIA* (University Program Studies on Asia and Africa - UNAM, Mexico)

China's Belt and Road Initiative through Renewable and No Renewable Resources in Africa. Institutional Investors and Mutual Fund through the Chinese Corporations

The purpose of this paper is to expose the large investments of Chinese corporations in African countries, as well as to list the institutional investors and mutual funds that participate in these companies, considering the concept of "Haute Finance" and the implications for the economic and financial independence of African countries. Karl Polanyi in his book *The Great Transformation. The political and economic origins of our time* alluded to "*Haute Finance",* as a sui generis institution, typical of the last third of the nineteenth century and the first third of the twentieth, which functioned as the main link between the political and economic organization of the world. This period of history re-emerges in the face of the emergence of the geoeconomic, and political power achieved by China with its state-owned corporations. Corporations that are investing in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean based on the interests of the production process of the world's second power. A dialectical process between the needs of natural resources for climate change and the digital economy, as well as the need to increase investments, employment, productivity and greater profits. The companies analyzed in the presentation have totaled more than 145,310 million dollars. The financing is being provided in partnership with Policy Banks, Merger and Acquisitions (M&A), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) + Policy Bank and Greenfield financing. Even private investors such as Black Rock and Vanguard, with the participation of these multiple institutional investors and mutual funds being the most important. In conclusion, a new financial geography in a regime of financial accumulation is gaining strength.

RC40-JS-124.1

GIUDICE, GIORGIA* (wagenigen university & research, Netherlands)

Geo-Photovoice to Capture Desertification Landscapes and Perceptions

GeoPhotovoice aims to explore environmental problems while bringing together art, human geography and ethnoecology. It innovatively combines the adoption of a visual anthropology method (photovoice) together with the use of maps and remote sensing images. This combination in a research project can create a powerful and comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing complex issues such as environmental change, resource scarcity, community resilience, and land use. GeoPhotovoice, visually connects macro and micro levels of investigation allowing for the integration of quantitative visual data at a broad scale with insights that can only emerge from a more in-depth, context-sensitive investigation.

This case-study is about a visual synthesis that aims to understand the perceptions of farmers and shepherds of desertification in Sicily by combining community-driven visual narratives (photovoice) with scientific data from remote sensing and thematic maps. The goal is to develop a holistic approach to land management and climate change that incorporates on the one side local experiences, challenges and knowledge, and on the other scientific analysis and understanding of the phenomena. Specifically, remote sensing images and maps help observing changes in land use, water resources, wildfires, deforestation and environmental degradation over time and space, and therefore they help to study, to understand and to frame desertification as a scientific, measurable phenomena. However, while remote sensing and

maps are essential for gathering large-scale data and to visually communicate complex data and trends, it is fundamental to go beyond this narrative in favor of pluralistic one. This is why this research coined GeoPhotovoice method with the aim of studying environmental problems not only as scientific, technical and measurable phenomena. Rather, it aims to explore the narratives coming from community understanding, feelings and everyday actions related to the causes and effects of desertification, and to more general natural resource management and climate changes issues.

RC34-564.3

GIUFFRÈ, LUCA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Practical Digital Literacy: Exploring Practical Reasoning behind Teenagers Everyday Social Media Consumption

Social media are one of the main matter of concerns regarding teenagers. These platforms in fact entered young people's everyday life as complex sociotechnical infrastructures capable of supplying a constantly tailoring flow of content. Moreover, the growing time spent on along with possible negative outcomes spread out moral panic and anxieties (Rao & Lingam, 2020) which drive today's debate towards the need of educating youths to be digitally literate.

Approaches to digital literacy however tends to be fragmented and normative when it comes to defining adolescents' beneficial uses of platforms (Pangrazio et al., 2020). For this reason, I argue digital literacy research lacks in considering teenagers practical understandings of social media experiences, that is the practical knowledge to competently partake on said platforms which I refer to as *practical digital literacy*.

This research therefore aims at unravelling how teenagers consume and interact with social media content and which criteria are employed to define content of quality. The theoretical framework is drawn upon the work of Pierre Bourdieu who conceptualised practices as manifested embodiment of social structures deployed to properly participate in fields of consumption (1990).

To this purpose, I conducted an ethnography in 13 classes from 6 high schools in Italy. Students were involved in activities built on the embedded lesson approach (Dennen & Rutledge, 2018): a methodological stance for delivering lectures while collecting data through fieldnotes, group interviews and a survey. The analysis merged thematic clustering of qualitative data to the multiple correspondence analysis of the questionnaire, that is a statistical method for enhancing interpretability between consumption patterns and sociodemographic factors (LeRoux & Rouanet, 2010).

The findings expand the current understanding of youth practical reasoning rooted in a platformized social life (Caliandro et al, 2024) which is fundamental to reconceptualise digital and media education activities.

RC57-866.3

GIULIANI, GAIA* (Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra, Portugal)

A Scene of Lynching. or of the Coloniality of Italian Present.

In Italy, both high culture and "low," "popular," and "mass" culture retain enduring "figures of race" used to identify and define an alleged Italian 'difference' and superiority, establishing hierarchies of race and whiteness that severely impact people's lives. These figures are made of symbolic materials resurface today that give body to narratives that are more or less openly racist which are stored in Italian "colonial archive" (Ann Laura Stoler) and the "national archive of race" (Gloria Wekker). These archives have been constructed over centuries through what Del Boca calls "internal colonialism" and the Italian colonial enterprise, alongside colonial and racist meanings circulating in Europe through flows of ideas, images, and practices established at the four corners of empires. These materials, although discursive, possess the power, through institutional and social practices, to render vulnerable and expose to violence and death those who are identified as not belonging to the imagined national community.

To better illustrate how colonial and racial archives are reactivated today in a post-colonial context, my essay focuses on a critical reading of the latest tragic event in this long (and certainly partial) list: the murder of Alika Ogorchukwu, a 39-year-old Nigerian street vendor, in Civitanova Marche on July 29, 2022. This act was perpetrated by Filippo Ferlazzo, a thirty-year-old worker of Salernitan origin. In the following pages, I will attempt to offer a nuanced reading of this event, on one hand through an analysis of the Italian media landscape concerning migrants and migrations, and on the other hand through an examination of the similarities—and substantial differences—between this event and the scene of lynching, a specific historical mode of racist reprisal. This "scene" is evoked by the specifics of the event as it unfolded and how it was immediately sensationalized in the media.

RC09-132.3

GIULIANI, GIOVANNI AMERIGO* (University of Bologna, Italy)
DE LUIGI, NICOLA (University of Bologna, Italy)
CATTANI, LORENZO (University of Bologna, Italy)

Gender Attitudes and Modernization in Italy: The Persistence of Social Class

The theory of modernization asserts that as a society attains significant levels of existential security, people become more receptive to adopting new social norms that match emerging post-materialist , such as gender equality (Inglehart, 2008; Inglehart & Norris, 2003). The rise of secularization, increased educational attainment, greater participation of women in the workforce, and elevated divorce and single motherhood rates have catalyzed a movement towards gender equality values (Inglehart, 2018; Shorrocks, 2018; Emmenegger & Manow, 2014). Consequently, the proportion of individuals embracing egalitarian or progressive views, advocating against gender-based segregation within and outside the household, has significantly grown (Inglehart, 2018). This demographic now surpasses in various national settings those adhering to conservative or traditionalist beliefs favoring gender-specific roles, where women are predominantly assigned caregiving responsibilities (Pavolini and Scalise, 2022; Giuliani, 2024).

An important but still underexplored analytical dimension of this phenomenon relates to geography and regional differences (Lomazzi, 2017). When considering the Italian case, these elements are particularly relevant, as the country exhibits marked differences between North and South.To explore these dynamics, this present study utilizes data from the 7th wave of the World Values Survey (WVS) and performs bootstrap linear regression and dominance analysis, with clustered standard errors.

Results show that while – consistently with modernization theory – age, gender, education, and religiosity are correlated with more egalitarian attitudes, the urban-rural continuum – an essential component of classical modernization theory – appears less relevant. Instead, the occupational class of employment is a significant predictor of progressive gender attitudes, especially among higher-skilled individuals such as managers and professionals. Specifically we observe that education and social class mediate the relationship between gender attitudes and town size. These findings challenge certain assumptions of modernization theory and underscore the importance of class-based analyses in understanding the evolution of gender attitudes in Italy.

RC37-604.1

GLAUCIA KRUSE, VILLAS-BÔAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Politics of Brazilian Contemporary Art

In this text, I compare the works and speeches of Adriana Varejão and Ernesto Neto, Brazilians belonging to a successful generation of contemporary art artists. I inquire about the notions of past, present and future that are inscribed in their works and how the singular temporality of their works is associated with the content of the mission they attribute to art. My hypothesis is that in the transition from modern art to contemporary art, the prerogative of art imagining/fantasizing a single future was discarded, however, the intention of bringing it closer to the spectator was maintained. The policy of approaching art, however, has undergone such a turnaround that it is no longer just a question of awakening the spectator's feelings or making him a being endowed with sensitivity, but, effectively, of inviting him to political participation.

RC24-394.5

GODDEN, NAOMI* (Centre for People, Place and Planet, Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Climate Justice and Transitions: Redressing Inequalities and Dismantling Structures of Oppression

A transformative approach to just transition calls for dismantling systems of oppressive power such as colonialism, cis-heteropatriarchy and racial capitalism. A radical transition aims to redress structural inequalities, de-emphasize large-scale institutions and market-based solutions, and strengthen civil society. Across the world, First Nations peoples, people with Lived Experience and local communities are demanding that climate justice is the foundation of transformative transition planning and implementation. Some features of climate justice in transitions include addressing intersecting inequalities, climate reparations, First Nations sovereignty, and community-led disaster prevention, preparation, response and recovery.

This paper examines community demands for climate justice and transition with a critical case study of a rural community transitioning from the extraction and burning of fossil fuels in Western Australia. It explores tensions and conflicts for minoritised communities in a government-led transition that is predominantly industry and worker-focused. The paper highlights a range of community-developed strategies for upholding the rights of First Nations land, peoples and community in transition policy and practice. Some examples include First Nations governance of transition decision-making; strengthening community relationships and collective care; privileging more-then-human participation; and, ensuring equitable redistribution of transition resources beyond industry to address the needs, health and wellbeing of all community members and place. The paper argues that First Nations and intersectional climate justice is imperative to equitable and inclusive transitions.

RC24-388.3

GODDEN, NAOMI* (Centre for People, Place and Planet, Edith Cowan University, Australia)
CHITUKULA, CECILIA (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Love, Care and Solidarity in Community-Based Activism for Environmental Justice

Drawing on our experiences of feminist participatory action research with minoritised communities, we examine struggles for environmental justice activists to assert epistemic sovereignty in the urgency of systemic responses to climate and biodiversity crises. We then discuss feminist, anticolonial and place-based ethics to sustain movements in contexts of political polarisation, fossil fuel capture and pushback against human rights defenders.

RC12-184.3

GODEIRO CARLOS, PEDRO HENRIQUE* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

A Case for a Global Ecological Regime: How to Foster Resonance on a Planetary Scale

The need for sustainability should be understood as the motivation of Ellis' (2020) insight on the need of a global ecological law. This new branch of law would also entail a new way of articulation the notion of subjects of law. Drawing from the brief Latour's (2014r) reformulation on the concept of natural law and the law of the nations, Ellis (2020) argues for a new law system focused on stabilizing expectations on how to save humanity from itself. The concept of Anthropocene unveiled the collective capacity of the humanity to change our planet in a geological scale: the planetary systems were not independent of the human actions, but our capacity to change the Earth would be pivotal on dictating how the planet would keep evolving. So, instead of a natural law that is transcendent to humanity and that could be only unveiled by specific prophets, law should be understood as a set of rules focused on ensuring our collective survival against the world that we are creating for ourselves. Sustainability, then, could be understood as a cognitive device to measure how our actions are impacting the planet, specifically if they are contributing to ensure our collective survival. That means that a global ecological law can be devised as a means of coordinating and synchronizing the actions of organizations towards our collective safety. This law would operate through a system based on science and law, creating a regime following Teubners concepts. The code sustainable/unsustainable would ensure a stronger resonance (Luhmann, 1986) between society and its physical environment. That should happen through the cognitive dispositions of science, that would select the communications about the physical environment, and of law, that would then process that information in terms of its relevance to a governance system of rules on global ecology.

RC30-474.1

GODINO PONS, ALEJANDRO* (University of Almería, Spain)
VERD, JOAN MIQUEL (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
GONZÁLEZ, ALEJANDRO (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
RODRÍGUEZ SOLER, JOAN (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Escaping the Trap of Temporary Employment: Precariousness Among Young People before and after Spain's 2021 Labour Market Reform Act

Temporary employment has been the core dimension of employment precariousness in Spain for decades. In December 2021, a labour market reform aimed at reducing the use of fixed-term contracts, which especially affected young people, was passed. This research compares the situation of young workers before and after this labour market reform, with the objective of identifying internal differences among this age group. The results show a substantial reduction in the prevalence of temporary employment after the reform, although they also show that temporary employment, as well as incipient forms of precariousness such as involuntary part-time employment, are more concentrated than before among the most disadvantaged in this age group, following traditional patterns of segmentation in the labour market. This research, therefore, provides insights into which profiles of young workers were better off after the reform and which were not, offering valuable lessons for other countries with similar labour market challenges.

Overall, the labour market reform approved in December 2021 has somewhat improved the situation of labour market precariousness that a very high percentage of young Spanish workers were experiencing at the time. This indicates that the effects that certain policy recommendations based on economic orthodoxy have had on the working population can be counteracted by political action, by passing the necessary legislative reforms. However, greater monitoring and sanctions by government against the fraudulent use of certain types of contracts is necessary to prevent employers from misusing legally and formally accepted employment contract types. The increase in involuntary part-time employment in elementary occupations could be an indicator of this misuse, with companies hiring part-time workers to perform tasks that are in reality full-time.

WG11-953.3

GODSHAW, DAN* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Immigration Detention, Masculinities and Dishonourment

Immigration detention is used across the world to contain and intervene on the mobility of those deemed to lack the legal right to remain within states. Detention centers, including those in the UK, have been shown to be sites in which detainees are subject to a plethora of harms. In the UK, immigration detention is primarily targeted at men, and especially men racialised as brown and black. Yet there is little work that explores the harms of immigration detention through the combined lenses of masculinity, race and harm when considering the impact of these carceral practice. I argue in this paper that the state exerts gendered violence on men through detainment by subjecting them to a process of profound dishonourment.

Given that honor is central to hegemonic contestations of masculinity, and that dishonourment – the evacuation of autonomy, integrity, and wholeness – is posited by Orlando Patterson (1982) as integral to the production of colonial power, I argue that dishonourment via detention intervenes on the production of masculinities, limiting access to gendered repertoires that confer legitimacy, and subordinating racialised men to the violence of the gendered state. This process functions in part produce docile, disposable and deportable men, altering masculinities in the process. Drawing on interviews, artwork, and other qualitative material from an ethnography of male-only immigration detention centres in the UK, this paper explores the ways in which men experience and respond to dishonourment in detention.

RC49-771.2

GOENKA, RICHA GOENKA* (Rishihood University, India)

Who Is Insane? : From Psychiatric to Sociological Explanation of Mental Health Issues

This paper challenges the individual-focused explanations of psychiatry for mental health issues like anxiety disorders, offering a sociological perspective instead. Based on the analysis of 30 case studies, I observed that individuals with these disorders often possess traits like deep self-reflection,

a strong moral compass, better understanding of emotions and concern for others' emotional well-being. These individuals, often seen as immature by their peers, struggle to conform to traditional definitions of success. They internalize values such as honesty, empathy and passion, which society outwardly promotes but inconsistently practices.

Building on the Power Threat Meaning (PTM) framework proposed as an alternative by some psychologists to the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, society functions with coping mechanisms divided by power hierarchies. Those at the top reject the idealistic values focusing on profit. People lower in the hierarchy live a dual life—outwardly espousing the idealistic values but privately adopting behaviors to succeed. Some feel conflicted yet maintain this duality for survival, while others use defense mechanisms like denial to adapt.

However, individuals with mental health issues often refuse or are unable to adopt this duality, remaining true to their values. This challenges the implicit social contract maintained between different levels of power hierarchy, leading to their diagnosis with mental disorders. Psychiatry, as Thomas Szasz argued, serves as a tool to label those who resist societal norms.

Psychotherapy for these individuals involves two paths: helping them conform to societal expectations or fostering their strength to maintain their integrity against immense social pressure. Both paths are challenging, with the latter requiring resilience that can lead to emotional breakdowns. Ultimately, this paper suggests that these individuals' mental health issues stem from their struggle to adapt to the hypocrisy inherent in the society. It also explores other options to address their mental health struggles more effectively.

RC32-522.5

GOERDTEN, HANS* (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Sexual Violence Among Gay and Bisexual Men – an Exploration

Sexual violence remains an issue that pervasively shapes gender relations. Yet, its role in the lives of gay and bisexual men and thus their specific entanglement within gender relations has received limited scholarly attention. This presentation explores the part that sexual violence may play in gay and bisexual masculinities and life courses. This investigation promises unique insights into broader questions of gender relations and the lived experiences of LGBTQ+ individuals.

Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative studies, this presentation reviews the state of existing research while introducing preliminary findings from a dissertation project based on biographical interviews with gay and bisexual men. Early results suggest a heightened vulnerability to sexual violence at critical points in life, particularly around the time of coming out, first interactions with other gay men, and initial sexual experiences. They will be presented in the form of short case studies, which demonstrate that the experiences of discrimination and concealment during youth and adolescence exacerbate this vulnerability, making young men more susceptible to predatory behavior.

By examining these biographical trajectories, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of how sexual violence impacts gay and bisexual men and sheds light on the ways in which heteronormativity entangles violence, gender and sexuality.

RC49-767.6

GOFFRE, NORA* (Rennes 2, France)

Integrating Trauma-Informed Approaches into Sociological Research: Methodological and Ethical Innovations

The issue of **trauma** has long been considered the domain of psychology. As a result, it has been largely **overlooked by sociologists**, even by those conducting fieldwork with **psychotraumatized individuals**. By overlooking the contributions of psychotraumatology, traditional qualitative research techniques in sociology can inadvertently contribute to **silencing survivors**, **triggering trauma (PTSD)**, and even **retraumatization**. These canonical methods may also contribute to the underestimation of the scope of these forms of violence and their relevance as key variables in sociological inquiry, in addition to raising important ethical concerns.

Informed by my background in **socio-anthropology** and **psychotraumatology**, I have developed a research protocol incorporating **popular education methods**, notably the **Theatre of the Oppressed**, during my PhD research on paid domestic work in Bolivia and Peru. I will analyze how this methods have provided valuable insights into **gender-based violence** and **trauma**, while challenging traditional epistemological and ethical frameworks in qualitative sociology.

I will argue that these tools are especially relevant to research involving individuals who experience **mental health issues as a consequence of violence**, as they create safer environments for participants to articulate their experiences of violence, its structural causes, and its mental health impacts. Additionally, these approaches are crucial from an **ethical standpoint**, as they are more respectful of the needs of psychotraumatized individuals, ensuring that research practices do not inadvertently re-traumatize or silence participants, particularly regarding **stigmatized issues** like **sexual and gender-based violence** and **mental health**.

RC28-435.2

GOGESCU, FIONA* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Understandings of Educational Privilege in Germany and Romania

This paper uses mixed methods to investigate how individuals from Germany and Romania perceive and conceptualise educational privilege. First, using population- level data from Round 9 of the European Social Survey, I construct a variable named 'perceptions of privilege' that measures the difference between the perceived fairness of respondents' own chances to get the educational level sought, and the perceived fairness of educational opportunities for everyone else in their country. To investigate the reasons for the differences observed regarding the perceived (un)fairness of opportunities, this paper employs semi-structured interviews with elite students from both Germany and Romania. These students can provide an insider's perspective into what constitutes educational privilege in these two countries. It was found that Romanian participants associate educational privilege with both cultural and financial resources, while German participants associate educational privilege mostly with cultural capital. The conceptualisations of educational privilege can be understood in the context of educational stratification in Romania and Germany. Thus, in line with findings by Matsuoka (2019) this article found that the strategies employed by parents who engage in concerted cultivation (Lareau, 2011) to gain educational advantages differed depending on the timing and requirements of high-stakes educational transitions in different educational systems. This article contributes to the limited research on whether and how highly educated people acknowledge and conceptualise their privilege (Friedman et al.,2021; Walgenbach and Reher, 2016; Power et al., 2016) by exploring privilege not as a contradiction to individual merit, but as the resources and opportunities to effectively channel effort and develop talents.

RC43-681.4

GOH, LAURA* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Diverse Pathways to Cohousing: The Australian Experience

Interest in cohousing continues to grow in Australia, yet the pathways to achieving this form of collaborative housing are varied. This paper examines the distinct journeys of cohousing in four different Australian states: Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria. Statutory planning reforms, experimental housing programs, and tribunal resolutions have all contributed to the recognition of this model. Enabling this housing model to thrive would offer a shared, more sustainable community living experience. Why, then, is the journey so diverse? Through policy analysis, grey literature review, and semi-structured interviews with government representatives and cohousing groups, this paper seeks to understand the reasons behind the variation in approach. Comparisons between the cohousing outcomes achieved through formal planning reform versus experimental governance programs are explored. Cohousing is a diverse housing type, with residents adapting the form to suit their context, environment and needs of the group. This research questions if the regulatory structures in place to support cohousing in each case study jurisdiction are robust enough to support diversity of form. The paper provides insight into the complexities of introducing a new housing type across different planning systems, establishing a base for future international comparative work.

RC07-109.2

GOKMENOGLU, BIRGAN* (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)

A Bright Future, but for Whom? Infrastructural Promises and the Reproduction of Inequality

This article focuses on the High Speed Railway 2 (HS2) that is under construction between London and Birmingham, United Kingdom, to examine how its "promise" (Anand, Gupta, and Appel 2018) of a better, greener, faster, more equal, and more prosperous future has helped reproduce inter-regional inequalities between the South and North of England. While initial proposals of this infrastructure project, originally planned to be the largest in

Europe, offered the closing of the gap between the prosperous South and the struggling North, the recent cancellation of the project's northern leg exposed the government's foregrounding of the South in decisions relating to financial and infrastructural investment. The discontinuation of the HS2 led to an outcry in the North, which expressed feelings of disappointment, abandonment, and their future being cancelled. Based on participant-observations at community events and interviews with local authorities, HS2 managers, and members of affected communities in London (in the south-east of England) and Crewe (in the north-west of Englad), this paper questions who the real benefaciaries of this mega infrastructure project are. It examines how promises of jobs, greater connectivity, and economic relief legitimised public spending on the HS2 only to reproduce inter-regional inequalities between the South and the North.

RC47-740.3

GOKMENOGLU, BIRGAN* (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)

Horizontalism As Strategy: A Critical Analysis of Strengths and Limitations

In the last few decades, the Alter-Globalization movement, the Arab Spring, and the Occupy movements around the world have favoured horizontalist modes of organization, typically combined with principles like de-centralization of power, anti-hierarchy, anti-institutionalism, and non-violence. As the popularity of horizontalism made it a staple of the contemporary repertoire of contention, its merits as a strategy have either been unquestioned, or entirely dismissed. Based on two years of fieldwork and ethnographic interviews with anti-authoritarian grassroots activists in Istanbul, Turkey between 2016 and 2018, this paper critically analyzes the strenghts and limitations of horizontalism as a strategy. Grounded in my empirical findings and engaging with both theoretical and empirical work on horizontality and political organization, the paper draws out the lessons learned from the past decade's experiments with horizontal organization. The aim is to reflect on ways to move beyond the binaries of the Old Left and the New Left, horizontal and vertical, and tactics and strategy, in a bid to contribute to discussions on strategies that are suitable for achieving transformative social change in our current socio-political conditions, across various political regimes.

RC01-19.3

GOLDENBERG, IRINA* (Department of National Defence Canada, Canada)

Optimizing the Reserves in the Context of Total Defence

Defence workforces comprise regular force military members, reservists, defence civil servants, and contractors working for private military and security companies, all employed towards the same overarching national and international security goals. These groups of personnel are often highly integrated in the performance of their functions, but despite the often-high levels of partnership and collaboration, different sub-organizational cultures and personnel management systems are in place. These notable differences influence their integration, the nature and quality of their collaboration, and ultimately affect personnel outcomes such as performance and retention, as well as organizational and operational effectiveness. This presentation will introduce the forthcoming edited volume titled *Total Defence Forces in the Twenty-first Century*, which explores core questions related to total defence forces. Specific focus will be paid to examination of these questions as they relate to the reserves, including reference to the cultural, professional, organisational, and societal considerations affecting reservists and their employment within total defence workforces.

RC01-19.2

GOLDENBERG, IRINA* (Department of National Defence Canada, Canada)
VON HLATKY, STEFANIE (Queen's University, Canada)
BERNDTSSON, JOAKIM (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Total Defence Forces in the 21st Century: Reserve Force Employment Considerations

Defence workforces comprise regular force military members, reservists, defence civil servants, and contractors working for private military and security companies, all employed towards the same overarching national and international security goals. These groups of personnel are often highly integrated in the performance of their functions, but despite the often-high levels of partnership and collaboration, different sub-organizational cultures and personnel management systems are in place. These notable differences influence their integration, the nature and quality of their collaboration, and ultimately affect personnel outcomes such as performance and retention, as well as organizational and operational effectiveness. This presentation will introduce the forthcoming edited volume titled *Total Defence Forces in the Twenty-first Century*, which explores core questions related to total defence forces. Specific focus will be paid to examination of these questions as they relate to the reserves, including reference to the cultural, professional, organisational, and societal considerations affecting reservists and their employment within total defence workforces.

RC32-518.2

GOLDHAUSEN, JASMIN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Decolonizing Universities from within? Challenges and Chances of Academic Activist Work

Universities play a central role in the legitimization, production and dissemination of knowledge. These processes are political and are involved in various forms of (re)production of social inequality. For example recent developments in higher education policy, such as the ongoing economization of universities worldwide, further reinforce intersectional inequalities and colonial continuities despite a supposed institutional commitment to social justice and diversity. (cf. Brunner 2023; Gutiérrez-Rodríguez et al. 2016; Stein & Andreotti 2016).

Decolonial and feminist social movements have been demanding and shaping a power-critical analysis and transformation of the higher education system for decades. But how is it possible to advocate for a more just transformation of society and science within an institution whose foundations, logics and practices repeatedly contradict this concern? Especially when "critical knowledge projects" (Collins 2019) like decolonial or intersectionality studies are currently being increasingly discredited and threatened by anti-woke sentiments?

In my doctoral project, I approach this paradox from the perspective of precarious early career academics at German universities who try to advocate for a Decolonization of science and higher education as "scholar activist" (Collins 2017) while "deal[ing] with the dialectics of un/doing epistemic violence" (Brunner 2023) in their academic work. More specifically, the focus of the research lies on the resistant strategies and (everyday) practices that these actors develop in the conflicting academic field of ethical contradictions, (colonial) power asymmetries and unequal working conditions. For the analysis, a qualitative intersectional approach will be applied, including problem-centered interviews and participatory workshops. The aim of the project is to collect and jointly develop limits and possibilities for concrete political interventions as well as everyday resistant thinking and action strategies within outside and against the neoliberal university.

RC21-308.1

GOLDMAN, MICHAEL* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, USA)

Hidden Empire of Finance: How Wall Street Profits from our Cities and Fuels Global Inequality

The lecture reflects the idea of 'following the money' circulating across cities and their infrastructural projects -- from Bengaluru (India) to Chicago (USA) to Valencia (Spain). I trace the unregulated capital flows from shadow banking LLCs in places like the Cayman Islands that 'invest and exit' their liquid capital across fixed-capital infrastructure, often leaving in their wake socialized forms of debt. I portray this historical conjuncture, conceptually, as *speculative urbanism*, a set of practices in which global finance plays an increasingly important role in urban transformation, governance, and everyday city life. I suggest an analytical-methodological approach that is attuned to global finance's relentless dynamism and inter-scalar hyper-mobility working across the postcolonial map – what can be called *a relational-conjunctural approach*.

Whereas the scholarship on urban financialization makes sharp distinctions between what occurs in the global North and South, portraying the process in the South as one of subordination or peripheralization and in the North as mature and stable (although volatile), this talk seeks to demonstrate that the North-South divide is less effective as an explanatory power.

By contrast, I look closely at finance's use of inter-scalar tools (such as arbitrage, interest rate swaps, collateralized debt obligations, currency hedges) designed to work *across* borders, sectors, infrastructures, and conditions, as mediated by state actors. The focus here is on financial strategies emerging from the detritus of the 2008 global financial crisis and shaped by the expanding power of global finance as its capital circulates through urban projects and their debts. I highlight its foundational practice of *financialization through dispossession* in cities and emphasize the value of the theory-method-politics nexus of such an approach.

RC19-271.4

GOLDMAN, MICHAEL* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, USA)

Speculative Urbanism and the Financialisation of Public Life of the City

This paper offers an analytical–methodological approach to understand this current historical conjuncture in which global finance capital plays an increasingly important role in urban transformation. Whereas the scholarship makes sharp distinctions between what occurs in the global North and the South, this paper presents an analytical approach that is attuned to the inter-scalar hyper-mobility of finance capital working across the postcolonial map. The paper suggests the method of "following the financial strategy" by analyzing urban forms and projects as processes constituted by the nexus of practices in finance and city planning. It looks closely at finance's use of inter-scalar financial tools (such as arbitrage, interest rate swaps, collateralized debt obligations, currency hedges) that work across borders, sectors, infrastructures, and conditions. The paper analyzes financial transactions occurring in and across cities of Spain, the USA, and India. The focus is on financial strategies emerging from the detritus of the 2008 financial crisis and the mobilization of public space and goods as the next/last frontier of financialisation that seeks to undermine any sincere attempts towards universalism.

RC38-634.3

GOLDSTEIN, PIOTR* (DeZIM Berlin, Germany)

Everyday Activism Meets Lifelong Social Engagement: Insights from 10+ Years of Research with Everyday (Migrant) Activists

This paper brings together the findings of several research projects. It takes as a point of departure research on quiet 'everyday' activism that happens outside of the framework of NGOs, foundations, and protest movements (Goldstein 2017). Individuals engaged in such activism often decide to act single-handedly, work in informal groups, or enact their activism during one-off ad-hoc initiatives. Drawing on findings from Serbia & Poland, the project aims to understand how these individuals situate their 'acts of citizenship' (Isin 2008) performed beyond, against, or in parallel to their other social engagements.

This focus is combined with findings of a long-term ongoing visual ethnography of (everyday) activism of migrants and ethnic minorities (Goldstein & Lorenz 2019, 2022; Goldstein 2021a, 2021b). The activism of my research partners is often invisible because they engage in causes beyond those important to their own community. What is more, their activism happens outside any minority or migrant community structures, and, at times, it takes forms that, compared to the activism of those who can afford more grand forms of activism, seem insignificant.

Finally, I draw on those two perspectives in my current research on transborder commuters and recent migrants in the Polish-German border zone. Tracing their life stories and histories of their often "everyday" activism allows us to notice and better understand the broad spectrum and discreet forms of their social engagement on both sides of the border. It also sheds new light on their relationships not only with their compatriots and the host community but also with Ukrainian refugees, who are still an often overlooked but important actor in the Polish-German border region.

RC05-JS-140.3

GOLDSTEIN, PIOTR* (DeZIM Berlin, Germany)

Legacies and Practices of Diversity in a Post-Multi-Ethnic City

Lodz throughout the ninetieth century rose from a small town to one of the fastest demographically developing cities in the world, one that had no ethnic majority but similarly sized German, Jewish and Polish populations. Thessaloniki, has long been an international symbol of diversity and cosmopolitanism. For big part of its history the city had a Sephardic-Jewish majority and considerable Turkish, Slavic-speaking and Greek populations.

Both cities changed from truly cosmopolitan to practically mono-ethnic throughout the twentieth century, primarily because of wars, expulsions, and migrations. Now, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, because of new wars and new migrations, both again become more diverse – ethnically, culturally, and linguistically. In Lodz where at the beginning of the twentieth century one could see shop-signs in German, Yiddish, Polish and Russian, today multilingual, mostly Ukrainian, and Russian signs, make their (re)entry into the public space. In Thessaloniki, new migrants, mostly from Africa and the Middle East change the soundscape of the city.

Working with the activists who cherish multi-ethnic past in their work, remaining minorities, and new migrants, this paper explores ways in which the bygone diversity is being remembered, the new one is practised, and the links between the two are drawn. It makes use of visual and sensory ethnography to better understand studied change.

RC02-JS-153.2

GOLDSTONE, JACK* (George Mason University, USA)

Why Are There so Many Revolutions in the 21st Century?

Scholars in the 1980s argued that the age of revolutions was over. They reasoned that revolutions involved efforts to overthrow autocratic monarchies, empires, dictatorships, or colonial governments, and that all of these kinds of regimes had either disappeared, or were in the process of disappearing, as democratic forms of government spread throughout the world.

Yet they were seriously mistaken. Revolutions have continued to occur with great frequency in the first quarter of the 21st century. Even major social revolutions have occurred: ISIS's briefly successful effort to create a new Caliphate in Syria and Iraq, the ongoing effort of the Houthis to reshape the government and replace the elites of Yemen, and the successful effort of the Taliban to throw off the pro-Western regime in Kabul and create a new Afghanistan under strict Islamic rule are clearly cases of social revolution. In addition, political revolutions have proliferated, from the Rose Revolution in Georgia in 2003 and the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in 2004 up through the Arab Revolutions of 2010-2011 and the revolutions that forced out leaders in Ukraine (2014), Armenia (2018), Sudan (2019), Sri Lanka (2022) and Bangladesh (2024), to mention just a few of the forcible overturning of governments since 2000.

This paper will argue that there are three main causes that have promoted the unexpected resurgence of revolutions in the 21st century: (1) the return of dictatorships as democracies proved unstable and the earlier wave of democratization was reversed; (2) the effects of global capitalism and punitive monetary policies, which put developing nations into debt while enriching corrupt leaders; and (3) the spread of models of civic, non-violent actions as an effective mode of revolution.

RC38-JS-201.1

GOLÍAS PÉREZ, MONTSERRAT* (University of A Coruña, Spain)
OSO, LAURA (CISPAC, University of A Coruña, Spain)

Between Memory and Opportunity: The Descendants of Spaniards in Argentina and Access to Citizenship

In 2007, the Law of Historical Memory (52/2007) came into force in Spain, including a temporary provision in its text, the 7th Additional Provision, which responded to a longstanding demand: nationality for the grandchildren of Spaniards. However, the inconsistencies of this provision excluded potential Spaniards, who continued to press their claim until the approval of the Law of Democratic Memory (20/2022), which again provides, albeit temporarily, a pathway through its 8th Additional Provision. The motivations behind the demand and application for Spanish nationality reflect the transmission of a dual legacy, both material and symbolic. The desire to become Spanish is a reaffirmation of the identity learned and inherited; it is a form of reparation and recognition for the first migrant generations. Yet, it also serves as a practical tool for accessing resources and expanding migratory opportunities.

This proposal centres on a longitudinal and intersectional study of the significance of Spanish nationality for descendants of Spaniards in Argentina, as both a symbol of identity and a means of facilitating mobility within a transnational space.

To this end, a qualitative methodology based on a biographical approach was applied. This method has been selected in line with the research topic, aiming to reconstruct migrant, family, and historical memories through informants' narratives, allowing for the construction of family life stories from different perspectives (gender, generation, and place of residence). From this qualitative material, we produced genograms—graphic diagrams that represent family structures and interpersonal relationships—which hold significant potential for reproducing the dynamics of family mobility and immobility.

RC30-477.4

GOLINSKA, AGNIESZKA* (SWPS University, Poland)
CZERANOWSKA, OLGA (SWPS University, Poland)

"I Work Casually, It's Not an Adult Job Yet" - the Experience of "Not-Real Jobs" Among the Youth Entering Labour Market in Poland

This study explores the complex labour market experiences of young adults as they navigate "not-real jobs" - positions seen as temporary or secondary in nature - before securing what they define as "real jobs."

First, we present the data on the situation of young Poles on the labour market, based on the national survey conducted as a part of the bigger research project "ULTRAGEN: Becoming an adult in times of ultra-uncertainty: intergenerational theory of 'shaky' transitions" funded by the National Science Centre of Poland. The representative sample consisted of 2104 young Poles (49% of women) aged 18-35 (M = 27.55; SD = 4.99). Secondly, we analyse the longitudinal qualitative interviews from the ULTRAGEN project.

The results indicated that the "not-real jobs" (often part-time or seasonal roles) offered participants flexibility during studies or other life pursuits but were characterised by limited stability and reduced fit with educational attainment and life goals. In contrast, "real jobs" aligned with career aspirations, offered financial and psychological stability, and were typically associated with corporate or professional settings.

While some participants transitioned into "real jobs" during the study period, often aided by educational achievements or promotions, others remained in temporary positions, emphasising barriers such as skills mismatches, market demand shifts, concerns about automation, and consequences of the pandemic. Experiences in "not-real jobs" varied widely, with some individuals valuing these roles for experimentation and self-discovery, while others faced negative working conditions that clarified career paths they wished to avoid.

The findings are discussed highlighting a growing precarity in the youth labour market, where aspirations for stability clash with economic uncertainty, leading to a pervasive sense of instability.

RC46-727.4

GOLOB, TEA* (School of Advanced Social Studies, Nova Gorica, Slovenia, Slovenia)
BESEDNJAK VALIC, TAMARA (Rudolfovo – Science and Technology Centre Novo mesto, Slovenia)

The Role of Slovenian Sociologists in Shaping National Imaginary through Discursive Practices

This study investigates the impact of Slovenian sociology on the national imaginary, focussing on its role in specific cultural, political, and economic situations, and employs cultural political economy as a conceptual framework. It focuses on the late 1980s and early 1990s transition era, emphasising the evolutionary processes of discourse variety, selection, and retention during post-socialist transformation. While new discourses arose, existing semiotic orders remained, demonstrating route dependency. Slovenian sociology's progress from the communist period to its engagement with current concerns, such as technological expansion and globalisation, is examined.

The work utilises Borut Rončević's categorisation of sociologists' responsibilities, from marginalised professionals to active actors in society development. It further examines Slovenian sociology, including works by Adam and Makarovič, Jogan, Vičič, and Kerševan, with a focus on Zdravko Mlinar's thorough monographs.

This empirical analysis compares the content of two sociological publications, Teorija in praksa and Družboslovne razprave, from 1987 to 2017. The authors examined 445 journal entries from designated years to identify prominent sociological topics and their relationships over time. This analysis compares the structural settings and dominating discourses of the communist, post-communist, and contemporary eras, demonstrating how Slovenian sociology has helped to shape new semiotic orders in the context of democratisation and globalisation.

RC41-665.1

GOMES, CRISTINA (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)
AGUILAR, CARLA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)

Factors Related to Ethnic Inequalities in Accessing Health Services and Child Registration in Honduras

This article examines the relationship between access to health services and birth registration in Honduras, highlighting how increased healthcare coverage can reduce under-registration of births. In January 2014, the Ministry of Health and the Civil Registry implemented a hospital registration system, whose main action was the installation of civil registry offices in public maternity wards across the country to ensure the immediate registration of newborns. A statistical model was applied to the population census of 2015 to analyze the factors associated with the under-registration, complemented with interviews with government officials about the main barriers in the process of registering children. Despite persistent challenges in the health system, by 2019, 94% of births took place in institutional settings, but only 50% of newborns were registered at this stage. This is due to various barriers limiting access to civil registry, mainly in health services in maternity wards, as well as other ethnic-racial and rural barriers, which underscores the need for more inclusive public policies to ensure universal access to birth registration.

RC41-670.2

GOMES, CRISTINA (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)
VALCIN, RICARDY* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)

Scaping from Violence and Rebuilding Resources. Inclusion in a New Context of Vulnerabilities

Internally Displaced Persons due to Violence (IDPVs) people differentiate from other types of migration such as exile, migration for economic reasons or those caused by natural disasters. FIDV people subtly escape from their home and place of residence due to armed conflicts, generalized violence, and violations of human rights, without crossing an international border like refugees. This research analyzes the situation of IDPVs people in Mexico, in contrast to displaced due to other causes and non-displaced people. A logistic model was applied to analyze the factors associated with the IDPV. Laws and policies to protect this group were analyzed to suggest the guidelines for distributional justice and polices to promote their integration in their destinations. Results in Mexico show that IDPV people have a higher level of education, a lower level of income and housing conditions, a lower access to health services, and housing equipment, compared to the other groups. Their comparative advantages are the acquired resources such the complete nuclear family, the higher level of education and access to ICT. Despite these advantages, they no longer had the usefulness of these resources, that became useless, because they escaped and lost social and work networks, housing, goods and documents. In the destination context, they are inserted in peripheral locations far from the work centers and work in the informal market. Indigenous groups are more vulnerable to IDPVs when projects of development are forcibly installed in their lands. Distributional justice, laws and social policies are scarce and improvements should focus on access to housing and jobs according to their level of education, strengthening family and social ties and recovering the resources lost in the place of origin.

RC32-533.2

GOMES DA COSTA, GUSTAVO* (Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE, Brazil)
RODRIGUES DA CRUZ, RODRIGO (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Queering Political Representation in the Global South: Some Reflections from Latin America and Africa

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex (LGBTI+) rights in the Global South have been currently in the spotlight for paradoxical reasons. On the one hand, several countries (such as Argentina, Uruguay and South Africa) have gained prominence on the international scene thanks to laws that have extended various rights to people who dissent from cis-heteronormative standards. On the other hand, high rates of LGBTI+-phobic violence persist in many countries. Political leaders with explicitly sexist, homophobic and transphobic discourses have risen to power, and in many countries (such as in Sub-Saharan Africa), they use anti-sodomy laws inherited from European Colonial Power to prosecute LGBTI+ people. In this context, we

also observe the growing participation of openly LGBTI+ people in political parties and elections, achieving positions in the executive and legislative branches at various levels of government. Their presence in the legislature (especially that of trans women parliamentarians) has challenged sexism that prevails in spaces of political representation, leading to several cases of gender-based political violence. This proposal seeks to discuss the limits and possibilities of action of LGBTI+ parliamentarians in constructing sexual citizenship in the Global South. Drawing on the academic literature on gender and politics, with particular emphasis on the discussions on gender quotas, descriptive representation and political violence, the proposal aims to discuss the obstacles experienced by these parliamentarians, from the construction of their candidacy to their performance in parliamentary bodies. Reflections will be based on semi-structured interviews conducted with LGBTI+ parliamentarians currently in elected office in Brazil, Peru and South Africa. The analyses aim to understand how political gender-based violence affects the actions of these parliamentarians and its possible impacts on the participation of LGBTI+ people in institutional politics and LGBTI+ politics in general in Latin America and Africa.

RC23-372.2

GONÇALVES JUNIOR, OSWALDO* (Unicamp, Brazil)

Public Policies and Poverty in the Brazilian Semiarid Region: Lessons in Resilience and Adaptation in Facing the Climate Crisis?

The focus of this paper is the process of social construction of the goat milk market in the northeastern semi-arid region, using Economic Sociology as a reference, which understands that economic phenomena are social by their nature. In this sense, this contribution privileges a look at history, traditions, cultures, values, ideas, forms of association, networks of social actors, etc. In regions marked by historic poverty and the climate crisis, this issue gains relevance. Goat and sheep farming dates back to arrival of the Portuguese in Brazil in the 16th century, with these animals being seen as inferior compared to cattle, whose breeding is linked to social status. This is a contradiction, as the breeding of these animals is more adapted to the conditions of the semi-arid climate. This culture of devaluation and the resistance to change that it generates is confronted by a "network of enthusiasts" made up of researchers, managers, technicians and creators linked to a set of institutions. The federal government, through the Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos - PAA (Food Acquisition Program), has been developing Milk Programs for almost two decades in partnership with states, promoting markets for family farming products and food security. In this induced process, the construction of markets promotes the restructuring of social ties, expanding the list of relationships to which individuals were previously subjected to experiencing these practices. The procedural independence of public policy and the conquest of private markets by farmers also draws attention. Due to the rapidly worsening climate emergency conditions, the research allows us to reflect on paths that consider resilience and adaptation.

RC29-460.4

GONÇALVES ROQUE, JADE* (University of São Paulo - Centre for the Study of Violence (NEV-USP), Brazil)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Punishment in Michel Foucault: Beyond Docile Bodies

The sociology of punishment often presents punishment in Michel Foucault's thought as a primarily instrumental social practice, whose most notable product is the formation of docile bodies characterized by submission to a power impervious to resistance. This perspective stems from a reading of *Discipline and Punish* that considers Foucault's characterization of punishment as inattentive to the relationship that this social practice maintains with values and the moral dimension of society, sometimes understood as "cultural" elements that go beyond power relations. This article aims to show that, for Foucault, punishment produces, beyond simple docile bodies, the most diverse modes of subjectivation, including those of delinquency, insurrection, resistance, and counter-conduct. The second and third courses taught by Foucault at the Collège de France, *Theories and Penal Institutions* and *The Punitive Society*, as well as the conference series *Truth and Juridical Forms*, will be used for this purpose. This material represents the bulk of Foucault's work on punishment in the first half of the 1970s, before the publication of *Discipline and Punish*. In the concluding remarks, it is pointed out that in the philosopher's work, punishment can be understood not only as subordinate to the functioning of instrumental or negative relations of power defined in advance and producers of experiences of subjection - necessarily unilateral - but also, and above all, as a tool capable of producing values and, on a larger scale, morality and the multiple experiences of subjectivation that correspond to it. Foucault's texts on punishment thus remain an object of study, dialogue and confrontation for researchers interested in explaining punitive phenomena today.

RC20-288.2

GONTHIER, FREDERIC* (Sciences Po Grenoble, France)

Who's Fooling Who? When Partisan Loyalty Doesn't Trump Democratic Commitments

Recent scholarship has deepened our understanding of the factors that drive democratic deconsolidation in Western liberal democracies. A key finding is that partisan bias strongly influences the extent to which citizens are willing to compromise on core democratic values. When their preferred party is in office, citizens tolerate violations of democratic norms, while they display a stronger commitment to democracy when their party is in opposition. In contrast, democratic political cultures foster pro-democratic attitudes and aspirations for deepening democracy. Support for democracy is particularly robust in countries where liberal elements such as legislative and judicial constraints on the executive are more deeply ingrained.

But are citizens in highly democratic countries truly immune to partisan bias? Some argue that motivated reasoning—where individuals process biased information to bolster their party attachment and social identity—is inevitable. Others contend that it also involves a balance between reinforcing party loyalty and making accurate evaluations, influenced by external conditions. In this view, more liberal democracies create informational environments where anti-democratic attitudes are harder to justify, thus constraining motivated reasoning, reducing the risk of partisan-driven anti-democratic views, and elevating democratic commitments over partisan loyalty.

Running on data from the *Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy* modules in the European Social Survey (ESS), multilevel models provide evidence that the belief that governments should stick to their policies when they contradict public opinion is a minority view across 18 European countries. This view is even rarer in countries with stronger liberal democratic traditions. In addition, while supporters of incumbent parties are more likely to favor sticking to policies, this inclination weakens significantly in more liberal settings, even among those who strongly identify with incumbent parties. These findings lend empirical support for the notion that in liberal democracies, party supporters are less willing to trade off democratic values for partisan loyalty.

RC39-638.1

GONZAGA, GRETCHEN* (Center for Development Research (ZEF), Germany)

Resilience and Resistance: Examining the Exclusion of the Sama Badjao Indigenous Community in Post-Disaster Context

Extreme weather events are becoming increasingly destructive and unpredictable. Their impacts affect groups of people differently due to pre-existing discrimination and inequalities. In this presentation, I use a decolonial intersectional approach to examine the exclusion of the Sama Badjao, a former seafaring Indigenous community, focusing on their post-disaster experiences following Super Typhoon Rai in 2021. These experiences are situated within a historical context of exclusion and growing inequality shaped by gender, ethnicity, religion, and other intersecting factors. Drawing on data from my 10-month fieldwork (2021-2022) in the coastal area of Bato, Leyte, Central Philippines, I present how exclusion manifests as two ethnicities (In-group/outgroup) interact together during and after the typhoon with the scarcity of resources. The findings address the pervasive othering of the Indigenous community in the form of stigmas and stereotypes, highlighting how they resist dominant narratives, counteract their imposed identities, and challenge the representation of 'Badjao' on the periphery. Finally, it offers insights for developing inclusive disaster recovery and rehabilitation programs and addressing other long-termcommunity concerns.

WG10-922.1

GONZÁLEZ BAQUERO, WILLIAM* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)
JIMENEZ AMORES, JAVIER (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)
ARCILA, CARLOS (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Categorising Anti-Muslim Discourse on Twitter: Hate Speech and Toxicity in the Spanish Context

In 2023, anti-Muslim discourse on social media has increased to 25% from the 20% recorded in 2022, making it the third most prevalent form of hate speech in Spain according to OBERAXE. This underscores the imperative for an extensive examination of online Islamophobic discourse. The study focuses on messages related to Islam and the Spanish-speaking Muslim community on Twitter in Spain from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2022, utilizing a substantial sample of 21,326 tweets obtained through Twitter's

(now X) API v.2. Geographical coordinates were collected to pinpoint regions where Islamophobic messages are most concentrated. Furthermore, an analysis of bigoted anti-Muslim language in tweets was conducted using a codebook based on established instruments. The analysis also incorporated the Perspective API to evaluate toxicity levels in Islamophobic and anti-Muslim discourse. The results revealed that 28.2% of messages were identified as Islamophobic, with 2,475 displaying explicit and irrational hatred. Additionally, rhetoric associating Muslims with invasion, terrorism, and crime was prevalent. The Perspective API demonstrated limited effectiveness in detecting Islamophobic hate speech, highlighting the necessity for a specialized tool tailored to this purpose.

RC17-JS-34.1

GONZALEZ BENSON, ODESSA* (University of Michigan, USA)

"I Call It My Backpack Office": Organizational Materiality of Refugee-Led Grassroots Organizations Vis-a-Vis Refugee/-Serving Professionalized Agencies

Recent scholarship interrogates grassroots refugee-led organizations (RLOs) as institutions in multilevel governance vis-a-vis professionalized refugee/migrant-serving organizations. Whereas the latter, as street-level bureaucracies, are constrained by policies, funding and the political sphere, refugee-led organizations enact resistances and affordances at the most local levels of governance. This paper contributes to this line of scholarship by drawing from a new materialist lens to hone in on the relevance of materiality, space, infrastructure and relationality in analyses of refugees' organizational life. Analysis draws upon multiple sources of data: surveys, focus groups and interviews with refugee leaders in the United States; and survey and interviews with migrant workers and practitioners in Canada. This paper argues that organizations' occupying of physical space, use of digital tools and deployment of privatized resources are bound to their visibility as an institution and to the actuality of their practices. Borrowed office space, WhatsApp group chats, a grocery store, and a refugee's 'backpack office', for instance, emerge as salient in examining the settlement and integration practices of RLOs. The material is examined not merely with tangible qualities, but also with symbolic capacities. That is, the physical spaces, digital tools and material resources of RLOs yield meaning—affordances and limitations—that shape their work. The nimble, small, improvising RLO is contrasted with the stable, established social service agency. In their grassroots endeavors, the symbolic legitimacy and the materiality of refugee-led organizations go hand-in-hand and are mutually constitutive.

RC24-390.3

GONZALEZ GALVEZ, MARCELO (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
CAMPOS KNOTHE, KATHERINE* (CIGIDEN, Chile)
ELGUETA ARMIJO, FELIPE ALBERTO (CIGIDEN, Chile)

Estrategias y Agencias Locales En Contextos De Recuperación Post-Desastre: Hacia Un Abordaje Situado a Partir De Los Incendios Forestales De 2024 En Chile

Este trabajo tiene por objetivo reflexionar sobre brechas, oportunidades y obstáculos en el desarrollo de procesos situados de recuperación y reconstrucción post desastre, teniendo en consideración las desigualdades preexistentes en los territorios y, por ende, cómo las mismas pueden enactuar diversas estrategias y agencias de locales y exógenas al respecto. Nuestra reflexión se sustenta en un abordaje metodológico mixto, que incluye la aplicación de un cuestionario en zonas afectadas, entrevistas a personas afectadas y otros actores clave involucrados en el proceso de respuesta y recuperación, y el desarrolla de una extendida investigación etnográfica. Todas estas técnicas se aplicaron en la ciudad de Quilpué, en Chile central, zona afectada por devastadores incendios de interfaz urbano-rural en el verano de 2024. A partir de la premisa de que los desastres no afectan a todas las personas y poblaciones de igual manera, ya que la distribución del daño está íntimamente ligada a las desigualdades sociales preexistentes en una sociedad determinada, en este trabajo proponemos que el proceso de recuperación post-desastre debe ser entendido de manera diferenciada, demandando políticas y prácticas que reconozcan y respondan a la diversidad de realidades presentes en los diferentes territorios. Ello implica, asimismo, reconocer que las situaciones de vulnerabilidad no solo determinan el impacto inmediato de los desastres, sino también configuran los procesos de recuperación y sus resultados.

RC18-264.7

GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA DE PAREDES, MARTA* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
DESRUES, THIERRY (CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas), Spain)

Beyond Inclusion and Co-Optation, Understanding Youth Representation in Authoritarian Settings: The Case of Moroccan Youth Quotas (2016-2021)

In many countries worldwide, young people suffer from low political representation and social exclusion. Under the pressure of international organisations, which have made these issues a global concern, many governments in countries where the young constitute most of the population have taken measures to address the problem. One such measure has been the implementation of parliamentary quotas. Interestingly, authoritarian and hybrid regimes in North Africa and the Great Lakes region have predominantly embraced these quotas. This prompts the question: Who are these MPs, and how do they engage with their political regimes? We present a recent case study on the Moroccan parliament (2016-2020) that explores this relationship for the first time. The study examines the profiles of MPs, their political paths, discourses, and parliamentary activities. Using mixed methods, we explored the implementation of youth quotas and discovered a more profound narrative. The findings extend beyond mere concepts of inclusion or co-optation, shedding light on the intergenerational conflicts within the political class. Regardless of their party affiliations, these MPs embodied the aspirations of a burgeoning middle class determined to secure their place in the country's political arena.

RC46-722.2

GONZÁLEZ HERAS, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Internacional en Desarrollo Humano y Liderazgo, Mexico)
DE FEDERICO DE LA RÚA, AINHOA (Universidad Internacional en Desarrollo Humano y Liderazgo, Mexico)

Analyzing the Evolution of Vision: A Methodological Framework Using Sequence Analysis

This communication proposes a methodological framework using sequence analysis (SA) to study the evolution of vision, focusing on how changes in vision develop over time and the influence of lifestyle factors on these changes following the principles of participatory action research (PAR). We aim to capture the natural progression of vision conditions and the potential impacts of non-medical interventions (thus excluding surgery, medical treatment, or even the use of glasses), such as vision coaching based on natural vision improvement techniques, habits, and lifestyle adjustments. In line with the principles of PAR, this approach allows for the active participation of individuals in the collection and evaluation of their own visual experiences.

Sequence analysis enables a holistic examination of individual vision histories, tracking changes in vision-related states over time. Our methodological approach captures patterns such as improvements, stability, or deterioration of vision, which can later be used to examine how these patterns are influenced by various factors, such as screen time, outdoor exposure, and relaxation practices. This communication explores the definition of these sequences and the different possibilities for incorporating various indicators of vision. Once defined, the calculation of sequence dissimilarities, followed by clustering algorithms, could allow us to identify common patterns and deviations in the evolution of vision health based on individuals' self-assessment.

RC41-670.1

GONZALEZ PEREZ, GUILLERMO* (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)
VEGA LÓPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)
CAMACHO-VALADEZ, DAVID (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)

Diferencias Regionales en la Violencia Homicida en Mexico: El Caso de la Frontera con Estados Unidos

Este estudio analiza el comportamiento de la violencia homicida y su impacto en la esperanza de vida en los estados de la frontera norte de México (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León y Tamaulipas) entre 1998 y 2022, lo compara con lo sucedido en el resto del país en el mismo lapso e indaga sobre las razones que explican las diferencias observadas

entre los estados fronterizos y el resto del país. Los homicidios se estudian desde dos perspectivas: la tendencia de la tasa ajustada por sexo y edad entre 1998 y 2022 y el efecto que la mortalidad por homicidios ha tenido en la esperanza de vida, a partir del cálculo de los años de esperanza de vida perdidos por esta causa entre 0 y 85 años en los trienios 1998-2000 y 2020-2022. Los resultados reflejan que en la frontera norte los años de esperanza de vida masculina perdidos casi se triplicaron entre ambos trienios -un reflejo del incremento de la mortalidad juvenil por esta causa, mayor que en el resto del país; algo similar ha sucedido en el caso de las mujeres: aunque en su caso no se ha reducido la esperanza de vida, su crecimiento se ha visto frenado por el aumento de la tasa de homicidios; estos hallazgos son algo diferentes a lo observado en el resto de México. Asimismo, algunos estados y ciudades fronterizas han presentado consistentemente altas tasas de homicidio en el período analizado. La fuerte presencia de los carteles del narcotráfico en el norte del país, el flujo de armas de fuego provenientes de Estados Unidos y la existencia de una población migrante con altos niveles de vulnerabilidad son factores que ayudan a entender las diferencias regionales en la violencia homicida en México.

RC55-845.1

GONZALEZ RODRIGUEZ, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
FACHELLI, SANDRA* (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

La Inserción Laboral De Los Egresados Universitarios En Andalucía

En un contexto lleno de incertidumbres económicas, sociales y políticas los procesos de inserción laboral y su capacidad para confrontar potenciales escenarios recesivos tienen una especial significación. El interés que suscitan problemáticas como la inserción laboral de los jóvenes plantean la necesidad de profundizar en su comprensión a través de análisis exhaustivos. En el marco de esa necesidad se situaría la presente investigación. En concreto, en la de llevar a cabo un abordaje minucioso de la caracterización y las implicaciones de la inserción laboral de los egresados universitarios en Andalucía.

La metodología empleada es de carácter cuantitativo a partir del uso de fuentes secundarias de información, en concreto, los microdatos de los que dispone el Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía (IECA), relativos a la Inserción laboral de los egresados en universidades públicas de Andalucía. El IECA parte de un conjunto de datos estandarizados resultante de la explotación de los ficheros de rendimiento académico que proceden de las universidades y los registros del Servicio Andaluz de Empleo.

La población objeto del estudio está formada por las promociones de egresados de titulaciones oficiales de universidades públicas de Andalucía correspondientes a cada año académico desde el curso 2011-2012 hasta el último disponible.

Para la consecución de los objetivos planteados se utiliza un instrumento de operativización conceptual denominado: Tipología estructural y articulada, el cual remite a una propuesta metodológica de construcción de tipologías que se desarrolla en el trabajo publicado en López-Roldán (1994, 1996a, 1996b) y se operativiza desde el punto de vista técnico en Domínguez y López-Roldán (1996).

En esta comunicación, de manera específica, se exponen los resultados de aplicar la tipología estructural y articulada al objeto de analizar la inserción laboral de los egresados universitarios andaluces que contribuyen a su caracterización y conocimiento.

RC18-265.3

GONZÁLEZ SORIANO, LUZ MARÍA* (Universidad de Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
ARAGON MORALES, ALBA MARIA (Universidad de Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Listening to Right Wing Populist Voters in Spain. Analysis of Four Focus Group with Vox Switcher Voters.

This paper analyses four focus groups carried out in Spain in 2023 (after the General election) with switcher voters form mainstream political parties that moved to voted for a Right-Wing Populist Party (Vox in Spain). We carried out separated sex-groups, two with working classes (with female and male voters respectively) and two with medium-high classes voters. The moderation guide tried to incentive participants to talk about the problems and difficulties they encounter in their daily lives and see to explore how they connected them with their voting choices. Carrying out separated-sex groups has allowed us to compare the discourses of male vs female voters exploring similarities and differences in their values, needs and demands. We carried on a traditional content analysis applying the coding protocol developed within the Horizon Europe Project UNTWIST (https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101060836), using ATLAS.ti, and a complementary exploratory analysis with the software Iramuteq. The paper will present empirical evidence on the needs and demands that male and female voters of Vox experience, and their rationale for having moved from mainstream parties to RWPP.

TG04-976.1

GONZALEZ TOVAR, JOSÉ MIGUEL* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)
GONZÁLEZ VEGA, ALBA* (Universidad de Guanajuato , Mexico)

Decision Making in Crisis: The Entrepreneur's Perspective in Contingency Contexts and Its Contribution to Business Death

The purpose of this work is to understand the lived experiences of entrepreneurs, emphasizing how their decisions impact the mortality of companies in crisis contexts. From this perspective, reality is a socially constructed phenomenon, and the analysis of the narratives of decision makers allows us to unravel the complex dynamics that underlie their decision-making processes. The study takes place in Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico, one of the most violent and unsafe cities. It investigates how external pressure and uncertainty affect the perspective of entrepreneurs in contingency situations. These factors can distort your judgment and consequently influence the development of strategies and decision making for survival and continuity. This study is framed in the constructivist paradigm and uses a qualitative approach that combines narrative phenomenological methodologies and grounded theory. It has been identified how the choices they make at critical moments can lead to both the survival and dissolution of their businesses. These choices are not necessarily referenced to instrumental and economic rationality, but rather are impregnated with the history of the businessman's life, his lived experience, his emotions and his fears regarding the past, present and future of the business company.

RC02-33.6

GONZALEZ VALLADOLID, MARCOS* (UNAM, Mexico)

Chinese Investments in Mozambique: Bilateral Cooperation As an Agenda to Overcome the Prostration of Underdevelopment?

Mozambique is on a bloc of countries that are among the poorest in the world. As a nation that suffered colonial domination and subjugation by the Portuguese, it had to fight, not without pain, a long civil war after independence, which meant great destruction of its infrastructure, famine, waves of refugees, death and a legacy of millions of anti-personnel landmines that are still scattered and active throughout Mozambican territory. This article will address bilateral cooperation between China and Mozambique in recent decades, evaluating the impact of Chinese capital investments to expand and improve the infrastructure of the East African country. In the first part, the state of the Mozambican economy will be reviewed, which through its extractive sector of aluminum, titanium, graphite and natural gas has export products that represent important sources of income. The second part analyzes the long process of rebuilding the country, where China is a major player with investment flows that reached 4.6 billion dollars in 2022. In the third part, the areas of urgent need for investment in the country will be reviewed, where the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has already expressed its desire to expand the country's infrastructure - the greatest challenge - with an improvement and expansion of existing roads, as well as bridges. The state of other economic sectors that need an injection of resources is reviewed, such as agriculture, heavy industry - with the steel industry at the forefront - which urgently requires the impetus to start from there towards large projects. Finally, towards the end of the article, conclusions will be issued, putting into context a multipolar world that is emerging, with a new model of cooperation between countries

RC14-JS-177.3

GONZALEZ-RAMÍREZ, FEDERICO E.* (UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA, Spain)

Sociopolítica Africana, Inmigración y Literatura. Un Puente De Papel Canarias-Africa: El Articulismo Pionero En Español De El Hadji Amadou Ndoye

El Hadji Amadou Ndoye (Rufique, Senegal, 1947-Dakar, Senegal, 4 de marzo de 2013) fue profesor de Lengua y Literatura españolas en la Universidad Cheick Anta Diop de Dakar. Entre los meses de julio de 1999 y julio de 2000, Ndoye se convirtió en el primer intelectual africano cuyos artículos eran publicados por un periódico en español, *La Tribuna de Canarias*. Los 61 artículos

aparecieron cada lunes, y en ellos Ndoye vertió su vocación pedagógica para consolidar su rol de puente entre Canarias y el África continental, y de forma precisa su país, Senegal. El articulismo en español de Ndoye abordó varios bloques temáticos: la realidad sociopolítica africana, en su conjunto, con aproximaciones a varios de sus países y líderes; el fenómeno migratorio y la relación entre Canarias y el continente; la literatura de Canarias, de cuya narrativa era uno de los mayores expertos; la literatura, el arte y la música africanas; la literatura y lengua españolas; y el fútbol. La cita de Ndoye con los lectores de Canarias trascendía la mera aportación periodística, porque se producía antes de la primera oleada migratoria a las islas, y en un contexto de desconocimiento recíproco, cuando nadie miraba a Africa. En ese contexto, un profesor senegalés explicaba, en español, las proximidad histórica y cultural de las sociedades de las dos orillas, contagiaba su amor por la literatura canaria, y compartía la contradicción de "enseñar español siendo negro", y cómo se "estremecía al notar cómo el idioma de Alonso Quesada trata a los seres humanos de piel oscura".

RC11-JS-13.1

GONZALEZ-SALGADO, IGNACIO DE LOYOLA* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
GARCÍA-GONZÁLEZ, JUAN MANUEL (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

Participatory Action Research on Vulnerability, Loneliness and Ageing in the Urban Environment. the Photovoice Elderly Seville Study.

Ageing in urban settings has been addressed in scientific literature, both internationally and nationally. However, this topic has been scarcely explored from the intersection of variables such as vulnerability, loneliness, and old age in the urban environment in Spain using participatory action research such as photovoice. The objective of this research was to study the perceptions of people aged 65-80 living in the districts of Macarena and Cerro-Amate regarding aging, vulnerability, and loneliness within their surrounding environment, and the possible ways to improve their situation. This research drew on the Photovoice technique. The districts of Macarena and Cerro-Amate were selected among the 11 districts in Seville using an ad-hoc index based on sociodemographic indicators. The research recruited 36 participants from these two districts, 15 living in the Macarena district and 11 living in the Cerro-Amate district. Participants were included in one photo elicitation group regarding their age (e.g., 65-72 and 73-80). After taking pictures, the participants selected up to 5 pictures, discussed them and elaborated on categories and themes in successive meetings based on the pictures they took. Participants identified two different types of vulnerability: economic and age-related. They also identified three different types of loneliness labelled as solitude, unwanted and imposed. Participants did not perceive themselves as elderly because they had very active lifestyles. Otherwise they took pictures of trees and compared ageing in the urban environment to the strength of the trees growing. Ageing in the urban environment was related to architectural barriers, age barriers, socioeconomic vulnerability, poor health status, loneliness. Loneliness, vulnerability and ageing in the urban environment were affected by socioeconomic status. Researchers empowered participants by giving them tools to identify their surroundings and assets that may be improved. This research project is not yet over and now researchers have to spread results with stakeholders.

RC11-169.1

GONZALEZ-SALGADO, IGNACIO DE LOYOLA* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
SOLÉ-AURÓ, AÏDA (Pompeu Fabra University, Spain)
GARCÍA-GONZÁLEZ, JUAN MANUEL (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)

Qualitative Study on Health, Health-Related Behaviors, and Risk Factors in People Aged 70-79 in Two Spanish Cities: Seville and Lleida

It is expected that the elderly population will continue to increase in contemporary societies due to the rise in longevity. However, increased longevity is not associated with better health. The aim of this research is to explore the lifestyle habits and health risk factors of people aged 70-79 living in Seville and Lleida. In this qualitative research, we conducted focus groups and semi-structured interviews as data collection instruments. Between October 2023 and April 2024, 16 interviews and 8 focus groups were conducted. The sample consisted of 73 people. The average age of the participants in the focus groups was 73.8 years, while the average age of those interviewed was 75.3. The participants' eating habits followed certain uniform patterns influenced by their relationships with family members. Women tend to cook traditional meals and freeze them. This strategy of cooking in large quantities was used to save time at home and have prepared food available, but also to share part of the food with family members. Regarding physical activity, participants based it on three pillars: group activities organized by public centers, gyms, and walk. In terms of alcohol consumption, we identified two trends: the normalization of daily consumption and the reduction of consumption due to health issues. However, while the consumption of wine and beer seems to be well-regarded and socially accepted, the consumption of distilled alcohol is not. Finally, there was some awareness of the harmful effects of smoking, which has led many older adults to quit smoking. This awareness was often due to personal health issues or observing the effects on those close to them (friends, family, spouses, etc.). The study of risk factors and lifestyle habits is important for understanding behaviors that negatively impact health, adapting public policies, and promoting preventive health programs to ensure healthy aging.

RC08-119.2

GOODWIN, JEFF* (New York University, USA)

Why W. E. B. Du Bois Became a Marxist

W. E. B. Du Bois, the father of American sociology, visited the Soviet Union in 1926, declaring afterwards that "I am a Bolshevik." He undertook an intensive study of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in 1933-34, when he was 65 years old, in an effort to become what he called a "perfect Marxist." He was clearly influenced at this time by a group of so-called Young Turks in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) who advocated for building a strong interracial labor movement in the U.S. Du Bois's radicalization would result in his resignation from the NAACP in 1934. His *magnum opus*, *Black Reconstruction in America, 1860-1880*, published in 1935, and his subsequent writings reflect his turn to Marxism, a theoretical move he thought essential for understanding racism and racial oppression. This paper examines the reasons why Marxism appealed to Du Bois, and why he turned to Marxism in the 1930s, despite his strong misgivings at the time with the politics of the Communist Party in the United States.

RC15-JS-215.2

GOPINATH, NEHA* (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)
PUSTELNIKOVAITE, TOMA (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
RIMMER, MICHAEL (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Migrants in Medicine: Exploring the Workplace Experiences of Doctors in the NHS

The NHS is one of the most important sectors in the UK economy and society, chosen as "a signifier of Britishness" in the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympic Games and often described as a 'uniquely British' institution (Simpson 2014:58). It has also historically attracted considerable numbers of migrant professionals. Recent data show that 35% of doctors in England's NHS are non-British (Baker 2023), a trend projected to continue over the next decade (GMC 2023). However, migrant healthcare professionals have been found to experience various forms of exclusion, arising from immigration policies and institutional practices within the sector (O'Brien and Ackroyd 2012). Additionally, the NHS has undergone a range of new public management initiatives aimed at increasing efficiency, transparency and accountability, which have led to rising bureaucracy, precariousness, and workloads for staff (Leicht et al 2009). How these increasing pressures have affected diverse groups within the sector is less well understood, and a deeper exploration of their experiences, resilience and wellbeing is needed.

Against this backdrop, our paper examines the workplace experiences of doctors in the NHS, particularly focusing on comparisons between British, foreign-born, UK-trained and foreign-trained doctors. Data collection (semi-structured interviews) and analysis for this project are ongoing. Early findings suggest that pressures such as managerialism, overwork, burnout and lack of work-life balance are common across all groups. However, results also indicate a segmented profession where foreign origin and foreign training influence perceptions of doctors' competence, expertise and authority, further intensifying their work and limiting their inclusion. These findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the pressures faced by different professional groups, particularly foreign-born and foreign-trained doctors, and challenge assumptions about the internationalisation of professions (Pustelnikovaite and Chillas 2023; Muzio et al 2011).

RC32-525.4

GORDON, DOREEN* (University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

Black Brazilian Feminisms: Confronting Inequality in Brazil through Creative Practice and the Arts

Brazil is a significant economic power in the Latin American and Caribbean region. However, it is also a country of dramatic inequalities rooted in its colonial history and political development. Traditionally, these social inequalities have been explained in terms of class, however many contemporary scholars agree that this image of Brazil was overstated and that racialized and gendered hierarchies are deeply entrenched in the society. Furthermore, Afro-Brazilian activists and feminist scholars have brought attention to the social and economic exclusion of women of African descent in Brazil, within a cultural context where strong symbolic associations between black women, poverty and subservient positions exist. Anti-racist and feminist struggles in Brazil tend to be channeled into certain domains of action, such as social policy, law and public education. However, there are important arenas of action that are relatively less explored, due to the focus on more "rational" responses to racism. This article considers Black women's mobilization against racism through creative, artistic and spiritual work. I argue that it is important to consider these kinds of processes as they may operate in a different, more visceral way that makes it possible to engage with the emotive side of racism. Sommer (2005) indicates that cultural agency may create more "wiggle room" in the interstices of social structures. Black women's work in cultural organizations have sought to deploy the medium of art, culture, storytelling and spirituality to raise black women's self esteem, confidence and self expression. While these organizations are sometimes subject to appropriation and recolonization by dominant patriarchal forces, it has the potential to challenge racialized and gendered hierarchies in Brazil by suggesting new "structures of feeling."

RC56-853.3

GORNICKA, BARBARA* (University College Dublin, Ireland)

The Ghosts of Irish Past: The History of Women's Obstetric and Reproductive Violence in Ireland

The stigmatisation, tabooisation and fear attached to women's reproductive anatomy and its functions has a long history in Western mentality overall (Shorter, 1982; Laqueur, 1990; Lindquist, 2016). The 20th century Irish history provides a long list of examples of institutional and obstetric violence on Irish women and their bodies, including cases of incarceration of young women, forced adoptions, barbaric medical procedures on birthing women, or a complete lack of autonomy over their reproductive bodies. Some argue that in the Irish case of a tight union of religious, national and medical powers resulted in a perfect storm of consequences mapped across women's reproductive bodies in the post-independence Ireland (Delay & Sundstrom, 2020). Using historical records and archival medical research from the past three hundred years of Irish history of women's bodies, this paper discusses how the social and historical discourses of power shape Irish women's reproductive rights and the quality of healthcare till this day.

RC12-182.5

GORSKA, EWA* (University of Wroclaw, Poland)

Decolonizing the Sociology of Law in Central and Eastern Europe: Rethinking Legal Discourses and Colonial Legacies

This presentation examines whether the sociology of law in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) requires decolonization, challenging the common assumption that CEE countries, because they lack overseas colonies and have not undergone formal postcolonial and decolonization phases, are exempt from the need to decolonize thought, research, and education. It presents a critical analysis of legal discourses in national and European tribunal rulings involving CEE countries, focusing on topics such as Islam, migrants, and the Palestinian question.

The findings reveal the persistence of Orientalist narratives and colonial logics in legal interpretations, which continue to shape judicial decisions and the production of legal knowledge in the region. The presentation draws on the Polish context to illustrate how some CEE countries experienced periods of regional colonization and harbored aspirations for overseas expansion, even if these ambitions did not result in lasting overseas colonies. It addresses both the 'native' colonial mindset, rooted in local colonial aspirations, and 'imported' colonial ideologies that have permeated legal reasoning. The analysis shows how historical and contemporary power dynamics influence legal discourses, suggesting that coloniality operates in subtle but enduring ways, even in regions without a direct colonial past.

The presentation advocates for the integration of decolonial perspectives in legal education and research in the CEE, with a particular emphasis on the sociology of law. It calls for incorporating decolonial perspectives to address the hidden legacies of coloniality that continue to shape legal epistemologies and societal attitudes. This approach invites a broader debate on the importance of decolonial thought in CEE legal scholarship and its potential to foster more inclusive and critically engaged socio-legal research.

RC02-JS-178.1

GOSAIN, KRITIKA* (University of Tubingen, Germany)

Analyzing Forced Hysterectomies in Underlying Neoliberal Policies and Health Inequities Under the Migration-Development Regime

This paper analyzes neoliberal policies and health disparities by investigating the phenomenon of 'coerced hysterectomies' among female migrant sugarcane laborers in Maharashtra, India. The study uses the Migration-Development Regime (MDR) paradigm to examine how state-driven neoliberal development policies, which emphasize economic growth and labor exploitation, intensify the vulnerability of marginalized workers (Agarwala, 2022). These policies prioritize agricultural productivity and labor efficiency over the health and rights of workers, especially women, who are coerced into medical interventions, such as hysterectomies, to avert interruptions caused by menstruation and pregnancy (Bennet, 1992).The research utilizes qualitative methodologies, encompassing policy analysis, interviews with impacted women as well as ethnographic fieldnotes (50% of the in-depth interviews have been completed, with 20 of approx. 40 persons sample size interviewed) from labor camps to elucidate the circumstances resulting in these 'forced' hysterectomies. A subsequent data collection phase is scheduled for October to November 2024. These practices exemplify a development model that commodifies female labor, undermining women reproductive health for the sake of economic efficiency (NHRC & Sarojini N.B, 2006). The research contends that India's neoliberal employment and migration framework sustains these disparities, viewing female bodies as commodities while neglecting reproductive health. The MDR approach examines how state policies prioritizing labor mobility and production lead to coercive hysterectomies, framing women's reproductive capacity as an impediment to productivity. The report advocates for a reassessment of development plans to avert the compromise of health rights for economic benefits. The research specifically emphasizes how migration regulations perpetuate patriarchal perspectives that objectify women's bodies, exacerbating systemic gender discrimination and health inequities. The results highlight the necessity for legislative changes to guarantee that economic development does not compromise the rights and health of marginalized workers positioning the analysis within the ambit of the Migration Development Regime Framework.

RC24-JS-58.2

GOSPODARCZYK, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"If Only a Man Could Control the Rain!" - Strategies of Polish Farming Households in Times of Drought

This presentation examines the coping strategies undertaken by Polish farming households affected by drought. In recent years, drought has become increasingly common and is considered one of the most pressing and persistent problems facing farming in Poland today. Farming household members, then, have been faced with a new dimension of their labour, centered on attempting to mitigate, minimize and counter the negative effects of the climate change-connected drought.

The presentation is based on semi-structured interviews with adult members of farming households in Eastern Poland and participant observations conducted over a year in one research location in the area. Farming in Poland is largely a familial matter, with family members serving as the labor force at the farm, performing specific tasks, segregated based on gender and age. Drought has forced farming household members to confront this new challenge; this presentation aims to show the gendered dimension of the decision-making processes and the intra-household hierarchy reflected in these strategies, which fall under the umbrella of sustainability labour.

In the course of the analysis, a taxonomy of the coping strategies has been developed: (1) weary acceptance; (2) modernization and change; (3) reliance on external (i.e. governmental) help. The presentation will characterize each strategy, connecting them to the larger theme of sustainability regulations on the national and European Union levels, as well as attempting to problematize the climate change denialism present in the investigated farming community.

RC28-JS-65.3

GOSSNER, LAURA* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Residency Restrictions and Their Consequences for the Well-Being of Refugees in Germany

Individuals seeking protection in Germany are geographically distributed by authorities after their arrival. In the assigned region they are obliged to live in reception centers and shared accommodations until the asylum procedure has been completed. Originally, residential restrictions were lifted once a protection status was granted. However, since the so-called Integration Act came into force on the 6th of August 2016, freedom of movement is restricted further and refugees can be subject to a residency restriction for additional three years after they were granted protection. Depending on the federal state they live in, this restriction can be as narrowly as on the district or municipality level. This paper investigates how residency restrictions affect the subjective well-being of refugees. It is hypothesized that for example through feelings of exclusion or disenfranchisement residency restriction can have an impact on health outcomes.

The paper relies on the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees and methodologically employs an instrumental variable approach where the timing of being granted protection status (pre or post the reform) is used as an instrument. Additionally, the paper leverages the distribution of refugees across Germany upon arrival and state-level variations in implementing the restrictions.

With the paper, a more precise understanding of the factors that can influence refugee well-being in the host country and of the extensive effects of limiting the spatial mobility of individuals is enabled. Since health is a basic prerequisite for labor market participation, ways of how the holistic integration of refugees into the labor market and society can be improved will become apparent.

RC55-850.2

GOSWAMI, HARIDHAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)
KHALIL, M. IBRAHIM (Government Brojomohun College, Barishal, Bangladesh)

Are Self-Reported Measures of Well-Being Reliable and Valid?

Background:
The growing recognition of children's and young people's (CYP) rights to have a good childhood and good future life chances, coupled with the injunction from the New Sociology of Childhood to consult with CYP as active agents, has resulted in an increasing number of studies on CYP's well-being at national and international levels. However, developing reliable and valid measures of well-being suitable for comparative study is still considered one of the significant challenges for research with CYP from different countries. This paper discusses the limitations and advantages of some measures of well-being using data from a survey in Bangladesh. This study was administered as part of the 3rd Wave of the Children's Worlds International Survey on Children's Well-Being (ISCWeB). This paper will focus on the reliability and validity of overall and domain-specific measures (e.g., safety, home, material conditions, relationships with friends, family, and teachers) of well-being.

Methods:
Data for this paper are obtained from over 3000 primary and secondary school children (aged between 8 and 15 years) living in three large cities in Bangladesh. Exploratory factor analysis is carried out to examine the factor structure of the multiple-item measures of overall and domain-specific well-being. Then, Cronbach's Alpha is computed to examine the reliability of the scales. Finally, convergent, discriminant and criterion validity of the scales are assessed by testing the relations of these scales with other theoretically relevant variables, e.g., age, gender, satisfaction with health, pro-social behaviour, emotional symptom, and self-esteem.

Results and conclusion:
Although some multi-item measures of overall and domain-specific well-being appear to work well in measuring child well-being in Bangladesh, there is still scope for improving the measures. These findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies on child well-being in developing and developed countries. Suggestions for future comparative research are put forward.

RC55-836.3

GOSWAMI, HARIDHAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

Youth Subjective Well-Being: Explaining Variations By Micro and Macro Social Factors

Over the past few decades, a large number of studies have been conducted to explain variations in subjective well-being. Influenced by bottom-up theories, most of these studies emphasised micro-level demographic factors, which were consistently found to be able to explicate only a small amount of variation in well-being. To find a better explanation, researchers guided by this theoretical framework now focus more on macro-level contextual factors. However, these studies are mainly based on adults. There is little systematic evidence on how contextual factors such as self-perceived evaluation of the condition of democracy in the country, inequality, human rights situation, and trust for institutions and organisations are related to youth subjective well-being. The present study aims to fill this gap by exploring the relative strength of these micro and macro-level factors in explaining variation in youth subjective well-being.

Data for this study are from a recent survey conducted over 17,000 young people aged 16 to 25 from 14 European countries. A two-stage multiple regression analysis is carried out to examine the influence of micro and macro-level factors. In stage 1, micro-level demographic factors of age, gender, ethnic background, religious affiliation, occupational status, country of birth, and class are used to explain variation in the subjective well-being scale. In stage 2, macro-level contextual factors of young people's assessment of the state of democracy in the country, inequality, human rights situation, and trust for institutions and organisations are added to the analysis. These models are then evaluated regarding their ability to explain variation in subjective well-being. Findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies and theories on subjective well-being. Suggestions for future research have also been put forward.

RC04-49.9

GOUVIAS, DIONYSIOS* (University of the Aegean, Greece)
THEMELIS, SPYROS (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)
OUDATZIS, NIKOLAOS (University of Western Macedonia, Greece)
SHARIPOV, FURKAT (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

The Implications of Institutional Evaluation and Accreditation in Greek and British Higher Education on the Organizational Autonomy of Universities and the Professional Autonomy of Faculty

This paper examines the internationalization of educational policy making and the homogenization of evaluation practices in Higher Education (HE) across Europe, with a focus on Greece and Britain. More specifically, it explores the impact of the new regulatory frameworks regarding institutional evaluation and accreditation on the *organizational autonomy* of universities (and generally HE institutions), and on the *professional autonomy of the faculty.* In Britain, evaluation and accreditation is relatively well-embedded into the domestic HE system, and, more recently, it has been exported to other parts of the world, not least through satellite campuses and overseas university branches. In Greece, these processes have intensified since the early 2000s through concerted policy efforts by all recent administrations.

This study employes a Critical Discourse Analysis approach to scrutinize the language, ideology and rhetoric of a variety of documents that relate to the evaluation and accreditation of HE institutions in Greece and Britain. The documents we analyzed come from *official sources*, which include parliamentary proceedings, legislation texts, ministerial decisions and circulars, governmental discussion papers, policy reports published by official evaluation and accreditation agencies and the like.

Analysis from the Greek documents points to an over-centralized Greek "Regulatory State", which is increasingly demanding from HE institutions to be "accountable" and produce "evidence" that they comply with criteria of efficiency and effectiveness. Analysis from British documents shows that the pressures described in relation to the Greek context, namely accountability and efficiency, form part of a wider discourse around the sustainability of the current HE architecture and especially its funding system, which is based largely on income from tuition fees.

Our findings show that the evaluation and accreditation of the Greek and British HE institutions, according to criteria of accountability, efficiency and effectiveness, raise issues about academic freedom as well as about faculty and institutional autonomy.

RC31-493.4

GOW, JAMELLA* (Bowdoin College, USA)

Coordinating Crimmigration in the Caribbean Borderlands

In the U.S., the rise in cooperation between local law enforcement and immigration enforcement has been called "crimmigration" a process which criminalizes predominantly nonwhite migrants. This phenomenon, however, is not limited to the U.S. border. Through the Third Border Initiative and Operation Bahamas, Turks, and Caicos, the U.S. has coordinated with CARICOM and other Caribbean nations to serve as a transnational arm of immigration enforcement for the U.S. Further, the Guantanamo Bay detention center and the Ramey Border Patrol station in Cuba and Puerto Rico, respectively, extend the reach of the U.S. Border Patrol into the Caribbean. While in other work I explore the transnational links bridging the U.S. and the Caribbean into a shared crimmigration space, this paper focuses on role of Caribbean nations themselves in doing the work of bordering either of their own citizens or other migrants crossing their borders to reach destinations in the U.S. and neighboring countries. For example, as Garcia Peña (2016) emphasizes, the racialized treatment of Haitians in the Dominican Republic cannot be separated from both the linkages between U.S. and Caribbean racial projects and the ongoing criminalization of migration within and beyond the Caribbean. This paper takes the Caribbean as a starting point to explore the ways in which immigrant and military collaborations within the Caribbean expand the reach of U.S. border enforcement and turn the region into a borderland space. If borderlands highlight the blurry lines where border communities merge and the reality that border-crossings reflect the ongoing crossings of people, ideas, and cultures, the coordination between the U.S. and Caribbean highlights its social and cultural connectivity. I explore how Caribbean nations have made the phenomenon of crimmigration transnational through a historical examination of policies linking Caribbean migrant pathways throughout the region to the U.S.

RC12-181.2

GOZDE, AYTEMUR* (Galatasaray University, Turkey)
DILMAC, JULIE ALEV (Galatasaray University, Turkey)
OZATALAY, CEM (Galatasaray University, Turkey)

Earthquake Disaster Management in Turkey and the Contractor As a Scapegoat Figure

The Anthropocene represents a transformative epoch where human activity is the dominant force shaping the environment, creating unprecedented legal and societal challenges. Turkey, as a high seismic activity has witnessed the collapse of over 35,000 buildings and the loss of more than 50,000 lives in the 2023 earthquakes which has prompted critical evaluations of current disaster management. This research examines the "judicialization" of earthquakes, exploring how criminal justice addresses the environmental dimensions of disasters through the prosecution of contractors. Central to this inquiry is the contractor's evolving role as a scapegoat figure within the justice system and how this reflects broader socio-political responses to environmental destruction.

By analyzing legal and social reactions, this study poses several key questions: How is the contractor's responsibility defined in terms of punishment? Does the criminal justice system adopt a protective perspective or a punitive treatment in the trials of contractors? How do the actors of the justice system take their stand, and according to what do they change? What strategies do the parties (victims and defendants) to the proceedings adopt in response? Which is the contribution of experts and "out of court" actors to the trials and how do they influence the state of affairs?

To answer these questions, we will conduct interviews with a range of stakeholders, including judicial actors (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, defendants, victims, experts) and "out of court" actors (journalists, NGOs, public opinion). Additionally, through participant observation of ongoing and future trials, we will explore how judicial rituals serve to address societal trauma by holding contractors accountable, thus illustrating the justice system's role in managing disasters. This research ultimately aims to shed light on how criminal justice systems navigate the complex intersections of legal, environmental, and social responsibilities in the Anthropocene era.

RC11-162.3

GRADWOHL, REGINA* (ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Doctoral School of Sociology, Hungary)
PAULÓ, EDIT* (ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Doctoral School of Sociology, Hungary)

The Role of Humour in Shaping Discourse about Ageing - a Qualitative Analysis of Tiktok Videos Created By Older Adults

Humour in our life has its various functions and can derive from various topics. We might associate humour with laughter that we deem as positive, jokes and humour are not predominantly positive. Another topic that we are interested in, ageing is usually seen as negative, as generally the social, economic and personal burdens are highlighted when talked about the topic.

This presentation examines how TikTokers above the age of sixty in Hungary seek to refine representations of ageing online through humorous short videos. Platforms, such as TikTok, are usually associated with the younger generations; however, it is important to note that older adults' online presence also contributes to online discourse construction, making research such as this one essential. This presentation aims to interpret the age-related humorous content created by older adults through classical humour perspectives, i.e. Relief, Incongruity and Superiority Theories, and to analyse them according to their sources of humour, highlighting the more positive tones of the humour about ageing. Visual Video and Audio Analyses and Discourse Analyses were used for these purposes.

The following topics emerged as sources of humour: chronological age, ageist stereotypes, use of technology, bonding humour between generations. While the first three categories could be interpreted through one or more classical theories, bonding humour could not. Although bonding humour can be described as typically positive, the three other categories also offered light-hearted and joyous moments too. This topic and the analysis offer the questioning of the negative interpretation of ageing.

RC06-97.3

GRAEF, JAN* (European University Institute, Italy)

Out of Sight, out of Mind? Examining Trends in Inter-Generational Family Support in Ghana

Within the recently abounding literature on global family change, one particular direction of historical change that has been documented involves a trend towards nuclear living arrangements comprising only primary kin, which has been shown to be most pronounced among countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Esteve & Reher 2024). This trend towards nuclear arrangements resonates with accounts of several scholars claiming a *nuclearization* of the family in Ghana (Annim et al. 2015; Dzramedo et al. 2018; Kpoor 2015; Nukunya 2003; Oppong 1971, 1977; Tagnan et al. 2022). Nuclearization, according to these authors, comprises a transformation concerning the organization of family life, in which the traditional model of the extended family increasingly recedes in favour of the nuclear family, manifesting itself in corresponding alterations in the composition of households and intra-familial relationships, which involves the weakening of inter-generational ties between (adult) individuals and their parents. The few existing studies seeking to document these shifts, however, are either solely focusing on household compositions, which neglect family ties beyond the household, or are based on small-scale qualitative data. In this study, I seek to overcome these shortcomings by drawing on nationally representative repeated cross-sectional data from the Ghana Living Standards Surveys to trace how flows of financial and material support to and from non-coresident kin, particularly parents, have changed across the last decades in Ghana, and whether these trends resemble the alleged pattern of weakening inter-generational ties and family nuclearization more generally. Based on specific theoretical arguments, I further examine whether these trajectories evolve differently across socio-demographic groups of individuals. Given that families remain the primary source of social assistance and protection in the context of low levels of formal welfare provision in Ghana (Barrientos 2023), these trends can be assumed to entail profound implications for the well-being of individuals across generations.

RC19-279.1

GRAHAM, LAUREN* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
MATIDZA, KHULISO (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

What Can Platform Workers Tell Us about the Nature of the Social Contract and Labour Relations?

Platform work has received a great deal of research attention. In social policy literature, much of this research has focused on the effects on workers' vulnerability. However, in contexts with widespread unemployment, platform work is also seen as a potential panacea. It also offers work that is accessible to and flexible for many who are otherwise excluded from the labour market – youth, women, people with disabilities, and migrants. How, then, can the very legitimate concerns about how platform work undermines decent work be balanced with the potential it holds to encourage employment growth? Much has to do with the nature of the social contract and how that continues to be negotiated by the state, companies that own the platforms, and workers that use the platforms.

An exploratory qualitative research design was employed to investigate how the social contract needs to be reconceptualised in the context of platform work. Twenty platform workers (ten place-based and ten web-based) participated in semi-structured interviews concerning how they understood their relationship to the platform, wages, access to benefits, and thoughts about social insurance. These interviews were complemented with key informant interviews with platform representatives and policy makers.

The findings demonstrate the complexity of how temporary employment practices intersect with platform work, evidence of confusion over worker identification, which undermines the ability of workers to advocate for better work conditions, how workers value the work and wages, despite being excluded from the benefits that formal employees enjoy, and workers' views on the importance of social insurance.

The findings demonstrate how there is a need for innovative social and labour policy thinking that both supports platform work, but also ensures that workers enjoy greater security and benefits. The study both draws on and contributes to the research on expanding social protection to informal workers.

RC24-382.1

GRAHAM, NICOLAS* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Decarbonization in Canada's Energy Policy-Planning Network: From Opposition to Delay

Through a social network and discourse network analysis, this study examines differing stances on decarbonization within Canada's elite 'energy policy-planning network.' First, I examine the positions of over two dozen industry-linked civil society groups (including think tanks, business councils and energy-focused industry associations) on climate policy and decarbonization from 2022-2023, and second, the wider network of interlocks they are embedded in and help form. Findings point to a bifurcation of the network between a 'extractive-populist' segment that promotes fossil fuel expansion and opposes virtually all forms of climate action, and an ascendant 'green growth' bloc that contradictorily supports low-carbon transition and the fossil economy (with the promise of emission reduction technologies, like carbon capture and storage and other technological solutions, including hydrogen). Fossil fuel firms are found to be central to the energy policy-planning network, and interestingly, large fossil producers and multinationals link most strongly with the green growth bloc. The analysis helps illuminate the prospects of and barriers to decarbonization and energy transition in one major fossil producing region. It opens to a consideration of ideological and material fragmentation within corporate capital and the fossil fuel industry itself in response to climate change, as well as divergences and complementarities between policy networks that either oppose or delay energy transition.

RC02-JS-43.1

GRAHAM, NICOLAS* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Ecosocialist Transformation: Between Socialist Ecomodernism and Degrowth

This paper articulates a vision of ecosocialism centering on transformations in the forces and relations of production. This outlook is advanced through a sympathetic critique of socialist ecomodernism on the one hand and degrowth on the other hand. I suggest that while socialist or left ecomodernism offers a vital critique of the way 'green productive forces' (e.g., renewable energies, ecological efficiency and even negative emissions technology) are fettered within fossil capitalism, advocacy of a socialist 'politics of more' within this literature (defined as growth in material output and individual consumption) risks fetishizing capitalist production relations as eternal. Degrowth proponents, by contrast, have argued that relying on technological change is not enough to solve the ecological crisis, and emphasize the need to reduce energy and matter use in the Global North, at a speed faster than what efficiency improvements can deliver. Yet, degrowth approaches (even post-capitalist variants) to transforming economies and productive forces tend to centre a politics of scale, rather than underlying social relations. In doing so, they can fail to distinguish between qualitative and quantitative aspects of growth and foreclose positive ecological and human potentials of developments in the productive forces. While socialist ecomodernism and degrowth offer seemingly contrasting approaches to addressing ecological and climate crises, I suggest that both have limitations, but also offer essential elements within a broader struggle for ecosocialist (and anti-imperialist) transformation.

RC04-56.2

GRAIZER, OSCAR LUIS* (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina)

Competence Framework for Life and Work As Technological Ensemble in Neoliberal Governmentality

The competence framework has become an extended technological ensemble from north to south, working as a key to lifelong learning in contemporary neoliberal governmentality (Foucault). It is present in the European Union EntreComp, the ILO Core Skills for life and work in the 21st Century, the World Bank Skills Towards Employability and Productivity (STEP) measurement program, and in the official pedagogic discourses of the continuous educational reforms in Latin America.

A fundamental attribute of the competence model is its necessary focus on assessable and effective performance in real contexts. While aiming to regulate knowledge transmission and acquisition forms, these technological ensembles create forms of behaviour, shape desires, and modulate subjectivities. In contemporary discursive and non-discursive practices, in addition to the meanings and the conduction of conducts they try to bring into play, there is a compulsion to evaluate the performance of individuals, teaching activity, and the effectiveness of institutions and the education systems. The discrete delimitation of effective and competent performances allows for evaluation, comparability, measurement, and the definition of a 'league table', which operates as a ruler of conduction of how subjects must modify themselves.

In the context of neoliberal governmentality, the competency technology embraced the entrepreneurial self as a subjectivation regime, by which the boundaries of life and work, private and public, are blurred and through social control technologies and technologies of the self produce subordinate subjectivities that are in constant failure to reach introjected standards. Subjects are compelled to constant training, a capacity of trainability, that through lifelong learning legitimates Totally Pedagogised Societies (Bernstein).

To understand this process, we study the transmission of knowledge related to life and work constructed as common to both spheres at the level of Official Pedagogic Discourse and local pedagogic practices in educational and work contexts.

RC37-603.3

GRANZOTTO, MICHELE* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

Performing Arts Laboratory As a Social Research Practice. Issues and Problems

When Othello kills Desdemona, the audience cries and is moved. Yet, on stage there is no real murder, it is fiction, and everyone knows it. What happens is a relationship between *physical* and *effectual-phenomenal reality* (Böhme, 2001), in which perceived reality produces physical effects, following dynamics that, with the Neue Phänomenologie (NP) (Schmitz, 2009) we could call *atmospheric*.

This contribution aims to bring an empirical experience in which I used a Performing Arts Laboratory (PAL) as a social research method, to investigate the relationship between these two types of reality in a specific social group with disabilities, applying the NP to the social theory of emotions. In the first part, I will highlight the reasons why I used a PAL as an empirical tool - such as the deep methodological reflection required by following a neophenomenological approach - and also compare with other cases in which theatrical practices have been used in research, such as the Forum Theater.

In the second part, I will describe my research experience, whose core is a PAL dedicated to people with different visual abilities (blind and partially sighted), to which I have added interviews and shadowing. I will bring as an example some extracts from the field diary, and some testimonies that emerged during the interviews following the laboratory period.

In the third part, resuming the theoretical discourse, I will highlight some methodological issues that emerged during the practice and some strengths that testify to the effectiveness of a PAL as a tool for social research. In particular, resuming some theoretical issues specific to NP, such as the concepts of *lived-body*, *and involuntary vital presence*, I will focus on the role and training of the researcher who follows a neophenomenological theoretical approach and his relationship with those who participate in the research.

WG08-913.1

GRANZOTTO, MICHELE* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

The Neue Phänomenologie and the Category of the Patheur, a Bridge between Atmospheres and Social Sensitivity.

In the context of the current climate crisis, we might ask ourselves: "Why, if people know, do nothing?". Starting from this research question, between phenomenology and the sociology of emotions, I propose to analyze a particular aspect of subjectivity, introducing Hermann Schmitz's *Neue Phänomenologie* (NP).

First, I will introduce NP, highlighting its concept of subjectivity, and its differences from classical phenomenology. NP emphasizes the pathic and affective aspect of social action, thanks to the category of the *patheur* - a person capable of communicating affectively with what he perceives.

In the second phase, I will focus on the NP concept of *atmosphere,* observing how the patheur can communicate affectively with them, becoming a privileged category to observe the emergence of sociality. Here, I will highlight how the concept of "atmosphere" can include that of "emotion", "passion" and "feeling", depending on the different degrees of atmospheric involvement.

In the third phase, I will bring the theoretical framework just drawn to the light of Simmelian essays on the senses and aesthetics. The aim will be to highlight how atmospheric and sensitive experience can be shared, and therefore become social.

Returning to the initial question, the aim is to open up to a model of neo-phenomenological social theory, capable of giving new keys to reading the sociological aspect of emotions and sensitivity. In this framework, it is possible to observe a *sensitivity* shaped by an atmospherically connoted social, which the person does not control and does not know in its entirety: a social capable of orienting sensitivities towards some stimuli and styles rather than others.

I believe that research in this direction is fundamental to dealing with the current climate crisis, where, it is important to raise awareness especially in the individual, with the aim of a widespread change in lifestyles and consumption.

WG10-927.1

GRASSI, EDMONDO* (San Raffaele University of Rome, Italy)

From Programmability to Complexity: Genai and Algoagents between Roman Cauliflower and Ginger

The advancement of GenAI is redefining social dynamics—from the imagination to home automation—through the creation of new digital actors that interact and actively participate in the construction of social reality. This presentation explores how algoagents transcend traditional boundaries between human and machine, assuming communicative and emotional roles that profoundly influence the plasticity of the human brain and its capacity to produce epistemological structures, while simultaneously redefining the ontological boundaries of the self.

The metaphor in the title offers a field for critical reflection: the cauliflower , with its fractal configuration, symbolizes the programmability and predictability of technologies like GenAI, where every response is the result of calculated and replicable design. In contrast, the ginger root, with its rhizomatic and complex form, represents the unpredictability and richness of emerging interactions that develop when these algoagents come into contact with the human social fabric. This contrast highlights how, despite the apparent control and order of algorithmic technologies, their integration with human social and emotional reality leads to new and nuanced dynamics that challenge initial expectations.

As the result of long-term and ongoing research, this presentation, using the heuristic device of hybrid ontology, will introduce four actor categories with which human entities will share centrality in the development of social changes.

RC07-112.2

GRASSI, EDMONDO* (San Raffaele University of Rome, Italy)

Zeitgeist As a Heuristic Device for the Critical Analysis of Futures in the Anthropocene

This contribution explores the use of the concept of Zeitgeist as a heuristic device in futures research, with particular attention to its application in the analysis of sociocultural and technological dynamics in the Anthropocene. Starting from a critical reflection on contemporary epistemologies, the article investigates how the Zeitgeist, understood as an architecture of cultural and technoscientific codes, can provide an interpretative key to understanding ongoing transformations and collective expectations for the future.

The work questions how intelligent algorithms, as an expression of the contemporary Zeitgeist, not only reflect but also actively shape visions of the future, contributing to the definition of plausible, preferable, or preventable scenarios. This perspective intersects with the theoretical critique of technoscientific narratives, highlighting the ethical and political implications of how risks and opportunities are calculated, visualized, and often obscured.

Through a dialogue with the thoughts of authors such as de Certeau, Koselleck, and Toulmin, the intersection between critical epistemologies and practices of anticipation is explored, highlighting how dominant narratives influence the production and legitimization of futures. The contribution advocates for a democratization of futures research, arguing that the inclusion of marginalized perspectives and critical reflection on epistemic codes can lead to a more equitable and nuanced understanding of possible futures in the Anthropocene.

In conclusion, the Zeitgeist is presented not as a monolithic entity, but as a dynamic set of codes that, through the interaction between history, technology, and culture, provides a framework for the critical analysis of social transformations and future projections, offering new tools for sociological research in an era of global turbulence.

RC47-729.1

GRASSO, MARIA* (Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom)

Generations, Crises, Inequalities and Solidarities

The most recent generations of young people have gone through several challenging experiences in their formative years. They have experienced economic crisis, political crisis, a health crisis, an ongoing environmental crisis, a cost of living crisis. These developments have impacted on young people in many ways including in terms of their political, social and economic outlooks, their educational paths, employment, economic security, and the opportunities available to them to flourish and enact positive social change for the future. All these experiences are likely to have impacted on young people coming of age and experiencing their formative years in profound ways leading to the formation of new values in relation to those of generations coming of age in previous periods. In particular, this could be reflected in growing support for leftist values amongst young generations coming of age through these experiences. Moreover, these experiences are variegated within generations in terms of different dynamics of experiences such as those relating to gender or class or spatial inequalities. I will critically examine these crucial aspects in relation to generations and social change and build on insights from previous work to examine how these patterns can lead to opportunities for the development of solidarities and collective political action for social change in the current socio-historical juncture.

RC21-301.5

GRAZIOLI, MARGHERITA* (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)
URSO, GIULIA (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

More Than Numbers: Reconceptualizing Left-Behindness and Remoteness within Italian Inner Areas.

In this presentation, we advance the reconceptualization of two tenets of the debate about left-behind regions, i.e., remoteness (Bocco, 2016) and left-behindness (Pike et al., 2023). We do it by discussing the theoretical implications of the fieldwork we conducted in 2023 to explore the public and social infrastructures (Klinenberg, 2018; Tomaney et al., 2023) of the areas that are included in the Italian institutional geography of remote(d) areas, that is the one of "inner areas" (aree interne). Here, we argue that we need new concepts and methods to grapple with the situated process and multidimensionality of being (and feeling) left behind, as well as to understand the infrastructures that inform how people interact, organize, make, unmake, and remake societal and spatial configurations in their everyday lives. Based on

our findings, we argue that remoteness is not just the measure of how distant places are from the primary urban hubs of welfare services and facilities, nor is left-behindness the mere tabulation of the tangible infrastructure that is present or absent in a specific place. We define remoteness as the relational perception of how remote the place is where people live based on the relation and comparison to other peer locations (e.g., similar rural, mountain or valley ones), usually in a context of proximity. Relatedly, we understand left-behindness as the processual evaluation of the intra-place ability to secure the public-social infrastructures that are deemed pivotal for retaining a sense of place (e.g., a school, a cafeteria, a post office, or a grocery shop) beyond the definition of essential services, and the capacity of external actors (especially multilevel institutional ones) to supply the missing tangible and intangible resources needed to salvage (or restore) them.

RC21-330.3

GRAZIOLI, MARGHERITA* (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Understanding the Radical Politics of Inhabitation Beyond Dwelling: The Habitability Crisis As Method.

In this presentation, I advance the "habitability crisis" as the method to zoom in on the conflicted intersections of social infrastructures, sociospatial practices, contentious politics, and late-neoliberal capitalist assemblages that further and counter the curated uninhabitability (Simone, 2019) of urban and non-urban spaces within the contemporary context of polycrisis (Morin and Kern, 1999; Tooze, 2022). Here, I follow Mezzadra's and Neilson's (2013) understanding of the 'border as method' to conceive habitability as an epistemological device that "is at work whenever a distinction between subject and object is established" (p. 16) and that thus informs conceptual questions and methods as it "deals with such instances of tricky conceptual overlapping and confusion through the punctual analysis of concrete" case studies (p. 15). Speaking of the "habitability crisis" (Grazioli, 2024), the first instance of conceptual fuzziness is the definition (and possibly distinction) of things such as dwelling, home, housing, inhabitation and shelter. Aligning with Lancione's (2023) effort of reading through (and beyond) the bordering entrenched in the politics (and policing) of home/lessness, I conceive the habitability crisis as an instrument to acknowledge both the grand scales of the widespread impossibility to make and inhabit space, and the fine grain of those forms of inhabitation and infrastructure that counter it within and beyond dwelling (and shelter) (Boano and Astolfo, 2021; Lancione and Simone, 2021). In this presentation, I focus on the habitability crisis as a method to understand, and stand with, those grassroots forms of inhabitation, social infrastructures and reproduction, makeshift placemaking, squatting, "bodily precarious politics" (Lancione, 2018) that emerge "in the interstices of home and its foundational lessness" (Lancione, 2023, p.viii), and whose insurgence compose a "liberatory politics of home" (Lancione, 2023) beyond the "binary reading of home and its other" (Lancione, 2023, p. viii), hence beyond the habitability crisis itself.

RC55-838.2

GRECO, FRANCESCA* (University of Udine, Italy)
DERIU, FIORENZA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

A Sustainability Propensity Index to Assess a Migrants Integration Policy Programme: An NLP-Based Approach

This paper presents an experimental methodology for measuring the sustainability propensity of 530 National projects funded by a European Programme focused on migrants and refugees integration using a composite indicator. The study proposes a systematic approach for evaluating the achievement of a policy programme and its impact on both society and the beneficiaries over time. To construct the Sustainability Propensity Index (SPI) for each national project, we employed a sociocultural profiling method called Emotional Text Mining (ETM) applied to the contents their final reports. ETM is grounded in a socio-constructivist approach and utilizes natural language processing procedures (NLP), and a non-supervised bottom-up approach to identify the reports content and assess their sustainability propensity. We analyzed six sections from projects' final report to identify prerequisites for sustainability. Even if sustainability can only be assessed post-project, early prerequisites can be included in the project planning phase. Hence, using a bottom-up NLP approach, we have extracted these prerequisites for sustainability identified by the scientific literature as project effectiveness, continuity of activities, and contribution to contextual change. We collected text from 530 project final reports, resulting in a corpus of nearly one million terms and 16,000 comparable chunks of text. We applied ETM procedure to identify 19 clusters of similar text chunks, which were then interpreted and assigned to the above mentioned sustainability dimensions on the basis of four experts' assessments. Subsequently, we calculated indices for effectiveness, continuity, and change, normalizing them between zero and one, while also assessing project criticalities. A SPI was derived by aggregating these indices and subtracting criticalities. The final ranking of the projects was compared with that resulting from traditional qualitative analysis, revealing strong convergence between the two methods. These findings indicate that semi-automatic text mining techniques can streamline the evaluation process, enhancing efficiency without sacrificing accuracy.

RC11-JS-54.1

GRECO, FRANCESCA* (University of Udine, Italy)
MORGANTI, FRANCESCA (University of Bergamo, Italy)
DI TRANI, MICHELA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
CORDELLA, BARBARA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
GRECO, ANDREA (University of Bergamo, Italy)
ARGENTI, ELENA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
GATTUSO, MARIA (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Aging Narratives and Emotions

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global population of people aged 60 and older is steadily rising, projected to reach 1.4 billion by 2030 and 2 billion by 2050. In response, WHO promotes healthy aging, which is defined as developing and maintaining the functional ability that supports well-being in later life. This functional ability is influenced by an individual's intrinsic capacity, the environment, and the interactions between the two. In particular, societal attitudes and perceptions of aging are crucial in promoting healthy aging.

This study reports the preliminary findings of a larger National Research Project (PRIN 2022, Prot. 2022RAESSJ) aimed at gaining deeper insights into elderly Italians' perception of aging, and develop and test a health promotion indicator. We conducted interviews with nearly one hundred individuals, exploring their narratives of daily life. These open-ended interviews were transcribed verbatim, producing a corpus of 150,000 words. Emotional Text Mining (ETM), a socioconstructivist, bottom-up, non-supervised method, was used to identify the cultural, symbolic categories, representations, and sentiments related to aging.

The findings reveal that aging is perceived as a multidimensional process of change, characterized by transitions between past and present, work and retirement, living with others and living alone, and a reduction in social life. These transitions are often driven by losses—such as employment, loved ones, or physical strength—and the ongoing need to adapt to new realities.

The study suggests that aging is not solely defined by disease, but is deeply intertwined with continuous social and personal transformation. As Erikson observed, this stage of life challenges individuals to reorganize their social and relational lives in response to the physical, mental and social changes of aging. Ultimately, the study emphasizes that aging cannot be reduced to biological decline, offering a richer understanding of how elderly people experience and express their daily life.

RC02-46.4

GREENER, JOE* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Anchoring Values to Value: An Open-Source Investigation of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in Lululemon

This paper presents findings from an open-source investigation into corporate social responsibility (CSR) in lululemon, a global sportswear brand which claims to be advancing various forms of social justice through its activities. A relatively original methodological approach is advanced here in the use of various deployment of digital techniques emerging from open-source investigation, usually associated with journalism and intelligence services. Open-source techniques meet ethnography to explore the practices and discourses associated with lululemon's branding and corporate governance. Four themes are discussed, including branding as CSR; anchoring values to value; constructing a problem, offering a solution; and managing supply chains. The research uncovers the way various strategies of externalization take place in the formation of CSR agendas, and particularly attempts to distance and obscure harmful aspects of production from the warm and fuzzy feelings crafted through other activities. Some challenges and opportunities in deploying open-source research in social science are also covered. The paper finishes with significance of CSR practices for generating value in contemporary capitalism.

RC49-770.2

GREENER, JOE* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
MOTH, RICH* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

'Benefits Distress': Violent Proletarianisation and the Production of Mental Health Harms in the English Welfare System

This paper will draw on longitudinal qualitative study exploring the lived experiences of mental health service users in England who are also claiming disability benefits. The institutional violence arising from the UK government's programme of welfare reform and social security retrenchment has been well documented. This paper adds to that literature by outlining the socio-genesis of stressful and traumatic experiences as a result of engagement with benefit assessment and administration processes. The analysis draws on a 'zemiological' or 'social harm' approach (Canning and Tombs, 2022) to shed new light on the sociological and socio-political dynamics undermining claimants' subjective wellbeing and generating and/or exacerbating experiences of mental distress.

The specific contribution of the paper is to identify and elaborate the particular forms and dynamics of 'mental health harm' (Pemberton, 2016) that are being generated in the welfare system by what Grover (2019) describes as processes of 'violent proletarianisation'. These processes seek to drive claimants into the labour market through violent bureaucratic measures linked to wider neoliberal logics of austerity and public service commodification. These include cuts to benefit entitlements, an escalation of coercive measures to engender labour market 'activation', and punitive forms of welfare conditionality. These are buttressed through the weaponisation by the state (and other corporate actors) of stigma, shame and social blame in relation to 'welfare dependency'. These strategies are, moreover, integral to the crafting by the neoliberal state of 'technologies of consent' for this punitive agenda. In summary, the key contribution of the paper is to highlight the mechanisms of mental health harm production, what we call 'benefits distress', and identify how these are underpinned by preventable social and structural harms arising from the political, economic and policy decisions of the state and its corporate partners in the welfare sector.

RC06-JS-125.2

GREER, ALEX* (State University of New York at Albany, USA)
WU, H. TRISTAN (University of North Texas, USA)
MATSUKAWA, ANNA (University of Hyogo, Japan)
FUJIMOTO, SHINYA (Doshisha University, Japan)

Sheltering, at a Distance: Distributed Sheltering Efforts in Response to the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake

On January 1st, 2024, the Noto Peninsula Earthquake, a M7.6 earthquake, struck the Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures of Japan at 4:10PM, resulting in at least 282 deaths and the evacuation of coastal residents to tsunami shelters. While the tsunami had localized impacts, the effects of the earthquake were felt across the region, and a largescale sheltering effort was designed to accommodate displaced survivors. Given the remoteness of the affected area and the needs of the affected population, however, responders struggled to bring necessary supplies and services to evacuees, and the decision was made to move most evacuees to larger inland cities, often hundreds of kilometers away from their homes. For this RAPID study, our team explored how emergency management stakeholders navigated evacuation, sheltering, and re-entry planning and decision-making during this event. We conducted 16 semi-structured interviews with emergency management stakeholders at Japan's local, prefecture, and central government levels in July 2024. Participants were recruited using a purposive sampling strategy designed to identify agency representatives and other officials involved in response to the earthquake. While analysis is still ongoing, preliminary findings center around three key issues. We found that the shift to intermediate and long-term sheltering away from the affected area was largely improvised to address the medical and caregiving needs of elders and individuals requiring assistance. Second, participants frequently reflected on how the response to the Noto Earthquake was largely influenced by lessons learned from the 2011 Tōhoku Earthquake and Tsunami, particularly regarding transport and sheltering of the elderly population. Third, we found a disconnect between local- and prefecture-level decision-making around sheltering decisions, leading to considerable anxiety on the part of local governments regarding the long-term viability of their communities. Our findings provide insights for future evacuation and sheltering efforts where shelters are established away from the affected location.

RC28-432.4

GRIAZNOVA, OLGA* (University of Pavia, Italy)
SCERVINI, FRANCESCO (Università degli Studi di Pavia, Italy)
BELLANI, DANIELA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Learning about Poverty and Preferences for Redistribution: Results from a Survey Experiment in Italy

Preferences for redistribution have attracted the attention of researchers from different disciplines for many decades. With reference to classical assumption of political economy and previous studies, we can argue that those who have a weaker social or income position have a higher demand for redistribution. However, the causal relationship between income and preferences for redistribution is not clear cut.

We present results of a survey experiment in Italy (N=2000) that shed light on whether objective information about of one's personal self-interest in redistribution affects individual preferences for redistribution. Rational learning theory predicts that if individuals reveal that they are poor, they are much more likely to increase their demand for redistribution compared to those individuals who will learn that they are not poor.

The experiment is designed to explore the mechanism of how individuals shape their preferences for redistribution in response to exposure to information about their income situation with reference to poverty line. Respondents are randomly divided into treatment and control group. The members of the treatment group, based on information about household composition and household income, are informed about their objective position in income distribution with reference to the poverty line: they receive a personalized treatment The members of the control group get information unrelated to inequality, poverty or redistribution (placebo treatment). Members of both groups are asked questions measuring preferences for redistribution. The subsequent data analyses are done on the whole sample and subsamples. The contextual effect of poverty and inequality is tested through a comparative analysis of Italian macro-regions.

The experiment is pre-registered and will be run by Dynata in November 2024.

RC22-344.5

GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
VIGNA, SIBILA (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

From Personal Health to Planetary Care: Women's Activism and Toxicity Narratives in Uruguay and Catalonia

In the context of planetary health, this paper explores how women in rural communities in Catalonia and Uruguay articulate their personal health experiences alongside a broader critique of toxic modernity. Through qualitative analysis of narratives and healing practices, it becomes evident that these women confront challenges related to environmental toxicity while emerging as activists advocating for ecological justice. The notions of toxicity—both in their abstract and literal senses—intertwine with their discourses on health, leading to collective practices aimed at remedying both individual well-being and the health of the planet.

Spirituality, understood as an active and dynamic relationship with nature, emerges as a crucial motivator in their activism. Women adopt a holistic approach that integrates individual healing practices with collective efforts for ecological well-being. Furthermore, these women engage in a subversive exercise that challenges hegemonic scientific epistemologies, opening space for imagining alternative futures. By exploring these interactions, this presentation will contribute to the discussion on the role of spirituality in health and environmental activism, emphasizing how these women generate alternative interpretations of planetary health beyond biomedical models.

RC17-253.3

GRIFFIOEN, DIDI M.E.* (Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands)

'Strong Living Labs' in Higher Education: Balancing Interests in Transdisciplinary Collaboration

Multiple roles in co-creation process yields integrating multiple values, norms, and discourses. Participants bring their own 'standard to satisfy' (Hoffmann, Thompson Klein, & Pohl, 2019), what is considered 'normal' (Felt et.al. 2016), in problems to tackle, what knowledge or quality norms to apply, what product to deliver (Schikowitz, 2020). When not addressed, these mutual differences potentially 'obstruct' collaboration and innovation (Lahsen

& Turnhout, 2021) and therefore need to become balanced (Raymond et al., 2010). However, guidelines to do so are limited (Hossain et.al., 2019).

This paper proposes the Strong Living Lab (SLL) instrument to add a meta-layer of communication to collaborative processes, providing each participant explicitly the right and the tools to defend and negotiate their own interests. Therefore, the intersubjectivity that exists between researchers is pragmatically expanded from an 'epistemology of research' to a collective 'epistemology of practice' (see also Popa et.al., 2015). Or rephrased: the knowledge values underpinning a collective innovation will be known between all participants in a lab by explication and negotiation, also the scientific ones. The underpinning concept of 'Strong Objectivity' is derived from Sandra Harding (1992, 1993, 1995), who proposed 'objectivity' and 'neutrality' to be 'too weak' to implicitly included norms in scientific approaches (Lahsen & Turnhout, 2021), leaving knowledge development biased by its scientific frames. Strong Objectivity addresses the values and norms of all participants, creating a more equal playing field.

The proposed principle of Strong Objectivity in SLL resonates highly with the asset of transdisciplinarity to include all relevant perspectives in innovation processes (Gibbons et al., 1994; Nowotny, Scott, & Gibbons, 2001). Voicing of interests in transdisciplinary innovation has been tried before (e.g. Klenk & Meehan, 2017). However, assigning participants to defend their own values' boundary is new in SLL. The proposed Strong Living Labs instrument will be discussed with the audience.

RC23-365.1

GRIFFITHS, ZOE* (University of Newcastle, Australia)
JOHNSON, ZLATA (University of Newcastle, Australia)

'STEM'Ming the Leaky Pipeline for Women and Non-Binary Students in STEM. an Inter-Disciplinary Study on Women and Gender Diverse Student's Experiences in STEM.

Despite an increase in the number of women and other minority groups in undergraduate STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) programs, they still remain underrepresented or excluded in academia and the workplace. Women and non-binary persons are historically underrepresented minorities and unfortunately this is still the case in 2024. The reasoning as to why women and non-binary student's are not pursuing academic careers in STEM is less well explored. In fact, many studies into the factors contributing to the leaky pipeline of STEM have largely overlooked experiences faced by gender diverse students all together with a brief search identifying only three. We sought to ask how does the educational experience affect the decision to move away from pursuing studies and ultimately a career in STEM? Using the lens of SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) we sought to identify factors that influence STEM educational choices made by women and non-binary students. We aim to build onto Lent's theory (1994) by exploring how implementing inclusive pedagogy can enhance the student experience for female and non-binary students.

This study aims to fill the literature gap by exploring the personal experiences of women and gender diverse in STEM to gain an insight on what factors support or impede the choices of female and non-binary students in STEM disciplines. This study also explores first-hand the roles played by educators in an inter-disciplinary context. By shining a sociological lens onto the educational experience of women and non-binary students, it is hoped that implementing new and innovative teaching practices leading to positive educational experiences will ultimately stem the leaking pipeline of STEM.

RC57-JS-250.3

GRIGNOLI, DANIELA* (University of Molise, Italy)
D'AMBROSIO, MARIANGELA (University of Molise, Italy)
BORIATI, DANILO (International Telematic University Uninettuno, Italy)

Young People, Participation and Solidarity. Results of a Qualitative Social Research

Today, more than ever, post-modern society is a social system dominated by processes of individualisation (Beck, 1986) and pervasive dis-aggregation (Giddens, 1991) as a result of the fragile social bonds (Bauman, 2003) between individuals, in particular young people. However, even if this scenario is dominated by uncertainty, several authors have emphasised the persistence of strong social bonds within small communities and small urban aggregations where the younger generations live (Howley, 2006; Johnson et al., 2005; Petrin et al., 2011). Based on these epistemological assumptions, was conducted a qualitative social research in a small Italian region, by conducting interviews introduced with the visual technique of photo-elicitation (Ciampi, 2007), which made possible to (re)trace the deep meanings expressed by the young people interviewed, concerning solidarity and bonding within local communities. The empirical results demonstrate the strong desire of younger to influence the communities they belong to, on the basis of intergenerational values which are themselves constructed on social love and mutual support. Therefore - as shown by the research - this seems to be one of the prevailing ways of encouraging participation and maintaining social ties, even despite the individualising drives and global crises typical of the contemporary world.

RC19-270.4

GRIGORYEVA, IRINA* (Sociological Institute Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation)

Social Policy in the Age of Digitalization and Aging. How New Opportunities Create New Inequalities

Social Policy in the Age of Digitalization and Aging. How New Opportunities Create New Inequalities

The established theoretical tradition considers social policy as an interaction between the state, the economy and NCOs/NGOs, i.e. the 3 sectors of society. At the same time, the active population was considered to be permanently employed working men. Criticism of this tradition immediately highlighted its failure to take into account women's participation in the labor market, on the one hand, and their economic contribution through the "home economics", on the other. Thus, the approach to SP through the economy/society of work (according to Weber) needed to be complemented by the economy/society of care (the Catholic subsidiarity principle). The noticeable increase in women's participation in the labor market contributed to the expansion of the service sector to replace domestic service with hired labor in the service sector. Thus, the welfare state became a "service welfare state".

Step by step, it turned out that developed social obligations limit the investment opportunities of the social economy, and, moreover, greatly increase the cost of labor. This led to a constant influx of migrants to jobs in developed European countries, since employers had no social insurance obligations towards them. Further development of digitalization of public administration is complicated by the elderly people's uneven proficiency in important skills of communication with government services, banks, etc., despite the fact that the number of digital services is growing and they are becoming more convenient.

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RC39-643.3

GRIMM, JANNIS (FU Berlin, Germany)
AHMED, MYRIAM* (Free University Berlin, Germany)
ŞAKAR, İDIL DENIZ (FU Berlin, Germany)

The Challenges of Mobilizing after Emergency Events: Linking Debates on Moral Shocks and Man-Made Disasters

For over four decades social movement scholars have investigated the connection between violence and protest, focusing chiefly on the policing of contention. From this work, we know that "moral shocks", and the protests they spark are not exclusive to repressive violence. On the contrary, empirical evidence shows that a variety of violent events are able to mobilize opposition if responsibility can be attributed to authorities acting disproportionately, illegitimately, or irresponsibly with regard to common expectations of how they should have behaved. One category of events that has remained conspicuously underexplored, however, are emergency events. These events can range from natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes to a broader spectrum of unforeseen human-induced crises, such as wildfires or dam collapses. Zooming in on the aftermath of these events, this paper explores the dynamics by which moral shocks in response to mass casualty events can become opportunities for social mobilization. In contrast to previous research on the conditions of backlash events, we focus on instants of non-repressive and unintentional, yet state-facilitated violence that resulted in a massive loss of life and sparked attempts at social mobilization. With the 2023 Derna dam collapse in Eastern Libya, the 2023 Earthquake in Turkey, and the 2020 Beirut Port explosion, we compare three cases of deadly catastrophes where state neglect and absent accountability were directly responsible in creating the conditions for loss of life on a mass scale and aim to understand how natural disasters act as a precipice for social change, examining the conditions under which mobilization efforts are initiated, the challenges they face, and the outcomes they achieve.

RC48-JS-120.5

GRINBERG LUIS, LEV* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)

Between Popular Resistance and Violent Escalation, the Case of Israel-Palestine

While the Palestinian popular revolt (first Intifada) in 1987 led to a mutual recognition agreement in 1993, the second Intifada in 2000 led to five years of Israeli military lethal repression and terrorist acts taking the lives of 4000 Palestinians and 1000 Israelis. The second Intifada didn't lead to mutual recognition but to a military move: unilateral withdrawal of Israeli army and the establishment of a blockade around Gaza. The blockade led to three big rounds of rocket firing from Gaza and Israeli air force "mowing the grass" (2008, 2012, 2014) and dozens of smaller aerial violent clashes between Palestinian rockets and Israeli air force strikes.

Following the October 7 Hamas territorial invasion of the Israeli settlements around Gaza and the slaughter of 1200 Israeli men, women and children (800 of them civilians), and the abduction of 250 hostages, some sociologists and activists interpreted the attack as a legitimate act of resistance to the blockade, ignoring the expected violent retaliation and disastrous deterioration. The Israeli military used unprecedented brutal violence, killing more than 40000 Palestinians, destroying entire neighborhoods and public institutions, claiming self-defense, acts that were recognized as a "plausible" case of genocide by the ICJ initial resolution in January 2024.

In this paper I will elaborate the conceptual distinction between resistance, which aims to open political space for recognition, representation and negotiation, on the one hand, and intractable violence leading to mutual lethal violent clashes, on the other hand. I already suggested the distinction between these two forms of struggle on my previous works - Politics and Violence, 2010; Mo[ve]ments of Resistance, 2014. In this paper I'll elaborate on the dynamics that led to the present deterioration, within a historical path dependent eventful sociology approach, including the regional and global factors, examining the current critical turning point it created.

RC02-JS-153.4

GRININ, ANTON* (International Center for Education and Social and Humanitarian Studies, Russian Federation)

Revolutionary Waves and Lines of the 20TH Century

This paper analyzes the main features of the twentieth-century revolutions, and their difference from those of the 19th century. In the twentieth century, revolutionary activities increasingly moved from the World System core to its semi-periphery or even to the periphery. New types of revolution emerged, whereas less widespread types widely diffused. First of all, these were Communist revolutions, and toward the end of the century as a result of the decline of Communism – anti-communist ones as well as power-modernist and others. The paper offers a new typology of revolutions. The twentieth-century revolutionary process is described in chronological order as comprising five revolutionary waves. The paper considers some aspects of the theory of revolution as applied to revolutions of the twentieth century. In particular, such concept as lines of revolutions is introduced; their connection with revolutionary waves and differences from them are shown. The lines of revolutions show significant similarities in the causes, character, goals and results of revolutions of certain periods (up to three-four decades). Moreover, the lines of revolutions do not coincide with the waves of revolutions. The wave of revolutions is a more objective concept associated with a group of fairly close-in-time events (often associated with a specific region and some common world-system event). The line is a more theoretical construct, combining cases of different chronologies from different waves, but there are also quite objective things behind it. Nine lines of revolutions are analyzed (five in the first half of the century, four in the second). Much attention is paid to the analysis of revolution as one of the transformative changes (along with others – including coups, reforms, violent modernization, etc.) in theory and in relation to different periods.

RC02-JS-153.1

GRININ, LEONID* (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation)

The Twenty-First Century Revolutions and the World System's Reconfiguration

At present the World System and world order are undergoing dramatic transformations. Revolutions will be an integral part of these systemic changes; therefore, their numbers and the world-system effect are likely to be significant. In this paper, I analyze in what way the twenty-first century revolutions will relate to the transformations of the World System and world order. My argument is based on the theory of the periodical catch-ups experienced by the political component of the World System, which tends to lag behind the economic component. Such gaps are eventually bridged, but not smoothly. On the contrary, this catch-up is likely to be rather complex, turbulent and conflictive. The twenty-first century revolutions appear to be part of a broad and conflict-ridden process of catch-up of the World-System's political component to its economic component. This catch-up provokes strong structural transformations, described as the reconfiguration of the World System. With the Arab Spring a reconfiguration of the World System started that will remain associated with revolutionary processes in the twenty-first century. I expect that connected with the political catch-up the number of revolutions and their role as a means of the world-system transformation will not decrease, but may even increase noticeably. I analyze the future of revolutions in terms of their typology and other aspects: 1) the evaluation of their number compared with the previous period; 2) their role as a tool defining future progress of societies and the World System; 3) the scale and power of revolutions; 4) the possibility of revolutionary waves, and 5) possible changes of the forms of revolutionary events. I also discuss the possible role the types of revolutions that have spread in previous periods, and the possibility that revolutions may continue to form

RC47-743.3

GRIPPO, ANDREA* (Akademie der bildenden Künste Vienna, Austria)

Countering Far-Right through Fashion: Cultural Resistance and the Disruption of Exclusionary Aesthetics

The far-right has increasingly appropriated fashion as a tool for disseminating its ideological agenda, leveraging aesthetic codes, symbols, and stylistic choices to create a cultural identity rooted in the exclusion of otherness. Far-right fashion has become a significant arena in the broader struggle over socio-cultural values and orientations. This analysis focuses on the counter-strategies that have emerged in response, including both grassroots and institutional interventions aimed at deconstructing and disempowering far-right aesthetics. These counter-strategies act as forms of cultural resistance, reclaiming fashion spaces for inclusivity and actively promoting more pluralistic expressions of identity. In doing so, they challenge the normalization of extremist narratives within the symbolic and visual domains of the fashion industry, and consequently, within society as a whole.

RC47-731.4

GRIPPO, ANDREA* (Akademie der bildenden Künste Vienna, Austria)

The Weaponization of Fashion: Far-Right Aesthetics in the Pursuit of Cultural Hegemony

Since the turn of the millennium, far-right social movements have appropriated the "language of fashion" (Barthes 1967) for strategic purposes (Miller-Idriss 2018; Gaugele 2019). Fashion has become a crucial vehicle for the far-right's mobilization and transnationalization, shaping both personal and collective identities, stimulating emotions, and mobilizing adherents (Gaugele and Grippo 2024). As part of a broader cultural revolution from the right, fashion has been weaponized. Far-right actors have rebranded extremist symbols and slogans into trendy, subcultural aesthetics, repackaging extremist views into wearable statements. They normalize their messages and blur the lines between political expression and consumer choice. By blending far right imagery with mainstream aesthetics and references to popculture, the far-right provides not-yet-politicized individuals with easy access to the social movement, creating a symbolic space where support for far-right causes can flourish. This phenomenon represents an "aesthetic attack on open society" (Hornuff 2019). The far-right's battle for cultural hegemony is not fought solely in the streets or at the ballot box, but also in the everyday details of life, including clothing choices and aesthetic practices. Understanding transformations in far-right collective action is imperative for actors committed to challenging the far-right's control over socio-cultural orientations and supporting an inclusive transformation of society.

RC09-131.2

GRODZICKI, MACIEJ* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Hegemony, Uneven Development and Nature: Understanding Forestry Practices in Polish Carpathian Woods

The article examines the escalating environmental conflict surrounding forestry policies in Poland. Forest ecosystems have been identified as vital to maintaining the stability of the biosphere and its cycles within the planetary boundaries, including their role in biodiversity, water retention, and carbon sequestration. However, forests serve vital economic functions, as well,

mainly as reservoirs of timber, a key resource for many industrial value chains. Increasing tension between these two dimensions of forests' metabolism can be observed in the Carpathian region of Poland, as identified by the multiple conflicts between the public institution State Forests, the wood industry, local communities, scientists, and the environmental movement. In particular, the intensified logging in old-growth forests in peripheral, mountain locations is a subject of intensified controversy.

The study investigates forestry practices in two Polish mountain communes - Bircza and Zawoja - highlighting their differing political economies and responses to state-led forestry regulations. Utilizing qualitative interviews and quantitative data and drawing from Gramsci's theory of hegemony we analyze the historical material conditions and power dynamics shaping local forestry practices. Building on critical state theory, we perceive forestry practice and policy as embedded into a broader socioeconomic system of a semi-peripheral, dependent market economy. Arguably, extraction, processing and exports of timber resources fuels Poland's development, in a spatially uneven manner.

The State Forests National Forest Holding, as the dominant entity, influences economic and environmental decisions through both coercion and consent, perpetuating productivist forestry methods that prioritize timber production over ecological diversity and sustainability. The findings suggest that cooptation of rural populations is facilitated by the uneven development and long-standing spatial economic and political divisions. Including social aspects into the content of environmental conflicts may offer pathways toward more equitable and ecologically sensitive forest management while challenging the entrenched hegemonic structures of forestry governance in Poland.

RC46-720.2

GROENEWALD, LIEZL* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

The Impact of Ethical Culture Maturity on Whistleblowing

Organizational culture exists on many levels and can be described by studying organizational structures, policies, rituals, stories and behavioral standards and promoted values. These values guide organizational behavior, decisions and actions and are found at the deepest level of the culture. Whistleblowing, often viewed as a form of organizational dissent, suggests that organizational culture plays a role in employees' decisions to blow the whistle.

Several models of organizational culture have been developed. An area of commonality between these models is that organizational culture is defined in terms of values, norms and behavior. Values are convictions that people hold about what they believe are important and desirable. In an organizational setting, values are a set of shared beliefs that organizations view as desirable and that should serve as the foundation of all behavior of employees.

Organizational culture provides employees with a sense of identity and affects the way employees interact with each other and other stakeholders. It may also influence how much employees identify with their organization – an important motivation for whistleblowers. Where employees identify strongly with the organizational values and culture, their sense of identity will be threatened by the wrongdoing of others resulting in them acting by reporting the wrongdoers.

A strong ethical organizational culture that creates an environment that facilitates the disclosure of organizational misconduct, is thus an imperative. In strong ethical cultures employees feel that they can rely on the support of management and colleagues for blowing the whistle. They are also confident that their reports will be taken seriously, be addressed in the appropriate manner and that they will not be victimized for speaking up.

This paper will provide insight into the effect of ethical organizational culture maturity on employees' willingness to report observed wrongdoing.

RC44-693.2

GRUENEISL, KATHARINA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Geopolitical Fabrics: Industrial Zones, Migrant Labour and Jordan's Transformation into a Garment Production Hub

Jordan features several special economic zones (SEZs) for export-oriented clothing production. New factory clusters are currently being developed and the garment sector features prominently in governmental economic development visions. Yet Jordan neither makes for a profitable clothing production location, nor does its garment industry benefit the national economy. High energy- and labour costs inflate production costs, and the garment factories clustered in the SEZs mostly belong to foreign investors who benefit from generous tax breaks, employ foreign labour, and repatriate their profits. To unpack this conundrum, this paper examines how Jordan's SEZs emerged as *geopolitical constructs,* in the context of US peace diplomacy between Israel and Jordan. It explores how the extra-territorial production zones were established – and continue to be bolstered – by distinct spatial and legal regimes of exception that favour Jordan's insertion into the global garment value chain. The paper's key argument is that the ex-post creation of a *dormitory migrant labour control regime* in Jordan's SEZs proved vital to guaranteeing the sector's global competitiveness. This labour regime was enabled through the suspension of national labour law and regulations; as well as the transformation of the SEZs into quasi-carceral living and working environments. To legitimise this exploitative and racialised labour regime, US government agencies have funded the establishment of a *Better Work* program by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The program's focus on international compliance standards and its co-optation of the garment sector's unitary labour union has since helped to obfuscate the continued exclusion of garment workers from national labour law, be it the minimum wage or health insurance provisions. Taken together, this paper shows how geopolitical manoeuvring not only shapes geographies of global production and work, but also actively produces and perpetuates particular forms of labour exploitation.

RC21-305.1

GRUENEISL, KATHARINA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Plastic Waste, Not Used Clothes: Sensing the Toxic Ends of the Circular Economy

Flows of donated second-hand clothing from the Global North to the Global South have long been integral to solving the surplus problem produced by the garment industry. In light of unprecedented apparel production volumes and stricter environmental regulations for disposal of excess stocks in the Global North, the proportion of new, unsold garments that ends up on this export market has grown exponentially. This paper challenges dominant framings of the transnational used clothing trade as a "circular economy" by examining its *toxic ends* in Tunisia, North Africa's largest current importer and re-exporter of used garments. It investigates how those who handle imported used clothing on a day-to-day level to earn a living experience and encounter ever-larger quantities of cheaply-manufactured, synthetic fast-fashion surplus in Tunisia. From the used clothes sorting factory; to the wholesale district; and informal repair shops: this study elucidates diminishing possibilities for value retrieval, cutting short what used to be renewed cycles of circulation, exchange and transformation. Shedding light on these limits to valuation exposes how the profit-maximising logics of global capitalist production increasingly transform textile rests from desirable commodities into toxic surplus, with far-reaching social, economic and ecological consequences in secondary markets.

WG10-936.5

GRUENEWALD, TIM* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
WITTEBORN, SASKIA (CUHK, Hong Kong)

Feminine Ways of Knowing and Humanitarian VR Film

Narrative Virtual Reality is a new form of digital storytelling, promoted by a handful of global tech companies such as Meta, HTC, and Apple, who are presenting VR as the medium of the future. At the origin of this new mass medium, the VR industry advanced the myth of VR as the "ultimate empathy machine" (Chris Milk, 2015). Although this myth has been widely critiqued (Crawford-Holland, 2018; Gruenewald, 2019; Hassan, 2020; Suzuki, 2022), in its wake a large number of humanitarian VR films were produced, many of which were funded by large supranational organizations such as the United Nations.

We argue that many of these VR films perpetuate age-old gender stereotypes under the cloak of cutting-edge digital technology, because they often present feminine ways of knowing in negative contexts. As part of a larger GRF funded project on VR film, we are building a database that currently consists of over 1500 VR films, of which we classify more than 5% as humanitarian. Astonishingly, over 90% of those films feature passive female victims. By contrast, the few male characters in such films usually take on a more active role, e.g. as soldiers or as wildlife guards. Our argument results from a quantitative analysis of ca. 70 humanitarian VR films that shows how five types of women's ways of knowing are represented: silence, received knowledge, subjective knowledge, procedural knowledge, and narrative inquiry (Belenky et al, 1986). In addition, we will present a qualitative analysis of three paradigmatic VR films to show how they employ embodied negative experiences of feminine epistemology. We will conclude with a contrasting discussion of four indigenous VR films, which present examples of feminine knowledge creation in a more active and hopeful way.

RC23-366.4

GRUNEWALD LOURO, PEDRO* (University Paris-Saclay/ University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Anatomy of "Social" Expertise Today: Historical Displacements of the Sciences at the Service of Brazilian Philanthropy (1995-2022)

Since 2008, the emergence of a political presence at the national level on the part of the large Brazilian foundations has been striking. However, few studies have been devoted to professional groups and specialized knowledge that shape philanthropic action. Thus, this presentation shall analyze models of knowledge at the service of Brazilian philanthropy. To this end, it is used a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) on a database (n=480) made up of actors from foundations and their research centers and companies. In doing so, it is possible to distinguish two poles of power: experts in applied microeconomics who, through academic research and political consultation, identify public problems, on the one hand; and consultant-engineers who adapt management techniques to the search for large-scale impact, on the other hand. In both cases, these experts materialize the ideal of the "social" as the Other of the "economic", in line with "non-profit" philanthropic claims.

Furthermore, these new "social" experts marginalize the sciences that were engaged in the advent of modern philanthropy in Brazil from the 1990s onwards. Previously, political anthropology and public health were models of knowledge engaged in the modernization of Brazilian philanthropy in order to strengthen the "organized civil society" through "community-level projects", in the wake of social criticism of the centralization of technocratic power during the civil-military dictatorship (1964-1985). These models of knowledge were also financed by an ascendant economic elite at that time, who sought to differentiate themselves from the "conservatism" and "corporatism" of the previous generation. However, a new generation of Brazilian foundations, linked to large banks and investment funds, tend to increasingly disqualify this first model of philanthropy focused on local projects. Hence, it is precisely this new generation that today will invest in actions with "impact" and "scale" through the knowledge of applied microeconomics and consultant-engineers.

RC28-JS-20.4

GRÜTTNER, MICHAEL* (DZHW, Germany)

After Succeeding Against the Odds: Dropout Intentions of Students from Refugee Backgrounds at German Universities

Germany is one of the countries worldwide that has received the most refugees. Despite many challenges, some refugees have meanwhile made their way to a German university either via domestic schooling or via a foreign higher education entrance qualification and additional study preparation (e.g. "Studienkolleg" or "Deutsche Sprachprüfung für den Hochschulzugang"). In addition, Germany is one of the most popular destination countries for international students. While there are already some studies on the integration process and dropout intentions of international students at German universities, this perspective has so far been completely lacking in relation to refugee students. Moreover, there is no comparative research on the mentioned student groups and domestic students. We use data from a large representative survey of students at German universities conducted by the DZHW in the summer semester 2021 (The Student Survey) to investigate the level and determinants of dropout intentions of refugee students from a comparative perspective. Therefore, we compare four student groups: domestic students, domestic refugee students, international students, and international refugee students. We adopt theoretical considerations of both the student integration model of Tinto as well as rational choice theory to investigate dropout intentions of refugee students and to explain differences between the mentioned student groups in the tendency to consider to dropout of higher education. We present bivariate results on group differences as well as multivariate regression models. Taking domestic students as a reference group, it turns out that higher dropout intentions can only by observed for domestic refugee students, but not for international (refugee) students. This is partially explained by disadvantages in social and academic integration as well as financial difficulties. We discuss implications for further research and for migration and higher education policy.

WG08-904.2

GU, MINGYI* (Shanghai International Studies University, China)

"Environment First" or 'Development First'? Emotional Social Values in Chinese and Overseas Brand Communication

In recent years, the branding of overseas activism has been characterized by the "environment first" trend, which mainly includes branding for DEI, ESG and SDG, etc. These values have dominated the global media discourse, spreading to the Chinese market and Chinese enterprises from the international community level, but their influence on the end-users of the Chinese market has begun to diminish. However, their influence on the end-users in the Chinese market has begun to diminish, catering to the political, economic, and cultural trend of anti-globalization and territorialization.

The rapid development of Internet technology in China is driving changes in the platform-based society and consumers, increasing the trend of emotional marketing pursued by online consumers. This paper uncovers the intensifying differences between Chinese and Western branding values, which reflect the ideals of a nation and society behind them, and can be used to explain the emotional social thinking that distinguishes Chinese contemporary market consumerism from Western environmentalism. That is, Western globalized brands envision a set of "perfectionist" ideal values, intending to perpetuate the moralistic high ground of developed societies, and attempting to cut through historical stereotypes of unbridled capital expansion and overseas resource plunder by establishing SDGs, ESGs, and DEIs, among others.

This study establishes a new concept of "Pragmanisive Brand Values (PBVs)" for Chinese brand market practices, which explains the socio-cultural dimension of Chinese consumers' "reluctance" to get close to overseas brand values. It explains the deep-rooted reasons why Chinese consumers have become "reluctant to get close" to overseas brand values at the socio-cultural level, which provides a practical guide to local social brand ethics and communication for consumers to embark on a new brand emotional path after the reform and opening up of Chinese society.

RC53-821.1

GU, XIAORONG* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)
JAMES, DAVID (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

Model Minority or Global Middle Class?: Understanding the Parenting Strategies of People of Chinese Ethnic Identity in the UK

The history of Chinese migration to the UK extends over two centuries, from low numbers until mid-20th century, to significant growth with the Chinese restaurant boom of the 1950s-60s, and to large numbers of Chinese students in higher education institutions since the 1990s. People of Chinese ethnic identity are a numerical, social and political minority with limited visibility but notable for their educational achievement documented in national level statistics, whether in terms GCSE results or higher education enrollment rates. Situated in a long-standing debate about the Model Minority discourse in migration studies in the global North, this study unpacks possible mechanisms underlying the academic achievement patterns for the Chinese ethnic group in contemporary Britain. In particular, we address the inherent tension between cultural and structural arguments in this debate, namely the relative strength of particular cultural beliefs/values, or structural resources and mechanisms. We empirically answer this question by examining data on parenting values and behaviors from the 2009-10 wave of the UK Household Longitudinal Study, which includes an Ethnic Minority Booster Sample. We reveal that compared to the white majority and other ethnic groups, the Chinese are in general younger, largely first-generation immigrants, highly selected by educational attainment, and less settled in family-making. Among different ethnic minority groups, the Chinese do not report a significantly higher value on children's educational achievement, though the gap between them and the white majority remains notable. Further, results show that the Chinese as a group practice a parenting style characterized by sensitive, child-centric and warm, contrary to the 'tiger parenting/mothering' stereotype prevalent in pop culture. We contend that the overachievement of the Chinese minority in the UK is associated with conscientious and sensitive parenting to support children's development among a highly selected global middle class, rather than a specific set of 'Chinese' values.

RC47-737.6

GUARDIGLI, FEDERICA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Planning Strategy after an Emergency. the Case of Italian Social Centres

Four years ago, the health crisis brought in by the sudden outbreak of Covid-19 placed movements in front of the strategic dilemma of whether and how to respond. Literature suggested that movements mobilized in different forms, adapting to the constraints posed by the emergency conditions. They staged online protests; engaged in mutual aid activism; denounced the structural nature of the emergency linking it with pre-existing and long denounced crises. However, these analysis present two shortcomings. First, movements reactions are presented as self-evident, as snapshot of what happened in conditions in which agency was supposed to be on halt. Second, they are bound to the first pandemic year, 2020, thus leaving out of the scope of the analysis an understanding of how strategy evolved following the change in emergency context. This paper aims to fill these gaps and to unpack the process of movements' strategy change against the pandemic context covering the period 2020-2023. This timeframe was indeed characterized by the outbreak of the emergency and, progressively, by its normalisation with the comeback of a presumed "normality". How was strategy been adjusted in the meantime? Did the strategic choices taken on the short-term as emergency response sediment overtime and become part of a longer-term strategy planning? This paper examines the relationship between strategy negotiation and collective action outcomes over the course of the pandemic emergency. It focuses on the case of Italian social centres adopting direct social action during the lockdown. These actors mobilised to provide for the needs of the most vulnerable by organizing local Voluntary Solidarity Brigades. However, only some of them maintained the Brigade in the afterwards of the emergency. The paper addresses the pathways that led similar actors taking up the same form of action to eventually take on different strategic choices out of the emergency.

RC47-JS-11.2

GUARDIGLI, FEDERICA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)
ZAMPONI, LORENZO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Planning the Future amidst Shifting Temporalities. the Case of Italian Social Movement Actors

Over the past decades, a series of recurring crises have bound democratic politics to a never-ending presentism. Reduced to the management of day-to-day emergencies, democracies have been stripped of their ability to project toward the future. Increasingly challenged in imagining possible futures, democracies struggle to act and plan in the face of epochal challenges. On the contrary, against this backdrop, futures have been central in social movement activity. Imagined futures are indeed key drivers of social movement action. By contesting the status quo, movements inherently open new horizons of possibility and compete as players in the arena for the negotiation of the world to come. They plan their activities, combining strategy with anticipation; they produce knowledge, challenging established paradigms; they engage with prefigurative politics, anticipating the social change they are pursuing in their practices. While discussions about the future in social movement studies have touched upon how assumptions of time and temporality influence action and strategy, little has been said on how movements see and plan the future in times marked by shifting conceptions of time. How are grassroots civil society actors discussing, imagining and prefiguring the future in their action? How does the sense of urgency triggered recurring emergencies impact on their strategy negotiation? What are the visions of the future? This paper aims to address these questions by focusing on the Italian case. In particular, it considers a series of grassroots civil society actors in prominent issue areas (labour, gender, environment, migration), based on qualitative interviews. In doing so, the paper engages with discussion on temporality and movement strategy while advancing knowledge on an under-researched area of study concerning future and collective action.

RC30-477.2

GUAZZO, COSTANZA* (University of Milan, Italy)
GANDINI, ALESSANDRO (University of Milan, Italy)
GARAVAGLIA, EMMA (Università Cattolica, Italy)

No Turning Back: Remote Workers during the Pandemic and the Decision to Leave in-Person Workplaces in Italy. an Exploratory Research

The article discusses the evolution of the opinions and perceptions of remote work by knowledge workers in Italy, between the first lockdown imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020 and the post-pandemic phase. The qualitative study is composed of a first set of 35 interviews with Italian knowledge workers who experienced an imposed transition to remote working due to the pandemic, conducted in spring 2020 – and a second set of 24 follow-up interviews with a portion of the initial sample, carried out in 2023. The article illustrates the emergence of new needs by workers linked to greater autonomy and flexibility in managing work-life balance, expressed through the request for greater remote work, that led a third of the interviewees to leave the workplace in search for more remotisation. Using Hirschman's (1972) interpretative categories of exit and voice we show that, although in most cases companies have maintained a certain amount of remote work following the acute phase of the pandemic crisis, many workers find remote work no longer renounceable, to the point of abandoning their job in order to maintain a certain amount of flexibility.

RC34-552.5

GUAZZO, COSTANZA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Young Highly-Skilled, Underemployed Welfare Recipients in Italy during the Pandemic.

The idea of enjoying and deriving meaning from one's work is the heart of the post-Fordist work ethic. But precariousness is the norm in Mediterranean economies, and work is insufficient to gain economic independence for many young adults. Drawing from 32 qualitative interviews with young highly-skilled income support recipients in Turin, Italy (Reddito di Cittadinanza), the research investigated how work was framed by young highly-skilled adults as a means of recognition and economic security in low-work intensity contexts during the pandemic. In Italy, young adults who have entered the workforce from the 1990s onward have encountered the challenges of labour contract flexibilization and precarization (Murgia, Poggio 2012). Their work experience is characterised by a lack of protections both within the labour market itself and from the Italian welfare system, still unprepared to address the needs of atypical, seasonal, flexible, and freelance workers, despite their prevalence. The doctoral research focused on the meanings of work for 32 young adults in situations of low work intensity, who received conditional income support during the pandemic in Turin between 2020 and 2022, and on their relationship with work, at a time marked by great uncertainty about the future and the economic sustainability of the present. The different work meanings emerging from participants' narrations were analysed, as interviewees appeared to assign distinct meanings to their working activity and to their (unfulfilled) expectations on the functions of work. Considering the meaning they attributed to work and the motivations regarding the Reddito di Cittadinanza request, it was thus possible to identify three ideal types: the Fordist, Post Fordist and Post Romantic worker. These three ideal types took into account the different visions of work that seemed to influence them most.

RC19-279.4

GUERENDIAIN GABÁS, ITZIAR (University of Basque Country, Spain)
ARNOSO ARNOSO, MAITANE* (University of Basque Country, Spain)

Social Representations of Unconditional Basic Income: A Sociological Analysis from the Basque Country

This study examines the social representations of Unconditional Basic Income (UBI) in the Basque Country, focusing on how UBI is understood, supported, or contested within public discourse. The research draws on 26 individual interviews and employs a reflexive thematic analysis to capture a range of views on UBI. The sample includes diverse sociodemographic profiles, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the ideological landscape surrounding UBI. The study identifies four major thematic categories: (1) *Origins of social inequality*, which contrasts individual responsibility and structural explanations for poverty and inequality; (2) *The right to a good life*, discussing UBI as a pathway to freedom from traditional work obligations, improved well-being, and personal emancipation; (3) *Accessibility*, focusing on debates around who should be eligible to receive UBI, and whether it should be universal or means-tested; and (4) *Feasibility*, examining the perceived economic, political, and cultural challenges to the practical implementation of UBI.

The findings reveal strong ideological divisions in how UBI is perceived. Supporters emphasize values of equality, freedom, and social justice, viewing UBI as a necessary reform to address systemic inequalities. Opponents raise concerns about its economic viability, its impact on work incentives, and the challenge of building political consensus. Additionally, tensions emerge regarding the concepts of deservingness and reciprocity, with some participants expressing skepticism about unconditional financial support.

The discussion suggests that for UBI to gain broader acceptance, proponents must address these concerns by framing it as a universal right that fosters social solidarity, rather than a conditional or transactional aid. The study highlights the importance of promoting UBI as part of a broader movement for social justice and systemic change, challenging entrenched capitalist structure

RC24-383.4

GUERRERO RUBELLO, DANIELLA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Towards the Integration of Extreme Heat Planning Responses in Latin American Cities

The intensification and frequency of heat waves in recent years have been "silently" claiming more lives than any other climate phenomenon. Governments in different cities around the world are increasingly integrating adaptation actions to cope with climate impacts. Still, the speed and pace of adopting these plans and actions vary greatly. Although extreme heat is a growing concern for cities, the science-policy interface in how information is used in policymaking remains unclear. Academic studies tend to focus on Urban Heat Island mapping and measurement, while only an emerging body of literature focuses on extreme heat planning and governance processes in an urban context. A range of authors from the fields of public health, meteorology, urban planning, and the built environment conclude articles with a call to rethink forms of city production and to integrate public policies that would foster cross-governmental and interdisciplinary collaboration in extreme heat planning processes. However, there are challenges to achieving the permeability of global and national climate policies, particularly in cities of the global south, where there are complex barriers to implementing climate adaptation actions. Based on a literature review on local-level climate change adaptation frameworks in the global south, heat governance, and heat action planning, this study explores extreme heat planning processes as emerging pathways of socio-ecological change. Drawing on case studies from two of the largest Latin American cities, Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City, the study looks into the role of these cities in heat governance and the strategies and institutional frameworks that support and/or hinder heat resilience action planning. The outcomes from this research seek to facilitate the science-policy transition by identifying several avenues for intersectoral and multiscalar approaches to heat action planning in a Latin American context.

RC33-539.4

GUEVARA, JUAN ANTONIO* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain, Spain)
CASAS MAS, BELEN (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
ROBLES, JOSÉ MANUEL (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Navigating Extremes with Transformers and Fuzzy Logic: Polarization in the Spanish Presidential Ejections 2023

In this communication we present a case study of the Spanish General Elections (2023) in which we have measured the affective polarization in the digital debate. The official electoral campaign took place after the unexpected call of the Spanish president on July 23. By employing transformer models, we assessed various topics and conducted sentiment analysis within the political discourse of the elections to gauge the emotional tone of the discussions. Our findings revealed that the most frequently debated subjects were Candidates (n1 = 17170) and Opposition (n3 = 15327), both exhibiting significant levels of polarization. Utilizing an affective polarization framework, we implemented a polarization metric (JDJ) rooted in a fuzzy set theory. Among the topics analyzed, activism showed the highest polarization, while voting had the lowest. Using transformers, we have detected topics and applied sentiment analysis in the political debate during the elections to measure the emotional valence of the debate. We found that the topics that occupy most of the debate are Candidates (n1 = 17170) and Opposition (n3 = 15327). These topics also present the highest typical polarization deviances. Based on the affective polarization, we applied a polarization measure (JDJ) based on the fuzzy sets. The topic activism has the highest polarization value and topic voting the lowest. Thanks to this analysis we can identify the presence of a dichotomy that defines the Spanish political reality, the positive image of traditional political participation and engagement juxtaposed against an aversion to collective action initiatives.

RC30-JS-135.2

GUEYE, DOUDOU DIÈYE* (Université Assane Seck de Ziguinchor, Senegal)

Les Impasses (routes, zones, concessions, ports) Des Migrations Et Des Segmentations Du Marché Du Travail.

La segmentation du marché du travail international est encore plus visible aux frontières des pays, que ce soit dans leurs ports, leurs zones de concession, leurs zones de libre-échange ou leurs zones de transit. Souvent organisées autour de la migration/mobilité des personnes, ces impasses du capitalisme deviennent des lieux de circulation, d'extraction, de stockage et de recyclage. Cette session se penchera sur ces espaces/impasses, qui recoupent ou captent la mobilité des migrants, ou les obstacles auxquels ils sont confrontés dans leur travail sur ces marchés du travail internationaux. C'est le cas, par exemple, de la gestion des déchets (de la ferraille à la seconde main), un secteur qui se structure en lieux qui rendent temporairement invisible la gestion des déchets et des matériaux mis au rebut, et confinent donc certains territoires à des économies de récupération et de réparation en développement. Mais c'est aussi dans ces zones franches que se concentrent les activités industrielles, où toutes les marchandises sont exportées et où la main-d'œuvre migrante et réfugiée est majoritaire et est affectée à la production, comme dans les « catplaces » de Tripoli en Libye.

RC29-469.1

GUI, TIANHAN* (Tsinghua University, China)
PENG, CHUN (Peking University, China)

In the Shadow of Silence: Navigating Cultural Expectations and Legal Ambiguities in Chinese Sexual Harassment

This paper investigates the sociocultural, institutional, and legal barriers that prevent women in China from seeking justice in cases of sexual harassment. Drawing on qualitative interviews with over 30 participants, including victims, lawyers, police officers, and judges, this study employs Bourdieu's theory of social capital to analyze how social networks, resources, cultural norms, and imperfect legal frameworks contribute to an environment that silences victims and normalizes harassment. Bourdieu's framework provides insights into how social capital—or the lack thereof—plays a crucial role in shaping access to justice and how the interplay between cultural expectations and institutional weaknesses intensifies these barriers.

The findings reveal that Chinese societal norms emphasizing female chastity and a reluctance to discuss sexual matters create a moral stigma around victims of sexual harassment, further compounded by a lack of social capital. Victims often lack supportive networks that would empower them to navigate the legal system, which itself is marked by legal imperfections and inconsistencies that complicate the pursuit of justice. These social and cultural factors interact with an imperfect legal system that lacks clear protections and often fails to adequately address victims' needs. Legal inadequacies not only deter victims from reporting but also mirror and reinforce the societal norms that prioritize male-dominated power structures and stigmatize victims. Consequently, institutional responses often reflect cultural biases, perpetuating a cycle of silence, shame, and inaction.

Using Bourdieu's theory to explore the interaction between social and cultural capital and the limitations of the legal system, this study underscores the need for comprehensive reforms to enhance legal protections, expand access to supportive resources, and challenge the societal norms that contribute to victims' isolation and disempowerment. Such changes are essential to fostering an environment that encourages victims to seek justice and shifts cultural perceptions around gender and harassment.

RC52-JS-152.1

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* (EDF Lab, France)

Embedded Digital Tools, Controls and Privacy at Work

Within companies, the safety of facilities and people often results from a search for transparency of activities to reduce uncertainties and errors. In this perspective, digital tools (portable terminals, smartphones with dedicated applications) embedded in workers capture data on real activities to optimize their programming, times and traffic routes. Inscribed on the body, equipped with sensors or geolocation devices, these tools also enter into the private life and intimacy of workers and raise the question of whether they can protect themselves from them. To answer this, communication will clarify the notions of intimacy and private life at work. They involve workers arranging collective symbolic spaces to deploy socialization rituals, "interstitial" spaces (Fustier, 2012) to exchange professional knowledge and intimate spaces to reflect on the evolution of their activities thanks to local and informational confidentiality (Palm, 2009 a, b). But spatial reforms through shared and open offices and embedded digital tools offer managers the possibility of accessing areas from which they were excluded. Workers then develop resistance and negotiation skills to thwart certain technologies and impose limits on managers.

Two empirical industrial cases will show that private life at work is composed of rituals, "behind the scenes" activities (Goffman, 1973) and exchanges in organizational interstices to circulate expert knowledge and consolidate mutual assistance necessary for professional efficiency.

Open workspaces and embedded technologies lead workers to take refuge in more remote "interstitial and intimate spaces" or to negotiate the use of digital technologies. They favor those that amplify dialogue between

colleagues on the site to the detriment of external experts and thwart those that would track their movements. They also require managers, dependent on the contributions of their subordinates, to limit the calculations of times and movements.

RC17-JS-47.3

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* (EDF Lab, France)

Understanding Organizational and Industrial Risk. from Environment to Territory

In this communication, we will return to the notion of organizational risk and its management, particularly for industries. We'd want to show that their genesis must not focus solely on the socio-technical systems internal to industries but must be linked to external organizations. It is therefore necessary to take into account the perceptions, interests, and strategies of other organizations such as political systems, residents' associations, and public forces in the territories bordering industries. To illustrate these ideas, the communication will present several empirical cases, particularly from the operation of hydroelectric power plants. It will show that understanding the origin of accidents and the evolution of risk management must decline a generic analysis combining a micro-social dimension highlighting the experience of risks and the personal knowledge of local residents, a meso-social dimension taking into account the role of associative communities of practice, and a macro-social dimension taking into account the actions and strategies of elected politicians and public forces. Although informed and aware, local residents agree to face risks, transgress prohibitions and cause incidents that will change the management of industrial risks. This management will not be effective if it excludes local residents from certain areas and does not recognize the legitimacy of their practices. In conclusion, the contribution will propose a discussion on the articulation between environment and industrial risk. More than environment, it is necessary to use the notion of territory which highlights more the importance of the history and strategic political actions of the actors.

WG06-895.1

GUIMARAES SILVA, TAINAN* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

Interseccionalidad

Mi propuesta busca ver si hay espacio dentro de los debates feministas actuales para discusiones que consideren espectros feministas que no sean universales. En otras palabras, dada la existencia de una multiplicidad de mujeres, ¿qué mujeres están representando el género dentro de los discursos feministas? ¿Qué papel desempeñan los grupos feministas actuales en el reconocimiento de los diferentes tipos de mujeres? ¿Representan efectivamente el género y su diversidad? ¿Qué voces se escuchan dentro de los grupos feministas?

Pensando que, en general, los debates feministas actuales aún no abordan temas que son importantes para ciertos colectivos de mujeres, hemos entendido que un espacio feminista verdaderamente inclusivo aún está ausente, y por lo tanto es un obstáculo para la creación de una epistemología justa.

La propuesta de discusión se relaciona con el reconocimiento de que no se han identificado metodologías que faciliten la participación de diversos grupos de mujeres en áreas consideradas feministas. Es decir, se observa una falta de democratización en espacios percibidos como plurales, imposibilitando contextos o producciones que respeten las diferencias del grupo.

Además, la ausencia de voces feministas que representen a los diversos grupos de mujeres refleja una injusticia epistemológica, ya que no abarca otros tipos de producción de conocimiento que no son universales (el conocimiento del modelo de mujer universal). Pensamos que hay un borramiento de los discursos feministas que no son hegemónicos.

¿Cuántas veces vemos a mujeres (o personas en general) creando investigaciones sobre grupos y tratando la investigación desde el punto de vista de la investigadora - la investigada, sin ninguna participación activa de esas personas que actúan como contenido de la investigación? Teniendo esto en cuenta, nos preguntamos: ¿dónde están esas personas que forman parte del género femenino, pero que no tienen espacio para la participación activa en la resolución de sus propios problemas?

WG06-898.1

GUIMARAES SILVA, TAINAN* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

¿De Qué Mujer Estamos Hablando?

Mi propuesta busca ver si hay espacio dentro de los debates feministas actuales para discusiones que consideren espectros feministas que no sean universales. En otras palabras, dada la existencia de una multiplicidad de mujeres, ¿qué mujeres están representando el género dentro de los discursos feministas? ¿Qué papel desempeñan los grupos feministas actuales en el reconocimiento de los diferentes tipos de mujeres? ¿Representan efectivamente el género y su diversidad? ¿Qué voces se escuchan dentro de los grupos feministas?

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RC36-594.1

GUIZZARDI, GIACOMO* (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna, Italy)

Working and Suffering in "Aidland". A Study on Meaning and Alienation in International Aid Work

Given its object, scope, and context of action, aid work is a working sector that "naturally" exposes employees to a significant emotional burden. Nevertheless, beyond this "inescapable" emotional charge, critical analysis has shown how working conditions typical of the sector (e.g. normalized overwork; absence of clear boundaries defining working time and spaces; frequent job insecurity – with the proper differentiation between "expatriate staff" and "local staff" statuses) exercise a decisive influence over the occurrence of widespread situations of work-related suffering, denouncing the normalization of what has been represented as a "burnout culture" that would characterize the sector as a whole. Instead, the issues of quality of work and work meaning in the field appear to be widely less thematized, although aid work could represent (again, with the proper differentiation between "expatriate" and "local" professionals) an exemplary case of a work sector charged with great expectations in terms of meaning. Based on empirical work involving several expatriate and local aid workers, this contribution aims to highlight how focusing on the issues of work quality and meaning could represent a significant analytical opportunity to give an account of different forms of work-related suffering in international aid work. To this end, the theories of alienation developed by the "fourth generation" of the Frankfurt School are proposed as valuable analytical tools. The perspective based on the fundamental concept of "relationship" (between the subject and himself, the subject and the world) proposed by these theories indeed provides an interpretative lens useful for studying the object of work considering jointly its dimensions of working conditions and meaning. Accordingly, it is argued that questioning the relationship between subjects and the world, mediated by work, promoted by the organizational arrangement of the sector, constitutes a fruitful starting point for critically observing work in international aid, and its diseases.

RC04-58.2

GULLEY, YANCEY* (Western Carolina University, USA)

Suppression of Thinking: Governmental Silencing and Control of Higher Education

In the United States, institutions of higher education have benefited from a general history of the government supporting institutional efforts while not directing them. The thought being that those within the academy are to be thought leaders and creators of knowledge and that having too much direct governmental oversight might stifle these efforts. Yet, in more recent political climates in the US and around the world, the very idea of thinking and questioning the status quo are seen as threatening to the control of the some over the many. Everything we do in higher education is assumed to be nefarious and have direct political intent. The scrutiny facing our institutions of higher education is not simply aimed at some nebulous organization but directly at the humans who provide it life. Our institutions and our administrators, staff, and faculty are under constant surveillance and viable threats of physical and mental harm. We must support each other in our work, and we must recognize that many administrators, staff, and faculty are tired, disheartened, and frankly scared about the future. At this time, we need to not just defend the work of higher education but to champion it. We must uphold the trust between the citizenry and the academy that places higher education as a beacon of wisdom, a harbinger of thought, an usher of new ideas, and an inquisitor into the assumptions of normative and traditional cultural and sociopolitical ways of being. Higher education is not just value added in the equation of thriving democracy, it is a necessity for its very existence. In this talk I will explore the ways attacks on higher education are direct attacks on democracy and provide examples of governmental regulations being wielded at higher education as a means of silencing not just scholars but the citizenry.

RC34-553.4

GÜMÜŞ, BERRIN* (Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)
BINAY, BERIVAN (Aydın Adnan Menderes Unıversıty, Turkey)
UYSAL, MÜGE (Aydın Adnan Menderes Unıversıty, Turkey)

Bibliometric Analysis of Social Science Articles on Drug Addiction: 2010-2024

Drug addiction is a prominent global issue that is becoming more and more problematic with serious consequences for public and individual health. In terms of addiction literature, studies conducted and to be conducted in social sciences help us to understand the deeper sociocultural causes of the problem. This study aims to examine the reflections of substance addiction, which has become an important problem in societies, in the social sciences literature. At the same time, it aims to shed light on the common qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the literature.

Science and the production of scientific knowledge have a social character and are therefore sociological. The study aims to present the conceptual and intellectual profile of the articles published in the field of social science on substance addiction between 2010-2024 and to interpret the findings sociologically. In this respect, the study is limited to articles that address addiction rather than addiction. The articles were obtained from the online version of Web of Science, by selecting social science fields in the 'Web of Science Categories'. The screening was conducted with the keywords "Society and Substance Abuse", "Sociology of Addiction", "Addiction", "Drug", "Drug Use", "Drug Addiction", "Illicit Drug Use", "Drug Abuse", "Adolescent Drug Use", "Drug Problems", "Drug Use Behaviour", "Drug Dependence", "Drug Dealing", "Illegal Drug Use", "Drug Possession", "Addiction Relapse". The data were analysed by bibliometrics, as it is a macro-oriented science mapping tool that measures scientific elements in a specific field.

In the study, the intellectual map of the field will be tried to be revealed by presenting (i) prominent authors, journals and institutions, (ii) conceptual network, (ii) distribution of concepts by year and will be interpreted from a sociological perspective.

RC24-399.4

GUNASEKARAN, INDHUSMATHI* (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India)

Conflicts over the Coastal Sand Dune Region in Southern India: Unveiling the 'identity Politics' Underlying Environmental Narratives

This paper focuses on the conflicting narratives between the coastal Hindu non-fishing community and the Christian fishing community, both seeking control over the coastal sand dune space and resources in one of the southern regions of India. While the Christian fishing community advocates for harbour development along the sand dune area, citing livelihood opportunities, the Hindu non-fishing community opposes it in the name of conservation of sand dunes and protection of Olive Ridley turtles. Media reports have often framed the issue as a simple narrative of "good guys" those opposing the harbour in the name of conservation, versus "bad guys" those advocating for the harbour and the potential destruction of the sand dunes. A clear dichotomy is being established between the population of Hindu non-fishers and Christian fishers. This form of portrayal largely ignores the latent interests or the complex representation of the reality that these conflicts are deeply intertwined with cultural identities and historical events like riots alongside economic interests.

I have widened the political ecology lens to appreciate how conflicts over resources are also means of cultural conquest (e.g. identity) and not just political-economic assertion, which is demonstrated through this ethnographic study. This paper shifts the way we understand everyday life in the coastal sand dune region by highlighting how environmental issues are used as tools to assert cultural identities, particularly between the Hindu Nadar non-fishing and Christian fishing communities.

I draw on Stuart Hall's concepts of articulation and positioning to analyse how the Hindu non-fishing communities of Kanyakumari, India, construct environmental narratives that appear legitimate, garnering solidarity from environmentalists and other stakeholders from local to national level. These narratives, while seemingly focused on environmental concerns, also carry latent interests that intertwine with cultural identity. This analysis demonstrates how environmental politics is increasingly shaped by cultural politics.

RC06-JS-87.3

GUNAWANSA, MIRA* (The University of Melbourne, Australia)

The Mental Load and Transnational Care: Understanding How South Asian Migrant Mothers Undertake Caregiving in Melbourne, Australia

This paper argues that the mental load framework—commonly used to understand the cognitive, domestic and emotional work involved in managing daily life—offers a valuable lens for analysing the complexities of transnational family dynamics post-migration. By building on Baldassar and Merla's care circulation framework, this study integrates the mental load to explore the often-invisible burdens migrant mothers face in managing caregiving responsibilities across borders.

Focusing on South Asian migrant mothers in Melbourne, a key site of migration and multiculturalism in Australia, this paper presents findings from in-depth interviews that highlight the intersectional challenges faced by racialised migrant mothers. These women frequently juggle caregiving duties in both their host and home countries, navigating the emotional, logistical, and cultural complexities of transnational caregiving. This research underscores how these mothers experience diverse forms of mental load, particularly when caregiving responsibilities are distanced, asymmetrical, or inadequately shared among family members.

This study contributes to existing scholarship in two key ways: (1) it emphasises the diversity of migrant mothering experiences, particularly within South Asian communities, and (2) it suggests that the care circulation framework's roots in collectivist care practices can be adapted more widely to help alleviate the mental load of mothers in transnational contexts. By centering the experiences of BIPOC migrant mothers—who are often excluded from focus in family and migration studies—this paper fills a critical gap in understanding how the mental load framework can enhance analyses of caregiving in transnational families and calls for a more nuanced approach to understanding caregiving in an increasingly globalised world.

RC39-JS-111.4

GÜNEY, K. MURAT* (Özyeğin University, Turkey)

Earthquake Risk and the Politics of the Maybe in Istanbul, Türkiye

Türkiye's largest city Istanbul, with a population of 16 million that spreads across two continents, is also located on one of the world's most dangerous earthquake fault lines. In the last 25 years following the 7.4 magnitude earthquake in neighboring Izmit in 1999, Istanbul has been converted to a massive (re)construction site. While this paper questions the premise that development inevitably leads to urban resilience and social justice it demonstrates how disaster capitalism quickly converted the earthquake risk in Istanbul to an opportunity for construction-led economic growth. The subsequent urban transformation and housing development projects

affect communities unevenly while the perpetuating disaster capitalism that triggered a construction boom and resulted in a 60% population increase paradoxically made the mega-city more fragile and disaster prone.

Whereas earthquake risk becomes an excuse to create wealth through construction on valuable land and makes those who reside in high-income neighbourhoods live, large numbers of low-income residents who live in risky buildings on low-value land are ignored and let die. Thus, urban renewal projects have increased inequalities and vulnerabilities and resulted in the displacement and dispossession of the urban poor. This research also shows the power of political decisions taken and not taken over life and death, by disclosing the possibility of 'the politics of the maybe' that might work for life's interest, yet are not implemented. The politics of the maybe refers to the non-market-oriented alternative political options to overcome the disaster risk such as using thousands of newly constructed vacant apartments in Istanbul to settle low-income residents who live in risky buildings. Thus, this paper introduces 'the politics of the maybe' as a challenge to disaster capitalism's construction and development projects by making visible that the imposed solution is just one single political choice among a wide range of other available possibilities.

RC37-608.4

GÜNGÖR, NEVZAT* (independent author, Turkey)

Writing Instead of Living

Here I will talk about the different meanings of writing for a life prisoner and focus on the place of literature in the context of prison, which is the very site of repression and systematic deprivation. I will argue that writing and literature are a profoundly strong resistance and cure against the policies of deprivation of their past and violation of the right to live in the present to which political prisoners are systematically subjected in the context of prison, especially in the form of life imprisonment.

RC04-67.4

GUO, JINGZHI* (University of Connecticut, China)
CHENG, SIMON (Department of Sociology, University of Connecticut, USA)

Pathways to College Majors: Decomposing the Effects of Family Background through High School STEM Experiences

This paper investigates how family background shapes college major choices through high school experiences in STEM. Using data from the High School Longitudinal Study (HSLS: 2009-18) to measure college majors and high school experiences in STEM course-taking and extracurricular activities, I use OLS regression, multinomial logit regression, and KHB decomposition to examine the effects of family background on college major choices. First, I found that parents' education and occupation fields explain differences in major choices better than common measures of family socioeconomic backgrounds, such as family income and parental education. Family income and parent's education level are important factors, in whether the student can enter a four-year college or not. However, there is no significant and consistent influence on students' major choices. In contrast, having parents with STEM backgrounds could significantly encourage students into STEM majors. Second, I find that using the traditional binary oppositional classification of STEM or non-STEM majors is insufficient to support a more nuanced analysis. There are differences in financial returns even among STEM majors, which are traditionally expected to be more financially rewarding. Students with parents in STEM fields prefer vocational STEM majors rather than Art & Science STEM majors. Third, I found a specific pathway through which parental STEM background influences major choice, namely using high school STEM experiences. Students with a parental STEM background are more likely to take additional STEM courses and participate in extracurricular STEM activities, which in turn increases their likelihood of majoring in vocational STEM fields.

RC53-815.4

GUO, KAIDONG* (UCL, United Kingdom)
KEFAN XUE, KEFAN XUE (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Power Triangle: Power Dynamics and Children's Agency in Chinese Liushou (Left-Behind) Families

Migration may lead to changes in the power dynamics between children and adults in the family, and children may change their behaviour to exercise agency in response to migration itself and their circumstances. Along with the changing family dynamics and structure in contemporary China, including the transformed central value of Confucian familism—filial piety—and the increasingly child-oriented family, we need to rethink the capability of children in China and the roles they play in family and society. Guided by the social-relational framework, this study conceptualises Chinese 'liushou' (left-behind) children as active agents embedded in the rural multi-generational relationship system to explore how children navigate and negotiate their positions and roles within family power dynamics after their parents have migrated. Through eight months of ethnographic fieldwork in China's Sichuan Province, including a combination of semi-structured interviews and participant observation, this study reveals that a new power structure has emerged in many Chinese liushou families due to the prolonged physical absence of parents. This structure consists of migrant parents whose authority is challenged, children who experience a vacuum of parental power in discipline, and grandparents who take on the role of disciplinarians. We conceptualise this power arrangement as a 'power triangle', offering new insights into restructured family relationships on a global migration scale. Unlike mainstream migration studies that largely focus on the binary relationship between migrant parents and children, the concept of the 'power triangle' includes caregivers in the power dynamics of liushou families, allowing us to move beyond a binary framework. It offers a more comprehensive understanding of the complex relationships and power dynamics among multiple participants within these families, including the liushou children, migrant parents, and substitute caregivers (grandparents). These relationships involve mutual influence and negotiation as each party seeks to achieve their goals while maintaining their bonds.

RC32-532.2

GUO, SHUANGYAN* (Central South University, China)
WANG, YI* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Rural Women As 'Docile Bodies': Discipline of Informal Female Workers and the Resistance to Disciplinary Power in Midwest China

The informal employment of rural women is commonly depicted as being exploitative and unregulated. Particularly in the Global South, female rural workers in informal sectors, as a significant source of labour in globalisation, are subjected to severe deprivation of rights and benefits. In one of the 'world's factories', China, the issue is further aggravated by the patriarchal cultural values, the gendered division of labour, and the state's rigorous control of core enterprises. For such political and cultural specificities, rural women's informal employment in Chinese (state-owned) sectors appears to be an interesting topic that invites extensive studies.

This research is based on fieldwork in a state-owned tobacco-leaf acquisition site in a rural region of Midwest China. Through in-depth ethnographic observation and interviews with temporal female workers at the site, we revealed the structural coercions the workers endured in the forms of rigid spatial and temporal organisations. From a Foucauldian analytical lens, we argued that the female workers' experiences embodied how disciplinary power regulates and turns individuals into 'docile bodies' to improve their structural functionality. In the meantime, our findings also unpacked the female workers' strategies in resistance to disciplinary power, including tactic management of attendance and intentional underperformance at work. The female workers' endeavour to enhance their work conditions epitomised how Chinese rural women performed their autonomy to counter the disciplines and oppressions in informal employment. By conducting this research, we appeal to broad investigations of the disciplinary exploitation of rural women, as well as their agentic resistance, in the informal economy in the Global South.

RC32-529.6

GUPTA, LAKSHANA* (Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India)

The Interplay of Language and Identity: Sociological Perspectives on the Use of Gender Pronouns

The present paper explores how the simple act of using gender pronouns reflects deeper language and identity dynamics. Pronouns are not just words; they represent who we are and how we wish to be seen in society. For transgender individuals, being addressed by the correct pronouns is crucial for feeling recognized and respected. However, resistance to using these pronouns often reveals traditional views on gender that can marginalize those who do not fit within the conventional binary framework.

The goal of this paper is to understand how gender pronouns influence social interactions and power dynamics in institutional settings such as schools, hospitals, workplaces, and media. By studying how people talk about and utilize pronouns, this paper sheds light on the struggles and triumphs of those whose identities are often misunderstood or dismissed.

The examination includes institutional policies and public interactions using qualitative discourse analysis. Additionally, a questionnaire is designed to collect individual experiences to grasp the broader societal consequences of pronoun application.

Preliminary findings indicate that while some embrace inclusive language, others resist it due to deeply ingrained cultural beliefs. The adoption of such language signifies progressive shifts towards greater inclusivity. This paper aims to contribute to ongoing discussions in sociology regarding the intersection of language, identity, and power, highlighting how seemingly simple linguistic choices carry profound implications for social equality and representation.

TG03-964.5

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Professor, Centre for Human Rights and Duties, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India)

Families of the Drug Addicts: An Invisible Vulnerable Group in India

Drug abuse is one of the most serious challenges across the world in recent times. An estimated 271 million people of the global population aged 15-64 had used drugs in the year 2016 while 35 million people worldwide suffer from drug use disorders. India being between the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle, both corners of India are victims of massive drug imports, while the state of Punjab being on the North-Western corner is the most affected. This problem has taken a different shape over the years in Punjab affecting most of the youth population, which in itself a serious issue. Drug addiction does not affect only to the addict. It creates a vicious circle of impoverishment in the family of the addict. It specifically affects the women in the household. The addiction of the husband makes wife more vulnerable-economically, socially as well as psychologically. Therefore, it becomes important to study the impact of drug addiction on the families of the addicts in specific. The paper will endeavor to analyze the socio-cultural, psychological, and economic impacts of drug addiction on the families of the addicts and will assess the various challenges faced by the women in the treatment and rehabilitation of their spouses.

RC32-509.4

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Professor, Centre for Human Rights and Duties, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India)

Gender Based Analysis of Urban Homelessness in India

The right to adequate housing is a human rights issue globally. The violation of this right leads to the violation of other indivisible human rights. Homelessness has become a major human right challenge for an emerging economy like India. According to the Census 2011, India has more than 1.77 million homeless people, of which 52.95 per cent are in urban areas. Independent estimates, however, place the total number of homeless persons in India at about 2.3 million. Homelessness itself is the grave violation of basic right to shelter. It affects both men and women but women tend to be disproportionately affected. Women are often exposed to violence and intense emotional stress after homelessness because of their close ties to the home and their role as caregivers for the entire family. For the women, the non-realization of this right or its violation has specific consequences, not seen in the same way in the case of men. This paper will endeavor to delve into the lives of urban homeless women in India and will analyze the problems faced by them in the context of human rights.

RC52-807.5

GUPTA, NEERU* (University of New Brunswick, Canada)
MIAH, PABLO (New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training, Canada)

Gender and Sexual Minorities in the Healthcare Professions: A National Analysis of Diversification and Wage Inequalities

A growing body of literature has quantified gender inequalities in healthcare professions, including gendered wage gaps, despite women representing 70% of the global health workforce. Statistical and taste-based discrimination have been postulated to account for differences in professional earnings among women versus men. Empirical studies from different countries indicate women physicians earn less than men due to "unexplained" factors, often attributed to consequences of gender discrimination, including fewer opportunities for career advancement among women in the traditionally male-dominated medical profession. Gender wage gaps also persist in female-dominated professions such as nursing, associated with accelerated promotions and other workplace rewards favouring men. The evidence base is less clear on wage disparities in terms of intersecting dimensions of gender and sexual diversity (GSD). In Canada, the 2021 Census became the first large-scale data source (in this country or anywhere) collecting information on both sex at birth and gender identity, along with same-gender couples, allowing to distinguish gender and sexual minority individuals. Approximately 0.3% of the adult population were enumerated as transgender or non-binary, and 1.5% of census families represented same-gender or transgender/non-binary couples. This novel observational study leverages the de-identified census microdata to describe GSD in the Canadian medical and nursing professions, as identified through the National Occupational Classification. First we will assess whether the healthcare workforce reflects the population it serves in relation to GSD. Second, we will apply regression-based Oaxaca-Blinder models to structurally decompose differences in mean earnings (logged) by gender and GSD, controlling for other professional and personal characteristics (e.g., education, hours worked, racial/ethnic origin), along with what proportions of the earning gaps remain unexplained by the measured predictors — a residual commonly attributed to statistical evidence of discrimination. Results will enhance understanding of whether gender wage gaps in health labour are exacerbated or attenuated by intersecting GSD identities.

TG04-966.2

GUPTA, PRERNA* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Reason and Risk: Challenging the Expert-Public Divide in the Risk Debates on Uranium Mining in India

For the last two decades, since the nuclear weapon tests in May 1998, India's oldest uranium mines have been mired in controversy. Located on Adivasi (indigenous) land, these mines are suspected of causing adverse health effects on mine workers and nearby villagers. The controversy involves conflicting claims about the health impacts, their causes, and potential links to radiation. Various actors—including local anti-nuclear activists, NGOs, physicians, physicists, and officials from the state-owned Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL)—have used different methodologies to analyze and attribute these health issues.

Perception of radiation risks is central to this debate. Mine workers and activists believe radiation from the mines and tailing ponds is responsible for the health problems observed over generations. However, UCIL and government officials dismiss these claims as "myths," positioning themselves as the scientific authority on the matter.

This paper deconstructs these competing claims by applying cultural and sociological studies on risk, along with discourse analysis to examine the language and narratives used by each group to legitimize their positions. Mainstream discourse and many scholars of risk (particularly psychometric studies) often distinguish between objective assessments by experts and subjective, emotion-based perceptions by the public. This paper contributes to the literature challenging this objective-subjective binary by presenting three arguments: First, expert definitions and assessments of risk are not as unanimous as often perceived—experts argue and dispute each other's conclusions. Second, public perceptions of risk are not merely emotional but grounded in cognitive assessments shaped by their social experiences with institutions that manage risks. Third, technical experts do not operate in apolitical contexts and are not immune to the politicization of risk controversies.

WG01-888.3

GUPTA, VINEET* (Northwestern University, USA)

Global Inequality & Epistemic Geographies: The Unbearable Parochialism of American Sociology

How does parochialism persist in sociology publications in the U.S., the hegemonic center of the academic knowledge industry? While scholars routinely debate the theoretical and cultural paradigms that account for introversion in U.S.-based social sciences and humanities, empirical studies predominantly emphasize bibliometric documentations of global inequality or political economic theories for the global dominance of the U.S. These approaches, however, are ill-suited to disaggregate the national unit; they cannot tell us why diverse journals adopt similar practices nor do they explain the considerable variation in introversion across U.S. journals. In this study, I combine a novel bibliometric analysis with a cultural approach rooted in sociology of knowledge's emphasis on expert *practices* to ask: How do expert practices contribute to structures of geographic (in)visibilities in global fields of knowledge production?

Drawing on semi-structured interviews with editors and editorial board members of sociology journals (both in and out of the U.S.), a content analysis of introductory statements by new editors in U.S. sociology between 2000 and 2024, and a bibliometric analysis of sociology publications globally, I examine how editorial practices reflect, shape, and reinforce the geographic boundaries of sociology in the U.S. Extending Knorr-Cetina's concept of epistemic cultures, I argue that a set of machineries for knowledge-making (e.g., review

norms, editorial norms) are common among journals that identify strongly with "American sociology"—constituting an American *epistemic geography*. Such journals reify the boundaries of U.S. sociology and contribute to the production of what Pereira terms *epistemic status* of geographies in the global field of sociology. I further argue that U.S.-based journals that do *not* identify strongly with "American sociology" (and rebrand, say, as "international") enjoy added flexibility to adjust their machineries to call for further inclusion of submissions from the Global Majority.

RC57-865.1

GUPTA, VINEET* (Northwestern University, USA)

The Satellite's Gaze: A Postcolonial Commentary on Development Economics

Satellite data has grown in popularity among developmental economists over the last two decades. It is heralded to circumvent informality and data manipulation, and it promises unique visibility on global poverty. How might the use of satellite data in developmental research reconfigure knowledge production of the Global South in the Global North? I offer a preliminary discussion, drawing on post- and de-colonial work of North-South developmental relations, poverty, visibility and cartography, and data politics and surveillance. My goal is not to survey the still-early instances of satellite-driven research; instead, I locate the turn to satellite data in postcolonial narratives of developmental economics, and I theorize its consequences on Northern understandings of development, space, and poverty.

Using a network analysis of citations, I find that satellite imagery technologies are forged and propagated by economists in North America and Europe, but used predominantly to study Asia, Africa, and South and Latin America, amplifying the distance between the people studying and the people studied. Indeed, the most influential publications are those written by economists in the North and study Africa. In addition, a cursory examination of the most central publications in the global North and global South using satellite data suggest that the North is invested in themes of global visibility, poverty, and "Africa" whereas the South is more invested in locally contextualized, within-nation studies, especially on land use. While the new era of satellite data may offer promising new possibilities for social scientific research, it may also serve to reinforce pre-existing hegemonies: Northern satellite research on global poverty arguably extracts data from and about marginalized regions, disempowers actors it strives to "see" by prohibiting participation, and reinforces problematic epistemologies of space and poverty.

RC29-466.2

GURINSKAYA, ANNA* (Michigan State University, USA)
NALLA, MAHESH (Michigan State University, USA)

Determinants of Citizens' Willingness to Cooperate with the Police: The Role of Legal Cynicism, Power Distance, and Self-Efficacy

This study investigates citizens' willingness to cooperate with the police in person and through existing digital technology by examining several influencing factors. Prior studies have documented the relationship between police legitimacy, fear of victimization, and police cooperation. Police legitimacy reflects citizens' belief in the fairness and effectiveness of law enforcement, which in turn shapes their willingness to cooperate during encounters and report crimes or suspicious activities. Fear of victimization can either motivate or inhibit interaction with the police. However, scant research explored the influence of other factors that may contribute to police cooperation. Chief among them is legal cynicism which refers to perceptions of the law and its enforcers as illegitimate and ineffective, a skepticism which may decrease collaboration. Two other key factors in explaining citizens' willingness to cooperate are power distance, which reflects beliefs about the degree to which hierarchical and nondemocratic procedures for governance are acceptable, and political self-efficacy, which is the confidence in one's political knowledge and ability to influence outcomes. In this study, controlling for the role of political legitimacy and fear of victimization, we explore the impact of other factors, such as legal cynicism, political self-efficacy, and power distance the citizens' willingness to assist the police in both traditional and digital contexts. Data for the study comes from a survey of 570 university students in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation. The study discusses policy implications for fostering police-community relations and enhancing effective security coproduction strategies in the new digital age.

TG03-960.6

GURJAR, SAURABH* (Govt. Girls P.G. College,Ratlam,Madhya Pradesh,India, India)

Human Rights Issues and Challenges Among Bhil Tribes of Madhya Pradesh: A Case Study

Bhils are one of the most primitive and significant tribes of India Located in Western and central west part of India. One of most predominant indigenous and once rulers Bhils traditionally lived off the practice of shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering in forests. First encounter of change for Bhils came with intrusion of British for extracting timber they displaced the bhil tribes from their lands hence first attack on bhils rights as habitat and living conditions, also making it difficult for them to follow their natural practice of subsistence. Yet when India gained independence in 1947 Bhils condition worsened. Indian rulers intensified the process of extraction initiated by the British and refrained from providing the tribals with tools to survive the modern world, like education, medicine and economic skills. Then, in 1957, the group was displaced from their ancestral lands by Madhya Pradesh's Forest department, which declared their land "reserved forests." Though the Indian Forest Act (1927) made provisions to help farmers settle their claims, the forest department exploited the tribals' lack of knowledge about these laws and took away their lands, and effectively their food, livelihood source as well. Lack of essential skills for living in changed surroundings and their displacement from native places leads their conditions more miserable and indicates depletion of human rights. Migrations to other states for work, seasonal employment, poor health and prolonged social exclusion from mainstream addresses a lot about violations of their basic rights. This paper aims to identify and address such human rights challenges among bhil tribes of Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh India. For study researcher used techniques like Personal interview and Focused group discussion for getting qualitative data from primary sources. Secondary data taken from Gazetteers, Government Reports, Articles and other sources as a part of case study.

RC13-194.4

GURJAR, SAURABH* (Govt. Girls P.G. College,Ratlam,Madhya Pradesh,India, India)

The Socio-Cultural Impact and Challenges of Tribal Tourism: A Case Study (In Reference to Jhabua and Alirajpur Regions of Madhya Pradesh State,India)

Tourism is a modern and growing industry that has a high impact on human life. The interface between culture and tourism is immense and they have both negative and positive outcomes for one another. Tribal tourism involves leisure activities in tribal indigenous areas. Tribal Tourism is connected with tribal culture, values and traditions, tourism products owned and operated by tribal people ,it includes tribal habitat, heritage, history and handicrafts, owned by tribals. The Jhabua and Alirajpur region is known for its Bhil tribes and their vibrant culture, both tangible and intangible tribal indigenous cultural heritage, has been the source of tourist attractions for long. One of the main challenges in tribal tourism is to identify and address conflict situations between tourists and local natives. Threats to ethnic identities of a group as cultural impact of over tourism activities leads to tension situation sometimes. This paper identifies such situations and suggests mutual solutions given by Natives. Respondents of this study are local indigenous people (the host community) and tourists both. If tribal tourism managed properly, it can significantly contribute to the preservation and enhancement of cultural diversity and sensitivity. Otherwise, it can also deteriorate cultures of destination communities .This paper aims to identify and address Socio-cultural impact and challenges of tourist activities among Bhil tribes of Madhya Pradesh, India. Researcher selected study destinations which are Bhil tribe dominated areas. For study researcher used techniques like conducting individual Interviews and felicitating Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as a qualitative research method for data collection. Findings of paper highlights major impacts and challenges of tourism and leisure activities in tribal hinterland .In conclusion, tribal tourism has the potential to be a powerful tool for the development of tribal communities, offering significant economic, cultural, and social benefits if its challenges addressed carefully and sensitively.

RC43-682.1

GURRAN, NICOLE* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
PHIBBS, PETER (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Anti-Planning Narratives, Housing Supply and Affordability: An Australian Case Study

Debates about housing affordability have in many countries focused on the role of land use planning in constraining new supply. Despite differences in regulatory systems and housing markets, there is a striking similarity in these debates which often prescribe deregulatory reform as a fix for affordability pressures. With reference to Australia where planning reform has been a primary response to such concerns since the turn of the new millennium, this paper examines the nature of Australia's 'anti-planning' narratives; including the key claims made about the planning system and its impacts on housing markets; the key proponents of these narratives; and the strategies they employ. We situate this analysis against the backdrop of Australia's 'actually existing' planning settings and housing market conditions over two decades, presenting key housing supply and market indicators (housing approval/ refusal rates; completions; land supply pipelines; house prices; rental affordability). We conclude that 'anti-planning' narratives have mobilised concerns around housing supply and affordability to pursue deregulatory reform agendas which perpetuate myths around the causes of and solutions to housing problems in order to distract from fundamental structural change.

RC12-181.3

GUSMEROLI, FEDERICO* (C.O. GRUPPO Società Benefit, Italy)
SCARLATTI, EMMA* (C.O. GRUPPO Società Benefit, Italy)
MICHETTI, GIULIO (C.O. GRUPPO Società Benefit, Italy)

Judging the Sustainability and Being Accountable - Different Approaches and Perspectives on ESG Reporting for Judicial Offices

Over the past few decades, sustainability has become a critical concern for all organizations: nowadays, no one could step aside from a global task of being more responsible and accountable on this issue.

European lawmakers have been introducing enforceable rules to strengthen the mandatory accountability and regulate the reporting requirements on ESG matters. The introduction of a new set of European standards that are tuned on the various sizes of organizations may lead to an unambiguous, easy-to-compare framework of sustainability reporting.

Although ESG reporting is typically associated with the corporate world, public sector institutions are recognizing the importance of managing this issue and demonstrate their commitment towards sustainability. For this reason, this research aims to explore the bounds of European normative.

This challenge is even more important for the Judicial Offices, that are increasingly called to judge cases of misleading advertising and false statements on ESG topics. Although some Courts and Prosecutor's Offices occasionally released documents labeled as "Social Responsibility Report", often the main concern of these reports is the judiciary efficiency far more than the actual impact on the environment, workers, local communities and other stakeholders.

The raise of internal awareness and external expectations on the ESG accountability could possibly come into conflict with the predominant organizational culture and the established practices in Courts. Starting from several case studies current situation in several European countries and a specific survey, our work aims to explore current approaches and future perspectives on this topic, with a focus on the consistency between choices made by a sample of Judicial Offices and the European ESG reporting framework.

RC31-504.1

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales UNAM, Mexico)

The History and Present of Human Trafficking on Mexico's Southern Border: An Intersectional Perspective

Chiapas is the southern border that divides the states of Mexico and Guatemala. The introduction of capitalism to this region since the mid-nineteenth century has made this border region a destination for migrant labour, mainly from China. Today, it has become an area of recruitment, destination and passage for victims of human trafficking, both nationals and foreigners. In the nineteenth century, the mobility of foreign immigrants was mainly of young men to build the railway route and work in the coffee and rubber plantations, among others. The current situation is one of trafficking in women, children and adolescents. In this paper we are interested in exploring the condition of border territory, as its situation requires an intersectional analysis of the social and criminal processes that occur or pass through the border areas between these two precarious nations.

RC21-JS-193.1

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales UNAM, Mexico)

Youth and Intersectionality: Research Results in Mexico City

This paper presents research results on young people living and transiting the metropolitan area of the Valley of Mexico, where the megalopolis of Mexico City is located. Different research techniques employed inform how much young people like the city considering different experiences generated by social divisions due to an intersectional approach, which mark inequalities, opportunities and privileges.

Referring to the place where people live provides preliminary information about their satisfaction with, or rejection of, everyday life. Young people express their experiences in peripheral municipalities or municipalities; they highlight insecurity, assaults, violence, traffic, entertainment, mobility.

Results are presented on the perception of young women in urban and semi-urban areas. Results also highlight young people's perceptions of who attends the best schools and the location of these schools in the most exclusive neighbourhoods of the city, which complements the information on chains of inequalities and chains of privilege based on ethncity, social class, skin colour, age group, ancestry.

TG03-962.2

GUTIÉRREZ RAMÍREZ, SERVANDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
VALLADARES SÁNCHEZ, CLARA ELENA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Fundamentos Para La Creación De Una Red Nacional De Inclusión y Educación Inclusiva En México

El rechazo tácito o explícito hacia los sectores de la población considerados como vulnerables, que más bien han sido y son "vulnerados", se ha acompañado por actitudes que en muchos casos, han desembocado en comportamientos y prácticas de exclusión, discriminación e injusticia social. También se han forjado estructuras que han derivado en barreras que impiden el crecimiento y participación de una mayoría de los miembros de una comunidad. El sector educativo no ha estado al margen de estas circunstancias. No obstante, cada vez más se enfatiza la necesidad de construir una sociedad con miras a que todos, sin distingo alguno, formen parte de ella. Por tanto, la inclusión en general, así como la educación inclusiva en lo particular, llevan aparejada en sus fundamentos la aceptación de la pluralidad y las diferencias, lo que implica que todas las personas necesitan estar incluidas en la vida educativa y social.

Con base en lo señalado, cobró relevancia desarrollar y presentar el proyecto de creación de una Red Nacional sobre Inclusión crítica en las IES Mexicanas, cuya finalidad es valorar la pertinencia y relevancia de una red de colaboración con alcance nacional que permita visibilizar la importancia que por derecho tienen los Grupos de Atención Prioritaria en vulnerabilidad y vulnerados (Personas con discapacidad, indígenas, afrodescendientes, personas de la diversidad genérico-sexual, adultos mayores) para promover que en los diferentes niveles educativos se cumpla con los preceptos que dan fundamento a la equidad, accesibilidad, no discriminación y la inclusión para que incidan en el cambio necesario, real y efectivo de la cultura, las estructuras sociales y políticas, así como de las prácticas educativas institucionales.

RC48-760.3

GUTIÉRREZ ROJAS, NICOLÁS* (Basque Country University, Spain)

Actors, Social Mobilisation and Water Conflicts in Colombia

River ecosystems globally face increasing extraction, pollution and transformation by agro-industry, mineral extraction processes, fishing, energy production, and their use for the transport of goods. This situation is driving conflicting stakeholder interactions in hydro-social territories that tend to be aggravated by the scarcity of aquifers due to climate change.

This context has led to new social mobilisation agendas that build water-related identities through collective action. In the case of Colombia, water scarcity due to climate change is a problem that combines access to water for

some communities, pollution and the reduction in water quality with energy supply, which in almost the entire territory depends on hydroelectric plants, generating resistance on the part of different actors.

The research question is: What types of collective actions do socio-environmental movements develop around conflicts related to water management and what types of identities emerge in such conflicts?

My objective is to systematise information on the collective actions developed by socio-environmental movements in water conflicts and to analyse the types of identities that are being generated.

As a methodology I use the EJ Atlas database because it contains a taxonomy of different conflicts that have global relevance. Specifically, I plan to take the information on collective actions developed by socio-environmental movements and then reorganise it in SPSS software. This allows us to systematise the data using an ordinal scale (López and Fachelli, 2016) based on the frequency of the different forms of mobilisation.

In addition to providing a theoretical framework that unites concepts from political ecology, environmental sociology and social movement theory, this paper aims to present the construction of identities based on the collective actions of socio-environmental movements in the Colombian case, in order to understand the dispute over public policies with an integral vision of the socio-natural in hydro-social territories.

RC22-JS-176.1

GUTIERREZ ZUNIGA, CRISTINA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Procesos De Reflexividad Metodológica Sobre El Cuerpo, Las Materialidades y Las Emociones

La incorporación de enfoques teóricos y metodológicos sensibles a las mediaciones material, corporal/sensorial y emocional a la práctica investigativa es un proceso que parte de no sólo del conocimiento de la literatura que a partir de los años noventa está emergiendo con fuerza en los estudios sociales, sino de un proceso de reflexividad por parte de investigadores e investigadoras. En el campo de los estudios de religión en América Latina como región y en México en particular , este proceso se ha visto propiciado por proyectos colectivos de investigación realizados hasta los últimos años en torno a la metodología de la "Religiosidad vivida" (McGuire, 2008; Ammerman, 2014; Rabbia et al, 2019) En esta ponencia me propongo recuperar los rasgos más relevantes de las elaboraciones reflexivas que los 24 investigadores/as participantes en el proyecto "Religión y sociedad en México: recomposiciones desde la experiencia y el sentido practicado (2019-2020)" (Juárez, De la Torre y Gutiérrez Zúñiga, 2023) generaron a partir de la experiencia colectiva de adopción y aplicación de este enfoque para realizar 27 entrevistas a una muestra representativa de la diversidad religiosa actual del país. Se describirán las estrategias de co-formación establecidas entre los integrantes del proyecto que permitieron primero el conocimiento de este enfoque teórico metodológico, segundo la puesta en práctica en la entrevista y tercero, la atención a estas mediaciones como rasgo fundamental del análisis de la experiencia de lo sagrado en las vidas cotidianas de nuestros entrevistados, y finalmente la recuperación crítica y reflexiva realizada por los integrantes del equipo en torno a este experimento investigativo.

RC24-390.1

GUTIERREZ-CROCCO, FRANCISCA* (Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile)

From Climate Crisis to Labor Control: Workers' Responses to Corporate Environmental Strategies

While there is growing academic interest in the impact of the climate crisis on workers, the question of how this phenomenon alters labor relations in the workplace remains largely unexplored. Using Labor Process Theory as a foundation, our research investigates how firms' strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change influence the control mechanisms over workers. We aim to understand how these corporate strategies, while not explicitly designed for this purpose, affect management's capacity for coercion and persuasion, as well as trade unions' practices of accommodation and resistance. At the conference, we will present preliminary findings from a case study conducted in a Chilean forestry company. This study involved analyzing corporate reports and conducting 25 interviews with managers, union leaders, and environmentalists in communities surrounding the company's operations. The case study reveals that companies have leveraged the climate crisis to increase control over workers and align them more closely with corporate interests. The presentation will examine the social fractures this situation creates in local territories and the challenges faced by trade unions in responding to these changes.

RC44-JS-150.1

GUTIERREZ-CROCCO, FRANCISCA* (Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile)

Transformative, Accommodative, and Assimilative Social Bonds. Unpacking Workers' Solidarity in Delivery Digital Platforms

Despite the control that algorithms exert over the labor process and the individualized nature of the work, food delivery workers on digital platforms have created communities to support each other through social networks and everyday encounters in the city. Existing literature has explored this 'solidarity' as a precursor to the more organized and disruptive forms of collective action that have emerged in recent years. However, there has been limited discussion on how these communities contribute to the reproduction of workers' consent to the labor regime. This article, based on a study of delivery workers in Buenos Aires and Santiago—including 65 semi-structured interviews, 14 shadowing sessions, and 650 surveys—identifies three functions of workers' solidarity: transformation, accommodation, and assimilation of the values, norms, and behaviors imposed by digital platforms. The article argues that understanding these three functions and the tensions between them is crucial for analyzing capital-labor relations on digital platforms. It also examines the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

RC37-JS-206.3

GUTIÉRREZ-GAMERO JURADO, MARIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Social Aesthetics As a Return to the Baumgartian Inferior Gnoseology.

In his Aesthetics (1750), Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten introduces the idea of aesthetics as philosophy of art, inferior gnoseology and the art of thinking beautifully. Only the second meaning of the term survives in the first chapter of the Critique of Pure Reason, and, as a consequence, inferior gnoseology has been discussed without reference to its original link with aesthetics by both analytic and continental traditions of philosophy. In this paper we would like to recuperate this baumgartian concept but with the aim to show its relevance in Social Studies. To do this, we explore the connection between the internal logic of aesthetic testimony and what Marxist theory conceives as ideology.

RC21-334.3

GUVEN, TULYA SU* (VUB, Belgium)
BUFFEL, VEERLE (VUB, Belgium)
VAN BELLE, EVA (VUB, Belgium)

Navigating Life in Migration: Socio-Spatial Integration of Newcomers

The existing research on **migration and integration** has traditionally centered on labor markets, education, and housing, leaving the role of daily life and community networks in fostering migrant integration understudied. This project explores how (semi-) public spaces and 'third places,' not limited to but including parks, cultural venues, and community centers, influence migrants' sense of belonging and participation in life in the context of Belgium. This study draws on the disciplines of urban sociology, migration studies and human geography with the aim of establishing socio-spatial experiences as a significant factor in the process of integration and seclusion, particularly for newly arrived migrants.

This project engages with the concept of 'thrownogetherness' by examining the extent to which diverse (semi-) public space and third places serve as meeting points where migrants and long-term residents can interact and form connections, or whether they perpetuate social exclusion. By investigating the intersecting trajectories of migration and the use of public spaces and third places, the project aims to capture the complex dynamics of place-making and socio-spatial cohesion in an era of increasing diversity. Moreover, an investigation of migrants' access to these spaces allows us to consider how their sense of belonging and integration and mental wellbeing are shaped by these spatial experiences.

Ultimately, our approach addresses the notion of 'urban thrownogetherness' and public space from migration perspective, providing an interdisciplinary lens. As part of the larger 'Migrant Voices Project,' this initial qualitative phase of the project employs focus group discussions to explore how community networks and socio-spatial integration—or lack thereof— affects migrants' participation in everyday life, sense of belonging and mental wellbeing. These findings will contribute to broader discussions on segregation in public spaces, offering insights into how third places and (semi-) public environments shape migrant experiences of integration and wellbeing across different contexts.

RC47-735.3

GUZMAN-CONCHA, CESAR* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Carriers of Change: Conceptualizing Outcomes of Contention over the Long-Term

This article proposes a framework to understand how contentious politics can influence outcomes in the long-term. The literature on social movement outcomes argues that the capacity of social movements to produce outcomes depends on the reactions of public opinion, allies, and political parties, which act as mediating factors that shape the range and depth of the potential responses of the state to activism. Accordingly, causality is mostly indirect and easier to find in shorter temporal frames, i.e., when there are fewer iterations between the original causes and the outcome of interest. However, the literature is more ambiguous when it comes to the long-term. While important works in this field have covered long periods of time, this article argues that a better understanding of the temporal dimension of contentious politics is required to clarify how contention produces long-term outcomes. The core argument is that social movements will be more consequential when they can produce outcomes that produce outcomes. When such outcomes emerge in early phases, social movements can extend and amplify their influence in later phases. Drawing on the metaphor of time-travelling, the article theorizes the concept of carriers of change. Carriers can be understood as time-machines that convey demands, ideas, and actors from one moment in time to another. But unlike time-machines, demands, ideas and actors change in the journey. Conceptually, carriers represent typical-ideal pathways that allow an event that occurred in t1 to navigate through t2 and produce impacts in t3. Four such carriers are identified and discussed: coalitions, organizations, (sub)cultures and collective identities, and policy agents. The framework is illustrated with contention politics in Chile between 2006 and 2022.

WG10-916.3

GUZMÁN-RIVERA, ALEJANDRO* (Kozminski University, Poland)
SALAMONSKA, JUSTYNA (Kozminski University, Poland)
TSELINKO, INNA (Kozminski University, Poland)

Knowledge Creation about Migration: Analysing Open Access Policies and Practices in Migration-Related Journals

In recent decades, the open science movement and open access practices have developed in various disciplines. Stakeholders, including research institutions, professional organisations, academic journals and others, have focused on making research FAIR, i.e. findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. These various stakeholders have committed considerable resources to promoting open science. However, there are still questions about the extent to which science and publications are open. In this paper, we address these questions with empirical focus and referring to migration research.

In our analysis, we are interested in the politics and practice of Open Science and Open Access (OA) in the field of migration. Migration debates have long been concerned with the question of how knowledge is created, with a particular focus on the potential biases and juxtaposition of perspectives from the Global North and the Global South (and more recently the Global East). This paper contributes to this debate by analysing how open access policies and practices have evolved in migration-related academic journals. We use metadata on publications in selected migration-related academic journals. We study OA publications in terms of the time of publication, the affiliation of the authors of the articles, the number of citations and others. Our analysis shows not only the development of OA over time, but also the availability of the OA route for different groups of researchers (e.g. from the Global North versus the Global South and East). The analyses are carried out using the metadata of publications from the Web of Science and make it possible to show the extent of OA in the context of migration as well as some of its correlates.

H

RC22-362.2

H, NAVANEETH* (Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India)

Reconfiguring Secularity in Public Life: Popular Religiosity, Secularism and the Changing Dynamics of an Islamic Shrine Festival in Kerala, South India

In South Asia, popular religiosity is deeply embedded in ordinary life and plays a significant role in shaping secular practices and conceptions of public life. These practices and conceptions, emerging within and in response to the discourses and practices of popular religiosity, are predicated on a specific (vernacularized) understanding of secularism that carries deeper normative commitments and expectations beyond the formal separation of religion and politics. This paper, anchored in the study of *Veliyancode Chandanakkudam Nercha* – a carnivalesque Islamic shrine festival in Kerala, South India – examines its changing dynamics and the shifting modalities of religious and non-religious engagement with it.

Having emerged as a communal ritual-practice in the early 20th century, this *nercha* has evolved into a mass carnivalesque festival of the region, attracting thousands of participants, irrespective of religious and caste affiliations. Over time, forms of participation in and responses to the *nercha* have also undergone significant transformations. Through a meticulous ethnography of discourses and practices associated with this *nercha*, the paper focuses on two important aspects: First, it traces the evolution of the *nercha* from a ritual-practice to a mass carnivalesque festival and critically examines the varied conceptualizations of *nercha* by different actors in the field. Second, it investigates how traditionalist Sunni Muslims in the locality delineate acceptable and unacceptable forms of religiosity and how their position on such popular religious festivals has shifted in recent times. In doing so, the paper aims to explicate the ways in which the actor constellations – religious and non-religious – negotiate the boundaries between the religious and the secular – thereby redefining the 'legitimate space' of religion in public life – and to offer a nuanced conceptualization of postcolonial secularity in terms of the cultural meanings underlying this process.

RC46-722.3

HAAS, CLAUDE* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)
BAJOU, CAREMA (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

From Communities to Places: Post-Plural Activism in the Anthropocene

Collective social intervention is traditionally focussing on social problems within communities. Although the notion of community can be defined in multiple ways (e.g. ethnicity, class), territorial approaches to community have been dominant over the last decades at least in the European context. Communities are thus thought of as urban quarters and social intervention designed to aim at social integration or cohesion.

The present contribution will relate the experiences from an action-research project started back in 2017 and raising the question of how collective social intervention could be conceptualised if the entry point were places in their multi-dimensional (material, ideational, emotional, temporal and spatial) and relational arrangement of human and non-human entities: a small public place in front of a supermarket, a parking lot behind the town hall, etc. And what would it look like if the same places were the sites of intervention, if social problems and target populations emerging in the process were not displaced or institutionalised? In the course of experimentation, the project team developed three main intervention strategies with regard to the multi-dimensionality and the relationality of human and non-human entities, namely the strategies of extension (inserting new entities into the arrangement, thus extending the perception of the existing arrangement), inversion, and exaggeration. These intervention strategies allowed more specifically to question the taken-for-grantedness of the infrastructure, social problem work, etc. Making places the point of departure of intervention allowed moreover to re-think the 'use' of places as tools (and not only contexts) in social activism, not least with regard to climate change/environmental problems and their abstract and complex 'nature'.

RC34-573.2

HABIB, SADIA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Young People's Activism in Museums: Co-Creating Knowledge for Racial Justice

This paper examines young people's activism for racial justice during the COVID-19 pandemic and Black Lives Matter mobilisation. It focuses on a collaborative project involving young people (aged 16-25), curators, academics, and poets, primarily from global majority backgrounds, who engaged in critical anti-racist and decolonial work within a UK museum context from 2020 to 2022. Through reflective workshops and arts-based research, participants reimagined concepts of justice and challenged traditional knowledge hierarchies in cultural institutions. The study investigates how intergenerational and interdisciplinary partnerships create epistemologies that confront 'institutional whiteness' (Ahmed, 2007).

Drawing on the concept of epistepraxis (Cooper et al., 2021), the research analyses how young people-led creative interventions generate new understandings of racial justice and promote justice-oriented futures. Data collected from collaborative workshops and subsequent creative responses demonstrate the potential of arts-based methodologies to produce transformative knowledge and action.

This paper contributes to ongoing discussions about sociology's role in addressing Anthropocene conditions by highlighting the power of young people's activism in museum spaces. It argues that centring global majority young people's voices and creative expression can push museums to rethink critical engagement with environmental and social justice issues.

The findings suggest that embracing these alternative forms of knowing can equip both sociologists and citizens to navigate the complex intersections of racial, environmental, and intergenerational justice. By supporting such collaborations, museums can reimagine knowledge production that is more just and responsive to the challenges of the Anthropocene.

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WG10-918.3

HACHIMI, MANAL* (Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Morocco)
CHIKHAOUI, MOHAMED (Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Morocco)
NAIMI, MUSTAPHA (Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, Morocco)
EL JAAFARI, SAMIR (Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, Morocco)
KESTEMONT, MARIE-PAULE (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)
SERVAIS, OLIVIER (University of Louvain, Belgium)

Perception and Adoption of Digital Technologies in Agriculture: Insights from the Fès-Meknès Region

In recent years, agriculture in the Fès-Meknès region, a key economic area of Morocco, has faced significant challenges, such as water scarcity, soil degradation, and limited adoption of modern technologies. Digital transformation is emerging as a crucial solution to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness in the sector. This study examines how agricultural actors perceive and adopt digital technologies and assesses their impact on farming practices and resource management.

The focus is on innovative technologies like remote sensing, crop monitoring sensors, smart irrigation systems, and drones, which optimize resource management, particularly water, while increasing agricultural yields. These tools offer substantial potential to meet the growing demand for sustainable farming in an environment with limited natural resources.

The methodology combines semi-structured interviews with farmers, technology innovators, and policymakers to explore their perceptions and the barriers to adopting digital tools. Quantitative surveys further assess adoption levels and identify challenges. Additionally, a comparative analysis between traditional farming methods and those using digital technologies is conducted to evaluate their impact on water savings and yields.

The results provide valuable insights into the dynamics of digital technology adoption in the Fès-Meknès region, highlighting key drivers for successful digital transformation in agriculture. By identifying both barriers and opportunities, the study offers practical recommendations for promoting broader adoption of these technologies, contributing to the modernization and sustainability of agriculture in the region.

RC48-754.4

HADDIOUI, ELÉONORE* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

Knowledge, Care and Repair. the State-Led Plan for Mass Graves Exhumations in Galicia (Spain).

This paper is based on data gathered during repeated ethnographic fieldwork following the State-led Plan for exhuming mass graves from the civil war and Francoism in Galicia (Spain). It will be essentially based on dense descriptions gathered via the method of participant observation, informal interviews conducted on the spot, and in-depth interviews after the event.

As "landscapes of terror" (Ferrándiz, 2014), mass graves represent a deep necropolitical object, insofar as they were (one of) the Franco regime's expression of "its control over mortality and [its definition of] life as the deployment and manifestation of power" (Mbembe, 2006). These exhumations were first a citizen's process - carried out by civil associations - and then also a state process, as part of the Plan embodied in the *Ley de Memoria Democrática* of 2022. The aim is similar: to "dignify" the memory of the victims of Francoism.

As a scientific device at the crossroads of various disciplines, exhumations have the legitimacy to raise questions that had long been dismissed in favor of the "exemplary Transition" narrative (Aguilar, 2008). In this context, "the body has an incomparable capacity to reveal crucial features of the conditions in which it lives and dies" (Klinenberg, 2002; p.122), leading to a veritable "corporeal epistemology" (Ibid) in which bodies become revelators of the social norms and situations in which they lived, but also those in force at the time of their exhumation.

The aim of this presentation is twofold. Firstly, to construct a critical reflection on this memorial policy by addressing the question of the construction and use of knowledges in the encounter between citizen and state-led actions. Secondly, to think of exhumations as processes of *caring* for victims and memories, by focusing on the people and dynamics that put this care in place.

RC47-JS-219.2

HADJ-MOUSSA, RATIBA* (York University, Canada)
LARABI, SAMIR (Université de Béjaia, Algeria)

The Commons Facing Extractivism : Inquiring Anthropocene and a Life-Changing Project (Algeria)

In the wake of the energy transition and to free itself from the grip of fossil fuels, Algeria is increasingly turning to mining and renewable energies. This paper explores an example of a lead and zinc mining project in two rural communes in the wilaya of Béjaïa, Amizour and Tala Hamza, and the reaction of the communities affected by the project. Unlike many mining operations in Algeria, this area is close to relatively densely populated semi-urban centres resulting from the gradual de-ruralization that Algeria has undergone since the 1980s. In this paper, we look at the arguments put forward by the groups opposing the project, their formation, their alliances and their ability to react in order to safeguard the ecological (wetlands, 'mountain cultures') as well as the human and health aspects.

We analyze the arguments that focus on attachment to the land at a time when land is less and less used as a means of subsistence, yet serves as a place of attachment and identity, as well as immaterial goods (cemetery, historical places and et lieu de mémoire). In addition, our analyses are attentive to the nature of mobilisations and protests, and their relevance to extractive projects that take no account of the populations concerned: what alternatives do they offer, how viable are they, and what are the possible convergences that exist between them and with cases in Algeria and in the neighbouring countries? Finally, and more importantly, how the Commons are maintained among regions that have undergone important structural transformations?

RC48-754.2

HADJ-MOUSSA, RATIBA* (York University, Canada)

Transient Body, Transiting Body: The Disappeared or the Programmed Oblivion (Algeria)

This paper examines how the putative transiting from one detention center to another of abducted or apprehended citizens by various state forces during the Algeria's civil war (1992-2002), and the way in which disappearance is constructed and shaped. During this war, between 150-200 hundreds

thousands of people disappeared. Searches by their families during the difficult and dangerous times of the conflict as well as in its aftermath have ended in dismissals, as if the bodies had "evaporated". This paper shows that this vanishment is, on hand, an intrinsic part of a managing technology that uses the detainee's displacement, real or unfounded, as a way to invisibilize them at the very moment of their arrest/abduction, and on the other hand, how within this detainee's "mobility" the search by their relatives becomes itself and paradoxically part of their invisibilization. It is as if the families have de-duplicated and confirmed the disappearance, leaving the body in transit, between life and death, in a "non-lieu".

To illustrate this repressive ordering, based on a presupposed displacement of bodies in detention, the techniques of transition/erasure, and the chain of memory belonging to Algeria's own history and to other practices of oblivion adopted elsewhere (e.g., Latin American dictatorships), we draw on a phenomenological analysis of the spaces supposed to be traversed by the detainees/disappeared, as recounted in their relatives' search narratives. We also discuss the relationships of these spaces to temporal layers, that is to the moment of the arrest/abduction and its aftermath, to account for these bodies in transit and the politically and militarily programmed oblivion.

WG11-941.3

HADJICOSTANDI-ANANG, JOANNA* (University of Texas PB, USA)

Imagine Justice: State and Local Violent Tactics in West Texas, USA.

When I moved to West Texas from Boston, I was told that race relations are very smooth in this area and that "anybody could move in any neighborhood one choses to buy a house in". Following my Sociological Imagination, I soon discovered that this was far from the truth and that the governing bodies encouraged deep economic, political and ideological divisions among the marginalized populations.

This presentation is based on two research studies I conducted as I readily integrated into the communities. The first one was the collection of Oral Histories from the small Black community (5-6%), starting with the early migrants in the region, who spoke about the inefficient role of local government in their settling efforts or getting appropriate jobs, in the segregated South Side of town. The study also included the large "Hinospanic" population (50-60%) that resided mainly in the West side of town. The second study is based on the Triethnic (Black, Hinospanic and Anglo, proportionately) Committee that was instituted in the early 80s to oversee the integration of "Minority" kids into the just desegregated school system in 1982 while mirroring the state violence implemented in many other cities of the US South. I became part of the committee in 1998 till 2018 when it was dissolved by the system based on the belief that the gender and racial injustices had already been transformed. In depth interviews in 2021 with several members of the committee presented a different image.

The intersection of race, and gender relations are examined in depth and issues of local and state government violent interference with migration, political and economic integration of the underrepresented populations and the unsuccessful efforts for social transformation and justice in the region are analyzed in depth.

RC20-287.3

HAERPFER, CHRISTIAN* (Institute for Comparative Survey Research, Austria)

Trust in National Governments in 30 European Democracies, 1990-2024

Political trust is regarded as an important element of regime support and factor of regime stability; it is widely associated with a number of positive outcomes in representative European democracies. Political trust drives citizens' interest and engagement in politics, increases voting turnout and makes law-abiding behaviour more common. Political trust is frequently equated to diffuse regime support and thus linked to the effective functioning and stability of the political system. The topic of this paper is 'Trust in National Governments in Europe'. The paper will describe and analyse the structure and levels of citizen's trust in national governments in all 27 member states of the European Union and in Switzerland, Norway and the United Kingdom. Hence the paper will cover 30 European democracies. The period of descriptive and explanatory analysis is from 1990 until 2024. The paper will present the first results of the HORIZON EUROPE study of 'Trust in European Democracies – TRUEDEM', which is directed by the author of this paper. The paper will present a multivariate model of explanation of trust in 30 National Governments in Europe.

RC18-265.4

HAEUSL, WALTER* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Left-Wing Populism and the Incorporation of Precarious Workers: A Comparative Study of the Movimento Cinque Stelle and Unidas Podemos

In the 2010s new left-wing populist parties emerged in Southern Europe, deeply restructuring the national political context. Little attention has so far been devoted to the concrete policy measures pursued by left-wing populism and the ideational factors underpinning them. Against this background, this paper comparatively investigates the social, labour and income policies pursued by the Movimento Cinque Stelle (M5S) in Italy and Unidas Podemos (UP) in Spain during Conte (2018-2021) and Sanchez (2020-present) governments, as well as the socio-economic ideology driving them.

Through the analysis of policy documents and secondary sources, I demonstrate that the M5S and UP share a commitment to 'de-dualize' the national labour market and welfare institutions, i.e. extending protection to outsiders. This shared orientation is manifest in key policies, such as the regulation of temporary work, the substantial raise/introduction of a statutory minimum wage, and the introduction of minimum guaranteed income schemes. Mobilizing foundational party documents, I further argue that their political project has been one of incorporation of precarious workers into the State, similar to what has happened in Latin America (Kapiszewski et al. 2021). This opposes left populism to right populism, whose project is one of conservative safeguard of secure workers against precarious workers, while keeping them subordinate to capital (Rathgeb 2020).

Despite commonalities, I argue that UP has gone far beyond the M5S in de-dualizing the labour market nd the welfare state. I claim that this difference can be traced back to party ideology, as Unidas Podemos has a more radical and coherent ideology than the Five Star Movement, as largely discussed in the existing literature. Ideological specificities, also explain why some policies implemented by the M5S are exclusionary towards foreign nationals. This argument is confronted with alternative – and complementary – explanations, such as the respective government composition and duration.

RC38-621.3

HAEUSL, WALTER* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Living Precarity and Talking Politics. Biographies of Precarious Workers in Spain and Italy

Precarious workers—those who experience both employment instability and financial insecurity—are often seen as an emerging lower class in post-industrial societies. Recent political science literature has examined the political preferences of precarious workers, generally finding that they are more likely to abstain from voting, and when they do participate, they tend to support radical left parties (Rovny and Rovny 2017). However, there is surprisingly little research on the processes behind these patterns: how individuals experiencing precarity understand their situation, and what motivates their political choices. This study investigates how precarious workers interpret their labor market trajectories, their class identity (if any), and how they think politically. To address these questions, the study draws on ~ 50 life history interviews with precarious workers, varying in education, occupation, age, and gender, conducted in Italy and Spain (~25 per country) during 2024.

The findings, as of now, reveal three types of precarious workers. The first group exhibits (techno-) populist tendencies, expressing distrust towards political figures and largely abstaining from elections. They demonstrate low political competence, tend to normalize their precarity, and struggle to conceptualize themselves in terms of social class. In this case, precarity extends beyond the labor market to permeate all aspects of life, leading to political alienation. The second group holds leftist political views, possesses medium to high political competence, and is relatively comfortable thinking of themselves in class terms. This group, typically more educated, links precarity to frustrated aspirations of achieving middle-class security. A third, more intermediate group combines social populist ideas (centered on dignity) with political despair and/or skepticism. While they can thoughtfully assess which parties and policies would benefit them, they are hesitant to believe that their situation can meaningfully improve.

RC35-577.1

HAHN, KORNELIA* (University of Salzburg, Austria)

The Social Digitalisation Concept to Assessing Digital Transformation

The *social digitalisation* concept (Hahn 2021) offers a new approach of how digital transformation has shaped the relationship between individuals and society. Rather than assuming an ongoing 'digital revolution', this concept shows that the apparent disruptions we are experiencing today are neither unprecedented nor entirely dependent on material digital technology. These findings suggest that the technological determinism inherent in dominant concepts of digitalisation has prevented us from gaining as fuller understanding of the far-reaching, and often unjust, consequences of digital processing. Thus, *social digitalisation* creates an analytical concept for analysing contemporary societies that addresses the highly entangled and typically opaque power structures of digital processing. With this concept, I demonstrate the necessity of analysing digital transformation within specific contexts and in relation to specific social groups in order to identify the different consequences of digital transformations. The study of these consequences sheds light on numerous social problems that have not yet been linked to the different experiences of digitalisation. I argue that this novel concept of digitalisation not only highlights the need for a persistent assessment of the various impacts of the social digital transformation, but also provides a concrete framework for such an assessment.

RC28-JS-49.4

HAJJI, RAHIM* (Magdeburg-Stendal University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

The Loneliness of Refugees in Germany

Loneliness is a widespread phenomenon among refugees. Empirical studies show that 30% of refugees in Germany experience loneliness, compared to only 15% in the host society (Löbel et al., 2021). Loneliness can significantly affect health, for example, by contributing to the development of depression (Leigh-Hunt et al., 2017).

Losing one's homeland due to war, persecution, or threat often leads to the loss of social networks, such as friends, acquaintances, and family members, which intensifies loneliness in the host country. Empirical studies also indicate that a lack of language skills hinders integration into the host society, thereby fostering a sense of loneliness (Nguyen et al., 2024). However, little research has explored how regional factors—such as population density and the proportion of foreign citizens—or individual factors—such as the perceived absence of a welcoming culture, experiences of discrimination, and feelings of fear—influence the experience of loneliness.

To address this question, the 2016 IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey was analyzed, focusing on refugees who immigrated to Germany between 2013 and 2015. This period was marked by increasing xenophobic sentiment in Germany (Jäckle et al., 2017). A total of 4,321 refugees were surveyed, and the data was linked to regional information from the INKAR database.

The results of a hierarchical regression analysis revealed that refugees in regions with higher population density and a larger proportion of foreign citizens report significantly lower levels of loneliness. On an individual level, however, the absence of a welcoming culture, experiences of discrimination, fear, and lack of language skills are significantly associated with higher levels of loneliness.

These findings expand the current body of research and suggest valuable intervention points. Specifically, language education programs and initiatives aimed at promoting social networks and fostering a welcoming culture could help reduce loneliness among refugees.

RC40-JS-169.3

HAKIM, ASSISSOU* (Université Moulay Ismaïl, Morocco)
DRISS, BENLARBI (University Moulay Ismaïl, Morocco)

Public Policies for Underground Water Preservation between Ecological Constraints, Economic Needs, and Cultural Resistance: Mejjate Commune As a Case Study

Hakim Assissou, Driss Benlarbi et Mustapha Merizak

Morocco has adopted a liberal economic policy for the agricultural sector. Agriculture is thus oriented towards the international market for agricultural products, which drives farmers to overexploit underground water to maximize yields for export. The expansion of large-scale farming in addition to the growing needs of family agriculture have significantly impacted the availability of groundwater. In response, the state has taken measures to address water shortages by constructing more large-scale dams to protect this natural resource. These dams are designed to store large quantities of water for various purposes, a portion of which will be allocated to irrigate farms downstream. The construction of the M'DEZ dam aims to store substantial water reserves to irrigate agricultural plots in the Mejjate commune. After identifying the farmers affected in the Saïs plain, public authorities plan to raise awareness among them to integrate into the groundwater sustainability project, emphasizing the strategic importance of groundwater as a resource that must be protected. The water resources in the dam will be made available for irrigation in exchange for the farmers' commitment to preserving underground water. This participatory approach is being implemented in a social climate of distrust between public actors and the local population, which remains attached to its ancestral culture and traditional methods of managing natural resources, particularly water. Through participant observation and in-depth interviews with farmers, local development agents, and representatives of directly involved organizations, we seek to grasp the dynamics of the relationship between public authorities and farmers as well as the impact on the nature and quality of social ties that develop in this context.

RC22-344.2

HALAFOFF, ANNA* (Deakin University, Australia)
HAUW, SAMANTHA (Deakin University, Australia)
YUNKAPORTA, TYSON (Deakin University, Australia)

"Alone Australia": Spirituality and Nature-Connection in the Anthropocene

Since the turn of the twenty-first century, scholars of religion have focused considerable attention on religious diversity and the rise of the non-religious, particularly in so-called Western societies. There has also been a rise of people identifying as spiritual, be they religious or not, and reporting a strong connection with nature, be they spiritual or not, globally. Both of these trends are certainly evident in Australia, particularly in recent data on the diverse worldviews of young Australians, and are currently being investigated by scholars in the Australian Research Council funded project on 'Australian Spirituality' . Spirituality in Australia has strong Indigenous, religious and holistic dimensions, and has been described as a down-to-earth, relational spirituality, informed by Indigenous and Asia knowledges, given Australia's geographical proximity to Asia and long history of flows of people, trade and ideas between these continents. This paper presents findings of a case study of the reality TV survival program 'Alone Australia', set in lutruwita, the Tasmanian wilderness and broadcast in 2023. It explores four contestants' – one Indigenous, one Christian, one Buddhish, and one holistic spiritual – views on nature and spirituality in the Anthropocene, revealing insights on 'spiritual complexity' in this Country that can further inform scholarly understandings of spirituality and nature-connection more broadly.

RC37-615.4

HALLEY A, JEFFREY* (The University of Texas at San Antonio, USA)

Is the Avant-Garde Still Possible? Is Social Change Still Possible? the Particular and the Totality in Dada and Pussy Riot.

If the comment attributed to Fredric Jameson that it is harder to imagine the end of capitalism than the ecological destruction of the world is valid, then time and temporality are important to discuss in looking at the avant-garde and its relation to contemporary political change. What is the role of the avant-garde in this process? This paper will discuss two avant-gardes, Dada, and Pussy Riot, in relation to their use of what we can call the particular, and the totality .

The particular, in art or politics, can stand as a weapon against a totality that has inadvertently denied the very moment on which it depends for its own organic constitution, against a false or dominating totality. In art and politics, this is the capacity and de-reifying importance of critique, exemplified by the avant-garde critique of instrumental rationality,

The first example of the process of particularization accomplished by early twentieth century Dada artists, is illustrated by their practice of an attack on means ends relations through chance artistic practices.

The second example, concerning the Russian avant-garde group Pussy Riot's performance intervention in Moscow's Cathedral of Christ the Savior, entails a strategy of intervention on the level of an imagined totality.

An excursus regarding the seizure of the GPO in the Irish Easter Rising illuminates the complex relationships between culture and political change.

This would involve using concepts from Ernst Bloch, Walter Benjamin, and Max Tomba to redeem repressed or neglected parts of art and political

practice. Bloch speaks of the "not yet," and the "hope principal." Benjamin challenges seeing history as a continuum. There is an unfinished past which can redeem the present. Avant-garde and political practices involve a critique and a transcendence of the given, and are congealed as images that are recuperable, such as the Paris Commune.

RC19-278.1

HALVORSEN, RUNE* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Strong Structuration Theory and Social Policy: Linking Social Citizenship Rights and Practices

The examination of the interplay between formal social rights and people's de facto opportunities for achieving full and effective social citizenship is a key focus in social policy research. Strong structuration theory focuses on the links between society and the individual, holding great potential to explain the active agency of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion, their coping and resistance strategies, as well as the potential for social transformation. Despite its explanatory potential, the theory has rarely been applied in empirical social policy research. This paper has two sections. The first section provides an overview of the key components of Strong Structuration Theory within the broader context of practice theory. The second section applies the theory to a study of the opportunities to exercise social citizenship among persons at risk of poverty and exclusion in Europe. Drawing on findings from the Horizon 2020 project "EUROSHIP- Closing gaps in European Social Citizenship", the paper discusses the efforts of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion to improve their own life opportunities and achieve full and effective participation in society.

RC13-202.2

HAMDI, MOURAD* (université Mohamed V, Morocco)

La Sociabilité Sportive Et De Loisir Dans l'Espace Littoral De La Ville Du Rabat : Vers Une Dynamique Du Processus D'intégration Sociale.

Les villes côtières du Maroc sont porteuses d'un grand potentiel naturel intégrationniste pour les populations locales, notamment les jeunes qui sont devenus de plus en plus attachés aux activités sportives et de loisirs. Le développement des infrastructures de loisirs et de sports sur le littoral peut être un moteur de dynamisation sociale et économique. Au niveau de la ville de Rabat, nous supposons que les pratiques du loisir développées sur le littoral sont porteuses d'une grande capacité d'amélioration de la qualité de vie des habitants et de la sociabilité de toute une génération passionnée par le loisir.

L'objectif de cette étude est d'examiner comment les activités sportives et de loisirs développées dans l'espace littoral de Rabat contribuent à l'intégration sociale des jeunes de la ville. La méthodologie inclut une revue de la littérature, des enquêtes auprès des jeunes et des observations de terrain.

Nous prévoyons que ces activités favorisent non seulement la sociabilité et l'intégration sociale des jeunes, mais également l'attractivité touristique de Rabat, contribuant ainsi au développement durable de la région. Les résultats de cette recherche pourraient informer les politiques publiques et les initiatives communautaires visant à maximiser les bénéfices sociaux et économiques des espaces littoraux.

WG11-955.5

HAMEL, CHRISTELLE* (National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED --France), France)

Paths of Violence Experienced By People Who Have Been Involved in Prostitution during Their Lives in France

To what extent have people who have turned to prostitution in the course of their lives been subjected to violence in their childhood? We propose to objectify these people's pathways to violence using the *Violences et rapport de genre survey*, carried out by the Institut national d'études démographiques in 2015, during which 27,000 women and men, aged between 20 and 69, representative of the population residing in metropolitan France answered an in-depth questionnaire on violence.

The question used to identify those concerned was: "In the course of your life, have you ever had sexual intercourse to get out of a difficult financial situation or to improve your daily life, or in exchange for money?" One hundred and forty-six people responded positively (0.7% of men and 0.55% of women).

What are their socio-demographic characteristics? Their parents' occupations at the age of 14 do not distinguish them from the rest of the population. They grew up in families of all socio-professional backgrounds. Among these people, those declaring themselves homo- or bi-sexual at the time of the survey are strongly over-represented: 7% of men say they are exclusively gay and 11% bisexual, while 22% of women say they are bisexual. Financially, 40% say they are "struggling to get by" or "can't manage without going into debt", and 30% have lived on the streets or in very precarious housing.

Did they experience violence in childhood? 42% say they grew up in a family where there were "serious tensions or a climate of violence between their parents", and 18% said they grew up in a family where there was "repeated beating and abuse of themselves or another member of the family". 40% reported psychological violence against themselves, 28% physical violence and 15% incestuous sexual violence. Finally, 25% said their first sexual intercourse had been forced.

RC52-JS-12.7

HAMIDA, LAHJOUJI* (Ecole Marocaine des Sciences de l'Igénieur, Morocco)

Using Artificial Intelligence in Change Management : Overcoming Resistance to Organizational Change

Since digital transformation have been a real organizational preoccupation, change management proves crucial to lead projects and ensure that the organization can successfully navigate the challenges and opportunities associated.

The aim of this study is to investigate about the use of Artificial intelligence (AI) regarding change management process in organization, and to analyse whether the current AI is used to manage organizational behaviour for overcoming resistance.

This study is based on qualitative and explorative approach about change management, artificial intelligence, organizational behaviour and resistance to organizational change.

Therefore, the value of this research highlights the fact that the using of AI in change management process has an important impact on the daily tasks of change practitioners that can ensure the efficiency of the process of preparing, equipping and supporting people through changes at work.

RC15-232.6

HAMILA, AHMED* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Intersectional Approaches to Healthcare Access for Racialized LGBTQI+ Migrants: Community Alliances and Systemic Barriers

This presentation addresses the compounded health disparities faced by racialized LGBTQI+ migrants, emphasizing the intersection of race, migration status, sexual orientation, and gender identity as key factors influencing access to healthcare. These populations face structural barriers such as xenophobia, racism, homophobia, and transphobia, all of which are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Disruptions to social services have worsened health outcomes and wellbeing for these vulnerable groups, highlighting the urgent need for targeted, intersectional strategies to address these inequities.

While existing research has focused on the social determinants of health, few studies explore the agency and resilience of racialized LGBTQI+ migrants in overcoming these challenges. This presentation contributes to the proposed session's goals by examining the role of community engagement and intersectoral collaboration in mitigating health disparities. Drawing on the partnership between the Mauve Clinic and AGIR, an organization supporting LGBTQI+ migrants in Quebec, this presentation showcases how alliances between healthcare providers and community organizations can create more equitable access to care.

Through an intersectional lens, this research explores strategies for overcoming structural barriers, focusing on case studies and the empirical outcomes of these partnerships. Methodologically, the presentation draws from a field study conducted between October 2023 and June 2024, including semi-structured interviews and participant observation. These findings offer practical insights for designing inclusive healthcare interventions that address the compounded vulnerabilities of racialized LGBTQI+ migrants.

This presentation aligns with the session's emphasis on vulnerable populations by not only analyzing systemic barriers but also highlighting actionable strategies through community collaboration. It aims to foster a deeper understanding of how intersectional approaches can inform healthcare policy and practice, ultimately promoting the health and wellbeing of marginalized populations.

TG03-961.2

HAMILA, AHMED* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Revisiting Transnational LGBTQI+ Solidarity

In recent years, different governmental entities have launched transnational solidarity initiatives to defend LGBTQI+ rights beyond their borders. A notable example is Canada, which, through its inaugural 2SLGBTQI+ Federal Action Plan has committed to various measures supporting LGBTQI+ rights on the international stage as part of its Feminist International Assistance Policy devised by Global Affairs Canada. While some view governmental engagement on LGBTQI+ issues internationally as beneficial and necessary, others are skeptical, perceiving these transnational solidarity efforts as forms of homonationalism or homocolonialism. These critics argue that such efforts reinforce sexual democratization—a process where countries of the global North define, celebrate, and control a narrowly normative sexual identity category. Far from being liberating, these transnational solidarity initiatives may perpetuate colonial privileges and impose neoliberal norms on local cultures and autonomies.

These issues are particularly pronounced in the Francophone context, where the French language and laws criminalizing same-sex relations—remnants of colonization—persist in many countries of the global South. Consequently, it is essential to examine this colonial legacy and its articulation within the current context of governmental transnational solidarity initiatives concerning LGBTQI+ issues.

In this presentation, I will revisit the conception of transnational LGBTQI+ solidarity and its limitations, drawing on insights from nine focus groups conducted during the 2nd international Égides conference held in November 2024. During this conference, nearly fifty LGBTQI+ activists from over twenty Francophone countries in the Global North and South discussed the definition, operationalization, and limitations of transnational solidarity. They also explored ways to implement a transnational LGBTQI+ solidarity approach through a decolonial lens. This presentation aims to highlight the complexities and challenges of such solidarity efforts and to propose strategies for a decolonial approach that acknowledges and addresses the power imbalances and colonial legacies inherent in current practices.

RC56-856.1

HAMMER, RICARDA* (UC Berkeley, USA)

Claudia Jones and the Reimagining of Citizenship: Anticolonialism and the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act

While sociologists have largely approached citizenship through a nation-centric lens, this paper theorizes it as a governance tool in the service of empire and postcolonial erasure. I focus on the struggles over Britain's most influential post-war citizenship legislation, the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act, which effectively turned Black British imperial subjects into "immigrants." Although all British imperial subjects had the right to live and work in metropolitan Britain, the Commonwealth Immigrants Act imposed a"color bar" on British post-war immigration. Tracing its eventual passage, I focus on three archival constituencies central to the making of the CIA: (1) Home Office and colonial office debates and correspondence, (2) the writings of early social scientists, who came to construct the "Black presence" as an intrusion into the post-war British nation, (3) and the work of anticolonial activists, who offered a "path not taken." Amongst the latter, I highlight the work of the Trinidadian anticolonial activist Claudia Jones, who exposed how the state used citizenship as a tool to manage racist exclusion while the obscuring Britain's colonial past. Engaged in counter-hegemonic struggles, Jones' presented citizenship as a reparative measure grounded in historical imperial connections, the right to movement and long-standing economic exploitation. She argued that citizenship could not be understood solely within the boundaries of the nation-state but had to account for the global structures of exploitation established through empire. As such, Jones framed immigration not as a national issue but as a consequence of empire, demanding that post-imperial Britain recognize its historical responsibility to colonial subjects. Yet, with the eventual passage of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, Britain turned "the race question" into an "immigration question," thus translating racism into a problem of liberal state-building, while erasing and bifurcating its imperial roots.

RC08-JS-32.4

HAMMER, RICARDA (UC Berkeley, USA)
RODRÍGUEZ-MUÑIZ, MICHAEL* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Sociology Hesitant: Exploring the Methodological Implications of Contemporary Du Boisian Sociology

Contemporary U.S. sociology is undergoing a long delayed but welcome Du Boisian transformation. Sparked by several recent works—most importantly Aldon Morris' (2015) *The Scholar Denied*—a slate of sociologists have begun to recover Du Bois from the margins of disciplinary history and have worked on articulating the theoretical foundations for contemporary sociology. While U.S. sociology has largely modeled itself in the image of the Chicago School, recent scholarly interventions have made clear that Du Bois' work presents a path not taken. If Chicago sociologists constructed marginalized and oppressed groups as "problem peoples," Du Bois' sociology begins with the question: "How does it feel to be a problem?" As Du Bois himself moved towards global frameworks, this presentation situates Du Bois' work as an entry point to articulate a sociology based on second sight, the knowledge generated from the lived experiences of marginalized and oppressed groups. Yet, while contemporary Du Boisian sociologists have largely focused on Du Bois' theoretical innovations, this presentation reflects on the methodological implications of this development. What do research ethics and data collection look like from a Du Boisian perspective? How might Du Boisian sociology generate a more accountable, relevant, and emancipatory sociological project? With such questions in mind, we reflect on the joint production of an edited volume, which brings together contemporary Du Boisian sociologists across the US, who challenge dominant methodological approaches. We discuss the significance of Du Bois' changing stance on science and politics, and the role of ethics in sociological methodologies and research practices.

RC17-JS-203.4

HAMMER, SVENJA* (NTNU, Norway)
BERKEL-OTTO, LISA (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

How Chatgpt Is Just a New Tool for Old Practices: The Democratization of Learning and Cheating Practices Among University Students through AI Chatbots

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) chatbots such as ChatGPT has caused widespread upheaval in the higher education sector. University students can use these chatbots for refining their writing, finding literature, obtaining feedback, brainstorming topics, and producing text. The growing use of such tools in higher education has sparked much debate about the opportunities and challenges they present. A significant concern has been how AI chatbots can be utilized to cheat in assignments, exams, etc.

One core assumption underlying the debate is that AI chatbots have indeed yielded completely novel possibilities of learning and cheating. We challenge this assumption. Drawing on a dataset of focus group interviews with 61 university students we outline students' different practices of AI chatbot usage including different forms of cheating. For each of these practices we discuss to what degree they mirror or differ from practices that already existed before the introduction of AI chatbots.

We will show that none of the possibilities that AI chatbots offer – be it as learning and writing support, as a tutor, or for cheating – is indeed novel. Every type of learning, writing or cheating practice that involve AI chatbots, has existed before. However, in the past, many possibilities of supporting learning and writing, and of cheating (e.g., ghostwriting) were only available to highly privileged students possessing sufficient amounts of capital to leverage such possibilities. In this respect, AI chatbots have merely brought a democratization of options.

We conclude that widespread concerns about potentials for academic dishonesty cannot be explained by the alleged novelty of possibilities that AI chatbots offer. Instead, the democratization of means to successfully cheat appear to be the cause of the widespread concerns. Thus, these widespread concerns revolving around cheating with AI chatbots exhibit the underlying structural discriminations of underprivileged students with limited capital.

TG12-996.1

HAN, JOON* (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Experiences of Discrimination and Their Consequences for Well-Being

Enhancing empathy and social love among citizens requires eliminating discrimination. Experiences of discrimination leaves long-lasting damages on the victim's self-esteem and their well-being. I explore the consequences of discrimination experiences on well-beings of the discriminated analyzing the survey data of South Korea between 2022 and 2024. Using information on whether the respondent have experiences discrimination, what are the reasons for discrimination, and how they reacted to discrimination, I show variances in the way discrimination experiences negatively influence well-beings of the discriminated. To promote empathy and social love, I suggest ways to deal with the negative impact of discrimination on well-being of people.

WG08-904.3

HAN, MARY* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
PATULNY, ROGER* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Australia)

Misandry and the Ontology of Hatred: Voices from Chinese Cyberspace

The issue of misandry is particularly prevalent in the Chinese cyberspace, where male-hating discourses have gained prominence due to strict regulation of offline feminist activities. Present conceptions of misandry, alongside misogyny, have significant theoretical shortcomings. Research on gender-based hatred has historically focused more on misogyny than misandry. This imbalance stems from the politicization of misogyny, which is often conflated with patriarchal control -- rendering the corresponding females' hatred towards men invisible. This conflation has resulted in a binary *pro-feminism* vs. *anti-feminism*, oversimplifying the complexity of both feminine and masculine emotional styles. Studies have also not adequately examined how different types of masculinities/femininities influence gender-based hatred. Women's misandrist hatred may well be directed towards perceived 'hegemonic masculine' attitudes and behaviors, rather than towards 'inclusive masculinity', or men and masculinity in general.

We argue there is an insufficient understanding of the ontology of hatred in relevant literature. Combining emotion-based theories, we propose a conception of hatred-particularly inter-gender group hatred as an affective intentional quality. Hatred emerges from complex amalgam of emotions (e.g., anger, contempt) that manifest in attitudes containing one or more of the following orientations: 1) maintaining "permanent othering"; 2) annihilating the target; 3) passive rebellion to reclaim (limited) power, and 4) correcting unwanted behaviors to put the object of hatred 'back in its *place*'. We exemplify these dynamics through misandry discourses in Chinese cyberspace and argue for a key distinction is that the former three are demonstrable in clear 'us vs. them' situations (e.g. antisemitism), while the 'corrective' dynamic reflects hatred in gender relations where "fibrous" interconnections between men and women serve neither to separate nor unite them, but to tie them 'apart-together', hierarchically. This research finally aims to explore how women's online expressions of hatred foster affective solidarity and feminism and envisions equitable gender relations and desirable masculinity.

RC04-68.3

HAN, SIQI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
LI, YUE (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Gap between Interdisciplinary Teaching and Interdisciplinary Research and Its Consequences on the Earnings Inequality across American Universities

Interdisciplinarity is highly advocated in higher education today. However, empirical evidence on the benefits of interdisciplinarity is restricted to learning outcomes during college rather than post-graduation outcomes. Some even argue that it has no positive effect on earnings returns because it does not solve practical problems in the labor market. We question this argument by clarifying two different mechanisms through which interdisciplinarity benefits students. Students could gain better knowledge and skills through *interdisciplinary teaching* (IDT) and improve their earnings returns in the labor market. Or, they could benefit from attending schools that primarily pursue *interdisciplinary research* (IDR) - such schools tend to have higher institutional prestige, which confer students higher economic returns to their degrees without necessarily or directly increasing their practical skills. Assisted by natural language processing techniques, we use two big textual databases to quantitatively measure IDT and IDR in the same methodological framework. We then look at how the two types of interdisciplinarity matter for economic returns to college degrees. We find that the level of our numeric indices for IDT and IDR may not always align at the same institution; IDT has a larger earnings premium for students' future earnings than IDR does; earnings returns to IDT are higher for institutions with larger enrollment sizes where the current IDT is low. These findings suggest a horizontal stratification based on IDT and IDR, highlighting the risks for institutions with a gap between the levels of interdisciplinary research and interdisciplinary teaching.

RC40-661.6

HAN HAN, CORAL YU* (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

Food Waste Reduction through Consumers' Agency and Material Interventions: A Case Study of Middle-Class Consumers in Kunming, China

This project examines the sociological dimensions of food waste at the consumption stage, focusing on Kunming, a mid-sized, multi-ethnic city in Southwest China. Conducted over a 9-month multi-sited ethnography at various food consumption sites and through in-situ interviews with 44 participants from 29 middle-class households, this research explores how Kunming consumers navigate sustainable food practices. Drawing on sociological frameworks such as gender and intersectionality (Collins & Bilge, 2020), actor-network theory (Callon, 1999; Latour, 2007), and social practice theory which recognizes the impacts of material entities (Shove et al., 2012), the study investigates how intersecting social identities, non-human mediators, and alternative foodways shape sustainable consumption and contribute to food waste prevention.

To be specific, Kunming participants were influenced by both physical and virtual artifacts in their food consumption environments, such as the "empty-plate" advocacy in workplace canteens and the "no-utensils" options on Chinese takeaway platforms. However, the effectiveness of these environmental interventions depended on both their implementation and consumer engagement. Additionally, consumers' agency played a significant role in reducing food waste. Female ethnic minority participants, for example, employed the indigenous marinating techniques to preserve food and extend its shelf life. Meanwhile, younger professionals turned to digital platforms like Douyin (the Chinese version of TikTok) to source cross-regional foods, such as salmon from Xinjiang salt water, which they perceived as safer and less polluted than local options, helping to prevent food waste driven by safety concerns. This research provides valuable insights into how diverse social identities and contemporary artifacts contribute to sustainable food consumption and food waste reduction in an urban, multi-ethnic context.

RC47-JS-38.1

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

Academic Freedom Under Fire As Gaza Burns

During the war on Gaza, we witness Western genocide-enabling silence, not only at the political level but also among the large sector of media and academia. The refusal of Western governments to call for a ceasefire is making them accomplices to crimes against humanity. We can roughly speak of a division within the international community: the Global North — heavily dominated by the Israeli lobby — has mostly sided with the Israeli regime's ethnic cleansing of the Palestinian people (with some exceptions) while the Global South (also with some exceptions) in favor of permanent ceasefire and a peace process.

In this talk, I will advance four factors that can explain the Western pro-genocidal Israeli position, namely, the memory of the Holocaust between sincerity and certain instrumentalization and guilt-washing; the idea that Israel as a secular state that can do no wrong; Islamophobia and the image of Hamas, seen only through its religious agenda and not national liberation one; and Euro-American colonial legacy.

RC05-69.1

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

War on Gaza: Genocide in the Times of the Anthropocene

The scale of bombs Israel has dropped on the Gaza Strip since the start of its large-scale war on 7 October 2023 is the equivalent of 15 nuclear bombs (30,000 tons of explosives per day). I will argue in this talk that the war on Gaza is a continuation of the Israeli colonial project in the Occupied Palestinian territories in which there is a passage from spacio-cide (targeting land for the purpose of rendering it unlivable to foster the inevitable 'voluntary' transfer

of the Palestinian population) to genocide. This genocide has a huge impact on destruction not only to humans but also to the environment. I will extend the notion of Anthropocene, unprecedented to go beyond global warming and climate change to think how this has been carried out not only by capitalism (Jason Moore's concept of capitalocene) but also by colonial power (Colonialocene).

RC39-637.5

HANAMURE, YUTA* (Graduate School of Law, Keio University, Japan)

Memories of Communities Remembered By Cultural Property and Heritage in the Damaged Museum

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake struck, leading to a tsunami and a nuclear disaster in the Tohoku region of Japan. In Tomioka Town, home to a nuclear power plant, all residents were forced to evacuate until 2017. During this evacuation, people lost land, customs, and memories that form the foundation for inheriting the region's cultural heritage. Additionally, political issues surrounding polluted land and the complicated relationship with the power company divided the community.

The Tomioka Archive Museum, which opened in 2021, categorizes its exhibits into two types. The properties that signify the disaster are referred to as "disaster heritage," while those that help future residents understand the community are called "local materials." This research aims to clarify how residents create narratives by viewing the cultural properties and heritage displayed at the museum and how the museum serves as a space for reconstructing and inheriting shared memories.

Walter Benjamin, in his *On the Concept of History*, expressed that constructing history by oppressed local people is described as "to blush history against the grain." Through this investigation, three main points were revealed. First, clarifying the subject of the text in museum displays and incorporating residents' narratives helps avoid alienating visitors with differing opinions. Second, the museum encourages residents to empathize with the displays about "disaster heritage," which evoke painful memories. Third, as disaster recovery progresses, the emergence of properties that can be classified as both "disaster heritage" and "local materials" reflects changing perspectives over time and offers diverse viewpoints on these properties.

In this way, I clarified how the museum's displays enable residents to recall memories that are difficult to narrate regarding the disaster, empowering each individual to connect with their history in their own way. The museum enables people to 'blush history against the grain' through heritage.

RC22-358.3

HANANE, ALLIOUI* (Sociology, Morocco)

Study of the Construction of Norms Via the Nawāzil of Drugs in Morocco Since Medieval Period.

Drugs are not a recent problem in Morocco. Since the Islamization of the latter, this problem has floated on the Moroccan societal scene where political power and religious power come into line in periods and remain silent in others. To dissect when and how these two powers dealt with the social problems linked to drugs and to highlight their attitudes towards the social practices envisaged in the Moroccan context for centuries, we will use nawāzil, plural of nazila (specific case); it is a branch of fiqh in Islam that belongs to a literary tradition of jurisprudential collections (fatāwās). The nawāzil contain legal provisions relating to new emerging facts, in which there is no direct legal or jurisprudential text or previous interpretation to which they can be applied. The corpora of the nawāzil are normative texts, they belong to the science of law in Islam (the shari'ā). For more understanding, we will shed light on the construction of drugs' norms in Morocco depending on a historization of these norms so as to move from a normative culturalism to an anthropological normative fact. On the one hand, we will adopt historical anthropology as an approach to raise the socio-economic facts and politico-religious acts relating to drugs in Morocco since medieval period, aiming to disclose the structure of Moroccan society in relation to drugs, and on the other hand, we will discover how the norms relating to drugs were constructed.

WG10-937.3

HANCKEL, BENJAMIN* (Western Sydney University, Australia)
BERNADAS, JAN MICHAEL ALEXANDRE (De La Salle University, Philippines)
PLACINO, PRYOR (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Developing Digital Mental Health Tools: Examining the Ways That Digital Mental Health Tools Are Produced across Australia and the Philippines

Digital mental health has emerged as a contemporary site for the provision of mental health services, support and stigma reduction. Situated within the emergence of broader global digital health tools, digital mental health promises decreased costs of implementation, reduced barriers to access and ease of navigation of existing complex systems. Yet such promises often obscure the ways that such tools emerge, their logics and the actors involved in their emergence. This work-in-progress paper interrogates and examines the emergence of digital mental health tools across two contexts: Australia and the Philippines. Drawing on interviews with practitioners, designers and policymakers involved in digital mental health we examine how digital mental health tools are narrativized and (re)produce health in practice. Our findings highlight how tools are developed in a field constituted by new(er) actors, including commercial organisations, accrediting bodies, software developers, clinicians, citizens and the state. The technologies themselves respond to varied stakeholder needs, offering support to pathways into care. Users, both people with mental illness and clinicians, are offered a variety of supports to situate and support their needs and engage in forms of care. The findings also point to the ways that key tensions sit between concerns about privacy, data and evidence, and how these interface with plans to provide tailored and personalised care. Further, digital mental health, as our findings show, has multiple, often competing temporal and contextual demands, for example, from being both general to contextual, and being both responsive and slow. We argue that digital health cultures and digital tech cultures entangle, and produce versions of health in dynamic and ongoing ways. We consider the implications of these entanglements for making sense of the production of digital mental health.

RC01-JS-119.1

HANKAOUI, YANIS* (Futur Combat Command - French Ground Forces, France)

The Effects of the Digitization of Operational Functions in Professional Military Education: The Organizational Challenge of Competency Management in French Infantry Units

This communication examines the impact of battlefield digitization on the increasing technical complexity of military professions, particularly in French infantry units. It focuses on how the integration of digital technologies into the operational functions of the French Army has reshaped the roles and competencies required for soldiers, especially officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). This evolution also contributes to transforming **Professional Military Education**, by introducing new demands for technical skills necessary to master digital tools.

The communication is based on a sociological study titled **"Information and Communication Technologies and Command,"** conducted through semi-structured interviews with 12 French infantry officers who served during the introduction of the first information systems. It also draws from the findings of a PhD dissertation in the sociology of organizations and military labor, which combines interviews with ethnographic immersion. The results highlight the organizational challenges created by this technological evolution, particularly in managing competencies within infantry regiments. As digital systems become increasingly central to military operations, training programs must adapt to ensure that soldiers at all levels are proficient in both traditional combat skills and new digital tools.

From the case of the French armed forces, we will see that the digital transformation has led to a complexity in **Professional Military Education (PME)**, which now needs to integrate digital skills while maintaining fundamental combat capabilities in the face of potential system failures. This results in a tension in military training due to the overlapping of competencies.

In conclusion, the research underscores the growing need for advanced technical skills and highlights the organizational challenges involved in continually updating and managing these competencies within an evolving digital battlefield environment.

RC17-JS-47.4

HANKAOUI, YANIS* (Futur Combat Command - French Ground Forces, France)

The French Ground Forces on the Frontlines of the Digital Revolution: Understanding the Technological Transformation of Command at the Intersection of Professional Identity, Organization, and Activity through the Case of Junior Infantry Officers.

The digitalization of combat activity represents a crucial transformation for Western armies since the 1990s, integrating digital technologies into military operations, particularly through operational information and communication systems (SIOC). These technologies facilitate localization, communication, and information sharing across various military hierarchies, promising a rationalization of combat practices. However, this digitization raises concerns about the autonomy of officers and an increased dependence on digital systems, which may limit their capacity for action in the event of a failure.

An analysis of junior infantry officers, based on interviews conducted between 2022 and 2023 at the École Militaire de Paris, reveals that the introduction of SIOC has reconfigured command practices and the organization of regiments (Professional Military Education, competencies management, etc.). Although these tools are intended to rationalize work, they encounter organizational constraints and the professional identity of officers, which relies on the embodiment of charismatic authority. This authority manifests through verbal communication, which is essential for establishing connections with subordinates, even in the presence of digital technologies.

Bruno Latour, in *Science in Action*, emphasizes that the effectiveness of a technology depends on its use and the actors' appropriation. Officers prioritize tools that encourage direct communication, such as radios, to morally influence their men and gather information on the ground. Thus, the NEB should not be viewed as a revolution disrupting military practices but rather as a complement to existing methods, illustrating how technical changes must navigate the constraints of activity, organization, and professional identity.

Our objective will be to demonstrate that the management of technological change is contingent upon organizational factors, professional identity, and the contingencies of activity, as evidenced by the case of the digitization of land forces.

RC07-JS-79.3

HANNES, KARIN* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Co-Designing Futures - Processes and Practices of Thinking-with and Making-with a Multiplicity of Agents

What do short term living lab experiences have to offer in stimulating relational creativity toward multispecies speculations? In this paper we present an innovative theoretical-methodological approach that merges living lab methodology with futures studies techniques to help us rethink our position as humans within the ecological system and develop a sense of understanding about how to best use the power of nature to respond to the challenges of our time. Our Living Lab approach consisted of four phases: (a) problematizing and exploring new approaches to relate to other-than humans; (b) co-researching and designing multispecies pathways; (c) evaluating the consequences of these new pathways; (d) sharing and discussing alternative possibilities through social fiction writing. We initially piloted the method between the safe walls of the university with a bunch of scholars of the antroposcene. Three of us took the experiment beyond these walls by means of a voluntary lock down in a 24-hectare art park under severe pandemic conditions. The park was approximately 60 km from the university and presented itself as a protected paradise that offered us three large knowledge containers. Our involvement in this experiment of thinking outside the box from within a container box, while at the same time residing in the fertile frontier between wilderness and civilisation, was at first an act of academic disobedience. It was based on our assumption that to be able to re-imagine a social reality differently (with inclusion of how to relate to something relatively small and invisible like a virus) one needs to be able to collectively experience some of the potential future scenario's first hand. It raised awareness about the sort of human we were capable of becoming in an ecosystem where different species compete for space.

RC33-546.1

HANNES, KARIN* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Translating Complex Social Theories into a Tangible Design - Bringing Barad, Braidotti and Bennett's Post-Humanism to Life

The content of books from recognized philosophers and sociologists has been a cornerstone in the education of many generations of graduated academics. However, the influence of books in the curriculum is declining, often in favor of articles providing students with a more condensed but also a more fragmented exposure to theoretical content. In addition, it has become more difficult to motivate students to read. We asked multiple cohorts of bachelor and master students to engage with an original work of feminist scholars Karen Barad, Jane Bennett and Rosi Braidotti and translate their complex theories into a 2 or 3-dimensional creative art work. Our aim was to increase students' sensitivity for contemporary feminist theories in the new materialist and post-human tradition, while simultaneously challenging the standard academic conventions in discussing and disseminating scholarly insights. In this paper we will theoretically situate student's initial resistance to the assignment, describe how this affected us as teachers and explain how we gradually moved forward with the course component to encourage pro-active learning. Our findings are empirically grounded in observations of groups of students who took the course and our own auto-ethnographic experience of being criticized and reactivated into the creation of learning bridges. We identified six of those bridges that were gradually embedded in the course module over time: non-linear reading, concept maps, examplification, icebreakers, spatialisation of theory and connecting the creative design work with the idea of a social phenomenon or movement. In doing so we shaped our educational trajectory in a way that did justice to the concept matter-meaning making addressed in the books from the new-materialist feminist authors we asked the students to read.

RC02-JS-4.3

HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Migrant Entrepreneurship and Enclave Economies in Urban China

This paper explores migrant entrepreneurship and the development of enclave economies in urban China. As China rapidly urbanizes, millions of rural migrants move to cities seeking better economic opportunities but face significant barriers, such as limited access to formal employment, social services, and integration into urban society. In response, many turn to entrepreneurship, creating vibrant enclave economies that serve both migrant and broader urban populations.

The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative fieldwork in migrant enclaves in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. It examines the types of businesses migrants establish, the factors driving entrepreneurial activity, and the economic and social impacts of these businesses on migrant communities and the urban economy. Key factors influencing migrant entrepreneurship include access to financial resources, social networks, the regulatory environment, and new market opportunities from the platform economy.

Findings reveal that migrant entrepreneurs often leverage their unique social capital to create niche markets, such as kitchens and warehouses for delivery platforms and online stores. These enclave economies provide essential goods and services, create employment opportunities, and foster a sense of community among migrants. However, the study also highlights challenges such as limited business scalability, competition with local entrepreneurs, and vulnerabilities to economic fluctuations and regulatory changes, especially amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

The paper argues that migrant entrepreneurship is crucial for the economic integration of migrants and the dynamism of urban economies in China. It calls for policies that support migrant entrepreneurs through improved access to finance, training programs, and more inclusive regulatory frameworks. By fostering a supportive environment for migrant entrepreneurship, urban societies can harness the full potential of their migrant population, promoting more inclusive and more just economic growth.

RC30-486.2

HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Mobility of Female Workers on Gender-Agnostic Gig Platforms in China

Mobility, defined as the ability to move between locations, is a means of accessing opportunities but is not gender-neutral. Globally, women often experience more limited mobility, undertaking shorter journeys and relying more on pedestrian and public transportation. Constraints in gendered mobility, including temporal, spatial, and social aspects, are prevalent due

to societal norms and regulations. This has traditionally resulted in men dominating mobility-intensive professions like drivers and couriers. However, the past decade has seen a significant increase in female participation in these sectors, driven by gig platforms for ride-sharing and food delivery services. Research on gender in sociology and labor studies has yet to fully explore platform-based gig work.

Despite safety concerns and societal norms, gig platforms offer women unrestricted employment access, appealing due to their perceived inclusivity and flexibility. However, these platforms often perpetuate gender biases through dispatching and ranking mechanisms that favor traditionally masculine traits, leading to gender pay gaps and increased health and safety risks for women. This highlights the complex interplay between gender-agnostic algorithmic control and gendered work experiences.

This paper uses mixed methods to investigate the experiences of female gig workers in three large cities in China. It aims to understand how these workers access gig opportunities while navigating migration, family dynamics, daily spatial practices, and balancing gig work with domestic responsibilities. In China's patriarchal context and the absence of regulatory oversight over gig platforms, the analysis reveals that female gig workers experience marginalization from mobility, in mobility, and by mobility under stringent algorithmic control. The findings contribute to gender-conscious approaches in gig platform design and regulation, with the potential to mitigate bias, address harassment, enhance safety measures, and reduce other adverse social consequences that disproportionately affect women in the gig economy.

RC32-516.2

HAQUE, EVE* (York University, Canada)

The Language of Citizenship: Canada's Language Proficiency Requirements for Citizenship

The history of Canada is one of immigration and settlement and therefore Canada continues to maintain one of the world's highest formal immigration rates. However, immigration to Canada is a program that is built on white settler colonialism that dispossessed the Indigenous peoples of the land that is now known as Canada and for decades the Canadian state has also had explicitly racist and gendered exclusionary immigration policies. Although Canada has moved away from immigration policies that are explicitly exclusionary on the basis of race since the 1970s, as many scholars have shown (Abu-Laban, 1998; Preston, Kim, Hudyma, Mandell, Luxton & Hemphill, 2013), the state has instituted other covert and proxy forms of maintaining gendered and racial preferences for immigration.

In this exploratory paper, I want to argue that official language proficiency in either English or French (the two official languages of Canada) is used by the Canadian state as one of these proxy technologies for constituting and maintaining hierarchies of gender and racial preferences in immigration policy. This builds on earlier work I have done on immigrant language training programs for newcomers to Canada (Haque, 2014; Haque, 2014; Haque & Valeo, 2017). For my data, I draw on observational and interview data from several adult citizenship immigration classes offered to newcomers to Canada in Toronto; Canada's largest immigrant receiving city. These are preparatory language classes that serve a dual purpose in that the course content is meant to prepare the learners for the Canadian citizenship test and passing the course means obtaining the Canadian Language Benchmark 4 level which is a requirement for the Canadian citizenship application. The struggles and barriers that newcomers encounter in these seemingly race neutral citizenship requirements in fact reveal the continued gendered and racial preferences of Canadian immigration policy.

RC11-167.4

HAQUE, MD AMINUL* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
AFRIN, SADIYA (Department of Population Sciences, Bangladesh)

Assessment of the Determinants of Active Aging Situation in Bangladesh

Background: The older population is growing first in Bangladesh; however, the determinants of Active Aging (AA) are poorly known. Objectives: The study aimed to assess the determinants influencing AA in Bangladesh. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 518 older adults aged 60 and over. Following the WHO AAI model, socio-demographic, personal, behavioral, and physical environment, and health and social services characteristics of the respondents, have been collected using a semi-structured questionnaire to know the significant determinants of AA in Bangladesh. In addition, 11 KIIs were conducted among experts and policymakers to learn more about the AAI situation. Both bivariate and multivariate levels of analysis were performed to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic analysis was done for qualitative data. Results: The AAI for males was higher (0.64) than for females (0.53). Among the 22 determinants, age, place of residence, religion, income, decision-making capacity, adequate sleep, avoidance of smokeless tobacco intake, television watching as a leisure activity, and use of medicine (10 determinants) significantly influenced AAI. However, the active participation of the respondents in each of the determinants could have been higher. The AAI was 10-15 % higher among the respondents who actively complied with the above determinants daily. The qualitative data shows that the determinants of AAI were deeply rooted in the country's socio-cultural, economic, and spatial conditions. More policy documents need to be made regarding the importance of the determinants of AA to improve overall AAI. Conclusion: Effective initiatives are required to enhance AAI's socio-cultural, economic, and health system-related determinants to improve moderate to high AAI. Relevant ministries and departments should take measures to increase awareness and participation of people in the lifestyle-related determinants of AAI. This result will help policymakers from concerned ministries, departments, and development partners take determinant-specific initiatives to improve the country's AAI situation.

RC11-161.3

HARAGUS, MIHAELA* (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)
FOLDES, IONUT* (Universitatea Babes-Bolyai, Romania)

Intergenerational Care Challenges in Romania: Assessing Senior Citizens' Access to Care amid Migration and Service Gaps

In Romania, support for senior citizens is predominantly based on a familialism-by-default approach to intergenerational responsibility, placing the majority of caregiving duties on families rather than the state. Governmental funding for financial assistance or institutionalized public support for family care is largely lacking, and cultural norms strongly expect adult children to care for their aging parents. Over the past two decades, mass migration has resulted in a significant reduction in available caregivers, impacting multiple generations. Additionally, the country's market-based and formal care services remain underdeveloped and insufficient, with notable regional disparities—rural areas, in particular, are lagging behind. In this context, older adults with health issues and functional limitations often encounter a reorganization of intergenerational care strategies, which may result in some of their care needs being unmet. The gap between the care seniors require and the care they actually receive can adversely affect their health and well-being.

Utilizing recent data from a 2024 national survey of 900 individuals aged 65 and over, this analysis assesses the care resources available to seniors and compares them against their care needs. It examines how various care sources—familial, market-based, and formal services—are integrated. The study identifies which seniors are better equipped with care agency and resources and who is more likely to experience unmet needs. Building on previous findings, it is anticipated that seniors with severe functional limitations, those living alone, and individuals in poorer regions (where emigration has been most pronounced and market or formal services are least accessible) are the most vulnerable and likely to encounter gaps in care resources.

RC34-552.1

HARRIS, ANITA (Deakin University, Australia)
JOHNS, AMELIA* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)
ALVES, PATRICIA (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Young People, Algorithmic Resistance and 'Doing Nothing' As Slow Digital Citizenship

Traditional conceptualisations of youth citizenship prioritise public expressions and acts, and doing nothing is associated with disengagement, passivity and civic deficit. Digital citizenship is no exception; with the measure of good digital citizenship being the ability to actively participate in society and have one's voice heard online. Young people are often celebrated as those most able to enact digital citizenship through digital competencies, visibility online, and acts of advocacy and activism in online publics. However, more recently, discussions in this field have moved away from how digital technologies are enhancing youth civic participation to a focus on how individual and collective agency is undermined by platform business models and technical design, which is directed toward "systematic collection and processing of massive amounts of data generated through the traces we leave behind" (Hintz et al, 2019:1). In platform societies, civic and political expression is often algorithmically channelled, instant, public, emotive and susceptible to error. Moreover, platform societies reward immediacy, speed, action and reaction to feed the algorithm, thereby aligning with new accelerated generational temporalities. In this paper we consider how young people who

are highly aware of and concerned about social and political issues engage in digital practices of 'doing nothing', such as refusing to comment or share, as a critical and mindful civic response to platform societies. Drawing on a study of digital citizenship amongst Australian youth, we demonstrate how young people are engaged in different purposeful practices of algorithmic resistance that look like 'doing nothing' but in fact constitute forms of what we conceptualise as 'slow' digital citizenship. We seek to understand how young people enact 'slow' everyday digital practices to navigate platform societies which demand a certain speed of engagement, rob them of attention and compromise their ability to think freely and critically.

RC23-367.2

HARRIS-HÜMMERT, SUSAN* (Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany)
RATHKE, JULIA (Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany)
OTTO, JANA* (Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany)
ROLLER, MARVIN (Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany)

Internal Knowledge Transfer in German Higher Education Institutions: Insights from a Mixed-Methods Approach (BMBF Project AGICA)

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are global generators of knowledge that are structured around four main pillars: research, teaching, administration and the third mission e.g. knowledge transfer. All offer different areas of expertise and have different roles, but they are interrelated as numerous HE-internal processes involve all pillars. In order for an HEI to function most effectively in relation to its organisational development, we suggest that HEIs should utilize unused potential of their own internal expertise through reciprocal, recursive transfer of knowledge between all pillars.

In the German BMBF-funded research project AGICA (Agile Campus. University-internal knowledge transfer between science and administration) we ask how knowledge transfer between different pillars is being used with a view to supporting organisational development.

Following 26 exploratory qualitative interviews at three HEIs in one of Germany's 16 federal states, an online survey was conducted in spring 2024 with 1,020 participants, followed by additional interviews with leaders in different areas. Results suggest that researchers mainly exchange knowledge with decentralised university administration with less knowledge transfer to central university administration. The role of so-called HE managers is also analysed. Here, results suggest the potential of university management for greater knowledge transfer.

The AGICA project has also investigated whether innovation labs as separate structures can promote the recursive transfer of knowledge within an HEI. Two interviews with lab leaders and results of a nationwide survey of 12 former project coordinators of innovation labs in 2023 are presented, suggesting that the mandate of the university management and a positive leadership are important for effective internal knowledge transfer. To summarise: we present results of how and whether the gap of knowledge transfer between research and other pillars is bridged in the context of German HEIs.

RC44-JS-246.5

HARSH, MATTHEW* (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, United Kingdom)
PARROTTA, KYLIE (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA)
DONIG, DEB (UC Berkeley School of Information, USA)
ROBERTS, KEELY (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, USA)

Current and Future Configurations of Labor and Power for Ethics Workers in Tech

In examining the relationship between technological design and power in the workplace, no context is perhaps more important than the tech industry itself, whose products already impact almost all industries even before the current race to monetize AI. This paper explores labor and power in the context of recent changes in tech companies - specifically recent trends to create new jobs and structures that integrate ethical concerns into their tech development processes and products. Our data come from an NSF-sponsored project that collected a set of 30 semi-structured interviews with hiring managers who were looking to fill what we refer to as 'ethical tech' jobs (ethics related roles like ethical hacker or director of responsible AI), and 'tech critics,' a category that includes people who used to work in the tech industry and specifically in roles related to ethics or responsibility. Our analysis examines how configurations of organizational structures, culture, and leadership can limit the power of those working in roles relating to ethics. Our findings show workers are often limited in their ability to make meaningful assertions about product designs that might minimize unintended consequences and provide broader benefits for users because of their positionality–both in terms of identity and hierarchical location in the organization. Respondents illuminate how interdisciplinary education opportunities provide future ethical tech workers with transferable skills that might help them overcome challenges, while bringing a diversity and justice lens to R&D. We conclude by discussing policy implications for AI and tech work, as well as suggestions for educators to best prepare students for ethical tech positions.

RC21-318.1

HARTEN, JULIA* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)
BOEING, GEOFF (University of Southern California, USA)
LORE, MADISON (The University of British Columbia, Canada)

Sharing Domesticity: What Can Online Rental Listing Texts Reveal about Homemaking Among Strangers?

Long-term home sharing now happens across longer periods, among wider demographics, in more and more cities and in a growing diversity of settings. Yet, we know relatively little about what kind of housing shared renting delivers. Sharing may happen by choice or by necessity but we know little about *how* tenants make home with strangers. This study leverages artificial intelligence and natural language processing tools to ask: What does the language of shared rental listing texts reveal about homemaking in shared rental housing? We draw on thousands of online listings for shared units in Los Angeles, California. We train a deep learning BERT model and analyze listing texts for verbal cues on the envisioned sharing relationship. For a subset of listings, we conduct qualitative thematic content coding for a deeper qualitative exploration. We find that language reliably distinguishes home sharing relationships focused on cost from those focused on building a congenial sharing environment. Texts signaling a transactional focus contain fewer personal details, use short sentences, and often signal a desire for minimal interaction. Those with a social orientation, on the other hand, tend to share more personal descriptors as well as subtle cues suggesting what types of applicants are welcome or unwelcome. Whereas transactionally-oriented listings talk about "tenants" rather than "roommates," and describe "access" to different parts of the unit, socially-oriented listings call the unit a "home" and use evocative language to paint a mental image of it. Our results contribute to the nascent literature on the new sociogeographies of home. Understanding how shared unit tenants make home informs theorizing domesticity as it is evolving alongside changing housing strategies in traditional homeowner societies of the Global North.

RC39-635.1

HASAN, HEBA* (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

Global Conflicts and Food Security: Bridging the Gendered Divides through Innovative Technologies

Around 795 million individuals, including approximately one-ninth of the global population, experience undernourishment. This sickness is prevalent in less developed countries and isolated areas. The rapid development and progression of emerging technology can efficiently address the four components of food security. The large-scale, mostly male outmigration has caused a shift in the agriculture sector. On the one hand, the gendered nature of agricultural work might result from replacing the migrant members' previous tasks with those in the household who remain primarily female and have children. Food (in)security and migration have many components, and migration offers opportunities and concerns for food security. For nations to grow more robust regarding food security, hunger, and management of water resources, gender-sensitive design is essential. Also, the application of genetic modification, methods for improving soil fertility, and modern irrigation technology might significantly increase the availability of food. Employing post-harvest and agro-processing technology can enhance the accessibility of food.

In this particular situation, a viable option is to provide technical support to female farmers engaged in sustainable agriculture by promoting affordable and readily accessible technologies, with tailored training initiatives. The strategy emphasizes the significance of optimizing resource allocation and diversifying the variety of crops grown, which can help women reduce risks and improve household nutrition. Within the realm of international development

efforts centered around agriculture, known as Agriculture for Development (A4D), there is an increasing recognition that attaining sustainable agriculture requires tackling gender-influenced power dynamics. The historical presence of gender inequality has impeded the progress of creating food systems that are both inclusive and sustainable. This challenge endures in the current era. Concurrently, gender is gaining increasing visibility and being actively debated in connection with A4D.

RC40-652.4

HASE UETA, MARIANA* (Wageningen University & Research, Netherlands)

Temporalities, (Dis)Entanglements, and Technology Innovation in the Transformation of the Farmer's Identity

Dairy farming in the Netherlands is not only an important sector of the economy, but also an identity linked to national pride. However, the recent environmental policies have been creating a sense of instability and insecurity among this group, which reacted with heavily disruptive protests. In the effort to respond to the changing demands, many farmers have been adopting technologies that change how their work is done, the relationships constructed between different subjects on the farm, transforming the assemblage that constitutes their identity, and ultimately inaugurating new temporalities of food production.

In this article, identity is discussed as a changing constellation in the context of technological change. I argue that this identity constellation is an assemblage of human and non-human entanglements, that dictate different kinds of temporalities in the farm. The group of dairy farmers in the Netherlands who were interviewed in 2023 showed great openness and willingness to adopt new technologies to assist their work. However, the degree of openness varied according to how this technology challenged their previous identity assemblage structure.

This process had, as a result, a changing perception about what it means to be a farmer and what they would be willing to change. The development of a specific technology, Precision Fermentation, that aims to sustainably produce a product similar to milk without the need for the cows or their expertise as farmers, also puts their perceptions in question. The development and introduction of novel technologies inaugurate new possibilities for sustainable dairy production and present new challenges to the actors in the conventional industry. I ask how much can the assemblage of dairy farmer identity change while still being considered dairy farmer? These assemblages will not only impact their own identities, but inaugurate new temporalities of food production.

RC24-406.1

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Shokei Gakuin University, Japan)

Greenwashing Vs. Local Climate and Sustainable Integrity: In the Case of the 2011 Tsunami Reconstruction Projects

Greenwashing vs. local climate and sustainable integrity focuses on the conflicts related to the national government's planning reconstruction projects in the tsunami-dictated areas in Japan. On May 10, 2011, two months after the Great East Japan Earthquake, the government's "the Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Planning Council" announced "the Seven Principles for Reconstruction Planning" under the slogan of "the creative recovery." Principle 2 states that the basic principle is community-based reconstruction. Principle 4 states that renewable energy for local climate protection will promote the construction of regions. However, Higashimatsushima City is the only disaster-stricken area in Miyagi Prefecture that promotes the utilization of solar energy. All seven principles of recovery seem to have been empty, especially the "community-based reconstruction," such as greenwashing.

Overall, the national government and the prefecture have led the reconstruction process, which included the construction of giant sea walls and rising roads, relocation to higher ground, group-relocation promotion projects, and land readjustment projects. The reconstruction was dependent on large public works projects by major construction companies. The scope of municipalities' initiatives could have been more extensive. These principles did not include the words and phrases of affected citizens or sufferers. Their points of view are responsible for keeping real, local, sustainable integrity.

Principle 5 strangely stresses aiming for simultaneous recovery from the great earthquake and revitalizing the Japanese economy. It seems unclear why recovering the affected local area can promote the revitalization of the macroeconomy of the whole of Japan and vice versa. As it turned out, this principle triggered the use of the reconstruction budget for other purposes in non-disaster-affected areas. The slogan "the creative recovery" has functioned as a magical phrase and a kind of greenwashing to use the reconstruction budget arbitrarily.

RC24-JS-144.2

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Shokei Gakuin University, Japan)

The Fukushima Nuclear Accident: The Human Accident By Ineffectiveness of Safety Regulation

After the 2011 Fukushima nuclear accdent, in eastern part of Japan, not only evacuees but also all Japanese people faced risks of exposure to radiation. People got furious at, distrusted of, and disappointed at the national government, Tōkyō Electric Power Company (TEPCO), which owns the Fukushima power plant and is responsible for the accident, media, and nuclear experts. Innocent smiles had disappeared. Mothers got worried about their children's safety and the level of contamination in foods, school lunches, water, homes, schools, swimming pools, the paths leading to schools, and playgrounds. Citizens had to be constantly aware of the level of radiation. They could no longer trust official government and media reports on "safety."

The Fukushima nuclear accident revealed the mishandling of the power company and the central government in dealing with the accident, the failure of Japan's risk culture and risk framing on nuclear energy, a chain of underestimations, and the ineffectiveness of safety regulation. The first immediate cause of the accident was an underestimation of the risk posed by tsunamis. The level of safety awareness among TEPCO and the regulatory agencies of the Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC) and the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) was shallow. The NSC did not have safety review standards concerning tsunamis until the Fukushima accident. There was virtually no defense against tsunamis.

Typically, the government and utility companies shared the assumption that there was no need to prepare for a station blackout and failed to anticipate evacuation beyond a ten-kilometer radius. None of Japan's electric power companies have anticipated a loss of all external power supplies and backup generators for more than thirty minutes. The NSC was responsible for neglecting the need to prepare for the possibility of a station blackout.

RC48-752.2

HASHEMI, MANATA* (University of Oklahoma, USA)

Success Narrative Frames: Claiming Recognition and Countering Disadvantage in Iran

In recent years there has been a rise in protests led by socially and/or economically marginalized groups in Iran. These movements suggest new modes of citizen engagement, whereby those on the sidelines are making increasing claims to cultural membership. While such instances of popular protest often receive the most attention in analyses and scholarship of contemporary Iran, these moments of visible resistance are often preceded by more quiet everyday forms of disruption to dominant power structures that go unaccounted for.

Building on the emerging sociological literature on recognition, this paper examines how poor stigmatized service workers in Iran resist their marginalization and lay claim to belonging and recognition amid heightened economic insecurity. Drawing on 25 in-depth interviews in the provinces of Mazandaran, Semnan, and Lorestan, I highlight how workers use evaluative schema revolving around interpretations of wealth, the rich, and success – what I term *success narrative frames* – to counter their disadvantage and articulate alternative imaginaries of what it means to be successful in Iran today. I demonstrate how these discursive strategies minimize the importance of material wealth and the economically privileged. Instead, workers' success narrative frames place emphasis on 1) quality of life and 2) benevolence that serve as the basis of moral distinctions from rich "others." Appeals to both dimensions lead workers to elevate their status and code culturally embedded qualities such as generosity and caretaking as indicative of their own success. However, in deconstructing the classed social order by creating an alternative ranking system based on moral rather than economic benchmarks, workers amplify the same processes of evaluation that have contributed to their own exclusion. These findings prompt consideration of how recognition claims in settings marked by the normalization of crisis and economic uncertainty can foster subjective well-being while also reifying distrust and weakening cross-class solidarities.

RC06-JS-115.4

HAŠKOVÁ, HANA* (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
MASLAUSKAITE, AUSRA (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Comparing Inclusive and Exclusive Trends in the Impacts of Parental Leave Policies in Lithuania and the Czech Republic

This paper aims to analyse the development paths of parental leave policies and their outcomes in two Central and Eastern European countries, Lithuania and the Czech Republic, through a gender and intersectional lens. Although both countries joined the EU two decades ago and share a common historical communist past, the design of parental leave policies and their outcomes differ significantly. Drawing on extensive research on the development of parental leave policies in both countries, secondary data on the use of parental leave and parents´ practices, as well as contextual analysis, this paper discusses the impact of long-term and recent trends in parental leave policies on gender and intersectional inequalities. Empirically, the analysis focuses on the following dimensions of inequality: 1) the de/gendering impact of parental leave policies and the involvement of fathers in care, 2) the impact of leave policies on deepening/reducing socio-economic inequalities of single-parent and low-income families, and 3) the impact of leave policies on the inclusion/exclusion of same-sex families.

The results of the analysis show that the impact of parental leave policies on gender equality in care has stalled in the Czech Republic, while in Lithuania, despite explicit pro-equality policies, only limited progress has been made. The impact of parental leave policies on socio-economic inequalities suggests that policy changes towards greater flexibility of parental leave have been used to better accommodate parents with higher incomes. Moreover, the policies have been selectively pronatalist and exclusionary towards lower-income families (namely single parents and ethnic minority parents). In addition, policies in both countries have remained exclusionary towards same-sex parents, who have remained completely excluded from at least some of the parental leave benefits because one of the carers is not recognised as a legal parent.

RC22-357.4

HASSAN, SUMEERA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

'Being the Messengers': Young Ahmadiyya Women Doing Tabligh through Vernacular Theology

This ethnographic study conducted for two years (2022-2024) examines young Ahmadi women's vernacular 'Tabligh" (religious proselytization) practices in Finland. It maps their religious outreach through street theology methods, such as giving out pamphlets and through smaller community meetings where women gather to learn more about religious doctrine and participate in acts of civic engagement. This study also highlights a critical element in their proselytization, termed '*silent* Tabligh', which focuses on serving humanity. The Ahmadiyya women consider this an inseparable part of their religious mission. To achieve silent Tabligh- impacting society through their behaviour and character, they are involved in various voluntary works within the Ahmadiyya Jamaat structure. Situated within 'vernacular theology,' the paper examines how these women start weaving their way through religio-civic responsibilities in response to the growing insecurities regarding Islam in Finnish society. This work also contributes to broader discussions about the potential for Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) to encourage youth civic engagement and social cohesion in multicultural societies. This is a first study on Ahmadi women's Tabligh efforts in Finnish context and it also highlights how young Ahmadi women are redefining the gendered role of religious activism in secular environments by serving faith and humanity. This study adds to the scholarly understanding of the intersection of gender, diaspora, and civic responsibility in religious minority communities.

Inte-11.3

HASSAN ATTALLA, HAMDY* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Climate Justice in the Anthropocene: An African Perspective on Equity and Transition

In the Anthropocene, a geological epoch defined by human-driven environmental changes, climate justice is increasingly critical, particularly from an African perspective. Africa contributes less than 4% to global emissions yet faces mounting pressure to abandon hydrocarbons. This raises fundamental questions about fairness: Why should African nations bear the burden of mitigating climate change caused by industrialized countries with historically high emissions? While global climate goals urge rapid decarbonization, African leaders, such as Ex Senegalese President Macky Sall, emphasize the importance of balancing environmental responsibility with developmental needs. Natural gas is often viewed as a "bridge fuel" that could enable industrialization while supporting renewable energy deployment. However, international financial conditions tied to climate action often restrict Africa's ability to pursue this path, forcing leaders to choose between growth and compliance with stringent environmental standards.

Furthermore, the actions of wealthier nations during the energy crisis—where Europe and the U.S. have increased their reliance on fossil fuels—expose a double standard. African nations, therefore, call for equitable climate policies that consider their developmental stage and potential. With immense untapped renewable resources, Africa has the potential to become a global leader in clean energy, but this requires significant investment, technology transfer, and fair partnerships. Moreover, reforms in global financial systems are essential to ensure that African countries can access the affordable financing needed for this transition. In the Anthropocene, achieving climate justice means addressing the uneven impacts of climate change and ensuring that the international community supports Africa's path to a sustainable future.

RC09-135.1

HASSAN ATTALLA, HAMDY* (Zayed University, Egypt)

State Vs. Civil Society: The Politics of Inequality in North Africa

This paper critically examines the relationship between civil society and inequality in North Africa, focusing on the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) within authoritarian and transitional regimes. The main argument suggests that the role and effectiveness of CSOs are heavily influenced by the political context, where authoritarian regimes often suppress or co-opt civil society to maintain control, contributing to social and economic inequality. The research aims to explore how this dynamic perpetuates inequality in the region and asks: *How do authoritarian regimes in North Africa impact the development and role of civil society? How does the relationship between the state and civil society influence inequality?*

The methodology includes a comparative case study of North African countries, employing qualitative and quantitative data from government reports, CSO publications, and international indices. Through this analysis, the paper highlights the dialectical relationship between the state and civil society, referencing theories from Hegel, Marx, and Gramsci to frame the evolving roles of CSOs. These theoretical perspectives offer insights into how state dominance marginalizes civil society, reinforcing social hierarchies and limiting the political engagement necessary to challenge inequality.

Findings indicate that civil society has struggled to function independently in countries like Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco due to state interference, leading to weakened social movements and diminished public trust. The state's overreach hinders CSOs' advocacy efforts and exacerbates economic and social inequalities by limiting citizens' access to essential services and political participation. The paper concludes that a stronger, more independent civil society could counter authoritarianism, fostering greater equality and democratic governance in the region.

RC40-JS-169.2

HASSENFORDER, EMELINE* (Cirad, Tunisia)
CHRII, SAMIA (Cirad, INRGREF, Tunisia)
MEKKI, INSAF (National Research Institute Of Rural Engineering, Water And Forests (INRGREF), University of Carthage, Ariana 2080, Tunisia, Tunisia)
MORARDET, SYLVIE (INRAe, France)
VENOT, JEAN-PHILIPPE (IRD, France)
VALADAUD, ROMAIN (IRD, France)
HEMINGWAY, CHARLOTTE (IRD, France)

Analysing the Postures of Researchers Supporting the Creation of a Farmers' Groundwater Association in Tunisia

In the Limaoua region in Tunisia, a collective of farmers was recently built to deal with groundwater overexploitation. The area belongs to the Jeffara system (Gabes South aquifer). Water in the Limaoua area is mainly used for agriculture, especially arboriculture. The area includes about 630 farmers. Most of them are large farmers owning plots from 10 to 300 hectares, but the area also has six public irrigated perimeters where farmers own smaller plots (0.5- 1ha). The area benefits from the good quality of the soil, access to grid energy, and road infrastructures allowing easy access from the city of Gabes. These advantages attracted many new arrivals over the last fifteen years, especially wealthy populations who acquired land. Most of these installations have been accompanied by the creation of boreholes and surface wells, licit

or illicit, leading to overexploitation of the aquifer. The annual drop in the aquifer level is between 0.4 and 1m. in 2017, the administration created a "safeguard zone" to limit the number of drillings. This created tensions between farmers and the administration, and the number of boreholes, particularly illicit ones, continued to increase. In this context, a multi-stakeholder participatory process was launched in 2021 to find a common ground. It led to the creation of a farmers' association in December 2023. This intervention will focus on the postures and practices of researchers in this process. For this, it will use a framework to unravel the research postures and practices of the different researchers involved: detached/embedded, flexible framing/ inductive bricolage, etc. and how these might have affected the conception and implementation of the participatory process. This framework is based on the work of Hazard et al (2020) and Chambers et al (2021) and was developed in the frame of the Transdisciplinary Pathways for Sustainable Water Governance (Transwater) project.

RC10-151.1

HASSENFORDER, EMELINE* (Cirad, Tunisia)
FERRAND, NILS (INRAe, France)
GIRARD, SABINE (INRAe, France)
LESTRELIN, GUILLAUME (Cirad, Tunisia)

Evaluating Participatory Processes in Water and Environmental Policymaking: Framework and Applications

Our intervention will draw from 20 years of experience as researchers supporting the evaluation of participatory processes in policymaking in the field of water and environmental governance. We will detail the principles and theoretical framework that we are using, as well as case studies in two countries. The theoretical framework is part of the CoOPLAGE approach, developed by an interdisciplinary group of researchers and practitioners from Montpellier (France) and beyond (Hassenforder & Ferrand, 2024). CoOPLAGE is the French acronym for "Coupling Open and Participatory Tools to Let Actors Adapt for Environmental Management". The main assumption underlying evaluation in the CoOPLAGE approach is that evaluation should support citizens and other actors when making decisions in a policy-process. We will argue that 12 principles can be applied for evaluation to support the transparency and accountability of public policies: useful, participative, subjective, early, reflexive, adaptive, fixed, open, simple, endogenous, mixed and plural. After presenting this theoretical framework, we will illustrate its application in two cases. In the Drôme region in France, citizens participated in the participatory process and in its evaluation towards the revision of the river basin management plan. In Tunisia, more than 4000 citizens participated in the elaboration of integrated territorial management plans in 6 rural territories. The evaluation of this process raised challenges in terms of numbers of people involved, diversity of data collected, multiplicity of evaluation objectives, etc. Our intervention will highlight the challenges and lessons learnt from these experiences.

RC37-617.2

HASSINE, RAFAËLLE* (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, France)

Collectively Producing Contemporary Artworks : Studio Work from Idea to Object

For recognized contemporary artists, delegating work to other professionals has become commonplace (Dubois 2024). Some artists, with sufficient financial resources, work in studios alongside highly skilled professionals. These professionals are rarely mentioned in the literature on artistic work, and their contributions to the value of the artwork are often overshadowed by the artist (Beech, 2015).

Based on a three-month ethnography in the studio of a Berlin-based sculptor leading a team of 10 professionals, combined with observations and interviews conducted at 12 other studios, I aim to explore the role of collaborators in creating the conditions for the effectiveness of the artist's "signature effect" and, consequently, in the valorization of artworks. How does this collaborative work embed each unique piece within a collection of objects that share visual, material, and conceptual qualities associated with the same creator? In other words, since art is valued through the attribution of a creation to a particular artist, by what processes does a network of actors produce an object that is constructed as an expression of the artist's personality?

First, I will clarify the modes of contracting and organizing the work, showing how the studio adopts the neoliberal model of a networked enterprise, mobilizing personnel to carry out different projects simultaneously. Contemporary artworks appear not only as the result of project management (Boltanski and Chiapello, 2011), but also as "project objects" (Boutinet, 2008), whose realization requires a preliminary design phase. I will begin by detailing how the characteristics of the object in development are elaborated, starting from the artist's initial idea. Then, I will explain the operations that allow for its materialization. I will adopt an approach drawn from STS (Farias&Wilkie, 2016) to describe the work, tools, skills, and knowledge deployed to collaboratively produce a new object that bears the mark of its author.

RC12-177.2

HATANO, AYAKO* (University of Oxford, Japan)

The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Business and Human Rights Litigation: Hate Speech in the Technology Sector

Civil society organizations (CSOs) and individuals have become pivotal actors in business and human rights litigation, particularly in the technology and digital sectors. This study explores how CSOs leverage human rights instruments and principles, such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), through strategic litigation and advocacy. By examining key case studies, it illustrates how CSOs influence corporate accountability, shape legal frameworks, and mobilize public opinion to address issues such as online hate speech and violations of digital rights. The analysis draws on global challenges, including the role of social media in exacerbating conflict and violence, and highlights the limitations of government regulation in this domain. The paper also discusses how strategic litigation has driven reforms in balancing content moderation, protecting freedom of expression, and ensuring privacy and data protection, offering valuable lessons for global application.

The paper underscores the socio-political impact of CSO-led litigation, showing how these efforts shape societal norms, influence legal and regulatory frameworks, and alter corporate behavior. It highlights common strategies employed by CSOs, including litigation, collaboration, and public advocacy, while addressing the challenges they face in a rapidly evolving digital landscape. The paper explores how these actors shape human rights norms both globally and locally and investigates whether strategic litigation and global social movements are extensions of hegemonic rule-making or tools that grassroots individuals incorporate into their local human rights practices with a victim-survivor-centered approach. Ultimately, the paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on business and human rights, the regulation of online hate speech, and corporate accountability in the digital age, emphasizing the critical role of CSOs in vernacularizing human rights norms and shaping a rights-respecting future.

RC37-608.1

HATTATOGLU, DILEK* (independent scholar, Turkey)

Brief Introduction to the Life-Imprisoned Kurdish Literature

I will briefly introduce the case of Kurdish literature sentenced to life imprisonment. Using the criterion of having at least one published work, there are around 250 life-imprisoned writers from five different generations who were born between the years 1950 to 1999. Most of them are still in prison but some have been released after completing 30 years of imprisonment, like the panelists of this session.

The analysis of the works belonging to this literature sheds light on the different aspects of the daily life of the Kurdish and Turkish people. However, prior to this analysis, the very emergence of this literature says more about how to deal with the damage to collective and individual memories, as well as to the links and relationships between generations. In other words, the emergence of these generations of writers and their extensive coverage points to the frequency of life sentence and its equivalents, and highlights that mass incarceration functions as a generation-cide.

RC38-627.5

HATTATOGLU, DILEK* (independent scholar, Turkey)

Oral History As Literature Versus Silencing

Here, I will discuss that literature can be a powerful medium for the creation of narratives belonging to those who are systematically repressed. Since adding these narratives as foundational material to collective memory requires collective struggles on several levels and this goes beyond this article, my discussion will be limited to the possibilities of literature for the formation of memory of resistance against repression and violence in all spheres (social, political, intimate) and for its transmission to younger generations. I develop my discussion in the case of the literature of political prisoners imprisoned for life in Turkey; with the criterion of having at least one published literary work, there are more than 250 political prisoners with life sentences from 5 different generations (born between 1950 and 2000) whose work differs from poems to narratives/memoirs, short stories, novels, biographies, essays and oral histories. However, I will focus on three books of oral histories (Kardaki

Kan by Yalçınkaya, Toprağın Şarkısı by Perişan, and Gün Ağarırken by Şahin) that focus on state violence in Turkey's recent past. The silencing strategies of the dominant powers in many parts of this planet can be summarized as the forced disappearance of people, the murder of individuals or groups, and mass incarceration. Through the analysis of the above-mentioned oral histories, I will argue that, as the case of life-imprisoned Kurdish literature shows us, literature has the power to neutralize/deactivate these silencing strategies, insofar as it adds to collective and individual memories a dimension of resistance and recovers the links between old and new generations. The construction of the past allows the latter to understand the present and shape the future.

WG08-905.2

HAUER, MATTHIAS* (Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany)
GIESBRECHT, NADINE* (Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI) Essen, Germany)

Empathy and Power in Live-in Care

Live-in care, a form of home-based care in which migrant caregivers live in the homes of the care-recipient, is a complex care system in which both interpersonal relationships and power relations play a central role, are not stable and are constantly (re)negotiated. In live-in arrangements, empathy is not only exercised as an emotional ability to empathize with another person's situation (Auriemma 2013), but also in the context of instrumental power, as the behavior of those involved is often influenced by 'controlling the behavior of others through threats and promises' (Popitz 1992, transl. by authors).

In our contribution, we want to explore the relationship between power and empathy in the home care of people with dementia by live-in carers. We analyzed interviews with live-in carers, care-recipients and their relatives as well as participant observations in households.

The study shows that empathy in home care by Eastern European live-in carers cannot be separated from power as a phenomenon. While empathy forms the foundation for building trust between the parties in the care arrangement, it also harbors the potential to reinforce existing power asymmetries. This is particularly evident in the relationship between relatives and live-in carers: Relatives often act out of empathic motives by responding to needs of live-in carers. However, this empathy might function as grounds to expect more care as contractually stipulated. Our findings show that live-in carers also use empathy towards the care-recipient or their relatives to improve their own working conditions. Empathy thus becomes the basis for regulating labor relations.

Analyzing the ambivalent role of empathy in these arrangements expands the predominantly positive portrayals of empathy in research. It illustrates that empathy in asymmetrical power relations can function not only as a means of strengthening social bonds, but also as an instrument of control and the exercise of power.

RC17-245.2

HAUGE, AMALIE MARTINUS* (Vive - The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

Formalizing Leadership Hierarchies, Dividing Professional Organizations

This paper examines how a formal reconfiguration of the management structure within Danish public hospitals has reshaped professional leadership hierarchies among medical doctors. Triggered by a 2021 union agreement, the reform mandated a new managerial position between senior consultants and clinical directors, thereby restructuring the professional landscape and altering career pathways. Using the concept of formal organization, this study explores how the new management hierarchy influences doctors' professional identities and inter-hierarchical relationships, thereby challenging the traditional distinction between 'knowledge elites' and 'administrative elites' in healthcare (Freidson, 1985; Waring, 2014).

Based on qualitative group interviews with doctor-managers at three Danish hospitals, this paper reveals how formalized managerial positions have introduced new value conflicts, impacting doctors' perceptions of good leadership and professional status. Theoretically, the study combines literature on professional (re)stratification with pragmatic studies of valuation to elucidate how the reform redefines the boundaries of professional jurisdiction, highlighting the consequences of integrating formal organization elements in a domain where informality and professional autonomy have traditionally prevailed.

This case study underscores the enduring relevance of formal organization in structuring and mediating complex professional relations. This study contributes to understanding the societal and organizational implications of formalizing professional work, particularly in how such shifts affect inter-professional boundary negotiations and the enactment of formalized roles in healthcare settings.

RC15-220.2

HAUGE, AMALIE MARTINUS* (Vive - The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)
BOISEN, DIDDE (VIVE - The Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark)

Navigating at the Boundaries of Dying: Modes of Professional Deliberation

When is enough, enough? Dying in the 21st century is marked by paradox. Healthcare systems worldwide are facing resource scarcity, yet an increasing number of patients receive treatment with limited benefits during their final days of life. Accordingly, professionals originally trained to cure disease are now being tasked with the responsibility of mitigating 'bad dying', and facilitating the beginning of the emerging and contemporary life course; 'the end of life'. We don't know enough about the challenges and potentials this task presents for health professionals such as oncologists and hematologists. Accordingly, this study aims to develop a theory on what we call 'transition work', i.e. a theory that offers insights and concepts to grasp and qualify the efforts of health professionals working at the boundaries of dying. In this endeavour, the project draws on sociological and philosophical traditions and zooms in on modes of professional deliberation in navigating at the boundaries of dying.

RC56-JS-97.6

HAUSKNOST, DANIEL* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)
SELK, VEITH (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)

No More Revolutions in the Anthropocene? Why the Slippery Slope of Low-Carbon Energy Transitions Disadvantages Progressive Politics

Historical research shows that progressive political revolutions and social transformations occurred during times of energy transitions. This has been the case most eminently in the transition from agrarian to industrial energy systems. It shattered the feudal order, fostered the emergence of liberalism, and supported universalistic political demands. Some observers expect that the imminent transition towards a post-fossil energy system will repeat this pattern and trigger a progressive development towards an ever more inclusive post-fossil polity. In this paper, we argue that the opposite is more likely. The emerging post-carbon energy system is on a slippery slope towards particularistic tribalism and post-liberal politics.

We begin by introducing the distinction between an *expansive* energy transition (moving toward higher energy density and abundance) and a *reductive* energy transition (moving towards lower density and limited availability). In the former case (covering all previous energy transitions in history), universal demands (e.g. for equality) and particularistic interests (in material prosperity) mutually reinforce each other. The societal outlook is one of improving the lives of the masses through the realization of universal norms. In the second case, however, universal demands and particularistic interests disintegrate and disempower each other. As a result, the universal demand for global equality under conditions of scarcity may not get backed up by the particularistic interest in securing one's material way of life. The societal outlook in a reductive energy transition is therefore one of impending scarcity and loss, which fosters post-liberal imaginaries of defense and adaptation. At least in the near Anthropocene future, we conclude, social struggles will take place on an inclined plane, where 'progressive' political imaginaries of global ecological solidarity are structurally disadvantaged over 'retrograde' imaginaries of tribalism, nationalism and the protection of vested rights.

RC02-46.3

HÄUSLER, SINA* (TU Dresden, Germany)

Global Labor Dynamics and Privacy in Online Platform Markets

The rapid expansion of online platform markets is transforming labor dynamics and economic structures globally, raising significant concerns about workers' rights and privacy. While the EU Platform Work Directive represents a crucial step towards granting platform workers employee status, challenges remain on a global scale. This study employs a bibliometric

analysis of 1,145 publications, utilizing Scopus data and VOSviewer software, to explore key themes related to privacy and working conditions in platform work. Our findings reveal that, although interests in protecting workers' rights and privacy are globally shared, implementation varies across regions. For example, Germany's emphasis on separating intelligence-gathering from law enforcement, rooted in its historical commitment to protecting individual dignity and privacy, contrasts with the U.S., where integrated undercover tactics are more readily employed, reflecting different privacy priorities. The analysis reveals the complexity and diversity of perspectives surrounding platform work and privacy concerns across different regions. While the global interest in protecting workers' rights is evident, the approaches to addressing these issues vary significantly, shaped by historical, cultural, and legal contexts. The contrast between Germany's cautious stance on surveillance and the more integrated practices in the U.S. reflects deeper societal values and priorities. These differences highlight the challenges of crafting universally applicable regulations and underscore the necessity for dialogue and cooperation in developing balanced, culturally sensitive solutions that respect both economic innovation and fundamental rights.

RC38-622.2

HAVVA, AKCAOGLU* (Empact, Belgium)
EL FIKRI, HANANE (Empact, Belgium)
EL MORABIT, LATIFA (Empact, Belgium)

Theaterpractices for Traumaprocessing & Strengthening the Narratives of Migrantized Women in Belgium

This paper will study a pilot theatre project for vulnerable migrantised women set up by Empact (a socio-cultural civil society organisation in Flanders) as part of the Horizon Europe project ReIncluGen. This participatory theatre project centralises the remembrance and honouring of migration narratives and labour migration histories in general and the intergenerational role of migrant women and mothers in particular. As the government saw 1st generation women primarely as reproductive forces, gender injustices were perpetuated. 2nd generation women struggled with this, making their pain expressable and finding empowerment through storytelling. Through the involvement of these migrant women as agents from the start of the trajectory, this paper will shed light on the role of theatre (skills) as a tool for socio-cultural empowerment.

Additionally, the authors will position themselves in this chapter as migrantised women using arts based (applied) research. The idea of this trajectory was initiated by the second author who has guided a previous project called 'Tesrith an Arif' (Bride from the Rif), initiated by Empact's member association 'Vrouwkracht' (Female Power). In this previous project many migrant women got on stage for the first time and could speak in a safe environment being a women's only safe space. The first author (partly) participated in the theatre project and initiated the co-creative development of this paper's main reflections. Finally, the third author will contribute by reflecting on the discourses in this pilot project as creator of the art science production "(Un)Certain Mothers" which prior to the start of this project was screened by and received attention and admiration from Empact's member associations. As a result many of Empact's participating women showed a great interest in developing their own theatre play where they could remember and honour their past experiences both as daughters and mothers of Moroccan immigration in Belgium

RC47-731.2

HAWLINA, HANA* (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)
CUFAR, KRISTINA (Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia)

The Battle for Slovenia's National Imaginary: Attacks on the Arts and Cultural Sphere As Tools of Democratic Backsliding

This paper analyses the cultural and ideological strategies employed by Slovenia's 14th government, led by Janez Janša (2020–2022), to shift the national cultural sphere towards the (far) right. Under the guise of a "state of emergency" during the Covid-19 pandemic, the government adopted increasingly authoritarian measures aimed at neutralising perceived threats from left-leaning cultural and intellectual actors. These interventions included replacing the directors of major cultural institutions, defunding progressive artistic projects, and publicly attacking, devaluing, and criticising artists and curators. In parallel, the government sought to erase socialist and left-wing legacies by removing public artworks and discrediting critical cultural institutions.

Our study constructs a timeline of these measures and pivotal events, identifying key pressure points where the government attempted to take over the cultural sphere and impose a nationalist, conservative agenda. The analysis focuses on the effectiveness of these efforts and the resistance they provoked from the cultural workers, civil society, and progressive movements. By tracking the overlap between these interventions and the increasingly illiberal "state of emergency" governance, the paper highlights how the Janša government manipulated both public health and cultural crises to further its ideological aims.

Situating this case within the broader trend of far-right cultural strategies across Europe, especially in Central Europe, the paper demonstrates how Janša's government sought to reshape Slovenia's national imaginary not just through political power, but by redefining the cultural symbols, narratives, and institutions. It further examines how these tactics mirror the far right's increasing focus on culture as a battlefield for ideological dominance, offering insights into the potential for resistance and counteraction.

RC06-97.1

HAYAT, ASIF* (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan)
IRFAN, HIFZA (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan)
ZAMAN, MUHAMMAD (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan)

The Practice of in-Family Exchange Marriages and the Changes Occurred in the Practice

A significant proportion of rural marriages in Pakistan have been the exchange marriages. Its prevalence is very common in Pakistan. It is a type of marriage where a family arranges the marriage of a pair of son and daughter with the pair of son and daughter of other family. Some common factors responsible for this practice include dispute settlement between tribes, concept of maintaining blood purity, poverty of families, economic support during difficult time and land holding. Violence, emotional stress among the people engaged in the marriages, child exploitation, drugs addictions of the children, psychological abuses, disorders like depression and suicide and honor killings have been the consequences of the phenomenon. In order to investigate the in-family exchange marriages, a quantitative study was conducted in Punjab province of Pakistan. A representative sample of 1300 respondents were included in the study. Data were collected through questionnaire. The major findings of the study indicate that exchange marriage has been practiced by the literate people in significant proportion as a part of tradition which negates the notion that educated people usually change the traditional practices that do not have beneficial effects on the society. The study has also revealed the pattern of in-family exchange marriages and found that inside the family, exchange marriages have their prevalence in the paternal uncle's house.

RC47-739.3

HAYES, GRAEME* (Aston University, United Kingdom)

Strategy, Adaptation and Power: The Climate Disobedience Protest Cycle, 2018-2024

Extinction Rebellion's emergence in 2018/19 launched a new wave of arrestable climate action in the UK and elsewhere. This action was expressly presented as strategic, the outcome of experimentation, reflection and feedback; a theory of change; claims to rationality and efficacy; and an exceptionalist critique of extant climate activism. In this paper, I discuss the evolution of the arrestable action of XR and its spin-off organisations, Insulate Britain and Just Stop Oil. Whilst established understandings of strategy and tactics in social movement literatures primarily differentiate between strategy and tactics through a temporal lens, I argue here that this misrepresents strategy, placing it outside the pressures that produce adaptive responses and minimising the relations of power and culture within which it is itself determined. Drawing on what de Certeau (1984) calls 'the control of the proper', or the spatial (as opposed to temporal) components of action, I argue that in the UK the climate arrestable strategy launched in 2018 has been destabilised and profoundly transformed through its interactions with the 'control spaces' of internal movement culture and external political and policing response. Here, the strategic continuity of arrestability frames a hollowed-out, if spectacular, set of tactical applications. I conclude by reflecting on the ideational value attached to strategic claims.

RC17-JS-47.2

HAYES, JAN* (RMIT University, Australia)
MASLEN, SARAH (University of Canberra, Australia)

From the Lab to the Industrial Park: Enactment of Professional Knowledge in the Energy Transition

In the context of climate change and energy transition targets, governments are looking for possible 'future fuels' that can be implemented in the short to medium term. Within the next decade the natural gas sector will be making a substantial transition to alternatives including hydrogen and ammonia. Our analysis addresses the management of sociotechnical risk in the transition. We move beyond an organizational view of accident prevention to the broader forms of social organization and forms of failure that actors must grapple. This includes the work context in which suppliers, logistics companies, consultants and contractors will have a major impact on the safety of new facilities that may be owned and operated by others. While a network view extends consideration of power relationships in useful ways, it moves analysis further away for consideration of the working life of professionals and changes in what is required of them. Implementation of such new technology at an industrial scale requires creation and enactment of new professional knowledge. This introduces a new category of epistemic risks addressing such issues as who owns theoretical knowledge about the new technology, how a new embodied knowledge can be developed and how both kinds of knowledge can best be shared. A network analysis is also silent on sources of risk beyond the technology, including those related to austerity and audit cultures, and political factors. This paper explores such structural and epistemic risks and their implications for organizations and professionals.

RC46-723.2

HAZDOVAC BAJIĆ, NIKOLINA* (University of Dubrovnik, Croatia)
FILA, FILIP (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)
MARINOVIĆ JEROLIMOV, DINKA (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)

Sociology of (Non)Religiosity in Post-Socialist Countries: Comparative Study between Croatia, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic

The most extensive sociological comparative empirical surveys (WWS, ISSP, EVS, ESS) have been showing differences in levels of religiosity between countries all over the world for years. Significant findings were and are changes in different levels of religiosity. However, these surveys also showed some countries with a high level of non-religiosity and atheism, particularly in Europe. Besides other insights, these data were the empirical basis for discussions among scholars about secularization theory. Sociological interest with the authority of its data and conclusions in a certain way becomes a tool that the organized (non)religious communities use for their purposes. Following Bourdieu (1971), who claimed that every academic or scientific production is basically political and tries to influence the determined structure of relations of symbolic dominance, Quack (2014) explicitly specified scientific studies of (non)religiosity as part of the nonreligious field. Using the comparative perspective between three post-socialist countries, Croatia, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic, which share some characteristics but still have unique historical and cultural contexts, this paper will analyze different socio-demographic and other characteristics of the nonreligious people as well as social expectations about the public role of religion among chosen countries. Following insights from our analysis, we discuss challenges of the impact of sociology of (non)religion in the post-socialist transformations of these countries.

WG08-904.5

HE, XUESONG* (East China University of Science and Technology, China)
QI, YUNTING* (East China University of Science and Technology, China)

The Cultivation, Performance and Governance of Emotions in Digital Era in Contemporary China

Internet, particularly mobile Internet, and related applications, platforms and devices have been largely popularised in contemporary China. As the digital landscape becomes increasingly embedded in daily life, various online spaces now serve as critical arenas for the expression, amplification, and negotiation of emotions. In other words, digital platforms notably mediate and reshape emotional experiences in relation to offline social realities. Unlike physical spaces where emotional expression is often tempered by face-to-face interaction and social norms, online environments can foster heightened emotional responses due to anonymity, the rapid dissemination of information, and algorithm-driven content circulation. Thus, digital platforms may intensify, distort, and even polarise emotional responses based on the interconnections between online and offline spheres. Additionally, the amplification of emotions through public discussion on digital platforms can exacerbate social divisions, fostering emotional rifts between different social groups and creating social distinctions. This, in turn, poses challenges to social harmony and complicates the state's approach to emotional governance.

By interrogating how digital emotions are cultivated and performed, and drawing on key debates in emotional sociology, this paper asks how these digital emotions can both challenge and inform traditional concepts of emotional experience. Moreover, it explores the implications of these dynamics for emotional governance in contemporary China, addressing how the state and society respond to the unique emotional landscapes forged in the digital age.

RC10-154.1

HE, XUEWEI* (Columbia University, USA)

Unity amidst Diversity: Chinatown Anti-Prison Protests

This research investigates the diverse coalition of activists protesting the construction of a mega jail in Manhattan's Chinatown, part of New York City's plan to close Rikers Island. Despite the issue being localized and neighborhood-specific, the protests have attracted participants from various ethnic and social backgrounds, including Chinatown residents, non-Chinese activists, and individuals from other neighborhoods. This study explores how this broad coalition formed and how different groups with distinct interests were mobilized around a shared cause.

Drawing from theories on urban collective action, displacement, and social movement mobilization, this study addresses key questions: What motivates individuals with minimal direct ties to Chinatown or the jail construction to participate in the protest? How do the protest organizers use narratives of displacement and racial discrimination to build solidarity across diverse groups?

Methodologically, the research employs an ethnographic approach, combining participant observation with semi-structured interviews for 7 months. By actively engaging in the protests, documenting participant demographics, roles, and interactions, and analyzing social media materials, this research sought to understand the factors and mechanisms that drive mobilization and sustain the coalition.

The research identifies three main categories of participants: broad protest alliances (including organizers and organizations members), interest groups with cooperative ties to the alliance, and individuals who are not formally part of the alliance but are concerned with the Chinatown jail or broader social justice issues. These diverse groups are connected through three core local social organizations, which facilitate the formation of a wide-ranging protest front through the exchange of resources and the development of social networks.

This research contributes to the understanding of cross-ethnic mobilization and collective action in the context of urban displacement and gentrification. It offers insights into how grassroots activism can influence local government decisions regarding public spaces.

RC08-127.2

HE, YIJIN* (Beijing University of Technology, China)

Theoretical Dislocation and Juxtaposition: The Reestablishment of Chinese Sociology in the 1980s

Chinese sociology began its reestablishment in the late 1970s, following its abolition in the 1950s during the formation of New China in 1949 and a shift in higher education strategy. Due to its prolonged abolition, Chinese sociology was out of step with the theoretical developments of Western sociology, despite being regarded as one of the world's most flourishing disciplines prior to World War II.

The reestablishment of sociology as a discipline in China became intertwined with the introduction of postmodernism and postcolonialism into Chinese academic circles. At the same time, various opposing historical theories were also introduced into the Chinese context. For Chinese sociologists, Max Weber was regarded as a prophetic figure in diagnosing Chinese culture during the 1980s, and as a key classical theorist who inspired the reconstruction of Chinese sociology. In contrast, scholars in literature and arts theory who engaged with postmodern and postcolonial thought were eager to pursue an alternative modernity grounded in Chinese autonomy, aiming to debunk and deconstruct Western-centric theories. Following this trend, Max Weber's work was challenged for its connections to Orientalism.

As a result, the landscape of social theory in Chinese sociology during the 1980s became somewhat unusual. On one hand, the theoretical dislocation caused by the abolition of Chinese sociology created significant gaps. On the other hand, the reestablishment and institutionalization of Chinese sociology in the 1980s brought a juxtaposition of opposing theories. This influence continues to shape contemporary Chinese sociology.

WG08-912.3

HE, ZHIYAN* (Shanghai International Studies University, China)

Representación De La Masacre De Nanjing En Las Redes Sociales: Emociones, Trauma y Consumo

La Masacre de Nanjing es uno de los recuerdos colectivos más dolorosos para la nación china y la humanidad. A lo largo de los años, este acontecimiento viene cobrando importancia en la narrativa dominante china con el objetivo de reforzar la solidaridad y de revitalizar la nación china. En este sentido ha pasado a ser un trauma cultural y un tema constantemente representado en la literatura y las artes. Al entrar en la era de la plataforma, en las redes sociales tales como Tiktok, Wechat, Weibo, vienen apareciendo nuevas formas de representación de la Masacre de Nanjing constituyendo nuevos espacios donde se configuran distintas y complicadas emociones y sensibilidades. Nosotros, a través de las indagaciones, buscamos responder a las siguientes preguntas: ¿por qué se caracterizan estas nuevas formas de representación de la Masacre de Nanjing? ¿qué son las características del consumo de estos contenidos por parte de los usuarios de Internet? ¿qué son los motivos de los influentes al creer y publicar periódicamente contenidos sobre la Masacre de Nanjing? Descubrimos que detrás de las emociones uniformes y extremadas incitadas por los videos cortos están la economía de atención y la de las emociones. Aunque los videos cortos también se ven censurados, en comparación con los medios tradicionales, aquellos tienen más probabilidades de no ser regulados por las instituciones públicas y las narrativas dominantes y sólo está en juego la lógica de la producción capitalista.

RC32-536.3

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, Canada)

The Role of the Monogamous State in Anti-LGBTQ+ Politics

Scholars of sexuality have explored the relationship between the state and sexuality, theorizing the ways that the regulation of sexuality defines state logics and understandings. These scholars have critiqued the tendency when studying the state to treat it as a monolithic, rational, and static entity. For example, Jyoti Puri (2016) theorizes the "sexual state" to challenge the dominant idea of the diminishment of state-based governance in the era of globalization. Instead, she argues, the state remains a key player in its ability to modify, expand, and justify power by focusing on sexuality and its disruption of the social order. The sexual state has been important in enabling anti-LGBTQ+ politics in various global contexts. At the same time, scholars have yet to theorize how monogamy and the monogamous state also plays a role in enabling anti-LGBTQ+ politics. This talk examines the monogamous state as constituting a grid of intelligibility that connects understandings of perverse sexuality to anti-LGBTQ+ politics, in contradistinction to moral and productive monogamy. It theorizes how slippery slope arguments have been used in the construction of the monogamous state.

RC22-340.2

HEBBOUCH, SARAH* (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

Fading Legacies of Sufi Women's Leadership: The Decline of Female Religious Authority within Sufi Brotherhoods in Morocco

Throughout history, religious governance was predominantly in the hands of male clergy; yet, women, despite prevalent restrictions, have held positions of authority. While the paradigms of religious authority and agency were commonplace among *Sufi* women in the past, as revealed by a congeries of Moroccan hagiographical accounts, women's religious authority has dissipated with the institutionalization of *Sufism* and the organization of *Sufi* brotherhoods. Although *Sufi* thought and traditions often transcended the existing boundaries of Islamic orthodoxy towards the issue of who should embody religious authority, *Sufi* women engaged in *Sufi* scholarship and Islamic erudition, often incarnating a good command of religious knowledge. Therefore, this paper examines the changing mode of spirituality, where, in contemporary contexts, there has been a remarkable shift in women's leadership and religious governance.

The general drift in *Sufi* women's position, for example, has sparked a rupture in the continuum of sainthood (or *walaya*) that historically connected the past to the present. Importantly, the current paper problematizes this transformation, which signifies not merely an adjustment in leadership dynamics but raises critical questions about the implications for gendered variations within Islamic and *Sufi* contexts. The present study seeks to unveil the intersection of gender, religion, and authority, and to redefine the constituents, pervasiveness, and limitations of religious authority in light of ongoing sociocultural processes. This paper interacts with the issue of authority as it builds on stories and struggles of women's diminished authority within *Sufi* orders, and undergirds the role of gender in the contemporary landscape of *Sufi*sm.

RC12-184.4

HEDLER, LUISA* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

What Is Corporate-Speak for Planetary Survival? – Communicating "Physical Environment" through Corporate Due Diligence Laws

Concepts such as the Anthropocene, or Planetary Boundaries, have been engaged to mobilize knowledge on the degradation and exhaustion of the physical environment produced by the scientific system as visible (and especially, actionable) risks in other social systems (Ellis, 2020). Taking Niklas Luhmann's (1986) descriptions of the complexity of communicating about the physical environment in other social systems as a point of departure, the Anthropocene can be described as an attempt by society of understanding the physical environment in such a way to make it more apt to cause resonance towards other social systems.

When it comes to establishing normative expectations on environmental protections in the legal system, this already highly complex and difficult endeavour might have their impact limited by multi-national companies and wide global value chains (GVCs), which are both pointed out as having the potential to incur enormous amounts of harm, and possessing legal forms that are able to evade the legal scrutiny from states. In order to address this gap and increase the resonance both domestic, regional and international regulation has turned to the language of Corporate Due Diligence in order to make global value chain visible, and thereby subjected to jurisdiction, even if extra-territorially. But how well do the concepts communicate and travel through the articulation of the problem and the legal shape of addressing it?.

In this paper, I investigate how the environmental urgencies and limits imposed by the the physical environment are perceived and communicated about in attempts at regulating global value chains through corporate due-diligence laws. Through the use of legal analysis, and complemented with preliminary results of ethnographic fieldwork in Professional Trade Fairs, I highlight the ways in which the cognitive expectations of the Anthropocene regarding the physical environment appear (or disappear) in contemporary GVC regulations.

RC40-649.5

HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Grafting Sustainable Values Together with Geographical Indications in Norway

The link between the system for Geographical Indications (GIs) and sustainability has been on the international and European agenda for more than 30 years. Recently, the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has published reports on the importance of increasing sustainability in GI systems. The pillars of sustainable practices that are suggested to be adapted locally are: environmental integrity, social well-being, economic resilience, and good governance (FAO, 2024:3). Several international producer associations holding GIs have already implemented methods in accordance with the pillars launched by FAO, and in February 2025 FAO will host a conference with a primary focus on "Innovation for Sustainability" in GI systems. This international development is also reflected in recent changes to EU regulations on GIs, which from spring 2024 will allow producers to document sustainable practices and include these in product specifications.

Despite the international attention an effort to combine the system of GIs with sustainability measures, the integration of sustainability into the Norwegian system for GIs remains underexplored by national authorities and researchers. This paper aims to fill this gap by addressing the food cultural conditions for how Norwegian GIs, traditionally focused on place-based specificity and cultural preservation, can be adapted to include broader sustainability objectives, and how the scheme can be adapted to the Norwegian food culture.

The analysis highlights the importance of adaptive strategies and practices in food cultural adaptation work (Hegnes 2023) in the scaling of alternative food initiatives. It also considers challenges, particularly regarding standardization,

which could risk weakening regional identities and the distinctiveness of local food cultures. Another possible unintended consequence that will be discussed is food labeling cannibalization (Hegnes 2023).

FAO & oriGIn. (2024) Developing a roadmap towards increased sustainability in geographical indication systems. Rome.

Hegnes, AW (2023) *Food Cultures and Geographical Indications in Norway*. London, Routledge.

RC57-871.1

HEINE, MARVIN* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

Seeing Red: Wildfire Visualizations in the Anthropocene

Every year, forest fires are flaring up all around the world again, gradually coloring the skies in gloomy shades of orange and red. These fires have become increasingly prevalent in media portrayals of climate change, often depicted through highly aestheticized and spectacular visuals. This paper examines how such representations—found in news coverage, social media, and popular culture—shape public perceptions of both the fires themselves and the broader environmental crises they signal. Focusing on the emotional and sensory dimensions of these images, I explore whether they provoke urgency or contribute to a growing normalization of catastrophe. This presentation argues that wildfire imagery plays a dual role: as a striking visual symbol of the Anthropocene and as a tool through which public narratives about climate risk are constructed, negotiated, and contested.

RC04-52.6

HEINZ, JANA* (Hochschule München, University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Co-Transforming Education in Digital Societies

Educational institutions face profound challenges in adapting to digital transformations. Due to their rigid structures, they often struggle to move beyond traditional ideas of education. Thus, current research predominantly focuses on measuring the effects of digital tools on learning outcomes rather than exploring how education itself is fundamentally transformed. This narrow approach neglects innovative imaginaries of education, instead reinforcing existing paradigms. In particular, discourse around digital education is often dominated by dystopian narratives, such as fears of digital surveillance or the dehumanizing effects of automation. While this criticism is justified, this pessimistic view reinforces the limitations in envisioning and co-creating education in digital societies. By concentrating on risks and drawbacks, we overlook opportunities to design educational environments that are equitable, inclusive, and suited to the diverse needs of learners in the 21st century. Exploring utopian perspectives could offer innovative insights that encourage actively designing education. Such perspectives can help address persistent issues like educational inequality, the digital divide, and increasingly heterogeneous student populations.

This paper discusses three research and development projects that exemplify how education can be rethought to better align with the transforming digital societies—and their challenges. The first project explores how to open up classrooms to the diverse needs and prior (digital) knowledge of students to enhance educational equity. The second project investigates the use of artificial intelligence in reading, highlighting both the potential benefits and challenges of integrating AI into learning processes. The third project focuses on school development processes, illustrating how various stakeholders in educational institutions can co-transform their schools to better meet the demands of a digital society.

By critically engaging with these projects, the paper advocates for a transdisciplinary approach to co-designing digital education that goes beyond mere adaptation to digital tools, seeking instead to reimagine and actively develop educational institutions in digital societies.

RC33-547.1

HENDRICK, LAURA* (University for Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)

Methodological Challenges in Collecting Data from Transitional Age Youth: Implications for Sensitive Topics – a Literature Review

This literature review aims to examine the methodological challenges in collecting data on transitional age youth (TAY), individuals transitioning from adolescence to adulthood, typically aged 16-24. TAY represents a diverse group, with variations in cognitive and socio-emotional development, as well as cultural background, complicating data collection efforts. Accurately representing TAY perspectives is crucial due to the developmental significance of this age group, as it informs key areas such as mental health, education, and social behavior. Effectively collecting data may be especially important when addressing sensitive and emotional topics that require careful and nuanced approaches to ensure reliability and validity. This review intends to highlight specific challenges across various data collection methods, including written, face-to-face, and online approaches.

Peer-reviewed articles are sourced from scientific databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, PubMed, PsychINFO, and Web of Science, using keywords like 'young adults,' 'adolescence,' 'youth,' 'sensitive topics,' 'data collection,' and 'methodological challenges.' Articles will be selected based on their relevance to TAY and their focus on challenges such as cognitive and socio-emotional factors, language barriers, engagement methods, and inclusiveness. Both qualitative and quantitative studies are anticipated to provide a comprehensive view of the issues in engaging this population.

A preliminary scan of the literature indicates that key challenges include developmental factors influencing how TAY process information and interact with researchers, and adapting communication styles and data collection methods. Face-to-face interviews ease discomfort through multiple interactions but could create social pressure. Online methods offer convenience and access to marginalized groups, yet risk disengagement. Diaries promote spontaneous expression but require sustained effort, while visual methods bridge language barriers but deter less creative participants. This review aims to provide researchers with a clearer understanding of the challenges in collecting reliable data from TAY, particularly on sensitive topics that demand careful consideration to ensure valid results.

RC53-823.4

HENNESSY, SARAH* (Capilano University, Canada)

A Palette of Place: Children, Co-Creation with Colour and Rethinking Pedagogical Ethics in the Making of Art

What does colour do in the process of building place relations? As a species we have a long complicated history with colour, informing our primal side of danger, food, community and cultural meaning. In building a palette of place with natural, foraged materials questions arise. What are the artistic, ethico-ontological implications of claiming a work when it was co-created? How can an artist curb the ego and habits of human-superiority when we recognize only the human creator? How does a simple act of signing a work become a colonizing act of aggression? Why is it important to interrogate and interrupt this habit?

Recognizing the power of language and the habits of creating within a community of kin convey strong messages for young children. As soon as children can write their names, they are encouraged to claim their artistic works in acts of propriety ownership. This simple task fuels the individuality of me and mine and casts aside the complicated, collective, others found in the space of attention instead of intention (Ranganath, 2024). This paper is an effort to think with the intimate colours of place relations, a palette of place (Hennessy, 2022) as a process of making more-than-human relations. In building community with place colour stops being something, an object, instead becoming the intimacy of a sensory-intellectual understanding of what colour does (Finlay, 2007). This move from colour as feature, adjective and descriptor to a presence, and mediated medium of a kinscape (Vowel, 2022) in relations is a move I understand as building a palette of place.

How does this collaborative approach to "signing" and "dating" art become an ethical pedagogy of a palette of place? How does this diminish habits of othering nature in favour of a shared world change pedagogical work with young children in precarious planet times?

RC07-JS-155.5

HENRIQUEZ OJEDA, KARLA* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Challenging Dictatorship Political Socialization: The Transformative Power of Social Movements

This paper shows the results of a qualitative study, taking the proposal that social movements transform individuals and societies. It develops two arguments to demonstrate how social movements change Chilean society and its citizens. The first is that social movements break into young people's everyday lives by changing the course of institutional political socialization and the relationship activists have with politics. Second, social movements create the conditions for activists to live egosyntonic experiences in which, momentarily, the tension between how activists perceive themselves, their desires and wishes, and the limitations that capitalist societies impose through different forms of domination disappear. Finally, the conclusion shows that studying egosyntonic experiences and accelerated socialization allows us to understand cultural changes in citizenship.

WG11-947.4

HENRIQUEZ OJEDA, KARLA* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Transgenerational Trauma and Memory Transmission: The Role of Social Movements in the Chilean Post-Dictatorship

The political violence provoked by the dictatorship in Chile has had consequences on new generations and the transmission of memory is one of the ways of recognising its effects. Using an approach that integrates the individual, the social and the collective, we investigate how the memory of the political violence provoked by the dictatorship is transmitted. To do so, we analyse qualitative sources including reports, articles and interviews with activists. We show how trauma is transmitted transgenerationally, and how social movements play a crucial role in opening up spaces to rearticulate trauma and re-elaborate family histories, thus facilitating the process of memory transmission. In conclusion, we argue that social movements are a way to study the long-term effects of political violence on generations that did not live through the dictatorship, and that understanding these effects will help to strengthen transitional justice policies.

RC03-JS-76.3

HENRY, ROBERT* (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

Working Backwords but Not 'backwards': Indigenous Arts-Based Research and Challenging Western Research Designs

This paper discusses a community-engaged digital storytelling project with Indigenous gang members in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Partnering with the community-based organization STR8 UP, who has over 25 years working with Indigenous Peoples engaged in street gangs, the project looked to have STR8 UP members reflect on the life and impact of STR8 UPs founder, Father Andre Polievre. The theme and direction of the digital stories were defined by STR8 UP and follows a process of 'working backwards to move forward' in research. The importance of this research and methodology is that Indigenous street gang research has been limited to research methods that have focused primarily on traditional sociological and anthropological approaches such as surveys, ethnography, and semi-structured interviews. This has limited our understandings of why and how individuals get involved and leave the street gang lifestyle. Arts-based research, such as digital stories, have the potential to shift our understandings and provide a deeper perspective into the lifeworlds of those involved in street spaces. However, caution must be used to ensure that the research does not pornify or reinforce stereotypical tropes that further marginalize peoples living in gang communities. Through an Indigenous methodological approach that centres the concept of relationality, digital storytelling becomes a tool for individuals to tell their story from their perspective, providing a thicker understanding of the complexities that have led to one's inclusion and exiting from street gangs.

RC34-553.1

HENRY-LEE, ALDRIE* (University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

COVID-19 and Education in the Caribbean: Regaining Lost Ground

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 calls for inclusive and equitable quality education for all. This paper examines the impact of COVID-19 on the education system and educational outcomes in the Caribbean. The paper focusses on Jamaica, Haiti and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These countries were chosen because of their varying size and economic status.

Data from primary and secondary sources were utilised to examine the impact of the pandemic on children in these countries. Primary data from 50 essays and research papers presented by children in child conference (2020-2022) was analysed. Interviews were also conducted with teachers, school counsellors, government and non-government officials. Secondary data from previous research and print media were also analysed.

Data analyses revealed where ground was lost: learning loss, poor development of social skills, increased mental and physical insecurity. The pandemic exacerbated social inequalities. The digital divide affected access to online education when schools closed. Performance metrics manifested deterioration in academic performance. Children lamented the loss of social contact with their friends at school and increased mental and physical abuse. Mental health challenges among children were also highlighted by teachers and school counsellors. Children in poorer families, those from the rural areas and those living with disabilities are particularly disadvantaged in all three countries..

Children themselves proposed recommendations to regain lost ground: targeted individual attention at school; more electronic devices and increased access to mental health care. They also wanted more attention from their parents. Adult respondents wanted increased investment in education, more counsellors in schools, an increased number of special education teachers and 24-hour helplines for children and their caregivers in need of counselling.

Based on the findings, regaining lost ground requires a collective approach from governments, educators, families and communities, ensuring that no child is left behind in the fulfilment of SDG 4.

WG06-893.3

HERBERN, PETRONELLE* (OsloMet-Storbyuniversitetet, Norway)

Serial Mapping Focus Group: Expanding Participation within the IE Frame

Background: The ongoing Ph.D. project "Hva er samhandling?"/ "What is collaboration?" is exploring how services for children, youth, and families in a Norwegian municipality do work together. A serial mapping focus group, which meets quarterly, accompanies the research to ensure its relevance.

Introduction: Institutional Ethnography (IE) aims to ensure proximity and relevance to the "knowers'" everyday life (Smith, 2005, s. 9). It promotes the inclusion of informants, the field, the community, and academia equally, allowing for a collective examination of a study object and accommodating different perspectives (Gullestad, 2003).

Significance to IE: IE's ontological position emphasizes participation, yet there's a risk of leaning away from it. The subjective experiences of the knowers experiences are incorporated when mapping and illuminating translocal relations, however, this may occur without the direct involvement of the knowers in the later stages of the research process.

Methodology: Introducing the serial mapping focus group within the IE frame, ensures proximity and meaningful knowledge development. It provides a longitudinal perspective and includes key individuals who balance being service practitioners and collaboration engineers. Their lived experiences inform the research direction, question framing, and material interpretation. Despite not being action research, the group's ongoing experiences feed back into their work.

Significance to IE Methods Development: The method increases data collection and perspective breadth (Baden et al., 2022), keeping the researcher grounded in the material. It also helps navigate power dynamics between the field and researcher (Madriz, 2003), fostering trust and ensuring research relevance at the data source.

RC23-371.3

HERBERTZ, CHARLOTTE* (Universität Rostock, Germany)
GÄRTNER, JAN* (University of Rostock, Germany)
BLOCK, KATHARINA* (University of Rostock, Germany)

Listening to Science - How the Earth System Sciences Shape Planetary Thinking in Late Modern Societies: A Sociology of the Planetary

The type of knowledge about climate change that is the most assertive and influential in socio-political processes is produced by the Earth System Sciences (ESS). From data collection to computerized climate modeling, the ESS rely heavily on advanced digital technologies. These technologies shape the publicly available type of climate change knowledge, carrying often implicit assumptions that are being inscribed into them, and structurally predetermining possible ways of knowing.

Despite their orientation towards quantified and linear types of knowledge, the ESS transform ecological understandings by developing ways of thinking in multiple interdependent systems. Its scientific approach to climate change lies in the translation (Callon) of quantified data points and the laws of physics into a planetary frame of reference. Thus, planetary thinking also carries promises for a Sociology in the Anthropocene, aiming to overcome modern dualisms. Given the hegemonic role the ESS play in understanding planetary conditions and socio-ecological relations, the research project "Sociology of the Planetary" critically examines the production of knowledge within this field, highlighting the implicit assumptions that shape its methods through and with technologies.

Presenting preliminary results from ethnographic research at two sites of ESS knowledge production (focusing on in-situ data collection and climate-modeling) the authors will discuss the production of planetary knowledge through three main research goals: First, to reconstruct the implicit assumptions within the ESS in order to develop a sociological understanding of the field. Second, to reflect on these findings in relation to social theory, exploring the potential of the concept of "planetary thinking" as derived from

the field in challenging the anthropocentrism in sociological theory and enrich sociological frameworks for understanding planetary dynamics. Third, the project seeks to fathom opportunities for enriching ESS knowledge production through dialogue with sociological knowledge beyond the integration of quantitative modeling of the so-called *human system*.

RC33-544.2

HERISON FERREIRA, ALLAN* (allanherison@gmail.com, Portugal)
TREVISAN, ANA CAROLINA (anacarolinatcf@gmail.com, Portugal)

Critical Paths for Data Analysis in Social Sciences: Practical Application for Analyzing Data on Polarization, Populism, and Post-Truth (3 P's)

With the expansion of technological tools for data analysis, the integration of theoretical, methodological, and technical aspects has become essential in the social sciences and humanities. Building data models—such as Data Warehouses, Data Lakes, and dashboards—requires researchers to take an active role in decisions like variable selection, data categorization, and the creation of analytical indicators, ensuring that the models meet the complex needs of social research. By aligning research questions, hypotheses, and methods with the capabilities and limitations of data analysis, researchers can better address complex relationships between dimensions, categories, and analytical measures, enabling greater versatility and scalability for robust, contemporary analyses.

As a practical example, this proposal applies to the analysis of discourses in social media related to Polarization, Populism, and Post-Truth (3 P's), phenomena that have challenged social scientists' understanding in the current digital context. However, the model and principles discussed here are broadly applicable to other areas of iinvestigation in sociology and across the social sciences, fostering more balanced interdisciplinary collaboration and communication between social science researchers and information technology specialists. This ensures that control over the analytical process remains with the researchers, who can draw on the expertise and advice of data analysts, without compromising theoretical and contextual integrity.

The topics for discussion are:

1. Developing effective data models applicable to the analysis of complex social phenomena.

2. Enabling researchers to have more control and autonomy over critical decisions in data collection and analysis.

3. Promoting interdisciplinary cooperation between social sciences and IT, while maintaining theoretical rigor in the analyses.

4. Presenting a practical application for analyzing discourses in social media related to Polarization, Populism, and Post-Truth (3 P's).

RC07-JS-220.3

HERISON FERREIRA, ALLAN* (New University of Lisbon (Universidade Nova de Lisboa NOVA/FCSH), Portugal)

Meta-Identity and Digital Platforms: The Influence of Algorithmic Decision-Making on Social and Personal Identities

The rise of digital platforms has reshaped how individuals construct and perceive social and personal identities. From a sociological perspective, meta-identity refers to the categorizable and indexable information that individuals provide to digital platforms. This data is processed on a large scale to set parameters that influence algorithms, often shaped by the unclear intentions of decision-makers. The impact of such algorithmic decision-making is profound, creating identity frameworks users might not fully control or understand.

This proposal presents findings from the analysis of over 400 content creators who produced approximately 100 amateur films in a laboratory environment for platforms. By comparing how authors, their peers, and the public label these works with the categorizations generated by platforms like YouTube, the study examines divergences that may occurs between human and algorithmic understandings. It explores how these differences shape identity, influence public visibility, reinforce stereotypes, and limit the diversity of perspectives available to creators and audiences.

The study offers a critical perspective on the broader impact of algorithmic decision-making and highlights the need for greater transparency in how platforms manage data. It advocates for policies to ensure fairer, more inclusive digital environments where content creators and users can maintain control over their identities and the narratives shaped by platforms.

Topics for Discussion:

1. Analyze the role of meta-identity in shaping social and personal identities on digital platforms.
2. Present findings from over 400 content creators and 100 amateur films, examining how platforms categorize user identities.
3. Explore the implications of algorithmic decision-making on the diversity of perspectives and identity construction.
4. Discuss the importance of transparency, user control, and policy-making to mitigate the impacts of algorithmic identity formation.

RC37-615.1

HERMANE, AGNESE (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)
LAKE, ANDA* (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)
MUKTUPAVELA, RUTA (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)
OZOLA, SABĪNE (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)

Promotion of Art Literacy of Residents of Rural Areas As a Condition for the Diversity of Cultural Services

The focus of the research is the cultural policy initiative of the "cultural services basket" in rural areas and the barriers that hinder the diversity and availability of cultural offerings. One of the barriers is the art literacy of the residents of rural areas, which is more based in folk art experience and community knowledge (H. Becker), less so in the experience of formal art and culture education.

The theoretical understanding of art literacy of rural residents is based on the assumption of art literacy as a part of cultural and social capital (P. Bourdieu), as well as on studies exploring the formation of art literacy of rural residents and the associated risks of stratification.

The data reveal statistically significant differences in cultural consumption and participation in the population of different territories, with relatively low activity in professional and institutional art offer. Thus we look for solutions for more active consumption by residents of rural areas, to ensure the diversity of the cultural offer and to promote the access of rural residents to professional art.

We put forward two research questions: 1) What features of art literacy characterize residents of rural areas and how to develop these? 2) How to adapt the offer of professional and institutional art for residents of rural areas, according to the specific knowledge of their art literacy?

A set of indicators of art literacy of residents of rural areas was developed and a national scale measurement of art literacy was carried out using a representative quantitative survey of Latvian residents (15-74). Qualitative scenario modeling was used, identifying the main conditions for developing the need for professional art. Three scenarios of art literacy development were tested in five case-study areas, to foster a balance between the demand for folk art and professional art in cultural consumption.

RC20-292.5

HERMELO, MANUEL* (Voices Research and Consultancy, Argentina)

Environmental Beliefs and Expectations in Latin America

The paper *Environmental Beliefs and Expectations in Latin America* addresses citizens' perceptions and attitudes towards climate change and its impact in the region. Through the integration of opinion studies based on longitudinal surveys, such as the World Values Survey, and international comparative studies conducted by networks like WIN, GIA, and Latinobarómetro, the paper provides an in-depth analysis of social perceptions regarding the environment, the causes of global warming, and the effectiveness of governmental policies in this area.

The research identifies that, although environmental issues are not spontaneously mentioned as a top priority in the region, there is a strong belief that economic growth can be reconciled with environmental protection. This reflects a growing awareness of the importance of sustainable development and the need for policies that balance these two aspects.

Regarding the causes of climate change, the study highlights that a significant majority of citizens in the region attribute this phenomenon to human actions. Moreover, extreme events such as floods and droughts are perceived as concrete evidence of climate change, which underscores the urgency for decisive action on this issue.

The paper also points out that, despite high awareness of climate change, there is a division of opinion regarding the ability to take effective action

against it. This polarization is accompanied by widespread criticism of governments for their lack of effective measures to address the climate crisis. The study concludes that in order to tackle environmental challenges, greater cooperation between civil society, the private sector, and governments is essential.

RC32-520.1

HERNANDEZ MEDINA, ESTHER* (Pomona College, USA)

Los Grupos Antiderechos: The Expansion of the Far Right in the Dominican Republic

Delegitimizing attacks against the feminist and LGBTQ+ movements are part of a long-standing tradition on the part of the most conservative religious groups in the Dominican Republic informed by the disproportionate power the Catholic Church hierarchy yields through the diplomatic agreement (Concordato) the Vatican has with the state since 1954 (Paiewonsky, 2002; Lara, 2020). However, these attacks have multiplied since 2019, when these groups orchestrated a campaign against an attempt to reactivate the Ministry of Education's gender equality work (Hernández-Medina 2020); and eventually succeeded in defeating it. This presentation examines the evolution of these far-right attacks attempting to curtail women's and LGTBQ+ rights as part of the conservative backlash that has taken place in Latin America since 2016 (González Vélez and Castro 2018); a more recent phenomenon the Dominican Republic is a relative newcomer to. By using Touraine (1983) and Castells' (2010 [1999]) social movement framework and Gramsci's (2003 [1971], Crehan 2002) hegemony theory, this presentation shows how these movements have grown in the Dominican Republic, the collective actors that are part of them, the unlikely alliances that sustain them (e.g., between the Catholic Church hierarchy and the leaders of conservative protestant denominations), and the effects they are having in their "cultural war" against all progressive movements in the country. The presentation also addresses how these far-right movements are recycling racist and anti-Haitian narratives to expand their base; even though many Christian groups work with poor racialized communities and with Haitian migrants. In so doing they are aligning even with fascist paramilitary groups tolerated by the government given its own anti-Haitian rhetoric and practice. The presentation ends by analysing the potential lessons the feminist, LGTBQ+ and other progressive movements can learn from their anti-racist peers and in particular from the movements led by Dominican women of Haitian descent (Mayes 2018).

RC17-255.5

HERNANDEZ MONTILLA, MARIANA* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Policy Coherence in Sustainable Development: Aligning Forest Restoration Goals with Indigenous Rights in Mexico's Governance Framework

Forest landscape restoration (FLR) has emerged as a critical global sustainability challenge, addressing climate change and biodiversity loss while intersecting with indigenous peoples and local communities' (IPLCs) rights. This study examines how existing IPLC land rights policies in Mexico align with FLR frameworks, offering insights into the complexities of implementing global sustainability initiatives at the national level.

We analysed 24 key policies nospanning 1988-2024, developing novel indices for IPLC inclusion and FLR alignment. Our findings reveal significant governance gaps: while 22 policies mention IPLCs, only 3 grant them substantial decision-making autonomy. FLR alignment scores averaged 19.5 out of 24, indicating strong incorporation of FLR principles but exposing weaknesses in adaptive management (1.93/3) and local adaptation strategies (2.14/3).

Key governance challenges include limited inter-governmental coordination (20 policies) and over-reliance on institutional capacity (18 policies). These issues contribute to fragmented implementation of FLR initiatives and inconsistent approaches to IPLC engagement. Additionally, 12 policies struggle to balance economic development with conservation goals, particularly in IPLC areas where livelihoods are forest-dependant.

We propose establishing a cross-sectoral FLR coordination body within the National Forestry Program and revising the Agrarian Law to include specific provisions for protecting IPLC land rights in restoration efforts. We also recommend developing mechanisms for integrating traditional ecological knowledge into restoration strategies and creating flexible funding mechanisms to support long-term, community-led restoration efforts.

This research highlights the intricate relationship between global sustainability goals, national policy frameworks, and local rights. It demonstrates the need for adaptive governance mechanisms that can bridge policy aspirations and practical implementation, adding evidence that support that global initiatives like FLR are effectively localized while respecting IPLC rights. Our findings contribute to broader discussions on multi-level governance of sustainability challenges, offering lessons that may inform policy alignment and implementation strategies for FLR and other global environmental initiatives beyond Mexico.

RC04-48.4

HERNANDEZ POLO, LEONEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México - University of Groningen, Mexico)

Vital Life Experiences and Future Aspirations of Second-Generation Youth Mexican Immigrants in US. Vital Chances from Unequal Background

The aim of this research is to identify the vital life experiences (vital chances) that define their access or not access to higher education of Second-Generation Mexican immigrants in the United States. This includes analyzing how their biographies, social and cultural contexts, family backgrounds and the socioeconomic disadvantages impact their aspirations for the future. Due to the fact Second-Generation are considered as immigrants, even though they were born in the United States, they are faced with different social and structural inequalities hard to overcome as a result of this kind of exclusion. In this research, it is important to understand what kind of discrimination, segregation and barriers may be limiting their capability to aspire and how these challenges can lead to feelings of frustration, failure, or guilt when their aspirations are not realized or were frustrated.

Method.- Life Story (Bertaux, 1997) and Course Life (Giele & Elder, 1998) methods are used for collecting and data analysis. The analytical framework involves three temporalities: 1) family and migratory background; 2) current status and conditions; and 3) future aspirations capabilities. The theoretical framework used is the capabilities approach (Sen, 2005; Appadurai, 2004) from the perspective of social inequalities (Dubet, 2023, 2011; Therborn, 2013).

First findings.- Vital chances are strongly intertwined to integration processes; 2) parent's conceptions of education impact in scholar trajectory and 3) school environment at elementary levels generates or obstructs vital opportunities in the future.

Importance.- Studying the experiences of Second Generation Mexican immigrants who have successfully entered tertiary education can provide valuable role models and inspiration for other young people facing similar social conditions, who aspire to pursue higher education in the US. Furthermore, findings will contribute to the conceptualization of future aspirations in post-migration contexts and offer insights on what agency and empowerment capabilities mean within disadvantageous conditions.

RC37-602.1

HERRALA, ELISE* (Haverford College, USA)

Precarity in Times of Transition: Artistic Opportunity and Limitation in 1990s Moscow

The 1990s in postsocialist Russia was marked by economic and cultural precarity. Although the collapse of the USSR brought an end to artistic censorship in Russia, it also dismantled the institutional scaffolding of the art world. Artists were suddenly ushered into a free market, which brought considerable uncertainty. Yet it was in part the lack of institutions that gave artists increased artistic autonomy and space for creativity. I argue that the 1990s—a decade sandwiched between the restrictions of the Soviet period and the pressures of the capitalist art market—paradoxically offered an unprecedented moment of cultural freedom for artists. I show how artists adapted to instability, focusing on the precarity created by the absence of an institutional or market structure for the arts. The result is that artists were able to develop a new language of Russian art while simultaneously building a postsocialist arts infrastructure that a new generation of artists enjoy today.

My talk is based on interviews and ethnography in Moscow. I focus on the generation of artists born between 1951–1970, who came of age during the Soviet period but developed their careers in the chaos of the 1990s. This generation was caught in a temporal triad: looking ahead to a more promising postsocialist future, reckoning with the uncertainty of the present in the 1990s, and retaining the training and nostalgia of the socialist past. They used art to critique and make intelligible the societal, political, and economic changes happening around them. But it was not just the subject matter of their work that reflected the transition; style and form did so as well. This paper considers the precarity that Russian artists experienced in the 1990s, addressing how they struggled to survive but also how they leveraged the artistic freedom into new creative possibilities.

RC24-389.3

HERRALA, ELISE* (Haverford College, USA)

Toward an Economic Sociology of Waste

We tend to think of waste as epiphenomenal to the core processes of capitalism: as an *outcome* of the production, circulation, and consumption of commodities. But what if we were to theorize the generation, movement, and disposal of waste as essential to, and constitutive of, 21st-century capitalism rather than epiphenomenal to it? This paper sketches what an economic sociology of waste could look like.

A useful starting point is to consider two meanings of the word "waste" in English. The *material conception of waste* refers to products of human activity discarded as useless or worthless (e.g., industrial waste), and often has a technical, morally neutral valence expressed in statistics and chemistry (e.g., metric tons of CO_2 or spent nuclear fuel). Capitalist institutions and processes generate material waste (e.g., factories, power plants), circulate it (sewage systems, transnational e-waste regimes), recycle it, and try to mitigate it (environmental consultancies, regulatory agencies). In contrast, the *moral conception of waste* refers to things consumed without adequate return (wasted money, time, or energy) or neglect (wasted opportunity) and emerges from discourse, culture, and politics. Debates about climate change and environmental despoliation often counterpose incommensurable dimensions of both definitions, such as the moral cost of laying off oil workers in a proposed nature preserve versus the moral cost of letting endangered species go extinct.

An economic sociology of waste would make its distinctive contribution investigating how the material and moral conceptions of waste intersect: how do they constitute each other in environmental debates? And how do they emerge from, and then shape, the inequalities, institutions, and worldviews characteristic of contemporary global capitalism? The foundational theoretical premise here is that waste is at once materially consequential and socially constructed. Economic interests and logics are central to deciding what counts as waste and what to do about it.

WG11-947.5

HERRBERG, NIKLAS* (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Germany)
FUNK, ELISABETH* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Continuity and Rupture: Understanding Antisemitism Among Jews in Germany before and after October 7th

The question of how antisemitism should be characterised and understood was a concern for Jews in Germany long before the massacre of October 7th and the wave of antisemitic protests that followed. At the same time, October 7th as a collective experience of violence also marked a major rupture for the Jewish communities in Germany affecting the relation towards the non-Jewish German society.

From a sociology of knowledge perspective, we address how the understanding of antisemitism among Jews living in Germany has changed since October 7th. To analyse the interweaving of continuity and rupture we rely on problem-centred interviews with Jews conducted before and after the massacre. Although we can clearly identify pre-existing patterns of interpretation after October 7th, major shifts are apparent. Four aspects are especially relevant.

Firstly, the criticism that non-Jewish German society recognises and understands antisemitism far too rarely is still valid but has drastically intensified in its urgency with the recent antisemitic protests and attacks. Secondly, the understanding of antisemitism as a long existing problem for society as a whole, which can affect Jews from all sides, has also changed after October 7th. Jews are increasingly highlighting the violence posed by left-wing and Islamist actors over antisemitism from the right. Thirdly, Jews emphasise the significance of October 7th by interpreting the day as a historical and sometimes even retraumatizing caesura. In this regard some interviewees link their current experiences to the nationalist socialist past of Germany. Lastly, the interviewees demand solidarity, which does not remain empty words, but is often lacking even in the face of current atrocities.

RC52-807.6

HERRERA, CRISTINA* (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)
MUÑOZ AGUIRRE, CHRISTIAN DENNIS (independiente, Mexico)

La Feminización Selectiva Del Campo Profesional De La Arquitectura En México

En México la arquitectura es una profesión históricamente masculinizada en la que crecientemente ingresan mujeres. Sin embargo, si bien hay casi paridad de género en las escuelas de arquitectura persiste la segregación ocupacional por género: solo 30% de las mujeres se desempeña en la profesión, la mayoría en oficinas y cuando están en obras, pocas llegan a puestos directivos. Esta ponencia presenta resultados de una investigación cuyo objetivo fue analizar los efectos de la creciente inserción de las mujeres en el campo de la arquitectura en México. El estudio se basa en entrevistas en profundidad con mujeres y hombres del campo profesional y académico de la arquitectura y en datos cuantitativos secundarios. Los resultados muestran que el campo de la arquitectura ha cambiado debido a nuevas tecnologías, nuevos mercados de consumo y nuevas demandas regulatorias.

Estos fenómenos han diversificado el campo laboral y han favorecido la inserción de las mujeres. Al mismo tiempo las reglas que establecen lo que define el campo profesional se resisten al cambio. Estas reglas suponen un profesional ideal dedicado de tiempo completo al liderazgo de un despacho propio, lo que dificulta la conciliación entre profesión y vida personal, afectando en mayor medida a las mujeres. Sin embargo, se observan indicios de erosión de estas reglas, producto de la feminización y del cambio generacional: 1. la deserción de jóvenes profesionales de ambos sexos de puestos que implican formas de trabajo extenuantes con pocas perspectivas de ascenso, 2. la valoración del tiempo personal y el autocuidado que lleva a elegir campos considerados "auxiliares", 3. la flexibilización de la organización del trabajo en aquellos despachos liderados por mujeres, para lograr la conciliación entre la vida laboral y personal.

RC39-644.1

HERRERO, AMARANTA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Advancing a More-Than-Human Governance of Disasters: Insights from a Drought Management Controversy on Urban Gardens in Barcelona (Spain)

The escalating impacts of multifaceted climate-related disasters create increasing challenges for cities and call for enlarged understandings of the entanglements between human and more-than-human worlds in the Anthropocene. There are pressing reasons to develop more responsive governance frameworks that bolster the resilience of all urban inhabitants and their environments. Drawing on Action Network Theory (ANT), this paper seeks to examine a controversy about Barcelona's urban gardens involving a dispute about the criteria for establishing water restrictions during a severe drought in the region of Catalonia (Spain). Results from this slow emergency case show how specific institutions, regulations, and practices can undermine environmental governance and resilience during the unfolding of disasters. They also shed light on the emergence of multispecies solidarity, and new community practices as a response to, and a preparation for new urban threats. These adaptative practices lay the foundation for a framework for more-than-human governance of disasters to be applied in urban settings and beyond. By incorporating shared vulnerabilities into disaster governance, we can enhance social and environmental resilience in the face of increasingly severe weather events. Advancing more-than-human governance in disaster prevention, management, and regeneration is crucial for creating sustainable and resilient futures in a rapidly changing world.

RC40-661.3

HERRERO, AMARANTA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
MORAGUES, ANA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Food Sharing Governance in European Cities: Insights from a Scoping Review

Food sharing initiatives are expanding rapidly in urban areas, offering new opportunities to shape more sustainable urban food systems through collaborative efforts. These initiatives encompass practices conducted by formal or informal organisations collaborating in growing, cooking, eating, or distributing food as well as sharing food-related skills, knowledge, spaces, and/or tools. Food-sharing initiatives are influenced by internal and external governance dynamics that shape their capacity to deliver different types of benefits. This paper presents a scoping review in order to understand the current knowledge of food sharing governance in Europe and reveal the governance elements that play a role in promoting or hindering the

expansion and impact of food sharing initiatives. Our research includes both a quantitative and a qualitative analyses: the quantitative assessments of existing literature highlights areas for further investigation, while the qualitative analysis enhances comprehension of the benefits food sharing initiatives entail, and the barriers and enablers they encounter. The analysis of the literature informs the development of a new framework for categorizing internal and external elements of food-sharing governance across nine dimensions: structural factors, regulation, resources, discourses, relations (including power relations), participation, knowledge, internal organisation, and actors. We conclude by highlighting the need to avoid idealistic views and thoroughly evaluate these initiatives within their specific contexts while recognising their potential to transform the food system and create the mechanisms to maximise their benefits.

RC28-452.6

HERTEL, FLORIAN* (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)

Theoretical and Conceptual Reflections on Higher Education Admission Regimes from an Internationally Comparative Perspective

In many countries, access to high socio-economic status (SES) positions is often contingent upon obtaining a university degree. As upper secondary educational attainment levels rise, competition for university admission intensifies. Under these conditions, inequalities in higher education may grow if the supply of study opportunities does not keep pace with the increasing demand. Access to higher education varies significantly across countries, as do their respective admission systems. This covariation suggests a potential relationship between social inequality in university access and the admission procedures employed in different nations. However, empirical research into the inequality effects of various admission systems remains limited.

This presentation addresses the challenges and potential solutions for studying admission regimes in a comparative context. Admission regimes are defined as the set of rules and processes that govern the allocation of individuals to universities. Drawing on a literature review of case studies and expert interviews with scholars specializing in educational inequality, we identify four key dimensions—supply, eligibility, selectivity, and organizational form—that characterize higher education admission systems. After examining these dimensions, each with its own set of subdimensions, we analyze how these factors may limit opportunities in degree programs and influence institutional or degree choices.

Our analysis explores how specific features and rules of admission systems might mediate or moderate the primary and secondary effects in educational decision-making processes. First empirical findings indicate that certain institutional features are correlated with aggregate inequality patterns across countries. Further analyses will focus on the individual-level processes that might drive this aggregate correlation. The presentation concludes with a problematization of the chosen approach, the categorization of country-wide regimes and potential fallacies that have to be reflected before further investigation.

RC56-858.2

HERTEN-CRABB, ASHA* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Towards a Truth Telling Commission on British Imperialism

This paper explores the potential for a Truth-Telling Commission on British Imperialism to confront the historical legacies of colonialism and imperialism within Britain, its relationships with former colonies, and in the international order. Existing literature demonstrates how truth commissions can expose colonial harms and foster reconciliation, yet no such initiative has been pursued in Britain despite its role in global imperialism. Building on this transitional justice scholarship and the decolonial school, this study analyzes truth-telling commissions in British settler-colonies Australia and Canada to draw lessons for a UK context. Through qualitative methods, including fieldwork, interviews with stakeholders, and public engagement events, this research develops a blueprint for how Britain could meaningfully reckon with its imperial past, offering an intellectual and practical foundation for reparative justice. This paper contributes to the historical sociology of anticolonialism by analyzing how institutionalized truth-telling could dismantle the enduring legacies of empire, supporting movements for justice and equality in both Britain and its former colonies. It also brings honesty to the obstacles - ontological, epistemic, and material - that calling for and institutionalising such a commission would bring, and in doing so invites further research and public debate as to the need and nature of such a commission. By situating Britain as a necessary site of global anticolonial efforts, this research advances scholarly understanding of the dynamics of imperialism and its ongoing impact on modernity.

RC10-152.1

HERTWIG, MARKUS* (Faculty of Social Science, Germany)
ANNA, KORN (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)
WITZAK, PATRICK (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

Discontent and Resistance in Platform Work. Crowd Workers' Communities and Orientations in India, the USA and Germany

The paper presents an empirical study of forms and antecedents of resistance by crowd workers on the digital labour platforms Amazon Mechnical Turk and Upwork. Digital labour platforms constitute transnational labour markets where requesters (often from companies located in the global North) outsource tasks to an often large number of workers (many of whom are located in the global South). Remote crowd work usually comes with deprivations for workers and precariousness, as market power is unequally distributed and used by platform companies and requesters at the expense of workers (e.g., Shor et al. 2020; Irani/Siberman 2014; Fieseler et al. 2018). However, due to the characteristics of remote crowd work, collective voice or representation of interests are difficult to achieve, despite the disadvantages and deprivations many crowd workers encounter (Lehdonvirta 2016; Al-Ani & Stumpp 2016).

The paper examines discontent among groups of crowd workers from different countries as well as the forms and conditions for collective action. It pursues the following research questions: (1) Which forms of (collective) resistance can be observed among crowd workers from different countries and on different platforms? (2) Which are the factors that may foster or hinder (collective) resistance? Informed by mobilization theory (Kelly 1998) and a concept of work orientations, empirical results of a 2024-quantitative web-survey (n=1,022) of crowd workers from India, the USA and Germany on the online labour platforms Upwork and Amazon Mechanical Turk are compared.

Findings show that some groups of crowd workers reveal work orientations which are favorable to collective action and appear to be open to mobilization efforts, while others appear rather reluctant. It is argued that communication and involvement in digital communities are important conditions that may foster mobilization. The research sheds some light on practical implications for organizing activities.

RC44-703.4

HERTWIG, MARKUS* (Faculty of Social Science, Germany)
WITZAK, PATRICK (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

New Avenues for Labor Relations in the Platform Economy? the Institutionalization of the Youtubers Union–IG Metall Coalition

The paper presentation focuses on the factors that explain the emergence and accomplishments of the 'FairTube' campaign, which was initiated in 2019 by the YouTubers Union and the German metalworkers' union IG Metall, and was later established as a formalised German association. While the initial focus of the campaign was on changing the monetization rules, which YouTube had altered very abruptly in 2017, the initiative subsequently focused on improving the working conditions of content creators. Methodologically, we deploy a mixed-methods design that flanks media discourse network analysis (DNA) through qualitative content analysis of expert interviews, which helps to analyse the interaction between these established and new actors in the governance and interest representation in the digital platform economy. Theoretically, the study combines power resource concepts with framing approaches to grasp both ideologies and power as focal points in the cooperation.

Our findings reveal a 'hybrid form of governance' that, by aligning ideologies and combining sources of power, was able to accomplish most of the goals set out by the campaign (e.g., avoiding arbitrary platform decisions, increasing transparency and communication, securing creators' incomes). We conclude that new forms of collective action may mitigate particular negative consequences of the platform economy that stem from asymmetric power relations. However, trade unions did not use the case as a role model yet to address deprivations in the digital economy. The study seeks to contribute to a better understanding of platform work and to the concepts of power, ideas and interests in industrial relations and offers practical conclusion for the unions and actors involved.

RC06-93.3

HERZBERG-KURASZ, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdańsk, Poland)
ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdansk, Social Science Department, Poland)

Motherhood in the Empty Nest – a Lack of Social Recognition?

In my presentation I will focus on a socially and sociologically unrecognized stage of motherhood when adult children leave the family home. Regarding family policies, social context, and individual attitudes towards this stage and reconfiguration of a mother's social role of a mother – there is still a notable gap in the research on family issues. Becoming a mother in an empty nest is an individual process following considerable life changes. Despite its

importance, it appears to be treated with less validity than the experiences of mothers who are navigating through the early stages of motherhood. Therefore, I will present what happens in the lives of women whose role as mothers is being transformed.

With the departure of children, time is released for mothers to pursue their individual and professional needs. While the mother's role shifts from everyday mode to a latent or out-of-everyday mode – the caregiver role (which is part of the mother's role) does not seem to have an end. Mothers of adult children remain trapped in the panini sandwich generation, which forces them to care for their parents, in-laws, and sometimes, even their partners themselves. It is not easy to predict the duration and intensity of the necessary assistance. A natural consequence of the physiological ageing process affects the continuation of entanglement in responsibilities. There are not just remote maternal duties (towards adult children), but also extra duties as daughters of ageing parents.

The presentation is based on empirical material collected between 2019 and 2021 within a 36-month longitudinal qualitative study of individuals and couples in Poland whose adult children had left the family home.

RC54-833.2

HESS, CAROLIN* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

The Impact of Relationships and Domestic Abuse and Violence in Women's Trajectories out of Homelessness

Women's homelessness is rising and there is increasing evidence that domestic abuse and violence is a dominant cause for women's entry into homelessness. For many, the experience of (sexual/domestic) violence and abuse continue to present in their homelessness trajectories. Despite the introduction of some empowerment-based policies in the UK, such as the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, giving those who are homeless because of domestic abuse priority need for accommodation, a clear right of action and resources are missing. This has led to a very different reality of service delivery and practice and the actual lived experience of these women.

The research, based on my doctoral project, draws on 43 in-depth interviews and participant observations with a diverse range of women who have experienced both homelessness and domestic abuse, as well as practitioners within the system. It investigates how women's relationships, experiences of abuse and violence, shape their engagement with homelessness services, practitioners and the housing system in general. It investigates how institutional and everyday violence often perpetuate a cycle of control and surveillance the women are hoping to escape, placing them in precarious situations and sometimes leading to further abuse and exchanges of sexual services for shelter or resources.

This research underscores the gendered nature of homelessness, where women often conceal their homelessness identities and occupy precarious spaces and relationships to manage risk. The presentation will consider some implication of the findings and how services and safe spaces can become a critical location for addressing the needs of these women.

RC45-709.3

HEYDEN, ALEXANDRA* (University of Cologne, Germany)
WITTEK, MARK (Department of Network and Data Science, Central European University, Austria)
KRONEBERG, CLEMENS (Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne, Germany)

A Spiral of Violence and Status? a Longitudinal Network Analysis of the Interplay between Gender Culture, Social Networks, and Violence Among Adolescents.

This study employs network analysis to shed new light on the relationship between aggressive behavior and status attribution in school. Building on and contributing to literatures on cultural orientations and social networks, we develop a theoretical framework that yields new hypotheses on the interplay between aggressive behavior and peer status. Empirically, we use Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) to analyze a unique longitudinal dataset of over 4,000 students across 43 schools, collected in Germany. We explore whether peers incentivize aggressive behavior, with a particular focus on same-gender and cross-gender status ascription. Our findings reveal that, on average, aggressive peers receive more status attributions than non-aggressive peers. Contrary to previous research, we find that this relationship is not significantly stronger for boys than for girls. While gender homophily emerges as a stronger predictor than preference for aggressive peers, aggressive individuals receive more status attributions, within both gender groups. Notably, aggressive boys receive more status attributions from girls than aggressive girls receive from boys, though this effect is only observable in the first year of data collection when students are youngest. By examining who rewards whom for aggressive behavior, we illuminate a self-perpetuating cycle of aggression and social status. Our findings underscore the value of a relational, gender-specific perspective and contribute to ongoing discussions about violence-promoting subcultures in school settings.

RC04-51.4

HEYERMANN VIAL, JOSEFINA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Capacitismo y Diversificación De La Enseñanza: La Producción Educativa De Lo Infrahumano

Las políticas de educación inclusiva en Chile se han fundamentado en el diagnóstico de estudiantes con discapacidad y la normalización de estos estudiantes a través del ingreso a la escuela regular. Estas políticas toman como base a la Clasificación Internacional de Funcionamiento, de la Discapacidad y de la Salud, donde se definen las características de un cuerpo sano. Así, terminan por defender a los cuerpos "normales" a través del ejercicio del biopoder hacia la población considerada como desviada de esta norma, ejerciendo mayores controles mientras más diferente sea, fomentando los espacios de exclusión. Esta investigación busca caracterizar los elementos materiales y semióticos que producen a la diversificación de la enseñanza como una estrategia legítima de educación inclusiva, a pesar de que produzca aparatos de control y exclusión. La investigación se posiciona desde la teoría de ensamblajes, que busca estudiar las formas en las cuales las relaciones entre agentes materiales, discursivos, humanos y no humanos se producen generando flujos de mutua afectación. Este análisis permitió evidenciar que la diversificación de la enseñanza es legitimada por las políticas de educación inclusiva en el proceso de producción de los estudiantes que salen de la norma como sujetos infrahumanos. De esta forma, los estándares capacitistas, evidenciados a través de los aprendizajes mínimos requeridos para la promoción escolar, resultarán claves para la categorización de los estudiantes según sus niveles de educabilidad y, por tanto, su nivel de humanidad.

RC22-361.1

HICHAM, BENAISSA* (GSRL (EPHE-CNRS), France)

Comment Nommer Son Objet ? Sociologie Des Catégories d'Islam Et De Musulman En Contexte Minoritaire.

Les catégories d'« islam » et de « musulman » sont chargées de représentations sociale et leur usage public, en contexte européen, dépasse largement la simple dimension religieuse. Dès lors, toute sociologie de l'islam suppose, au préalable, une sociologie de la sociologie de l'islam, qui vise à identifier les conditions sociales, politiques et historiques dans lesquelles ces catégories sont mobilisées. Lors de mes différentes enquêtes de terrain menées auprès de chefs d'entreprises ou de médecins de confession ou de culture musulmane (c'est à dire socialisés au sein de ces familles), j'ai déjà eu à me confronter à de longues hésitations (parfois des refus) de mes enquêté·e·s quant à leur participation à mes recherches, dès lors qu'elles

prenaient explicitement pour objet d'étude des « musulman·e·s ». La justification restait la plupart du temps la même : ne pas vouloir être réduit à leur seule dimension religieuse, dimension associée à une série d'images et de représentations négatives dont ils ou elles souhaitaient se défaire. Je m'appuierai sur ces témoignages pour souligner la difficulté du sociologue face aux catégories qu'il doit choisir pour nommer son groupe d'enquêté·e·s et le risque d'enfermer ces derniers dans un discours contraint et délimité par ces mêmes catégories. Or, si le travail du sociologue consiste à faire un usage vertueux de cet « inconfort » méthodologique, il ne doit jamais oublier, pour expliquer leurs discours et comportements, de convoquer dans son analyse l'ensemble des caractéristiques sociales (classe, êge, genre, etc.) qui définit ses enquêté.e.s.

RC22-339.3

HICHAM, BENAISSA* (GSRL (EPHE-CNRS), France)

Enquêter Sur L'islam: Les Obstacles Au Métier De Sociologue.

L'« l'islam » est cet « objet chaud » dont parlait Jean Leca, il y a plus de 30 ans, à la source de différentes luttes politiques et symboliques, conduisant presque mécaniquement, à l'accusation du parti-pris idéologique. Accusation redoublant dès lors que l'analyste entretient avec son objet d'analyse une relation familiale ou familière. Ainsi, prendre pour étude, un objet traitant de près ou de loin de « l'islam », constitué publiquement comme un « problème social », c'est s'exposer à reproduire dans son analyse ce qui est présupposé dans les représentations collectives (Bourdieu, Passeron). L'islam étant un objet social qui fait problème, il est alors tentant de prendre pour objet d'étude le problème que pose l'islam, c'est à dire de construire sa problématique qu'en référence au problème social qu'il pose. C'est pourquoi, il y a une urgence toute particulière à appliquer à l'objet «islam» les réflexions les plus abouties en matière de sociologie critique. En effet, la méthode de la sociologie réflexive qui s'interroge sur elle-même, c'est à dire sur ses conditions sociales et politiques de productions, permet de mettre en lumière les obstacles sociaux qui se dressent entre le sociologue et son objet. Dans la continuité des travaux qui s'inscrivent dans cette démarche de réflexivité et tout particulièrement des travaux qui s'intéressent aux questions de « race » dans le rapport à l'enquête et aux enquêté.e.s, je souhaite aborder, lors de ma communication, une série d'obstacles fondamentaux qui constituent des biais épistémologiques majeurs lorsqu'on étudie l'objet « islam ». A partir de mes expériences de terrain, je traiterai de l'obstacle assez classique de la transformation d'un problème social en problème sociologique; puis m'intéresserai à l'obstacle constitué par les effets de champ disciplinaire; pour terminer enfin par la redoutable question du rapport des sociologues aux croyances religieuses.

RC34-558.1

HICKEY-MOODY, ANNA* (Maynooth University, Australia)

Animating the Material Politics of the Anthropocene

Digital qualitative (Waltorp 2018, Fullager et al 2017, Horst 2015) and sensory methods (Coleman, 2021, 2020) offer practical ways to understand the embodied and experiential nature of young people's subjectivities and affinities. Drawing on digital animation workshops I ran with young people in coal mining areas, in this paper I examine how they experience belonging and attachment in the Anthropocene. Understanding attachments allows research to move beyond an individual's relationship to their immediate environment to think about a wider range of experiential, embodied and emotional 'acts of citizenship' (Isin and Neilson 2008). This paper builds on recent advances in affect studies, applying ideas and practices from this work to new contexts: the digital animation workshop in coal mining towns. I analyse my data via a conception of identity as a material and emplaced assemblage of affects that is created through human and non-human relationships, and this is an ideal way to approach the study of young people's systems of value in mining economies. Belonging, identity and value are not singular or static. They are iteratively produced through struggle and action, brought into being through multi-scaled acts and assemblages. Both consciously and unconsciously, carbon economies are embedded in the multi-scaled, iterative production of subjectivity. Considering carbon production and consumption as acts of youth citizenship, I develop new ideas about how the material politics of citizenship in mining communities are comprised.

RC22-JS-61.2

HICKEY-MOODY, ANNA* (Maynooth University, Australia)
WINDLE, JOEL (University of South Australia, Australia)
CIAFFAGLIONE, ALEXANDRA (RMIT University, Australia)
POSSAMAI-INESEDY, ALPHIA (Western Sydney University, Australia)
JOHNSON, KATHERINE (RMIT University, Australia)

Collaging LGBTQ+ Lives Online across Religious and Cultural Difference

Religion and sex are subjects about which people feel emotional and passionate, uncomfortable and unsettled. Life after death, spirits, ghosts, passion, desire, love - the many forms in which these subjects come into our worlds- create excitement. Our research on queer youth in religious communities is designed to understand young people's entanglements of religion and sexuality: areas of passionate attachment. Our approach has been designed from the perspective of affect: ***feelings and acts of being moved are at the centre of how we work.*** As a method, affect allows for the exploration of how feelings from knowledges, actions, interactions, and contexts, impact a young person's capacity to act. We employ affective digital ethnography to map entanglements of emotion, desire, faith, and feeling, in young lives and catalogue the practices of care and of judgement developed by religious youth. The research embodies an ethical research praxis, allowing for a becoming-with the affective nature of the project. This paper presents new empirical research from our Australian Research Council funded Discovery Project on young people, sexuality and religion. We focus on the visual data collected in interviews and will explore how the methods work in terms of generating data and supporting participants in exploring quite complex and personal subjects in productive ways.

RC05-78.3

HICKS, SIERRA* (Cornell University, USA)
ROSSIER, COLLEEN (The Karuk Tribe, USA)
CONRAD, AJA (The Karuk Tribe, USA)
BOURQUE, SHAWN (The Karuk Tribe, USA)
SERAPHIN, BRUNO (University of Connecticut, USA)
TRIPP, ANALISA (The Karuk Tribe, USA)
LARUE, LEECE (The Karuk Tribe, USA)

Developing the Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources Data & Knowledge Sovereignty Policy

There is an urgent need for the development and implementation of collective Indigenous privacy laws, regulations and standards. While settler-colonial governments are lagging in UNDRIP's implementation, Indigenous communities are creating their own policies. Karuk interest in asserting IDSov partially comes from a history of settler-colonial resource extraction in the region (e.g., the gold rush, timber rush, fish rush, green rush, TEK rush, and data rush). The Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources ("Karuk DNR") has, in recent years, identified receptive conditions for the development of an Indigenous Data & Knowledge Sovereignty ("IDKSov") Policy. Non-Tribal collaborators have increasingly sought guidance on how to approach the Tribe in a respectful way with regard to their Knowledge and data. Pursuit of providing such guidance has thus far revealed there are few, if any, examples of a comparable context to follow. The IDKSov Policy is emanating from Karuk Tribal Community engagement in the form of workshops, panels, a speaker series, and youth outreach. Our policy development process will be shared to academic spaces through the dissertation of Sierra Hicks, PhD student in the Department of Natural Resources and the Environment at Cornell University, and Karuk DNR Data & Knowledge Sovereignty Fellow (contract worker). Sierra's dissertation is currently undergoing co-design as a part of a decolonizing methodology, but ethnographic study of the policy development process is slated to begin in early 2025. Building on theoretical frameworks of Political Ecology and Indigenous Futurism, this dissertation seeks to make a practical contribution to the citable material that informs coming local, state, and federal IDSov laws, regulations and standards. Reporting of initial findings, as well as reflections on the past two years of our Karuk IDSov collaboration, is what we seek to bring to this session.

RC04-54.10

HIDALGO-BAZAN, GONZALO* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
XU, XIN (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
ROBSON, JAMES (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Collaboration, Coordination and Coherence in a Competitive Sector: Tertiary Education System-Building in England

Fragmentation and the need for greater coherence and coordination have been identified as major challenges in England's skills system, emphasising the need to bring "Higher Education and Further Education closer together" (DfE, 2024, p. 16). While efforts to create a more coordinated and collaborative tertiary education system have been long-standing (Simmons, 2009), they are now gaining renewed traction in national policy debates (e.g. Hazelkorn, 2023; Maylor et al., 2024; Phoenix, 2023; Richmond & Regan, 2024; Robson et al., 2024; Work & Ansell, 2021). This discussion is further intensified by the policy divergence between England and the other UK nations, where England's tertiary education landscape is characterised by marketisation and competition, while Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are moving toward more coordinated and collaborative approaches (Hodgson et al., 2019).

Drawing on comprehensive reviews of literature, workshops and policy discussions with tertiary education leaders, and interviews with key stakeholders at both national and regional levels, this presentation will examine the possibilities and challenges of transitioning from governance modes rooted in competition and "steering from a distance" toward a more integrated and collaborative post-compulsory education system. In the context of the marketisation of tertiary education in England, the paper examines tensions between pecuniary goals, public good imperatives, and the impacts of competition on inter-institutional collaboration. Additionally, the paper will explore regional collaborative initiatives, identifying key factors that facilitate local synergies within England's fragmented tertiary education system.

RC04-54.2

HIDALGO-BAZAN, GONZALO* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Parental Narratives of Good Education: Education Quality As a Floating and Empty Signifier and Governmental Effects in Chile

My paper examines parents' sense-making of education quality in their educational narratives. The Chilean education system has been described as a paradigmatic case of market-driven policies (school choice, competition and privatisation), which have produced deep socioeconomic school segregation (Bellei et al., 2019). To add nuances to common depictions of education quality as academic outcomes, my study approaches quality as a floating signifier. This means a term whose adscription of meaning is achieved through relations with other elements. This process is contested by multiple discourses (Jørgensen & Phillips, 2002; Laclau & Mouffe, 2014). The floating character has as a condition the signifier's emptiness (Laclau, 2014), making education quality an absent fullness that mobilises and motivates the articulation of diverse practices and meanings (Clarke, 2014; Fernández-González & Monarca, 2018; Howson, 2017).

The study draws on 47 narrative interviews with parents in Santiago, Chile. Approaching narrative as a space of interactions between discourse and experience (Tew, 2002), the analysis focused on the commonalities and tensions in the meaning's articulation of education quality. The results account for the political and multifaceted character of education quality at the everyday life level. Parents have rich notions of education quality, which go beyond academic performance. When discussing quality, parents refer to well-being, children's individuality and school's social composition. The paper argues that despite the multiplicity of meaning, education quality as an empty and floating signifier has become a powerful governmental tool that promotes families' self-regulation through logics of comparability and responsibilisation.

RC40-652.1

HIGGINS, VAUGHAN* (University of Tasmania, Australia)
EVANS, KATHERINE (University of Tasmania, Australia)
PAGE, DAVID (University of Tasmania, Australia)

On-Farm Experimentation and Disease Management: Insights from a Study of Winegrape Producers in Tasmania, Australia

Farmers worldwide conduct experiments on their own farms. Their on-farm experimentation is undertaken to test and modify crops, technologies, and practices to fit their specific circumstances and context. Importantly, on-farm experimentation is a key mode of farmer learning. By observing, assessing, and reflecting during experimentation, farmers not only learn about the performance of tested practices, but also develop and accumulate knowledge about the dynamics of local farming systems. However, integrating such experimentation into extension practice has been challenging historically due to the dominance of a scientific approach that is reductionist and which privileges replicated small-plot trials, providing limited insight into how new practices will perform at other locations and across seasons or varieties. To address these limitations, collaborative On-Farm Experimentation (OFE) has been recently proposed as new approach to agricultural research and innovation that 'brings agricultural stakeholders together around mutually beneficial experimentation to support farmers' own management decisions' (Lacoste et al., 2022: 2). In this paper, we present progress in applying and adapting an OFE approach in the context of on-farm trials conducted in eight vineyards operated commercially in Tasmania to manage botrytis bunch rot, a disease that is estimated to directly cost the wine industry in Tasmania 20-30% of processed value in a severe season. Drawing upon qualitative data from pre-trial and post-trial interviews, and observational data collected during the trials, we examine how participants interpret the value of the trials and forms of collaboration, learning and actions that were a consequence of the OFE process. In doing so, we also critically assess what can be learned from our application of a collaborative OFE approach in contributing to 'more flexible, responsive and adaptive outcomes' (Comi, 2023: 17) for producers as well as farming regions.

RC07-JS-136.6

HIGGINS, ISABELLE* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Stealth Supremacy: The Reproduction of Structural Inequality through Everyday Digital Practice.

In this paper, I argue that the concept of 'stealth supremacy' offers productive capacity as a 'racial grammar' (Bonilla-Silva, 1997), allowing connections to be drawn between everyday digital practices undertaken by Christian conservative women commentators in the USA and the reproduction of hetero-patriarchal-white supremacy. I demonstrate this by locating, interrogating and critically assessing the work of three online producers who create digital content for audiences in the hundreds of thousands. I pay attention first to YouTube content that encourages young women to become 'stay at home moms' through self-fashioning practices which promote 'finding a traditional husband', before turning to podcasts which encourage young mothers to 'oppose the killing of babies' by donating to and funding anti-abortion pregnancy centres across the USA and making specific voting decisions, and then finally analyzing Instagram content which encourages mothers to 'question everything' when seeking medical care, and vaccinations specifically, for their children - this content contains a range of medical mis and disinforation. By working through these three empirical cases, data from which was gathered during two three-month periods of digital ethnography, and using critical technocultural discourse analysis (Brock, 2018) to analyse this content in the context of its production, reception and the underlying cultural practices and beliefs of technology designers and users, I show that these types of everyday digital practices require sustained sociological engagement. This engagement must centre questions of structural violence and social reproduction, whilst being mindful of risks of sensationalism and spectacle.It is important to consider this content as 'structural' because the content itself promotes the 'shoring up' of material advantages to white supremacist movements, through a range of both online and offline practices, which encourage actions from women at all life stages. Deep seated social inequalities are thus refracted and reproduced through everyday, online practices.

RC11-168.1

HIGGS, PAUL* (University College London, United Kingdom)

The Anthropocene and the Rewriting of Intergenerational Solidarity

Discussions about intergenerational solidarity mix notions of generation as a kinship relationship with those positing it as a social relationship. This underlying tension has emerged at times of social ferment such as the 1960s generational schism and now in the era of what has been called the 'Anthropocene' where human induced climate change is implicated in creating dangerous changes for both the world's population and the planet. It has also potentially foreshortened any positive future for yet to be born generations. In this paper we address how ideas of generations and generational conflict have begun to be framed around climate change as the social generation once identified with the protest politics of the 1960s has been re-framed as a generation of 'greedy geezers'. This 'new' generational conflict has come on the back of earlier arguments concerning generational conflict and generational equity centring on welfare provision toward older people. These

arguments shifted ideas of intergenerational solidarity, and the deserts owed to older generations, to the negative position of households with children. Within this framework the idea of generational accounting emerged, based on the priority of creating generational stability in public spending. This led to a turn away from present to future inequalities.

In the 21st century, this future orientation was turned to broader concerns regarding the planet as precariousness and risk became lodestones for politics. Sociologists such as Ulrich Beck identified a new generational line of fracture emerging over climate change, between young 'global generations' and old 'homo neandertalis'. We focus on the implications of this transformation in the meaning of intergenerational solidarity in the context of a wider framing regarding the differential obligations and responsibilities for the past, present and future well-being of the planet itself.

RC48-759.6

HIGUCHI, NAOTO* (Waseda University, Japan)
MATSUTANI, MITSURU (Chukyo University, Japan)

Why Do Non-Sympathizers Participate in Demonstrations? the Role of Social Capital in Facilitating Mobilization Processes

Participation in protests have been one of central topics of social movement studies, focusing on micromobilization processes that persuade sympathizers to take action. Many studies have sought to understand how consensus mobilization can be transformed into action mobilization or how mobilization potential produces demonstrators. However, previous research has largely concentrated on sympathetic participants and overlooked "non-sympathetic protesters" who do not like social movements but still participate in protest events. We argue that a significant number of non-sympathizers can and do participate in protests, and we clarify why they choose to join. We conducted a large-scale online survey on street demonstrations in Japan in 2017 (N = 77,084), as Japan experienced the largest wave of demonstrations in the last four decades following the meltdown of a nuclear power plant in 2011. Our data reveal that nearly one third of demonstrators were non-sympathizers of social movements. While social capital (notably group affiliations) is the most important variable to promote participation in demonstrations, we find distinct effects of different types of groups: (1) Affiliation with community associations heightened sympathy for the movement but did not lead to involvement in protests; (2) Whilst belonging to political groups (mostly conservative organizations in the Japanese context) lowered sympathy for the movement, it promoted participation in demonstrations. (3) Affiliation with civic groups heightened sympathy for the movement and facilitated participation in protests. The implications of these results are twofold: (a) not all group affiliations, especially those with non-political organizations, promote participation in collective action; and (b) even though they may be unfavorable to social movements, political groups can be important predictors of being asked to protest and can serve as social capital, propelling the recruitment of non-sympathizers to join demonstrations.

RC19-284.6

HIILAMO, HEIKKI* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

Analyzing Social Security Benefits for War Veterans through the Lens of the Politics of Recognition

In traditional social security frameworks social security is defined as the protection that a society provides to individuals and households to ensure access to healthcare and to guarantee income security. This approach is primarily need-based, focusing on providing essential support to individuals who find themselves in vulnerable situations due to specific life circumstances. However, when considering the impacts of war, it becomes evident that traditional social security frameworks must adapt to address the unique needs and conditions that war presents.

The concept of the politics of recognition emphasizes the importance of acknowledgment and validation of individual and collective identities within societal contexts. This concept is particularly pertinent when analyzing social security benefits for war veterans, a group whose recognition—or lack thereof—can have profound implications for societal stability, especially in the aftermath of conflicts. This research explores how the politics of recognition applies to the social security benefits allocated to war veterans in five countries—Russia, Ukraine, the United States, Israel, and Finland—each with distinct historical experiences of interstate warfare.

The relevance of this analysis is heightened by the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia. In the aftermath of such conflicts, the way a society treats its veterans can play a critical role in either stabilizing or destabilizing the post-war order.

The research will address the following questions:

1. How are war veterans recognized and valorized within each country's social security system?
2. What are the similarities and differences in the social security benefits provided to war veterans across selected countries and how do these differences reflect the historical and cultural contexts of each country with reference to politics of recognition?

This research employs comparative policy analysis at the level of benefit legislation, a method particularly useful for examining comparative public policy.

RC28-443.1

HILKE, BROCKMANN* (Constructor University, Germany)
PIÑEYRÚA NATHALIA, FLORENCIA (Universidad Nacional de San Martín: Buenos Aires, Argentina)
SARKABOUDI, AMIRHOSSEIN (Arizona State University, USA)
SMALDONE, FRANCESCO (Marconi University Rome, Italy)

Leveraging Digital Trace Data to Explore Wealth Perception in Inequality Research

Wealth perception plays a crucial role in shaping societal attitudes towards inequality, influencing public support for policies and the social acceptance of wealth disparities. Traditional data sources have provided essential insights, yet they are often constrained by limitations such as self-report biases and declining survey participation. In contrast, digital trace data, derived from social media, offers an unfiltered, real-time glimpse into how wealth is portrayed and perceived by the public—providing a unique and authentic lens to understand the dynamics of inequality. Our study leverages data from Instagram to analyze the representation of wealth among billionaires and their audiences, utilizing advanced analytical tools such as deep learning, sentiment analysis, and image feature extraction. By examining posts from a selected sample of Forbes billionaires, we uncover patterns of conspicuous versus inconspicuous consumption and analyze their effects on public sentiment. Our findings indicate that curated, glamorous portrayals of wealth generally elicit positive responses from audiences, contributing to aspirational dynamics. However, instances of overtly conspicuous consumption often produce polarized reactions, highlighting the complex interplay of admiration and resentment among different social groups. The use of digital trace data in this context reveals nuanced dynamics of social stratification that are challenging to capture through traditional methods. Social media platforms provide a fertile ground for observing emotional contagion, where public sentiment about wealth and inequality spreads and evolves in real-time. This paper also addresses the methodological challenges involved in using these novel data sources, emphasizing the need for ethical considerations and the integration of computational methods to enhance our understanding of inequality. By focusing on wealth perception, we underscore the power of digital data in reshaping the field of inequality research, offering new dimensions of insight into the public's relationship with wealth and disparity.

RC25-412.4

HILL, GRAHAM* (University of Bern, Switzerland)

The Personal Is Political and the Political Is Personal: The Public/Private Partitioning of Gender

The turn of the 21st century has seen – in political campaigns, policy debates, court cases, street protests, and social media firestorms across Europe and the Americas – an explosion of popular mobilization, controversy, and litigation around what is sometimes called "gender ideology." "Ideology" in these debates is typically used pejoratively, to denounce an educational/political agenda as one of indoctrination and manipulation, but the term also suggests an underlying reality that is more convoluted and problematic than its explicit derogatory use suggests. If we understand the word "ideology," in its more neutral sense, to mean a relatively systematic practical constellation of beliefs that shapes understanding and facilitates communicability of experience of self and world, then a proliferating, multiplicity of irreconcilable *ideologies* is increasingly all that remains of gender categories in liberal societies. Liberal modes of governance were born in the separation of religious convictions of conscience from civic rights and obligations, a pragmatic strategy for governing European populations that were consuming themselves in civil warfare in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th centuries. As with religion in 17th century Europe, the categories of gender, at least when it comes to questions of ontology and ethical value, increasingly only have meaningful content as personal categories in the private sphere – where they are indeed ever more meaningful; in the organizational and administrative terms of public spaces, discourses, civic rights and obligations, the meaningful content of gender categories, the rationale of their demarcations, and the criteria of their adjudications are dissolving, and rather quickly. How to agree to disagree about the categories of "man," "woman," "boy," "girl," which permeate

historically and practically liberal societies? This paper examines some recent court cases around pronoun policies in higher education institutions to see how public/private divisions are being drawn around this new ethical good/truth: gender.

RC03-JS-76.2

HILL, SHARAYA* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Indigenous Based Research in Academia

Relationality is the key element in Indigenous research and it's something I've become more interested in exploring through my academic career. Relationality is the interconnectedness of all beings including the environment. As a femme Michif Otipemisiwak (woman of the Metis Nation), it's important to me to incorporate this idea of relationality into my research and studies as I'm not only representing myself but all my relations who came before. Indigenous relationality challenges Western methodologies in that it prioritizes the relationship, the reciprocity within the community and accountability. Western research is focused primarily on individualistic gain and recognition. This approach redefines the relationship between the subject(s) and the researcher. Incorporating Indigenous relational frameworks advocates for a culturally respectful approach, brings in relational responsibility person to person and makes the research a collective benefit. Western researchers tend to overlook the importance of relationship and Indigenous communities will not work with researchers unless there is a connection made and respect earned.

In my experience when Indigenous knowledge is compared to Western knowledge there seems to be this underlying assumption that Indigenous knowledge is inferior. This causes barriers in Western academia where Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous research practices get turned away because they are seen as invalid or unscientific. Where there is no relationship there is no understanding, therefore in order to understand and effectively use Indigenous relationality in research, researchers must be willing to connect, to listen and to take accountability.

RC33-550.2

HILLE, JULIA* (Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany)
DE CARLO, GIAN-LUCA (Otto-von-Guericke Universität Magdeburg, Germany)

Agency of Young People in Structurally Weak Regions and the Influence of Family

The emigration of young people poses a challenge, as they are the central resource for addressing the problems of structurally weak regions, which are identified as areas in need of support (the EU project PAYPIRD 1999-2003).

This presentation will focus on young people in "structurally weak regions", primarily addressing the restrictions placed on young people's options for action. Young adults remain if they perceive themselves as having the power to act and thus advance as local actors (van Breda et al., 2023). In terms of collective agency theories, this can only be established relationally with the actors and conditions in a processual manner (Raithelhuber, 2018).

As an intergenerational educational space, family is one of the most influential factors, serving as a place of orientation and support (Busse, 2017). From a transgenerational perspective in which the (grand)parents' generations impact subsequent generations, contextual conditions affecting young people's options for action become visible (Hille et al., 2022). Focusing on educational practices in their entanglement with family and youth stay negotiations, economic opportunities, and socio-cultural images of "structurally weak regions" seems worthwhile, as the resulting decisions have consequences for the individual—and in summation of individual choices, for the region. In this context, young adults carry a latent scope for agency—an inherent capacity to influence and shape their trajectories. The intricacies of this intergenerational and regional interplay contribute to individuals' diverse and evolving educational experiences, laying the foundation for their agency in navigating the complexities of adulthood.

Exploring the reconstruction of educational practices and regional understanding within families unveils the dynamic interaction between familial influences and broader regional perspectives (Hille & Schulze, 2023). The presentation should discuss the concept of 'structurally weak regions', take an intergenerational perspective on space and its effects on young people's agency, and theoretically discuss these effects.

RC16-JS-148.1

HILMAR, TILL* (University of Vienna, Austria)
HERZOG, SYLVIA (Institute of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria)
DURNOVA, ANNA (Insitute of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria)

Climate Boundaries: Linking Emotional Dimensions of the Relational Foundations of Solidarity to Civil Sphere Theory

In this paper, we ask how solidarities and symbolic boundaries are formed and articulated in the context of the climate crisis in four European societies: Austria, Slovakia, Norway, and Spain. As a theoretical contribution, we combine a Durkheimian and a Bourdieusian approach to symbolic boundaries and argue that a feminist sociology of emotions perspective provides novel and timely impulses to understand constructions of "us" and "them" and resources of solidarity in the climate crisis. We define climate boundaries as the boundaries individuals draw by evaluating people and social groups to make sense of everyday attitudes and behaviors related to the climate crisis. The sociology of emotions perspective helps us better understand how individuals make sense of climate issues through their embeddedness in everyday social relationships, and how they perceive matters of justice, inequality, and solidarity around climate as integral to these everyday constellations.

Based on empirical observations of climate boundaries as micro-foundations of social solidarity, we ask how these meaning-making resources employ narratives from larger public debates that enact and generalize particular visions of solidarity, civility, and justice within the climate crisis, in each of our four cases. By linking the findings from our interviews with broader meanings that circulate in the public, we show that climate boundaries are a key element of civil sphere contestations. The empirical core of our project are 30 interviews on climate boundaries and solidarities with individuals with different class backgrounds respectively in Austria, Slovakia, Spain and Norway (120 interviews) as well as a comparative look at findings from public opinion surveys on climate as well as relevant public debates. We will devote special attention to the case of Austria in our presentation.

The paper is part of the Horizon Europe project CIDAPE – Climate, Inequality, and Democratic Action: The Force of Political Emotions (2024-2027).

RC56-JS-68.5

HIRSCH, DAFNA* (Open University of Israel, Israel)
SHARON, SMADAR (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Violence and Resistance in the Making of a Settler Colonial City

The history of Tel Aviv is usually told as a story of a peaceful evolution from a Jewish suburb of Jaffa into a modern, western "Hebrew city." The everyday violence involved in shaping an exclusive Jewish urbanity is usually silenced in historical accounts on the formation of Tel Aviv. Following Trouillot's call to uncover the silences that operate in the formation of historical narratives we seek to "unsilence" the everyday violence constitutive of the formation of Tel Aviv as a modern, western, and exclusively Jewish sphere, through the case study of the municipal struggle against illegal hawking in the 1940s. Hawkers—both Jewish and Arab—were a vital part of Tel Aviv's cityscape from early on. Some hawkers held a municipal license, but numerous others—mostly Arabs and Middle Eastern Jews—hawked without a license. Hawking was a juncture of many municipal, commercial, and public concerns, as well as a site of social tensions, along class, ethnic and religious lines. Yet conflicts over hawking, as Jonathan Shapiro Anjaria argues, are not just about power—they are no less about ideas and imaginaries of the city. This lecture will focus on the municipal struggle against illegal hawking and city residents' responses, both to the hawkers and to the municipal efforts to displace them. As a new city and a Jewish enclave, Tel Aviv was a focus of settler imaginaries of ethno-national purity and progress, which municipal authorities tried to enforce in the public space. Yet implementing this vision of Western modernity and Jewish exclusivity in the heterogeneous space of the city was conflict-ridden, contentious and often violent. As we will show, the very escalation of the municipal treatment of unlicensed hawkers sparked growing public expressions of solidarity with the hawkers and resistance to municipal inspectors.

RC52-798.3

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

How Do Postgraduate Academics Promote Social Responsibility in Their Work?

In the development of the project "Applied Ethics and Education" from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, we considered relevant to study the issue of the social responsibility of the universities. This interest is based on the importance of the mission traditionally attributed to higher education institutions and the existence of a business model that privileges the capitalization of knowledge. Faced with this reality, the question was asked to a group of postgraduate academics: how do you promote social responsibility in your work? We employed a qualitative research, in which a questionnaire of open questions, and a content analysis was used through which a great diversity of strategies was identified that was organized into four categories: Search for social relevance, Relationship with students, Ethics and Values, and Dissemination of the academic work. These results were compared with the literature analysis carried out, and in this way the importance of the strong relation between the university and the communities was confirmed. The role played by postgraduate professors and researchers was also emphasized, so that, through their work, they respond to the diversity of social problems and can contribute to the construction of a more just and inclusive society.

RC04-68.2

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Working Conditions of Academics of a Mexican University

Academics participate in various evaluation processes of their work and receive multiple demands from the universities and from society. This fact impacts the working conditions of posgraduate teachers and researchers. In the context of the Applied Ethics and Education Project, a question was included: What are the main working conditions needed to have an adequate environment for research? Purpose: Analyze the answers obtained and compare them with the results of a previous research to identify changes that have occurred in recent years. Method: It is a descriptive and interpretative study that used Qualitative Content Analysis, and in which 291 postgraduate educators from a public Mexican university participated. Results: They refer to the infrastructure and resources, having adequate and fair working circumstances for the professional group, and the need for a favorable environment of freedom and respect for the members of the community. Discussion: The results obtained and their comparison with previous research and other studies show that the difficulties to develop an autonomous professional practice are increasingly evident, especially for the new generations of university professors.

RC55-838.3

HLASNY, VLADIMIR* (Ewha Womans University, Lebanon)

Powering Minds, Empowering Lives: Understanding the Effects of Energy Poverty- Low-Carbon Energy Transition Nexus on Children in MENA

Energy poverty in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region profoundly affects millions, particularly children, with significant implications for their health outcomes. This paper investigates the relationship between energy poverty, low-carbon energy transition, climate change and child health across twelve MENA countries. Proposing several modifications of a Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index at the household level, and matching high-resolution temperature data to districts where households live, we analyze child health outcomes – namely stunting, wasting, infant mortality, and neonatal mortality – across twelve countries and two points in time (around 2014 and around 2018). Our findings indicate that higher energy poverty is associated significantly with increased stunting in Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia. Female children exhibit lower probabilities of becoming stunted in most countries, although this result requires cautious interpretation due to potential region-specific heterogeneities in anthropometric standards. Wealthier households generally show lower stunting rates, except in Jordan and Mauritania. The results for wasting rates are similar quantitatively but weaker in significance. For infant and neonatal mortality, energy poverty shows a positive significant effect in Tunisia and Turkey, while extreme temperatures have limited but notable impacts in select countries, including a positive association in Comoros. Over time, children's health has become more strongly related to variations in the sources of energy and to extreme climate events. These initial results underscore the necessity 1) for carefully tracking of children's outcomes as well as of the indoor and outdoor environmental conditions they face, and 2) for targeted policies addressing energy poverty and climate resilience with regard to improving child health outcomes in the MENA region as well as across the global south broadly.

RC55-848.4

HLASNY, VLADIMIR* (Ewha Womans University, Lebanon)

Social Capital and Employment Prospects of the Korean Elderly: Silver Lining in an Aging Society?

Social capital and its dimensions – trust, networks and social engagements – are often discussed in relation to individuals' health and subjective wellbeing, but less frequently in relation to employment prospects, particularly in individuals' late-career years. With a premise that social capital and its components are individual-level assets in which individuals purposely and methodically invest, we estimate elderly individuals' stock of social capital using the Bayesian approach as a function of their trust in social institutions, social networks and social engagement. Using all up-to-date waves of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing (2006–2020), we describe the distribution of social capital stock across genders, age cohorts and years. We then assess the value of social capital for individuals' prospects of attaining full-time regular employment, part-time or irregular employment or self-employment, as well as economic, health and life satisfaction more broadly. We find that, for men, the most effective social capital type for attaining higher quality jobs or self-employment is the frequency of active socializing, while club membership is more conducive to precarious or part-time wage work. For women, all three pillars of social capital – social engagement, networks and trust – are conducive to self-employment, and detracting from wage employment. These findings point to a divergence in the effects of socializing on wage work and self-employment between the two genders.

RC12-190.3

HMANGAIMAWI, MELODY* (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India)

Access Concerns and Dispute Resolution within Plural Justice Systems: Administration of Justice Under Customary Law in Northeast India

Access to justice is often studied in conjunction with Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and dispute perspective studies. The paper is based on the practical application of the dispute perspective model to identify access concerns and issues in plural justice systems. It involves the application of a non-linear and fluid dispute pyramid model that encompasses adaptive implementation and monitoring, apart from the conventional model of identifying, attributing blame and asserting claims to avoid oversimplification and implementation of superficial remedial measures on complex and multifaceted societal issues. This research incorporates ethnographic observations and oral histories, substantiated by case studies, to explore inconsistencies in existing mechanisms and approaches to justice. ADR is especially significant for the case of indigenous societies in Northeast India because of three major reasons: problems in accessing formal courts, the ambiguous concept of justice in informal customary courts, and the autonomy of administration under customary law. The tribes included in the study have multiple and parallel forums for dispute resolution circumscribed by customary law. Perceptions of justice in tribal societies can be dynamic and depend not on procedural justice but on restorative justice guided by customs. This leads to the subjective connotations of justice in tribal societies, which may differ across tribes depending on what is considered just in relation to the existing norms. In a scenario where the notion of justice is contested and where multiplicities of justice exist, how does one formulate policies for equal access to justice? This question warrants a critical analysis of access to justice through the lens of intersectionality to devise alternative mechanisms for grievance redressal and resolution of disputes in tribal areas. Another major concern in customary law is its gendered implications. The study employs the 'woman question' to study women's negotiation for space and access concerns for women under customary law.

RC32-523.3

HMANGAIMAWI, MELODY* (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India)

Asking the 'Woman Question': Pathways for Political Leadership of Women Under Customary Legal Frameworks in Northeast India

The paper explores the evolving landscape of women's political leadership under the framework of customary law and electoral politics in Northeast India with specific focus on the state of Mizoram. The study further investigates the prevalent gender stereotypes associated with Mizo women within the domains of politics and leadership roles which is underlined by the change and continuity of gendered spaces in politics. The family unit in Mizo society is characterised by its patrilocal system and reinforced by the patriarchal values

of customary laws. Within this context and against a societal backdrop heavily influenced by customary laws, the study examines the power dynamics within familial settings and broader societal structures to map women's political participation. The abolition of chieftainship in Mizoram and the reservation of seats for women in local governance have created pathways for transformative networks, including a rise in women's participation in leadership roles. The paper explores the profound influence that religious institutions, particularly the Church, exert on Mizo women's political perspectives and perceptions of social respectability. I examine how these influences shape their political participation and political aspirations by employing the 'woman question' to discern masculinist norms within customary law and social structures. The 'woman question' as a method can be used to consistently pose questions and interrogate existing biases, including gender implications of traditional norms and practices. The intersection of gender, law, and politics within social systems and how these elements intertwine within the legal discourse hold significant political and social relevance, particularly in addressing gender disparities. The discourse presented in the paper is situated at the intersection of law, gender, tradition, and administrative autonomy. It involves ethnographic research, documentary analysis, and case studies to study the political participation of women within the confines of customary law.

RC56-857.2

HOANG-NAM VO, AUSTIN* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

Making Tradition Great Again: Educational Cadres, Rural Schools, and Decolonization

Despite the foundational role of rural communities in 20th-century revolutions, little research explores how mass education influenced agrarian mobilization under colonialism. By showing how Vietnam's Confucian village education shaped persistent violent rural rebellion, whereas Senegal's Islamic education system was associated with more peaceful agitation among the urban working class, I analyze the material and cultural conditions that shaped diverse decolonial trajectories resulting in Vietnam's independence from France in 1945 and Senegal's in 1960. Using a paired comparison, consisting of both correlational and process-based analysis, I examine colonial archival data collected over two years in Vietnam, Senegal, and France to understand the triadic interactions between rural indigenous teachers, colonial elites, and urban indigenous elites. Urban indigenous elites who underwent modern forms of schooling were perceived by colonial authorities to be a threat and source of decolonial thought. Yet, village schools were what anchored agrarian communities in intellectual, social, and religious traditions, equipping them with tools to govern autonomously. Findings suggest that village schools, rather than being mere vectors of colonial propaganda and urban-elite mobilization, played critical roles in fostering self-determination and mediating between tradition and modernity. Rural indigenous actors experimented with novel forms of educational practice as they faced a crisis of legitimacy from within precolonial traditions. These indigenous elites sought to make traditional institutions "great again" while confronting the issues it posed for indigenous communities. I thus argue that traditional indigenous teachings flourished alongside Western ones so that political ideologies, such as democratic Confucianism or pan-African socialism, could find resonance among the masses and re-constitute political community precisely through the work of educational cadres in traditional village institutions. This study confronts the well-worn binary of domination versus resistance often used to understand peasants by showing how rural indigenous elites enabled and constrained the emergent decolonial projects of their urban counterparts.

WG10-940.2

HOCASAR DE BLAS, AARÓN* (Universitat de València, Spain)

Innovación Metodológica y Rupturas Epistemológicas Desde La Investigación Social Digital Feminista: El Caso De Estudio De La Relación Entre Hombres y Feminismo En Twitter/X

El presente trabajo pretende poner de relieve algunas fortalezas de los espacios digitales como campos para la innovación metodológica, así como exponer las rupturas epistemológicas que estos nuevos itinerarios de investigación supondrían. En concreto, se tratará de cuestionar la *falsa antinomia* entre lo cualitativo y lo cuantitativo en la investigación social digital. Y es que, en la medida en que cada toma de acción de los usuarios de las plataformas digitales queda registrada mediante mecanismos de *automonitoreo*, se generaría todo un *continuum* desde las micro-interacciones hasta las macro-estructuras sociales acontecidas en los campos digitales de estudio, objetando en cierto sentido dicho par conceptual. Para ello nos apoyaremos en los aprendizajes adquiridos en un estudio de caso acerca de los discursos sobre la relación entre hombres y feminismo digital en España emitidos desde la red social Twitter. En esta investigación se diseñó un plan de análisis en el cual se partía de técnicas "cualitativas" para transitar paulatinamente hacia análisis "cuantitativos". Así, se analizó una muestra de más de 4.000 tweets articulando inmersiones etnográficas digitales, análisis del discurso, análisis visual digital, conglomeración de imágenes, modelado de temas y modelos topológicos. Los resultados pusieron de manifiesto que estas fórmulas de articulación metodológica hicieron emerger patrones en los discursos de estudio que difícilmente hubiesen sido perceptibles sin la retroalimentación entre familias de técnicas. En este sentido, la presente comunicación procura señalar la necesidad de una actitud crítica frente a las concepciones heredadas de la investigación y las potencialidades de una mirada multidimensional desde la investigación social digital feminista que rehúya del *automatismo metodológico*.

RC31-495.5

HOF, HELENA* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Migrant Entrepreneurs As a-Typical Expatriates: Practices of Future-Making Among Highly-Educated Migrants in Singapore and Tokyo

This presentation examines global cities outside of the West as destinations of hope and future-making for a-typical expatriates, that is, self-initiated highly-educated migrants who choose to work and eventually become migrant entrepreneurs in these metropoles. Based on data from ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews with roughly 35 migrants in Singapore and Tokyo I engage with notions of hope, aspirations, and future-making in order to disentangle the processes of embedding in a given host society and labor market for those supposed to be privileged. The presentation examines migrants' expectations towards the future and according strategies to establish host country networks that allow to root, to maintain transnational networks that offer a fall-back option or an infrastructure through which to return, and practices of home-making and anchoring through employment and legal stability. The analysis holds that expectations and strategies are not merely rational but are made-up of, negotiated, and reworked through hopes and aspirations. It proposes that disentangling the anthropological concept of hope from the sociological study of aspirations in migration research is fruitful for analyzing how supposedly privileged or 'skilled' migrants engage in practices of future-making, that is, practices directed towards building a viable, secure, and stable future and livelihood post-migration. Highly-educated but mostly from under-represented groups, including men and women from developing countries, migrants of colour, and second-generation migrants, these foreign entrepreneurs rarely pursue the stylised pathways of corporate – and mostly male – expatriation. The presentation sheds light on specific characteristics of Singapore and Tokyo, which enable these migrants to project hopes of career development or family building to life in the two cities and lead them to invest in establishing themselves in-place, thereby challenging the image of both the cities as short-term destinations and the migrants as uprooted individuals.

RC31-JS-91.6

HOF, HELENA* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Participation in the Labour Market through Transnational Entrepreneurship: Migrant Entrepreneurs Navigating Professional Work in Singapore and Japan

This presentation examines how migrants' access to the host country labour market is facilitated by a classed habitus and by engaging in digital transnational entrepreneurship in the knowledge-intensive sector. As migration scholarship and the sociology of labour have demonstrated migrants often face barriers when trying to access the host country labour market due to lack of social or cultural capital and institutional knowledge. A frequent strategy is entrepreneurship, which however tends to push migrants in ethnic niche businesses that do not allow them to utilize their skills or to further develop their careers. I use an institutional approach to demonstrate how highly-educated migrants circumvent the aforementioned barriers by founding knowledge-intensive firms that either operate fully online or hire digitally (and thus remotely) working staff overseas, while the migrants stay physically put in their host societies. The argument builds on qualitative fieldwork among migrant entrepreneurs in Japan and Singapore. Both countries' labour markets are difficult to access for foreigners. Singapore's increasingly strict visa regime presents obstacles to hiring even highly-skilled foreigners while Japan's internal labour market and the need of Japanese proficiency are major obstacles to foreigners' employment. Data from interviews with 69 migrant entrepreneurs in both countries reveal that (partly) digital work allows these business owners to a) venture into self-employed work that is commensurate to their professional training and qualifications, b) hire staff overseas and thereby overcome language barriers or skill shortages among the workforce in the host society, and c) access new markets or clients. The study finds that while this helps migrants establish themselves in their countries of residence, and thus enables them to maintain life as a foreigner, some of the digital and internationally executed work and hiring practices do not necessarily contribute to social justice.

RC47-742.5

HOFFMANN, MAREIKE SOPHIE* (Passau University, Germany)

Climate Change and Youth Participation in Small Island Developing States

In the face of escalating environmental crises, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events, there arises a critical question: Does the exacerbation of these crises serve as a catalyst for heightened civic participation, or does it breed disengagement among the youth population? This ethnographic research delves into the intricate interplay between direct crisis impact and youth climate activism, focusing particularly on the context of the Pacific Islands and other small island developing states. Drawing upon interviews with youth climate activists at the UN climate conference COP28 as well as participatory research in the Solomon Islands, this research investigates the nuanced responses of young activists to environmental adversities. The research findings reveal that activists from most affected regions argue that they see a need for their participation in climate action on local and global level due to the urgency of the climate crisis as their physical and cultural survival depends on it. Despite expressing a reluctance to attend global negotiations such as COP28, participants indicated a sense of responsibility due to the lack of viable alternatives. In addition, observations imply that youth activists who faced existential threats through climate change themselves showed more empathy and solidarity towards other populations facing ecocide and genocide. This was particularly evident in rallies and protests at COP28.

This study makes two critical empirical contributions to Youth and Social Movement Studies: Firstly, it provides empirical evidence that suggests a strong connection between direct impact of the climate crisis and increased civic participation. Secondly, it suggests that empathy and solidarity play a role for engaging in civic participation for matters without direct personal impact. Additionally, it offers methodological contributions through a reflection of meaningful cooperation between activists and academics.

RC49-782.4

HOGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark)

The Socializing Effect of Psychiatric Treatment

In his book from 1996, <REF><BOOK><AU><SNM><BTL>*The Psychiatric Team and the Social Definition of Schizophrenia,* the Australian psychiatrist and anthropologist, Robert Barret, concluded that the most important effect of psychiatric treatment was that the patient acquired an understanding of personality and illness as two different things that could be held apart from each other. Between 1997 and 2007 we collected a sample of 90 interview with professionals and patients in different phase of contact with public mental health services, and this sample of interviews have now been analyzed to get a deeper understanding of the transformation of identity and illness narratives in the meeting between patients and professionals in the rather advanced psychiatric services at this time. The presentation will review the results of this investigation.

RC17-258.5

HOHMANN, MARCO* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Turning Waste into Wants

A colorful patchwork of nylon fabrics, oversized, "unisex" and "unique". And a price tag of 265,00 €. The rain-jacket's label explains that the garment is made out of 100 percent up-cycled waste material from broken tents that the manufacturer has "harvested" on festival grounds and therefore "saved from destruction" in the incinerator.

Since the early 2000s, the term "upcycling" has become established for these and similar products. Historically, waste practices such as reuse, repair, and recycling stem from an "economy of makeshifts" (Hufton) born out of poverty and associated with dirt and shame. Over the last 20 years, their cultural meaning has fundamentally shifted. They are now being appropriated by a startup culture of change makers. Especially upcycling has become one of the emblems of a *Green Economy* of consumer products.

From a sociological point of view, however, upcycling is a highly complex process of a material, symbolic and economic transformations of values that I empirically reconstruct in my follow-the-waste-approach. In my ethnographic field research I accompanied upcycling startups as they tracked down, collected, sorted and cleaned waste materials. I visited urban mines, places of value transformation and spoke to the actors who turn waste into wants, i.e. specific commodities with culturally and economically distinctive values.

In my contribution, I develop a sociological typology for the transformation of values. I show how upcycling-start-ups not only create a whole new category of consumer products, but also deploy new regimes of value—to counteract material loss and to address 'overproduction' and allegedly excessive forms of consumption. Valuation practices, however, always entail respective forms of devaluation, as well as new categories of social classification and distinction. Studying upcycling provides sociological insights on how these value regimes shape the moral economies and organizational structures of sustainability today.

RC32-534.3

HOLLAND-MUTER, SUSAN* (University of Western Cape, South Africa)
GOMES DA COSTA, GUSTAVO (Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE, Brazil)

The Politics of Gender and Sexuality: The Promotion, Contestations, and Resistance to Anti-Gender Ideologies in Brazil and South Africa

Contemporary global, regional, and national politics are the sites of fierce (racialized and classed) contestations over gender and sexual rights between anti-gender movements and women's and LGBTIQ+ defenders (including other actors). Characterized as an anti-gender ideology, the anti-gender movement refers to social movements, organizations and forces drawn from right-wing and fundamentalist religious and political lobbies. Drawing on decades-long historically and nationally specific trajectories, this current 'backlash' is contributing to an increasingly uncertain and polarized world by feeding increased authoritarianism, fundamentalist religious resurgence, and populist hyper-nationalism, a threat to democracy itself. Brazil has recently emerged from a Bolsonaro-led government, propelled to power by religious fundamentalists and right-wing political and economic groupings. Their bid to gain political and economic power mobilized populist nationalism based on the promotion of traditional family values, religion, and 'democracy'. Bolsonaro's government saw the rolling back of feminist and LGBTIQ+ rights and gains. These political and sociocultural contestations continue today under a Lula-led government. In South Africa, the politics of race, class, gender, sexuality, and age were integral to the colonial and apartheid project and continue to be central organizers of social relations today. The abrupt change from apartheid-era sexual regulation and censorship to a language and practice of sexual and gender rights and equality intensified existing disputes over gender and sexual norms, contested notions of culture and tradition and a shifting cultural politics of class, status, and generation. The last decade has seen an increasingly vocal anti-Constitutional populist discourse embodied in a range of religious and cultural right-wing groupings. This presentation will map key actors and processes of gendered and sexual contestations in Brazil and South Africa, foregrounding the sites of struggle of LGBTIQ+ movements, within and in relation to political, religious and cultural actors and sites.

RC16-JS-24.1

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

In Search of American Socialism? Oliver Cromwell Cox and Talcott Parsons on Race and Citizenship

The fate of socialism (social democracy) is usually addressed in terms of issues of class formation and agency. Writing 20 years apart, Oliver Cromwell Cox in *Caste, Class and Race* (1948) and Talcott Parsons, in 'Full citizenship for the Negro American?' (1967) came to the similar conclusion that American socialism depended on recognising the leadership provided by the political agency of African Americans in overcoming racialised divisions for the benefit of all. Cox and Parsons are usually seen as diametrically opposed – one a Marxist, the other a structural-functionalist – but I shall argue their arguments share Weberian assumptions that de-centre economic class (assumptions that Cox later left behind), albeit differently articulated. Parsons asked the question, "Why 'freedom now', not yesterday?", highlighting the agency that had produced the Civil Rights Acts, while identifying the possibility of reaction. For Cox 20 years earlier, it had also been 'freedom now' similarly based on ideas of political agency against racial inequality. By the time that Parsons declared America to be once again ready for freedom, Cox's arguments were forgotten, including those of possible resistance to freedom for all. The paper will address the different approaches of Cox and Parsons to identify the racial obstacles to socialism. It will conclude that Cox's arguments are more cogent. They have been neglected within sociology, but the paper will argue that they are central to providing a sociological understanding of the possibility, finally, of freedom now.

RC46-720.3

HOLTZHAUSEN, NATASJA* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Navigating the Complexities of Whistleblowing in the Gauteng Province: Social Norms, Corruption, and the Path to Integrity

This paper examines the intricate dynamics of whistleblowing within the context of Gauteng Province, South Africa, focusing on how entrenched social norms and corruption influence whistleblower behavior. In many societies, whistleblowing is perceived as a breach of loyalty and trust, often stigmatized by underlying social norms that discourage dissent. This cultural backdrop presents a formidable challenge in regions battling systemic corruption, as seen in Gauteng. Here, public and private sectors alike face integrity crises, where accountability measures are frequently undermined. The study configures whistleblower behavior as a critical catalyst for transparency and accountability, emphasizing the role of comprehensive legal and organizational protections in safeguarding individuals who expose malfeasance. Presently, in the Gauteng Provincial Government, the fear of retaliation and lack of adequate protection mechanisms dissuade potential whistleblowers, perpetuating a cycle of silence that enables corruption to flourish. The paper argues that reinforcing whistleblower protection policies, consequence management and creating a supportive infrastructure is pivotal in encouraging reports of misconduct. Through selected interviews and analyzing existing legal frameworks and protection mechanisms in the Gauteng Provincial Government, this paper identifies both strengths and shortcomings in current practices. It proposes enhanced strategies for effective whistleblower protection, drawing on successful models from global contexts. Key recommendations include the implementation of robust confidentiality measures, incentives, independent oversight bodies, and educational campaigns sensitizing the public to the importance of integrity and accountability. Ultimately, this paper calls for a paradigm shift in societal perceptions, advocating for a cultural emphasis on moral courage and ethical responsibility. By aligning legal safeguards with an organizational culture that values integrity, the Gauteng Provincial Government can foster an environment where whistleblowing is not only protected but also embraced as a vital tool for good governance and social justice.

RC19-282.3

HONG, CHEN-SHUO* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
MISRA, JOYA (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA)

Reducing Poverty for Families with Children: Interrelationships between Gender, Policies, and Culture

Gender inequalities are reflected in poverty for families with children, but there are surprisingly large variations in poverty rates across industrialized countries. This article focuses on the cross-national variations in poverty rate by gender and parenthood across 19 industrialized countries (Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, former East and West Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States), using Luxembourg Income Study data. Descriptive analyses on post-tax-and-transfer poverty show that mothers' poverty rates are higher than childless women in all but a few countries. While fathers are always less likely to live in poverty than mothers, in some countries, childless men are more likely to live in poverty than childless women. Second, adjusted logistic regression models generally show that mothers are more likely to live in poverty than childless women, suggesting that higher poverty for childless women in descriptive analyses reflect their earlier career stage. Third, we found that two important work-family policies, parental leaves and childcare for aged 0-2, are associated with a lower risk of poverty for families with children, and the leave effect is curvilinear (long parental leaves may instead be associated with greater risk of poverty). Interestingly, indicators of more progressive gender culture, including attitudes toward gender equity and more egalitarian divisions of household labor, are also associated with a lower risk of poverty for mothers with children. Policy effects are stronger when gender culture is more egalitarian, but this effect is only consistent when we focus on pre-tax-and-transfer poverty. For post-tax-and-transfer poverty, only the combination of childcare and more egalitarian divisions of household labor are associated with a lower risk of poverty. These findings suggest that work-family policies and gender culture may play a role in alleviating poverty for mothers, whereas anti-poverty policies may complement them.

RC19-286.1

HONG, IJIN* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
LEE, SUNG-HEE (University of Derby, United Kingdom)
CHAU, RUBY (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Exploring Key Trends of Lower Fertility Rates Among Women in England, Italy, South Korea and Taiwan

With the tertiarization of the labour market, and women have moved into the paid workforce, fertility rates have rapidly declined. Yet, according to social policy and political economy research, the relationship between female labor market participation and fertility might have reversed from a negative to a positive association. Does it mean that low fertility is an inevitable choice only when pregnancy and childcare are incompatible to work? And, how do national governments address these inadequacies through family policies?

The current study aims to compare the experience of England, Italy, South Korea and Taiwan, as they are currently grappling with falling fertility rates, to different degrees and under different labour market conditions. I will engage into a comparative case analysis of these four cases using official statistics, policy documents, and interviews, to make sense of the fertility crisis and how different governments are responding to this emergency. Using the policy discourse frame, governments exhibit a different degree of reliance on the neoclassic economic assumption, typical of the social investment approach, that the decision to have a child is subject to an economically rational decision (a utility maximization process). The degree to which governments are sensitive to women and family's considerations in their reproductive decisions, and their gender equality considerations, might make a difference in this comparative analysis.

RC49-778.1

HOOSHYARI, LAYA* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Beyond Adaptation: Transforming Mental Health through a Psycho-Political Program

In most societies, mental health systems are primarily designed to help individuals adapt to existing structures, often reinforcing family and workplace dynamics that perpetuate exploitation and oppression. These systems focus on maintaining normalcy rather than fostering radical societal or personal transformation. This realisation led me to question how lived experience (Perezhivanie)—the interplay between personal and social development—can be harnessed not only to address mental health issues but also to drive deeper societal change. I began to explore how we might better understand that "the personal is political," moving beyond individualistic approaches to recognise the social and political roots of suffering.

Reflecting on my experiences in leftist groups, I observed that even disciplined revolutionary movements could become dehumanising, turning individuals into alienated political machines. Similarly, my participation in psychoanalytic group therapies revealed a disconnection, where participants were often viewed more as cases to analyse than as people to understand. However, my involvement in women's and queer circles uncovered a different kind of knowledge—one rich with the potential to foster genuine connections, although this deeper solidarity required both education and discipline to thrive.

In response to these insights, I collaborated to develop a psycho-political programme that integrates the lessons I gained from these groups: discipline and strategy, analysis and self-reflection, and solidarity and *sumud* (صمود)—the Palestinian concept of resilience. In this paper, I wish to discuss this programme, which transcends conventional mental health care by coherently understanding *Perezhivanie* and promoting collective reflection. Ultimately, I argue that the path forward lies not in reforming existing mental health systems but in dismantling them to create new frameworks that prioritise collective solidarity and political action. Only by embracing this radical shift can we genuinely address the roots of suffering and cultivate transformative change.

RC53-JS-187.2

HÖPPNER, GRIT* (Catholic University of Applied Sciences, Muenster, Germany)

Vulnerabilities in the Context of Violence in Later Life: Insights from the Perspective of Material Gerontology

When it comes to violence in later life two types predominate: violence in domestic or institutional elder care and domestic or partnership violence. In each type vulnerability plays a central but different role. In elder care a concept of vulnerability is widely used that links the human body to physical frailty and dependency and thus highlights features of a human body in need of care.

Here, vulnerability of a human body is mostly understood as being the source of overload that can lead to violence in elder care (Höppner, Wanka & Gallistl, 2024). In domestic or partnership violence the concept of vulnerability is used to differentiate between gendered positions in violent situations. Following Theresa Wobbe's (1993) idea of the "power to violate" (*Verletzungsmächtigkeit*) and the "openness to violatione" (*Verletzungsoffenheit*) the construct of masculinity portrays the male body as having the power to harm and that of femininity portrays the female body as being open to suffer harm.

In this presentation I aim to further develop these concepts of vulnerability in the context of violence by using the perspective of material gerontology (Gallistl et al. 2024; Höppner & Urban). Approaches of material gerontology question how to analyse the materialities of age/ageing and the relevance and effectiveness of materiality in its constitutive role of the human body and the material environment in ageing processes. By using exemplary data from interviews, vignettes, and narratives I will show how, where and when vulnerabilities in the context of violence in later life are produced and that in such a more-than-human understanding vulnerability is distributed across and thus is co-constituted through meanings, human and non-human forms of materiality, their productive dimensions and their relations to each other. I will conclude with methodological implications for researching vulnerabilities from a material gerontology perspective and in different life stages.

RC06-89.3

HORSLEY, NICOLA* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
CARVER, NATASHA (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
DERMOTT, ESTHER (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
O'KANE, AISLING (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Knowing Families in the Digital Era

Reporting on empirical findings, this paper will explore digital family practices to ask how the use of smart technology has inaugurated new ways of knowing in the context of the family home. Much human-computer interaction literature on smart technology is concerned with user acceptance, while sociological research has centred on perceived threats to family life that include the imposition of artificial conversation, the normalisation of sexism and instant gratification, and the undermining of autonomy (Kucirkova and Hiniker 2024; Festerling and Siraj 2021).

Through mixed qualitative methods including child-led mobile interviews, the Smart Living study investigates the nuanced ways in which technologies become embedded in, and reconfigure, family life, and what 'doing family digitally' might mean for the future of knowledges in a domestic setting. We explore the relationships different family members have to the knowledge sources and practices smart technology brings into the home, what kind of everyday family practices smart technology is designed to reproduce and augment, and what forms of knowledge might become unfamiliar, inaccessible or unthinkable. To what extent are family norms changed or challenged by the affordances and function creeps of technology, as doing family offline becomes alien, and the dynamics of the home shift as children take advantage of 'democratising' aspects of technology?

This paper focuses on the use of voice-based interfaces, which represent a significant shift in how information is accessed, with important consequences for the production and sharing of information**.** We draw on empirical evidence that suggests the prevalence of design values that are not reflective of families' everyday needs, which are nevertheless 'satisficed' (Edmond, Horsley, Lehmann and Priddy 2022) as users are 'locked in' to big tech companies' visions of sociodigital futures. Finally, we discuss potential consequences for the representation of diverse knowledges in the context of the family home.

RC04-50.4

HOSKINS, RUTH* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
RAMA, SHARMLA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Equity in Access and Success: Institutionalising a First-Year Experience Programme to Support Student Transition and Success

Equity in access and success, social inclusion, and diversity are critical national imperatives in higher education in South Africa post-1994. The University of KwaZulu-Natal's (UKZN) policies and strategies to support student success align with these national imperatives. UKZN's Academic Monitoring and Support Policy (2023) commits the institution to provide quality and responsive student support. The diversities and differentiation within our student population produce unequal preparedness. This compels us to envision socially just, inclusive, and humanising/ ubuntu approaches and practices. UKZN enrols up to 10,000 first-year students across its four Colleges at its five campuses annually. The institution's planned enrolment prioritises quintiles 1 to 3 schools, which are no-fee paying and located in mainly rural and resource-poor communities. Between 60 and 70% of the students are from these quintiles; most are recipients of the national funding scheme and live in university residences. There is a relatively equal representation of students from urban versus rural communities, and more females than males. isiZulu is the dominant mother-tongue language of students, while English is the language of learning and teaching. The institution-wide, compulsory, and holistic year-long non-credit-bearing co-curricular First-Year Experience Programme (FYEP) supported by academic and curriculum advising is crucial to student transition from high school to university. The Bachelor's degree rule (BR10) makes it compulsory for students to complete the FYEP in their first-year of study**.** The senior peer Mentorship programmes are pivotal to supporting students and building a sense of belonging. In the session, we will briefly discuss how our institutional policies align with the national imperatives for higher education and how the FYEP, alongside academic advising, supports student success and transition from high school to university.

RC15-234.4

HOSODA, MIWAKO* (Seisa University, Japan)

Challenges of Care in the Era of Super-Aging Society: Focusing on Changes in Certification and Discretionary Authority of Nurses in Japan

Japan is simultaneously facing a super-aging society and a declining birthrate, leading to a labor shortage and lower tax revenues. Increasing healthcare costs and the increasing burden of medical and nursing care are also becoming an issue. In response to these issues, long-term care insurance has been introduced, and a shift from institutional care to home care has been made to curb healthcare costs. At the same time, the government is expanding the autonomy of existing healthcare professionals and creating new certifications. We will discuss the transition in response to these social issues in Japan, particularly for nurses, from the 1990s to the present, clarifying the process from a neo-Weberian perspective. Nurses in Japan were created in 1948, after WWII, as a national certification with a modern, Western-style education. Since then, nurses have moved in the direction of enhancing both quality and quantity by increasing professionalism and securing the number to respond to social changes such as the advancement of medical care and the aging of society. Since 1995, certified nurses and specialized nurses have been established by the Japan Nurses Association, and since 2015, the specific nurses, who are similar to nurse practitioners, has been created. On the other hand, in addition to nationally licensed nurses, there are also licensed practical nurses appointed by prefectural governors, and unlicensed nursing assistants and attendants. In addition, home helpers and nursing support workers with certain qualifications have also been providing nursing care. In this situation, several problems can be pointed out in terms of the boundaries between the various qualifications related to nursing care and the collaboration between nursing and other professions (e.g., physicians, pharmacists, clinical technicians, etc.). We hope that this conference will provide an opportunity to discuss these issues and compare them with those in other countries.

RC46-JS-48.2

HOSODA, MIWAKO* (Seisa University, Japan)

Sociological Perspectives on Planetary Health: Understanding Human-Environmental Relationships for Sustainable Futures

This study will explore the interface between human society and the health of the planet, with an emphasis on how social behaviors, cultural values, and institutional inequalities contribute to environmental degradation and public health crises. Planetary health is an important interdisciplinary field that focuses on the relationship between human well-being and the Earth's ecosystems. However, sociological inquiry into this field has not yet been fully explored. The study presents a sociological approach to planetary health that emphasizes the complex relationship between human society and its environment. By examining social drivers of environmental change, such as industrialization, globalization, and socioeconomic inequality, the paper seeks to understand how these factors exacerbate public health challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. It incorporates the concept of environmental justice and discusses global inequalities, revealing how socially vulnerable populations bear a disproportionate share of the health costs of environmental degradation. It also examines the role of social movements and policy reform in shaping sustainable solutions and emphasizes the need for systemic change to reduce harm to human and global health. This approach suggests that sociological tools such as social network analysis, cultural theory, and political economy are essential for designing equitable strategies to improve global health while sustaining the planet's ecosystems. This presentation will provide an overview of the concept of planetary health, show how events threatening planetary health are occurring on a global scale, and raise discussion about what role we as a society can play as academics.

TG12-998.6

HOSOGAYA, NOBUKO* (Sophia University, Japan)

Social Empathy in the Workplace: Elucidation from the Relationship between Prosocial Voice Intention and Personal Involvement, Workplace Institutions and Supervisor Influence.

This study examines the relationship between employees' experiences, workplace systems and the influence of superiors on their motivation and behavior in relation to pro-social voices. In contemporary Japan, although the position of employees appears to be improving, it cannot be merely recognized that their working environment and rights are guaranteed. In particular, there is a large gap between companies in terms of their awareness regarding improvement of the workplace environment and diversity. Under the circumstances, how can employees in reality exclaim about problems in the workplace?

Employee voices regarding the improvement of workplace issues have traditionally been dealt with from the perspective of VOICE exit. In Japan, due to the stagnation of labor union movements, this framework is rarely used to solve problems at the macro level within organizations. On the other hand, labour mobility has been increasing, and if we focus on this phenomenon, it is possible that the power of employee voice is weakening and that exit alone indicates employee dissent. However, workplace stress and psychological disorders have become social issues, and companies are now obliged to address these issues through human resource management systems. There are aspects of social systems that may address the source of employees' voice. Do such systems calm employees' dissatisfaction and lead them to silence, or do they increase employees' personal empathy, leading to more voices and awareness of problems?

In this study, the main focus is placed upon employees' willingness to speak for prosocial issues, and the factors influencing it are hypothesized as their own experience, the company's policies on diversity and personnel practices, and the influence of their direct supervisor. I will analyze the outcome of the employee survey to clarify the interrelationships between these factors.

RC11-169.3

HOSSAIN, MD ANWER* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
LEE, SUSIE (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
BÜYÜKKECECI, ZAFER (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
LIU, CHIA (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)
KULU, HILL (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)
MYRSKYLA, MIKKO (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

Understanding the High Prevalence of Premature and Early Menopause in South and Southeast Asia: Evidence from Demographic and Health Surveys

Premature menopause (occurring before age 40) and early menopause (occurring between ages 40 and 44) have significant adverse effects on older women's health and well-being. However, existing research primarily focuses on high-income countries, thereby limiting the relevance of these findings to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). This study investigates the disproportionately high prevalence of premature and early menopause in South and Southeast Asia (SA/SEA) compared to high-income countries (HICs). Previous studies in some HICs report prevalence rates of premature menopause at ≥1% and early menopause at 2–3%, whereas SA/SEA shows significantly higher rates of 2.7% and 4.5%, respectively. To understand this disparity, we analyze the influence of demographic and socio-economic factors in SA/SEA creatively utilizing Demographic and Health Survey data from 12 SA/SEA countries. Preliminary findings reveal striking regional differences with prevalence rates of premature and early menopause ranging from a staggering 12.2% and 14.7% in Bangladesh to the lowest 2.3% and 4.1% in the Philippines. Employing Cox proportional hazard models, we aim to identify key determinants and assess the extent to which demographic and socio-economic factors contribute to these elevated rates. The results of this study will enhance the global understanding of menopause within the context of LMICs and offer a foundation for future research and policy development to address the increasing prevalence and associated health disparities of premature and early menopause in SA/SEA.

RC41-666.4

HOSSAIN, MD ANWER* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
HOSSAIN, MOHAMMAD BELLAL (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Understanding the Mediation Effect of Women's Empowerment in Education-Fertility Nexus in Bangladesh

Background: Although the relationship between education and fertility is found to be universally inverse, something about what causes the two to interact in this manner still needs to be known. This study aimed to explore whether the mechanism by which education affects fertility is through women empowerment (WE) in the context of Bangladesh. We hypothesized that higher education leads to women's empowerment which in turn reduces their fertility.

Data and Methods: We utilized cross-sectional data from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2022 to test the hypothesis. The analytic sample comprised 17102 currently married women aged 15-49 with at least one child ever born. We conducted mediation analysis based on the multivariable ordinary least squares regression method.

Findings: Women with higher education had on an average two children less than the women with no education (r=-0.433; P<0.001). We found eight dimensions of WE from the 30 observed variables. These dimensions included the *resources* (asset ownership and exposure to mass media, and reproductive knowledge), *agency* (attitude towards wife-beating, participation in household decisions, and reproductive autonomy), and *achievements* (economic autonomy, social independence, and knowledge and use of contraceptives). In terms of the mediation effect of WE, we found that higher education led to higher social independence (b=0.105, p=0.000) among the women which in turn decreased their number of children ever born (b=-0.346, p=0.000). Thus, education had a significant negative indirect effect on fertility through women's social independence (b=-0.036; p=0.000). However, the hypothesis that higher education leads to WE which in turn leads to lower fertility didn't hold true for the rest of the seven dimensions of WE.

Conclusion: Our study advances research on education, women empowerment, and fertility by examining whether women's empowerment mediate the negative relationship between education and fertility in the context of Bangladesh.

RC04-67.2

HOU, WENXIAO* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)
LIANG, XUETING (International Institute of Social Studies Part of Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

An Analysis of Vocational Education Reform in Western China Since 2010s: Neoliberal Policies and Rural Transformation

In China, where economic growth is emphasized since 1980s, the vocational education and training (VET) policies are strongly influenced by economic needs. The development of VET is perceived as a tool to help with the country's economic and social progress, especially as it aligns with the shift towards a high-skills value-added economy.Therefore, the VET reform started from 2010s placed particular emphasis on the role of VET in industrial transformation.

This paper analyzes China's vocational education reforms over the past decade, focusing on the development of VET in western regions (TAR and Qinghai). Through field interviews, and analysing data from existing databases, policy documents, and media reports, this study examines education outcomes and changes after vocational education reform in Tibetan communities, including the enrollment, standards-setting, language barriers, and the increasing role of enterprises. It argues that the reforms reflect a neoliberal tendency, shifting the burden of social inequality and the consequences of individual choices onto participants in the vocational education system. Though the setting of vocational education programs try to meet economic needs, they often fall behind or do not fit local economic conditions. As a result, the employment difficulties are imposed on students and local educators in the form of 'employment rates.'

Additionally, the paper highlights the unique characteristics of China's VET policies, which are closely tied to the country's urban-rural dual structure. Vocational education plays a critical role in facilitating labor migration between rural and urban areas. However, it also leads to rural brain drain and shows an implicit functions of buying regional stability in Western China. Meanwhile, vocational education often enrolls local students who have tendency to work in local communities, thereby offering new hope for rural society and culture.

RC23-366.1

HOWALDT, JÜRGEN* (TU Dortmund, Germany)
KALETKA, CHRISTOPH (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Social Innovation and Innovation Policy: The Development of a Comprehensive Innovation Policy in Europe

In recent years, there has been a growing realization that innovation policy is falling short of its potential to address the multiple, complex and interrelated global challenges that affect contemporary and future societies. Social innovation will play a key role within innovation policy if social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century are to be successfully tackled. As a novel approach to find solutions for global, national and local problems in health, education, energy, environmental and other policies, social innovation has been embraced by stakeholders and communities on the local, regional and national level.

The dynamics in the field of social innovation in the international discourse is reflected by the increasing number of (public) programs that initiate and support social innovation at local, regional, national, and global levels. European innovation and research policy has played an important role in this regard (see Edler 2023). At the programmatic level of European research and innovation policy, a new perspective on innovation has emerged since 1992. The social has been substantially upgraded compared to technology development in the EU research framework programs (cf. Howaldt/Schwarz 2010, pp. 33ff).

Similar to the European Commission's approach, many governments in Europe and beyond also begin to recognize the importance of social innovation in developing a sustainable innovation policy (Howaldt et al. 2018). In Germany, too, corresponding efforts have intensified in recent years, while initiatives to develop a comprehensive understanding of innovation can be traced back to the early 2000s.

The presentation outlines the contours of a mission-oriented innovation policy which is based on a comprehensive concept of innovation. This includes a new role of public policy and government for creating adequate framework conditions and related support structures. It also reflects upon the significance of using the innovative capacity of all societal sectors.

RC21-327.4

HOYLER HOYLER, TELMA* (Centre for Metropolitan Studies, Brazil)
FERRAZ, CAIO (Interdependencia, Brazil)

In Search of Social Justice in the New Arrangement of Water Services in the City of São Paulo

Although located in a tropical region with high rainfall, São Paulo faces severe water scarcity related to its high population density and political decisions on who has access to it. The UN classifies a region as experiencing water scarcity when its annual availability is less than 1,500 m³ per inhabitant; in 2021, São Paulo had less than 125 m³ per inhabitant. One need not be an expert to see the exponential rise in climate change and extreme events reflected in changes to hydrological cycles. We face a contradictory situation of excess and scarcity – worsening floods alongside increasing water shortages. While geographers focusing on mitigation pathways have addressed water availability issues, the matter remains underexplored within urban political sociology.

The alarming averages mask even more striking variations, particularly affecting low-income populations in precarious urban settlements, who faced water access challenges long before they became a public concern. In these cases, the risk of excess is evident in the material losses caused by storms. Scarcity, in turn, arises from a technical-political choice by its water supplier – Sabesp – to reduce water pressure at the system's edges, often coinciding with urban peripheries. At the same time, residents cannot afford private supply options like water tanks.

Amidst this scenario, in 2024, Sabesp was privatised, contrary to civil society organisations advocating for water as a universal right. Introducing this private actor adds further layers to an already complex water governance system that overlaps different federal and decision-making entities. In climate uncertainty, how can we ensure that low-income populations access water within a financialised framework post-privatization? This research combines interviews, document analysis, and quantitative data to analyse Sabesp´s Concession Agreement contract with the municipality of São Paulo, identifying and discussing whether we have mechanisms to ensure water access for those unattractive to the market.

RC09-JS-164.3

HSIEH, BINGJIE* (University of Chicago, USA)

Reimagining Queer Kinship: The Use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies By Lesbian Parents

My research centers the discussion about imaginations of kinship on Lesbian parents, particularly people who used assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) to conceive. In the context of Taiwan's legal regulations, lesbian couples cannot legally access in-vitro fertilization (IVF), despite Taiwan's high IVF success rate and affordability. The process of traveling transnationally in order to obtain reproductive treatments not available or accessible in one's own country has been called "reproductive migration." Intended parents from Taiwan have traveled to the United States, Denmark, Cambodia, and Japan to receive IVF treatment. In this research, I use in-depth interviews to explore how the process of realizing one's desire for motherhood intersects with an imagination for queer futurity. I argue that through the process of reproductive migration, lesbian parents often reimagined kinship in a transformative way. The deliberate decision-making that nospans across various stages of the reproductive journey testifies to a constant negotiation between conformity to the established social norms and contesting those existing norms in a way that seeks to actively reshape, rather than passively accept the given definition of kinship. From the selection of the race of sperm donors to discussing who would be the genetic or gestational mother, and choosing care providers, the process is saturated with social meanings and imaginations. An understanding of the multiple stakeholders and institutions that one ought to contest in the decision-making process helps us gain a contextual view of what reimagining the future of queer motherhood and kinship would entail.

TG09-989.1

HSIUNG, PING-CHUN* (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Canada)

Hearing Silence: Teaching and Studying the Politics of Qualitative Interviewing

When conducting qualitative interviews, researchers are ready to hear informants' narratives that align with common assumptions, idiosyncratic concepts, or their own theoretical frameworks. Accounts falling outside these pre-existing boundaries become inaudible and overlooked. This presentation posits that spoken and unspoken silences are hidden treasures. I will illustrate the strategies I've developed to help students recognize the mechanisms of silencing and hear these silenced accounts. I will also use the empirical case of China's Great Leap Forward and Great Famine (1958-1962) to show the silences that arise from the challenges of accessing archival data and engaging with survivors of traumatic historical events. I will demonstrate how, despite these obstacles, it is possible to uncover a locally grounded lexicon of discontent through a secondary analysis of survivor interviews. Ultimately, I argue that the ability to *hear silence* is not only indispensable in academic pursuits but also essential in everyday life.

RC02-45.2

HSU, CHIEH* (St.Gallen Institute of Management in Asia, University of St.Gallen, Singapore)

How Does Marriage Inform Intergenerational Ties? Reconceiving Relationships through Financial Allocations

Economic activities are indicative of the social relations we maintain with one another (Bandelj 2020; Zelizer 2012), including intimate relationships. The monetary practices, resource allocation, and financial transfers hence could reflect and embody how we conceive and calibrate marital and intergenerational ties. Literature on monetary practices primarily focuses on how social class, relative resources, gender attitudes, and macro-level institutional factors affect the management system couples adopt. Research on intergenerational transfer investigates its nature, motivation, and content often in the context of wealth and privilege reproduction. Yet, few studies have examined how economic activities in marriage and parent-child dyads reciprocally inform these two sets of relationships, both in terms of their respective boundaries and meanings. Drawing on interviews with middle-class and educated Taiwanese couples (22 couples, 3 married individuals) who are in their mid-thirties, I have found relational work that foregrounds economic activities to be a learned skill among spouses that are situated in these two distinctive relationships. Through constant referencing and differentiation, married couples when managing their finances are also prompted to revisit and reassess their emotional and financial ties with their parents. These reciprocal evaluations—gauging parental ties based on couple-dyadic transactions—have led to an assertive demarcation between blood/biological ties and conjugal unions for couples in their early family

formation. This paper contributes to our understanding of the relationship between marriage and intergenerational ties from a financial perspective. It also underscores how the conceptualization of marital relationships in developed East Asia has shown individualistic tendencies while accounting for their potential dissolution.

RC12-180.3

HSU, CHING-FANG* (National Chi Nan University, Taiwan)

Right to Counsel Defended By Four Lawyers: Empirical Studies on Lawyers' Diverse Roles in the Taiwanese Compulsory Defense Cases

In Taiwan, the right to counsel is clearly stipulated in Article 31 of the criminal procedural law, where a criminal defendant has the right to legal representation in severe crimes and disadvantaged conditions, including physical and mental disability, mid-to-low income, aboriginal identity and/or other socioeconomic disadvantages recognized by the presiding judge. In practice, however, four different types of legal counsel may be retained by the defendants in need: regular lawyers, legal aid lawyers, voluntary counsel and public defenders. Do different lawyers perform differently in compulsory defense cases? Using both quantitative and qualitative data, this paper makes two claims. First, in terms of case outcomes, lawyers paid by the government perform only slightly differently from those in the regular legal services market on the metrics of guilty/innocent and the length of sentence. The court, nevertheless, drastically relies on public defenders and legal aid lawyers, both financially supported by the government, to represent disadvantaged criminal defendants. Second, in terms of professional autonomy, public defenders, voluntary counsel and legal aid lawyers experience different degrees of court dominance, which affects the volume of caseload and the lawyers' willingness to participate in the compulsory defense system. The public defenders, as government lawyers stationed in court, experience the least autonomy from judicial administration, but intriguingly develop an autonomy free from clientele and market pressure. Data used in this paper include (a) a database composed of 27,692 cases from the first two instances of the Taiwanese judiciary from 2013 to 2023, and (b) in-depth interviews with 65 legal practitioners in Taiwan, including 2 judges, 9 public defenders, and 54 lawyers (45 lawyers were interviewed in 2018 and 9 lawyer were interviewed in 2024).

RC06-JS-77.2

HU, SHU* (Singapore University of Social Sciences, School of Humanities and Behavioural Sciences, Singapore)
MU, ZHENG (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Linked Lives: Adult Children's Assortative Mating and Older Parents' Depressive Symptoms in China

Drawing on the linked lives perspective, patterns of adult children's marriage matching may profoundly influence older parents' well-being. Despite its significance, the links between adult children's marriage matching and older parents' subjective well-being remain understudied. This study examines such relationships in China. We hypothesize that the influences of assortative mating may be gendered, due to the greater emphasis on sons' importance in old-age support than daughters' and the norm for women to marry up. Given the strong association between marriage matching and inequality, the links between children's marriage matching and parents' well-being may differ across education and *hukou* (household registration) status.

We use data from the 2012 China Family Panel Studies (n = 4,365) and employ diagonal mobility models to estimate the impacts of assortative mating by adult children's education and *hukou* origin on older parents' depressive symptoms.

The descriptive results suggest that matching of *hukou* has a stronger association with older parents' depressive symptoms than matching of education. As hypothesized, the results of the diagonal mobility models show that adult children's *hukou*-education status matters more than their spousal *hukou*-education status in predicting parents' depressive symptoms. Contrary to our expectations, once the effects of adult children's own and spousal *hukou*-education statuses are accounted for, marrying up or down, being a daughter or son, and being an only child or not do not seem to matter in parents' depressive symptoms.

In China, adult children's compatible matches with their spouses and an urban *hukou* are protective of parents' mental well-being, suggesting the perceived centrality of assortative mating and the *hukou* system in maintaining socioeconomic status. While this study offered no evidence for a gendered association between adult children's marriage matching and parental psychological health, we caution against writing off this hypothesis due data limitations.

RC37-JS-60.3

HUANG, CHUN-MING* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Tuning-in Together, Art Worlds and Cultural Air in Taiwan

Taiwan's indie music is dominating the local music scene, while art music, which used to be seen as reflecting middle-class tastes, is losing its cultural distinction. This article uses two contrasting bands as case studies: Sorry Youth and Academy of Taiwan Strings, to explore how they have benefited from (or struggled with) their respective 'art worlds' (Becker, 1982) and Taiwan's current 'cultural air'.

Sorry Youth is considered to be one of the most 'Taiwanese flavoured' bands, a new cultural entrepreneur who makes a living by taking on prolific cases. It participates in anti-China campaigns and supports Taiwanese independence, performing and profiting from a mixture of aesthetic autonomy and political practice. The Academy of Taiwan Strings, a European-trained classical music ensemble, is more of an amateur in society, earning a living as a private music tutor, adhering to the rules of the art world but also is constrained by it, wandering between the western canonical repertoire and the limited social activities that are still seen as lacking Taiwanese flavour or 'rebellion'.

This study reconstructs the methods of Becker, Schütz and Adorno to compare how the two ensembles operate in normative ways to maintain their legitimacy, particularly by absorbing 'cultural performance' (Alexander, 2006 ; McCormick, 2015), and how they collaborate (including in external relations) with the systems of collective representation, the means of symbolic production, audience perspectives and social power.

This article argues that musical communication is inseparable from social cooperation, and is a 'mutual tuning-in' of identity, social resources and even social space in a particular 'cultural air', constituting of actions that serve idealised and instrumental interests (in the Weberian sense); it is not only 'musical performance', but also not entirely a product of 'identity'. Musicians participate in social change through multiple practices of creativity, resistance and conformity.

RC30-483.1

HUANG, HAISU* (College of William and Mary, USA)

Workers' Transition from China's Coal Sector

Phasing out the fossil fuel industries, particularly the coal sector, is one of the most urgent tasks to mitigate human induced climate change. However, how would the workers and communities thrive after losing work in coal? While some just transition models suggest policy strategies and tools that may assist just transition, they mostly remain on the policy level and largely rooted in western democratic societies. China, as the largest producer of coal in the world, has undertaken measures to phase out its coal workers, but how the Chinese coal workers experience their transition and how their life is after leaving coal remains largely understudied. Building on recent research on China's just transition, this work-in-progress paper uses qualitative interviews with former coal workers from both public and private mines, to address the social processes of the coal workers shifting to non-coal sectors. The initial literature review, including my own past research on Chinese coal workers, suggests that understanding the historical context of China's labor transition, together with the structure of Chinese domestic politics can shed light on China's current practices in coal workers' transition. For example, even though it appears to comply with the international norm in limiting global warming, in fact it merges into the larger downsizing project of the state owned enterprises, which began in late 1970s following the economic reform. Focusing on the social transition being just is important but since it is often related to private property rights within capitalism, we may consider moving forward with the transition by building trust and cooperation for interdependence.

WG08-911.3

HUANG, MING-HUI* (Huaqiao University, China)

Taste of Nostalgia: Russian Emigrants, Field and Spatial Production of Astoria in Taipei

On the streets of Taipei in the 1960s, Astoria was not only a café for exiled Russians to satisfy their cravings for homemade food, but also a shelter for indigenous writers to produce literary works. Against the background of the cold war and martial law in Taiwan, the existence of Astoria depends on factors such as management model of the store, the preferences of the guests and the social atmosphere. A delicate balance between foreign and local cultures was also formed here. Although the White Terror remained, the patronage of Chiang's sons and daughter-in-law made the "US-Soviet" relationship under the atmosphere of the Cold War exceptional, thus providing fertile ground for

the development of contemporary literature in Taiwan. The birth of Astoria, its location and customers created a special field involving power, discourse and the senses of taste which is still remembered for almost seventy years long until today.

RC19-276.1

HUANG, XIAN* (Rutgers University, USA)

From Easy to Hard Redistribution: The Chinese Government Strategy in the 21st Century

Authoritarian leaders face a tradeoff of effectively balancing benefits between elites and masses to maximize the regime's survival and stability prospects. This is especially salient when the leaders must undertake "hard redistribution" -- sustaining and improving the social welfare provision within the current political framework but without a substantial increase in fiscal commitments and social contributions. Facing the challenges of formidable structural changes such as rapid population aging and slower economic growth, the Chinese government has been leveraging regional disparities to undertake inter-regional redistribution instead of inter-class redistribution to meet public demands for better social protection. I draw upon a text analysis of 24,699 social welfare policy documents issued by the Chinese central and local governments between 1993 and 2024 and a qualitative study of China's pension reform in the recent decade to support the argument.

WG01-879.1

HUANG, XIAOCEN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)
KU, HOK BUN* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Navigating a Contested Field: A Study on the Practice of a Chinese NGO in Ethiopia

With the emergence of China's "Going Out" policy in the early 2000s, Chinese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have attempted to expand their international role by positioning themselves, particularly in Africa, as providers of social welfare and basic services. This paper suggests that Chinese NGOs may be a growing influential force within the international aid arena. The operational dynamics of the China Rural Development Foundation (CRDF), a prominent Chinese NGO in Ethiopia, are critically examined within the context of China's expanding global influence and evolving approach to international aid. This research provides a nuanced analysis of CRDF's ground-level operations, exploring the complexities of aid delivery, local responses, and practitioner challenges.

Focusing on CRDF's activities in Ethiopia since 2015, the research encompasses projects aligned with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, including school feeding programs, educational resource provision, and women's employment skills training. CRDF's unique position as the sole Chinese NGO with a registered local office under the Ethiopian Civil Society Agency offers an opportunity to scrutinize the operational intricacies of Chinese NGOs in Africa. Through examination of practitioner experiences, local stakeholder responses, and the navigation of organizational mandates and governmental influences, the processes shaping China's international aid praxis in Ethiopia are illuminated. The research explores how various actors adapt to and negotiate cross-cultural challenges and ethical dilemmas encountered in the field.

Employing a multi-method approach, including interviews, participant observation, and document analysis, this research contributes to the discourse on global aid practices, focusing on Chinese NGOs in Africa. The findings engage with debates in development studies and offer insights into the implications for social development and Sino-Ethiopian relations. This research aims to inform policy and practice for Chinese NGOs in Africa, advancing understanding of South-South development cooperation in an increasingly multipolar world.

RC34-562.4

HUANG, YANHUA* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, China)

The Hand of Culture: The Formation Process and Dynamics of Domestic Goods Consumption in the Digital Era

The consumption of domestic goods in China is both a socio-cultural phenomenon and a production-consumption practice, which can be regarded as a new and typical example of how economy and society mutually shape each other. Taking domestic beauty brands as an example, this paper attempts to analyze the formation process and driving mechanisms of the consumption of domestic goods in China, focusing on the transmission and influence mechanisms of culture in economic phenomena. The study finds that, firstly, the development of domestic brands, along with their supply-demand matching, emotional connection, and cultural resonance with consumers, are the foundations for the formation of the domestic goods consumption trend. Secondly, in the context of digitalization, online interactions among diverse agents such as brands, E-commerce and social media, livestream salesperson, and consumers have constructed a community culture, which merges social networks and market networks, facilitating consumers' rational and emotional understanding and selection of domestic brands. Lastly, the rise of guochao culture, the activation of youth culture, and the enhancement of cultural confidence are the driving forces that propel individual consumption behavior to evolve into collective consumption trends.

RC04-52.15

HUBERT, ERTL* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
PEITZ, NINA-MADELEINE (Federal Institut for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Innovation and Transfer in Vocational Education and Training: An Investigation Applying a Design Research Approach

Social innovation in education requires the transfer of knowledge between research and practice. In Germany, vocational education and training (VET) represents a mature educational sub-sector in which processes of developing innovation and transferring it into educational practice is often hampered by a complex and long-established structure of stakeholders and institutions.

In this context, the study "Accompanying Research InnoVET" aims at developing, testing and evaluating support mechanisms for facilitating translational processes between research and practice. The study is conducted in connection with the national InnoVET programme, funding and supporting 17 projects across Germany in developing and implementing innovative approaches in the VET sector.

This contribution outlines the requirements of collaboration between research and VET practice in innovation and transfer processes. It examines the features that can contribute to the success of a research-practice dialogue and addresses the question which contribution design-based research (DBR) can make to innovations developed in the InnoVET programme.

For this purpose, case studies of a number of InnoVET projects were conducted, involving a number of research methods: interviews with a wide range of key stakeholders (e.g. chambers of industry and commerce, vocational colleges, training companies), a survey of programme participants, development talks with practitioners and researchers, and observation of collaborative structures within projects. Analytical strategies include thematic coding of qualitiative data, collaborative research-practice workshops, and constrastive triangulation of different types of data.

Results emphasize, e.g., the significant role the interaction between research and practice plays, the specific opportunies and limitations for this interaction in a mature VET system, the importance of actors' transfer-oriented mindset and furthermore, the need for collaborative exchange formats. The results demonstrate the contribution DBR can make to improve innovation transfer in large-scale political innovation programmes thereby generating new theories for transfer strategy measures.

RC07-110.2

HUCHLER, NORBERT* (Institute of Social Science Research (ISF Munich), Germany)
NEUMER, JUDITH (ISF Munich, Germany)
RITTER, TOBIAS (ISF Munich, Germany)

AI-Assisted Trend Radar and/or Reading between the Lines? Conflicting Methods to Capture the Future.

The article reflects results and the methodological approach of the strategic research project "Value Creation Trend Radar.AI-assisted Foresight Tool to identify Weak Signals of Value Creation", funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) (01/2022-12/2026). The aim is to use an AI-supported technical "radar tool" and large amounts of data to draw conclusions about future trends in value creation. At the same time, the technical radar tool is integrated into a comprehensive methodological process with numerous references to various methods of qualitative empirical social research. It is exciting to observe how different ideas and practices of anticipating the future come together in this mixed methods approach.

On the one hand, there is the radar tool, which attempts to use statistics and AI in textual data (e.g. scientific publications) to identify conceptual

connections or "weak signals" based on statistical characteristics that have the potential to point to future trends. On the other hand, there are various qualitative approaches (interviews, future workshops, data analysis, etc.) that seek insights into possible futures "between" the data or in the interplay of specific information and generated findings. This is where methods, knowledge and sensitivity for interpretation and anticipation come together. "Weak signals" are then not due to the statistical behavior of letters, but are rather to be understood as implicit contexts of meaning "behind" the data.

Different forms and practices of scientific anticipation of futures collide: objectifying formal measurement and assessment on the one hand and knowledge- and experience-based interpretation and understanding on the other. The project is attempting to bring together and further develop both approaches. This is being done on the basis of six-monthly studies of various specific empirical subject areas. The article will draw on empirical findings from the third field examined: "The future of plant and mechanical engineering".

RC24-383.5

HUDDART, EMILY* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)
SILVA, TONY (University of British Columbia, Canada)
MUZZERALL, PARKER (University of British Columbia, Canada)

A Climate of Distrust: How Affective Climate Polarization Shapes Attitudes Toward Decarbonization

Do those who support and those who oppose decarbonization trust or distrust one another? And does it matter? For over a decade, political scientists have been theorizing growing dislike and distrust between partisans – a phenomenon termed 'affective polarisation'. Affective polarisation is crucial to understand as it is linked with increased tolerance for political violence and an overall decrease in adherence to democratic norms. Despite paying considerable attention to ideological polarisation over climate change, environmental sociologists have been slow to attend to affective dynamics between climate partisans. We address this gap by analysing representative survey data from a sample of Canadian households (n=2503). We find evidence of high and asymmetric levels of affective polarisation, with supporters of decarbonization expressing stronger out-group dislike and ingroup favouritism compared with opponents of decarbonization, across a suite of measures. We use these measures alongside demographic controls to predict attitudes toward climate change and decarbonization. Interestingly, we find that higher levels of affective polarization (i.e., stronger out-group dislike and ingroup favouritism) are associated with pro-environmental climate attitudes. We reflect on the significance of these findings for climate politics and environmental governance, as well as for broader questions of the relationship between democracy and climate action.

WG08-JS-23.1

HUERTA TARDÍO, MAITE* (Universidad Pública de Navarra, Spain)
MARTÍNEZ VIRTO, LUCÍA (Universidad Pública de Navarra, Spain)

Un Estudio Preliminar De Las Emociones Que Emergen En Las Mujeres Como Resultado De Su Participación En El Programa De Renta Garantizada De Navarra

En las últimas décadas, las políticas sociales de lucha contra la pobreza han adquirido especial relevancia en el contexto internacional, fundamentalmente en el marco del diseño de las prestaciones (Cantillon et al., 2018). En este sentido, la literatura académica viene enfatizando la necesidad de valorar las experiencias de participación de las personas beneficiarias para la configuración del diseño de las políticas públicas (Pérez, 2004; Manzanera, Carbonero, Hernández y Raya, 2019). En la presente ponencia, se acomete esta cuestión mediante un primer análisis de las emociones que emergen de los procesos de participación en uno de los diecinueve programas que conforman el sistema español de garantía de ingresos mínimos; el programa de Renta Garantizada del territorio foral de Navarra.

Con este propósito, y considerando que a nivel mundial los programas de garantía de ingresos mínimos están predominantemente feminizados (De Sena, 2014), se examinan los discursos de diez entrevistas semi-estructuradas y en profundidad a mujeres perceptoras de este programa mediante la herramienta analítica de la Sociología de los Cuerpos/Emociones. Concretamente, el programa de Renta Garantizada presenta una tasa de participación femenina del 53,34% (Observatorio de la Realidad Social, 2023). En este contexto, se inicia con la descripción del sistema español de garantía de ingresos, seguido de un recorrido histórico del programa de Renta Garantizada de Navarra, y se concluye resaltando las emociones preponderantes que surgen de las entrevistas: agradecimiento, cuestionamiento y solidaridad. Por tal razón, se remite la comunicación al simposio TG12 Social Love and Solidarity, específicamente a la sesión Poverty, Social Policies and "New Commodifications".

RC31-496.3

HÜGEL, MICHI* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

About Help, Helpers and Helpers' Helpers - Volunteering for Refugees in Rural Areas

Since 2014, refugee migration has been an issue also in rural areas, and the war in Ukraine in 2022 has made it even more topical in Germany. The voluntary help that takes place in this context is of particular relevance, as it bridges a state gap and requires the selforganised engagement of local residents. Therefore, building on Gouldner's norms of interaction, this thesis research explores the role that reciprocity and beneficence play in rural support for refugees. Drawing on the community studies, I used qualitative interviews to explore how power relations and group configurations within a village structure this support as reciprocal or beneficent help. The dense village networks can generate help as people become helpers by assisting other local residents in helping. In addition, beneficent help takes place in direct and hierarchically structured relationships between local residents and newcomers. This can lead to access to resources, but also has problematic aspects due to the inherent arbitrariness of interpersonal dependency.

RC38-JS-201.6

HUI, KEI* (Beyond Trust Company, Hong Kong)
JIANG, RUI* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Leveraging Family History As a Tool for Wealth Transmission: A Case Study of the Rong Yiren Family in Post-Reform China

The establishment of the People's Republic of China, family lineage, and wealth inheritance experienced significant disruptions due to anti-capitalist movements and the campaign to Destroy the Four Olds. While historical research on Chinese family history often focuses on ancient China, there is a noticeable gap in modern narrations. After the 1997 Reform and Opening, newly emerged Chinese entrepreneurs emphasised wealth and family legacy, developing a keen interest in documenting their family histories and constructing family identities. This paper explores how Chinese entrepreneurs have recreated wealth post-reforms and analyzes how they continue or reconstruct their family narratives. Focusing on the prominent Rong Yiren family, this study examines how, unlike most wealth creators of the Reform and Opening era, the Rong family successfully reconstructed and extended their family history by leveraging Hong Kong as a strategic base for wealth preservation and inheritance. Through case study analysis, this paper investigates how contemporary Chinese entrepreneurs, exemplified by the Rong family, utilize family history to facilitate wealth transmission. The findings indicate that, despite the Rong family's success, most wealth-building families face numerous inheritance challenges, such as negotiating with government authorities, adapting to cross-cultural environments, the implications of the one-child policy, and generally low educational levels. Understanding these challenges is crucial for addressing the complexities surrounding wealth succession in modern China and gaining deeper insights into the difficulties of sustainable development within the private economy.

RC33-541.4

HÜLLE, SEBASTIAN* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)
BAISCH, BENJAMIN (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)
SAKSHAUG, JOSEPH (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Experimental Evidence to Optimize Linkage and Panel Consent Rates in a New Online Panel

The analytical potential of linked panel surveys depends on respondents' informed consent to both linkage and panel consent. Previous studies have explored different arguments and framings (gain/loss) to optimize linkage consent, but results are inconsistent (across studies). Very few of them have focused on panel consent, with inconsistent results.

This paper reports on four experiments aimed at optimizing both linkage and panel consent within the first wave of the new "Online Panel for Labour Market Research" (OPAL) in Germany, which comprised about 19,000 interviews. To improve linkage consent, the first question was placed at the

beginning of the questionnaire. After the request for panel consent at the end of the interview, respondents who initially refused linkage were asked again for linkage consent. The framing (gain or loss) of these three requests was randomly varied.

The first request yielded a linkage consent rate of 84% to 85%, with no significant framing effects. The second request resulted in consent rates between 22% and 31%, indicating that about a quarter of respondents changed their mind after an additional request. Notably, loss framing resulted in a 6 percentage point increase in linkage consent for the second request. Overall, the cumulative linkage consent rate reached 88%.

The panel consent rate was approximately 62%, with no significant differences between the framing conditions. Multivariate results on the factors influencing both types of consent will be presented additionally.

In conclusion, the results of the experiments show that specific survey design features need to be taken into account when deciding whether a loss or gain framing is likely to be more effective in influencing respondents' consent decisions. In addition, this study also provides evidence that repeated requests minimize the proportion of initial linkage nonconsenters, leading to an increase in the cumulative linkage consent rate.

RC48-JS-244.4

HURCH, NEPOMUK* (Universität Bremen, Germany)

Future Construction and the Trajectories of Classes

That the (imaginative) construction of the future guides social practice and can thus have real consequences for individuals, social groups, movements, classes, and even entire societies is an important insight from the older and more recent sociological examination of the future. The manifold interdependencies between subjective and objective futures have not been fully deciphered, but it seems obvious to analyze the construction process of the future both as an instrument of domination and as a possible transformative power. The pathos of agency, however, which is sometimes posited against the fatalism that accompanies the multiple crises of contemporary societies, once again fails to adequately account for the structural side of the dialectic of the future. Another world is certainly possible, but neither is every future possible nor desirable for everyone. Who can be addressed with which future narrative and when is by no means clear – and often the question on which social movements fail. The proposed contribution is conceptual in nature and argues for a stronger focus on the material foundations of the construction of the future. With the help of Bourdieu's concept of the "trajectories" of social classes, which has so far received little attention in his reception, a heuristic for a dynamic class analysis is developed. Trajectories are upward and downward movements of classes along crucial dimensions of inequality. They are intended to explain deep-seated dispositions for the future, on the basis of which future narratives emerge and take hold. Because trajectories cut across established principles of hierarchy, they should also help to identify homologies of classes across the social space and thus the basis for possible coalitions, both regressive and progressive.

RC42-674.3

HURCH, NEPOMUK* (Universität Bremen, Germany)

On the Temporality of Status Perceptions and Anxieties

To date, research on status perceptions and anxieties has varied widely in terms of the concepts involved and the instruments used. This poses a challenge, not least in terms of comparability. The inconsistency of approaches is already evident in the variety of terms used to study the phenomenon, such as (status) anxieties, worries, concerns, fears, deprivations, etc. This is certainly also due to the fact that the field involves several disciplines, especially social psychology and sociology. A systematic account of how status perceptions and anxieties are measured and what this means for empirical findings is largely lacking. Rather, the field seems to be only vaguely structured on the basis of respective understandings of status. We therefore propose a new systematization of status perceptions, conceptualized in terms of a temporal logic, while at the same time differentiating along different status dimensions. We assume that perceptions of one's status (and any associated anxieties) either refer to the present (where do I stand currently), are oriented towards the past (what have I gained or lost), or project into the future (what can I achieve, what threatens me), and that different empirical patterns are predominant in each case. Methodologically, we show that the temporality of status perceptions can be precisely identified in the semantics of the numerous indicators used in the field. Furthermore, using data from a large panel data set, we test our assumption of temporality with factor analyses and examine its different effects with regression analyses based on right-wing populist attitudes. We find that different empirical patterns emerge depending on the temporal logic of status perceptions. The proposed systematization should help the field resolve ambiguities and increase compatibility with research on other topics, such as the social construction of time and the future.

TG12-993.3

HUSSAIN, AJMAL* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

Ecologies of Hope, Love and Care Among British Muslims in Turbulent Times

Britain's Muslim population has come to occupy an increasingly salient role in public discourse. While there is significant research on what might be described as negative aspects of citizenship - derived from patterns of inhabitation such as socio-economic deprivation and institutional discrimination - there has been less focus on dynamics internal to Muslim communities that are also important aspects of this growing population's identity and citizenship potential. Contemporary events such as the war in Gaza and the imbrication of Muslims in debates on Islamophobia and representation within mainstream politics, are recent examples of their precarity but also potential to affect public discourse on emergent planetary issues. This paper draws on ethnographic research conducted with collectives of people and place that become an *affective resource* to help communities navigate precarity in the wake of Islamophobia and ensuing disenfranchisement with formal political processes. Through presentation of participatory research conducted with urban Muslims during the height of the so-called war on terror, and associated technologies of governance and control targeting Muslim communities, I describe itineraries of operation and resistance that help people navigate turbulent times.

RC12-183.3

HUSZKA, BEATA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

The Legal Complex: Professionalisation of Human Rights

This chapter offers a compelling exploration of the intricate evolution of the legal profession specialising in human rights litigation within Eastern European countries and Russia. This in-depth, comparative analysis unravels the transformation of human rights practice into a formalized and prominent field of expertise. This chapter utilises the theoretical concept of 'a legal complex' by Lucien Karpik and Terrence Halliday (2011) to demonstrate the relational nature of human rights professionalisation, encompassing the networks of legal professionals, activists, journalists, and grassroot organizers as a broader collective social actor. Alongside the professionalisation of human rights among trained lawyers, through human rights educational programmes and professional associations organized by local bar councils, this chapter traces the emergence of various specialized human rights organizations and NGOs, which openly replaced the previously covert Helsinki Groups. Finally, it explores the pivotal

role played by transnational educational and exchange networks that shaped this critical aspect of the region's human rights landscape (educational exchanges with Western scholars, universities, and the regional cooperation under the auspices of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights).

TG04-978.1

HYRA RODRIGUES, TIAGO* (Vila Velha University, Brazil)

Harm, Risk and Damage: Preventive Approaches to Social Problems Inspired By Harm Reduction in Brazil and France

Based on an ethnographic and comparative research carried out in institutions that work with risk reduction (réduction des risques) and prevention of risky behavior (prévention des conduites à risques) in Paris, France, and with harm reduction (redução de danos) in Sao Paulo, Brazil, this paper aims to discuss some aspects of the differential developments that such preventive approaches to social problems, derived from harm reduction, have had in these countries. Therefore, it uses local translations of harm as "damage" or "risk" as a narrative support to reflect on the characteristics that the strategies, discourses and practices based on this model have assumed in Brazil and France.

RC11-JS-7.4

HØJGAARD-BØYTLER, JEANNE* (School of Social Work, Lund university, Sweden)
JÖNSON, HÅKAN* (Lund University, Sweden)

"Some May Never Stop Drinking and Using, but One Becomes a Person" – a Triangulated Homecare for Older Adults Ageing with Harmful Substance Use and Complex Needs.

Older adults ageing with harmful substance use and complex needs are a group that arouses frustration both in addiction care and eldercare because they do not fit into the way the activities are organized**.** Hence there are a need for specialized interventions due to the increasing number of individuals ageing with harmful substance use worldwide.

Study aim: To analyze homecare staff and care recipients' understanding of specialized homecare. What characterize specialized homecare and how does it differ from ordinary homecare? What are the potentials and drawbacks with such arrangements?

Methods: The study design has a qualitative approach with an ethnographic design. The empirical material was collected through qualitative semi-structured interviews individually and in small groups of two informants. Data consist of interviews with fourteen staff members from three specialized homecare teams in municipalities in the southern, middle, and northern region of Sweden. Further, five care recipients were interviewed individually. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim and coded in NVivo.

Results: Following three overarching themes was found in this study: *Flexibility, Commitment,* and *Relational trust.*

Discussion: Results from this study shows that harm reduction approaches is used in specialized homecare which has a tremendous influence on building relations and trust between care recipients and staff. According to the results, it is highly important that staff has temporal flexibility and continuity incorporated into their efforts, work with individually tailored interventions, are committed and have the desire to work with this target group because results indicate that it enhances the lives of care recipients in a positive way. The results further suggest that specialized homecare has the potential to contribute to reduced harmful substance use among care recipients and reduce the strain on societal resources as well as help to provide financial gains for society.

TG04-965.3

IAN, GRAY* (Columbia Climate School, USA)

Getting Risk Wrong? Scenarios As Regulatory Devices in Mitigating the Financial Costs of Physical Climate Impacts

While climate knowledge is proliferating in multiple economic domains, we have a poor understanding of how this information is concretely being used or integrated across sectors (Fiedler et al 2021; Siders 2019; Sobel 2021). This paper examines the use and negotiation of scientific knowledge by central banks as an input into the categorization and management of climate change as a systemic risk. It focuses on the choices made by experts assisting the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) in their process of designing climate scenarios for the purpose of "stress testing" financial institutions. Through a set of preliminary interviews, I present an empirical account of which experts are (and which are not) involved in the discussions around scenario design and the kinds of assumptions underpinning their estimates of future economic damages from climate impacts. A growing community of climate scientists (Pitman et al 2022; Rissing et al 2022; Trust et al 2023) have begun to critique this top-down economization of physical impacts, calling for more pluralistic approaches to risk assessment. Combining approaches from science and technology studies (STS) and economic sociology, this paper analyzes the distribution of practical labor between these different communities of experts, and the epistemic constraints on central bankers as they work to define joint ways of framing the problem of climate risk and incorporating such framings into forms of banking oversight.

TG04-970.1

IANNI, AUREA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Uncertainty in Health: Theoretical and Empirical Debates

Beck introduced the concept of organized irresponsibility, which expresses the definitions, calculations and decisions of risk based on modern traditional rationality and its impact on institutions, which become, to some extent, ghost institutions due to the confusion of large-scale risks. In health, it can be suitable to several areas: epidemiological surveillance, surveillance of food, chemical and pharmaceutical products, the market and transplantation of human and non-human organs, tissues and fluids, iatrogenesis in healthcare services and health systems, etc. In all of them, the issue of uncertainty and large-scale risks is so difficult to address, since the entire healthcare apparatus presupposes linear responses to risk and effective actions regarding the alleged safety and protection of life. The empirical-theoretical challenge is how to introduce uncertainty into the definitions, calculations and decisions of risk, considering the context of the risk society and the protection of life?

The institutional dimension of healthcare services and health systems is another challenging topic, since in the current scenario they reproduce and multiply organized irresponsibility they are co-producers of risks and uncertainties. This creates a paradox and an ambiguity. Health - a field of knowledge, practices and public policies –is perceived as legitimate and safe. However, anchored in the logic of first modernity, it is faced with a reality of reflexivity and risk in a second modernity way. The ambiguity is therefore evident: health produces and is a result of organized irresponsibility. Such paradoxes and ambiguities call into question the ideals of social protection, not only in relation to access to health, health insurance, retirement and pensions, but also in relation to the preservation and protection of life. What is the preservation of health and life, what is social protection in the context of large-scale uncertainties and risks? This work problematizes these questions on Brazil's perspective.

RC32-514.7

IARSKAIA-SMIRNOVA, ELENA* (National Research Universuty Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
KOSOVA, OLGA* (Independent Researcher, Russian Federation)
PETROVA, ELENA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Discursive Frames of Domestic Violence Against Women and Child Abuse in the Russian Newspapers, 2013-2023

This paper is focused on the representation of domestic violence against women and child abuse in mass media in Russia. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the main Russian newspapers was conducted using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The results show that contradictory

to the official statistics, the media articles prefer the publicise cases of child abuse over the violence against women. The findings show that there are two main aspects in the media representation of domestic violence - the sensitivity and the informal nature of the actors' relationships. The first aspect implies the publication of the most acute stories, where the violent actions of the aggressor fall under a criminal article and guilt from the point of view of society can be easily justified. At the same time, in the description of the aggressors, one can find references to their ethnicity, citizenship or criminal record. Thus, domestic violence is considered as cases uncharacteristic of the life of "ordinary" people, associated with the wrongness of the actors of domestic violence themselves. In this regard, domestic violence has the character of an informal resolution, where the victims themselves or those involved from a third party (relatives, neighbors) must provide information about what happened. Moreover, informality, which implies the self-resolution of conflicts, leads to non-interference before the direct commission of violent acts, even taking into account the obvious possibility of their implementation, which explains the low potential for the prevention of domestic violence. Although throughout the years in the selected period the media reinforced harmful stereotypes, by blaming the victim, trivializing violent behavior of aggressors and ignores structural context that is responsible for reproducing the domestic violence, there was some increase in mentions of structural reasons to be blamed for domestic violence.

RC17-256.11

IARSKAIA-SMIRNOVA, ELENA* (National Research Universuty Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
PRISIAZHNIUK, DARIA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Inclusive Education for Migrant Children in Russia: Discursive Frames of Social (in)Justice

This paper investigates the issues of inclusive education of migrant children in contemporary Russia. The study applies the framework of social injustice developed by Nancy Fraser enabling the distinction of affirmative and transformative politics and is based on the analysis of the discursive frames in the Russian print media (2005-2023). We conducted quantitative and qualitative content-analysis focusing on culture conflicts between proponents and opponents of inclusion to reveal the rationale behind each position, to understand how the interests of various stakeholders have been shaped. While considering the claims of the parties in this cultural conflict, we pay attention to the symbolic codes by which values and beliefs are framed. This study employs critical discourse analysis to the study of discursive production of race/ethnicity, racist ideologies and asymmetric discourse of power, discursive marginalization of migrants and minorities. We distinguish claims to restore justice employed by various actors of public discourse in Russia to pursue both affirmative and transformative remedies and strengthen social justice in relation to the inclusion of migrant children. The analysis of the empirical data collected combines Fraser's distinction between affirmative and transformative responses to social injustice with Booth and Ainscow conceptualization of inclusion. Naturalization of intolerant attitudes and aggressive behavior of children and adults is characteristic of the discursive strategies of othering that deny inclusion. The statement about the absence of an inclusive culture in society becomes one of the dominant discourses in the media, working to make the existing hierarchies indisputable. Claims about the benefits of inclusive education often refer to the neoliberal discourse of productivism that is opposed to agency, advocacy and resistance. The results show how the affirmative and transformative politics allow the actors to pursue implementation of guaranteed rights and promote structural changes through challenging racist assumptions.

RC02-41.4

IBANEZ-ANGULO, MONICA* (Universidad de Burgos, Spain)

Informal Microfinancing Systems and Networks: Transnational Senegalese Tontines in the Migratory Context

ROSCAs constitute informal savings and credit associations involving a group of individuals, often women, who pool their resources and distribute the funds periodically with each member taking turns to receive the total sum. This form of microfinance is widely practiced among small-scale networks of women in different West African countries, where it receives different local names and plays a crucial role in economic, social, and cultural fields.

In the migratory context, tontines also serve as a critical economic, social, and cultural strategy among West African men and women. As an economic strategy, tontines facilitate savings and provide credits to meet diverse needs, from financing entrepreneurial ventures to managing unforeseen circumstances, such as unemployment or expenses related to family events and obligations. As a sociocultural strategy, tontines contribute to diversify and strengthen networks, fostering the development of relationships based on trust, solidarity, and cooperation while empowering their participants given that involvement in a tontine is a symbol of honour and prestige, of good reputation and trustfulness (qualities much needed in the migratory context).

This paper examines the interrelationships between the socio-economic characteristics of the migratory context, particularly the labour market, and the formation of transnational tontines. It will explore the different types of tontines, as well as the motivations for participating (or not), the selection process for members, the contribution schedules, and the mode of redistribution.

This study is based on ethnographic fieldwork with Senegalese men and women residing in Spain (Burgos and Calella), either permanently or seasonally, who participate in tontines. A key contribution of this research is the identification of two specific types of tontines within the migratory context: the "seasonal tontine," formed by seasonal workers in the tourism sector, and the "remittance tontine," where savings are allocated to support tontines organized by family members in other migratory contexts.

RC31-JS-82.2

IBRAHIM, SOUSAN* (UCL, United Kingdom)

From Slavery to Sponsorship: Tracing Eritrean Migrants and Labour in Saudi Arabia

This study will explore the intersection between migration and the enslavement through the case study of the Eritrean diaspora in Saudi Arabia (1970-2010). Drawing on archival data and qualitative interviews, this study will situate contemporary Eritrean migration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the longer histories of (forced) labour migration across Red Sea. I will compare how generations of Eritrean migrants fleeing conflict, war and political instability navigate Saudi Arabia's restrictive and shifting labour sponsorship system known locally as the *Kafala*.

I will assess how the legacies of race and enslavement reproduce or even reinforce inequalities within and across these two countries. This will contribute to providing a nuanced account of how perceptions of space, race and labour shaped the everyday experiences of Eritrean migrants. This research project highlights the precarity of forced migrants in the Gulf states, the wider gaps in international responsibility-sharing and protection for forced migrants caught in the limbo of being displaced due to changes in labour laws and restrictions within the labour sponsorship Kafala system. This has broader relevance to all forced migrants in the Gulf who are ostensibly there as 'labour migrants' but have compelling reasons not to, or are unable to, return to their countries of origin.

WG10-940.3

IGLESIAS GIRÁLDEZ, LIDIA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
ESPADA GUERRERO, CELIA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
GARCÍA BERNABEU, ANDRÉS* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
GONZÁLEZ VILLAGRÁS, MARINA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Las Proyecciones Del Género En El Influjo De La IA En La Esfera Universitaria

La llegada de la Inteligencia Artificial (IA) a nuestra cotidianidad ha transformado lo aprehendido hasta el momento, envolviendo progresivamente nuestras acciones y condicionando nuestras interacciones en sociedad, así como los espacios en los que nos desenvolvemos. Estos últimos años, la IA se ha asentado en la esfera universitaria, alterando el proceso de producción y difusión del conocimiento científico. No obstante, el influjo de la IA a nivel micro no ha sido un objeto de estudio destacado. Su interés reside en cada ámbito falto de análisis, sin embargo, la Universidad apremia su observación. La institución universitaria se entiende como un campo clave en la formación y preparación de las generaciones futuras y en el amparo de la educación de calidad. Asimismo, como cada ámbito estudiado, el género opera como un condicionante clave. Por consiguiente, esta investigación sociológica, programada para el curso académico 2025-2026 y por tanto, aun en proceso, tiene como objetivo principal dimensionar los usos e impacto que la IA está teniendo en el estudiantado universitario español, atendiendo especialmente a las diferencias por género. Se incidirá tanto en sus labores académicas como en la forma de plantearse sus futuras trayectorias académicas y laborales. Los objetivos secundarios comprenden la observación de su efecto en sus métodos de estudio y trabajo, sus

habilidades tecnológicas y su configuración de preferencias académicas y laborales futuras. Además, se indagará en las prácticas de uso y los estándares de performatividad que condicionan al ejercicio (Butler, 1990). En el mismo, se empleará una triangulación metodológica que combinará diferentes técnicas -encuestas online, entrevistas presenciales y test de usuario- para analizar la interacción humano-máquina y profundizar en las particularidades por género en su relación con la IA, así como los dilemas epistemológicos, éticos y políticos que se nos presentan en el transcurso de la investigación.

RC51-795.2

IGUCHI, NAOKI* (Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan)

The Creation and Dissemination of New Knowledge By Social Enterprises

This presentation explores the unique role social enterprises play in achieving the SDGs, focusing on the creation and dissemination of new knowledge. Using data from questionnaires and in-depth interviews with social enterprises in South Korea and Japan, I organize the findings theoretically, drawing upon the concept of Knowing Justice.

Concerning the impact of social enterprises, tangible outcomes such as number of service users and job creation for disadvantaged individuals have received attention. However, the impact of knowledge creation and dissemination is harder to measure yet equally important.

The persistence of SDG-related issues stems partly from the functional differentiation of various systems, making it difficult to generate comprehensive solutions. This fragmentation is also reflected within the SDG framework itself, where each goal is described independently, leading to criticism of the lack of consideration of the inter-relationship between goals.

Social enterprises address these gaps by linking fields traditionally seen as separate and proposing actual innovative solutions. Our research highlights two key findings:

First, many social enterprises engage in research in addition to business activities, generating new knowledge. Furthermore, several social entrepreneurs prioritized diverse and complex activities, rather than simply scaling up the same business model.

Second, social enterprises give employees new opportunities for 'knowing' about themselves and society. It may include recognizing systemic causes behind personal challenges, such as childcare difficulties, and realizing their potential roles in driving change. Publicizing research and holding volunteer events were crucial for promoting the dissemination of new ideas.

Although most social enterprises are small and may face challenges in measuring their social impact, this presentation demonstrates that their contributions, especially in knowledge creation and dissemination, are significant and should be considered in policy-making.

RC11-JS-54.5

IGUCHI, TAKASHI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Evaluating Dementia Prevention from a Dementia-Inclusive Perspective: A Qualitative Analysis of Dementia-Related Articles in Japanese National Newspapers

The aim of this study is to categorize the activities recognized as dementia prevention in Japanese society since the 1980s and to critically examine their relationship with the ideals of 'living with dementia' and 'healthy aging.'

Prevention, conceptually, refers to actions taken to avert anticipated risks. In clinical medicine, prevention is typically divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary forms. Approaches to dementia prevention have evolved over time. In the 20th century, the focus was primarily on understanding dementia from a neuropathological perspective, particularly in relation to Alzheimer's disease. However, more recent attention has shifted towards lifestyle-related diseases and social health inequalities. The specific methods of prevention vary according to the dominant medical paradigm of the time. Furthermore, as dementia refers to a group of symptoms, its prevention now encompasses a wide range of activities.

It is undeniable that dementia is difficult to distinguish from age-related cognitive decline. The rise of dementia prevention in the 20th century reflects the broader medicalisation of ageing. In addition, since the end of the 20th century, activities such as the sharing of lived experience by people with dementia have deepened understanding of the condition and fundamentally challenged the concept of prevention itself. A leading dementia patients' group in Japan has introduced the concept of 'dementia preparedness' and adopted the philosophy of living with dementia. In line with these activities, Japan enacted a Basic Law on Dementia in 2024, which includes the principle of 'inclusion'.

Against this background, this study analyses descriptions of dementia prevention from national newspaper articles in Japan using qualitative content analysis. Through this analysis, we aim to identify which forms of dementia prevention are criticised and why. Finally, we will explore whether a logic of prevention can be developed that is consistent with the ideals of 'living with dementia' and 'healthy ageing'.

RC31-JS-116.1

IIDA, YUYA* (Japan Society for Promotion of Science, Japan)

Accumulation through Human Vulnerabilities: The Role of Migrant Workers in Peasant Differentiation and Japan's 24/7 Food Systems.

This study examines how the in-migration of agrarian workers has reshaped rural society and food systems in Japan, through the lens of "accumulation through human vulnerabilities." Since the 2000s, Japanese agri-food system has increasingly relied on Southeast Asian agrarian workers through programs like the Trainee and Technical Internship. Although these temporary labor programs have been associated with significant human rights violations, they have become central to the agricultural and food industries, particularly in regions focused on horticulture and factory-based food production, such as bento and sandwich manufacturing.

Migrant workers, subjected to demanding work conditions—long hours, irregular shifts, and low wages—have enabled small-scale agribusinesses to engage in what can be understood as "primitive accumulation." The availability of cheap, vulnerable labor has allowed these businesses to maintain operations, including supplying Japan's 24-hour convenience stores. These dynamics have led to "modern-day peasant differentiation" in Japan's rural areas. A few large farms have survived and prospered by taking advantage of this labor, while many smaller farms have been forced out of business, contributing to increased stratification within the rural economy.

At the same time, this influx of migrant labor has contributed to significant changes in Japan's foodways. The growing market for ready-prepared meals has externalized the labor of food preparation from households to factories, particularly in urban areas, where convenience is paramount. This shift has deepened the demand for migrant labor in overnight operations in food factories, further embedding a reliance on temporary workers in the food system and transforming consumption patterns.

Based on statistical analysis and over a decade of fieldwork, including interviews and participant observation in horticulture and food production industries, his study reveals how international migration drives agrarian transformation in Japan and its broader implications for global labor and migration regimes.

RC02-35.1

IIO, MAKIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

The Differential Inclusion Based on the Stratified Rights Under the Humanitarian Control Regimes: The Experiences of Latin American and Other Refugee-Migrants in the Mexican Asylum System

In recent years, especially since the mid-2010s, Mexico has been greatly affected by United States. border control policies that seek to prevent the movement of migrants into the U.S. Furthermore, with the increased presence of international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM in the North American region, Mexico has been simultaneously providing refugees with protection and at the same time containing the mobility of migrants seeking to transit to the U. S. (Vogt 2018; Cantalapiedra et al. 2021). As a result, Mexico is now considered both a "transit" and "immigrant receiving country." This means that some refugee-migrants from Latin America and elsewhere who planned to enter the U. S. are being forced to give up their mobility or are choosing to remain in Mexico. As international organizations and states try to manage and control the movement of refugee-migrants in the North American region, Mexico has also expanded its own system for assessing and settling refugees. But what impact has this expansion of Mexico's asylum system, and the formation of stratified rights for refugee-migrants had on their "differential inclusion" into the labor market (Papadopoulous and Tsianos 2013; Kononen 2017).

In this presentation I aim to explore how different legal categories formed under the Mexican asylum system affect the experiences of labor market incorporation of refugee-migrants in different parts of Mexico. I will present data obtained through field research conducted primarily near Mexico's southern border, and in the central and northeastern regions. I interviewed local researchers to get a general understanding of the situation. In addition, I visited relevant institutions and NGOs, and conducted semi-structured interviews, mainly with their staff.

WG11-949.2

IKUTEYIJO, LANRE* (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
OBILADE, OLUYEMISI (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
AKINYEMI, AKANNI IBUKUN (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
BABALOLA, OYEYEMI (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
AKINSOOTO, TAJUDEEN (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)

Acting Together to End Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: An Action-Oriented Study

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is a public health and human rights concern globally. Incidents of SGBV are increasingly reported in Nigerian tertiary institutions, making the teaching and learning environment unconducive for many students and staff, especially females. This action-oriented study aimed to institutionalise an enabling environment for reducing SGBV in Nigerian tertiary institutions. This project also aimed at strengthening Nigerian higher institutions and its regulatory bodies' response to SGBV through selected tertiary institutions across the country zones and scaling up the initiatives into other institutions not reached in the project at the post-intervention stage. This study was guided by the *socio-ecological theory* of violence against women and the *theory of change*. These two theories were used to identify and develop policies and programs related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as the interventions needed to achieve zero SGBV in Nigerian higher education institutions. The aim was to produce early and intermediate outcomes leading to the ultimate goal of eliminating SGBV.

Findings from the baseline study revealed that SGBV is widespread in the selected study locations, with reported cases across all the institutions visited. The drivers of SGBV were categorised into personal, structural, and environmental factors. Perpetrators of SGBV include academic and non-academic staff, family members, strangers, and neighbours of students living outside the campus. The study findings shed light on critical roles played by stakeholders across the different tertiary institutions. Some available SGBV policies across the selected campuses include anti-sexual harassment policies, codes of conduct, and various SGBV laws and policies. The project aimed to unite all identified stakeholders to develop strategies to end SGBV in tertiary institutions in Nigeria and is at the intervention stage, The study concluded that for SDGs 5 and 10 to be achieved, deliberate SGBV plans and actions are necessary.

RC31-504.4

IKUTEYIJO, LANRE* (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
AKINYEMI, AKANNI IBUKUN (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
AKINLO, OLAYINKA (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
MAPAYI, BOLADALE (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
AKINYEMI, FOLASHADE (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
IDRIS GAYA, SAIFULLAHI (Federal University, Oye, Nigeria)

Partnership in the Reintegration and Empowerment of Return Migrants in Nigeria: The Need for Co-Created Interventions

The project aims to address the challenges return migrants face and the programs that support them as they reintegrate into social, cultural, economic, and political life. It will provide cost-effective intervention models and baseline data for policies and programs to support the returnees in their communities. The study will map stakeholders using a cross-sectional research design. . It will explore the perspectives of service providers on available programs and design an action plan for improved collaborations and reintegration policies. The study will use an action-oriented process to address the reintegration and empowerment of return migrants through participatory, collaborative, and cyclical approaches. The ultimate goal is to generate data and foster partnerships among key stakeholders. The study will be conducted in three phases: baseline, intervention, and post-intervention. During the baseline, data will be obtained on the existing programmes for reintegration as well as challenges encountered in implementing the programmes. The intervention stage will involve addressing some of the identified challenges at levels of return migrants and relevant stakeholders. For return migrants, interventions will include inculcating entrepreneurial, financial literacy, and psychosocial skills, while the skills deficits among state and non-state actors (stakeholders) will be addressed. The co-creation approach will be adopted at the three stages of the study and all stakeholders will be engaged via seminars, workshops, and other hands-on training processes.

RC14-213.5

İLIKAN RASIMOĞLU, CEREN GÜLSER* (Assistant Professor,Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)
ARDA, BALCA* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

Variant Perceptions of Health Professionals in Turkey in Interwar Period Tuberculosis and COVID-19

This paper analyzes the historical development of the visual discourse on health professionals in Turkey by comparing the public health communication of tuberculosis in the interwar period with COVID-19. The variation of scientific knowledge's authority has always projected through the state direction of biopolitics in the communication of the pandemic and thereby reflected in the imagination of health professionals' role in biopolitical command. Visual communication practices, especially for its easy access for diverse segments of the public, have been used to plot how subjects need to organize their bodily gestures and define both individual and social realities of how "healthy" subjects can be captured. In recent years, in Turkey, we experienced a visible increase in the number of violent acts against medical practitioners. We agree that the evolution of contemporary health professionals' imagery demonstrates how discontent appears regarding the value of medical practice with biopolitical discourse. Thus, biopolitical visuality encompasses affective sensibilities and imaginations about the nation and its health professions in health crises. Analyzing the biopolitical discourse in visual materials from the interwar period of tuberculosis and COVID-19 will shed light on the shifting forms of vulnerability. Our analysis is based on the research findings of the state-funded project "Analysis of Public Health Visual Communication Methods". The analysis is based on the critical multimodal discourse analysis that we conducted on these two distinct public health communication We contend that it is urgent to acknowledge the role of biopolitical state historical development through communicative assets to deduct how reflections of systematic changes affect the imagery of health professionals and reveal shifts in the perception of who should be involved in decision-making processes and how normative notions of individual freedom and responsibility intersect with biological factors.

WG06-901.3

ILMONIEMI, MIKKO* (Tampere University, Finland)

The Condition of Oppression and the Social Organisation of Homelessness in Finland

The concept of oppression has been used to describe large-scale systems or regimes that benefit a few while depriving many, including colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy and neoliberalism. It also encompasses hegemonic ideologies, discourses and mental structures that promote harmful patterns of reasoning, which manifest in social practices such as exclusion, racism, sexism and stigmatisation. The concept of oppression is also used to describe specific groups of people who experience these injustices in their everyday lives. In my inquiry into homelessness in Finland, employing the concept of oppression may appear contradictory, given the context of a relatively generous Nordic welfare state and the country's internationally recognised success in reducing homelessness. However, approaching homelessness as a condition of oppression has the advantage of articulating social problems on normative grounds: homelessness is not not solely a result of 'failures' of the welfare state, such as poor service accessibility, lack of supportive housing or shortcomings in addressing clients' needs, but is, more broadly, a manifestation of social injustice.

As de Montigny (2011) argues, empirical studies on oppression have often focused on the negative effects that oppressive social relations have on people rather than explicating these relations themselves. While recognising harms and suffering is crucial for identifying morally wrong practices, it is equally important to investigate the translocal social organisation from which oppressive conditions arise. In this institutional ethnography, based on 30 interviews with social care workers employed by various services for the homeless, I argue that oppression is not always actualised as concrete unjust practices, as much of the everyday interaction between clients and workers is based on mutually sincere respect and care. However, as I will demonstrate, the oppressive condition remains if well-intentioned practices can at any moment turn into harmful violations of recognition without adequate protection or means of redress.

RC14-212.3

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)
BALČYTIENĖ, AUKSĖ (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Social Media Consumption and Beliefs in Conspiracy Theories: Lithuania and Finland in Comparative Perspective

Many studies find a relationship between social media consumption and beliefs in conspiracy theories. Those findings are often presented as evidence that social media causally endorses beliefs in conspiracy theories. In this paper, we argue that the association between social media and beliefs in conspiracy theories is conditional on both individual and country-level factors.

Based on European Social Survey (2020) data from Lithuania and Finland, the paper examines the indicators that impact beliefs in conspiracy theories and considers possible solutions to mitigate conspiratorial beliefs in the context of Lithuania and Finland.

The paper concludes that three groups of citizens (believers, undecided, and non-believers) may be identified according to their levels of belief in conspiracy theories. These groups significantly differ by socioeconomic status, social media consumption, individual values, interpersonal trust, and attitudes to media freedom and inequality within a country. We also find that these relationships are conditional on evaluations of media freedom; social media consumption becomes more strongly associated with conspiracy beliefs as the more pessimistic assessment of media freedom intensifies.

The findings also demonstrate that inferences about the correlates of conspiracy beliefs are highly contingent on the specific conspiracy theories researchers employ. We argue that improved media literacy may be part of a strategy to mitigate conspiracy beliefs. Still, each identified group requires different media literacy measures to address its needs.

RC20-291.4

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Urban Collective Action Around Green Spaces: A Case of Lithuania

Urban green spaces are important landscapes that provide urban residents spaces for physical activity, and social interaction and may accelerate local community building. However, the urban planning process often is characterized by formal citizen participation, and the needs of local residents with green spaces are often not taken into account.

The focus of the study is protest mobilization and repertoires of collective actions against the decision of the local government to build a road at the expense of green spaces in the Šančiai neighborhood. Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation, the study concludes that experiential tools are important in promoting a sense of belonging and solidarity within community. The highly creative experiential tools allow to attract national mass media attention, make the community issue more visible, and foster mobilization of supporters outside the community.

RC44-702.2

INVERARDI-FERRI, CARLO* (Italian National Research Council, Italy)

Disarticulations in Naples: Regional Disinvestments, Resistance, and the Green Transition at a Whirlpool Factory

This paper develops a cultural political ecological approach to disarticulations and labour unrest. It suggests that the (post-)pandemic landscape is characterised by opening cultural and political-ecological spaces for worker agency that connect geographies beyond the north/south divide. The reference point for analysis is a struggle at a Whirlpool factory in Naples that the company announced would close in 2019, six months after signing an agreement with the Italian government, including a multi-million investment plan. Despite experiencing continuous growth, Whirlpool, Italy's biggest manufacturer of home appliances, has engaged in disinvestment strategies in recent years aimed at reorganising production activities on a global scale. The article documents workers' attempts to resist the plant's closure and shows how their fight with the American multinational corporation was engrained within demands over the green transition that contributed to the outcome of the dispute. Assessing implications for environmental labour studies, the article reflects on the broader dynamics of intra-worker competition and collective action on a transnational scale.

RC31-JS-116.3

IPSEN, ANNABEL* (University of Oklahoma, USA)

New Borders of Precarity in the U.S. Agrifood System: Refugees, Labor, and the State

This article analyzes how government regulation, refugee resettlement policies, and industry practices converge in an industry-state nexus that positions refugees, paradoxically, as uniquely "protected" but precarious workers. Bringing scholarship on precarious labor into conversation with immigration, citizenship, and critical refugee studies, and drawing on interviews and document analysis, I study the case of refugee employment in the meatpacking industry in Colorado from 2005–2024. I show how federal policy resettles economically vulnerable refugees in areas with few labor options and pushes them toward work at all costs, while deregulating meatpacking in ways that normalize degrading work. Meatpacking firms, meanwhile, recruit and hire refugees to replace undocumented immigrants in order to exploit the former's "legal" but vulnerable status, all while positioning themselves as benevolent employers of "deserving" workers. Finally, the outsourcing of refugee resettlement to structurally constrained NGO actors affords the state bureaucratic distance from a process that effectively supplies firms with citizen-workers for dangerous, low-status jobs. Together, I argue, these practices constitute a refugee labor regime that exploits and maintains refugee workers' precarity, while leveraging it to divide and stratify immigrant workers more broadly.

RC23-376.1

IRFAN, HIFZA* (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan)
ZAMAN, MUHAMMAD* (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, Pakistan)

Road Safety and Vulnerable Road Users in Islamabad, Pakistan

Road safety is becoming a serious public health challenge in Pakistan and developing countries. Each year, about 40000 people die, over 100000 people are disabled with 4% loss of the GDP. The costs of the human lives hardly been realized in the low middle income countries. A content analysis of the road safety literature on Pakistan was done for the last 10 years publications in Pakistan. We used MAX QDA and NVivo to analyze the literature. It was found that road users' careless behavior, rash driving, less or no enforcement of law, low fine and weak governance were the contributing factors in the road accidents/ road crashes. It was also fund that there were very less pedestrian paths and separate lines for the bicycles/ motorcycles. Pedestrian (vulnerable road users were victim of the road accidents. It was also noted that 70 to 80% road crashes were due to the two wheelers vehicles (motorcyclists) in Pakistan. Surprisingly, motorcycle drivers were also engaged in the road crashes in rural areas of the country. It was also revealed these findings were in-line of the WHO report (2018) where the low- and middle-income countries have 9% vehicle ownership and 44% road accidents. Whereas the technological countries have 44% vehicle ownership and 9% road accidents. This study conclude that Ogburn's cultural lag is still valid apostolate in the low- and middle-income counties.

RC22-JS-133.3

IRRAZABAL, GABRIELA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET, Argentina)
JOHNSON, MARÍA CECILIA* (CONICET, Argentina)
OLMOS ALVAREZ, ANA* (UNDAV-UNSAM/CONICET, Argentina)
SANCHEZ, MELISA RUTH* (IDEJUS-CONICET, Argentina)

ART and Religion in Argentina: Experiences of Religious and Non-Religious Users

The intersection of science and religion, a pivotal issue in the social sciences and philosophy, has evolved from focusing on their contradictions to exploring their articulation in everyday life. In Argentina, where Catholicism holds sway as the predominant religion, the disconnection between sexuality, reproduction, and family presents a unique challenge of ART to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. However, it's also intriguing to note that religions in this context offer interpretations that not only oppose but also endorse reproductive technologies.

This study analyses how Argentinean women identified as religious and non-religious use ARTs and how biomedicine and religion act as complementary sources of knowledge, support and assistance in their reproductive experiences. Religion offers interpretative frameworks and resources, such as rituals and healing spaces, that give meaning to seeking pregnancy.

Our study, employing a qualitative and quantitative approach, delves into how ART users in Argentina construct their reproductive journeys, drawing from religious and biomedical practices. The results highlight that religion influences these processes and significantly shapes the interactions between users and the biomedical system, reflecting regional and generational variations and religious affiliations.

This analysis shows that advances in reproductive medicine have transformed health policy, human rights and the definition of family, challenging religious beliefs and reconfiguring kinship ties and notions of life. In short, ART revolutionises medicine and legislation and profoundly affects Argentina's social and religious imaginaries.

TG03-957.5

IRRAZABAL, GABRIELA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET, Argentina)
CATOGGIO, MARÍA SOLEDAD* (CIS-CONICET/IDES-UNTREF, Argentina)

Genetics and Human Rights in Contemporary Argentina

This paper aims to analyze the socio-historical relationships between genetics and human rights in recent Argentine history, focusing on health policies, justice, and identity from the 1980s to the present. Our research examines the inter-institutional network, the main trajectories of actors involved in promoting, designing, implementing, and managing these policies, and the procedural practices employed in various cases over time. Additionally, the paper seeks to unravel the beliefs and meanings that accompany or challenge these processes and the hybridization between these fields.

To achieve this, we conduct a comparative analysis of cases in three areas of genetics: human rights, public health, and identity. Specifically, we analyze:

1. The National Genetic Data Bank
2. The Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF)
3. The National Center for Medical Genetics (CENAGEM), the National Network of Medical Genetics and Congenital Anomalies, and hospital-based genetics services
4. The National Genetic Data Registry for Sexual Offenses, established by Law 26.879 on July 3, 2013, and its provincial predecessors, including genetic data banks within judicial systems and provincial forensic genetics laboratories.

Through this comprehensive, multi-layered investigation, the paper aims to shed light on the evolving intersection of genetics, human rights, and identity in Argentina.

RC42-678.2

IRTIFA, ISABELLA* (University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, USA)

Ankle Shackles: "Alternatives to Detention" Immigration Enforcement Programs As Digital Surveillance Cages

"I felt like less of a person" says Sarah, a client from National Immigrant Justice Center about the pain she feels wearing an ankle monitor. Ankle shackles ('ankle monitors') are widely used as GPS tracking tools as part of the United States' Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Alternatives to Detention (ATD) surveillance program. ATD operates using electronic ankle monitors, in-person check-ins, and home visits. ICE claims ATD is meant to reduce the number of people held in detention centers and be a 'more humane' path for immigrants registered with customs enforcement. However, these alternatives have proven to propel a different form of punitive, degrading policies such as informing structures of electronic-incarceration, increasing risk of actual deportation for immigrants, and expanding the number of people living under government surveillance. This study outlines how the ATD program operates as a part of a racialized architecture of social control and a mechanism for labeling, legitimating surveillance, and creating a state apparatus for tracking immigrants. Highlighting historical analysis of immigrant policy in the United States that led to ATD, I detail how the United States' laws and policies on immigration are rooted in white supremacy, structural exclusion, and control of borderlands to outline who is 'deserving' and 'undeserving' of rights. This study traces the history of the creation of ATD and rise of electronic-incarceration through reference to statistics on racialized surveillance and highlights in-depth case studies regarding people's lived experiences with ankle monitors and associated mental and physical health risks, as well as ATDs heightened use since COVID-19. I end with a discussion of community demands for the abolition of immigrant detention/incarceration, showcasing the power of community resistance to state control and deportation regimes.

RC12-JS-205.6

IRWIN, DARRELL* (University of Connecticut, USA)
ZHANG, DAWEI (Central China Normal University, China)

Identifying Trinary Control Patterns in Civil Disputes in Contemporary Chinese Rural Villages

Examining "self-governance" [zizhi 自治] within Chinese governance structures finds a self-run, yet ideologically-driven, grassroots system. Self-governance is used in China to manage the civil disputes in organizations and companies and community committees, both rural and urban. The language of self-governance reinforces a Marxist structure of democratic centralism that regulates public affairs at the grassroots level where governance is comprised of rural village and urban resident committees. We focus on the role of rural village committees that are given quasi-bureaucratic powers in matters of social order and justice. Using the authors' 2021 sample data of 2,343 respondents collected from 164 villages in rural China (Jiang et al. 2024) and recent conceptual views on rural social stability (Trevaskes, 2024), we examine the rural village committee's influence on governance.

Scholars find the "fusing" of governance models for grassroots conflict mediation is administered in rural Chinese villages using a trinary control system (Trevaskes, 2024; Jiang et al. 2024). At the village level, committees exert measures of semiformal control, promote solidarity through informal social controls, often through an elite gentry (or *xiangxian*), and allow police to exert formal control, to maintain community social order and justice (Jiang et al. 2024). The administration of law, ranges from mediation to punishment, though invoking punishments is normally left to the formal control agents. Semi-formal controls may be effectively used for resource allocation, land management disputes and civil disputes among villagers, who tend to be elderly as their children migrated to urban areas. Village committees are shown to develop autonomous self-governance, through coordination with formal institutions, such as the Chinese Communist Party, and informal institutions within villages, to resolve disputes, combat crime, allocate resources, and establish community solidarity.

RC47-734.2

ISAACSON, SUMMER* (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Environmental Inequalities and Activism in the Global South: The Case of South Africa through an Intersectional Gender Lens

Research strongly points to that women are more negatively affected by climate change than men, particularly in the Global South. Yet, research on these women's climate-related grievances, coping mechanisms, and activism remains scarce. Building on ongoing field work in South Africa (until December 2024), we are conducting 25 qualitative expert interviews to examine the role of gender in experiencing and protesting environmental issues. The study will build on local voices ranging from affected civilians and scholars, to public officials and activist organizations. As a country, South Africa holds some of the highest levels of economic inequality in the world, which strongly align with racist political legacies, and is very vulnerable to climate change in the form of e.g., extreme weather events, droughts, and floods, as well as being known as a global "protest capital". In other words, it is a highly relevant case for the study of the relationship between climate change, inequality, and activism. Through our field work, complex structures of vulnerability are explored in depth, with a focus on gender, race, and class. Women in rural areas are often in charge of working agricultural land, gathering water and firewood, as well as large portions of the family and community care work. Simultaneously, women are significantly less likely to own land, face a gender pay gap, and live in largely patriarchal structures. How do these inequalities translate into patterns of engagement in environmental activism and protest, and which tactics are being used? How do women, particularly poor women of color in rural areas, strategically cope and politically engage with the environmental challenges they face? And how do environmental organizations help women and other vulnerable groups to overcome these inequalities?

RC13-200.1

ISHIDA, KENJI* (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo, Japan)

Decomposing Gender Gap in Subjective Time Pressure: Time Use Perspective in Japan

In contemporary societies, people enjoy technological developments, which have resulted in more efficient ways of using time. For example, the current digital transformation in our daily lives particularly weakens the temporal and spatial restrictions for both paid and unpaid work. Eventually, technological developments can contribute to increasing free and leisure time, which makes people feel less busy.

Meanwhile, such an argument lacks a perspective of heterogeneity in time pressure among sub-populations in a single society. Gender is a primary driver of generating inequality in time-use structure because gendered divisions of labour for paid and unpaid work persist in many contemporary societies. In general, previous studies report that married women are more pressed for time than men due to their difficulties in managing the time for paid work and family care. In Japan, a typical case of the persistent strong gendered division of labour, gender inequality in time pressure and where it comes from are still understudied empirically.

To address these issues, I utilised a nationally representative dataset in 2023 that includes various relevant information about time pressure, working, and family lives. First of all, women feel pressed for time more than men, and the difference is more salient in the married sub-sample. Furthermore, with the Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition method, the gender gap in time pressure reflects the gendered division of labour in Japanese society. While men's longer working hours contribute to decreasing the gender gap in time pressure, women's longer housework hours expand the gender gap. Also, the number of household members increases time pressure in general, and its contribution is larger in women, which implies women have to take on more family responsibilities that make them much busier. To conclude, the gender gap in time pressure in contemporary Japan is due to the concentration of family care on Japanese women.

RC31-495.4

ISHIDA, KENJI* (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo, Japan)

Re/Integration into the Destination and Home Societies of Japanese Self-Initiated Expatriate Workers: A Longitudinal Data Approach

The number of Japanese nationals living abroad has been steadily increasing. This trend is due to many young Japanese nationals, known as self-initiated expatriates (SIEs), actively seeking career opportunities in overseas locations following the long-term economic downturn since the 1990s, particularly in East Asian global cities like Hong Kong, Singapore, and Shanghai. The careers of Japanese SIEs represent a case of expatriates from non-Western and high-income societies, which are relatively understudied in migration research.

While Japanese SIEs have been fulfilling the labour needs of Japanese and multinational companies in destination societies, previous studies have indicated that they encounter obstacles in advancing their careers, particularly in Japanese branch firms, due to entrenched Japanese employment practices. This phenomenon, known as the "rice-paper ceiling," may hinder both local workers and Japanese SIEs from accessing better career prospects within Japanese organisations. Additionally, Japanese SIEs may face difficulties in obtaining better positions upon returning to Japan because their international experiences are not valued by Japanese domestic employers, who have maintained domestic-centred perceptions about valuable skills in the Japanese labour market.

In light of these issues, an investigation into the economic re/integration of Japanese SIE workers when working in destination societies and upon returning to Japan was conducted. The study, based on a three-wave panel survey of Japanese workers overseas from 2019 to 2021, revealed that while the SIE workers' wages are lower than the assigned expatriates, they increased over time in their destination societies. Furthermore, upon returning to Japan, the growth rate of the SIE workers' wages surpassed that of the assigned expatriates. Contrary to the marginalisation scenario, Japanese SIE workers seem to be economically integrated into their destinations and successfully reintegrated into Japan after their return.

WG06-902.3

ISIAKA, ABASS* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

Doing Sociology with People: Disability, Coloniality and Reflexivity in Institutional Ethnography

Based on a study conducted with disabled students in a post-colonial higher education (HE) context, this paper offers a novel approach to reflexivity in institutional ethnography (IE). It shows why and how existing approaches to reflexivity in IE have been inadequate in preserving the voice of the subaltern subjects. It engages with the question of reflexivity for "academic homecomers" who have been educated in the countries of the global North and go to research or engage communities in the South. By proposing a decolonial institutional ethnography that demands *biographical, epistemic, analytical, and transformational reflexivity,* this paper advances the argument that IE should move from a "sociology for people" (Smith 2005) to a "sociology with people" who are being ruled by the colonial matrix of power. In this study, a decolonial institutional ethnography takes a reflexive approach to understanding how the trans-local conditions of coloniality shape the social relations of inclusion and participation for disabled students. The study concludes that while IE provides the opportunity to empower those under a matrix of domination with knowledge of how things are organised, it does not offer researchers a method to collaborate with people to transform their everyday realities. By engaging with Touraine's (1981) sociological intervention, the study concludes that reflexivity can be more than just textual; it can also be transformational.

RC44-JS-165.4

ISIKLI, EBRU* (University college Dublin, Ireland)
BIRELMA, ALPKAN (Ozyegin University, Turkey)
SERT, HÜSEYIN DENIZ (Koç University, Turkey)
KOCASLAN, BETÜL (Independent, Turkey)

Working-Class Protest in Turkey (2015-2023)

This presentation analyzes dynamics in working-class demonstrations in Turkey between 2015 and 2023. The research addresses key questions such as: Why did these protests occur? In which sectors? Were they aimed at promoting or defending rights? How many workers were involved? Was the union involved? What was the duration? Were these one-time events or continuous actions? Was production halted? Did women lead the protests? What was the workers' employment type? Were there attacks by police or employer security? What were the outcomes, and did any lead to legal processes?

Our descriptive analysis, based on a labor-intensive data collection process, reveals that the working class in Turkey continues to resist, even during a period of union weakness and an authoritarian political sphere. Through this analysis, we also seek to answer new questions: What factors make worker resistance stronger? Is it the industry, the number of workers, the persistence, creative methods, independent trade unions, support of political groups or the ability to gain public support?

The data on working-class demonstrations, compiled by scanning local and national print media and relevant websites, was coded and analyzed collectively by the Labor Studies Group (LSG – emekcalisma.org).

This study also aims to contribute to quantitative research methods in the social sciences, drawing inspiration from Beverly Silver's work. A key limitation of the research is that the protests analyzed reflect only those reported in the media.

Ultimately, we aim to interpret the losses and gains of workers' actions and contribute to the data-driven policy-making capacity of workers' organizations.

RC34-572.3

ISLAM, ASIYA* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

A/Synchronous Youth Work Subjectivities: A Feminist Hauntological Approach to Digital Futures

The concern with 'future' looms large in both youth studies and the growing scholarship on digitalisation of work. While youth studies scholarship has drawn attention to the impasse that youth face when promised futures (of economic liberalisation, structural adjustment programmes, or globalisation) fail to materialise, research on digitalisation of work highlights the persistence of 'old' social inequalities in impending work futures. This paper – based on my research with young women in Delhi, India, who work for e-commerce companies, and who experienced working from home for the first time during the Covid19 pandemic – brings these two disparate sets of literature together to think through when, where, what, and for whom are the digital futures of work in the Global South. The paper considers the temporalities of working-from-home and how these shape youth worker subjectivities. This 'temporal turn', the paper argues, is needed for disrupting the modernisation thesis that informs the conceptualisation of the relationship between work and technology, particularly in the Global South. Specifically, I borrow the concept of 'hauntology' to understand young people's orientations towards work and technology as embedded in interlinked past, present, and future, and shaped by social structures. A feminist hauntological approach does so with particular attention to enduring structures of gender. Through feminist hauntological analysis of women's narratives about work-from-home, I understand emerging worker subjectivities as 'a/synchronous subjectivities', which make visible the discrepancy between rapid advancement of digitalisation and workers' embrace of digital cultures on the one hand, and infrastructural 'lag' and inequalities, and gender norms on the other hand.

RC15-JS-188.4

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Barriers to Seeking Healthcare Services Among Labor Migrants in the Gulf Countries: A Systematic Literature Review

Aim: Despite of having one of the highest labor force migrant populations in the world, there is still notable gap of empirical studies addressing healthcare facilities and services for the labor migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. This systematic literature review explored the barriers to seeking healthcare services for labor migrants in these countries.

Method: Following the PRISMA guideline, we searched Web of Science, Google Scholar, and PubMed for English language articles between July 15, 2023, and July 20, 2023, using Boolean search terms. The search included empirical studies published between January 1, 2013, and July 15, 2023, addressing any of barriers related to availability, accessibility, affordability, utilization of labor migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. To follow a rigorous process for ensuring the quality of included studies, we used JBI critical appraisal checklists.

Results: Our review addressed the limited mention of healthcare accessibility, availability, affordability, and the predominant mention of related barriers of the labor migrants in these countries. The review identified a range of barriers to healthcare access, including limited health insurance coverage and insufficient occupational health and safety standards. Additionally, socio-cultural challenges such as language barriers, discrimination, and low health literacy were prevalent. Many labor migrant workers believe that health insurance is only needed to renew their work permits. Disparities in healthcare access become apparent compared to the citizens of the host countries.

Conclusions: Our review recommends actions like enforcing comprehensive health insurance policies, enhancing cultural competence among healthcare providers through training programs, and implementing community-based health literacy campaigns tailored for international labor migrants. Effective implementation of these strategies aligns with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including good health and well-being, reduced inequalities, and decent work and economic growth, thereby fostering a healthier, more inclusive environment for all residents within the GCC.

RC41-666.1

ISLAM, MOHAMMAD MAINUL* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
AKIB, MUHAMMAD SAIFULLAH (Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany)

Data Availability and Challenges to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh

The availability and quality of population and development disaggregated data are crucial for monitoring the progress of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Tracking progress and improvement in policy agendas, enhancing demographic data availability, validating statistics, and setting goals is essential. This study assesses the progress of the availability of data and the challenges to achieving SDGs in Bangladesh by reviewing the government's SDG tracker and relevant national policy documents through web searching. The study finds that 36.9% of the SDG indicators are updated, 31.7% are in progress, and 32.1% are unavailable. 60% of data are unavailable for specific SDGs 12 and 14. Existing policies also need to be updated to follow the SDGs. Bangladesh encounters notable obstacles in pursuing SDGs, including the need for baseline data. Other challenges involve the absence of guidance for generating new data, reliance on outdated data, limited tools and methods for disaggregation, inadequate coordination in sharing data among agencies, and a need for more awareness about international metadata standards. It is necessary to make urgent efforts to make available quality data for all goal indicators through effective multi-sectoral partnerships, coordination, and integration among stakeholders to strengthen and improve the data capacity of the country. Thus, establishing a national data repository or information bank that consolidates relevant data from each concerned organization is necessary, and it will be linked with the SDGs Tracker. This configuration will facilitate tracking initiatives, enabling effective monitoring and evaluation of real progress. The government should undertake systematic data assessments and advocate for UN agencies to enhance and improve administrative data capacity. Each ministry or directorate ought to establish a unit dedicated to overseeing high-quality scientific research that will create a suitable environment essential for unbiased and fruitful quality research outcomes, fortifying infrastructure, and ensuring information accessibility.

RC07-103.5

ISLES, ALLERINE* (Asian Social Institute, Philippines)

Balancing Individuality and Global Citizenship in Philippine Tourism Centers

This paper investigates the interplay between individuality and global citizenship within Philippine tourism centers, where diverse cultural identities converge. As globalization fosters a shared identity among cultures, tourism—while a significant driver of economic growth—often promotes homogenization, threatening the uniqueness of local cultures. This study highlights strategies that tourism enablers in the Philippines embrace in their distinct cultural heritage alongside global citizenship values.

The phenomenological approach of the study looks into various forms of tourism centers that integrates local traditions with sustainable practices, illustrating how communities can maintain their cultural identity while addressing global issues such as environmental conservation and social equity. Through participatory approaches, local stakeholders engage tourists in authentic cultural experiences that celebrate individuality, fostering mutual respect and understanding.

In this context, the study also examines the shifting role of AI – from artificial insemination to appreciative inquiry, active imagination to artificial intelligence, which can enhance tourism experiences by facilitating personalized interactions and promoting local ingenuity. By leveraging AI to curate unique experiences, tourism can transition from mere consumption to a celebration beyond cultural abundance.

Moreover, the study explores the role of responsible tourism in encouraging appreciation for local customs, suggesting that initiatives involving local communities in decision-making can help preserve cultural individuality while contributing to global citizenship.

Ultimately, this paper argues that a balanced approach to tourism enhances both the tourist experience and the well-being of local communities. By recognizing the value of individual cultural expressions within a global framework, Philippine tourism centers can foster a richer, more inclusive experience that respects local heritage and promotes global interconnectedness. In doing so, we highlight the importance of nurturing individuality within the broader context of global citizenship, paving the way for a more harmonious world.

RC05-74.2

ISLEYEN, MELIKE* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Intersecting Struggles: Queer Decolonial Feminism and Comparative Settler Colonialism in the Context of Palestinian Liberation and Environmental Justice

This theoretical article explores the intersections of settler colonialism and environmental justice in Palestine through the lens of queer decolonial feminism (Elia, 2023; Lugones, 2010; Vergès, 2019) and comparative settler colonialism (Veracini, 2013), illuminating how these frameworks collectively critique the ongoing legacies of coloniality and racial capitalism. By examining the historical and contemporary implications of settler colonial practices in Palestine, the article highlights the profound inequalities experienced by Palestinians, particularly regarding access to land, water, and other essential resources. Through a queer decolonial feminist lens, it challenges normative narratives that often erase the gendered and sexualized dimensions of settler colonial violence, arguing for a more complex and nuanced understanding of resistance, which connects to global struggles of gendered, racialized, and sexualized others.

In addition to the main guiding frameworks, the theoretical exploration draws on the works of critical scholars across multiple disciplines, situating Palestine within a broader context of global struggles against racial capitalism (Bhattacharyya 2018; Kelley, 2023; Robinson 2000) and environmental degradation (Gilmore, 2022). By integrating insights from black studies,

Indigenous studies, and abolitionist feminist theory, the article proposes that a nuanced critique of these intersecting oppressions is essential for envisioning alternative futures rooted in liberation and justice.

Furthermore, this research situates climate justice as a critical site of struggle, arguing that it is inseparable from the legacies of settler colonial violence, colonial exploitation, and modern colonial policies. Ultimately, this article aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding environmental justice, advocating for solidarity among diverse movements and a queering of global priorities in the face of escalating ecological and humanitarian crises. Through the case of Palestine, it underscores the need for transformative approaches that recognize and address the interconnectedness of social, environmental, and economic injustices in the quest for liberation and sustainability.

RC53-815.3

ISMAILI, EMANUELA* (University of Tirana, Albania)
DRAGOTI, EDMOND (University of Tirana, Albania)

Albanian Youth on the Move: The Dual Impact of Migration—Barriers and Pathways to Future Success

Migration has far-reaching effects on youth and children, shaping their development, education, and overall well-being. This study explores the experiences of young migrants, focusing on how both internal and international migration impact their lives. Using Albania as a case study, a country with one of the world's highest emigration rates, this research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive analysis of migration's impact on youth.

The methodology includes a desk review of existing literature on migration patterns, a detailed household survey, and focus group discussions with families and young migrants. The household survey sampled 1,400 households across urban and rural regions of Albania, with a focus on areas most affected by migration. It gathered demographic data, migration history, and its socioeconomic impacts on children. Focus groups were conducted to capture in-depth insights into the psychological and emotional challenges faced by children in migratory contexts. The qualitative data were analyzed to identify patterns in family reunification, educational disruptions, and the resilience of children adapting to new environments.

Findings from the study highlight significant disruptions in education, emotional stress due to family separation, and challenges in social integration for children who experience migration. Moreover, the study identifies key support systems that are crucial for their successful reintegration, including psychological counseling, peer support networks, and targeted educational programs.

RC32-522.9

ISOPP, NICOLE* (Sigmund Freud PrivatUniversität Berlin, Germany)

Subjectivation Analysis of Queer Sugar Babes

Sugar-dating relationships are typically portrayed as transactional arrangements in which one party, the Sugar Daddy, provides financial/material support, while the other party, the Sugar Babe, usually younger and economically less privileged, offers emotions, time, and, in some cases, sexuality in return. In public discourse, this arrangement is often viewed through heteronormative and binary gender lenses, with cis-men depicted as financially dominant actors and cis-women as economically dependent ones. This binary gender logic also shapes much of the academic research, leading to the frequent neglect or omission of queer individuals' experiences in this context.

This study aims to close this research gap by focusing on queer individuals who act as Sugar Babes. Three queer individuals were recruited through a German-speaking sugar-dating online platform, and narrative interviews were conducted. The question of the relationship between subjection and empowerment of the subject was examined within the framework of a power-critical subjectivation analysis, using the methods of positioning and agency analysis. Additionally, it aimed to reconstruct what knowledge, practices, and techniques of self-governance accompanied the subject position of the Sugar Babe.

The preliminary findings of the study show that queer individuals in the subject position of Sugar Babes navigate a tension between affirming their gender identity and the financial/material benefits of the arrangement. To manage this contradiction, they develop techniques that emphasize the transactional nature of the arrangement to legitimize the practice of sugar dating. Through contractual-like agreements on how the meeting with a Sugar Daddy is structured, the arrangement also functions as a kind of safe space, enabling the generation of knowledge about heteronormative dating without fully abandoning their queer identity. Overall, the study highlights that queer Sugar Babes are able to both preserve their identity and create new spaces for emancipation and awareness of queer life realities.

RC39-647.3

ITO, SANAE* (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

From Shelter to Burden: Complex Effects of Post-Disaster Relief Activities of International Organization on Women in Nepal

The risk of increased violence against women after a disaster has been identified as an issue in post-disaster international relief efforts. In Nepal international relief activities targeting women have been performed extensively since the 2015 earthquake. This presentation focuses on a specific women's shelter created in this context and examines its impact on women living in the post-disaster world. The research methods used for this presentation are qualitative research, including observations, participatory observations, and interviews, as well as the acquisition and analysis of materials issued by government agencies and media were conducted in the affected areas of Nepal.

At the study site, an international non-governmental organization constructed a women's shelter to provide safe showers and toilets to women living in temporary huts. A user group was formed by the organization to manage and operate the shelter. Additionally, the organization provided empowerment training to the user group. This series of support activities for women affected by disasters presents two contradictory long effects. First, the organization categorized the women in terms of diversity and equity, which is different from the typical village logic, thus resulting in a range of friendships and activities that differ from those during normal times. The second issue is the continuously increasing burden. Originally, the women were responsible for housework and agriculture. However, when they were selected to join the group, they were presented with the additional burden of attending weekly classes and becoming leaders in local disaster management. The project was terminated three years after the earthquake. Meanwhile, the shelters are currently used as storage facilities for emergency supplies. The women's shelter and group, which were established during the disaster, have been integrated into the daily lives of the women in a dual manner, i.e., expanding the world in which they live and adding to their burdens.

RC42-673.1

ITURRA, JULIO* (Univeristy of Bremen, Germany)

Changes in Network Diversity and Attitudes Towards Market Distribution of Social Services: Longitudinal Evidence from Chile

Unlike state redistribution, the market plays a role in distributing services within welfare systems. From a distributive justice perspective, social services are viewed as legitimate objects of commodification, ranging from market-driven to state-led provision, where services are traded, evaluated, and priced. Higher-income individuals in better-paying labor market positions are less likely to challenge market-based distribution, justifying that access to welfare should be determined by ability to pay. Justifying unequal access is not only driven by self-interest or values but also by socioeconomic diversity in interpersonal networks—understood as an individual's connectedness to dissimilar ties (e.g., occupations). Two mechanisms by which networks shape attitudes are (i) social influence and (ii) network segregation. Networks act as spaces for understanding inequality, providing information, and facilitating inter-group contact, which may foster empathy. It has been shown that greater diversity in broader networks encourages more critical views on resource distribution and its consequences for welfare. Also, network diversity may be experienced differently depending on economic resources, possibly making those in advantaged positions more critical of the market's role in the provision of social welfare. An open question remains: how do individual changes in network diversity influence support for market-based welfare distribution? It's also worth exploring whether changes in individual income moderates this relationship. I investigated these questions using longitudinal individual panel data from Chile (N=1500), a country characterized by high-income inequality and a strongly market-oriented welfare system. The results show that increasing network diversity is associated with lower support for market justice attitudes in education, health, and pensions. Furthermore, the effects of increasing diversity are more pronounced as individual income increases over time. This study highlights the role of both cross-status connections in understanding market justice attitudes, as well as their implications for policies and cohesion.

RC42-JS-52.1

ITURRA, JULIO* (Univeristy of Bremen, Germany)

Reference Groups and Social Solidarity: A Comparative Factorial Survey of Social Cohesion between Chile and Germany.

In recent years, global economic inequality, public health crises, and increasing migration have intensified social science interest in social cohesion. This concept includes interpersonal trust, collaboration, openness, and relationships with civil society and the political system. Studies in sociology and social psychology emphasize how social interactions shape attitudes, particularly through social comparison. People evaluate their attributes against those of others, influenced by reference groups. These groups provide a basis for comparison that can shape attitudes toward inequality, welfare policies, and social trust. Demographic and socioeconomic factors in reference groups can impact support for social policies like pensions and taxes. Social cohesion is closely tied to societal values, which form the foundation for popular support and the legitimacy of welfare regimes. Contact with working-class individuals, for example, may increase support for redistributive policies, while professionals in interpersonal occupations may foster more inclusive attitudes. However, rapid demographic changes, such as those brought about by migration, can lead to perceived threats and reduced solidarity among certain groups, especially the working class. This study aims to examine how reference group characteristics relate to attitudes toward social cohesion through a vignette-based survey experiment conducted in Chile and Germany. Chile, with its high inequality and market-based welfare system, contrasts with Germany's more state-involved, corporatist welfare model. The research seeks to understand how demographic and socioeconomic factors influence trust and willingness to support others, even when reciprocity is uncertain. It focuses on the role of reference groups in shaping attitudes toward social solidarity, with specific attention to friendship, collaboration, and territorial conflict. Survey respondents will evaluate vignettes of individuals varying in characteristics such as gender, education, income, employment status, and migration background to assess the potential for friendship, collaboration, and closeness.

RC38-631.1

IU, WAI FUNG* (Monash University, Australia)

Reimagining Hong Kong: Transgenerational Memory and Identity Construction in the Diaspora

This study explores the reconstruction of Hong Kong diasporic identity through the lens of transgenerational memory, focusing on the discourse of Hong Kong Diaspora Organizations (DOs) in the UK, Australia, and Canada. Following the 2019 Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill (Anti-ELAB) movement and the imposition of the National Security Law (NSL) in 2020, a new wave of migration has reshaped Hong Kong's socio-political landscape. This research investigates how DOs utilize collective memory, past presencing, and postmemory to shape the identity of overseas Hongkongers, highlighting the role of intergenerational dialogue in sustaining a cohesive diasporic identity.

Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Corpus-assisted Discourse Studies (CADS), this study examines the online discourse of DOs on platforms like Facebook, where identity and belonging are actively negotiated. It delves into how these organizations construct and sustain an "imagined Hong Kong nation" by invoking shared histories, values, and experiences while addressing the challenges of maintaining a distinct Hong Kong identity under the influence of mainland China. Additionally, the study considers how different generations within the diaspora engage with these narratives, contributing to an evolving identity that balances historical continuity with adaptation to new socio-political contexts.

Preliminary findings suggest that DOs strategically mobilize historical narratives and cultural symbols to cultivate solidarity and community among Hongkongers abroad. This process not only preserves cultural heritage but also serves as resistance against political oppression and cultural assimilation. By employing the concepts of past presencing and postmemory, this research underscores the role of memory work in diasporic identity formation and the complex interplay between transnationalism, generational exchange, and political activism.

This project provides empirical insights into how Hong Kong DOs shape the diasporic identity of overseas Hongkongers, offering a new perspective on transgenerational processes in the transnational space and contributing to the broader discourse on diaspora studies and identity formation.

RC35-577.3

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St. Petersburg state university, Russian Federation)

Critical Theory of the Digitalization

The paper contains the critical analysis of the digitalization discourse which is reflecting not social innovations but managerial and bureaucratic appropriation of routine practices of virtualization (the research is supported by Russian Science Foundation, project #24-18-00261). Virtualization as a replacement of things and real actions by images and communications was the anti-system tendency at the end of the 20th century when digital technologies enthusiasts created virtual networks escaping control of reified institutions of late industrial society. But now that 'Great Escape' of cyberpunks, hackers, pirates, and copyleft activists has been absorbed by the system as digital technologies usage became social routine and simultaneously the newest form of social control. Social life is alienated into virtual realities arising on the digital platforms exploiting human interactions.

To reveal contradictions and true direction of digitalization, we need a development of critical theory following the dialectical line of the Frankfurt School neo-Marxism. The totality of domination structures and new forms of social control in postindustrial society are analyzed on the basis of algorithmic rationality conception. Algorithmic rationality now has replaced instrumental reason (Horkheimer) and technological rationality (Marcuse) which organized praxis and thinking of people in the early and late industrial ages. Algorithmic rationality is a new domination logic as reality is perceived to be dynamic and hybrid network of objects functioning automatically without human subjectivity. The current post-virtualization tendencies and micromovements in everyday life can be treated as a source for an authenticity resistance to the virtual and artificial substitutes of humanity brought by total digitalization / coercive virtualization of social life. Distinction between emancipative digital technologies and oppressive algorithmic rationality should become the basis for the new critical theorizing in the age of the digital.

RC22-350.1

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St. Petersburg state university, Russian Federation)

Religious Identities and Practices in Russia Impacted By Post-Globalization

Religiosity expanded dramatically in the late USSR and post-Soviet Russia. Surveys by the main pollster agencies showed regularly the growth in numbers of people identifying themselves as orthodox Christians and Muslims. Resurgence of religiosity has been mostly symbolic and only in a small part practical. Empirical data provided by recent national surveys reveal the high level of identification with distinct religion (70-80% of respondents) and the low level of involvement in religious practices (10-15% attending temples, praying, fasting etc.).

Now the turn to post-globalization is the change impacting all aspects of social life including religiosity. Post-globalization is a set of tendencies towards: 1) localization of globality in networked super-urban enclaves where flows of things, symbols, and humans made social life really global – open, borderless, mobile, multicultural; 2) widening economic and social gaps between super-urban points of access to networks and flows of resources and surrounding towns and rural areas; 3) rising new barriers (trade wars, sanctions, anti-migrant walls, quarantines, military confrontations etc.) restricting transnational networks and flows.

Post-globalization influences religious identities among Russian people in two ways. Localization of globality in super-urban enclaves is evident in metropolitan areas (Moscow and St. Petersburg) where people (especially the youth) demonstrate relatively weak religious identity being immersed in the intense social life becoming an augmented Modernity. Religious identity is stronger in small towns and rural areas where social life looks like an exhausted Modernity. Facing new barriers and confrontations after Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, people declare stronger identifications with national institutions and traditions including religious ones. The most recent surveys reveal the rising levels of religious identity and more approval of Russian orthodox church. This paper presents the research supported by Russian Science Foundation (project #24-18-00261).

RC02-33.4

IVANOVA BONCHEVA, ANTONINA* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur, Mexico)

The Belt and Road Initiative of China and Low Carbon Growth in Africa: Just Transition Pathway

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), an emerging economy-led cooperation, represents one of the largest infrastructure, trade and economic agendas in history, which, in front of the current lower global growth and intensifying trade tensions, demands the utmost attention. In 2023 BRI accomplished 10 years of activities and is beginning the stage BRI 2.0. A series of studies by the World Bank estimate that it can increase the GDP of developing countries by 2.6 to 3.9 percent on average. The growing South-South cooperation (SSC) is a very promising instrument to advance towards the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals, including a successful climate action under the Paris Agreement.

This study looks at the BRI's orientation towards African countries, green infrastructure and low-carbon green pathways in Africa. Decarbonisation of the energy system requires investment and innovation in growing the low carbon system. Additionally, the just transition requires the planned retirement and decommissioning of the carbon energy system. But in a way that does not unfairly or unjustly impact workers, communities, and vulnerable sections of the population. To develop the study, the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) methodology was applied. A search was carried out for articles from indexed journals on several academic websites. These sources were complemented with some reports and hemerographic materials.

First, the Belt and Road initiative is presented as a South–South integration project. Special attention is paid to low-carbon development pathways in the BRI countries and the agreements and principles to promote them. Some risks presented at the stage BRI1 are highlighted. The second part, dedicated to African BRI countries, introduces some projects implemented by China, discussing some challenges and opportunities for the Just Transition. Finally, we present the concluding remarks with some recommendations.

RC22-355.4

IWAI, NORIKO* (JGSS Research Center, Japan)

In a Society Where Nonreligious Mind Is Mainstream but Majority Pray for Good Luck: Japanese Case

In the world where religion could be the genesis of dispute, Japanese society shows somewhat different contradictory picture. According to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan, the number of religious groups is 179 thousand, and the total number of followers is 163.0 million which is 1.3 times of Japanese population in 2022. On the other hand, according to major national surveys, more than 70% of Japanese do not have any personal religious faith (Japanese National Character Survey). Looking more closely, less than 10% believe in religion and about 20% do not believe in personally but have a family religion (Japanese General Social Survey). The figure is far less compared with other East Asian societies, such as Taiwan (77% have a religion) or Korea (53%; East Asian Social Survey). Trust in religious groups is very low in Japan.

How does this happen? The key for understanding the situation is fading of people's religious belief and rootedness of observing religious practices which became seasonal events in the Japanese society. The Bon Festival in summer was originally a Buddhist event and the Harvest Festival was a Shinto event. People visit a shrine on the New Year's Day and visit a graveyard at temple on equinox. In rural houses, a home shrine and a Buddhist altar often coexist.

Regardless of their religious belief, Japanese often go to a place to pray for good luck. It is also common for Japanese to get a charm and keep it close to oneself for good luck (62% compared with 52% in Taiwan, 17% in Korea and 8% in China).

In response to urban migration and changes in social attitudes, some of the religious practices have been abandoned. The presentation will also discuss differences between religious and nonreligious people in political and social value orientation.

WG10-935.5

IWATA, KOH* (Momoyama Gakuin University, Japan)

Transformation of Friendships: Diversifying Intimate Relationships in Japanese Youth

The purpose of this report is to clarify the transformation of friendships in Japan over the past 20 years using quantitative data. In particular, we will examine a remarkable weakness in the expansion tendency of friendships, which can be said to be the collapse of the "friends bubble".

This report primarily utilizes data from three surveys on actual media usage conducted by the Mobile Communication Research Group, targeting individuals aged 12 to 69 across Japan (2001, 2011, and 2021). Specifically, it aims to reveal the changes in the number of friends and the ways of interacting with friends over the past 20 years, in relation to media usage. Next, it investigates the factors contributing to the weakening of the inclination to expand friendships.

The current survey has revealed a notable weakening of the inclination to expand friendships.Regarding this trend, it is explained that in the context of reflexive modernity, friendships developed through the process of "disembedding" (a shift from extrinsic criteria, such as kinship and neighborhood, to intrinsic criteria). Nevertheless, due to the anxieties associated with constructing intrinsic criteria, these friendships underwent a process of "reembedding." However, the diversity of friendships has not necessarily been lost, and this perspective of a return to external criteria does not fully explain the situation. It reveals that the privilege of relationships previously categorized as 'friends' has diminished amid the diversification of intimate relationships.

RC24-JS-26.3

IWINSKA, KATARZYNA* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Women Energy Citizenship in Net-Zero Target

Energy citizenship, a concept that frames individuals and communities as active participants in energy transitions, has gained significant attention as a critical element in achieving sustainable and just energy systems. This paper builds on energy citizenship scholarship and explores women's energy citizenship as a multidimensional and evolving phenomenon. It analyses current trends in energy research, focusing on the intersection of energy transition, justice, climate action, and environmental awareness, particularly within European contexts.

The main aim of this study is to discuss the role of women in energy transitions and their contribution to achieving net-zero goals through the lens of "energy citizenship." Drawing on my recent empirical research, including 1) case study of women's perception of the decarbonisation process in the mining region in Poland (Silesia), (2) the hydrogen technologies narratives and opinions on green hydrogen, and (3) the survey on the attitudes towards the Green Deal and energy transition (2024), I examine the strategies adopted by women and their perceptions of rights, responsibilities, and motivations in response to climate change.

Through interviews with active women in mining communities, supplemented by surveys and focus group interviews (FGIs), I analyze gendered perceptions of coal, renewables, new technologies adoption, and energy transition in general. By applying the frameworks of energy citizenship, energy justice, and knowledge–power relations, I explore how women and men perceive and respond to the evolving energy system of post-petromodern era.

RC31-JS-91.2

IZAGUIRRE, LORENA* (FNRS & UCLouvain, Belgium)

Classed Experiences of Exclusion and Uncertainty Among Displaced Women from Venezuela

This article examines how university-educated women displaced from Venezuela navigate exclusion and uncertainty, employing a transnational and intersectional lens. Amid the ongoing mass displacement from Venezuela, research has shown that Venezuelan migrant women in Peru experience various forms of discrimination, including racialization, sexualization, and xenophobia. However, the role of social class in shaping these exclusionary processes has been underexplored.

Drawing from 25 biographical interviews with university-educated Venezuelan and Peruvian-Venezuelan women who arrived in Peru after 2015, this article analyzes how class-based resources from the (upper) middle classes are reconfigured as these women move across different social stratification systems and privilege regimes. By focusing on educated women moving from the South, the study sheds light on an understudied group in

migration research. It challenges the assumption that all displaced people are poor or class-less, emphasizing the effects of class-based resources on mobility trajectories.

The findings reveal that, while these women's habitus locates them in (upper) middle-class repertoires, rooted in their prior social status, educational level, and consumption habits, they are often limited to low-skilled, informal jobs, leading to downward social mobility. This paper conceptualizes class not only as a socioeconomic position but also as an internalized identity and subjective positioning. It shows how these women resist their loss of status by deploying distinction discourses based on embodied cultural capital (e.g., *savoir être*, ability to navigate the bureaucracy), even as their institutionalized cultural capital is unrecognized or devalued in the Peruvian labor market. They also engage in "Othering" by contrasting themselves with less-educated Peruvians to affirm their own status.

Finally, the article argues that the systemic degradation of living conditions in Peru, coupled with rising xenophobia and aporophobia, exacerbates these women's uncertainty and hinders their ability to plan for the future.

WG06-895.3

IZAGUIRRE, LORENA* (FNRS & UCLouvain, Belgium)

Contra La Hegemonía Del Concepto De "Integración": Repensar Migraciones y Movilidades Desde El Sur

Este artículo articula los aportes teóricos de la colonialidad (Quijano) y del feminismo interseccional para contribuir a la literatura que cuestiona la hegemonía del concepto de integración en los estudios sobre migraciones y movilidades. En el marco del debate actual sobre la descolonización de los estudios migratorios y la cuestión migratoria como un problema de justicia social, el artículo analiza los usos, promesas y efectos del concepto de integración.

El concepto de integración abarca procesos diferentes en los países de origen, tránsito y destino de migrantes, y sus implicaciones varían entre los países del Norte y del Sur. Al estar enraizado en epistemologías del Norte, no solo normativiza las experiencias migratorias, sino que también contribuye a la reproducción de injusticias epistémicas al invisibilizar los saberes situados y las trayectorias de movilidad que no se ajustan a los parámetros occidentales. Más allá de las críticas a sus implicaciones normativas e ideológicas, el uso del concepto de integración invita a cuestionar la percepción de los procesos migratorios como excepcionales y la necesidad de políticas específicas para integrar, incluir o incorporar a las personas en movilidad. ¿Tiene sentido el concepto de integración, tal como se plantea desde el Norte Global, en los contextos y realidades de los países del Sur?

Siguiendo la línea de investigadores que han abogado por romper con este concepto, por estar arraigado en lógicas de colonialidad y racismo, este artículo se apoya en la literatura producida desde y sobre América Latina. Tomando como punto de partida la literatura sobre las políticas y programas de integración para migrantes y refugiadxs venezolanxs en la región, el artículo busca identificar otros enfoques epistémicos y políticos para pensar lo que actualmente nombramos como "integración," dando un rol central a las voces y conocimientos de los migrantes.

RC38-631.2

IZCI, ORKIDE* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Home As a Concept of Belonging: Narratives of Three Generations of Kurdish Women in Diaspora

This paper analyzes the meanings of home(s) found in the biographical narratives of three generations of Kurdish women who live in the diaspora in Germany. Blunt and Dowling (2006) argue that home must be considered a spatial imaginary (the relations between feelings, attachment, and dwelling) and a political space of negotiation and contestation. This sociological analysis of 'de- territoriality' and displacement of an ethnic group is guided by the issue of how displaced populations deal with questions of 'home' as a concept of belonging(s) such as origin, homeland, nation, diaspora and the hosting country. This research focuses on the collective memories, life stories, migration experiences, and diaspora effect in (re)making homes, sense of belonging(s), and identities from a gendered and inter-generational perspective. This study will show what it feels like to feel at home in terms of belonging and seen from "migration-home nexus" (Boccagni, 2017:2): what is home, how diaspora and hosting country influence the idea of home, and what are the inter-generational transmissions of the sense of home, belonging, and identities? Analysis of the 'sense of belonging' found in the narratives of Kurdish women in the diaspora shows transformation not only from one generation to another but also indicates a broader social change because experiences of belonging and identities are dynamic and sensitive to changes since self and society are interconnected and cannot be analyzed separately (Simmel 1964; Elias 2001; May 2011).

RC06-91.2

IZZO, MARIA* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

Gender, Ageing, and Transnational Social Protection: The Case of Ukrainian Eldercare Workers in Italy

The present work delves into the complex connection between gender dynamics and transnational social protection, looking at the exemplary case of older Ukrainian eldercare workers women in Italy. The migration of eldercare workers from Ukraine to Italy began in the late 1990s. Since then, Ukrainian eldercare workers have been actively involved in transnational care practices to support their families. At the same time, they have become a crucial part of the workforce providing essential care for older people within the Italian welfare system. However, existing literature suggests that Ukrainian eldercare workers may have limited access to social protection, which could become even more challenging as they age in migration (Vianello and Escrivá, 2019). This study aims to shed light on how gender roles and expectations influence the experiences of migrant eldercare workers and their access to transnational social protection resources. It argues that gendered assumptions about care work within the Italian welfare system, compounded by the gendered responsibilities of Ukrainian eldercare workers towards their families in Ukraine, have a profound impact on their life trajectories. By drawing on a qualitative dataset collected in Italy between July 2023 and January 2024, this study seeks to provide valuable insights into the underexplored topic of the aging experiences of migrant eldercare workers. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of the complexities surrounding transnational social protection, transnational families, and gender dynamics urging for the need to address the challenges faced by migrant eldercare workers.

J

RC17-JS-47.5

JAAFAR, MARROUN* (Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco)
EL HARATI, MILOUDA (Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco)
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EL OUEZZANI TAYBI, KARIMA (Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco)

Beyond Production: A Sociological Study of Occupational Hazards and Their Impact on the Health of Workers at a Car Plant in Tangier

This article presents a field study conducted in a car plant in the city of Tangier, aimed at exploring risk factors for workers in the automotive industry. Based on a sample of 294 workers, the study revealed that 46.3% suffer from stress and psychological pressure, mainly due to repetitive tasks and strict productivity targets.

Physical and mental health problems such as sleep disorders (34.4%), muscle spasms (16.3%) and migraines (15%) were also identified. The main physical risks were noise (37.4%), heat (25.9%) and air pollution (22.4%). A further 28.6% of workers reported a lack of workspace and 27.2% a lack of maintenance of tools and machinery.

Production pressure is a stress factor and also has a significant impact on workers' performance, with 80.3% of those questioned explaining that each team has to produce between 400 and 500 cars.

It should be noted that the study revealed that 61.9% of workers resorted to drugs to cope with stress at work. According to the participants, certain jobs such as sheet metal work have a higher rate of accidents at work (66%), followed by logistics (16.3%), and it is important to note that 79.6% of these accidents occur at night.

As far as night work is concerned, workers indicated that bonuses motivate them to work at night despite its negative impact on their health (87.8%).

RC44-699.4

JABBAZ CHURBA, MARCELA* (Universitat de València, Spain)
HERRERA, CRISTINA (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)

Alianzas Femeninas Que Mejoran El Estatus Laboral

En diferentes contextos y países, las mujeres se han organizado como sujetos colectivos para obtener mayor reconocimiento social. Analizamos dos casos muy diferentes entre sí, pero con similitudes. Una colectiva de mujeres en México que se constituye en torno a la formación y la oferta de servicios domésticos de reparaciones para el hogar (fontanería, electricidad, pintura, albañilería, carpintería). El otro caso es el de una asociación española de empleadas de hogar, en su mayoría inmigrantes, que se colectiviza para concienciar y transformar las precarias condiciones de trabajo que caracterizan la contratación y el empleo en este ámbito de actividad.

El objetivo es conocer y comparar el proceso de emergencia y organización de dos colectivas de mujeres en torno al continuo trabajo remunerado y no remunerado, y las reglas de inclusión y permanencia que establecen con sus integrantes, como así también, las que las diferencian de organizaciones masculinas. La metodología es la realización de entrevistas en profundidad para conocer las motivaciones y condicionamientos sociales, culturales y familiares de las mujeres.

La pandemia fue un catalizador de formas de asociación entre mujeres que, gracias al apoyo mutuo, tejieron redes informales. Aun cuando son organizaciones que persiguen el lucro, tienen una alta cohesión moral entre sus integrantes y reglas de sororidad entre compañeras y para con las clientas.

El estudio habilita una reflexión en torno al continuo entre trabajo remunerado y no remunerado. La colectiva de oficios ofrece un trabajo técnico cualificado a clientas que se sienten más seguras al contratar mujeres para que realicen trabajos de mantenimiento en sus domicilios. En el caso de la asociación de empleadas de hogar, buscan establecer colectivamente unas reglas para delimitar las tareas por las que se las remunera, para negociarlas informalmente en los lugares de trabajo y mejorar las condiciones de ejercicio de esta profesión.

RC04-55.2

JACINTO, CLAUDIA* (CIS-IDES-CONICET, Argentina)
ROBERTI, EUGENIA (CONICET-UNAJ/FaHCE-UNLP/IDES-PREJET, Argentina)

"Towards an Innovative Organizational and Pedagogical Model: An Analysis of the Implementation of Secondary Vocational Education (EPS)"

La investigación busca describir la implementación de la Educación Profesional Secundaria (EPS) en la Argentina durante 2022-2024. La EPS es una nueva oferta educativa, que otorga certificación profesional y título secundario. Se implementa desde el año 2022 (Res. CFE N409/21) y está destinada a jóvenes entre 14 y 18 años que no iniciaron la escuela secundaria, que la iniciaron y abandonaron, o que presentan sobreedad.

En este marco, las reformas al régimen académico cobran relevancia frente a las dificultades para incluir a todos/as los/as estudiantes en edad escolar en la escuela secundaria. Como parte de estas iniciativas, la EPS busca, entre sus objetivos prioritarios, hacer efectivo el derecho a la educación secundaria. Con este propósito despliega un formato escolar innovador, que involucra un cambio en el modelo organizacional y pedagógico al de la escuela tradicional. Ofrece una cursada flexible y personalizada; integración curricular (respondiendo a las dificultades de la secundaria común); reconocimiento de trayectos formativos anteriores, saberes y experiencias laborales previas; acompañamiento personalizado; grupos de hasta 15 estudiantes y espacios para tutorías. En particular, se busca profundizar aquí en el análisis de los dispositivos de acompañamiento, que implican un especial esfuerzo por atender las particularidades que asume cada trayectoria, con el fin de sostener el vínculo pedagógico.

El estudio utilizó una metodología cualitativa orientada al análisis de la implementación de la EPS en las siguientes jurisdicciones: Corrientes, Misiones, Salta y Buenos Aires. En el marco de un estudio de caso múltiples, se realizó la recopilación de normativa, entrevistas al equipo del INET -a cargo del diseño de la propuesta- y a referentes jurisdiccionales. Asimismo, el trabajo de campo incluyó 89 entrevistas individuales y grupales a estudiantes, docentes, instructores/as, coordinadores/as de trayectorias y equipos técnicos, además de observaciones de clase en cada una de las sedes visitadas.

RC04-67.3

JACK, ANTHONY* (Boston University, USA)

Dignity Versus Advancement: How Social Class Shapes Students Strategies for Finding Work and Jobs They Take in College

Colleges are recruiting more lower-income college students and undergraduates who are the first in their families to go to college. But do they know how to support them? Although undergraduates from all class backgrounds work while attending college, little is known about how students approach finding work and the benefits they reap from different on-campus roles. Drawing on interviews with 110 undergraduates at Harvard University, we show that in the absence of clear institutional expectations surrounding on-campus work opportunities, students draw on class-based strategies to determine which jobs are "right for them." Upper-income students pursued "life of the mind" jobs that permitted them access to institutional resources and networks. Alternatively, lower-income students pursued more transactional "work for pay" positions that yielded fewer institutional benefits and connections. The consequences of these differential strategies were amplified during COVID-19 campus closures as work-for-pay positions were eliminated while life of the mind continued remotely. Through documenting heterogeneity in work experiences, we reveal a class-segregated labor market on campus and extend previous analyses of how university practices exacerbate class differences and reproduce inequality.

RC17-256.7

JACK, ANTHONY* (Boston University, USA)

Pink Slips (for Some): Campus Employment, Social Class, and COVID-19

Although undergraduates from all class backgrounds work while attending college, little is known about how students approach finding work and the benefits they reap from different on-campus roles. Drawing on interviews with 110 undergraduates at Harvard University, I show that in the absence of clear institutional expectations surrounding on-campus work opportunities, students draw on class-based strategies to determine which jobs are "right for them." Upper-income students pursued "life of the mind" jobs that permitted them access to institutional resources and networks. Alternatively, lower-income students pursued more transactional "work for pay" positions that yielded fewer institutional benefits and connections. The consequences of these differential strategies were amplified during COVID-19 campus closures as work-for-pay positions were eliminated while life of the mind continued remotely. Through documenting heterogeneity in work experiences, I reveal a class-segregated labor market on campus and extend previous analyses of how university practices exacerbate class differences and reproduce inequality and undermine students' sense of belonging and worth.

RC24-406.2

JACKSON, GREGORY* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
BARTOSCH, JULIA (Radboud University, Netherlands)
COSTAS, JANA (European University Viadrina, Germany)

Corporations As Arenas of Responsibility and Irresponsibility: A Multi-Level View

We examine the relationship of corporate responsibility and irresponsibility across multiple levels of analysis. While corporate responsibility and irresponsibility were often considered to be opposites, recent literature has problematized the dynamic relationship between them. We argue that corporate responsibility may be an ethical response to past irresponsibility by companies, but also ultimately enable new forms of corporate irresponsibility. In this paper, we explore these dynamic tensions from a Polanyian perspective of embedding and disembedded capitalism. We examine these movements and countermovements at different levels of analysis in order to show the potential and limitations of corporate responsibility in addressing core sources of irresponsibility. At the societal level, we explore the emergence of 'transparency regime' focused on market-oriented disclosure. At the organizational level, we focus on the phenomenon of greenwashing through decoupling of positive responsible actions from the prevention of negative irresponsible actions. At the individual level, we focus on the psychology of moral hypocrisy and its role for consumers and employees. Taken together, the paper aims to make a theoretical contribution to disentangle and understand the ambivalence related to corporate responsibility among both scholars and citizens.

RC06-88.4

JAFFRÉZIC, CHLOÉ* (Université Rennes 2, France)

Categorization and Relational Processes in Breeding : The Ties between Animals and Breeders' Families

The aim of this paper is to show that in livestock farming, the categories of livestock, pets, work animals and stray or feral animals are more porous for farmers' families than is commonly thought (E. Gouabault & C. Burton-Jeangros, 2010).

Although pigs and cattle aren't considered pets by breeders and their families, specific relationships are in some instances forged that come close (J. Porcher, 2002). Sometimes at odds with the relationships studied between humans and pets, we'll show that a certain affectivity, but above all a particular "familiarity" emanates from these relationships. The farm is not only the place where the breeding activity takes place, but often also where the breeder's family lives. These spaces of life and production then overlap, creating interstices that enable relationships between family members and animals (D. Haraway, 2021). Processes of habituation and individualization then take place, leading to the establishment of genuine attachments, which can sometimes even have a real impact on the operation of the breeding activity.

While the conditions under which the animals are raised and their purpose call these relationships into question, especially in the case of animals intended for the family's personal consumption (N. Vialles, 1998), we shall see that they are ultimately to be seen as the basis of these particular conditioned relationships.

More than just a place to live and produce, the farm is a veritable microcosm, where various inter-species relationships are forged. In addition to production animals, we often find the herding dog, whose status within the family is always ambiguous, since it's somewhere between a pet and the farmer's working animal. The place of so-called "farm cats" is also interesting to study. Stray on farms, they have gradually gained the status of pets for breeders and their families, despite the health issues they may raise.

WG01-887.1

JAIN, DR. SHORYADITYA* (Dhanauri PG College Haridwar, India)

Future of Identity in the Global South

Future of identity in the global south
First,the global south has always been on the receiving end be it the ripples of war, economic fallout or the perturbation posed by climate change, the global south is exposed to this formidable threat with no signs of contrition from the north. The article elucidates the global media's proclivity towards the west and how intransigence towards the global south has shifted the trust from media to self-representation and active engagement through forums like BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Region Association (IORA), ASEAN, SAARC & recently concluded G-20 in India.

Second, The New age colonialism
Data being the new gold, the global south becomes the repository of data for developed economies with a vast consumer base while mechanization for economies is imperative, it exposes the grey areas of the nation with AI driven tech industry being inherently biased towards local cultures leading to local erasure, triggering the inchoate culture of technology in developing nations which are shaping individual identities, to destabilize democracies. However, the article highlights most formidable solutions to the high percentage of unemployment risk posed by AI.

Third, Turning adversity into opportunity
Global souths abnegation to submit to the global norths whims and fancies have upon itself to revolutionize its economies by AI, actively deploying AI into agriculture, security, trade or value chains. The article examines about how global south is coping and shaping its own destiny for instance India and Nigeria.

Fourth, Shaping Narratives
Global south has been able to shape new narratives by engaging in intergovernmental forums highlighting how climate justice eludes climate change and inept efforts by the developed nations towards fulling its climate objectives.

Finally, AI and media has a bigger role in addressing the inequalities to shift from Sabre rattling towards global rule-based order for maintaining equilibrium.

WG11-947.1

JAKANI, YASSIR* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

Trauma, but Whose? Memories of Right-Wing Extremist Violence in Germany Since 1990: Continuities and Ruptures in Negotiation and Recognition

The paper investigates the historical and contemporary treatment of right-wing violence in Germany – focusing on the perspectives of victims and affected communities. It highlights the insufficient historical contextualization, which often leads to these acts being treated as isolated incidents. Addressing these violent acts (e.g., arson attacks on refugee shelters or racist assaults) involves not only critiquing and mourning them but also explicitly acknowledging the suffering of the victims and those affected. This challenge is crucial for both pluralistic societies and the academic community.

Historical discourse analysis is used to show how discourses not only shape social perceptions but also construct social realities. Discourses are understood as structured patterns that are closely linked to power and both constitute and restrict knowledge and reality. Drawing on the work of Foucault, this approach is based on the interdependence between discourse and power and thus enables a nuanced examination of historical conceptions of reality and power relations – which are primarily expressed through language, though not exclusively. The analysis therefore attempts to uncover the conditions under which specific knowledge and truths are recognized in particular contexts. This includes exploring why certain (historical) statements by political actors, security agencies or victims of right-wing violence are (not) publicly articulated, acknowledged, or overlooked.

Based on an analysis of the relevant discourse in Germany since the 1990s, the paper identifies continuities and ruptures in public recognition of right-wing violence. The paper examines which narratives gain legitimacy in the

public sphere and why these particular narratives hold discursive power. It also highlights how competing narratives are constructed, institutionalized and contested. By providing crucial insights into the social-historical treatment of victims of right-wing violence, the paper deepens our understanding of how processes of recognition can either alleviate or perpetuate trauma and underscores the need for an inclusive memory culture.

RC32-JS-214.1

JAMAL, AMINA* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Feminist Politics for a Multipolar World? a Speculative Paper from a Transnational Feminist Perspective.

Scholarly and popular analysis related to the emergence of a 'multipolar world' tends to focus on the political and economic aspects of the relative decline of the US-dominated "Rules-Based International Order." Highlighting the need for more scholarly attention to the social and cultural implications of these developments, this paper speculates on the possibilities for feminist space/s in an emerging multipolar world. Rather than offering a framework for action my aim is to elicit feminist debate around the questions: What kinds of alternatives might open for anti-oppressive feminist politics to dismantle discursive cultural and civilizational dualities rooted in histories of European colonialism and post-Cold War US hegemony? How can vernacularize the universalist/hegemonic framing of human rights, gender justice and freedom and so on? How can we ensure that the nascent transnational and global solidarities related to BLM and Settler Colonialism are prioritized in the anticipated South-South solidarity? The context for these questions is my interest in decolonial transnational feminisms, my decades of research with both 'secular' Muslim feminists and 'Islamist' women in South Asia and Canada, and my insight that many Muslim and Arab societies are increasingly invested in a multipolar political order.

TG03-958.5

JANELA PINTO, TERESA* (ISCSP-ULisboa, Portugal)
PINTO, PAULA (ISCSP, University of Lisbon, Portugal)
NECA, PATRICIA (ISCSP, University of Lisbon, Portugal)
FONTES, FERNANDO (CES, Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal)

Equal Rights, Equal Voices: The Crpd and the Pursuit of Legal Capacity for Persons with Intellectual and Psychosocial Disability

The adoption of the UN CRPD marked a new social, legal, and political paradigm that recognizes to all persons, regardless the complexity of their support needs, the right to "equality before the law, on equal terms with all other citizens, in all areas of their life" (art. 12). From 'objects' of charity and pity, persons with disabilities were recast as 'subjects' and holders of rights, while States were required to put in place the necessary supports to ensure citizenship and participation for all. However, prevailing notions derived from the so-called 'capacity contract' (Simplican, 2015), which bases full citizenship on a threshold level of mental capacity and excludes those who fall below it, coupled with the lack of adequate supports for wellbeing and full exercise of rights in the community, continue to prevent participation and citizenship to many persons, even where (as in Portugal), legal reforms have been initiated.

This paper explores these tensions, through six case studies that encompassed the collection of life stories of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities who have been deprived or limited in their legal capacity. These narratives provide an in-depth understanding of the trajectories and experiences of these persons, their perceptions about their rights and the challenges they have encountered to exercise self-determination. These narratives are contrasted with the analysis of the court sentences and related documents to understand the arguments used by the courts to justify the sentences, and discuss the paradoxes and contradictions they entail.

This analysis is informed by a Sociology of Human Rights lens, which is useful to uncover how social contexts and power relations, institutional arrangements, societal reactions and representations hinder the realisation of human rights and provide a justification for measures intended to "protect" persons with disabilities that may, in fact, compound their vulnerability to abuse and violence.

RC45-710.1

JANG, MINSU* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
AMATI, VIVIANA (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
VACCA, RAFFAELE (University of Milan, Italy)

Loneliness and Perceived Social Isolation: The Role of Personal Networks and Online Interactions

This study explores the determinants of loneliness and perceived social isolation, focusing on the roles of personal networks and social context characteristics. Perceived social isolation is an individual's subjective feeling of disconnection, regardless of actual social interactions. Loneliness arises from a perceived gap between desired and actual social relationships, encompassing both the quantity and quality of connections. We examine the associations between these feelings and specific characteristics of personal networks, including their structure and composition of social roles, support exchange, temporal dynamics, and modes of communication.

First, we focus on personal network characteristics as potential determinants of perceived isolation and loneliness: network size; emotional closeness; geographic distance; network cohesion; diversity of roles and interaction foci; sociodemographic diversity; and network turnout. Second, we investigate the role of online interactions, exploring whether virtual communication mitigates or exacerbates these feelings. While online platforms expand the reach of social networks, their effects on perceived connection and satisfaction with relationships remain mixed. We hypothesize that reliance on online communication weakens social bonds typically fostered through face-to-face interactions, potentially leading to a greater sense of isolation and loneliness. Finally, we consider whether the effects of personal network characteristics on perceived isolation and loneliness vary by gender, race/ethnicity, and migration status.

Using three waves of egocentric network data from the UC Berkeley Social Network Study (UCNets), which provides detailed longitudinal measurements of personal networks and individual-level observations, this study makes both theoretical and empirical contributions. First, it refines and advances theories about social and relational determinants of loneliness. Second, it provides new insights into how modern modes of social interaction, particularly online communication, influence negative feelings associated with social interactions. Ultimately, this study enhances understanding of the complex interplay between social context, individual characteristics, and modes of interaction in shaping experiences of loneliness and social isolation.

TG12-995.3

JANG, WONHO* (University of Seoul, South Korea)

Insights from the President of the Korean Social Science Research Council

Drawing on the experience of the national sociological community, the contribution engages in dialogue on the transformative potential of social empathy and love in addressing current ecological and conflict-related challenges within the socio-political sphere.

TG12-JS-36.5

JANG, WONHO* (University of Seoul, South Korea)
LIM, HYUN-CHIN (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Social Empathy and the Korean Wave: Building Transnational Social Empathy through Fandom

Social empathy is a concept that has recently gained attention for its role in alleviating social conflict, not only within a single society but also among different societies. By fostering the understanding of situations and problems that other groups of people face, social empathy can lead to the development of policies and practices that address social conflict in ways that realize and promote social justice. Social empathy is an especially important resource in the contemporary world where we are witnessing many social groups showing anger, hatred, and even violence against other social groups. The Korean Wave refers to the global spread of Korean cultural products, predominately K-pop and Korean dramas. One key factor behind the success of the Korean Wave is its fandom, which consists not only of consumers but also active participants who contribute to the promotion and dissemination of the Korean pop culture. In this sense, they function both as consumers and producers of the Korean Wave content. These fans are more likely to open to other cultures, transcending their ethnic-based affiliations, which leads them to have open- mind to the people of different countries.

An example of this can be seen in the social empathy demonstrated by the Japanese youth toward Koreans despite a long history of political conflict

between the two countries. This paper explores the potential for social empathy to be fostered through the fandom of the Korean Wave, supported by the data from in-depth interviews with Japanese youth.

WG10-926.2

JANKOVIĆ, STEFAN* (University of Belgrade - Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia)
ADAM, DAVID* (Institute for philosophy and social theory, Serbia)

"(Not) Gonna Dig": Mapping Controversies in the Anthropocene Era of Lithium Extraction in Serbia

Since its revitalization in 2023, Rio Tinto's (a British-Australian multinational company) plan to open a lithium mine in Serbia's Jadar region has sparked extensive public debate. The project's status, implementation, and justifications by authorities and the corporation have triggered conflicting reactions, ranging from concerns over the energy and economic colonization of Serbia to fears of environmental damage. These controversies arise within the context of radical uncertainty characteristic of the Anthropocene, where unpredictable energy transitions and metabolic interdependencies shape new geosocial conflicts, particularly around extractive practices. Additionally, these debates, situated at the intersection of politics and science, unfold through digital platforms, amplifying public engagement. This paper draws on Latour's discussions of Gaia and the politicization of science, alongside digital sociology's focus on the relationship between technology and knowledge. It employs controversy mapping as a digital method to untangle the complex web of events, protests, documents, and research surrounding the lithium mine debate, focusing on developments since the summer of 2023 and using a large digital dataset. The mapping process follows several steps: first, it identifies key statements and constructs a "tree of disagreement" about the project (what); next, it links these statements to their respective actors (who); then, it visualizes networks of alliances and oppositions between actors (how). The broader goal is to situate these networks within the larger context of meta-controversies related to the Anthropocene, particularly resource sovereignty (where), and to trace the evolution of these debates over time, highlighting when certain arguments become dominant and when the debate intensifies (when).

RC05-JS-33.5

JANSSEN-WNOROWSKA, IZABELA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Narratives of Conflict and Community Life in Vienna's Public Housing: Exploring Imagined Communities, Symbolic Roles and the Responsibility of Integration

In my dissertation, I examine the complex social dynamics within Vienna's public housing model *Gemeindebau*, originally intended for the Austrian working class but now home to many people with migration background as well. As these communities evolve, the coexistence of culturally and socially distinct groups generates a range of tensions. Using the constructivist Grounded Theory approach and qualitative methods such as participant observation and interviews, this study explores social, cultural and emotional dimensions underlying these conflicts.

Conflicts often emerge not from direct confrontations but from imagined communities formed through narratives that attribute fabricated traits to different groups. Seemingly minor disputes—such as children playing loudly or damaging shared spaces — mask deeper tensions. Children, in particular, play a significant role in these dynamics, often becoming symbolic figures. They are used as a focal point, with disputes centered on their behavior, but in fact, these conflicts represent broader issues of cultural integration and belonging.

The older residents without migration background find themselves in conflict with younger migrant families, using everyday incidents as proxies for more profound cultural challenges. While many residents assert that they hold no anti-immigrant views, subtle biases emerge through language, body language, and communication patterns. Residents with migration background sense these underlying hostilities but struggle to fully articulate them, as they are often expressed through micro-aggressions and indirect cues. These dynamics are influenced by broader societal structures, where expectations of integration are placed on individuals, often without adequate support or preparation. The complexity of navigating these challenges falls largely on those directly involved in interactions, while the broader framework is shaped by decisions from higher levels of governance.

Ultimately, this research demonstrates how these conflicts, although appearing mundane, reveal underlying power dynamics and emotional undercurrents.

RC21-337.3

JANSSEN-WNOROWSKA, IZABELA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Symbolic Capital and Symbolic Power: Understanding Coexistence and Conflict in Vienna's Social Housing through a Bourdieusian Lens

Based on my ongoing dissertation project, this paper applies Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical framework to analyze the conflicts between migrant families and long-established residents in Vienna's Gemeindebau. Once emblematic of working-class solidarity, these social housing estates are now sites where different *habitus*, shaped by distinct social and cultural backgrounds, come into conflict. Everyday disputes—over children playing or the use of communal spaces—often reflect deeper meanings, revealing struggles over symbolic power, symbolic capital, and the maintenance of established identities.

Bourdieu's concept of symbolic capital is critical to understanding how long-established residents, though not part of the ruling class, view themselves as guardians of the Gemeindebau's historical ethos and resist the housing of migrants. They perceive newcomers as threats to both the physical space and the symbolic order of the community. In doing so, they attempt to assert control over communal norms, wielding whatever symbolic power they have to resist the changes that migrant families represent. Despite their disadvantaged position, these residents enact symbolic violence—often invisible, yet powerful forms of exclusion manifesting in seemingly trivial interactions.

At the same time, migrant families, often with limited social and cultural capital, navigate a complex social field where their presence challenges established power dynamics. Bourdieu's critique of how dominated groups internalize the logic of the dominant class is key here. Both conflict parties are disadvantaged; yet, in their efforts to secure their place in the Gemeindebau, they inadvertently replicate broader hierarchies of exclusion defining their marginalized status.

The Gemeindebau becomes a contested space where different forms of capital—economic, social, and cultural—are continuously negotiated. This presentation argues that these micro-level conflicts reflect larger structural inequalities. By applying Bourdieu's theories, it sheds light on how power, habitus, and symbolic capital shape the lived experience of both migrant and non-migrant residents in urban settings.

RC44-JS-165.1

JANSSON, JENNY* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
UBA, KATRIN (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Threatening to Strike: How Swedish Unions Are Using Notice of Industrial Action

The labor movement is known for using strikes as a primary strategy to achieve its goals. However, we demonstrate that sometimes merely threatening to initiate industrial action can be just as effective as actually striking. While other social movements might use protest announcements to inform and mobilize their supporters or strategically pressure their targets for concessions, the procedure of striking is regulated by law in most context. In the Swedish case, examined here, every legal industrial action requires a notice of industrial action seven days prior to the strike. Each of these announcements signals a deadlock in the bargaining process and constitutes a credible protest threat within the ongoing labor dispute.

Using unique archival data of all announced and executed notices of industrial action by the Swedish labor movement over four decades, we show that about one-fourth of these threats were never carried out. Assuming that non-execution indicates that some goals were achieved (at least to some degree), we analyze which types of unions (public or private sector, large or small, male- or female-dominated), and under what conditions, are more likely to secure concessions through the threat of protest.

Unexpectedly, the results provide no support for the argument that the perceived costs of potential disruptions are crucial for securing concessions. Unions in the transport sector are more likely to follow through on their threats compared to those in other sectors. Over the past 40 years, the number of 'empty' threats has increased, indicating that the declining size of the Swedish labor movement has not diminished the likelihood of obtaining concessions from employers without resorting to actual industrial action.

RC55-850.3

JANUS, MAGDALENA* (McMaster University, Canada)

How Are the Children? Experience-Based Perspective on Global Indicators of Early Child Development and Well-Being

The expansion of global application and accountability afforded in the transition from the Millennial Development Goals spurred the global networks of researchers, practitioners, and agencies to ensure child well-being, development and education were included in relevant goals' targets and indicators in the newly formulated Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. This was built on recognition, using the evidence emerging in the first two decades of the century, that despite diversity of cultures and geographies, equitable and comparable social indicators can be designed for young children. This presentation will draw on my experience of development and use of several indicators of development in young children (e.g., Early Development Instrument, Early Development Index and Early Development Index 2030, Measuring Early Learning and Quality Outcomes) across multiple settings and cultures. Three key issues will be addressed: 1) the holistic nature of concepts of health, development and well-being in early childhood and its implications for measurement; 2) changing landscape of the need for informative yet comprehensive indicators to inform policy and practice; 3) challenges in feasibility and applicability of measures and interpretation of indices across cultures and geographies. The presentation will conclude with the promises for better understanding of children's well-being, with particular references to the changing world. Global shocks such as COVID-19 pandemic and climate crisis will be used as examples of how better understanding of children's development and well-being could provide means to advocate for attention and policy at all governing levels and information on how best to protect children and prevent long-lasting negative impacts of adverse events.

RC08-118.2

JANUŠAUSKIENĖ, DIANA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Academic Dependency and Semi-Peripheries of European Sociology

This paper analyses peculiarities of academic dependency in sociology, with a specific focus on the European context. It argues that the conventional geographical frameworks used to study academic dependency needs reconsideration since this dependency transcends the Global North - Global South framework and exists inside the European academia as well. This system of dependency is rooted in hierarchical distinctions between "large" and "small" countries, as well as historical divisions created by the "Iron Curtain". Key characteristics of this dependency are the growing dominance of the English language in the national sociologies of smaller European countries, unequal distribution of resources and opportunities, reliance on publications in English-speaking journals, and adherence to standard research topics.

RC01-27.5

JANUŠAUSKIENĖ, DIANA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

National Security and Eastern Europe: A Sociological Reframing

The goal of this paper is to critically discuss the frame of Eastern Europe within the context of Russia's war against Ukraine. In the research, special attention is given to the analysis of causes and consequences of framing Europe along the lines of cold-war frontiers. The issue of Eastern Europe as a frame is analyzed by concentrating on the impact of this framing for subjective and objective security in Lithuania and beyond. Firstly, the paper examines shifts in external and internal perceptions of security in the region and its implications. Secondly, it explores changes in migration flows and their ramifications (increased immigration flows to Lithuania from Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia), as well as other changes that have occurred due to the Russia's war in Ukraine. Methodologically, this paper utilizes a synthesis of previous studies, content analysis of documents and texts, and analysis of statistical and empirical data from five representative national surveys and fifty qualitative semi-structured interviews. In addition, the sociological datasets of Eurobarometer and the European Values Study as well as statistical data from Eurostat are used for a contextual analysis of the researched problems.

RC32-510.6

JARAMILLO DIAZ, ISABELLA* (TU Delft, Netherlands)
MILLAN, GYNNA (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)
FRANCO-CALDERON, ÁNGELA MARÍA (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)

Intersectional Lives: Participatory Video for Inclusive Urban Imaginaries

Participatory Video (PV) has emerged as a powerful methodological tool in urban studies, offering a platform to uncover complex social realities and challenge dominant narratives through community-driven storytelling. This paper critically examines our experience in the PopuLab employing PV within the applied research project *Gridding Equitable Urban Futures in Areas of Transition* in Cali, Colombia (GREAT) . Along the research process we deployed a collaborative video agenda called *"Intersectional Lives"* to explore the multiple experiences of residents in self-built neighborhoods.

Our methodology centered on engaging diverse community members, including LGTBIQ individuals, people with functional diversity, community kitchen leaders and members, among others. Through intensive training in video production techniques and participatory methods, we facilitated a process that enabled participants to become active producers of their own narratives. This approach generated rich, nuanced data while fostering empathy, solidarity, and reflexivity among community members

The PV process revealed intricate layers of intersectionality present in informal urban contexts, highlighting how diverse identities intersect to shape lived experiences. Our findings show that PV can effectively capture and communicate complex social realities often overlooked in conventional urban planning discourses. Enabling a deeper understanding of communities, the video served as a powerful means for dialogue, building bridges between community members and local governments.

Critically, our research highlights the potential of PV as a transformative tool in urban studies. By amplifying marginalized voices and facilitating their integration into broader urban narratives, the PV process challenges traditional power dynamics in knowledge production and plays a crucial role in formulating more inclusive self-built neighborhood upgrading strategies that consider the multiple social identities and interactions shaping these urban areas. This study complements the growing body of literature on participatory methodologies and intersectional approaches in urban studies, offering insights on how PV can contribute to more inclusive urban policies.

RC12-JS-226.2

JARROUX, PAULINE* (Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

De Quoi La Criet Est-Elle Le Nom ? État De Droit Et Droit De l'État Au Bénin

C'est en 2018 qu'a été créée la Cour de Répression des Infractions Économiques et du Terrorisme (CRIET), qui siège désormais à Cotonou, au Bénin.

Cette juridiction spéciale, largement mieux dotée en moyens matériels que les tribunaux de droit commun du pays, est présentée comme répondant aux besoins d'une justice efficace et transparente, et aux enjeux des « nouvelles criminalités » (terrorisme, blanchiment de capitaux, cybercriminalité etc.) auxquelles le Bénin est désormais confronté.

Si elle est réputée pour la dureté de ses décisions, elle est aussi critiquée dans le pays pour sa « politisation », en écho à certaines affaires qui y ont été jugées, impliquant des opposants politiques ou, au contraire, des proches du pouvoir. Son installation a, pour de nombreux observateurs et analystes, confirmé le constat du « tournant autoritaire » pris par le pays, à la suite de l'élection en 2016 du Président Patrice Talon.

Ma communication vise à interroger ce que signifie, pour le personnel et les professionnels du droit et de la justice, travailler à la CRIET, alors que le pays était jusqu'ici loué pour la vitalité de sa démocratie. Quelle forme y prend, et où se loge le « tournant autoritaire » ?

Dans le travail quotidien, le respect des normes, la probité des magistrats, l'accueil des justiciables, sont mis en avant comme des éléments distinctifs du fonctionnement de la juridiction. Le procureur et ses substituts, mes principaux interlocuteurs au cours de mes dix premières semaines d'enquête, sont eux aussi soucieux du respect des procédures. L'interventionnisme politique y serait, en somme, localisé, circonscrit, de l'ordre de l'exceptionnel. Cette grille de lecture est-elle pertinente ? Que permet-elle de dévoiler, ou au contraire d'obscurcir, à propos du fonctionnement quotidien du droit et de la justice dans un régime « illibéral » ?

RC24-404.1

JASH, AKASH* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, India)

Contested Waterscapes: Power, Exclusion, and the Politics of Urban Ecorestoration in Bengaluru's Kempambudhi Lake

In the context of burgeoning urban environmental challenges, ecological restoration has emerged as a strategic response in Indian metropolises, with Bengaluru leading such initiatives by rejuvenating its historical man-made lakes to combat water scarcity and enhance environmental sustainability. This article delves into the Kempambudhi Lake Restoration Project, exploring how ecorestoration drives convert ecologically sensitive urban zones into contested social territories, often excluding the urban poor and marginalized communities by restricting their rights and access to water and lake resources.

This study employs Situated Urban Political Ecology (SUPE) as its theoretical lens, focusing on "situatedness" to dissect relational power dynamics among diverse stakeholders within local socio-political contexts. Utilizing qualitative methodologies such as In-depth Interviews, Focused Group Discussions, and Oral Histories, along with geographical and ecological mapping, it meticulously examines the lake's transformation before and after restoration efforts.

The findings identify two primary impediments to the inclusive ecorestoration at Kempambudhi Lake. Firstly, social fragmentation within civil society engagement, driven by caste politics, neighborhood class dynamics, migration, and encroachments, curtails certain groups' access to lake resources and excludes them from participating in the restoration process. This fragmentation often facilitates the consolidation of a dominant State-Market-ENGO nexus, which monopolizes lake-space management and promotes a capital-intensive, exclusionary restoration model. This model prioritizes environmental aesthetics and economic enhancements, sidelining critical ecological and social justice considerations.

Based on the findings, the paper argues that these processes create a "power geometry" where state, market, and civil society interactions dictate the ecorestoration grammar in ways that marginalize alternative epistemologies and practices associated with these ecological spaces, leading to a homogenized and exclusionary approach to urban environmental sustainability. Therefore, despite benefits like groundwater recharge and biodiversity conservation, post-restoration governance is potentially marred by deficiencies due to limited stakeholder engagement and growing community apathy towards the future management of the lakes.

RC21-326.2

JASIM, ANSAR* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Urban Planning Against the People: Doxiadis´ Plans for Baghdad and Urban Auto-Construction

Sadr City, the largest and most densely populated district in the east of Baghdad, was planned in the 1950s as a slum clearance project. In the context of the Cold War, urban planning had become part of the cultural 'war against communism' (Provoost 2006). The Greek urban planning and architecture firm of Constantinos Doxiadis was proposed to design Third World cities as an anti-thesis to 'communist cities' with their hierarchical top-down planning. A grid system of sectors was to 'facilitate the unlimited growth of people, money and cars' (Provoost 2006, p. 2), and the focus on a bottom-up approach to architectural planning was to be the antithesis to the communist understanding of state-imposed collectivism.

In the case of Iraq, Doxiadis was quickly dismissed as a consultant to the Iraqi government after the anti-monarchist coup of 1958, while his plans for urban reconstruction in Baghdad were not abandoned. In fact, the new government gave them a new superstructural understanding. Thus, the district became the "City of the Revolution", which Abdelkarim Qasim presented to Baghdad´s poor as *their* new city (Sudani, Al, Haider Atiya Kathim 2015).

In this paper, I examine Doxiadis' urban planning through an evaluation of Sadr City´s local politics. This research is based on 11 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Baghdad. I want to discuss how the urban structure of Sadr City in the 1960s and 1970s served the development of communist activities and the development of localised identities. The concept of *ibn qita'i* (son of my sector) shows the development of strong neighbourhood solidarities that challenged the penetration of the district by the central state and later the US-military. I will discuss this by looking at the tension between the planning of cities and their auto-construction by their inhabitants as dialectical relationship that illuminates the materiality of state-society-relations.

RC07-112.1

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, USA)

Mathematizing Mechanisms: The Key to a Future of Linking Theory and Empirics, Linking Individual and Society

When a theory's premises include an input-outcome relation, denoted $X \rightarrow Y$, where X is a personal characteristic and Y a personal outcome, its mathematization is immediate, and links theory and empirics as well as individual and society.

1. From $X \rightarrow Y$ to general function to specific function. Example:

"actual reward X and just reward X^* produce justice evaluation J" to "as X increases, J increases at a decreasing rate, and as X^* increases, J decreases at an increasing rate" to $J = \ln(X/X^*)$

Note: In general, the specific function may emerge in empirical work or be obtained by imposing additional conditions on the general function (or both).

2. If the probability distribution of X is known or can be ascribed, the probability distribution of Y is immediate. Example:

If X is ordinal, lognormal, Pareto, or power-function, J is negatively-skewed exponential, normal, positively-skewed exponential, and negatively-skewed exponential, respectively.

Graphs of the distributions provide pictures of society; e.g., the quantile function depicts both the location of every person and major aspects of the society – minimum, maximum, inequality, proportion below the mean, etc.

Further Y distributions emerge if there are multiple Xs or, in the case of J, if X and X^* both vary. For example, status S can become Erlang or Mirror-Exponential, and J can become Equal, Erlang, Laplace, Logistic.

3. Two types of empirical work follow:

3.1. Testable propositions can be generated from both the specific function and the Y distribution. These include classical deductive implications (including novel predictions) and Toulmin-type propositions.

3.2. Terms from the specific functions can be approximated or estimated.

The justice evaluation J, the actual reward X, and the just reward X^* are routinely estimated. Moreover, the determinants of the actual and just rewards can also be estimated and contrasted, as can their distributions.

RC28-446.1

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, USA)
SATO, YOSHIMICHI (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)

Micro and Macro Features of Inequality and Justice: Estimates across Generations in 29 European Countries

Since antiquity it has been thought that justice concerns play an important part in sociobehavioral phenomena and are thus deeply consequential for individual and society. Recent theoretical and empirical developments show that (1) the microlevel justice evaluation J, which increases with actual income X and decreases with ideas of just income X^*,

$J = \ln(X/X^*)$,

depends crucially on ideas of just income X^*, and (2) aggregating multiple individuals produces three new macrolevel distributions (for X, X^*, and J), each of which has its own mean and inequality, with average J considered a bellwether of overall injustice. This paper, leveraging recently-shown superior properties of the Theil MLD, obtains a new decomposition of average J,

$E(J) = \ln[E(X)] - \ln[E(X^*)] - MLD(X) + MLD(X^*)$,

making it possible to discern microlevel ideas of just income and assess macrolevel links between mean X and mean X^* and between X inequality and X^* inequality. We use data from 29 countries in the European Social Survey of 2018 to test five patterns in microlevel ideas of just income -- whether people choose equality as the just income; whether every person compares own income to the income of every other person; whether just income is a constant; whether, if just income is a constant, it is close to the actual mean; and whether just income is an equal addition to actual income – and to assess two macrolevel relations beyond average J – whether the mean of actual income is larger or smaller than the mean of just income and whether actual income inequality is larger or smaller than just income inequality. We report all estimates for each country and for each country's generations, specified as ten-year birth cohorts, thus obtaining a detailed view of micro and macro features of inequality and justice in Europe.

RC12-189.1

JAVADI, REYHANEH* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Making Sense of Law: Iranian Women's Informal Networks and Community Building in Navigating Legal Alienation

This paper examines the ways Iranian women overcome legal alienation through informal networking and community building to counter structural gendered oppression. When discussing Iranian women's encounters with the legal system, the body of literature often overlooks how lay people navigate a highly specialized field. This paper addresses this gap by studying individual women's struggles to overcome legal alienation and exclusion in the juridical field. Focusing on the women's individual cases and their attempts to redress their grievances, this paper investigates sources women use to understand legal procedures and translate the laws. Adapting Bourdieu's account of the juridical field and employing *net*nography, this research studies how women network for their legal cause and navigate their entry into the juridical field. It analyzes a popular online social forum (*Ninisite*), widely used by housewives and mothers, as an online ethnographic site and examines the dynamics, interactions, and relationships within the forum.

A preliminary analysis of interactions within the forum from 2020 to 2024 reveals that women engage in dynamic exchanges on topics such as divorce, custody, alimony, rebellious wife behaviour, and extramarital relationships. Women use the platform to share experiences, seek legal advice, translate complex legal terms, interpret laws and legal procedures, and collectively make sense of their legal rights. The study highlights how women use these informal, supportive networks to challenge legal exclusions, bridge knowledge gaps, and navigate the juridical field more effectively. This research contributes to our understanding of gender inequality and legal alienation by elucidating the role of informal community building in helping women confront discriminatory legal structures. Rather than depicting women as helpless and passive victims of rights violations or as unknown and silent heroines of resistance, this study illustrates how women actively engage with legal processes, create networks, and make sense of the law in their everyday lives.

RC30-489.1

JAWANDO, JUBRIL OLAYIWOLA* (Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State Nigeria, Nigeria)
ADEMUSON, ADEFOLAKE O. (University of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria, Nigeria)

The Challenges of Adoption of Artificial Intelligence in the Health Care Sector in Nigeria

The adoption and implementation of artificial intelligence in the health care sector has brought along side with it, innovative ideas and applications leading to improvement in patients outcome, reducing clinical work flows, fostering effective decision making, amongst others Africa as a continent is struggling with various health issues such as infectious and communicable diseases, maternal and child health care concerns The Atlas of African health statistics states that African region faces significant challenges which include high maternal and mortality rate, with 390 women dying in child birth, for every 100,000 live birth and 72 infant death per 10,000 infant birth .The growth of artificial intelligence in the health care sector in Africa is promising and has been on a steady rise across the continent. In spite of this, there are various challenges influencing the adoption and implementation of AI in Nigeria. This study examines the challenges of AI in the health care sector in Nigeria. This study is anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model(TAM) The research team conducted 30 in-depth interviews (IDI) among purposively sampled health care practitioners in the six geopolitical zones between December 2023-April 2024. The data were content analysed. The study found that the challenges were multifaceted and includes limited infrastructure, staff shortage and skill gaps, data privacy concerns, cultural and social barriers, socioeconomic disparities such as access to education resources, and infrastructure fraud, embezzlement and weak and obsolete infrastructure. The study concludes that there is need for government policies on adoption and implementation of AI and more intervention and support in the health care sector.

RC08-122.1

JAWORSKI, GARY* (Independent Researcher, USA)

"Author Meets Critics" Abstracts

"Author Meets Critics" book talk featuring *Erving Goffman and the Cold War,* by Gary D. Jaworski, former professor of sociology and social thought at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, NJ, USA.

Fran Collyer, President, RC08, University of Wollongong, Australia. Fran Collyer introduces the author and book to the audience.

Gary D. Jaworski, Independent Researcher, USA. The author describes the origins of the book, its main themes, and some of the criticism it has received to date.

Yves Winkin, Professor Emeritus, University of Liège, Belgium. Winkin discusses the ways in which the book reframes the debate about Goffman's contributions to sociology.

Greg Smith, Professor Emeritus, University of Salford, UK. Smith takes a granular look at the book's key arguments about Goffman's "natural metaphors."

Christian Dayé, Research Fellow, Graz University of Technology, Austria. Dayé critically examines the book's use of Ludwik Fleck's notion of "thought-collective" and proposes alternatives.

Gary D. Jaworski. The author responds to panelists' remarks and engages the audience in an open discussion of the issues raised.

RC18-267.4

JAYASURIYA, KANISHKA* (Murdoch University, Australia)

Populism, Social Reproduction and Authoritarian Statism

The central contention of this paper is that contemporary radical right wing populism needs to be placed in the context of state transformation and the emergence of the new forms of political regimes. We build on the work on Poulantzas and his work on the exceptional state – including fascism – to tease out the key elements of transformation b We argue that radical right wing populism reflects twin forces : a) a political crisis of social reproduction and its management by the state and its increasing coercive management of these crises of social reproduction B) broader global capitalist process and their impact on the fragmentation and disarticulation of classes of labour –. We draw attention to the fragmentation of the labour classes and their increasing disincorporation (or disarticulation) from formal political processes. We see populism and the exceptional state as a way of managing this disincorporation. C) finally, the ideological resonant role of the 'household' in both the economic and ideological dimension of populism.

RC15-219.4

JELLEN, JOSEPHINE* (University of Magdeburg, Germany)
OHLBRECHT, HEIKE (University of Magdeburg, Germany)
DRESSKE, STEFAN (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)
GLAMANN , NATHALIE (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)

The Vulnerable Police? – Health and Negotiation in the Police

In capitalist democracies, health and stress of police officers has long been the subject of both political debate and extensive research. Psychological research in particular takes a quantified view of the stress experienced by police officers and comes to the conclusion that stress, workloads etc. are very high. However, little attention is paid to how these stresses can be understood using a sociological, qualitative research logic. How are police workloads constructed beyond their metrification? What role does social change (using the example of migration) in the context of a hierarchical police culture and the growing role of health play?

This is where the ethnographic research comes in and asks how police officers interpret their everyday work in times of social change and what subjective work and health stresses they perceive. This locates the study in the research field of qualitative health research. As part of a field study lasting several weeks in a police station that also includes a refugee camp, participant observations and ethnographic interviews were conducted. Subsequently, guided interviews were used for contrasting purposes and analyzed using the research logic of grounded theory.

The results show that the police, like other areas of the German administration, are subject to economization processes. They are required to make their work visible and measurable. These new paradigms are

implemented extensively in the policing of migration and create highly meaningless work for Police officers. This senseless work, in combination with the highly hierarchical organization of the police, leads to health problems, which are mirrored at street cop level in increased sick leave (in the sense of absenteeism). Because of the additional work, however, the police are demanding more staff and more competences. The complex and ambiguous relationship between work and health can therefore be better understood through a qualitative research.

RC22-343.3

JEMAA, AHMED* (Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS) - Osnabrück University, Germany)

Migrant Disappearances across the Atlantic: Mourning and Grassroots Knowledge Production in Morocco

The Canary Islands route across the Atlantic Ocean is considered by several actors in the field of migration, notably the Spanish NGO Caminando Fronteras, as the deadliest migration region in the world, with more than 6000 deaths in 2023 (Caminando Fronteras 2023). This shift to this dangerous 'Irregular' maritime route to the EU in recent years is a result of the European Union's policy of restricting migration and externalising borders to North and West African countries. However, despite this increase in border deaths and disappearances, this region has received little public attention compared to the Mediterranean, thus remaining invisible. In fact, spaces in which migrants 'disappear' are produced through a complex interplay of policies, actors, practices, infrastructures and geographical conditions, in this case the maritime border area between Spain, Morocco and West Africa. While the areas of responsibility for border protection, sea rescue and state statistical recording in this region remain ambiguous, this paper examines how and why the lack of systematic efforts by states to count and account for these disappearances contributes to their invisibility. Through ethnographic fieldwork in Morocco, the research explores non-state practices of mourning, counting and identifying the disappeared, as carried out by NGOs, activist groups and families of the disappeared. The study examines the knowledge produced by these actors and assesses whether these grassroots practices of mourning and bottom-up knowledge are becoming socially and politically prominent, particularly in relation to states and resource-heavy organisations such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

RC33-550.1

JENDRZEY, KATARZYNA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Stayer Children's (Self-)Positioning in Transnational Spaces: Methodological and Ethical Reflections on Data Collection

In this contribution, I will discuss the first findings of the current German-Polish project '(Self)Positioning in Transnational Spaces – Children's Narrations and Narrations about Children Living Transnationally' (TraNa). This project examines the crucial role of socialization within transnational families for children's self-positioning in transnational contexts. Self-positioning is viewed as a process of positioning oneself in various ways and time perspectives: as current positioning in (trans)national spaces while family members live abroad as well as prospective positioning in the sense of their own future plans between mobility and staying in place. Transnational spaces emphasize and reflect the action spaces perceived by children, as well as the possible boundaries they interpret in light of their own transnational family experiences.

In the presentation I will firstly explore the consideration of the methodological and ethical reflections on data collection, which comprises biographical, map-based ("Google MyMaps") interviews with children from Poland aged 12 to 14 who live in transnational family contexts. Secondly, I would like to outline the initial findings and address two questions: How do children position themselves in transnational spaces in the present and the future, and what knowledge, resources, and interactive experiences do they draw upon? The analysis follows the methods of Grounded Theory as proposed by Strauss (1998).

The two endeavors are connected by their focus on the appropriateness of the methodological approach for research with children and their self-positioning, with particular attention given to its potential opportunities and challenges.

RC05-75.2

JENKINS, NICOLE* (Howard Univeristy, USA)

Global Crowns: Black Women's Emotions and Experiences with Natural Hair across the Globe

The *Global Crowns* project investigates the complex emotions and social dynamics surrounding natural hair for Black women across different cultural and geographical contexts. Despite the progress made by initiatives such as the CROWN Act in the United States to combat hair discrimination, the lived experiences of Black women globally remain underexplored. This research expands beyond the U.S. context to examine how Black women from Cuba, Brazil, France, Burundi, and the Americas navigate societal pressures and cultural significance tied to natural hair. Using a combination of ethnographic fieldwork, in-person interviews, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) for data analysis and translation, this study gathers rich, diverse narratives from Black women about their natural hair. Through AI-assisted thematic analysis, we examine recurring themes of identity, anti-Blackness, and empowerment. The project underscores the global resonance of hair discrimination and the need for legislative and societal reforms beyond U.S. borders. By capturing these narratives, *Global Crowns* not only documents the emotional toll of natural hair discrimination but also amplifies the voices of Black women in global conversations about beauty standards and racial justice.

RC23-368.3

JENKINS, NICOLE* (Howard Univeristy, USA)

Leveraging AI for Advanced Methodologies in Global Sociological Research

This presentation explores the innovative use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies to enhance the methodological rigor of the *Global Crowns* project, which investigates Black women's experiences with natural hair across diverse cultural contexts. By integrating AI tools to support global qualitative sociological research, this research redefines traditional qualitative methodologies. AI-powered translation services ensure inclusivity by allowing interviews to be conducted and analyzed across multiple languages, including French, Spanish, and local dialects in regions such as Cuba, Brazil, France, and Burundi. The use of AI enhances the efficiency and depth of thematic analysis by identifying patterns in large-scale qualitative datasets that are difficult to capture through manual coding. AI-driven sentiment analysis further enables a nuanced understanding of the emotional experiences shared by participants. Additionally, real-time AI transcription assists with data collection in ethnographic settings, such as providing detailed fieldnotes from salons, festivals, and community spaces. This technological integration represents a significant advancement in computational social science, offering new possibilities for scaling qualitative research across global regions while maintaining cultural sensitivity. Through this presentation, I will discuss the practical applications of these AI tools, the ethical considerations of using AI in social research, and the potential for AI to revolutionize the way sociological research is conducted on a global scale

RC55-845.2

JENNIFER, VAN BEEK* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Urban Inequalities Measured through Citizen-Defined Wellbeing Indicators

Marginalisation and intensifying inequalities are a persistent issue in high income urban contexts including Western European cities. Yet, urban policy in these cities is not able to effectively address marginalisation as it works from a narrow framing of the problem, and conceptualises and measures the problem and solutions top-down instead of bottom-up (Verrest et al., 2021; Cardoso et al., 2022; Caprotti, 2018; Pouw, 2020).

Within this context a PhD research is being conducted that aims to (i) understand context-specific structural causes and dynamics behind urban inequality from a multi-dimensional wellbeing perspective, (ii) develop bottom-up indicators and a measurement tool to derive wellbeing needs on level neighbourhood level, (iii) field test these bottom-up tools and instruments in a series of real-life experiments together with citizens and community groups, (iv) renew urban policy practice with a key role for community self-organisation and locally-owned policy instruments. The research takes place in Amsterdam where it applies an action-oriented and community-based participatory approach, using co-creation, surveys and stakeholder dialogues as specific methods.

A first case-study in the research led to the creation of a robust bottom-up methodology to develop and measure multidimensional wellbeing indicators on neighbourhood level. This bottom-up method is now applied in two

additional case-studies. First findings indicate that citizens' self-identification of indicators provides credible data on needs and priorities of marginalised citizens, otherwise ill-captured in formal economic indicators (van Beek et al, 2024, under review; van Beek et al, 2024, submitted). Moreover important correlations are found between the multidimensional wellbeing indicators and patterns in wellbeing levels are found and currently further explored.

This submission proposes to present and discuss two particular parts of the PhD research: 1) the steps taken to develop and measure the context-specific wellbeing indicators, 2) the differences in wellbeing levels found between neighbourhoods and specific demographic groups.

RC17-252.2

JENNIFER, WIDMER* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)
HOEHN, CHRISTOPHER* (BHH Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Bringing Formal Organizations Back in: How an NGO Challenges a State in the Polycrisis Era

In times of multiple crises, such as climate change, formal organizations are becoming increasingly important. The "KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz" case shows how a non-governmental organization (NGO) sued the Swiss government at the European Court of Human Rights (EMGR) for its inadequate climate protection measures. With the EMGR's ruling, the NGO "KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz" challenged the Swiss state by claiming responsibility for the protection of vulnerable population groups (senior citizens). This precedent illustrates how formal organizations can use transnational legal pathways to change national policies in dealing with global crises. As counter-examples, we see social movements such as "Fridays for Future" and "Last Generation", which have also challenged governmental climate protection policy, but have dispensed with single formal organizational elements. Our thesis is that foregoing formal organizational structures weakens the ability of collective entities to effectively address complex challenges such as the climate crisis, as there is a lack of clear accountability and coordinated processes that are necessary to sustainably tackle such issues. We thus question the traditional notion that states alone are responsible for tackling multiple challenges and why we need to bring formal organizations back into the discussion.

RC39-JS-191.4

JENNIFER, WIDMER* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)
HOEHN, CHRISTOPHER* (BHH Hamburg - University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Guardians of the Common Good: NGOs in Climate Disasters – the Case of the Organization "Klimaseniorinnen", Swiss Climate Seniors

As climate disasters increase in the Anthropocene, vulnerable groups, especially the elderly, face significant challenges. In this context, non-state actors are playing an increasingly important role in crisis management. A recent case illustrates this shift: in June 2024, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) ruled in favor of the Organization "KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz" (Climate Seniors of Switzerland), which had sued Switzerland for inadequate climate protection measures. They invoked their human rights and pointed to gaps in the state's protection of the common good. For the first time, the ruling upheld a Swiss NGO's complaint that the state's responsibility to "protect and promote the common good" had not been fulfilled. This ruling in favor of the Association of Climate NGOs provides a starting point for examining the impact that the involvement of NGOs can have on governments' climate change policies and strategies. This is linked to the increasing potential of NGOs for (i) participation and (ii) advocacy for justice in climate disasters. This raises the question of the common good, which is why this contribution addresses to what extent climate NGOs contribute to justice and equity in the context of climate disasters. The focus is on the distinction between the role of "guardian" of the common good vs. the role of "bearer" of the common good and the related governance and policy-making activities - especially with regard to supporting vulnerable population groups. It examines whether their interventions promote structural change or stabilize the status quo.

The article thus contributes to the discussion on the role of NGOs as non-governmental organizations and transformative actors in governmental climate protection policy that go beyond mere emergency relief. The focus is on the question of whether the bearers of the common good can also become its guardians if the original guardian (state) neglects its task.

RC07-101.2

JEPSON, NICHOLAS* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Access/Access Denial: Critical Mineral Strategies amid Polycrisis

Vectors of the polycrisis such as the pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and rising geopolitical tensions have all contributed to a major economic trend of the 2020s- the securitisation of key value chains. This has been nowhere more evident than in a range of minerals (rare earths, lithium, nickel, and cobalt, among others) deemed critical for the energy transition. In line with recent theorisations of an incipient Second Cold War, this paper frames contemporary US, EU, and Chinese critical minerals strategies as part of a struggle for centrality in key global political-economic networks. EU and US dependence on China (and Chinese-invested firms in third countries) has prompted a flurry of efforts to diversify and secure critical mineral supplies. With China currently holding a dominant position in extraction and processing, US and EU strategies concentrate on securing and expanding their own *access* to these production networks in third states, without necessarily seeking to exclude Chinese actors. This approach contrasts to other sectors where the US and/or EU is stronger (e.g. semiconductors) and where the goal tends towards *access denial,* for example via export controls. China, for its part, has leveraged its domestic critical mineral dominance towards access denial strategies, including export controls on various metals, introduced in response to US semiconductor restrictions. Concurrently, Chinese firms have pursued access strategies outside China, acquiring stakes in 23 critical mineral ventures worldwide since 2018. Several mineral-exporting states seek to leverage this geopolitical competition for developmental advantage, insisting, for example, that minerals extracted by EU, US, or Chinese firms be processed domestically. Such strategies may be feasible while access remains the predominant form of critical mineral competition. However, should global powers shift towards more aggressive access denial tactics in third countries in future, this would likely substantially weaken the bargaining position of southern mineral producers.

RC29-470.3

JERNE, CHRISTINA* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Opposition By Imitation: The Economics of Italian Anti-Mafia Activism.

Mafias are now renowned for their international business enterprises, ranging from the trade of drugs to waste. What is less known, is that for over one hundred- and fifty-years Italy has been bubbling with collective action that opposes mafias. Since its manifestation in the 19th century, anti-mafia activism has undergone many changes. Most recently, activists have started opposing mafias by mimicking their entrepreneurial activities. Activists increasingly compete with them for social consensus, and try to beat them at their own game. Drawing on a decade of ethnographic work, this paper introduces three different forms of mimicry that are tactically used to oppose mafias, questioning the implications that this mimetic opposition might have for broader questions of crime prevention and criminalisation.

RC02-JS-4.6

JERNE, CHRISTINA* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

The Airbnb Redemption: The Business of Repopulating Ancient Towns in Italy

When cities become overpopulated and gentrified, Airbnb and other travel platforms are often blamed. This paper examines a case where such platforms and their entrepreneurs are instead viewed as redeemers. It specifically discusses the biopolitical role played by travel brokers in regions of Italy that are on the brink of extinction.

Italy is currently facing its worst demographic crisis since World War I. The most remote areas, including islands and regions near the Apennine Mountains, are particularly affected by "brain drains" and significant declines in birth rates. These areas have essentially become ghost towns, inhabited mainly by the elderly, and represent forms of human settlement that are nearing extinction.

To combat this phenomenon, various entrepreneurs, policies, and communities are promoting these spaces through place-branding strategies aimed at attracting a specific type of migrant: the digital nomad. These are urban workers from high-income, high-output jobs seeking a place to breathe.

Through the lens of a successful partnership between Airbnb and a group of architects in Grottole, Italy, this paper explores the entrepreneurial initiative to revitalize the streets of these quasi-abandoned villages from a sustainability perspective.

RC38-JS-118.6

JI, CLAIRE* (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), USA)

Fragility in Memory Production: A Comparative Ethnography on Two Memorial Museum Commemorating WWII Atrocities in the U.S. and China

Scholars have long explored the role of memorial museums as a material, institutional form of producing and legitimizing a particular articulation of collective memory of a historical atrocity. Using archival and content analyses, these studies provide rich empirical descriptions of museum content and their associated historical backgrounds. Yet missing from this scholarship is the role of human agency in memory production; in particular, how museum workers, whose identities infiltrate multiple social networks of the commemorative politics and economy, produce and elevate certain forms of memorial narratives and practices in reaction to contemporary social, political, and economic challenges. To answer this question, the author conducted comparative ethnography at two memorial museums in the U.S. and China that commemorate WWII atrocities – a privately funded Holocaust Museum in a liberal democracy and a government-owned museum on Japanese war violence in an authoritarian state. Despite their differing funding streams and political contexts, both museums resort to a distinct composite model of memory-making that strategically blends nationalistic fervor and universalistic humanitarianism that characterize the group as one of the many tragically victimized by war horrors. However, the model is fraught with tension and risks dissolution during times of crises, especially when the group goes through another round of perceived victimization or is portrayed as "perpetrators," because the structure of epistemological domination and capitalist exploitation undergirding the model remains intact. This paper illuminates how seemingly benign efforts to transcend historical trauma and build long-lasting peace can be inherently violent if commemorative institutions continue operating within a global structure of violence.

RC50-JS-67.3

JIANG, RUI* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
ZHAO, QINGWEN (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
HUI, KEI (Beyond Trust Company, Hong Kong)

Exploring over-Tourism: A Stakeholder Analysis of Visitor-Resident Conflicts in Post-COVID Hong Kong

Over-tourism is a recently identified yet ambiguously defined phenomenon that lacks a clear consensus in both the tourism industry and academia. While research on this topic surged before the COVID-19 pandemic, it focused on destination management and traveller behaviour, often neglecting the complex interactions among stakeholders in tourist cities. Hong Kong, as a major international tourist destination, has long experienced issues with over-tourism and visitor-resident conflicts. This study aims to examine the dynamics of these conflicts by employing conflict theory to analyze the perceptions of various stakeholders regarding over-tourism in a post-COVID context. Through stakeholder analysis, key stakeholders were identified via a literature review, and interviews were conducted with 44 entities, including government officials, businesses, tourists, residents, and media, which helped to create a stakeholder power-interest matrix. Additionally, a survey using a 5-point Likert scale with 120 respondents assessed benefits, negative impacts, and types of conflicts. The findings indicate that the definition of over-tourism is fluid and context-dependent. In Hong Kong, visitor-resident conflicts are shaped by cultural, social, transactional, and resource issues, government policy and media-driven informational conflicts. This study provides insights into the development of communication strategies for tourist cities by examining broad stakeholder groups and assesses how different groups perceive over-tourism to better address urban tourism conflicts.

RC28-447.2

JIANG, XIBIN* (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, China)

Gender Disparities in Residential Relocation: Exploring Intra-Urban Migration Patterns in Shanghai

Residential relocation within a city is a significant event for families and individuals, involving not only adapting to a new local environment but also reflecting the diverse reasons behind such moves for different social groups. While existing research has focused on gender differences in long-distance migration, such as rural-to-urban moves, less attention has been paid to gender disparities in short-distance migration. Furthermore, with the change in the economic and policy environment, it is worthwhile, despite a lack of studies, to study how the social dynamics in different periods influence the intra-urban migration of male and female groups. This study addresses these gaps by studying the gender differences in motivations of residential relocation and examining how economic and policy changes have influenced the intra-urban migration patterns of men and women in Shanghai across three distinct time periods. Using data from the Shanghai Urban Neighborhood Survey, our analysis reveals that men tend to move longer distances and more frequently than women, aligning with patterns seen in other types of migration. Additionally, we find that motivations for relocation differ by gender, with men more likely to move for work or housing reasons, while women are often motivated by family or marriage considerations. Interestingly, these gender differences have become less pronounced over time. Our study contributes to the literature on intra-urban migration by providing new insights into gender dynamics within the Chinese urban context.

RC07-JS-190.1

JIMENEZ, AITOR* (Basque Country University, Spain)

Combatting Digital Capitalism: The Criminal Strategy behind Big Tech's Social Harm and the Need for Transformative Justice

This paper proposes rethinking Big Tech's socially harmful behavior as the consequence of a deliberate strategy that is inextricably linked to its business model and thus cannot be corrected by conventional means. The crimes of digital capitalism relate to upstream and downstream operations. It ranges from modern slavery in the context of mineral extraction to Taylorist exploitation in Chinese hardware production industries. It shifts to machinic dispossession in automated warehouses, algorithmic discrimination in welfare systems, and the deployment of policing technologies by private and public actors. Although we all suffer the consequences of a digitized global structure of inequality, the resulting social damage is not equally distributed. The crimes of digital capitalism are, by nature, an inherent and organizational part of an imperialist phenomenon. Hegemonic digital corporations are often headquartered in countries in the Global North, while their victims are disproportionately located in the Global South. Moreover, this structure of inequality is intertwined with prior forms of racial, class, and gender oppression. We need new approaches, methods, and institutions of the commons capable of enforcing concepts of justice that lead to a real and profound transformation that shakes the causes of social harm. Thinking about the crimes of digital capitalism is an exercise aimed not at reaffirming mechanisms for punishment but at producing the necessary tools to abolish the conditions that make them possible. Drawing on the approaches of white-collar crime and crimes of the powerful, and complemented by recent contributions from critical legal studies, the paper lays the theoretical groundwork from which to analyze the crimes of digital capitalism. In doing so, this paper aims to explain why certain specific behaviors of the "digital powerful" are often not criminalized and, moreover, have become essential to the operation of the digital capitalist system of exploitation.

RC15-JS-200.6

JIMENEZ, ANTHONY* (Rochester Institute of Technology, USA)

The Lazarus Effect: Decolonizing Social Death through Migrant Caregiving

Low-income undocumented immigrants predominately rely on the US health care safety net for their medical needs. Since the passing of the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act, however, this safety net has been shrinking, resulting in a range of adverse migrant health experiences that are – because of migrants' increasing social death – rendered invisible. I explore how low-income undocumented migrants navigate this invisibility. Drawing on eleven months of ethnographic and interview research with migrant men at a community-based organization and informed by Irene Bloemraad's theory of citizenship as a claims-making process, I find that migrant men challenge the terms of their invisibility through their care work for one another. When migrants provide broadly defined care for one another, care acts as (1) a *service* that addresses a range of urgent medical and non-medical needs and (2) a *mechanism of "re-membering"* that validates migrants' social and legal personhood. First, care as a *service* addresses a range of needs medically and socially denied to migrants vis-à-vis the health care system, including direct medical provision and a sense of communal/familial belonging. Beyond service provision, however, care also operates as a decolonizing mechanism of re-membering – that is, reintegration into to the realm of mattering. Re-membering vis-à-vis caregiving allows migrant men to validate each other's suffering, challenge the healthcare system's colonialist structures of exclusion, and reaffirm migrant personhood – essentially, to perform a "Lazarus Effect" that brings migrants *back* from social death. Accordingly, I argue that decolonization and care work are intimately

connected. Attesting to the importance of policy that supports immigrant community-building and contributing to the literatures on immigrant health disparities, citizenship, and decolonization, this research illustrates ways in which migrant caregiving can challenge socio-legal structures of exclusion and manifest new terms of social and legal belonging.

WG10-921.1

JIMENEZ AMORES, JAVIER* (Universidad de Salamanca, Spain)

Online Hate Speech: A Sociological Approach

Hate speech spread online has become a threat to social cohesion and human rights. This form of communication, which promotes contempt and hostility toward individuals or groups based on traits such as race, ethnicity, religion, or nationality, have found a conducive environment in digital platforms for their rapid dissemination. Social media such as Twitter and YouTube have facilitated the amplification of messages that incite hate and violence, directly affecting the most vulnerable and stigmatized communities. The need to investigate this phenomenon is more urgent than ever, given the rapid and uncontrolled viral spread of such discourse on social media. Hate speech dehumanizes the targeted group, polarizes society and hampers social integration. Furthermore, it poses serious challenges in terms of digital governance, as platforms and policymakers must balance protecting freedom of expression with the need to prevent the incitement of hate and violence.

We analyzed and monitored online hate speech over the past seven years. This line of research has involved the use of various methods, such as both manual and automated content analysis, computational techniques, and experimental studies, with the aim of generating robust empirical knowledge on the phenomenon. We diagnosed its current state and evaluated its evolution and severity in Spain and southern Europe. These studies have revealed not only the magnitude of its spread but also its direct effects on the attitudes and behaviors of Spanish citizens toward migrants and refugees. Broadly speaking, the results indicate that this type of discourse has increased in recent years, often relying on hoaxes and fake news, showing a significant relationship with the media representation of migration predominantly disseminated in news outlets, and that exposure to such messages significantly amplifies negative attitudes toward these groups, thereby contributing to the polarization and dehumanization of already vulnerable social groups.

RC33-549.3

JIMENEZ ARVIZA, CARMEN* (Computer Science and Statistics. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
ESTEVEZ MARTÍN, MARCOS (Computer Science and Statistics. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
GÓMEZ GONZÁLEZ, DANIEL (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
SIMON DE BLAS, CLARA (URJC, Spain)

Measuring Reputational Risk in NGOs through Artificial Intelligence: Applying Transformers and Social Network Analysis to the Gaza-Israel Conflict

In a digital era of social hypertransparency, external perception and image are now considered among the most significant risks for senior executives in all organizations, and especially for NGOs, as their work and purpose depend on their reputation. In this work, two indices are proposed, built using novel artificial intelligence techniques to measure the reputational risk of an organization or a group of organizations. The construction of the indices is based on the use of Transformers combined with social network analysis techniques. Results and conclusions from their implementation are presented in an example of X in the case of the conflict between Gaza and Israel.

RC30-JS-135.6

JIMENEZ CALA, TANIA ESTEFANY* (Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Bolivia)
BOSSUYT, EVA* (The Paris Institute for Political Studies (Sciences Po Paris), France)

Ecosistemas Populares y La Globalización Desde Abajo: Circulaciones De Mercancías Usadas En La Región Surandina

Este trabajo explora el ecosistema popular de la Zona Franca de Iquique (ZOFRI), un espacio en el norte de Chile, Sudamérica, donde convergen actores vinculados a la globalización desde abajo, específicamente en la circulación de autos y ropa usada. Este ecosistema se produce por la interacción de nuestros interlocutores con las infraestructuras materiales (no humanas) de la región surandina, que permiten y organizan movilidades humanas, de mercancías, de información y de dinero.

Estamos siguiendo dos tipos de mercancías usadas importadas—autos y ropa—mediante etnografías multi-escalas y multi-situadas. A partir del análisis de estos circuitos comerciales, se investiga a emprendedores y trabajadores y sus interacciones con las infraestructuras humanas y materiales. Encontramos que estos actores económicos son parte del desarrollo de zonas grises producidas por la regulación estatal. Interactúan con estas regulaciones adaptando, aprovechando y flexibilizando las políticas públicas y los regímenes de trabajo.

No buscamos romantizar la participación de estos actores en los circuitos globales; más bien, intentamos reconocer sus esfuerzos por apropiarse, reconceptualizar y adaptar las diferentes etapas de la cadena de suministro. Las mercancías usadas permiten comprender cómo los intentos por extender su vida útil impactan en la logística. Nuestros interlocutores nos muestran que los espacios de almacenamiento, distribución y desecho, son flexibles, temporales y elegidos por su conocimiento práctico del territorio y los mercados. De esta manera, las nuevas modalidades de almacenamiento reflejan los debates sobre el antropoceno, donde las mercancías usadas circulan entre espacios de vida y de muerte, en zonas difusas entre el almacenamiento tradicional y los espacios de desecho que crea la ZOFRI.

TG12-994.5

JIMENEZ GARAIALDE, MAIALEN* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Collectivity As an Alternative Form of Interaction

It is an understatement that society is living a severe period of crisis regarding various and diverse aspects of it. Starting from the way humans interact between each other, to the way they interact with what surrounds them, it is really easy to find crashes that could, eventually, end with our life the way we know it.

However, there is still some hope. Throughout the world, there are groups of people developing alternative lifestyles that try to take care of basic social needs, as well as the way they use the available natural and economic resources.

We are talking about communities who gather and start common lives based on values such as collectivity and care. From the starting point of several feminist theorizations, they pretend to develop sustainable ways of living, in the broad sense in which sustainability can be understood, to get lives that are really worth living.

For this task, they replace nuclear families for bigger self-selected groups, in which the main focuses are, on the one hand, to create strong and long-lasting support networks that fight against social inequality and, on the other hand, to respond to other several problems that capitalism has created. Regarding this last issue, their lifestyle seeks critical thinking that leads to cooperativism, self-management and self-supply, as well as avoiding materialism, private ownership and the exploitation of nature.

WG08-JS-212.5

JIMÉNEZ LÓPEZ, MARTA* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
JIMENEZ-SANCHEZ, MANUEL (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
ROMERO-PORTILLO, DANIEL (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Un Evento Emocionante: Aproximación Empírica De Las Emociones Asociadas Al 8M.

La presente investigación pretende analizar los factores sociodemográficos y actitudinales que influyen en los sentimientos generados por las movilizaciones del 8M de la oleada de 2019. Para ello, se han adoptado como marco de referencia los enfoques que estudian las emociones en la protesta y que asumen que los sentimientos relacionados con la acción colectiva tienen su base en intereses, valores e identidades colectivas. Para abordar esta problemática, se ha recurrido a datos secundarios procedentes de una encuesta realizada en el marco del proyecto PROTEiCA, que contiene datos sobre las actitudes hacia la igualdad y sobre las emociones generadas por las movilizaciones del 8M. Para abordar los objetivos se proponen dos estrategias. Por un lado, se utilizan tablas de contingencia para describir los distintos perfiles asociados a las emociones. Por otro lado, se emplean regresiones logísticas y técnicas estadísticas apoyadas en Stata para generar modelos que expliquen la probabilidad de expresar sentimientos negativos o de indiferencia hacia las movilizaciones. El análisis profundiza en las distintas características

y factores que mejor explican la vivencia de emociones concretas. Aunque la investigación está en marcha, los primeros hallazgos confirman que el 8M, en este momento de auge, genera ampliamente sentimientos positivos, entre los que predominan la solidaridad y la esperanza. Los sentimientos negativos son minoritarios, y entre ellos destacan la desconfianza y el aburrimiento. Por el momento se han identificado dos perfiles: el positivo, que es amplio y diverso, mientras que el negativo e indiferente posee características más acotadas y podría estar relacionado con carcaterísticas del perfil *antigénero*. Finalmente, se han encontrado diferentes conjuntos de variables asociadas a cada una de las diversas emociones consideradas.

RC08-119.3

JIN, JUNKAI* (Shanxi University, China)
TANG, WENPEI* (Peking University, China)

From Internalism to Externalism: Unanticipated Consequences of Early Spread of Marxist Views on the History of Science

The Second International Congress on the History of Science and Technology in 1931 was an important event in the history of the development of Marxism. The Soviet delegation showed the Marxist views on the History of Science to the western world.Hessen's report had a profound impact on Bernard, Needham, and Merton, triggering the Science of Science and the Sociology of Science in the United States, and also triggering the transformation of the theoretical paradigm of the History of Science from internalism to externalism. In fact, externalism or economic determinism is not the complete form of the Soviet Marxist views on the History of Science. Externalism is an unexpected form of Marxist social theory accepted by Western academics in the process of international ideological battle before World War II.This paper explains the Sociogenesis of externalism in Historiography of Science through the excavation of the Russian archives.

RC43-684.4

JIN, OLIVIA* (Stanford University, USA)

Racial Inequality in Rental Markets: How Algorithms Shape Rental Decisions

The use of tenant screening companies is becoming increasingly prevalent in the rental market, where professionalized landlords with large portfolios now rely on the algorithms provided by these companies to screen tenants. Drawing from a growing body of research that examine how discrimination in the housing market has become more subtle (yet nevertheless insidious) in form compared to the explicit discriminatory practices of the past, this paper explores how this technology changes how racial inequality is operationalized in the tenant screening processes. Preliminary findings from an online survey experiment suggest that explicit racial biases may decrease when tenant screening scores are provided. However, in reality, these algorithms are fed information that are highly correlated with race. It may be the case that the increasing use of these algorithms may shift how racial inequality is operationalized in rental markets, from explicit racial biases to an increased salience of structural racial inequality.

RC11-JS-156.1

JOANISSE, CAMILLE* (University of Ottawa, Canada)
HARRISSON, SANDRA (University of Ottawa, Canada)
O'SULLIVAN, TRACEY (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Institutionalizing Old Age: Living with Dementia in the Anthropocene

Background. The aging of the population is often celebrated as a triumph for humanity, partially due to progress in biomedical sciences. While these technological advancements in healthcare have allowed people to avoid or better manage illness and frailty for longer, society has yet to provide those reaching old age with meaningful and fulfilling lives. The emphasis on compulsory youthfulness, coupled with ageist attitudes, has stigmatized frailty and loss of autonomy, rendering older adults with dementia among the most marginalized members of the aging population. In response to the increasing demand for care, and in an unstable societal context where governments have resorted to institutionalizing older adults in long-term care facilities reminiscent of early 20th-century asylums, the disjunction between the everyday lives of institutionalized older adults and the pressing challenges of the Anthropocene raises important questions. How did aging transform from a "triumph" to a "burden"? What does it mean to be an older adult with dementia in a neoliberal, capitalist society?

Methodology. To better understand the reality of this population, an institutional ethnography was conducted in a long-term care home in Québec, Canada. Data generation process included analyzing institutional discourse, participant observation nospanning over 6 weeks (133 hours) and non-directed leisure-based interviews with residents with dementia (n=4).

Results and discussion. Our results notably put in light how institutionalized older adults with dementia ultimately endorse the burden of being "the good resident" in a fast-paced system that is not built around them, notwithstanding what governmental policies suggest. For public healthcare systems to adapt to older adults' needs, and truly put them in at the center of their own care, substantial changes must be made at the population and institutional levels. Our societies must reconcile the human desire to grow older and the dehumanization of our daily practices.

RC52-810.3

JOBERT, ARTHUR* (EDF R&D, France)

Public Participation and Environmental Evaluation Managers: New Professional Jurisdictions at the Edge of Professional Groups

Public and private organizations are increasingly solicited by external stakeholders on issues related to the preservation of the environment and the preservation of the interests and well-being of different groups. These pressures of the environment on the organization can take the form of political mobilizations or even institutional mechanisms organizing the relationship between the organization and its environment: environmental assessment procedures, regulatory procedure for public participation, external control of compliance with corporate social and environmental responsibility standards. These new pressures, and in particular those that are becoming institutionalized, call for new forms of professionalism. Based on a four year participatory observation of teams within a large industrial group engaged in public participation and environmental assessment procedure, we will explore the boundaries of these new professions. These are characterized in part by the defence of new professional jurisdictions but also by the redefinition of certain existing jurisdictions. The emergence of new professional groups is however thwarted by these previous attachments. However, another important factor in professionalization can be identified: the desire to create organizational learning experiences and to transmit it to peers within the organization. Paradoxically, this also involves calling on specialists from outside the organization more frequently. Professionalism is embodied here by the search for a new balance between internalized skills and the reasoned call for ad hoc support, which in turn raises questions about the forms of professionalism within large organizations.

TG04-965.4

JOBERT, ARTHUR* (EDF R&D, France)

Risk Avoidance, Blame Avoidance: Understanding of the Barriers to Public Participation in Risk Management

Public participation is often promoted as a solution for developing shared strategies to prevent risks associated with industrial installations and infrastructure. However, the implementation of this idea faces numerous obstacles, both before a crisis or accident occurs, and even more so when a crisis has already emerged. These limitations can be understood as processes of avoidance. This conclusion can be drawn from studies that examine both the daily practices of populations and the practices of bureaucracies responsible for risk management. By drawing on findings from studies of industrial incidents and analyzing risk situations related to recreational activities near hydroelectric dams, we will highlight the relevance of Weaver's concept of "blame avoidance" in analyzing how public practices are considered in risk management policies. Indeed, the concept of avoidance can be applied to explain the behavior of affected populations in response to information, proposals for preventive actions, and, more broadly, the offer of participation. The mechanisms of this avoidance are diverse, including what J. Scott refers to as "everyday forms of resistance," which allow populations to distance themselves from authorities' recommendations that interfere with their way of life. Similarly, for institutions, blame avoidance helps explain the often simplistic representations of society used to design risk prevention policies. To mitigate the risk of legal or political liability, public policy actors often prefer to address an undifferentiated audience and establish general norms, without considering their alignment with actual social practices. The challenge for social sciences focused on risk and participation is to move beyond this deadlock.

RC24-JS-241.4

JOBIN, PAUL* (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Be Prepared! Taiwan Social Responses to War and Natural Disasters

The notion of resilience has become a catch-all for a wide range of initiatives to increase preparedness on different sorts of risks, from natural disasters to war scenarios. It remains unclear however what these two types of risks share in common in terms of preparedness and coordination between the state, the military and civilians. In the case of Taiwan, the marine and the air force of the People Republic of China (the People's Liberation Army) now harass almost daily their counterparts from Taiwan (alias the Republic of China). But except noise disturbance around air force bases, Taiwanese civilians do not suffer much from the PLA's bullying, and consequently, they have little risk awareness and understanding of what they are supposed to do in case of a military aggression. The last confrontations with the PLA dates back to the late 1950s. Instead, Taiwanese—both civilians and the military—are regularly exposed to natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, typhoons and floods—made worse by the climate disruption: and to a lesser extent, Taiwanese also have some experience with industrial accidents such as explosions from petrochemical plants or from the urban gas network. These experiences provide valuable clues about civil-military cooperation in case of an emergency. Drawing on surveys from the Institute of Sociology and other research centers, as well as interviews conducted over the last two years with Taiwanese civil defense organizations, state executives and politicians, this paper aims to highlight effective synergies between on one hand, the experience accumulated thus far in Taiwan in response to natural (and industrial) disasters, and on the other hand, the preparedness required in case of a cross-strait war. Moreover, this paper should also debunk false expectations or the taken for granted regarding "social resilience" in these different ranges of threats.

RC22-349.3

JOE, SARAH* (Rivers State University, Nigeria)

Mediating Indigenous Knowledge: The Politicisation and Commodification of the Oro Festival in Nigeria

The Oro festival, a sacred tradition among the Yoruba of Nigeria, has increasingly become a contested site of political appropriation and commodification. Historically a communal ritual reinforcing social cohesion, the festival has been recontextualised by political actors in response to shifting socio-political realities and modernity. This research explores the mediation and renegotiation of the Oro festival in the digital age, focusing on its intersections with political structures, media representations, and Indigenous epistemologies.

The politicisation of the Oro festival underscores the instrumentalisation of Indigenous religious practices by political elites as tools for consolidating power and asserting hegemony. By manipulating ritual timings, orchestrating public declarations, and leveraging media visibility, political actors co-opt the festival to suppress opposition, bolster authority, and sometimes pursue exclusionary agendas. These interventions often generate tensions between traditional custodians, political elites, and legal governance, positioning the festival as a mechanism of political intimidation and strategic leverage.

In the digital era, the commodification of the Oro festival has taken on new dimensions as its representations circulate widely across media platforms, reframing its sacred meanings. While digital technologies facilitate the preservation of Indigenous practices, they also expose the festival to reinterpretations that commodify its spiritual essence, often reducing it to a cultural spectacle or political tool. This commodification raises significant ethical concerns about preserving Indigenous knowledge systems in globalised media economies.

This paper critically examines the digital mediation of the Oro festival, exploring how Indigenous Yoruba epistemologies are simultaneously obscured and amplified. By interrogating the negotiation and contestation of Indigenous practices at the nexus of politics and media, the study offers nuanced insights into the ongoing struggle for epistemic sovereignty in contemporary Nigeria.

RC53-816.2

JOELLE, BADRAN* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors' Experiences of Solidarity and Recognition in Their Everyday Social Life

While the majority of research on solidarity focuses on practices among adults, little is known about the experiences of solidarity among children, particularly unaccompanied refugee minors (URMs). Studies involving URMs reveal that their basic needs are often met by the asylum reception systems in Europe. However, the recognition of their human rights, and acknowledging their voices and agency as unique individuals, are frequently faced with encounters of struggle and misrecognition.

This study, part of a larger PhD project, builds on Axel Honneth's critical theory of recognition, which is fundamentally concerned with social inequalities. It adopts a revised approach to Honneth's theory through the lens of the new social studies of childhood, situating children as autonomous agents, rather than passive adults in waiting. The study argues that for solidarity, defined as support towards and among forced migrants, to be truly experienced, it necessitates recognition.

Drawing on 16 months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a small-scale reception center for URMs operated by a non-governmental organization in Belgium, the study involves extensive participant observation of 13 young people aged between 11 and 18 years, complemented by 43 semi-structured interviews. It investigates how these URMs understand, exercise, and receive the different forms of emotional, legal, and social recognition, examining where solidarity practices are present and where they lack.

The study calls for acknowledging URMs not solely as recipients of support, but as active and potential contributors who can enrich their new environments, thereby transcending their perpetual victimization and positioning them as agents with capacities.

RC14-JS-177.4

JOHN, VIKAS* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)
BHATIKAR, TANVI (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Research Communication at the Crossroads of Cultural Flows

Communication for change has had long and storied history particularly in the global south. In particular the allied practice of Research Communication has become an integral component enabling the amplification of societal impact. This is particularly so for organizations engaged in knowledge production that enables sustainable development and just futures. However, an important, but understudied, layer in understanding research communication and communication for change is the inherent socio-cultural tensions that emerge in the flows of communication as evidence from international and comparative research now finds its voice in multiple local and global media intersections.

In this paper, we draw on the idea of "Cultural Flows" to highlight how the practice of communicating research flows across multiple geographic and disciplinary divisions, and cultural contexts, implicating organizations as well as researchers. We do so by critically examining media discourses around issues of development, focussing on the documentary form created for digital platforms as a cultural artefact. In our analysis we draw on frameworks provided by critical cultural studies, and the concepts of 'scapes' and 'flows', arguing that research communication practices and by extension the imperatives of communicating for change, differ across both geographies and disciplines. These differences are embedded in cultural contexts and are therefore produced not only through objectives practices of research, but also through subjective productions of messages. Facets such as evolving media landscapes in the global north and south, digital penetration, access, language, medium, the various cultural frameworks and structures that define an 'issue' within and across boundaries, as well as political climate play a key role in shaping communication practices and allied strategies for institutions and organizations.

WG10-918.1

JOHNSON, ABBIE-GAYLE* (School of hotel and tourism management, Hong Kong)

A Dialectic Approach of Women's Labor Experiences in Ridesharing: The Case of Uber Africa

Insights on women's labor experiences remain scant despite the interest in proposing ridesharing as a means of addressing gender inequality. Drawing upon Marxist and Foucauldian perspectives, this study explores the experiences of women drivers involved in Uber located in six African countries. Findings illustrate that women experience eight oppressive practices prior to, during and post travel that create and emerge after times of emotional, bodily and economic vulnerability. Oppression is maintained through ideas and material resources resulting in three dialectic experiences in ridesharing (exclusion-inclusion; control-autonomy; and inequitable-equitable). Experiences are later transformed in-practice in three ways for not only service providers but also travelers, namely learning, evaluation and identity transformation. This study proposes a dialectic view of women's

labor experiences in ridesharing to move away from the dominant marketing practice perspective to one that is based on socio-political labor. The study provides a gender-aware, processual labor perspective to highlight the challenges of addressing gender inequality.

RC13-199.2

JOHNSON, COREY* (North Carolina State University, USA)
DUNLAP, RUDY (Middle Tennessee University, USA)

Stigmatize or Valorize?: Leisure, Gender Hysteria, and the Performance of Masculinities

This presentation explores how leisure spaces provide vital contexts for reimagining masculinity in the Anthropocene, drawing on three distinct cases from the upcoming *Special Issue of Leisure Sciences* on the performance of masculinity. Reactionary responses to shifts in gender norms—exemplified by all sorts of events globally (e.g. Olympics, Eurovision, etc.)—reflect an epistemic crisis in which hegemonic masculinity is being destabilized. As public discourse around gender expands, we must ask: whose knowledge counts in this context, and what does it mean to know justice in the Anthropocene?

Leisure, far from being a trivial pursuit, offers a powerful space for resisting dominant masculinist ideologies. It allows men to engage in alternative ways of knowing and being, aligned with feminist and ecological understandings of justice. The first case study examines how men's book clubs foster communal discussions that challenge traditional gender norms. The second case focuses on artistic pursuits, such as theater, where men explore emotional expression and vulnerability, destabilizing rigid masculinity. The third case highlights environmental stewardship activities like gardening, which cultivate masculinities attuned to ecological and social sustainability.

This presentation demonstrates how leisure serves as a site of epistemic resistance, creating space for masculinities that prioritize relationality, embodiment, and interdependence. These insights contribute to broader discussions of justice in the Anthropocene, including environmental, gender, and epistemic justice. The sociology of leisure with its emphasis on social structures and relationality, plays a key role in understanding how masculinities intersect with these justice frameworks. Ultimately, this presentation argues that rethinking masculinity in leisure can help us envision more just and sustainable ways of living together in an era marked by major environmental and social challenges.

RC03-JS-76.1

JOHNSON, PAULINA* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Nehiyawak Intellectual Traditions in Colonial Spaces

The stories of my People are written on my body. As the lines on my face tell a tale of laughter, my eyes also show hope, and my lips give shape to a prayer. All that I am is because of the land and the stories of the Nêhiyawak Nation that I embody. The stories of who we are are echoed throughout generations, connecting us to time and place to ensure regeneration for those not here. In this presentation, I share the intellectual traditions of my people through our oral narratives or story medicine that are used as legal codes to ensure we hold to who we are and where we are going, especially in colonial systems such as universities and academia. Through oral narratives, we witness the legal traditions of the Nehiyawak, *Four Spirit,* within Canada as we share the truths of our reality through relationality and kinship in systems that were never designed for us. I share stories of what it means to be rooted in the land and how the warmth of my People's teachings can help us reclaim our minds, reconnect to ceremony, and liberate our hearts in anti-colonial work that allows us to be who we were always meant to be.

RC13-202.1

JONCHERY, ANNE* (Ministère de la Culture, France)

La Lecture Fait- Elle Encore Partie Des Loisirs Des Jeunes ?

Les discours pessimistes sur l'évolution de la lecture font florès et pointent souvent les jeunes générations comme les plus éloignées du livre, sous l'effet de la concurrence exercée par des écrans omniprésents, tout particulièrement dans le cadre des loisirs. Ce diagnostic nécessite d'être nuancé (Chartier, 2017) et éclairé par une série de mutations survenues dans les rapports des jeunes à la lecture.

D'abord, les humanités littéraires ont largement reculé dans la bourse des valeurs culturelles face aux humanités scientifiques, avec pour conséquence l'affaiblissement de la rentabilité scolaire de la lecture mais aussi de sa fonction de cohésion au sein d'un groupe social ou d'un groupe d'âge (Octobre, 2013). En outre, une grande partie des loisirs des jeunes sont aujourd'hui ancrés dans des univers médiatiques et numériques : les fonctions fictionnelles et informationnelles, autrefois monopoles du livre sont désormais prises en charge par d'autres propositions culturelles comme les séries, les vidéos en ligne, les réseaux sociaux. Enfin, l'acte-même de lire s'est largement transformé, se déclinant sur une grande diversité de supports et de natures d'offre (formats brefs ou sériels, lectures numériques conjuguant lecture et écriture, contributions individuelles ou collectives) (Poissenot, 2019).

Une analyse multivariée des données de la dernière enquête *Pratiques culturelles en France*, concernant les jeunes de 15 à 24 ans a été réalisée sur leurs pratiques et goûts en matière de lecture de livres et de presse sur supports papier et numérique. Elle fait apparaître un paysage beaucoup moins uniforme qu'il n'y parait, traversé par des clivages de sexe, d'âge et d'origine sociale et migratoire, et met en évidence six rapports à la lecture. La présentation se focalisera tout particulièrement sur deux de ces univers qui témoignent de l'étendue des transformations en cours.

RC11-170.2

JONES, ANTWAN* (The George Washington University, USA)

Material Disadvantage and Cardiovascular Health Among Urban Older Adults in Latin America

The ageing population is a significant global trend, intensifying the focus on late-life mortality and chronic disease prevalence. This study examines how childhood and adult socioeconomic conditions influence cardiovascular health among the elderly in Latin America—a region experiencing rapid demographic shifts. Projections indicate a 42% increase in Latin America's population from 2003 to 2050, with the elderly population growing from 4% to 17%. This demographic transition is associated with an elevated burden of chronic diseases and increased demand for health and social services. Utilizing data from a multinational survey of individuals aged 60 and older, this research investigates the impact of life course socioeconomic factors on heart health in this region. The study aims to discern whether socioeconomic disadvantage or medical awareness, reflecting improved health behaviors, plays a more significant role in cardiovascular outcomes. The findings will provide insights into how socioeconomic conditions and healthcare advancements shape elderly health in lesser-developed settings, highlighting the interplay between material conditions and health behaviors in predicting cardiovascular well-being among older adults in Latin America. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for developing targeted public health strategies and policies to address the evolving needs of this growing demographic.

RC37-612.2

JONES, PAUL* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Architecture, Capitalism, Space: A Sociology of the Atrium

In part due to its ostensibly non-material character, the atrium presents a challenging case for sociological analysts of architecture, At the same time though, critical sociology can nonetheless help; to explain some puzzling things concerning the atrium, an increasingly widespread element of the designed urban environment. Double height or greater vertical voids to be found dominating the the interiors of a wide range of building types, the atrium flourishes in those parts of cities where land value is highest; given that these 'empty spaces' could be filled with directly rentable space this is a somewhat curious affinity. Drawing primarily on the ideas of Henri Lefebvre and Walter Benjamin, this paper suggests that the global proliferation of the atrium grows from oblique attempts to generate combinations of material and symbolic surplus value. In fact, it is the voided character of the atrium that allows us to explain key elements of contemporary capitalist strategy with respect to revaluing space. In fact my argument here is that voids of open space such as the atrium can actually increase the value of objects, bodies, and practices that are assembled in and around them; pushing this further, 'emptiness' itself can underpin the creation and extraction of surplus value from architecture in the context of rentier capitalism. Defamiliarising the atrium, which is a distinctive and singular architectural feature of this moment, suggests a wider research agenda for those sociologists interested in critical analysis of the contradictory spaces that are produced when capital builds.

RC28-456.2

JONGBLOED, JANINE* (CNRS/ENS de Lyon, France)
HERBAUT, ESTELLE (CNRS/Centre Max Weber, France)

The Interplay between Education and Digital Skills in Shaping Social Mobility: An International Comparative Perspective

Education is central in determining occupational outcomes and social mobility, but rapid digitalisation and skill-biased technical change has transformed occupational hierarchies, as well as the skills needed in the

workplace. In this context, digital skills, particularly in information and communication technologies (ICT), now take a pivotal role in predicting occupational outcomes. This may offer new possibilities for social mobility, or may further strengthen social inequalities. Indeed, the classic interplay between class origin, education, and class destination (OED triangle) may be modified in important ways based on these new sets of skills that impact successful labour market integration. Through analyses of Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) data, this paper considers the relationship between social background, education, digital skills, and employment outcomes across 30 countries. We use PIAAC's *Problem Solving in Technology-Rich Environments* competency domain assessment to examine the associations between country-specific relative digital skills and social origin, education, and occupational status. Furthermore, we study how 'old' mechanisms of social mobility interact with 'new' skills by examining the interplay between education and digital skills in predicting social mobility between the status of family of origin (measured by parents' education) and current occupational status (measured by the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO). Finally, we compare hypotheses of cumulative and compensatory effects, perspectives which provide two divergent explanations of the size of the effects of education and digital skills depending on class origin when predicting occupational outcomes. The originality of this approach lies in its effort to demonstrate empirically how the interplay between education and digital skills is shaped by class origins and theoretically how cumulative advantage and compensatory advantage perspectives both contribute to understanding this relationship.

RC14-216.3

JOO, HYAE JEONG* (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)
KIM, SEO-HYEON (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)
CHOI, SETBYOL* (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Multigenerational Approaches to Cultural Capital in South Korea

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the significance of a multigenerational perspective on the (re)production of cultural capital in South Korea, where social stratification is increasingly entrenched, and to propose qualitative methods as an approach. First, through an extensive literature review, we outline the rationale for employing the multigenerational mobility model and examine how cultural capital is addressed within this framework, reconstructing it as a theoretical resource. This perspective acknowledges background factors such as social institutions and demographic processes that shape patterns of inequality across generations. It also provides a comprehensive understanding of the 'lagged effect' and 'cumulative advantages and disadvantages' inherited from ancestors, along with direct resource transmission. While the multigenerational model underscores cultural capital as a hidden pathway to social reproduction, its manifestations in studies vary. Cultural capital, often in conjunction with education and other class-related indicators, can serve as a possible path for the 'grandparent effect,' where grandparents directly influence their grandchildren. It can also function as family culture, acting as a "toolbox" for formulating action strategies that impact social mobility, akin to norms and reference frames. We argue that while most multigenerational mobility research relies predominantly on statistical analysis, the mechanisms by which cultural capital operates across generations are more effectively illuminated through qualitative data and methods, particularly through an examination of rich narratives from actual actors. Finally, we discuss the unique characteristics of Korean society that create a fertile environment for multigenerational research on cultural capital, emphasizing the historical context of 'compressed modernization' and the prioritization of family community and education. Representative cases of in-depth interviews conducted with a diverse range of Koreans are also presented.

RC39-648.4

JOO, YUNJEONG* (Pusan National University, Republic of Korea)

Living with Slow Disasters: The Role of Collective Efficacy in Disaster Recovery

This study delves into the sociological dimensions of "slow disasters," which are characterized by their gradual, cumulative impact on communities, often lacking the immediacy and visibility of sudden disasters. Drawing from theories of collective efficacy and disaster sociology, this research examines how social structures and community cohesion influence the capacity for disaster recovery in these prolonged crises. The concept of collective efficacy, rooted in social capital theory, refers to a community's shared belief in its ability to achieve collective goals through coordinated action. Through an empirical analysis of Aceh, Indonesia, the research investigates post-disaster recovery following both the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and decades of internal conflict. By examining the interplay between social networks, trust, and local leadership, this study highlights how collective efficacy mediated Aceh's recovery processes in the face of compounded, long-term crises. Through comparative case studies and qualitative fieldwork, the research illuminates how communities mobilize collective resources to mitigate harm, adapt to changing conditions, and rebuild over time. The findings suggest that high levels of collective efficacy not only accelerate recovery but also foster adaptive capacities that transform the socio-environmental vulnerabilities of affected communities. This research contributes to the growing body of sociological literature on disaster recovery by offering a nuanced understanding of the role of social capital and collective action in navigating the protracted temporalities of slow disasters.

RC05-79.11

JORE JORE, MARI* (Univercity of Agder, Norway)
GREGERS ERIKSEN, KRISTIN GREGERS ERIKSEN (University of South Eastern Norway, Norway)
SVENDSEN, STINE BANG (NTNU, Norway)

Resistance, Erasure, and the Life & Politics of Coloniality in Norwegian Schools

In this paper, we examine the Lillesand-case, where three sisters faced severe racist bullying in a Norwegian school. Despite clear evidence of racism, local authorities and school officials framed the incidents as mere conflicts or bullying, denying the racial aspect. This denial is contextualized within Norway's broader historical and cultural reluctance to acknowledge racism, rooted in a national self-image of exceptional democracy and humanitarianism (Loftsdottir & Jensen, 2014; Eriksen & Jore, 2023).

The study aims to understand how the denial of racism is produced and maintained through the operationalization of bullying in media discourse and court documents. Using critical discourse theory inspired by Bacchi's (2000;2009) policy as discourse analysis, 61 newspaper articles and two verdicts from the district court of Agder are analyzed. In line with policy as discourse analysis, we ask what the problem is represented to be for different actors in the Lillesand-case. We argue that the concept of bullying in Norwegian schools has been used to obscure and deny racism, maintaining schools as "white spaces." (Ahmed, 2007). Using decolonial theory (Maldonado-Torres, 2007) to analyze how the denial of racism perpetuates colonial power structures, we identify four strategies used to frame the bullying: Denial of Racism through Insisting on Conflict, The Ideology of Colorblindness, Strong and Difficult Girls, and Continued Mistrust. These strategies collectively invalidate the victims' experiences and uphold racial hierarchies.

The historical context of Norwegian education policies, particularly the Norwegianization of Sámi and Kven peoples, is discussed to highlight how these policies have long perpetuated racial inequalities. The article concludes that the denial of racism in the Lillesand-case reflects broader systemic issues in Norwegian education, where colonial legacies continue to shape social relations and institutional responses to racism.

RC17-JS-75.1

JÖRN, AHRENS* (Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany)

Modernity and the Institution Gap: How to Govern Sustainability?

The contemporary crises of modernity, above all environmental and security issues, have led to an enormous boom of transnational institutions and infrastructures for crisis governance. For a close examination of these efforts and resulting problems, this paper will focus on issues of climate change governance, based on research conducted in Botswana and South Africa. Since the 2015 Paris Agreement significant instruments for transnational climate change governance have been implemented. National governments are requested to produce National Development Plans and Climate Change Strategies in which they outline their sustainability policy agendas. Every five years they need to report to the UNFCCC on the progress they have made. Annually COPs are organized on which national governments, transnational bodies, and NGOs negotiate the situation. Despite such institutional efforts, the 2015 defined Sustainable Development Goals are, according to the UN, far from being accomplished, often delayed. In the Southern African region large percentages of the people are climate change illiterate; in many countries 50% and more of the population still have not heard about climate change at all, although the region is extremely vulnerable to drought, extreme weather events, and food insecurity. Our research confirms a significant gap between government representational politics on institutional meta-level and a missing communication to and collaboration with local communities. This strand is stressed by the tendency to understand climate change governance according to a paradigm of development that derives from a classic understanding of

modernity and its timely regimes. Such regime of modernization neglects the needs of local communities and marginalized actors and opens a significant gap between the successfully represented institutions on the one hand and the vulnerably affected communities on the other.

RC07-JS-59.1

JÖRN, AHRENS* (Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany)

Nature's Revenge? a Third Nature in the Anthropocene

This paper aims to discuss a new quality of nature in the Anthropocene. The consequences of which call for an understanding of the alteration, maybe even othering, of nature which is processed by that anthropogenic influence on the Earth's condition. Not only the relation between man and nature needs to be reflected, the question also is what kind of nature it is precisely with which the world is today confronted, and that now impacts on the human-nature interaction. The contemporary type of nature that emerges from processes of human-based interference, alteration, and transformation, forms a significant threat to the existing forms of life, their structures, shapings, ontologies, interactions, and interdependencies. Today a "Third Nature" is established that has, one the one hand, become radically anthropogenic when it, on the other hand, consequently, detaches from the influence of human agency. It is a nature that has been produced and formed by human procedure, most of all in the wake of modernity. Modern ways of a domination of nature have decisively changed its existing forms. These ways of a domination over nature have resulted in the shaping of a new state of nature that escapes such modes of control and leashes back on the agents of its domination. This Third Nature is a hybrid form of nature whose anthropogenic ratio is enormous, but at the same time detached from its originators—human society and its actors. Today, Third Nature unfolds as climate change, flash floods, cyclones, El Nino phenomenon, poisoned soils, plastic enriched flora and fauna, shifts of seasons, etc. None of the existing concepts for a definition of and dealing with nature is capturing these new forms of nature that, after they had been colonized and domesticated for a long time by human agency, are now out of control.

RC24-JS-108.5

JOSEPH OCRAN, JOSEPH OCRAN* (Central University, Miotso, Ghana)
KODOM, PERPETUAL (Central University, Miotso, Ghana)

Rethinking Sustainable Development: A Du Boisian Critique of Neoliberalism in African Development

This paper uses W.E.B. Du Bois's perspective of 'double consciousness', 'colour line' and 'racial capitalism' to examine African development approaches within the sustainable development framework. The need for sustainable development has grown over the years as a response to the effects of climate change, global warming, social inequalities, and social justice. African countries have in the past few years been encouraged to pursue development models that provide for the needs of the people and enable partnerships while safeguarding the environment and ecosystems. At the same time, the expansion of global cultural, economic and political ties means that several African countries are embracing neoliberal economic development strategies that are integrating them into global markets. The adoption of these neoliberal economic approaches has had checkered outcomes in different countries. In several places, economic growth is being prioritised over human wellbeing and environmental sustainability. Some governments, private sector actors and foreign investors, on the back of neoliberal economic approaches, are undertaking activities that are threatening to, and in some instances truly undermining progress made in the pursuit of sustainable development. The consequence is that wealth is being produced at the expense of human wellbeing and safety. The adoption of such neoliberal development approaches constitute a significant challenge to sustainable development because it perpetuates epistemic injustices, racial capitalism and environmental degradation, leading to structural inequalities in these countries. We argue from the Du Boisian perspective that several of the challenges to sustainable development in Africa emanate from the failure of development actors to acknowledge epistemological diversities in Africa and incorporate indigenous knowledges and traditional practices into sustainable development models. There is the need to decolonise development epistemologies to address the power dynamics that often characterise neoliberal development approaches. This will promote epistemological diversity, respect for indigenous cultural knowledges, and emphasise participatory and inclusive development.

RC23-364.1

JOSHI, SHANGRILA* (The Evergreen State College, USA)

Tensions between REDD+ and Climate Justice movements in the West

As climate justice movements in North America have for the past decade held on to a non- negotiable premise of 'No REDD+', decrying it as a false climate solution, research that reveals an embracing of REDD+ in various forest communities begs the question of whether there is a need for nuance within the climate justice movement, particularly on the matter of the relationship between Indigenous communities and market-based solutions. A number of issues will be discussed in this paper, including the thorny question of commodification of the commons, questions of Indigenous self-determination and the variety of ways in which they manifest, as well as the question of who represents the Indigenous voice in matters of climate (in) justice and whether a monolithic position is possible. Drawing on empirical field research in the Terai region of Nepal were REDD+ was introduced to community forests in 2018, I discuss the implications and paradoxes of climate mitigation projects for local/Indigenous communities when viewed from a climate justice lens, and offer suggestions to mitigate harm to the most marginalized within these communities.

WG08-JS-44.1

JOVER PUJOL, ANDREA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
LLOS CASADELLA, BERTA (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
TERMES, ANDREU (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

(Un)Expected Consequences of Desegregation Educational Policies on Families: Stigma and Emotionality

Recently, policies against school segregation have emerged as a crucial strategy for public administrations aiming to create more equitable educational systems. Specifically, the "Shock Plan Against School Segregation" (SP), launched in 2019 in Barcelona, seeks to reduce educational segregation through a more equitable distribution of vulnerable students, utilizing targeted funding, preassigned school seats, and quotas.

This article examines the impact of SP on targeted families, focusing on the emotional factors involved, particularly stigma. It is based on a qualitative study comprising 60 semi-structured interviews with families benefiting from SP across 32 schools in Barcelona.

Findings indicate that the policy's impact is marked by a pervasive sense of calm and relief among the targeted families. The perception of public support fosters a deep sense of gratitude, consistently expressed in the interviews. However, a complex interplay of emotions also arises alongside these positive feelings and talks about different forms of expression of stigma. Many families report experiencing guilt and shame, viewing the assistance as a privilege. Additionally, those assigned to elite schools often face discrimination. This discrimination manifests in practices such as imposing unjustified fees and creating a sense of alienation within the school community. These experiences can lead families to feel as if they are being exploited by the very assistance designed to help them.

In conclusion, while the emotional benefits of the policy are significant, unexpected consequences related to stigmatization must be considered to fully understand the key elements of desegregation policies as SP.

WG01-JS-142.3

JULIAN VEJAR, DASTEN* (Fundación Grupo de Estudios desde el Sur (Getsur), Chile)
BLANCO, OSVALDO (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)

Informalidad, Desempleo y Precariedad Laboral: Tramas Del Trabajo En La Sociedad Chilena Postpandemia

La sociedad chilena ha atravesado por múltiples transformaciones en la última década. Si bien la revuelta social de 2019 vino a cuestionar el neoliberalismo y la desigualdad social estructural, la pandemia (2020 - 2021) se encargó de fijar un nuevo horizonte de estabilización y conservación del modelo. Los efectos se perciben en una sociedad con un incremento en las tasas de desempleo, un incremento en la informalidad y la expansión de las formas de trabajo precario. Sumado a lo anterior, procesos de automatización y digitalización han fijado nuevas formas de trabajo, erosionado el estatus de algunas ocupaciones y simplemente suprimiendo otras. Este fenómeno de

alta complejidad, invita a considerar la nueva fisonomía que ha asumido la sociedad chilena a partir de los cambios en el mundo del trabajo. Para ello, en esta exposición, relevamos una tipología del trabajo precario en Chile con datos del año 2019 y 2023. Utilizamos un conjunto de dimensiones ya probadas en el análisis y operacionalización de la precariedad del trabajo, relevando el sexo, pertinencia étnica/nacionalidad y ocupación, además de las dimensiones de inseguridad, insuficiencia, cronopiedad, condiciones de trabajo e inestabilidad (Blanco & Julián, 2019). Nuestro objetivo es comparar ambas series de datos y relevar los cambios en la composición de la fuerza de trabajo, poniendo énfasis en las múltiples formas en que se expresan las dimensiones del trabajo precario y sus potenciales efectos en relación con el desempleo.

RC47-742.1

JULIE MARIE, GLOANNEC* (Université de Tours, France)

Differentiated Temporal Orientations between Generations of Activists in the Turkish Ecological Movement: Strategies Adopted to Ensure the Continuity of the Struggle.

Turkish society is characterized by a strong hierarchy of roles, based on a strict distinction between "elders" (*büyükler*) and "young people" (*küçükler*), which prevails in order to define oneself as a person. This distinction affects all aspects of an individual's life and determines his or her place in society (Neyzi, 2015). It is also reflected within the Turkish ecological movement, where three generations of activists, from generations X, Y and Z, have trouble coexisting. This is reflected in the overall lesser involvement of younger people in the movement.

While intergenerational exchanges and interactions within the framework of mobilization and activism can ensure its continuity through the transmission of know-how and knowledge, they are also likely to have significant consequences on the modalities and durability of the commitment of younger activists.

Based on our research, we have found that the three generations of activists within the Turkish ecological movement have different temporal orientations. One, common to generations X and Y, is more focused on long-term actions and a strategy of gradual transformation, whereas one, innate to generation Z, favors immediate and radical action, driven by a sense of urgency regarding a near-future that is uncertain due to climate change. Our proposal is to study the adaptation strategies activists use to reduce the risk of tensions and breakdowns in intergenerational transmission in order to ensure the continuity of the movement.

This paper explores this question through the case of the Children of Nature collective (*Doğanın Çocukları*), composed exclusively of young people aged 18 to 24, and the collective For a Terrestrial Ecology (*Yeryüzü Ekoloji Kolektifi*), composed of individuals from generations Y and Z. The same entity initially split into two generations, allowing each group to adopt its own mobilization strategies and tools based on their own temporal orientations and future imaginings.

RC47-733.4

JULIE MARIE, GLOANNEC* (Tours University, France)

Resistance through Knowledge Production: The Case of Two Ecological Collectives in Authoritarian Turkey.

Nowadays, social movements can be seen as key players in the production of knowledge, and even more so in authoritarian regimes. A fundamental role of ecological collectives in producing and disseminating critical knowledge has been played in Turkey since 2002 under the repressive rule of the AKP (Justice and Development Party). This study explores how two generations of environmental activists, driven by a desire to produce and disseminate alternative, performative knowledge to government *doxa*, have challenged state disinformation and the modalities of living together imposed by the latter, regarded as contrary to the optimal conditions for thriving as a society with respect for each individual's dignity and the preservation of the environment as a common good share among the population.

Polen Ekoloji Kolektifi, a Marxist-ecologist collective made up mainly of generation X and Y activists, and *Doğanın Çocukları Kollektifi*, a generation Z anti-capitalist youth organization, share a common goal: to use knowledge production as a tool of resistance. As a result of their differing generational contexts and theoretical foundations, they bring distinctive renewed meanings to life in society, as emancipated from the neo-capitalist extractivist rule over nature and people in Turkey.

Our aim is to demonstrate how these movements reinvent the concept of dignity, justice, and democracy, through an intersectional approach of ecology and politics, by examining both their knowledge production activities and the corpora they produce - translations of foreign knowledge, seminars and workshops, and online publications.

The methodology involves analyzing thematically the texts published by these collectives and conducting in-depth semi-structured interviews with members involved in the production of knowledge. The purpose of this study is to shed light on how ecological social movements can provide a space for counter-power and the reconfiguration of essential values in the face of repressive political systems.

RC44-JS-165.3

JULIO MEDEL, GABRIELA* (University of Padua, Italy)
SACCHETTO, DEVI (University of Padova, Italy)
RAKOWSKA, KATARZYNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

The Swimmers: Labour Turnover Against the Cage of the Collective Agreement

This paper explores turnover as a form of workers' resistance within the automotive sector in Italy and Poland during a period of major global industry reshuffling. In Italy, this sector has historically been a key arena for working-class struggles, addressing not only sector-specific issues but also broader social concerns. Capital's response – shifting from vertical integration to lean production with extended supply chains – has contributed to a protracted workers' leverage erosion. In Poland, neoliberal reforms accelerated this process, severely weakening unions and curtailing negotiation capacity.

Labour turnover is often linked to union weakness and, therefore, with voice (Alberti, Sacchetto 2024). Differences turnover levels between Italy and Poland are often explained by the greater presence and strength of the Italian unions, compared Polish counterparts. However, we argue that industrial relations and collective agreements must also be considered. In Italy, the absence of state-mandated minimum wage is offset by a national collective agreement, renewed every three years, which ensures fair conditions for the core metalworkers, with company-level agreements often improving these terms. Workers can exercise their right to strike for various reasons. Conversely, in Poland the minimum wage is set by the state, collective bargaining occurs sporadically at the company level, and has been called a "near death experience" (Czarzasty, 2019). Furthermore, workplace disputes are subject to protracted mediation processes, delaying and defusing strikes.

Based on qualitative research conducted in Italy and Poland between October 2023 and October 2024, we argue that while in Italy strikes can be practised more frequently and for different reasons allowing disputes to immediately erupt, in the Polish case the lengthy dispute resolutions, together with trade union weakness result in a high turnover rate. We theorise turnover as form workers' resistance against the difficulties to change working condition in the short term.

RC34-575.6

JUNG, KYUHYUN* (Sogang University, South Korea)

How Do Youths Cope with Crisis?: Focusing on the Narratives of Their Vulnerable Situations and Well-Being Strategies

South Korea has recently had one of the highest suicide rates among young people (25-34 years old) in the OECD (2021). Korean youths face intense competitive pressures, economic realities that make it difficult to prepare for the mid- to long-term, and overlapping cultural pressures that make them confused where to settle their value orientations and convictions. Nonetheless, Korean youth are standing away from traditional religions, which have historically covered them with value orientation and meaning in life.

This study focuses on the religiosity of youths who have faced excessive vulnerability; suicide, self-harm, or mental illness in the "individualization under multiple pressures (Jung, 2023)" which is South Korean young people's socio-structural backdrop. It analyses the meaning-making process of religious reflexivity in vulnerable situations, especially, how religious resources play roles in dealing with their turbulent pain and ongoing emotional crises.

One-on-one in-depth interviews with religious youths who have attempted suicide, self-harm, or felt pain from psychological problems with overlapping vulnerability were conducted to gather data. It develops a "substantial theory (Glazer and Strauss, 1967)" of religious resilience in vulnerable young people, preserving their lives through not only psychological counseling and psychiatric therapy but also transcendental horizons.

The preliminary findings indicate that religions provide reasons for the essential will to live from a vulnerable experience and that religious-spiritual resources and contents alleviate the strain of harsh mental stresses. In this sequence, they develop a well-being strategy based on reflexivity derived from their entangled extremal and religious-spiritual experiences.

This study has the potential to sophisticate the relationship between young adults' religiosity, vulnerability, and well-being in the South Korean context, moreover, to implicate supplement perspectives for young people policy by incorporating religiosity and spirituality into institutional assistance, which is frequently limited to psychological viewpoints.

RC22-JS-31.3

JUNG, KYUHYUN* (Sogang University, South Korea)
OH, SEIL (Department of Sociology, Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Religious – Spiritual Coping and the Therapeutic Role of Reflexivity on Mental Health: Focus on Young Adults' Mental Illness

These days, South Korea's suicide rate among young adults (25-34 years old) has been one of the highest in the OECD (2021). Korean young adults endure severe competitive pressures, economic conditions that make it hard to plan for the mid- to long-term of their lives, and overlapping cultural codes that make them unsure where to anchor their values and convictions. All these things make them vulnerable and weaken their mental health. Nonetheless, Korean youth are dropping out of established religions, which have traditionally provided them with values and meaning in life.

This study analyzes the religiosity of young adults who have tried extremal behaviors like suicide, self-harm, etc. in the South Korean young adults' structural background; "individualization under multiple pressures (Jung, 2023)". It focuses specifically on the process and meaning of religious reflexivity in extremal experiences, as well as how they use religious resources to cope with sentimental compulsions and emotional crises that persist.

Data were collected through one-on-one in-depth interviews with religious young adults who have experienced suicide and critical mental illness. In doing so, it develops a "substantial theory (Glazer and Strauss, 1967)" of religious resilience in young adults facing vulnerability, sustaining their lives through not just psychological counseling and therapy, but also transcendental horizons.

The tentative results show that religions give reasons for the fundamental desire to live from a vulnerable experience, and religious-spiritual resources and contents mitigate the tension of harsh mental pressures. Thus, they make the strategy for well-being by reflexivity stemming from the intertwined extremal and religious-spiritual experience.

It can help not only close the research gap on young adults' religiosity, vulnerability, and well-being in the South Korean context but also implicate additional viewpoints for policy for young adults by including religiosity and spirituality in institutional assistance, which is frequently limited to psychological viewpoints.

RC17-JS-75.2

JUNGMANN, ROBERT* (Trier University, Germany)
WINDELER, ARNOLD (TU Berlin, Germany)
ALBRECHT, JANA (TU Berlin, Germany)

Governing Path Constitution of Energy Transition in Fields: A Practice-Theoretical Perspective on Establishing a Green Hydrogen Infrastructure in Germany

Today, heterogeneous organizations constitute energy transitions in globally embedded social fields by coordinating activities around specific issues like wind and solar energy, electromobility, or green hydrogen in time-space. One of the main challenges of energy transitions is the constellation of paths: Some highly established paths support national energy systems, while various issue-based paths related to the energy transition challenge them. Ensembles of organizations with different societal backgrounds and capabilities govern the paths and transformations to some degree, with some organizations engaging in parallel paths. Using the ongoing transformation of German industrial energy infrastructure from fossil fuels towards green hydrogen and its new transnational supply chains, we will present some ideas and findings from our research project, "Recursive Norm Formation in the Energy Transition," funded by the German Science Foundation.

Our approach goes beyond traditional views of path dependence and creation by examining the simultaneous constitution (Windeler 2003, Sydow et al. 2012) of multiple paths by reflexive organizations (Ortmann et al. 2023[1997]). We look at how ensembles of organizations coordinate social interactions and relations around issues in time-space (Windeler 2021), shaping constellations of paths and developments like the energy transition in social fields. Our research utilizes a processual multi-level analysis to capture the dynamics between organizations and fields (Windeler/Jungmann 2023). It examines the coordinated organizational field practices constituting different socio-technical pathways in the energy transition (Berkhout et al. 2004, Geels/Schot 2007, Geels et al. 2016).

Empirically, we investigate cooperation between companies, ministries, associations, think tanks, courts, and movement organizations that shape the socially embedded energy transformation processes and path constitution. Using the example of green hydrogen infrastructure, we show how organizations in social fields and constellations of paths make the European paths partly overlap and contradict the global ones.

RC17-JS-21.3

JUNGMANN, ROBERT* (Trier University, Germany)

How to Analyze Post-Bureaucratic, New, or Alternative Organizational Forms

Weber and his ideal type of formal hierarchical bureaucracy is widely recognized as the core of modern organization theory. Today, organization research often focuses on organizing as connecting heterogeneous actors pointing to "new" organizational forms, e.g. projects, networks, or self-organized teams. I aim to outline and compare different conceptual tools to analyze such forms without ignoring formal hierarchical elements.

RC28-453.5

JUNMAN, ALICE* (Uppsala university, Sweden)
OLSSON, FILIP* (Stockholm University, Sweden)
DARIN, JASPER* (Department of Sociology, Stockholm university, Sweden)

Permanent Distinctions: Tattoos, Taste and Cultural Capital

Taste and consumption are a recurring focus in the sociological analysis of cultural knowledge, drawing upon Bourdieu's seminal work in Distinction. How and what we consume is shaped by, and continues to shape, our class-based cultural knowledge, as well as how we are seen by others. In our paper, we want to continue the study of visual representation of cultural class, through the empirical analysis of tattoos as representing a permanent and embodied marker of taste, cultural capital, and class. In previous sociological work, the analytical categories have been 'tattooed versus non-tattooed', and the tattooed population has been associated with deviance of different kinds (criminality, low class). However, in many contexts (including Sweden), the tattooed share of the population has grown significantly over the last decades, making the tattooed—non-tattooed division too blunt to capture class differences. Thus, in this paper, we aim to study how class-based differences in aesthetic or style in tattoos are seen, interpreted, and evaluated by others: do people recognize a lowbrow versus a highbrow tattoo, and if so, how do these assessments of cultural class shape their perception about the person carrying them? We are fielding a factorial survey experiment using a pool of online respondents from Sweden. Respondents will be tasked with evaluating several sets of tattoos on a range of different outcomes, including cultural class, warmth and competence, and other attributes.

RC35-579.3

JUOZEPAVICIUS GONÇALVES, RICARDO* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

The Public Sphere Fragmentation and Its Political Consequences: Between Democratic Promises and Authoritarian Biases

The expansion of digitalization and the adoption of social media as a means of daily communication and information have changed the contours of what is now understood as the public sphere. The link and importance of this concept to democracy and the formation of political will, however, remains relevant. In this paper, I bring together elements on the meaning of the diagnosis of the fragmentation of the public sphere amid digitalization and the expansion of social media in order to contribute to a conceptual update. Considering the close link between the public sphere and democracy, these elements show the political consequences of these processes amid recent threats to democracies. To accomplish these tasks, I first organize the characteristics that point to the occurrence of a new structural change in the public sphere, with the central characteristic of a radical fragmentation (1); then, I analyze what is characteristic of this new structural change in the public sphere and what elements can be considered as a continuation of past conceptions (2); finally, I sketch a possible relation between the new transformation of the public sphere to the political consequences of the democratic "paradoxes" found in the description of the new structural change in the keys of authoritarianism and democracy, thinking about its current and future consequences for the democratic rule of law (3).

TG04-967.4

JURKEVICIENE, JURGITA* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

War through Images: Visual Communication of the War in Ukraine in Lithuanian Media

Two years ago, the world was shocked by the sudden war in Ukraine. This event quickly became the primary focus of global news, with media outlets rushing to cover the unfolding crisis. News media became society's primary source of information, providing real-time updates on the war's developments. Visuals played a central role in this coverage, not only in capturing the harsh realities but also in conveying emotional and human dimensions. Visual communication became a powerful tool in making the war feel more immediate and tangible to audiences, enhancing the impact of the presented information.

This presentation is based on the findings of a scientific study conducted in Lithuania. The objective of the research was to examine how the war in Ukraine is visually represented in the country's most widely read online news media outlets and to identify the types of visual communication that have the greatest impact on audiences. The media content analysis demonstrated that the depiction of the war is centered on images of political leaders and the material damage caused by the conflict, such as infrastructure and buildings that have been destroyed. However, the audience eye-tracking study yielded different results, indicating that the most impactful visuals for viewers are not images of political figures or destroyed property, but rather those depicting human suffering. Images of war victims – those who are injured, mourning, displaced from their homes, or otherwise in distress – elicited the strongest emotional reactions from audiences. These findings suggest that while the media tends to focus on the broader political and structural aspects of the war, it is the human cost that resonates most deeply with viewers. This highlights the powerful role that human-centered visuals play in shaping public perception of conflict.

TG03-961.3

JUZASZEK, ANNA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

The Twilight of the Right to Marry. Remarks on Article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The presentation focuses on Article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and its response to the observed variety of relationship designs. The basic assumption is that human rights should commit to value pluralism and embrace social diversity rather than suppressing it. However, Article 12 promotes a very homogeneous vision of family life based on heteronormativity and does not increase the number of people who can live in harmony with themselves, their needs, and values. Instead, it perpetuates an oppressive status quo.

This is because the European Court of Human Rights' (ECtHR) interpretation of the right to marry is very narrow, applying only to heterosexual and monogamous marriages. The ECtHR also uses a wide margin of appreciation to respect the culture and tradition of each society. Consequently, supporting a very particular way of life based on heteronormativity. Moreover, the adjudication focuses on the institution of marriage and its preservation rather than on the actual bond between people. Finally, the mere existence of the right to marry in ECHR has a strong symbolic meaning that sends a clear message about what kind of relationship is considered the most desirable.

This approach to the right to marry consequently practiced by the ECtHR has far-reaching consequences especially for the LGBTQ+ community in particular, as they are the ones whose relationships often do not follow traditional patterns. Just because of their preferences for love, commitment and intimacy, they are almost automatically excluded from the protection of human rights when it comes to Article 12. Article 12 thus becomes a distorted human right, failing to recognise the dignity and agency of a significant part of European society.

K

RC05-86.5

K ALSHAMMIRY, AREEJ* (York University, Canada)
ALMAZIDI, NOUR* (LSE, United Kingdom)

Transnational Nomadic Epistemologies & Stateless Subaltern Struggles: On the Coloniality of International Human Rights on Statelessness

Academic discussions and international efforts such as the UNHCR's global iBelong campaign (2014) that aim to prevent and "end statelessness" are mostly oriented toward citizenship acquisition. In this article, we critically explore the coloniality of international human rights discourses in relation to statelessness. The coloniality of the prevailing knowledge systems of international human rights, with its time–space provincialism, and its gendered and racialized underpinnings, puts in place particular forms of epistemic and political erasures that informs dominant knowledge production and representations of statelessness which view it as a 'problem' to be resolved. This knowledge, we argue, is rooted in a Eurocentric political history that forms the field's conceptual terms, theoretical frameworks, and philosophical principles. But is statelessness a 'problem' to be resolved? And does the term 'stateless' include the subaltern struggles of stateless people in 'most of the world'? We insist on a critical reflexive feminist politics of location that centres a subaltern group not often recognized as having political and epistemic presence: the stateless 'Bidoon Jinsiyya' (translating to 'without citizenship') in Kuwait. The Bidoon are nomadic and transnational Bedouin tribes who became stateless due to state formation processes, the introduction of citizenship and border regimes, and developmentalist dispossession in the Arabian Peninsula. By focusing on the life histories, nomadic epistemologies, and contemporary subaltern struggles of the Bidoon, this paper challenges the coloniality of international human rights in two ways: First by arguing that global human rights discourse on statelessness reproduces colonial, depoliticized, decontextualized and developmentalist narratives that are embedded in "methodological nationalism" (Wimmer & Schiller 2002), reifying the nation-state as an essentialized ontological category and state-centric notions of sovereignty, territoriality, and membership. Second, it argues that the coloniality of international human rights on statelessness makes "unthinkable" (Trouillot, 1995) the epistemic agency and political imaginaries of stateless rights mobilisations.

RC41-668.2

K B, CHANDRIKA* (Rani Channamma University, India)

Addressing Prevalence of Infertility and Its Implications: With Special Reference to India

Infertility is a global Reproductive Health issue, that has socio-economic implications on both the individual and society. The prevalence rate of infertility has been reported as 3.5% to 16.7% in more developed nations and from 6.9% to 9.3% in less-developed ones. Worldwide, 8–10% of couples are suffering from infertility every year and 25% are in India. Primary or secondary Infertility may be caused by a number of factors in either male or female reproductive systems. Indian Council of Medical Research says that, the prevalence of male infertility is around 10-15%, among women, it is 13.4% in 1015-2019. WHO estimated prevalence of primary infertility among women is 11.8%. 40% of infertility cases were related to men, out of every 100 couples, 10-15 of them will be facing difficulties due to male infertility. Various studies have been evidenced the remarkable rise in the infertility rate. NFHS survey, 2019–21 assessed the prevalence of primary infertility at both national and state levels in India with 3.9% to 16.8%, higher in urban areas.

In this backdrop, the study aimed to comprehend the infertility scenario in the world and in India. It explores the determinants, causes, challenges and its implications based on systematic standard survey data from a Sociological Perspective. The study on infertility is important for health-care providers and policymakers to design and implement policies related to prevention. diagnosis and treatment. The impact of infertility on the woman's life in India is also substantial. Due to socio-cultural factors, they suffer from social stigma of being infertile. It has an impact on their families and communities. Equitable access to fertility care is also a challenge for poor, un-educated and marginalized groups. Fertility care is not prioritized in national health coverage. The study suggests to improve the current reproductive health programmes

RC04-52.16

K B, CHANDRIKA* (Rani Channamma University, India)

Indigenization of Sociology: A Transformative Perspective in Higher Education with Reference to India

Indigenization in understanding society is a way for self-awareness and rejection of borrowed consciousness by opposing Western perspective and its universalism. Many Indian scholars questioned the western model, pleaded for the adoption of new approaches and methods which are applicable in Indian context. Sociologists and Anthropologists have tried to explore social institutions through the analysis of contemporary ideologies, Values and norms of Indian Society. In the Asian context, Indigenization of teaching sociology in higher education has been pursued as teaching Sociology in national language, research by insiders on prioritizing the relevant researchable issues, theoretical and methodological reorientation and challenges in accepting the Indigenization in the academic culture under the Globalization. The objective of this paper is, to re-conceptualize the sociological concepts for a scientific study of Indian society, to provide a vision for future development, social innovation and its implications. It mainly emphasizes on contextualizing the Indianization of education on social and cultural institutions of Indian society. This will lead to the growth of Native Scholarships and the Nation-building process.

The article concludes and justifies the need to re-examine to evolve suitable strategies in understanding the Indian Society. The Indian education should synthesize traditional principles in terms of modern rationalistic-positivistic ideas and also the western value-neutral scientific attitude. Infusing Indigenous perspectives in the curriculum is important and this kind of transformation is desirable also. so that society can be examined through new lenses. It emphasizes the positive aspects of indigenization in understanding the social and intellectual traditions and institutional growth of Indian society.

RC23-381.1

K. BENSLIMANE, MEHDI* (Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco)

La Science Partisane. Réflexions Et Observations à Partir De La Science Politique Française

Dans un travail publié antérieurement *Le penseur est mort, vive le chercheur !* (2020), nous avons défendu la thèse selon laquelle l'on assiste, dans les sciences sociales en général, à l'émergence d'un chercheur devenu plus ou moins partisan, collectif, rationnel, dissimulateur et au service du pouvoir. A partir de l'exemple de la science politique française, et à partir de celle portant en particulier sur le monde arabe, nous donnerons des illustrations des partis pris dans cette discipline qui en font une science partisane. Enfin, notre communication en appellera à une « libération épistémo-méthodologique », qui implique, de notre point de vue, une autre manière de faire la science.

RC14-210.3

K. BENSLIMANE, MEHDI* (Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco)

L'Indépendance En Tant Qu'Étiquette Et Enjeu Du Pouvoir Médiatique : Cas Du Magazine Le Journal Au Maroc

Erigée tantôt comme « mythe » tantôt comme « idéologie professionnelle », l'indépendance constitue l'une des fortes préoccupations de notre époque, et elle traverse, bien entendu, nombre de domaines et d'activités. Ici, c'est une étude-réflexion à la fois théorique et empirique sur la question spécifique de l'indépendance appliquée au domaine médiatique. D'une part, il s'agit de voir ce que permet aujourd'hui l'étiquette « indépendant » en termes d'influence et de visibilité-crédibilité pour les acteurs médiatiques qui s'en réclament. D'autre part, l'on tentera de démontrer que le pouvoir d'influence des médias doit pour partie à cette étiquette d'indépendance. C'est sur la base d'un matériau recueilli, à partir du cas du magazine marocain *Le Journal,* que la réflexion est menée sans toutefois s'y limiter.

RC12-184.2

KAALUND, MARIA* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

What Luhmann Can Tell Us about Rights of Nature: Conflicts of Communication in the Negotiations of Non-Human Nature´s Status As a Legal Subject in New Zealand

How can the social systems of a functionally differentiated society, which have detached themselves from their perceived environments of nature, re-establish a place for nature? An innovative way in which the legal system has communicated about nature in recent years is in the form of Rights of Nature (RoN) laws, that is, laws which endow nature or natural entities with legal rights. However, the existing literature on RoN tells us that one of the underlying issues of understanding nature as a legal subject is the way in which this status exists and moves across different societal spheres; legal, economic, political, etc. This makes it important to ask how RoN is translated across these spheres, including how meanings are altered and how that potentially instructs understandings, analyses and recommendations differently. In this paper, I argue that Luhmannian systems theory provides us with a theoretical lens through which we can productively analyse this. I then proceed to investigate parliamentary negotiations of the inclusion of nature into the category of legal subjects in New Zealand´s 2017 Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Bill - a decision presented as a way to advance both environmental justice and justice for the Māori population. Using a second-order observation approach one sees how the river´s status as a legal subject is negotiated in the light of a range of communicative logics, including political, legal and economic, and care communication. One can further call into question the attempted equation of legal communicative logics about the river´s status as a legal subject and what in parliamentary negotiations is presented as the Māori view of the river - a cluster of intimate communication, care communication, and religious communication.

RC22-JS-249.3

KABANI, ANIKA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

"Performing Secular Relatability: Muslim Asylum Seekers and the Securitised U.S. Humanitarian Immigration Apparatus"

This presentation explores how Muslim heritage is securitised through the United States immigration process, particularly for asylum seekers, and what performances this securitisation gives rise to. Focusing on the 'terrorist bar to asylum' and the ambiguous classification of Tier III terrorist organizations, I examine how this legal fiction disproportionately impacts asylum seekers from Muslim-majority countries. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork with attorneys, legal advocates, and asylum seekers, I trace how the potential of legal ambiguity enabling exclusion incentivises secular performance – how asylum seekers and their advocates perform compliance with U.S. cultural and political norms to navigate the securitised terrain of asylum adjudication. I argue that through these performances, Muslim asylum seekers are compelled to downplay religious or cultural identity to present themselves as 'non-threatening,' conforming to secular liberal narratives, a move I term 'secular relatability'. This presentation reflects on the broader implications of this securitised approach and how immigration legal regimes shape the lived experiences and possibilities of belonging for Muslim asylum seekers in the United States.

RC49-773.3

KABEMBO, IREEN* (University of Zambia, Zambia)

Expectation Management Among Family Caregivers of Youth with Substance Use Disorders in Zambia.

Background: Research has established that family caregiving roles are shaped through interaction and depend on social and contextual factors. Caregivers of youth struggling with substance use disorders (SUDs) face a complex web of expectations and challenges as they navigate their youth's journey towards recovery. On one hand, they must contend with societal pressures and misconceptions about SUDs, which is characterized by stigma, blame, and a lack of understanding. On the other hand, they are often expected to be the primary source of discipline, support and care, ensure their young adult recovers, secure the emotional well-being and safety of their family and community members.

Methods: This qualitative study used semi-structured in-depth interviews, participant observations, and a caregiving timeline with 30 family caregivers of youth with substance use disorders to get their subjective lived experiences.

Findings: Balancing these community expectations with the realities of their youth's SUD recovery trajectory was a daunting task and dilemmatic experience for many unsupported family caregivers. Community members often reprimanded most family caregivers for their youth's unresolved SUDs and disruptive behaviors. Over time, most caregivers developed resilience and became acclimatized to their caregiving situation, albeit with the expressed need for more financial, emotional, and practical support.

Implications for policy and practice: These findings underscore the need to promote caregivers' psychological resilience and reduce stress and burnout. Doing this will help family caregivers provide quality care to their youth and help them live meaningful lives in their communities as they manage daily care. Sensitization campaigns and stigma-combating strategies are imperative in working towards a more supportive and compassionate community that promotes the well-being of SUD caregivers, the affected youth, and other family members. This would help community members to gain new insight into the causes, symptoms, treatment options, and the chronic and relapsing nature of SUD recovery.

RC49-778.4

KABEMBO, IREEN* (University of Zambia, Zambia)

Informal Practices of SUD Caregiving Support for Carers without Mutual Support Groups: Experiences of SUD Carers of Young Adults in Zambia.

Background: Caregiving for a loved one with a Substance Use Disorder (SUD) is a complex, highly stressful, and often isolating experience. Extant literature shows that mutual aid groups offer a structured antidote, providing safe spaces to share experiences, adaptive coping strategies, and finding a community. Despite this, SUD caregiving in Zambia lacks mutual support groups for family caregivers accessing outpatient public hospitals. While there is established support for young adults grappling with addiction problems, their caregivers navigate the turbulent SUD caregiving experience with near non-existent mutual support groups.

Methods: A qualitative phenomenological study with 30 family caregivers was conducted using in-depth semi-structured interviews, creation of a caregiving timeline, and participant observations. This research explored the diverse ways caregivers without mutual support groups navigate the challenges of SUD caregiving.

Findings: For caregivers of youth struggling with SUDs, the emotional toll and practical burdens are immense. SUD caregivers in Zambia had common experiences including emotional distress, financial strain, and decreased self-care. With limited access to formal support groups, online resources and telehealth services, informal practices of support were crucial for these caregivers. These included leaning on friends and family, neighbors, and community members, and developing self-care behaviors such as reducing worry about the problematic youth to secure one's physical and psychological wellbeing. Although this was the case, some caregivers reported that not all social networks offered emotional validation, practical help with caregiving tasks, and the much-needed breaks.

Implications for policy and practice: Findings of the study call attention to how formal and informal support networks can be fostered and strengthened to effectively meet the diverse needs of stigmatized and marginalized SUD caregivers. There is need for targeted policies, programs, and a unique model of support that would reach all who are walking this challenging, and often isolating, caregiving path in Zambia.

RC09-140.1

KADIMI, PROF. DR. MADHU BABU* (Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagrjuna Nagar, India)

Dynamics of Tribal Economy Under Globalization in Andhra Pradesh State in India.

Primitive conditions of the tribal life, ignorance, illiteracy their vulnerability to economic exploitation, the existing socio - psychological barriers due to isolation, necessitated a cautious and phased approach for the development of tribals. More than three decades have passed in implementing the new economic policy by the Government. This was done on the name of globalizing Indian economy and integrating it to the world economy. It was thought that the policy would not only end the economic deadlock but would also bring prosperity to all including weaker and marginalized sections of society. However, the studies in India and elsewhere abroad have empirically proved that these policies have worked against the poor and well off in the society have been benefited. The tribes are one of the marginalized communities in India. They are very much exploited and excluded population. The policy of globalization has reversed the earlier policies of the government which are bound to have long-term implications for the welfare and future of tribes as they are the most vulnerable group-socially and economically. The process of globalization has made disastrous changes in the lives of indigenous people across the world, though the degree of exploitation and marginalization vary from state to state and tribal group to group. The various academicians, researchers, intellectuals and grass root level activists have expressed concern and apprehensions about the potential adverse impact of globalization on the marginalized and socially underprivileged and neglected community of the tribes. The researcher had therefore decided to make a field based inquiry about the problem and study the present socio-economic status of tribes and its associations with the impact of globalization.

RC09-131.1

KAHAN, GABRIEL* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Green Transitions in the Periphery: Derisking, Dependency, and Alternative State-Capital Relations

Governments across the Global North and South are turning to green industrial policy to address the ongoing climate crisis. However, the financial architecture of these policies has become subject to heated debate, with critics pointing to predatory state-capital relations embedded in the "derisking" of green investments. In this paper, I examine this "derisking" critique and its limits. While critics correctly index an ongoing subordination of the state to capital, I argue their misunderstanding of 20th century developmental states entails a misdiagnosis of contemporary industrial policy. I then apply this argument to the Global South, where Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) threaten to reproduce structural adjustments in order to ensure stable returns for Northern donors and exporters. Finally, I offer a set of recommendations for states pursuing just green transitions without core-periphery dependencies. Taken together, these alternative state-capital relations shed light on the institutional transformations necessary for meaningful low-carbon development.

RC02-32.1

KAHAN, GABRIEL* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

The Specter of State Discipline: Green Industrial Policy and Low-Carbon Development in France

Demands for decarbonization have triggered a renaissance of state intervention — or so we are told. Pointing to the rise of "green industrial policy," social scientists now debate the return of economic planning in the name of reindustrialization and fossil fuel phase-outs. In this article, I outline an updated theory of what scholars of development term "state discipline" as a key heuristic for evaluating this state-led decarbonization. Through the crucial case of the French state and its relation to the global oil major TotalEnegies, I show how the efficacy of green industrial policy is a reflection of the state's capacity to discipline firms. Drawing on a corpus of public documents as well as in-depth interviews with civil servants, lawyers, and activists, I trace the formation of this state discipline as (a) *conditional incentives* mediated by (b) the *exogenous coercion* of firm participation. Without the latter, states prove incapable of systematic discipline and industrial policy devolves, at best, into piecemeal interventions and, at worst, legally ambiguous partnerships enabling corporate welfare. This research reveals the contradictions between the policy instruments and policy autonomy of the emerging green state. While there is clear evidence that "post-neoliberal" regimes are now defined by a renewal of economic planning, I suggest this planning remains subordinated to the interests of highly globalized firms. And yet, given ongoing shifts in multilateral governance, space maybe opening for a reversal of this structural dependency.

RC08-126.4

KAHIL, ANGELA* (Usek, Lebanon)

Gendered Imaginaries: The Role of Lebanese Sociologists in Shaping Women's Issues Post-Arab Spring

This paper delves into the transformative role of sociology in addressing gender dynamics and women's roles in Lebanon and the Arab World following the Arab Spring. Rather than examining the influence of societal changes on sociology, this paper focuses on how sociological scholarship actively shapes gendered social, political, and economic imaginaries. Utilizing the Cultural Political Economy (CPE) framework, the panel analyzes how sociology contributes to the conceptualization of gender roles and its impact on women's empowerment and social justice in post-uprising contexts.

The methodology includes a macro-level analysis of the autonomy of sociology in Lebanon, coupled with a micro-level investigation of the contributions of prominent Lebanese sociologists. Key figures include scholars, such as Fadia Kiwan, whose influential work on gender equality and women's rights has significantly impacted public discourse and policy-making in Lebanon; Mona Fawaz, and Carmen Geha, whose activism and scholarship on political reform emphasize the importance of women's political participation and its role in shaping Lebanon's socio-political landscape.

Key research questions guiding this paper include:

1. How has sociology in Lebanon contributed to the formation of gendered social, political, and economic imaginaries post-2011?
2. In what ways has the autonomy of sociology as a discipline influenced its ability to address and challenge gender inequalities in Lebanese society?

3. How have the contributions of individual Lebanese sociologists shaped policies and public opinion on women's issues and gender justice?
4. To what extent have sociological insights into gender issues impacted women's roles and status in Lebanon's socio-political environment?

By exploring these questions, the paper aims to highlight the significant role of sociology in advancing gender studies and advocating for women's rights in Lebanon. The discussion will provide insights into how sociological practice can drive gender-based social change and contribute to feminist scholarship in complex socio-political settings.

RC53-815.1

KAIRIENE, BRIGITA* (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)
CESNUITYTE, VIDA (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)

Ensuring the Rights of Ukrainian War Refugee Children in Lithuania: Challenges and Opportunities

War refugee children are a particularly vulnerable group of children, and their rights and inclusion in the education system must be given special attention. As the war in Ukraine continues, minor war refugees from Ukraine, as well as from other countries, continue to arrive on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. The inclusion of these children remains a topical issue. It is important to assess the challenges and opportunities for ensuring the rights and inclusion of war refugee children in the Lithuanian education system in order to fully ensure the right of every learner, including vulnerable children, to inclusive and equitable educational opportunities.

The qualitative study aimed to explore how the rights of Ukrainian war refugee children are guaranteed in the context of their inclusion in the education system. The participants were pupils in upper grades who arrived in Lithuania from Ukraine after the outbreak of hostilities and teachers who work with Ukrainian war refugee children.

The study found that the rights of Ukrainian war refugee children are not sufficiently guaranteed in Lithuania. Children experience discrimination, especially from older people, because of their arrival in Lithuania and their lack of knowledge of the Lithuanian language. The living conditions of the children do not provide them with sufficient privacy and space. Although the learning conditions are sufficient, the learning process is complicated by the emotional trauma each of them has experienced, the anxiety about the course of the war, and the relatives left behind. Some children have difficulties to continue in Lithuania the non-formal education activities they started in Ukraine. Once they arrive, the children become independent very quickly, which affects the importance of their opinion in the family.

RC24-JS-58.5

KAIS, SHAIKH MOHAMMAD* (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)
AKTER, MST. JESMIN (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)

Climate Crisis, Livelihood Vulnerability, and Human Health: A Study of Coastal Women in Bangladesh

As a mounting global crisis, climate change inflicts severe consequences on coastal regions worldwide. The adverse impact of global warming on livelihoods in coastal areas is a central policy concern in Bangladesh. Facing climate threats like cyclones and riverbank erosions, men and women in the coastal regions constantly experience 'solastalgia', a fear of dislocation from their place that acts as a livelihood vulnerability. Coastal women, often engaged in agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing, face significant losses due to shifting weather patterns, increased salinity, and extreme climate events. Resulting economic and social repercussions force women to adapt to hazardous circumstances to support their families. This empirical study delves into the intersections between climate-induced livelihood vulnerability and gendered health implications in the Global South, especially in Bangladesh. Primary data were collected by interviewing two doctors, a survey of 61 women, six case studies, and two focus group discussions in Shyamnagar area of Satkhira district. The study highlights the climate vulnerability of coastal women and shows that many of them are forced into dangerous and physically taxing work, such as shrimp fry collection from nearby rivers, to secure a livelihood that jeopardizes their health. It also finds that prolonged exposure to salty river water, rain, and heat causes these women to face multifarious health challenges such as skin diseases, respiratory ailments, malnutrition, and gynecological problems – that impact women's well-being as well as strain ill-equipped local healthcare systems. Furthermore, access to healthcare services in remote coastal regions is limited, making it difficult for women to address their health problems effectively. The study underscores the need for long-term, sustainable solutions to improve the lives of marginalized coastal women. This paper is expected to contribute to generating further theoretical and empirical discourses on health and livelihood vulnerability of coastal women in similar situations around the globe.

RC42-677.3

KAIS, SHAIKH MOHAMMAD* (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)
ZENITH, JEBA TASNIA (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)

Psychosocial Correlates of Birth Order in Bangladesh

Throughout history, hierarchy based on age difference and birth order played a pivotal role in family relationships. Although age difference and birth order remain constant during the entire life course, the social construction of elder/younger, based on the above two, is more malleable. With a view to exploring the cultural practices relative to positional sibling roles in modern families, we conducted a short-term observational study upon twenty individuals from seven families in Northwestern Bangladesh. The findings of this qualitative study indicate that although age difference, gender, quality of relationships, and family structure affect the predominance of a particular pattern of sibling relationship and behavior, some crucial psychosocial characteristics are discernible. The first-born children are emotionally unstable, conservative in nature, and tend to hold the family traditions and social values securely. They also become passionate believer, care giver, responsible, and more sympathetic toward others. On the contrary, the latter-borns behave more liberally especially with regard to financial matters. They also pursue specific goal-oriented interests more often than their senior counterparts do. Furthermore, latter-born children are more radical, less emotional, innovative, and courageous by nature. Finally, the middle-born children are found to be particularly introvert. Thus, the place of individuals within the family acts as an influencing factor that shapes human social behavior. This paper is expected to contribute to generating further theoretical and empirical discourses on the intersections between birth order and psychosocial characteristics of siblings in families around the globe.

RC57-872.3

KAISTO, VIRPI* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Visual and Sensory Methods in the Study of Everyday Bordering Processes: Insights from the Finnish–Russian Border

Contemporary interdisciplinary border studies understand borders as dynamic and multidimensional processes of "bordering" that are produced by people and communities in their everyday lives through ideology, discourses, political institutions, attitudes, and agency (Scott 2015). This paper examines such everyday bordering processes at one of the world's most rigid and divisive borders: the Finnish–Russian border. The aim is to demonstrate how visual and sensory methods can deepen the understanding of borders as more than static state lines, highlighting their role in shaping individuals' perceptions, experiences, and identities. The paper draws on two studies conducted within the "Borders and Borderlands Revisited" project at the Visual and Digital Cultures Research Center, University of Antwerp, Belgium.

The first study employs visual and sensory ethnography to explore everyday bordering processes in Finnish and Russian border cities during the period following the COVID-19 pandemic and the onset of the war in Ukraine. This approach captures the affective and embodied dimensions of bordering processes and their interaction with material borders and landscapes. The second study investigates the visual representation of the Finnish–Russian border in the Finnish national press over the past decade (2013–2022), a period marked by deteriorating political relations between Finland and Russia and significant changes in everyday life at the border. The analysis reveals four overarching visual rhetorical strategies that construct the image of the border, showing how shifting social and political contexts influenced these representations.

By employing these examples, the paper aims to shed light on the power relations embedded in everyday bordering processes, illustrating how visual and sensory methods offer new avenues for understanding and making visible the complexity of borders in everyday life.

RC38-621.4

KAJTA, JUSTYNA* (SWPS University, Warsaw, Institute of Social Sciences, Poland)
BIENKOWSKI, STEFAN (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"My Grandparents' Backgrounds Were Very Different….". Ruptures and Non-Linear Trajectories in Intergenerational Class (im)Mobility in Poland

This presentation is based on the analysis of the biographical-narrative interviews with academics, artists, and business managers, examining how their current professional statuses reflect two divergent paths: upward mobility for those from working-class backgrounds and class reproduction for those continuing their parents' careers. A significant observation from this analysis is the complexity and non-linearity of intergenerational class mobility and reproduction when considering the social statuses of both parents and grandparents.

The individual experiences revealed a heterogeneous and sometimes contradictory set of resources employed in shaping life, career trajectories and obtaining prestigious occupational positions. To fully grasp these life narratives, it's essential to consider the historical and geographical contexts. Given that the interviews were conducted in Poland, the impacts of significant events such as World War II, subsequent introduction of authoritarian socialism and the post-1989 transition are crucial, as they frame the family experiences of the interviewees—ranging from loss of wealth and social status to sudden economic success.

To delve deeper into the interplay between individual narratives and broader social history, the presentation will spotlight four selected case studies. This examination of how personal experiences intersect with macro-historical contexts in Poland highlights the necessity of historical contextualization in class studies. Therefore, it reflects on the significant contribution of qualitative (e.g. biographical) approaches in studies on class structure. Moreover, it illustrates potential challenges of applying the theoretical models developed in Western capitalist countries while studying nations with distinct historical trajectories.

The empirical material was collected in the framework of two research projects: "Crossing (in)visible boundaries: Experiencing upward mobility in individuals' biographies." (2020-2021), and "RaM-CLASS. Class reproduction and mobility - biographical experiences in academic, artistic, and business fields" (2023-ongoing).

RC47-738.1

KALE, SAMPAT* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)
FRANCIS, NISHI (Alliance University, Bengaluru, India)

Development without Empowerment: A Subaltern Perspective

This paper focuses on the state of displacement and it's implications on the marginalised communities across the states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra in the West and Odisha and West Bengal in the Eastern parts of the Indian sub-continent. The present study has been conducted by the authors to assess the nature, type and extent of displacement that has occurred over the years using mixed methods so as to bring out the perils of development induced displacement.

Additionally, this paper brings to light the fact that more than sixty-five percent of the dispossessed are living in precarious conditions without any just alternative to their sustenance, thus consequently leading to extreme marginalisation. Since, the community relies extensively on the informal sector for livelihood hence any form of alienation of the Common Property Resource (CPR) dependants has led to an alienation from the economy, culture, social systems and political structures too. This study uses David Harvey's theory of 'Accumulation by Dispossession' that argues the eminent domain of hegemonic concept of monopolization of community resources in the contemporary society.

Thus, in the light of this situation, the current study tries to understand this complexity from the dispossessed's point of view while also searching for alternatives to minimise the issue of displacement that has gained precedence in the current academia. Though the country has witnessed an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, yet the socio-economic deterioration of the displaced people continues to appear as a perennial issue. Hence, this paper tries to reveal a bird's eye-view of the disempowerment of communities through displacement and inadequate rehabilitation that pose a challenge to the national conscience.

RC34-567.1

KALEMBA, JOSHUA* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Coloniality Non/Belonging and Aspirations of Racialised Migrant Youth

The belonging of migrants in a new country of settlement is a widely studied topic in migration studies. Existing research explores how migrants express belonging and how this relates to their legal status as temporary or permanent residents. However, little is known about how young migrants from the same racial group but with differing legal statuses, such as temporary residents without citizenship rights and those with full citizenship experience and express (non)belonging to place. This paper explores how 20 Black African youth who migrated to Newcastle, Australia, under various circumstances either as students or dependents of skilled migrants or refugees navigate exclusion and construct belonging. Using coloniality as a theoretical lens, the findings reveal that participants with temporary residency expressed non-belonging due to restricted rights, limited resources and precarious work conditions. Those with citizenship also reported exclusion, particularly in the labour market, where racialised barriers undermined their aspirations. Despite these challenges, participants resisted coloniality by pursuing education, contributing to their communities, and fostering connections through family and kinship. Some aimed to return home after enduring current hardships, while others sought

belonging within Australia. The paper highlights the enduring impact of coloniality on exclusion and aspirations while showcasing the resilience of racialised migrant youth.

RC34-554.5

KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA* (Professor, Greece)
LEMPIDAKI, MARIA (National and Kapodistiran University, Greece)

Dehumanisation As a Result of Immigration Policies: Are Graduate Albanian Immigrants in Greece in Social Despair?

Our research focuses on the views held by young Albanian immigrants who have graduated from Greek Universities between 2022-2024. This specific time period is characterized by an upsurge in the "working poor youth" in Greece. This phenomenon entails flexible employment arrangements and a low income as well as significant financial instability, leading to difficulties in meeting basic needs such as housing, nutrition and health care. We centre on Albanian immigrants who constitute a unique category of graduates whose financial investment in university studies underpins their immigrations goals. The participants of the present qualitative longitudinal study comprise different categories of Albanian university graduates with their common denominator being the fact that they are employed in low social status positions unrelated to their degree. It is noteworthy that the participants of the present study have participated in previous studies undertaken by us and therefore, we have amassed a great wealth of qualitative data, including data on their hopes for a prosperous future, their trust in the Greek institutions as well as on their aspirations about the overturning of the immigrant stigma. Through semi-structured interviews we revisit their earlier ideas and attitudes and discuss them in light of their present circumstances allowing for the emergence of a multitude of political, financial and social factors, which appear to have impacted their life scenarios and aspiration for progress. One significant question arising from this study is whether this new reality is shaped by the newly-emerging challenges that they face causing them to dispute and question their previously held notions, ideas and interpretations.

RC20-291.1

KALIA KALIA, SUMRIN (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
JACKSON, GREGORY* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Contextualizing Civic Engagement: The Dynamics of Civil Society Organizations and States

This paper develops a contextualized approach to studying civic engagement focusing on civil society organizations (CSOs) and their interactions with states. Existing research documents how civic engagement may create both a 'bright' and 'dark' side of social capital with differential effects on democracy and development. However, the mechanisms underlying these effects and the contextual effects within different macro-level politic structures have not been sufficiently studied in an integrated comparative fashion. Research on the frequency and density of civic engagement tends to downplay the qualitative differences in the *kind* of networks and normative orientations underlying civic engagement. Likewise, comparative scholars have not systematically explored the different impacts of civic engagement in contexts beyond liberal democratic countries.

To overcome these limitations, we develop a theoretical framework for comparative analysis that locates different types of CSO engagement in different state contexts. Underlying our framework is the distinction between the network dimension of engagement, and its normative dimension. Based on whether CSOs use weak vs. strong network ties and inclusive vs. exclusive norms, we propose a typology of civic engagement: universalist, communitarian, particularist, and populist. Likewise, states develop liberal vs. co-optive networks with CSOs and follow democratic vs. autocratic norms, leading to four types of state responses: pluralist, corporatist, state-dominated, and containment. Our conceptual framework situates different kinds of CSOs in different state contexts, thereby moving beyond the "bright" and "dark" sides of civic engagement. In addition, our configurational analysis conceptualizes the alignment and conflicts between CSOs and state actors, and argues that this framework be used to develop deeper theoretical understanding of state-society relations in both the Global North and Global South.

RC47-743.7

KALIA KALIA, SUMRIN* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Politicizing Prophethood: Techniques of Far-Right Encroachment on Civil Society in Pakistan

How do far-right parties expand and legitimize their ideas within the civil society? Research on far-right parties has focussed on their electoral successes and increasing normalization of their exclusive ideologies within formal politics. However far-right parties often function as hybrids combining electoral strategies with social movement activism. This paper draws attention to movement characteristics of far-right politics through the case of Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP)– an anti-blasphemy political party in Pakistan– a country where elections co-exist with military authoritarianism and constrained civil liberties. Based on longitudinal ethnography of the party, and drawing from social movement literature, the paper identifies three techniques through which TLP expands its influence within the civil society: *Reframing Narratives* where the party grounds its narratives in familiar and legitimate sources but reframes them to foster hate against specific social groups; *Bridging and Bonding networks*, where the party recruits grass roots activists and co-opts brokers who disseminate its narratives across different organizational and social media networks; and *Practicing Contention*, where the party symbolically appropriates existing cultural objects and practices to engage in both routine and episodic forms of contention. Taken together these three mechanisms which I call 'Techniques of civil society encroachment' not only expand the party's exclusionary, particularist, and repressive norms but also lead to erosion of inclusionary, universalist, solidaric norms from the civil society. The paper concludes with a discussion of contextual factors which facilitate far-right encroachment of civil society in the context of Pakistan's religious nationalist and politically hybrid regime.

RC40-650.3

KALIX GARCIA, THALITA* (Hertie School, Germany)
ZENTGRAF, LEA LORETTA (Freue Universität Berlin, University of Heidelberg, Germany)

Alternative Food Initiatives in Germany and the Value of "Good Food"

For several decades, alternative food initiatives have been advocating and acting to transform food systems. Valuing local food and bringing consumers and producers closer together are some of the strategies they have adopted to ensure 'good food for all'. In Germany, these initiatives take different forms, such as CSAs, food cooperatives and other consumer and citizen-led movements.

This paper takes a closer look at three different initiatives in the country: a consumer cooperative supermarket, the Slow Food movement and Food Policy Councils, which address different spheres of change (market, civil society, politics).

Slow Food's philosophy is "good, clean and fair food for all", and the international flag is translated in different ways in the German branch. One of these is a commission for food quality and the creation of standards that would guarantee "good food". Combining intangible principles such as solidarity, equality, sustainability and mutual trust with economic value is one of the biggest challenges for the movement.

The cooperative supermarkets studied face similar challenges. They present themselves as a community working to ensure that everyone has access to good, healthy and fairly produced food.

Finally, food policy councils bring together different stakeholders to promote more democratic and just participation and co-determination in (local) food policy. Despite initial successes, there is still a long way to go to meet the demand for good food for and with 'everyone at the table'.

The aim is to empirically explore what the concept of 'good food' means in these different types of initiatives, the similarities and differences, the potentials and limitations. Furthermore, comparing the different strategies and scales of collective action provides new insights into social innovation and value creation around food system transformation in Germany and beyond.

RC04-62.1

KALOGEROGIANNI, FOTEINI* (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Enhancing Roma Children's Education through Digital Parent-School Communication

In recent years, technology has increasingly impacted communication and relationships between schools and families, particularly since the pandemic. The use of electronic information for school matters, monitoring children's attendance, organizing virtual meetings, and providing training for parents are examples of how digital media have transformed these interactions. However, a key concern is how these digital services might affect the school's relationship with families who, despite having smartphones and internet access, struggle with using digital tools and media—such as Roma families. Research across Europe indicates that the Roma community faces significant challenges in education and social integration. Both boys and girls experience learning difficulties and high rates of early school leaving or dropout. Since parents play a crucial role in addressing these issues, consistent communication between them and the school is essential. In this context, the shift to digital communication between parents and schools can help mitigate some of these challenges. It can bypass barriers that parents face, such as being unable to visit the school due to distance, work commitments, or language barriers. This presentation aims to outline a communication model between Roma families and schools, emphasizing the conditions necessary for organizing intervention activities in Roma communities, particularly focusing on improving parents' digital literacy. In Greece, improving living conditions for the Roma is a key goal of the national Roma strategy. Training parents to use digital communication tools will be a central proposal we develop to empower families. Therefore, investing in digital literacy is an innovative and practical approach to supporting the Roma community, especially in the field of education.

RC30-473.4

KALUSOPA, TRYWELL* (University of Zambia, Zambia)

Transforming Work in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities

Professor Trywell Kalusopa is currently the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) at the University of Zambia. Until recently, he worked as Professor in the School of Humanities, Society & Development at the University of Namibia. He has also previously worked at University of Zambia, University of Botswana, and University of Zululand, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. He has served in numerous leading positions such as: principal researcher/consultant on labour and employment projects with the African Union-APRM, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), International Labour Organisation (ILO), *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* (*FES*), ITUC-Africa, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)- Africa Region and Global in Brussels, various trade union federations across the African continent; Director of Education/Research at the Southern Africa Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC); Board Member of African Labour Research Network (ALRN) and African Labour Research & Education Institute (ALREI); Steering Committee Member of the Rights-Based Social Protection – Africa Region. He is also the founding Executive Director of the Zambia Institute for Labour Research & Development (ZILARD).

RC04-67.5

KAMADA, KENTARO* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Role of Shadow Education in the Process of Generating Educational Inequality: An Approach Using Causal Decomposition Analysis

This study aims to clarify shadow education's role in generating educational inequality using a new statistical approach called causal decomposition analysis. Shadow education, such as cram schools and private tutoring, was once a unique educational phenomenon in East Asia but has now spread worldwide (Park et al. 2016). In the sociology of education, shadow education has been positioned as a mechanism that exacerbates educational stratification by conferring advantages on already privileged students (Buchmann et al. 2010). On the other hand, recent research focusing on the causal effect of shadow education has demonstrated the heterogeneous effect that shadow education has more significant effects in disadvantaged groups (Choi and Park 2016). This result suggests that shadow education

potentially has the function of reducing disparity as an equalizer. However, prior studies have independently examined the relationship between social origin and shadow education participation and between the use of shadow education and educational attainment. Therefore, it has not been able to directly examine how much shadow education contributes to the generation of educational inequality. Therefore, in this study, we use a novel causal decomposition analysis and a double machine learning technique rising in recent studies on inequality and health disparity to directly examine how much equalizing opportunities for shadow education among the social classes reduces the educational achievement gap among the social classes and how much of the gap remains. The results of the analysis using the SSM 2005 and 2015, Japan's national representative data, showed that even if opportunities for shadow education were equalized, the gap in educational achievement would not be significantly reduced. This result suggests that shadow education is neither a stratifier that increases educational inequality nor an equalizer that reduces it.

RC22-355.1

KAMAL, MUSTAFA* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Digital Infrastructure of Atheist Activism in Pakistan:

This paper aims to map the digital landscape of atheism in Pakistan and explore the evolution of atheism amidst its proliferation in the country. It examines the digital infrastructures used by Pakistani atheists to promote atheism online and build online networks.

Scholars of Islamic Studies have highlighted the role of the internet as a key factor in the growth of atheism across the Islamic world as information technologies and online platforms have created new means for social organization among atheists, offering a "safe space" for interaction and a platform for expressing views in a new, virtual public space. The possibilities these technologies and platforms offer—such as widespread social communication, information gathering, global exchange of ideas and dialogue, and, not least, anonymity—have proven to be significant.

In the context of Pakistan, atheism is predominantly practiced and propagated as an ideology within the digital realm due to the country's unique Islamic identity and strict blasphemy laws. While studies have examined this phenomenon in other Islamic countries such as Indonesia, Turkey, and Egypt, scholarly exploration in the context of Pakistan, the second-largest Islamic country, remains scarce.

This paper aims to fill this scholarly gap by exploring the digital landscape of atheism in Pakistan, elucidating the challenges and opportunities faced by Pakistani atheists within the country's Islamized socio-political paradigm.

RC22-JS-236.1

KAMAL, MUSTAFA* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

The Digital Landscape of Atheism in Pakistan

This paper aims to map the digital landscape of atheism in Pakistan and explore the evolution of atheism amidst its proliferation in the country. It examines the digital infrastructures used by Pakistani atheists to promote atheism online and build online networks.

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RC57-868.2

KAMELSKI, TOBIAS* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

AI-Replicas As Ethical Practice: Introducing an Alternative to Traditional Anonymization Techniques in Image-Based Research

This paper introduces AI replicas as an innovative alternative to traditional anonymization methods in image-based qualitative research. It highlights the ethical and practical dilemmas posed by conventional anonymization methods, such as the distortion or loss of emotional and contextual information, and proposes AI replicas to preserve the integrity of visual data while ensuring participant anonymity. The paper explains the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI), particularly Stable Diffusion, to create AI replicas for anonymization and fictionalization purposes. Additionally, it addresses potential biases in generative AI and offers strategies for mitigation through careful prompt engineering and participatory approaches. This approach aims to enhance ethical practices in visual research by maintaining participant anonymity without compromising the data's qualitative richness and interpretative validity.

RC57-864.2

KAMELSKI, TOBIAS* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Visual Self-Presentation in Online Dating: Behavioral Styles and Patterns across Culture, Gender, and Sexualities

The actions, motivations, and justifications of users engaging in picture-based online dating are common research subjects across fields such as communication studies, psychology, and sociology. Most current studies focus on analyzing user reception and exploring the reasons behind participation. However, the specific ways in which users present themselves visually in picture-based online dating, and how these modes of self-presentation are culturally rooted, are largely overlooked. This study employs computational methods, including dimensionality reduction and image clustering, alongside documentary picture interpretation. An analysis was conducted on 13,000 profiles comprising 73,208 online dating pictures from male, female, heterosexual, and homosexual users across 13 locations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. The findings identify 11 modes of self-presentation, which appear in 8 distinct behavioral patterns. The results show that culture is the major determinant of visual self-representation in picture-based online dating, taking precedence over gender and sexuality. Additionally, the findings indicate that similar modes of visual self-presentation align with cultural patterns identified in value-based studies. These insights highlight the significant influence of cultural context on visual self-presentation in digital domains and emphasize that these spheres do not produce self-contained modes of self-presentation.

RC19-286.3

KAMIMURA, YASUHIRO* (Nagoya University, Japan)

Welfare States and Informal Employment: A Global Comparison Beyond the North-South Divide

Until recently, the goal of undertaking comparative social policy in Japan was to position the nation among the advanced welfare states of Europe and the United States. However, with the rise of welfare states in the Global South, the field of comparative studies is also changing. How can we understand the spreading mechanism of welfare states from North to South? The advanced welfare states established in the twentieth century were founded on the ideas of a robust government with regulatory capacity and a labor market centered on full-time, regular employment. The conditions for social insurance with contributions from employees and employers to work well are: 1) the government's capacity to establish and operate the system and 2) a labor market dominated by stable companies that can afford to cover insurance premiums for their employees. The recent emergence of welfare states in the Global South prompts us to consider whether this logic applies to these regions. The issue of informal employment is central to understanding the mechanism by which welfare states have spread from North to South. Is the rise of welfare states in the Global South a result of the increasing formalization of employment or the expansion of non-employment-related social protection floors? I will look at seventy populous countries, with a particular focus on Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, and India, while focusing on pensions, unemployment, and healthcare, to provide an overview of the current spread of welfare states from North to South and offer a perspective for the future. It will be necessary to combine the formalization of employment and the extension of non-employment-related social protection floors to overcome informal employment in the Global North and South. A combination of techniques must be devised in order to simultaneously link and separate work and welfare.

RC55-843.3

KANAI, MASAYUKI* (Senshu Univeristy, Japan)

Perceived Income Inequality and Social Cleavage: A Latent Class Analysis across East and Southeast Asia

Perceived income inequality has been considered a pivotal motivation for addressing social disparities and realizing justice. This hypothesis posits that perceived inequality diminishes individuals' quality of life and subjective well-being, prompting them to seek societal change to enhance their well-being. However, recent studies in several societies have identified heterogeneity in perceived income inequality (PI) types: PI as Complaint and PI as Knowledge. While the former negatively impacts subjective well-being, the latter enhances it through such psychological mechanisms that one is fortunate to be well off despite significant societal disparities. If PI as Knowledge predominates, the motivation to improve society may be diminished. Therefore, this study analyzed a cross-national quantitative dataset from seven East and Southeast Asian societies (Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) to estimate the composition of PI as Complaint and Knowledge, as well as the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics associated with each type of PI. Finite mixture models were employed to detect the latent structures of covariates.

The results are as follows. (1) Both PI types are present in East and Southeast Asia. (2) The composition of PI as Complaint versus PI as Knowledge is approximately 6:4 in East Asia and 4:6 in Southeast Asia. (3) Individuals with PI as Knowledge report higher subjective well-being than those with PI as Complaint in both East and Southeast Asia. (4) In East Asia, individuals with PI as Knowledge perceive less inequality and are younger, more educated, and more affluent than those with PI as Complaint. In Southeast Asia, both PI types show no significant differences in their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. These findings suggest that PI as Knowledge is more prevalent in advanced societies than in middle-income societies, potentially exacerbating social cleavage and impeding efforts to overcome inequality in the former.

RC49-768.3

KANG, EUIYOUNG* (Sogang University, South Korea)

From Denormalization to Neutral Vulnerability: How Feminist Women with Eating Disorders Perceive and Reconstruct Their Experiences

This study explores the relationship between feminism and the experiences of women with eating disorders, focusing on how feminism enables them to reinterpret their mental conditions and the stigma surrounding them. Since the 2010s, there has been a rise in the number of young women suffering from eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder in South Korea. Notably, many of them have publicly identified as feminists on social network services, following the resurgence of feminism around 2015. This appears paradoxical, as traditional psychological research links eating disorders to gender norms that idealize thin bodies, while feminism advocates for the body liberation. Why, then, do feminist-identifying women continue to struggle with these disorders? Is feminism failing to bring about the transformative changes in women's self-perception on their bodies?

To investigate these questions, the author conducted in-depth interviews with 15 young women who self-identified as feminists while experiencing eating disorders. Thematic analysis on these interviews revealed that, though feminism did not immediately alleviate their symptoms, it provided a strong framework for self-acceptance and reduced self-deprecation. Feminism gave them a language to reframe their 'abnormal' eating behaviors, helping them view their experiences as a 'neutral vulnerability' through a reflective, meta-perspective. They distanced themselves from their disorders and explored the social roots of their conditions, framing their symptoms as products of gender oppression. Additionally, they connected their vulnerabilities to stigmas faced by LGBTQ+ and lower-class women, rejecting exclusionary feminist views in favor ofore inclusive perspective.

This study uncovers a new pathway through which feminist ideology supports women, emphasizing its role in fostering self-reinterpretation and empowerment. Furthermore, the findings highlight the social origins of eating disorders and suggest that feminist narratives can play a key role in articulating mental symptoms and building solidarity among those with shared vulnerabilities.

RC44-694.4

KANG, GYUNGHEE* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Labor Politics of Self-Employed Workers in the Making: Focusing the Case of Safe Rates for Owner-Drivers in South Korea

While some existing literature on the platform economy has characterized collective actions of self-employed workers as a "theoretical puzzle" for sociologists, these workers have actively developed their own labor politics, challenging the constraints of the current labor system and union movements. This study investigates (1)how the labor politics of self-employed workers differ from those of standard workers and (2)how these differences transform the relationships among labor, market, and state.

Empirical data are drawn from an extensive field study of owner-drivers and their association, the Cargo Truckers' Solidarity Divisions (TruckSol), in South Korea. Conducted through multi-method qualitative research between 2022 and 2024, this study explores why and how owner-drivers successfully introduced but ultimately failed to sustain Safe Rates—minimum wage standards within the road transportation industry.

The precarious position of owner-drivers as the self-employed has imposed constraints but also created opportunities. The lack of traditional employment relationships suitable for collective bargaining compelled these workers to seek alternative avenues to voice their demands. Consequently, TruckSol shifted its focus from elusive employers to the state, which plays a central role in the (re)construction of the industrial relations system.

In this redefined arena of struggle and negotiation, TruckSol's rationales and strategies evolved. The organization leveraged economic pressure to prompt the state to manage and stabilize industrial conflicts (the logic of industrial conflict), while simultaneously employing a dual approach of resistance (the logic of market failure) and incorporation (the logic of public safety) to legitimize their demands. These efforts culminated in the legislation of Safe Rates in 2018. However, TruckSol struggled to extend the law's effective period, a challenge attributed to the inherent instability and vulnerability of the three guiding logics. This study calls for scholarly attention to various paths to represent the broader working class rather than limiting the focus on collective bargaining alone.

RC47-741.2

KANG, MINHYOUNG* (Jeonbuk National University (JBNU), Republic of Korea)
KIM, WOOSIK (Korean Metal Workers' Union Research Center, Republic of Korea)

Union Responses to Migrant Workers in South Korea's Shipbuilding Industry

Against the backdrop of a recent boom in shipbuilding production, South Korean shipbuilders have increased their reliance on foreign migrant workers in the 2020s. By granting special visa status to migrant workers in shipyards, the Korean state has made efforts to secure the workforce, allowing for the long-term stay of labor migrants. This transformation in migration policies signals the emergence of a new migration-development regime in Korea, facilitating the settlement of foreign migrant workers in export-oriented manufacturing industries. This study explores how regular (formal) and non-regular (informal) workers, along with their unions in Korea's shipyards, have responded differently to the growth of foreign migrant workers. The authors find that while regular workers and their unions sought to limit the influx of migrant workers, non-regular workers proactively organized migrants into a labor union. Additionally, the authors argue that these divergent responses to the influx of migrant workers have led to an increasing potential for intra-working class conflicts between regular and non-regular workers in Korea's shipyards. These differing responses can be explained not by racial antagonism among workers or their attitudes toward labor migrants, but by the political ideologies of union leaders and activists, as well as the lived experiences of rank-and-file workers within the labor process.

RC02-38.1

KANG, MINHYOUNG (Jeonbuk National University (JBNU), Republic of Korea)
KARATASLI, SAHAN SAVAS* (University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA)
KUMRAL, SEFIKA (University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA)
PAYNE, COREY (University of Richmond, USA)
SILVER, BEVERLY (Johns Hopkins University, USA)
UPADHYAY, SMRITI (Dartmouth College, USA)

World-Economic Change and Waves of Social Protest: Findings from the Global Social Protest Database, 1851-2023

This panel presents findings from a major new dataset on global social protest from 1851-2023 created by the Global Social Protest Research Working Group at the Arrighi Center for Global Studies (Johns Hopkins University). We will introduce the data-collection process and present key findings on the relationship between world-economic restructuring and social conflict since the mid-19th century, with an eye towards implications for current struggles.

The panelists will present analyses using the data relating to three main issues of concern:

First, we compare the frequency, geographical spread and class composition of the current protest wave with previous global waves of protest (such as those in 1905, 1917-1919, 1968, and 1989). Our data shows that years in which mass social unrest is taking place simultaneously in many countries are rare, and that periods of **war** and **world-hegemonic transition** are disproportionately represented among these years.

Second, we examine the relationship of social conflict and the expansion of the world economy, tracing the **capitalist incorporation of countries across the global south**. Through this analysis, we see how socio-economic processes (especially, global patterns of proletarianization, fluctuations in demand, and pendulum swings between "free" and "regulated" markets) shape national-level patterns of social unrest and vice versa.

Finally, we address the relationship between **economic change, ethnic conflict, and racist/anti-racist movements**. By placing these social protests in a global and historical context, the panelists will shed light on how the patterns discussed above facilitate the growth of **right-wing populist movements** around the world in recent decades.

RC19-JS-53.3

KANJUO-MRCELA, ALEKSANDRA* (University of Ljubljana FDV, Slovenia)
RODRÍGUEZ GUSTÁ, ANA LAURA (Escuela de Política y Gobierno - UNSAM, Argentina)

Traveling through Different Transitions in Latin America and the Post Socialist Europe

The concept of political and economic transition has been a catch-all term to capture diverse varieties of regime changes across the regions. By transition scholars have referred to the end of authoritarian rule and the return to democratic regimes in Latin America, and the route leading out from socialism and into capitalism in Eastern Europe. Despite diverse socioeconomic context and historical circumstances, the concept of transition underlines the idea of a period of cumulative changes that reshape institutions and reconfigure social relations (including social structures) into a new stage presumed to be significantly different. these epochal transformations have profound implications on gender equality both in the Latin America and Eastern European countries. Because no simple answer on how these transitions influenced both gender politics as well as the institutions of gender equality, an attempt to contribute to understanding of the gendered dynamics under periods of social and institutional upheaval require to put into dialogue different accounts of transition. After three decades after the major wave of transitions, the Social Politics social issue contribute to the discussion on gender equality across transitions and regions towards a broader debate on obstacles and incitements to gender inequality universally.

Accounts collected in the Social Politics special issue examine the actual effects of transitions. Predictions regarding the impact of transition on gender equality have been based on different assumptions of the legacy of the previous regimes at one hand, and on the opportunities/threats of the changes in transition (political and economic freedoms vs. rising social inequalities and re-traditionalisation/new forms of patriarchy) on the other. Rather than assuming a linear narrative of history, the special issue acknowledges the specific patterns of countries and regions.

WG11-947.3

KANOL, EYLEM* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Resilience to Right-Wing and Islamist Extremism: A Survey Experiment on Recognizing and Responding to Signs of Radicalization in Germany

Resilience plays a pivotal role in shielding individuals from radical influences and addressing the root causes of radicalization. To effectively address radicalization, individuals must possess the ability to recognize its signs and respond appropriately to suspected cases. This study assesses individuals' capacity to identify signs of radicalization into right-wing and Islamist extremism, as well as their preferred modes of reaction using a large-scale pre-registered survey experiment in Germany. Results indicate that while respondents perceive and problematize signs of radicalization similarly for both forms of extremism, they express a greater need for action regarding Islamist extremism and are more likely to turn to formal measures, such as involving the police. Moreover, subgroup analyses reveal that, compared to non-Muslim respondents, Muslim respondents tend to problematize Islamist radicalization less, whereas left-leaning respondents tend to problematize both forms of exptremism more than right-leaning respondents. These findings hold practical implications for policymakers and social workers engaged in preventing and countering violent extremism.

RC42-JS-151.5

KANOL, EYLEM* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Young and Resilient? Impact of Outgroup Threat on Anti-Immigrant Attitudes Among Adolescents and Young Adults: Experimental Evidence from Germany

As European societies become increasingly multicultural and diverse, understanding young people's attitudes toward immigration is becoming more crucial. Adolescents and young adults, growing up in such multicultural and diverse contexts, are likely to play an important role in shaping future societal cohesion. This developmental stage is a formative period where individual beliefs and attitudes are solidified, making it a critical time for shaping perspectives on social issues. This experimental study conducted among young adolescents (n = 3,590) investigates how reports of sexual violence committed by asylum seekers can influence young peoples' attitudes toward refugees and asylum seekers. The findings show that exposure to scenarios of sexual violence by asylum seekers increases anti-immigrant sentiments, with participants expressing more negative views on asylum policies and refugees in general. Sexual violence is perceived as particularly severe, eliciting harsher responses than other types of violence, regardless of the perpetrator's ethnicity. This research highlights the potential for specific events to shape public opinion and incite intergroup hostility and conflict. Media, political actors, and right-wing parties may exploit such incidents to fuel anti-immigrant sentiments, making it essential to counteract these effects through balanced reporting and civic education initiatives.

RC29-460.5

KANTI CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAL* (West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Alternatives to Incarceration in Domestic Violence: Indian Experience

Some recent studies suggested that many women who suffer violence in the domestic or family may not want the abuser be punished severely, as it may drive them in financial hardship and derange the relationship between the father and the children Similarly, Horstman, Bond & Eriksson (2019) study suggested that Judges when imposed sentences take into consideration victim—offender relationship as it may occur sometime without premeditation and on a spar of moment. Hence Domestic Violence Laws generally framed in such a way that the penal measures are remedial in nature rather than punitive. Some countries, like Malaysian law incorporate community service as part of the form of punishment in dealing with domestic violence offences. Community service is a form of restorative and rehabilitative method of intervention and treaded as amicable form of self-realization way to remorse for hurting their loved ones. In India the domestic violence in rural areas mostly suffered by rural and disadvantaged groups. The judicial attitude also look into the domestic violence in a different traditional way. The disposition of cases and conviction rate in such cases indicating something wrong directions. The study seeks to suggest a legislative reforms which will suggest a comparative study of other jurisdiction.

RC29-461.1

KANTI CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAL* (West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Women and Children As Victims of Cross-Border Trafficking: Languishment for Access to Justice

Across the border trafficking is a common phenomenon. India and Bangladesh have frequent porous border, that's why traffickers use it very often. Women and Children from rural areas of Bangladesh are taken away by some agents who are usually known to the families. Evan sometimes knowing everything fully, in the name of marriage, the families sell the daughters because of some money. So undoubtedly poverty is one of the main reason for trafficking. That means because of their no fault only as they are the girls of the family, they become victim by their own family. A real life situation is described her**.** On 14 January 2013, M brought HN, his wife, two sons and a few other villagers-altogether 13 persons-from Bangladesh to India. M lured them with the promise that the adults would be given domestic work in Delhi and the children would be sent to the Middle East for appropriate work. M1 trafficked these 13 persons through the Indo-Bangladesh border at Chander Kuthi, Kuchlahat. They were on their way to Delhi. As they were moving to Silliguri, they were intercepted by Dhupguri police, who asked them to provide citizenship documents. As they were unable to provide any documents, and on realizing that they were from Bangladesh, the police arrested them on 24 January under S13/14 of the Foreigner's Act. On being produced before the judicial court, the court ordered that HN's two children, seven years old HQ and five year old AL were sent to Korak'a Home in Jalpaiguri. They are still languishing for repatriated to Bangladesh.

RC20-295.1

KAO, TZU-YI* (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

Bodily Labor and Gendered Flexibility in Taiwan's Coffee Chains: Comparative Ethnographic Insights

This comparative ethnographic study examines the integration of human resource flexibilities with the labor practices of women workers in Taiwan's service sector, focusing on coffee shops. It uncovers the intrinsic link between corporate flexibility strategies and the mobilization of gendered norms. The study provides a novel perspective on how workforce management configurations achieve both numerical and functional flexibilities through physical labor. Two coffee shops, one a multinational chain and the other a local franchise, serve as case studies. Despite offering similar services, their technological and bureaucratic settings vary significantly, leading to distinct labor dynamics.

In multinational chain stores, individual cooperation with automatic machines is enforced, turning workers' bodily labor into an extension of the machine and facilitating flexible scheduling. Conversely, small franchises rely on teamwork, where semi-automatic machines become an extension of the collective body, leading to adaptive ritualization of tasks. Both businesses achieve flexible accumulation: the multinational chain transfers global standardized processes to the local market, while small franchises adopt flexible specialization through regional adaptations.

The study highlights how both models exploit low-wage, low-skilled, full-time female workers to carve out a niche in Taiwan's semi-peripheral position within the global economic system. Multinational chains streamline operations through technological deskilling and numerical flexibility, while small franchises capitalize on workers' multi-skilled adaptability and functional flexibility. This gendered exploitation reveals broader implications for understanding labor control and flexibility in the service sector, illustrating how global capitalist strategies intersect with local gender norms to sustain economic growth and manage labor costs.

RC40-652.5

KAO, TZU-YI* (National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan)

Farmer-Led Innovations in Specialty Coffee: Terroir, Taste, and Sustainability in Taiwan

This paper explores the resurgence of coffee cultivation in Taiwan, particularly how farmers in the specialty coffee industry strive to produce high-quality flavors that express the concept of terroir through innovative agricultural methods. Rooted in the Third Wave coffee movement, Taiwanese farmers are embracing the challenge of crafting "authentic" coffee flavors by engaging in selective breeding and meticulous farming practices. These practices include grafting, field management, and the adoption of advanced technologies to enhance coffee beans' quality and consistency.

Through extensive field research and interviews, this study examines how these farmers cultivate authenticity, focusing on the sociological and economic dimensions of their work. While pioneering farmers succeed in producing high-scoring coffees for global competitions, such as the Cup of Excellence, these successes highlight the inequalities within both local and global coffee markets. The economic and cultural capital required to thrive in this niche industry creates barriers for smaller farmers, amplifying domestic disparities and reinforcing global inequities rooted in unequal access to resources and expertise.

Furthermore, this paper sheds light on the challenges that Taiwanese coffee farmers face in navigating the complexities of terroir. These challenges, which include geography, climate, and human intervention, are significant. However, by positioning themselves as key players in the global specialty coffee value chain, these farmers are also confronting issues of authenticity and sustainability. Their practices contribute to the evolving discourse on taste and value in the agri-food sector, illustrating the intersection of local innovation and global market demands. This study underscores the Taiwanese specialty coffee industry's entanglement in broader socioeconomic structures, raising critical questions about sustainability, inequality, and the role of farmer experimentation in shaping agri-food futures.

RC22-351.1

KAO, YING-CHAO* (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)

The Glocal Right Circuits: Mapping the Transnational Flows of Anti-LGBTQ Conservatism between Taiwan and the United States

This research tracks the development of the anti-LGBTQ (pro-family) movement in Taiwan and analyzes how American and Taiwanese conservative groups have built transnational connections through pan-religious networks to launch the "culture wars" locally and globally to maintain their dominance in moral regimes of family/marriage, gender, and sexualities. The study is based on my accumulative 23-month ethnography during Taiwan's peaks of anti-LGBTQ campaigns in 2015–2020 and 104 in-depth interviews with leaders representing moral conservatism, moderate liberalism, and queer radicalism, as well as the content analyses of more than 200 relevant Christian books collected during the fieldwork. Research findings show that the global anti-LGBTQ conservatism has operated in five hermeneutic types of transnational processes: (1) *Western Importing*: It directly imports Euro-American sexual panic, "televangelical" materials, and global Pentecostal spirituality to shape Taiwan's counterparts. (2) *Asia-Manufacturing and Export-Processing*: Euro-American-originated conservative elements are shipped to and processed in Asian neighbors before being exported to Taiwan as Asianized morality. (3) *Anti-Queer Regionalism*: Anti-LGBTQ ideology is essentialized as part of the imagined "Asian values" and circulated among four "Asian Tigers" (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore). (4) *South-South conservatization*: Anti-LGBTQ conservatisms from South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Russia are introduced to legitimize moral campaigns in East Asia. (5) *Reverse Remittance*: Taiwanese-Asian conservatives are not (only) passive recipients but also agentive in-between processors who proactively translate, assemble, invent, and (re)produce the *glocalized* anti-LGBTQ discourses and transport them back to influence the moral politics in Euro-American homelands. Based on the empirical findings, I coined the concept "glocal right circuits" to push forward the literature of global gender/sexualities studies and transnational religion-based movements by visualizing the typology of transnational conservative flows and bringing the "culture war" debates into the studies of cultural globalization and transnationalism and Queer Asias studies.

RC22-JS-236.2

KAOUKAOU, MAHJOUBA* (CRMEF-Kenitra, Morocco)

Digital Religious Identities As a Subject of Study: New Methods, New Challenges

In the field of anthropology and sociology, observation has been for a long time the best technique deployed by researchers to study the religious phenomenon. However, the digital revolution resulted in a shift of paradigm amid the anthropology and sociology of religion on many levels. During the last three decades, we have been witnessing a real change in the ways of expressing religiosity as well as in the methods employed by the researchers to approach it. Instead of limiting observation to the physical field, we talk nowadays about observing and trucking digital traces and immersing ourselves in the religious and irreligious electronic communities in a specific way that allows us to observe *semi-virtual* entities. Thus, this paper aims to shed light on these new ways of studying digital religious expressions through a reflexive study of our personal experience in the fieldwork. The conclusions displayed in it draw on the results of many qualitative researches that we have been conducting for more than a decade in Moroccan digital spaces regarding specific aspects of digital religious identities such as religious plurality, extremism, religious reform, and gender. The paper will elucidate some procedures to be used in netnography to study digital Religious expressions through online observation, and to exploit Computer-Mediated Discourse

Analysis to interpret digital religious content. Furthermore, the paper intends also to outline the challenges that the researcher could face while using these methods and the alternative procedures that he could resort to in order to handle them appropriately.

RC02-44.5

KAPLAN, RAMI* (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
ROSENHEK, ZEEV* (The Open University of Israel, Israel)

Imaginaries and Conventions in Commensuration Work: The Financial Valuation of Social Values in Socially Sustainable Investing

This paper studies the commensuration work that serves as foundation for the operation of *socially sustainable investing* (SSI), a global field of financial activity entailing the systematic inclusion of extra-financial factors related to particular social values into investment practices and products. We probe the imaginaries and conventions that constitute SSI as a field, focusing on the ways in which they define the rules of valuation through which extra-financial factors are financially valued. At the conceptual level, we consider SSI as a field that is constituted by the explicit interweaving between two orders of worth, which are usually understood in society as belonging to separate spheres of life: the civic order of worth and the market order of worth. Thus, there is, in principle, a condition of incommensurability between the two orders of worth that brings about evaluative uncertainty. We postulate that the operation of SSI is dependent upon the achievement of commensurability between the two orders of worth by institutional actors who formulate imaginaries and conventions that shape the field's contours and mode of operation.

At the empirical level, we examine the imaginaries and conventions formulated and communicated by *Principles for Responsible Investment* (PRI), an international multilateral organization that plays a central role in the development of the SSI market, especially by formulating and promoting principles, practical blueprints and tools**.** Established in 2006, the PRI is an association of institutions in the financial industry with more than 5,300 signatories from all over the world. We analyze an extensive array of documents and reports produced by PRI, focusing on the repertoires of notions, categories, and causal and prescriptive models inscribed in the texts. The analysis sheds light on the ways in which institutional actors conduct commensuration work between different orders of worth through the formulation and communication of imaginaries and conventions.

RC10-150.2

KARALIS, GEORGIOS* (Piraeus Bar Association, Greece)
PAZARZI, IOANNA (Athens Law Bar Association, Greece)
PAZARZI, INO (Athens Law Bar Association, National Bank of Greece, Greece)
KARALI, ELENI (PhDc, MSc, BSc, BA, Hellenic Broadcasting Corporation (E.R.T), Greece)

The Post-Modern Connection between Democracy and Justice; Social Justice Effects

Nowadays a decline in rule of law prevalance can be easily noticed worldwide. More than obviously, post-modern states and jurisdictions constantly "struggle" to maintain a commonly accepted level of equity and justice, when new endeavours keep escalating.

Based on the experiences and perceptions of the general public and in-country legal practitioners and experts worldwide, rule of law implementation shows continuous recession. The latter is genuinely stated in independent evaluations or indexes as well as in EU/US reports' discoveries concerning the fact of declining balance between actual democracy and justice, with social effects.

Key factors of those examinations looking for stable institutional developments and providing follow-up assessments are: Justice system, media pluralism and freedom, anti-corruption framework and general issues related to "checks and balances".

Within country borders special parameters of oecumenical values are also estimated: Social and gender inequality, progress without discriminations or exclusions, functionality of social mobility "ladder" and sustainable development showing respect to climate change.

Furthermore, educational system status is concerned; use of language and mass media connection is currently taken into account, since language works as facilitator of human communication and means of education.

Expectations are always high; lack of sufficient policies should provoke social upbringings in the era of "4th Industrial Revolution" that we witness, when adapting to new rules and facts by maintaining social coherence and ideal solidarity is necessary.

Another topic of our presentation will deal with justice and politics(policy) in the Anthropocene thinking. The dilemma of justice during the Anthropocene era has opened new questions and debates which are a challenge for a multifaceted strategy.

The various forms of injustice during this period need an interdisciplinary analysis which creates difficulties to policy and law makers to tackle with the needs for more egalitarian and sustainable society which is the goal of equity of justice.

RC04-49.8

KARAPEHLIVAN, FUNDA* (Leibniz Center for Science and Society, Leibniz University Hannover, Turkey)

Between Authoritarianism and Internationalisation: Making Sense of Higher Education Policies in Turkey

This work aims to provide a systematic analysis of higher education policies in Turkey since the 1980s with the start of the introduction of neoliberal policies and the application of New Public Management at the universities. It is going to be a comparative analysis of the two periods: the 1982-2001 period (beginning with the adoption of the new constitution after the military coup in 1980) and the 2002-2020 period (the period of the AKP governments). The central aim of the comparison is to explore whether the higher education policies in Turkey demonstrate continuity or rupture, particularly in the last decade during the authoritarian populist phase of the AKP governments. There is a growing literature arguing that the authoritarian tendencies of the AKP governments have intensified and authoritarian populism has been consolidated especially since 2013. By doing this comparative analysis of the two periods, I would like to determine the extent of similarities and differences in higher education policies over time. Moreover, I will try to examine the degree of the internationalization of the Turkish higher education system and situate Turkey's policies within the global higher education policy environment. One of the goals of this paper is to assess whether the higher education policies in Turkey are in conflict or in accord with global policies. By doing so it also seeks to initiate a discussion on the interaction of different policy levels that influence the higher education policies.

RC19-270.2

KARAPETYAN, TATEVIK* (Yerevan State University, Armenia)

Institutional Isomorphism in Poverty Alleviation within Armenia's Social Protection System: A MULTI-Layered Analysis

The article discusses the poverty alleviation policies in Armenia from the point of view of the institutional contradiction of the goals set and interventions applied. With an insufficient number of social service workforce and a low level of professional competence a centralized approach to decision-making, Armenia's social protection system is unable to apply social activation approaches. However, it has announced its intention to abandon residual policies.

In the country, the factor of non-governmental organizations and charity foundations has also changed significantly. NGOs have traditionally offered more personalized and innovative services. However, recently, the policy of co-financing these services by the state has led to a state of institutional contradiction, forcing NGOs that are usually innovative in the social sphere to adapt to the working style of state institutions.

The article discusses the existing institutional obstacles to the self-sufficiency policy application in poverty alleviation strategies targeting the institutional capacities and practice specifics in the country.

Within the framework of the study, a system-analysis approach was applied, with a focus on the mechanisms for the development of social work, decentralization of decision-making, reduction of institutional contradictions, development of professional competence, which will allow for substantive and semantic revisions of the strategies of social work and social services to combat poverty.

RC48-758.2

KARAZARIFI, LYDIA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Ecologies of Care during Extreme Weather: Collective Actions and Bottom-up Mechanisms in Stagiates, Greece

This paper takes place in an ongoing PhD research in Political Science and Sociology focusing on water as a commons' practices and claims through an intersection between social movement studies and political ecology. The data that will be used derive from ethnographic fieldwork and document analysis in Stagiates, Greece, where there have been commoning processes related to water connected to social movements. What is more, in 2023, extreme weather conditions took place in the region of Thessaly in Greece. Stagiates community has a long and historical relationship with 'water as a commons' related practices and claims enacted through collective actions towards solidarity and innovative mechanisms to face the environmental and political crisis. Through a relational scope, this paper aims to trace the innovative mechanisms that were created to face extreme weather conditions and provide care to the areas and communities in need. Besides, through collective actions, the relations with the place and the local communities have been re-signified through the transferred water where was needed. Therefore, the argument of the paper is two-folded; first, it argues that climate change should not be considered as a disconnected phenomenon from the historical and social trajectories of the place and secondly, that the role of local communities is crucial for innovative mechanisms dealing with environmental and political uncertainties.

RC47-737.2

KARAZARIFI, LYDIA* (PhD Candidate in Political Science and Sociology, Scuola Normale Superiore, Greece)

Social Movements and Democratization Processes: Water Culture and the Notion of Care in Stagiates, Greece

This paper aims to explore the notion of care produced by the Stagiates community connected to water movements in Greece. It is a part of a PhD research in Political Science and Sociology at Scuola Normale Superiore. It is based on a three-month ethnographic fieldwork and document analysis of archives produced by the focus groups.

Stagiates is a village in the region of Thessaly. There has been a tradition of self-management of the hydrological network in Stagiates since the 18th century. Reforms in policy-making affected water management and increased the pressures towards the privatization attempts of the water sources in the area. The financial crisis of 2008, widened the water conflicts and broadened the space for collective actions from the grassroots. In 2009, an independent group of action was created in the village connected to a wide sphere of social movements. Collective actions were unfolded to protect water as a commons. Additionally, in 2020 there was the broadening of the Popular Assembly of Stagiates, which functions through open democracy.

The paper perceives social movements as agents of knowledge production and democratization processes. In the case of Stagiates, the paper argues that water movements connected to commoning enhanced the space of care production in and beyond the Anthropocene; care for the hydrological network, care for the place, and care for the community.

To sum up, this paper will attempt to illustrate the water culture from the past to the present through the lens of commoning and collective actions. Furthermore, it will address the question of what makes water a commons in times of crisis through the collective actions that lead to ongoing processes towards care. To conclude, community-building in and beyond the place and care production through collective actions will be explored through a micro and meso level of analysis.

RC43-687.3

KARHULA, ALEKSI* (University of Turku, Finland)
LENI, ELISABETTA (Y-Foundation, Finland)
MOISIO, PASI (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland)
NIEMI, VEERA (University of Turku, Finland)
OLLONQVIST, JOONAS (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland)

Housing First and the Reduction of Homelessness in Finland Among Substance Abusers

Finland's response to homelessness is based on Housing First, a comprehensive approach that combines unconditional access to housing, tailored support and homelessness prevention. This system has been recognized as a success both nationally and internationally. The effectiveness of different Housing First models have been largely studied and discussed internationally. The Finnish studies and evaluation reports have relied on mixed-methods data, but the use of national level register data has been quite narrow. In this paper, we discuss the effectiveness of the Housing First model in reducing the homelessness and improving lives of one of the most marginalized subgroups of residents: substance abusers. We analyse the relationships between the implementation of housing first for this subgroup in different areas in Finland and the changes in the regional homelessness rates of the group as well as their later life outcomes. The regional differences are used to achieve more causal estimates of the programs effectiveness. We compare our results with previous literature. We identify the homeless substance abusers from national registers based on their visits to substance abuser care centers. We are able to follow the identified people in the following years nospanning over a decade and identify their later housing outcomes and socioeconomic standing. These results offer reliable register-based insights into the program's impact and lay the groundwork for more systematic studies of its various phases and components. Given that homelessness is a persistent global issue, our study offers valuable insights from a context where at least partial solutions have been achieved.

RC05-86.6

KARIMI, ZEINAB* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Racialisation of Islam and Boundaries of Citizenship

Islamophobia is one of the ways in which racism and Whiteness perform in our contemporary world. My presentation asks what are the intersections of Islam, racism and lived citizenship. It theorises the ways in which the racialisation of Islam operates in everyday encounters. Through an interdisciplinary lens, it argues the continuous mechanism through which Whiteness and racial order are reproduced in relation to Islam and its outcome in terms of lived citizenship and the labour imposed on racialised bodies. The spatial, affective, relational and enactment aspects of lived citizenship are carefully analysed in relation to the racialisation of Islam. My theorisation is based on the fieldwork research conducted from 2020 to the present in the Nordic context. The participants in this research come from diverse religious and non-religious identities which allows room for theorising the ways racialisation of Islam operates. While the discussion connects the racialisation of Islam with the broader geopolitics of the current time, the context of Nordic is important since it is being represented as "the role model" for (gender) equality and secularisation in the public discourses. After reflecting on my fieldwork analysis, my presentation will point at the uneven labour of some bodies to dismantle such structures (enacting citizenship). It claims that any attempt to proceed with decolonising citizenship needs to confront the foundations of racialization processes which shape our participation in racial structures. It invites everyone to reflect and rethink how they participate in such structures. This may open pathways for dismantling the same structure.

RC22-360.3

KARIN, VAN NIEUWKERK* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Building One's "Moral Compass" Post-Religion in Egypt: Ordinary Ethics and Changed Views on Sexuality, the Body, and LGTBQ+ Rights

Morality and ethics are hotly debated topics between religious and nonreligious people in Egypt. Since religion is perceived as a primary source of morality, atheists are often accused of immorality. In these debates, morality and ethics are often narrowed down to sexual behavior. Therefore questions such as "Do you now sleep with your mother or sister" are often hurled at nonreligious men. The link between atheism and immorality also negatively affects nonreligious women since they are perceived as morally loose. For that reason, it is interesting to consider nonreligious interlocutors' changed views of morality in general and of sexuality, the body, and LGTBQ+ rights in particular.

This presentation draws upon interviews conducted with 40 young male and female nonreligious Egyptians from both Muslim and Coptic backgrounds. It also involves the analysis of various atheist channels as well as Egyptian state TV and religious media coverage surrounding atheism. This presentation will examine nonreligious interlocutors' narratives on how leaving religion changed their ethical outlook on life. If the source of morality and ethics is no longer religion how do nonreligious people ground ethics? How does their changed view on morality and ethics play out in the field of sexuality, the body, and LGTBQ+ rights?

RC11-172.1

KARNER, TRACY XAVIA* (University of Houston, USA)

Coming to Portugal: Migration, Retirement and a Reimagined Life

Between 2022 and 2023, Portugal experienced 130% increase in the number of migrants living in the country. It is estimated that approximately 14,000 of the new migrants are from the United States. The number of US citizens living in Portugal has steadily grown by 274% since 2016. Fueled in part by a number of pro-migration policies Portugal enacted (Non-habitual residency (NHR) taxation law (2009), the Portuguese Golden Visa law (2012), and the Sephardi Nationality Act (2015), to make the country a financially attractive place to reside. Drawing from ethnographic participant observation data (ongoing), this study of young U.S. retirees who have migrated to Portugal and established residency there go about negotiating their new expat lives. Many state the lower cost of living and the quality of life as their motivations for choosing Portugal. While some do attempt to learn Portuguese prior to arriving, the majority do not speak the language. This project focuses on the US citizens perceived impact on the Portuguese culture and, in turn, how living in Portugal impacts their sense of themselves. This work contributes to our understanding of expat retirees, their motivations, expectations, and their reimagined lives.

RC44-JS-15.3

KAROLAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Wrocław, Poland)
MROZOWICKI, ADAM (University of Wroclaw, Poland)

The Hope for New Solidarity: Migrant Unionization in Poland

Existing research suggests that the relationship between unions and migrant workers has not been straightforward or without tension. On the one hand, unionization has been made difficult by the high turnover of migrant workers, migrants' orientation toward maximizing short-term financial benefits, ethnic (and language) barriers, and the segmentation of the workforce. On the other hand, unions have traditionally focused on the interests of core local workers and have faced organizational and financial dilemmas about the rationale and ways to integrate migrant workers into their ranks.

Drawing from biographical-interviews with 35 migrants working in industries such as logistics, care, retail, and hospitality, as well as 23 expert interviews with trade union leaders, we aim to explore the mechanisms of migrants' unionization in Poland as a country that has recently transitioned from being an emigration state to an immigration state.

The analysis of the collected biographical and expert interviews allows us to contribute to the debate on the subjective and objective conditions for organizing migrant workers. Subjective barriers include a weak awareness of the role of trade unions, a strong individualization and pragmatization of migrants' life strategies, as well as the "normalization" of precariousness, reinforced by a belief in the discourse of meritocracy and entrepreneurship. Objective challenges include the low visibility of migrant workers in public discourse and the reluctance of unions to invest in organizing migrant workers as it rarely results in significant membership growth due to high turnover and the temporary nature of migrant work.

However, by examining two recent cases - unions formed by couriers and South American workers - we identify ways to overcome these obstacles. A participatory approach, coupled with extensive cooperation with NGOs that have built trust with migrant workers, as well as the emergence of new migrant worker activists, emerge as key factors in successful organizing efforts.

RC34-551.4

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
HORTA HERRANZ, ANDREA (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

Are Democracies Loosing Young People?

The World Values Survey has measured, among many things, the development of institutional trust across decades. It is particularly striking that young people have come to trust core institutions of democratic societies less and less over time. Between 1989 and 2023, the trust that young people extend to governments, parliaments, and political parties, has deteriorated and is now below 20% of all young people.

Wih our contribution, we will explore young people's diminishing trust in core democratic institutions over time. We will contrast the development over time as documented by the World Values Survey with other global surveys and indices to demonstrate that young people loosing trust in democratic institutions is a misleading narrative: it is much rather democratic institutions squandering the trust young people had placed in them.

RC34-JS-41.2

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
EICK, JOHANNES (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
PITSCHMANN, ASHLEY (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
SCHWENZER, FRIEDEMANN (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

Do Competence Frameworks Know Justice in the Anthropocene?

In Europe, the education and training of youth workers is largely governed by competence frameworks. In a recently completed qualitative research project, we looked at competence development for youth work in the context of the European youth programmes. Through interviews and focus groups with youth workers, youth work trainers, and youth work training providers, we explored among others rationales for developing training offers, youth workers' own perceptions of training need, and how training offers and realities align with and differ from the needs of youth workers.

Knowing what justice means in the Anthropocene is certainly a key discourse for youth workers, who challenge their own practice and the priorities of their organisations and networks in response to the magnitude of change caused by humans. In our paper, we will explore to which extent – if any – the governing competence frameworks for youth workers have caught up to these discourses, and whether they guide, ignore, support or suppress them.

RC04-49.6

KASA, RITA* (University Mohamed VI Polytechnic, Morocco)
AIT SI MHAMED, ALI (University Mohammed VI Polytechnic, Morocco)

Multi-Level Education Governance: The Current State of Knowledge

The application of multilevel governance (MLG) concept in studying various socially important issues is diverse, ranging from topics of environmental sustainability (e.g., Saito-Jensen, 2015) to immigrant integration (Zapata-Barrero et al., 2017), and more. The current presentation will focus on the application of MLG concept in education research due to the proliferation of studies using MLG framework (e. g., Chou et al., 2017).

This presentation will report the results of a systematic review of literature applying PRISMA framework (Page et al., 2021) addressing the following questions. What are the topics in education that are studied applying MLG framework by the level of education (basic, secondary, and tertiary), type of education (academic, professional), geography of research (countries in Global North, Global South)? What methodologies are applied in education research using MLG framework (quantitative, qualitative, mixed), including the sample size, sampling approach, data analysis techniques? What results these studies report?

This presentation will contribute information on the state-of-the-art research that applies MLG framework in higher education studies in the broader context of educational research. It will enable a discussion on which issues in higher education governance are addressed through the MLG framework and which are overlooked.

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RC38-JS-8.5

KASAI, YOSHINORI* (Keio University, Japan)

Recognition and Interpretation of Community Formation History: A Case Study of a Japanese New Town

From the 1960s, "new town" development flourished in Japan, reaching its peak in the early 1970s. In these newly developed areas, it was necessary not only to construct buildings but also to create connections and form communities among people. At the time, Japanese sociology placed a

strong focus on community formation; however, today, half a century later, new towns are gaining attention as regions facing challenges such as aging populations and vacant homes.

This report analyzes the process of community formation from a historical perspective, focusing on a specific new town in Japan. First, analysis of a half-century of monthly newsletters reveals that community formation can be divided into three phases: generation, disruption, and maturity. Second, analysis of oral histories from 20 elderly residents shows how these individuals, who experienced the disruption phase, perceive their community activities as failures. This perception leads to an interpretation of a certain "disconnect," suggesting that their experiences in workplaces and families are unrelated to their activities within the community.

The newsletters and oral histories underwent text mining with co-occurrence analysis and self-organizing mapping, which revealed the different trends each year. This approach of using computational techniques to identify key themes and cases for deeper analysis, followed by qualitative analysis, draws on the methods described in S. Weller et al.'s book *Big Qual*.

The report also touches on the differing interpretations of "community" by sociologists and local residents in each phase. Through examining the historical development and reinterpretation of this new town over fifty years, the report reflects on the challenges of community formation in the present day. Particularly, it is crucial to understand how the younger generation, who are now the primary leaders of current community activities, interpret the history of the new town they live in.

RC39-640.1

KASAPOGLU, AYTUL* (Başkent University, Turkey)
OZLU DINIZ, SIMAY (Baskent University, Turkey)

Africans in the Relationship between Human Mobility and Disaster: The Case of Ankara-Turkiye

Turkey has been struggling to meet the basic needs of millions of people who came from Afghanistan and Africa, primarily due to the civil war in Syria, since 2011. The conservative government, with great pragmatism, turns a blind eye to the fact that the refugees, to whom it has given a status like those under temporary protection. It is no longer possible to manage the population that has come to Turkey with more than 10 million people, including those with or without documents, and asylum seekers, and has reached disaster levels. In this presentation, the strategies of African immigrants, whose numbers exceed one million in Turkey, the adaptation problems they experience, the communication and solidarity networks they have built using digital opportunities, and their visions of the future (return migration) will be analysed in relational sociological and intersectional terms. Various documents and qualitative data collected through interviews in the field will be presented. The preliminary findings of the study are that the increase in xenophobia throughout Turkey and the security forces' removal of immigrants from city centres in order to make them invisible, have led to the concentration of Africans who are excluded due to their race and are subject to multi-layered stigma, by sharing houses and establishing workplaces in poor neighbourhoods in urban peripheries. While their solidarity increases due to segregation, their integration decreases and their capacity to be a risk group for Turkey increases. In fact, the daily lives of Africans living in Ankara/ Türkiye will be shared as a digital ethnographic study by applying to the sociological film program announced by ISA for the Rabat Forum.

TG03-958.1

KASHYAP, KASHMIR* (Government P.G. College, India)

Demand for Tribal Status: Hattee Community of Himachal Pradesh (India)

Introduction: In India, socio-cultural diversity is a distinguished feature. The word *hattee* is based on local dialect '*haat*' which means bazaar or market. The term is in vogue for the people of Sirmaur District of Himachal Pradesh in Trans-Giri area. They find their ancestry to *Pandavas* of Epic age. The people used to sale or barter the essential items in those areas. The *hattees* have age-old relations with people of Jaunsar-Bawar of Uttrakhand state, who are enjoying the tribal status. Cultural similarity is a strong base to demand the tribal status. Geographically, entire area is hilly with least transport and communication facilities. To improve the economic standard, these people demanded the tribal status from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The Government considered their demand but the implementation of status is still hanging fire for various reasons.

Goals and Method: Constitutional benefits available to scheduled tribe people include the reservation in Government services, admission in educational institutions and assistance by central or state schemes. *Hattee* people are eager to avail all these benefits. But the matter is pending in High Court. The paper reviews their efforts for tribal status with related issues and hindrances. The research is based on Historical Method with primary and secondary sources of information.

Conclusions: The *hattees* adopted constitutional and peaceful ways to achieve the goal of the tribal status. They formed '*Kendriya Hattee Smiti*' for the purpose. Their sincere efforts brought the positive results. Press played an effective role for awakening the people. The media highlighted the genuine demands of these people with ground reports. But the 'Gujjars Social Welfare Council' and 'Trans-Giri Scheduled Caste's Rights Committee' have challenged the grant of Tribal status to *hattee* people.

RC18-259.2

KASI, ESWARAPPA* (Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India)
PANDA, MANMEET (SCSTRI, Odisha, India)

Culture of Migrant Livelihoods from Southern Odisha: An Ethnographic Study Among Two Tribes of Koraput

The paper vividly addresses the pertinent and precarious question of the livelihoods of migrant people of Western Odisha. The paper draws inferences from the ethnographic research conducted during 2020-21 to gather data from the two particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) from the Koraput district of Odisha, eastern India. It also draws its analogy with the existing literature and secondary data sources. The paper also critically analyzes and addresses PVTG women-centric issues regarding their life and livelihood, socio-cultural hindrances, and problems they face in their work environment. In the Koraput district, the majority of Poraja and Gadaba tribes are involved in wage labor and perceive it as their primary source of livelihood. The tribal laborers of the Koraput region and district are more dynamic concerning the rate of changes in their livelihood and living conditions. Because of the prevailing extreme poverty, illiteracy, and inaccessibility to the services of the government, their development is prolonged due to precarious situations. Today, people are moving for many reasons, like escaping from poverty, conflict, and devastation within their regions and expanding their education, livelihoods, and opportunities. Taking evidence from the above discussion, an ethnographic attempt is made in our paper to explore the life, living, and working conditions of two vulnerable tribes from Southern Odisha. Our paper is also trying to find out the culture of migrant livelihoods, the role of NGOs and the state in mitigating tribal livelihood, and issues of young women laborers from the social and cultural perspective of Poraja and Gadaba tribes inhabiting the Koraput district, Odisha.

RC55-JS-95.3

KAŞIK, ELIF* (İstanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

The Future of the Workplace: How Coworking Spaces Provide an Alternative to Traditional Offices?

Working life has been undergoing structural transformations in the last two decades as globalisation has accelerated, the integration of information technologies into work has increased, flexible working practices have become widespread, and the workforce is concentrated in the service sector. With the pandemic process that further accelerated this structural transformation, remote and hybrid working models have become widespread; it has raised the question of what the future of workplaces will be by differentiating the nature and meaning of work. In this paper, the function and future of traditional offices are problematised and it will be discussed how coworking spaces, which are rising as a new workplace trend and increasing in number day by day, will constitute an alternative to the traditional office. Professionals, defined as 'knowledge workers' and 'creative class' in the literature, have the skills and qualifications to perform their work largely independent of time and space. The independence of work from space and time does not eliminate the need for a workplace where the employee can work efficiently, socialise and network. Since traditional office, home or café spaces cannot fully meet this need, the trend of coworking spaces where employees can both work efficiently and socialise and network is increasing day by day. Based on the current data of the website 'Coworker Turkey' (2024), we can see that in Turkey. In this research, which is based on a completed master's thesis, in-depth interviews were conducted with 24 professionals in a total of 5 different coworking spaces belonging to Kolektif House and Workinton in Istanbul. Professionals consider coworking spaces to be cost- and transport-friendly and more efficient than working at home or in a café. This situation shows that the future of workplaces will differentiate and diversify in the transforming working life.

RC30-486.6

KAŞIK, HILAL* (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

Digital Labour Experiences of Women Dietitians: Opportunities and Limitations

Technological innovations and developments in the social structure from Industry 1.0 to 5.0 have caused some changes. One of the areas of influence of this change is working life and forms of labour. The active use of digital technologies in working life has led to the digitalisation of working conditions and working styles. Especially the Covid-19 Pandemic process has accelerated the digitalisation process; it has been observed that it has also digitalised working conditions and forms of labour. This paper focuses on how the digitalisation process and the Covid-19 Pandemic have affected the digital labour process and transformed working life and working conditions. Qualitative method was used in this research based on a completed master's thesis. In-depth interviews were conducted with 21 female dietitians who actively use digital tools and digital platforms in their professional and working life, accompanied by a semi-structured questionnaire. MAXQDA 2024 analysis software was used and the data were analysed using thematic analysis technique. As a result of the research, it was observed that dietitian women who experienced digital labour in their working life drew attention to the advantages and disadvantages. Factors such as the fact that digital working conditions do not have strict working hours, eliminate space and time limitations and provide the opportunity to work anytime and anywhere, and that being present on digital platforms with a professional identity creates professional prestige are considered as advantages. On the other hand, factors such as flexible working hours making it difficult to establish a work-life balance with the digital labour process, the precariousness of digital work, the digitalised working process making it difficult to cope with the competition on digital platforms and the increase in digital surveillance were evaluated as disadvantages.

RC31-501.1

KAŞKAYA, SELENAY* (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

The Role of Social Media in Facilitating Migration for Highly Skilled Turkish Women

Migration is a complex journey, marked by both challenges and opportunities. While individuals often face various difficulties during this act, they also benefit from factors that ease their transition, known as 'facilitators of migration.' These factors can manifest themselves during or after migration, as well as shaping their decision to migrate. In this study, grounded in the aspiration-capability framework, the use of social media is conceptualized as a capability, as it provides vital information and connections that facilitate the migration process. Hence, this study examines how highly skilled Turkish women migrating to Germany and the Netherlands utilize social media as a facilitator pre and after migration to form connections, gather information about their destination, and make informed decisions about their migration paths. Drawing on qualitative data from in-depth interviews with 20 highly skilled Turkish women, findings reveal that social media plays a crucial role in shaping many facets of migration experience. It influences participants' choice of destination, supports their settlement process, enhances emotional well-being, and aids in their professional integration. This study also highlights that along with globalization, social media has transformed the concepts of 'migration' and 'migrant,' enabling easier access to information and networks, and reducing uncertainties typically associated with migration. With the rise of vlog culture, participants reported that information gathered through online platforms helped them perceive migration as merely relocating rather than navigating unknowns. Following the decision-making phase, they extensively relied on expat groups on platforms to navigate bureaucratic procedures and adapt to life in the host country. These women also formed online solidarity networks, where they shared not only the challenges of migration but also their personal struggles and experiences. These findings underscore the evolving role of digital platforms in shaping contemporary migration experiences by enabling access to a complex web of solidarity, networks and information.

RC44-703.1

KASSEM, SARRAH* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Amazon Labor Struggles & Solidarity in Germany

As platforms have been growing in societal and political-economic power, they have also become increasingly integral in mediating our social and labor relations. These platforms reshape these while reproducing neoliberal trends – from algorithmic management to the further normalization of precarious labor relations, first and foremost through the gig economy. One of the largest and most powerful platforms that has exponentially grown over the last decade has been Amazon. Focusing on Amazon warehouse workers in Germany, in its biggest market outside of the US and centering labor's perspective, I ask: what are the different forms by which Amazon warehouse workers form solidarity and express their agency given the variation of industrial relations and its decentralized network of warehouses in Europe?

Based on original qualitative fieldwork, I investigate the working conditions and forms of labor organization of warehouse workers across Germany. Grounded in a critical political economy perspective, I examine the structural power, associational and institutional power of workers according to Erik Olin Wright and Beverly Silver. I argue those warehouse workers who are organized along hypertaylorized circulation lines and divisions of labor, supervised by the social and technological panopticon, are dialectically able to grow their associational and workplace power precisely because they are location-based. In the case of German they have, however, been unable to successfully grow their institutional power through a collective bargaining agreement, as Amazon continues to argue that works councils are sufficient and rejects coming to the table with unions.

RC19-274.2

KASTEN, ANNA* (Ernst-Abbe-University of Applied Sciences Jena, Germany)

Social Protection for Refugee Families in Community Work in Poland

Human made shocks cause people to flee. Due to Russia's second war of aggression against Ukraine in 2022, millions of Ukrainians fled to various countries, many of them to Poland, where humanitarian aid initiatives were launched. Humanitarian aid requires rapid, large-scale and diverse assistance. The problems where humanitarian aid is needed arise as a result of, for example, environmental disasters such as an earthquake or a flood or of a war such as Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine. What further characterizes this aid is that the aid structures often have to emerge within a short period of time. Racist practices, selective solidarity and anti-Ukrainian rhetoric occur at the same time as a voluntary commitment to the refugees. The issue of social protection becomes concrete with aid initiatives in the local social environment.

The aim of the paper is to identify the normative conditions that are needed for a certain order of humanitarian assistance. The expression "the order of aid" implies that aid is a political project. It is a product of social negotiations and an expression of brutal relations of dominance. The order of humanitarian aid for refugees in Poland can be circumscribed along three normative presuppositions: the methods of perceiving the needs of refugee parents and their children, the attitude of gratitude, and the "minimalist" school. The interaction of these three normative presuppositions constitutes this order.

The presentation is based on a qualitative study that examined voluntary parental involvement for refugees. Recommendations for action for community work with refugee families beyond Poland are derived from the findings.

RC06-93.5

KATAGIRI, SHIZUKO* (Kagoshima University, Japan)

Care Burden Avoidance Awareness Among the Baby Boomer Generation: A Qualitative Comparison between Japan and the United States

This study explores the concept of "care burden avoidance awareness" among the baby boomer generation in Japan and the United States, focusing on how cultural, familial, and social factors shape their approach to caregiving and end-of-life decisions. Drawing from qualitative interviews, the research highlights how traditional Japanese family systems and the American individual-centered approach impact the formation of attitudes towards caregiving. The study compares how both generations, once caregivers themselves, now confront their own aging and the prospect of becoming care recipients. By examining shared themes such as the desire to avoid burdening family members, this research offers insights into the sociocultural differences in end-of-life decision-making and the emotional and practical challenges faced by aging populations in both countries.

RC25-417.4

KATO, GENTARO* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

Trusting Pseudoscience in Contemporary Japan

Pseudoscience refers to ideas and claims that look like science but are not actually based on scientific methods or evidence. Fortune-telling and the existence of UFOs are well known as pseudo-science because they are difficult to verify using scientific methods. In addition, health-related findings often include claims that are not scientifically proven but are presented as if they were scientific findings.

The question of how to set the demarcation between science and pseudo-science has been addressed in philosophy of science since Karl Popper (1963), but there does not seem to have been much sociological discussion on the subject. In Japan, a phenomenon has occurred whereby the name of a chemical substance is pushed to the fore to gain publicity; for example, collagen is a protein known to be effective in bone and muscle formation, joint lubrication and skin moisture; many cosmetics and beauty products are sold as containing collagen, and there is even a discourses about chicken hot pots with a lot of fat in them, saying that they are full of collagen and good for the skin.

"Scientific" discourses are trusted without examining their contents only because they look scientific. This is thought to be related to one's image of and attitude towards science. Furthermore, a cognitive bias that people are more likely to trust what they want the world to be like may also contribute to it. In other words, health-conscious people tend to trust the discourse on health benefits without examining the specific scientific content. On the other hand, a certain number of people are skeptical about the findings provided by the government, which could be explained in the same way. In this presentation, attitudes towards pseudoscience will be argued using the Japanese examples.

RC52-809.4

KATOELE, NANDO* (Erasmus University, Netherlands)

Everyday Organisation of Care in Times of Workforce Shortages

Healthcare systems across the Global North are struggling to meet increasing healthcare demands whilst also trying to overcome structural workforce shortages. Policy solutions are often framed in terms of digitalisation and more efficient collaboration between healthcare organisations. In this line of thought, digitalisation can help to replace healthcare work and/or to provide 'care at a distance', whilst improved collaboration between healthcare providers should help to overcome fragmentation and streamline individual healthcare trajectories. But in a system where collaboration between care institutions is becoming more important, professional interdependencies extend beyond disciplinary and organisational boundaries. In this context, all sorts of competing value orientations exist that impact the accessibility and continuity of healthcare for individual patients. In this study, I explore the everyday organisation of care by asking how healthcare workers organise, provide and account for individual care trajectories in daily practice and across organisational boundaries.

Insights are drawn from ongoing ethnographic research in which I have shadowed healthcare professionals at the critical entry- and exit-points of a hospital, including the emergency care unit and discharge unit, in a medium-sized town of the Netherlands. In doing so, I shed light on the intricate and micro political practices through which healthcare workers organise care on a daily basis. I show how healthcare workers need to make situated, timely, and sometimes difficult decisions, such as who to provide care to, transfer to other providers, or strategically ignore – which can be based on very different value orientations. This does not only have consequences for individual healthcare trajectories but can also undermine the self-regard of healthcare professionals involved in making and executing these decisions. Therefore, in the light of current challenges, developing empirical insights that capture the consequences of structural workforce shortages for healthcare professionals and their profession is critical.

RC21-335.3

KATZ, IRIT* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Bare Shelter: Hostile Architecture of Migrant Accommodation within and Outside the City

The Bibby Stockholm migrant barge accommodating asylum seekers in Portland Port since August 2023, marked a new low in the UK's hostile immigration environment. The vessel, re-designed to accommodate over 500 people – double the number it was originally designed for – was immediately rejected by the local population and council, condemned as an affront to human dignity by several charities and church groups, and deemed unsafe by firefighters. The barge was immediately closed due to a legionella bacteria found in the water system, and after it was reopened an Albanian asylum seeker was found dead on board after taking his own life. Hostile spaces make part of migrant accommodation within and outside cities in the UK and beyond. Across the globe, migrants are pushed to inhabit both makeshift and institutional forms of inadequate accommodation, such as urban industrial spaces and abandoned sites, which are also targeted by the violent in/actions of the authorities.

This paper invokes the concept of 'bare shelter' as the uninhabitable and hostile spaces produced for migrant accommodation within and outside the city. While the notion of 'shelter' is related to spaces of minimal protection, 'bare shelter' is exposed to enhanced degrees of violence and precariousness. The amplification of bare shelter in cities worldwide illuminates the intensification of urban colonial relations, particularly along the colonial-based borderlines of the global apartheid and its borderzone departure cities and points of arrival. The process is illustrated by highlighting three key dimensions of spatial articulation: inadequate living conditions; excluded locations within and outside the city; and violence of containment and evictions. These dynamics underscore the need for a revised definition of shelter that furthers the scope of spatial–social critique and refers to uninhabitable urban realities, for a better understanding of the relations between migrant accommodation, hostility, and oppression.

RC06-87.2

KAUFMAN, GAYLE* (Davidson College, USA)
COMPTON, D'LANE (University of New Orleans, USA)
TANIGUCHI, HIROMI (University of Louisville, USA)

Queering Wedding Rituals

Weddings are rituals that involve the unification of two individuals, often with the support and presence of family and friends. Building on Finch's (2007) concept of 'displaying families' and Mamali and Stevens' (2020) concept of 'display work' in weddings, we examine wedding rituals of same-sex couples following marriage equality in the United States. The study is based on semi-structured interviews conducted in 2022-2024 with 50 LGBTQ+ individuals across the US. Participants identify with various gender (cis man, cis woman, trans, nonbinary) and sexual identities (gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, queer) and range in age from 18 to 85 years old. Findings focus on engagement, wedding planning, and wedding ceremonies. LGBTQ+ individuals often talk about engagement as a process that involves discussions about life goals and the future. While some like the idea of a grand proposal, others feel this important decision should be a mutual discussion and in some cases a mutual proposal so neither partner misses out. Most individuals tried to find queer-friendly businesses as they planned their weddings. Those who were planning weddings in locales where marriage equality was recent sometimes found confusion, resistance, or unfriendly responses. Some followed the 'heterosexual model' of a wedding and its accompanying rituals. Others challenged these norms and made efforts to make their wedding 'gay'. Some eschewed a formal wedding ceremony, choosing instead to create their own celebration, whether with a handful of friends or scores of people at a festival. We discuss the implications of this 'display work' in queer wedding rituals for changing norms around gender, sexuality, and family.

RC38-632.1

KAULARD, ANKE* (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, Peru)

Indigenous Women Leaders: Environmental and Economic Care in the Peruvian Amazon and Andes

This study explores the biographies of Kichwa and Quechua women from the Peruvian Amazon and Andes, focusing on their roles as leaders within Indigenous economies deeply intertwined with environmental stewardship. We focus on women leaders committed to the protection of water, forests, and grasslands, who earn their livelihoods through the sustainable use of these resources. They achieve this by intelligently linking artisanal production—such as chocolate, *majambo, vicuña* fiber, and jewelry—to global consumers and solidarity networks.

By drawing on longitudinal ethnographic research, interviews, conversations and close accompaniment of these women in their struggles for territorial and family well-being, the study highlights the emergence of leadership rooted in the care of forests or *punas* (high-altitude grasslands) and local economies. Despite facing significant cultural and structural challenges, these leaders drive change by building strategic networks among women across diverse landscapes and forging collaborations with national and international NGOs. The analysis provides insight into the dynamics of Indigenous women's leadership and the potential for sustainable development that centers on community and environmental harmony. This work contributes to the broader understanding of how women's biographies are shaped by and, in turn, shape the territories and economies in which they are embedded, extending beyond their immediate surroundings.

RC12-184.1

KAUR, KIRANDEEP* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

Exploring the Role of Reflexive Regulation in Attaining Fair Wages for Public Sector Refuse Collectors in the Anthropocene.

This paper examines the critical role of reflexive regulation in achieving equitable wages for public sector refuse collectors in the context of the Anthropocene, a term denoting the current geological epoch characterised by significant human impact on the Earth's geology and ecosystems. The study explores the complexities of labour dynamics within the waste management sector, where environmental degradation, economic inequality, and social justice intersect. Reflexive regulation, which involves ongoing self-evaluation and adaptation of policies and practices, is posited as a transformative approach to address wage disparities faced by refuse collectors, who are often undervalued despite their essential contributions to urban sustainability and public health.

Through a qualitative analysis of case studies, interviews, and policy documents, the research demonstrates how traditional regulatory frameworks fall short in ensuring fair compensation due to their static nature and lack of responsiveness to the evolving socio-environmental context. In contrast, reflexive regulation emphasises stakeholder engagement, promoting dialogue between workers, policymakers, and the community to co-create fair wage standards that reflect the true societal value of refuse collection work.

The findings suggest that by integrating principles of reflexivity into wage setting and labour practices, public sector authorities can create more just and equitable labour conditions. Furthermore, the study highlights how such regulatory approaches not only enhance workers' rights and livelihoods but also contribute to broader ecological resilience in the face of environmental challenges. Ultimately, this research advocates for a paradigm shift towards reflexive regulatory mechanisms as a means to foster social equity and environmental stewardship, aiming to galvanise support for fair wages for refuse collectors in a rapidly changing Anthropocene context.

WG01-886.3

KAUR, SUDEEP* (182, Namrata Awas, Bajrang Nagar, Kota, Rajasthan, 324001, India)
KAUR, DR SUKHDEEP* (Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India)

Patterns of Social Media Usage Among Indian Women in the Era of Globalization

In the era of globalization, social media is an important platform for modernization and empowerment of women with their increased public involvement and recognition of their voice in contemporary society. Social media serving as an easy, available tool for women to participate in discussions and enhancing their knowledge in health, education, life-style and cultural change, business and politics.

Women are much more active on social media platforms andhave stronger attachment towards social network. The patterns of usage are different among the housewives, working women and the female students on whom the present study is focussed. For housewives, social media is used to keep in touch with others, to get updates on news, socialise, making reels on TikTok and Instagram, online business, financial freedom and gain knowledge on WhatsApp group about the home-work from their children's school teacher. They have strengthened relationships, emotional support, side online business and income, support system, and knowledge enrichment. For working women, job opportunities have increased, community development, opened new possibilities of accelerating the process of upliftment of women but at the same time it affects mental health, job crafting, online abuse, body image which increased anxiety in adolescents.

Cyber stalking which involves following a person's movements across the Internet by posting messages, sometimes become threatening too. For students, it has increased communication, sharing of information, educational opportunities and network opportunities. However, social media is also causing several negative impacts on students which is affecting their emotional and social health. Women are more conscious of privacy risks. More time spent on social media is associated with an increase in depressive symptoms. Factors include lack of high-quality sleep, online harassment, low self-esteem and negative body image. These changes are the characteristic features of reflexive modernity in contemporary Indian society.

RC24-JS-58.6

KAUSHIK, DEEPTI* (Ismail National Mahila PG College Meerut Uttar Pradesh, India, India)
KUMAR, PRADEEP* (Research Scholar, India)

Gender Roles in Waste Management: Women's Participation in Delhi

Mahatma Gandhi said that Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed." Human population are concentrating in cities due to urbanization which gives a easy & comfortable life on one hand for few while on other hand it deteriorates the environment and this can be seen in almost every city of world which leads to significant environmental and public health issues. This research paper investigates the role of gender in waste management in Delhi. We know that in Indian families and even in other countries, women are informal waste worker and play a very important role in waste management ecosystem, but their contribution is mostly overlooked in formal discussion about waste management and sustainability of environment.

In this research, we have employed a mixed approach including both quantitative as well as qualitative methods to collect data to analyse women's experience in waste management across different socio-economic background. The Data was collected by interviewing 100 women's involvement in the work of waste management in which they collect, sort and recycle the waste. We have focuses on women's perspective, as research focuses to showcase the complex realities that are faced by women's in this sector

Initial finding explores and states that the women are involved in waste management due to their financial needs, still they face several issues like no access to formal employment, no safe working conditions etc., The study also explored other dimensions such as intersection of gender, class, and caste in shaping women's experience in this sector. The study also finds how gender, social status, and family background influence what women go through in this job.

RC19-275.2

KAWAMURA, YUSUKE* (Kobe University, Japan)

Welfare Reform and Characteristics of Authoritarian Rule in Sisi's Egypt

This study examines how the welfare regime in (republic) authoritarian states in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) transformed after the 2011 Arab Spring uprising. Therefore, it primarily focuses on poverty alleviation programmes undertaken in Egypt by Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's administration. The Arab Spring resulted in Egypt's democratisation but the fledgling democratic state was fragile and was almost immediately overthrown by Sisi's coup in 2013. The country then experienced a return to (much harsher) authoritarian rule under Sisi, who strictly controlled elections and suppressed social movements. Sisi's rule can be also characterised as the era of welfare reform or welfare retrenchment to some extent. Egypt's food subsidy programme was criticised before the Arab Spring for its ineffectiveness as a poverty alleviation measure. It is now better rationalised by introducing a smart card system and the programme excludes the middle classes and higher strata. Sisi also introduced a direct cash transfer programme (*takaful wa karama*) in December 2014, which comprises two schemes targeting distinct social groups. The *takaful* scheme represents a conditional cash transfer meant for families with children in poverty. The *karama* scheme denotes unconditional cash transfers for the elderly and the severely handicapped. Sisi's Egyptian government also introduced the *forsa* programme intended to graduate beneficiaries of the cash transfer programme (*takaful wa karama*) to economic self-reliance by enabling them to engage in wage employment or sustainable economic enterprises. Notably, such drastic changes had not been observed before the Arab Spring uprising. This study analyses the features of the current welfare reforms accomplished by the Sisi administration. It will also examine how the Arab Spring of 2011 inspired changes in the characteristics of Egypt's subsequent authoritarian government and impacted current welfare reforms focusing predominantly on poverty alleviation programmes.

WG01-886.4

KAZBEKOVA, DIANA* (University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan, Kazakhstan)
BAIGABYLOV, NURLAN* (L.N. Gumilev Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan)
OGAMI, AKIRA (Institute of Industrial Ecological Sciences of the University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan)

Re-Evaluating Occupational Safety and Health Paradigms: Bridging Western and Eastern Perspectives for the Global Majority

Mainstream occupational health and safety (OHS) paradigms primarily originate from the global north, resulting in a western-centric approach in OHS practices and policies. This has engendered a disconnect with the realities faced by the global majority, particularly in regions such as Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This paper employs network theory and social network analysis to investigate the epistemological foundations of global OHS, contrasting Western and Eastern approaches. The study delineates the connections among key OHS organizations, including EU-OSHA, IOSH, APOSHO, and Japan-Asia Networking. The findings indicate that Western paradigms prioritize project management, goal-oriented strategies, and rapid dissemination of ideas, whereas Eastern paradigms adopt a more process-oriented approach, emphasizing diverse socio-economic systems, linguistic plurality, and intercountry collaboration. The predominance of Western paradigms has culminated in a "one-size-fits-all" methodology, frequently overlooking the complex realities of the Global Majority. This paper advocates for the reconfiguration of OHS discourse to incorporate the voices and experiences of workers from diverse backgrounds, particularly those in the Global South. By examining opinion leaders within international OHS networks, the study offers insights into how global initiatives projected for 2025 may influence future policies, underscoring the necessity for collaborative, culturally responsive strategies. With the ongoing digital transformation and the rise of technologies like 10G and Industry 6.0, OHS faces new challenges. Increased reliance on technology for safety monitoring introduces psychosocial stressors, such as job strain and anxiety, particularly among generations X, Y, and Z. Climate change further intensifies occupational risks, including heat stress and nutritional deficiencies, necessitating a shift toward nature-based solutions.This research has been funded by the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant No. BR21882302 "Kazakhstan's society in the context of digital transformation: prospects and risks").

RC56-863.1

KAZEMIPUR, ABDIE* (University of Calgary, Canada)

The Projection of the Present into the Past: The Emergence of a Reactive Historiography in the Post-1979-Revolutionary Iran

Up until very recently, the biggest threat to a realistic and honest historiography of the past was the state-based, official, narratives of history. Thanks to the expansion of the digital media and Internet-based social sites, a new threat has now emerged -- what I have called the 'reactive historiography'. In an effort to counter the official narratives, this line of historical thinking tries to create an exact opposite of the former. The result is an equally misleading narrative of history, except in the opposite direction of the formal narrative. In this study, I have explored this new phenomenon in the case of Iran in the aftermath of its 1979 "Islamic Revolution". The clash of the 'official' and 'reactive' narratives in Iran is fed by the misreading, by both parties, of the following nine concepts: 1) the positive/negative roles of religion in society and politics; 2) the influence of 'zeitgeist' in informing social developments and social movements; 3) the (in)distinction between 'reason-based' and 'cause-based' explanations; 4) the (im)possibility of achieving competing societal goals; 5) the single/multiple causes of a social revolution; 6) the multiple dimensions of the national identities and the ways in which national identities are formed; 7) the confusion about the role and experiences of colonialism; 8) the ignorance of the life-cycles of revolutions; 9) the illusory -- backward/forward-looking -- bases of the 'projects of hope'. Based on an analysis of these nine themes, the contours of the emerging reactive historiography in today's Iran are drawn. The study highlights the significant role that sociological analysis can play in settling these misinformations, and discusses the broader implications of the findings for cases beyond Iran.

RC46-728.3

KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (Centre for Social Development in Africa (CSDA), University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Madibeng Local Municipality: Towards an Ethical Rejuvenation of South Africa's Municipalities

This qualitative study explores residents' perceptions of water service delivery challenges in the Madibeng Local Municipality (MLM), South Africa. The study reveals deep dissatisfaction with the MLM's water services, stemming from insufficient water quantity and concerns about water quality. Residents attributed these issues to five key factors: corruption and financial mismanagement, particularly through *tenderpreneurship* in water tankering; ageing and derelict infrastructure; human resource issues in the water sector; erratic power supply; and poor communication from the municipality. These factors contribute to a violation of the *Batho Pele* Principles, designed to ensure citizen-centred service delivery. The paper argues that ethical renewal is critical within the water sector in South Africa. By exposing the ethical crisis of *tenderpreneurship* and mismanagement, the study aims to inform discussions on potential solutions and reforms towards a more transparent, accountable, and ethical water sector.

RC22-JS-139.4

KAZMIERSKA, KAJA* (University of Lodz, Poland)

"Does It Actually Make Any Sense?" Contemporary (Un)Religious Experiences of the Young Generation

Researches conducted in recent years on the religiousness of Poles, with particular emphasis on young people, point to very noticeable process of abandoning religious practices and declarations of faith. So far, in Poland, the majority of research on religion and faith are based on quantitative approach. In the project "Post-transformation in the perspective of biographical experiences of people born between 1980-2005. A sociological analysis" we conducted 80 autobiographical narrative interviews with people born in the 80., 90., 2000-2005. The interviews were focused on the individuals' overall life experience. In the third part of the interview all the narrators were asked about their attitude to faith and religion. These answers can be analysed in the context of narrators autobiographical stories what shows various backgrounds of their contemporary experiencing of faith, and especially spirituality. Family background, (social)media discourses and the dynamics of social and political events appear to be the most crucial in this process. In the presentation I will discuss the results of analysis of this phenomena.

RC45-709.1

KAZUMI, KOSUKE* (Takarazuka University, Japan)

The Role of School in Fostering Children's Generalized Trust: A Multilevel Analysis of Japanese Elementary and Junior High School Data

The importance of generalized trust has been noted in various fields. How, then, is generalized trust generated? When considering this question, the role of school can be seen as crucial. This is because school is the place where children encounter people outside their family: friends, teachers, and community members. A crucial role of schools is to foster generalized trust in children through their interactions with trustworthy individuals. Specifically, it is vital for educational institutions to cultivate in students the understanding that while society comprises both trustworthy and untrustworthy individuals, the majority of people are kind, helpful, and deserving of trust. However, few studies have analyzed generalized trust among school-aged children. Therefore, this study uses data from a "Questionnaire Survey on Social Capital of Elementary and Junior High School Students" conducted in a region of Japan to clarify how children's generalized trust is nurtured. Specifically, I examine the role of school education by analyzing the relationship between children's personal networks and generalized trust. To identify the determinants of generalized trust, I employ a multilevel modeling approach. In this analysis, generalized trust among elementary and junior high school students is the dependent variable, while various aspects of students' personal networks—including relationship with family, friends, teachers, and community members—are independent variables. This study indicates that personal networks significantly contribute to the development of generalized trust, with relationships involving community members and teachers emerging as particularly influential factors.

RC06-93.4

KEFAN XUE, KEFAN XUE* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Understanding the Heterogeneity of Young Caregivers' Lives and Experiences in China

Young caregivers are children who provide unpaid, long-term care to parents and/or other family members who have chronic illnesses or disabilities. When worldwide studies demonstrate how adult women's unpaid care at home compromised their well-being, career, and other aspects of their lives, there is a gender-related gap in the young caregiver literature. Meanwhile, compared to profound research and policies in many countries, young caregivers in China have yet to be recognised and studied, leaving these children unsupported. This exploratory study uses an intersectional approach to understand the heterogeneity of these children's caregiving experiences, drawing unique insights that the number of hours spent on caregiving cannot provide. From Nov 2022 to Jan 2024, I carried out participant observations with young carer families in urban and rural China; I also interviewed 30 young carers aged 12 to 17, and 30 care recipients, respectively. The findings show evident gendered distribution of children's caregiving in different family structures under a persistent patriarchal hierarchy in China. For example, adults generally loved their children and were aware that children's caregiving might compromise their education; they still believed that sons and daughters occupy different positions in family and society according to their gender obligations, especially in rural areas. Meanwhile, young male carers were more willing to help with gender-appropriate caregiving tasks instead of doing 'feminine' tasks which may impose resistance in constructing their masculinity. Also, when mothers' buffers at home were unavailable, girls were more likely than boys to act as 'natural substitutes' by compensating for their mothers' deficiencies in providing care, and they were inclined to imitate mothers' caregiving behaviour. In summary, this study argues that young carer families serve as the primary site of gender socialisation and reproduction of gender inequality, and children's gender and age (i.e., childhood) would further cause their vulnerability.

RC47-732.4

KELESOGLU, ALIYE NUR* (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Countering Ethnocentrism: The Discursive Strategies of Malaysia's Islamic Movements

Malaysia's political landscape has long oscillated between the ethnocentric vision of a "Malay's Malaysia" and the multicultural ideal of a "Malaysian's Malaysia". The former vision, which ignores and excludes the non-Malay and non-Muslim groups that make up almost 40% of the total population, has gained more ground in the last two consecutive elections. This shift poses significant risks to the country's democratic system and threatens both ethnic and national unity. In this changing context, two Islamic movements with thousands of members have played a central role in shaping Malaysia's political discourse. This paper examines how the Malaysian Islamic Youth Movement (Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia, ABIM) and the Malaysia Ikram Movement (Pertubuhan Ikram Malaysia, IKRAM), two major Islamic movements in Malaysia, have collaborated to resist the growing ethnocentric trend through their discursive strategies.

Using Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe's discourse analysis, this paper examines how both sides of this political spectrum strategically use Islamic concepts and references to advance competing visions for Malaysia. The analysis focuses on the meaning-making processes of ABIM and IKRAM, which use these concepts to promote a multicultural vision and counter the ethnocentric appropriation of the same Islamic concepts. Drawing on the case of the ABIM and IKRAM movements in the Malaysian context, this paper will reveal the meaning-making dynamics in the complex interplay between religion, politics and identity.

RC19-275.4

KELLER, JUDIT* (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungary)
SZŐKE, ALEXANDRA (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungary)

Serving the Poor or Serving the State? - The Ambiguities of Co-Optation in Poverty Governance in Authoritarian Hungary

In recent decades, nonprofit organizations have increasingly become involved in welfare service delivery for marginalized populations across Europe. This trend aligns with the spread of neoliberal governance in transformed welfare states, where neoliberal economic policies have undermined democratic principles. Authoritarian neoliberalism, which combines political authoritarianism with economic marketization, has shifted civic space toward nonprofit organizations in service delivery while restricting their public discourse. These organizations often become co-opted by authoritarian states, supporting conservative agendas and legitimizing neoliberal policies rather than advocating for structural change.

Since 2010, Hungary has exemplified de-democratization, marking it as the first undemocratic member state of the EU. The Hungarian state has employed sector-specific strategies against civil society organizations, depending on their political alignment with the neoconservative discourse. This has led to the "religionization of the welfare state" (Lendvai-Bainton and Szelewa 2021), where churches and faith-based organizations (FBOs) have become the state's preferred partners in delivering social services to the poor.

A notable example is the Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta (Málta), which has taken on the role of providing complex services in rural, marginalized communities abandoned by the state. Over time, Málta has gained significant power, shaping policies, advancing a large-scale social integration programme, directing its resource distribution, and determining the list of implementing organisations and the methodology for service delivery. Málta's operations have been marked by a tension between co-optation and progressive experimentation with institutional changes aimed at tackling poverty. This presentation will explore whether Málta, embedded in the governing elite, can introduce alternative approaches to addressing inequalities and marginalization within Hungary's authoritarian political system. We will examine this on three levels: welfare policy discourse, the institutional system of social integration, and local-level practices.

RC28-441.3

KELLER, TAMAS* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary)

Biased Behavior Assessments and the Gender Gap in School Grades

The behavioral explanation for the gender gap in school grades suggests that girls receive better grades than boys because of their behavior, which is often more school-conforming than boys' school behavior. This well-established explanation in sociology implicitly assumes that students' school behavior can be objectively assessed. However, in reality, students' school behavior is assessed by teachers whose observations about students' school behavior may be biased. For example, teachers may perceive the same school (mis)behavior more favorably when exhibited by a girl rather than a boy, leading to more positive evaluations of girls' behavior even when girls and boys exhibit similar levels of school (mis)conduct. As a result, gender bias in behavior *assessment*, rather than actual differences in school behavior, could influence the gender gap in school grades.

Drawing on the theoretical frameworks provided by the halo effect and labeling theory, the study hypothesizes that students' biased behavior assessments by their teachers correlate with—and potentially contribute to—the gender gap in their GPA. Data from 123 classrooms in rural Hungarian primary schools support this hypothesis. The study finds that classrooms where teachers give girls better behavior grades than boys for the same level of disruptive behavior, tend to exhibit a larger female-favoring gender gap in GPA from the key subjects. Furthermore, the study argues for a potential causal link between teachers' biased behavior assessments and the GPA gap by leveraging quasi-random student allocation across classrooms in the sample and instrumental variable estimations. The results indicate that a significant portion of the gender gap in GPA is explained by teachers' biased behavior ratings favoring girls. Thus, this study extends previous research by suggesting that the gender gap in GPA is influenced not only by behavioral differences between girls and boys but also by differential teacher assessments of their behavior.

RC28-454.2

KELLMER, ARIANA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Transnational Upward Social Mobility in the Course of South-North Migration

Social mobility is rarely studied with a transnational scope. But, especially in the Global South, upward mobility is connected with geographic mobility and, very often, migration. Given global inequalities and significant differences in income (Milanović 2020), South-North migration seems to be attractive even for people from low-income families. At the same time, achieving social mobility through migration appears particularly unlikely for this group of people: (Poor) people from the 'Global South' rarely have the necessary resources to migrate to the 'North', and migrants often enter the most precarious segments of Northern labour markets (Krings 2020).

In my paper, I focus on rare cases of migrants who - despite these improbabilities - migrated to Germany from countries of the 'Global South' and established themselves on the labour market in positions similar to the

German middle classes. The empirical basis is formed by 17 biographical-narrative interviews with people who grew up in various countries in the South and less privileged families.

My empirical findings trace the strategies (Bourdieu 1979) and orientations (Mannheim 1980) in the migration and upward mobility process and contextualise them in global structures of inequality. Despite their different countries of origin, the upwardly mobile share similar experiences. Viewed through the lens of individual trajectories, I can show how migration laws, educational institutions, organisations and family orientations interact and channel migration in a way that makes educational migration attractive.

I conclude with a critical discussion of the extent to which ideas and concepts of 'social advancement' can be applied to South-North migration. In my study, social mobility appears as a family project, which questions the assumptions of mobility research on individualisation and conflicts between parents and the child generation.

RC32-529.16

KELLY, KRISTY* (Drexel University and Columbia University, USA)

Chasing Shadows: Untangling the Gender-Education-Corruption Nexus in Vietnam

Corruption continues to be a main obstacle to development, reducing the efficiency of resource use, slowing down economic growth and setting the stage for human rights violations. Although corruption has a negative impact on all communities, empirical evidence suggests that men and women perceive its manifestations and outcomes differently. Similarly, they encounter different forms of corruption and demonstrate different attitudes towards combating corruption. At the global level, there is increased recognition that the promotion of gender equality, empowerment of women, and implementation of anti-corruption programs are mutually reinforcing development strategies. In Asia, corruption is on the rise, and it is increasingly reported in education settings, both impacting student advancement, but also driving school dropouts among marginalized populations. For the most privileged, study abroad offers a way out from navigating local corruption schemes impacting access to higher education. While international development and humanitarian aid organizations have begun focusing attention on anti-corruption work in education settings, the scholarly literature on its relationship to gender equality and education progress has yet to emerge. This paper aims to fill that gap, first through an exploration of literature on education and corruption, gender and corruption, and gender and education in Southeast Asia, and then presenting empirical data collected through ethnographic methods in Vietnam from 2014-2024.

Findings reveal that to women, petty corruption, or the everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials and community leaders, is most visible as they try to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments, land management agencies, and when they apply for jobs. Managing petty corruption – or what many call "chasing shadows" – is rarely captured in formal measures of corruption, or in anti-corruption campaigns, yet it is women's work requiring tremendous social and political capital to navigate to avoid corruption.

RC37-615.2

KELLY, PETER* (Deakin University, Australia)
CIAFFAGLIONE, ALEXANDRA (RMIT University, Australia)
BROOK, SCOTT (RMIT University, Australia)
WONG, TAMMY (RMIT University, Australia)

Youth Arts As Popular Education: Young People Learning through Art at the Edges of the Creative Industries

Youth arts is a form of education that operates primarily through affect and, perhaps because of this, has not received attention in terms of its capacity to develop young people's employability. In this paper we draw on new empirical data from our Australian Research Council funded industry linkage project 'VITAL ARTS: Skilling young people for their futures'. We identify and discuss the highly desirable '21st century skills' learnt in youth arts settings. Drawing on resources from sociology of youth, arts and British cultural studies, we show that while 21st century skills are learnt through affect, the processes through which this learning proceeds also produces skills that need to be seen as valuable commodities. Taking the everyday seriously as a site for learning, we explore youth arts projects as a site for skills development and argue for a framing of micro-credentials that at once recognizes and problematizes this modality of training. We do so by outlining how our reading of interdisciplinary approaches to scholarship on art as a means of learning and site of social change. This approach can provide a foundation for understanding the everyday spaces of youth arts as critical sites of knowledge production. Examining the intersections of identity, being and culture as pedagogical, we outline how the everyday experiences of diverse youth participating in arts might be captured so as to build pathways into the future based on their competency in 'the now'.

RC02-JS-70.1

KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

The Infrastructural Labour of Relationality: Solidarity in 'Troubling Times'

My engagement with Jennifer Chun's new book *Against Abandonment* will focus on the key words of affect and infrastructure. In *The Inconvenience of Other People*, Lauren Berlant defines infrastructure as the 'lifeworld' of structure, the sets of relations and affects that make worlds, the 'activity of poeisis'. I will examine the ambivalences and proximities involved with fomenting, holding and letting go of forms of solidarity through the lens of infrastructure. My perspective will be influenced by my first book on the generation and reproduction of the attachments of retail workers in South Africa over decades to the collective political subject of 'abasebenzi' [workers], and what new forms of relation emerged and ruptured, and what these processes portended for labour politics. I will also reflect on Chun's research through my current book project, *Lift Stories*, in which I examine elevators as affective urban infrastructure in Johannesburg, constituted through different forms of labour to make intimate space into sites of political contest.

RC05-77.24

KERN, ALEXANDER* (Institute for Social Research and Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Melilla's Decada Negra: How Spain's Incorporation into the Core of the Capitalist World System after Franco's Dead Shaped the Gendered and Racialized Inequality in the Spanish-Moroccan Borderscape

Drawing on ethnographic and qualitative material collected during fieldwork between 2021 and 2023 in the Spanish exclave of Melilla, I explore how Spain's integration into the core of the capitalist world system (Wallerstein) has shaped the social reproduction in the Spanish-Moroccan border region and how capitalism continues to shape inequality in the city to this day. I proceed in two steps. First, I examine the historical changes that took place in Melilla and the neighboring region of Nador between Franco's death 1975 and Spain's integration into the EU 1986. This phase is remembered in Spain as the peaceful *Trasición* to democracy, but is referred to in Melilla as the *Decada Negra* and even as a phase of *Apartheid Light*. Based on interviews with contemporary witnesses and historical documents, I show how violence and quasi-colonial oppression shaped the birth of Spanish democracy in Melilla. The core of the struggle at the time was whether the Muslim *Melillenses* should be granted access to Spanish citizenship and thus to the advantages associated with EU membership.

Secondly, the legacy of this phase is traced up to the present. Today, the border regime that came hand in hand with democratic capitalism shapes life in the exclave and the Nador region. The concrete form of urban inequality along the lines of gender, race and religion is directly related to capitalist accumulation. My research shows that the exploitation of the rural Moroccan population as well as the exploitation of the Muslim Melillenses in the labor markets of Melilla and southern Spain leads to socioeconomic inequalities that are compensated in *female led care networks*. By reconstructing these, I show how the implementation of modern capitalism both produced a certain form of gendered inequality and led to a racial segregation even more rigorous than under Franco's rule.

RC30-476.1

KESKIN, DERYA* (Kocaeli University, Turkey)

Brain Drain in the Age of Polycrisis: The Case of Turkey

Turkey has been losing highly educated and qualified professionals in various fields through migration. While thousands of doctors, engineers, IT specialists and academics immigrate by finding jobs abroad, many others want to leave the country. The economic crisis, with its impoverishing impact on the middle class, and difficult working conditions are making people dissatisfied and unhappy. Undemocratic political environment in the country, with the increasingly authoritarian government of the last 22 years, is worsening people's lives. The transition from a parliamentary to a presidential system in 2018 further accelerated this economic-political process. The constant violation of the boundaries between the legislative, executive and

judicial systems has rendered both the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the legal system dysfunctional. Decree laws issued arbitrarily in line with the ideology and needs of the political power undermine the credibility of institutions and make the country insecure and unstable for its people. While the economic crisis is an important reason for the migration of highly qualified labor force, the political climate in the country increases people's anxiety and strengthen their desire to migrate. Moreover, the mass influx of migrants to Turkey following the outbreak of war in Syria in 2011 has added to existing socio-economic problems. Turkey hosts about 4 million refugees officially, however, unofficial numbers are believed to be at least twice as much due to unregistered migrants. Already divided by the polarizing discourse and practices of the government, mass migration to Turkey has exacerbated the social crisis in the country. Building on semi-structured interviews with those who have already migrated from Turkey, this study aims to shed light on the economic, political and social conditions that create a polycrisis environment in Turkey and the consequences that give way to the migration of qualified labor force.

RC55-842.1

KESSLER, GABRIEL* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Conicet, Argentina)
PIOVANI, JUAN (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

Contactos Dorados y Reproducción De La Desigualdad Social En Argentina

En el marco de una investigación sobre capital social en Argentina, preguntamos sobre la posibilidad de pedir ayudas a perfiles específicos –director de empresa, funcionario estatal, profesional de la salud, sindicalista, líder social o político, periodista de medio importante–, a quienes hemos llamado "contactos dorados". Si la fórmula de capital social es recursos X relaciones, son importante entonces estos contactos que, siendo escasos, tienen acceso a una serie de bienes y servicios de gran valor por su posición organizacional y/o personal. Estas preguntas fueron utilizadas para construir una escala (0-10) de capital social (ECS), a partir de una adaptación de la propuesta de Lin et al (2001) y de la aplicación de Rey (2023a, 2023b) al caso uruguayo. Para la asignación de puntajes hemos recurrido al Índice Socioeconómico Internacional de Estatus Ocupacional (ISEI), desarrollado por Ganzeboom et al (1992), en su versión ISEI-08. Un primer hallazgo significativo es que el 42% de la muestra obtuvo 0 puntos en la ECS, es decir que no tienen ningún contacto con personas de los perfiles analizados, mientras que 9,1% obtuvieron el puntaje correspondiente al máximo capital social posible (10 puntos). Por otra parte, en la escala 0-10, el 76,4% obtuvo valores por debajo de 5, y agrupando los valores en niveles bajo, medio y alto, se observa la mayor prevalencia de egos con niveles bajos de capital social (30,3%) y una progresiva disminución de la frecuencia de registros a medida que éste aumenta. Por otra parte, analizamos las diferencias en capital social "dorado" a partir de variables de estratificación social como el género, la edad, el nivel educativo y de ingresos, y el lugar de residencia. También damos cuenta de la relación entre capital social "dorado" y el tipo de redes personales y la homofilia de los vínculos cercanos

RC17-256.9

KESSLER, STEFANIE* (IU International University, Germany)
FUSS, ALINE (IU International University, Germany)

Breaking Barriers: The Role of Counseling Practices in First-Generation Student Enrollment at Private Universities

German universities are competing for prospective students. Private universities, especially universities of applied sciences, have seen a steady increase in student numbers, while public universities have recorded a decline. Notably, 70% of first-semester students at a popular German private university of applied sciences are first-generation students (FGS). In the "FiPHo" research project, we explore support practices for FGS during enrollment and study periods at this private university. Our subproject analyzes student advisors' counseling practices. Contrary to our presumption, family education background is not a relevant category in counseling, meaning FGS are not explicitly supported in a special way. Nevertheless, FGS enroll in high numbers.

We investigate which addressing practices support or at least do not hinder high enrollment of FGS and how these practices are embedded in the organization's goals. To answer these questions, we conducted 4 group discussions, observed 13 counseling situations, and analyzed the university's website using the documentary method (Bohnsack,2014). The website uses personalized addressing and the slogan "Education for all" promises to accept all prospective students without restrictions based on school grades or entrance qualifications. This inclusive approach may appeal to students who have little contact with universities.

Student advisors face a diverse group of prospective students, making it challenging to meet individual needs during consultations. Despite one-on-one sessions, organizational requirements lead to differentiation. Prospective students are grouped by characteristics and suitability for dual study programs, resulting in poorer advice for uncommitted students. Initially, advisors support all students in becoming engaged applicants. Generally, there is no social selection in the advisory service at the private university. Research highlights that advisors are crucial for undecided or changing-major students (Tinto,2024), and strategic language in consultations can aid marginalized groups like FGS (Buchanan et al.,2022). We discuss if social blindness and preferential advice for committed students benefit FGS.

RC32-527.3

KETTENBACH, JOHANNA* (University of Oslo, Norway)

The Family As a Political Tool: Divergent Post-Islamist Women's Rights Discourses in Morocco

Women's rights have long been a source of religious and political contention, a matter that is particularly pronounced in post-colonial contexts where religion and gender matters are heavily politicized. In these settings, attempts to legislate and implement women's rights can present a challenge as these processes are often met with opposition from politically active religious actors. This paper focuses on the Moroccan case, where the state is in the process of reforming the religiously sanctioned family code (Moudawana). This paper seeks to analyze how different Islamist actors, namely individuals active in the Justice and Development Party (PJD) and the Justice and Charity Movement (JCM), as well as the movements as a whole, react to the ongoing reform, to shed light on post-Islamist reactions to nationalized religious regulation. As such, it seeks to examine how women's rights are utilized by such religious movements to present and to maintain a politically relevant religious identity, and to review how the movements instrumentalize the emerging points of contention to signal their opposition to religious regime-policies and to reinforce their ideological stance. Furthermore, this study aims to understand how Islamist movements engage in oppositional politics on gender matters to regain or to maintain their Islamist appeal to a larger followership or constituency. Accordingly, this study critically engages with the notion of the post-Islamism paradigm, by elucidating the different ways in which post-Islamist movements navigate gender politics, and by shedding light on instances in which they may even return to more conservative ideology in an attempt to maintain their political relevance. This analysis is based on qualitative data drawn from social media and from interview and document data gathered through fieldwork conducted over several months in Morocco.

RC22-360.1

KETTIOUI, ABDELMJID* (University Moulay Ismaïl (Meknes), Morocco)

The Neoliberal Cul-De-Sac of Moroccan Atheist Activism: Striving for Cultural Catch-up, Not for Social Justice

This paper argues that Moroccan atheist activism is rooted in a discourse of cultural catch-up, modeled on European enlightenment ideals of reason, rationalism and secularism. For enlightenment and freedom of belief to take place in Muslim soil, Muslims need to "kill their own God," too. A key activist frames his project thus: "I'll do with the Quran what Martin Luther did with the bible." This cultural project falls prey to ethnocentrism, language determinism and the modernity/coloniality matrix of enlightenment. As such, it remains reticent to issues of social justice, increasing authoritarian politics, and racial and epistemic injustice in the age of genocide. This paper explores the potential of a double critique to reframe atheist activism as a radical positionality, capable of addressing social, political, and epistemic injustices in both semi-authoritarian ecologies and colonial/ genocidal contexts.

TG12-JS-74.5

KEUHO TCHOFFO, AGNES* (University of Douala, Cameroon)

Feminism "from below" in Sub-Saharan Africa

Despite an effort to contextualize and decolonize, "African feminism" continues to be the object of stigmatization and mistrust on the part of public opinion on the continent. Moreover, any women's demands that appear to challenge patriarchal norms and practices, which are deeply rooted in African cultures, are considered dangerous, labelled as extroversion and pose a high risk of social and political exclusion. While this situation seemed to improve somewhat in the 1990s, *the new pan-Africanist, African Renaissance and neo-sovereignist* currents, which use social networks to distil their often reactionary ideas, raise fears of a certain regression in the rights and freedoms obtained.

In this context, the new generations of African feminists, while keeping a "low profile" to escape multifaceted violence, are implementing forms of creativity to embody their struggle and achieve their aspirations. This can sometimes inhibit and blur the message.

RC49-779.3

KGATLA, LESEDI* (Fort Hare University, South Africa)

Online Self-Expression: Learn from My Crying

This paper addresses the prevalent misconceptions surrounding depression and challenges stereotypical perceptions of how it should manifest. Through the lens of social media, participants have the freedom to express their experiences of depression in unique and creative ways, allowing for a more personalised, and authentic representation. This paper explores alternative ways in which depression is represented by individuals on social media to provide a more accurate and nuanced portrayal of the illness. The data collection process involved gathering information from nine participants' diverse social media platforms, which were further supplemented by semi-structured interviews to gain deeper insights into their experiences. Thematic analysis was employed to analyse the collected data, allowing for the identification and interpretation of recurring themes that emerged from the participants' narratives. The study revealed two themes: okay, not okay, and real representations. By examining how young people present themselves online to cope with depression, this study highlights the importance of self-expression on social media platforms. These platforms offer individuals the opportunity to represent depression in a manner that resonates with their experiences and identities. This diversity in representation promotes relatability among individuals experiencing depression, demonstrating that it does not conform to a singular, rigid image.

RC15-JS-235.6

KHADIJA, ELQARFAOUI* (Université Hassan II, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines Mohamedia, Morocco)

Corps, Médecine Et Don Entre Continuité Et Discontinuité

Cette intervention est une contribution au débat scientifique à propos de la relation de l'humain au cosmos où il naît, évolue, donne, souffre, guérit, meurt et continue d'exister comme un être qui habite le corps de ses continuités, une valeur dans l'imaginaire religieux de ses proches, une mémoire de la personne qu'il était et une figure d'une interaction spirituelle entre le cosmos et l'au delà du cosmos.

C'est en fait, un essai de déconstruction reconstruction du concept du corps et du don à partir d'une expérience réflexive d'une part et d'une exploration sociologique de la chaine du don en contexte de mort et de la trajectoire du corps humain comme objet et sujet de prélèvement et transplantation d'organes en contexte de soin.

Au delà d'un confinement du corps entre nature et culture, cette intervention se focalisera sur les aspects identitaires du corps greffé et du corps prélevé, le cadre normatif et éthique où ils sont approchés et les interactions sociales et liens spirituelles qu'ils révèlent au sein de la communauté médicale et entre la communauté des donneurs et des receveurs.

RC02-JS-178.5

KHADRIA, BINOD* (GRFDT and JNU, India)
MISHRA, RATNAM (Delhi Technological University (DTU), India)

Remittances and Economic Justice: Alternatives Beyond the Migration-Development Nexus

Remittances, as one of the significant drivers of recent Migration-Development Regimes (MDRs), have emerged as a crucial aspect of the financial landscape of developing countries especially in the global south. At times, remittances have even been considered a quantitative measure of brain gain to the home economy, justifiably compensating for the brain drain. Asia has been the largest remittance receiving continent in the world with more than half of it flowing to South Asia from the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the US, UK, Canada, Australia and the European Union. From the perspective of wealth redistribution, migration accompanied by remittances, serves to redistribute considerable wealth from wealthy to poor countries. This article is an attempt to explore the intricate relationship of migration, development and economic justice through the lens of remittances keeping sending countries on the focal point. Millions of migrants send financial support back to their home countries which contributes in their socio-economic development. However, these benefits of remittances are unevenly distributed, reflecting the prevailing inequalities and need of redistribution. Through selective case studies of Asian countries and using data from World Bank, UN-DESA and Asian Development Bank, the article highlights the complexities of economic justice and equitable approach to remittance flows and migration management in developing countries. While addressing the governance issues relating to the changing migration and remittance management of countries involved and the consequent economic and political challenges, it examines the strengthening "audibility" of what Khadria had elsewhere called the "silent backwash of reverse remittances". The paper uses its findings to discuss the prospective policy recommendations for innovations in multilateral negotiations between the stakeholders comprising the "whole of society" and the "whole of government" in pursuit of economic justice across nations.

RC47-JS-230.5

KHALAFALLAH, HAMID* (University of Manchester, Sudan)

Resisting the Anti-Democratic Tide: Sudan's Grassroots Movements in a Counterrevolutionary War

In Sudan, a revolution initiated a democratic transition in 2019, which was subsequently disrupted by a military coup in 2021, culminating in a full-scale violent conflict in 2023. A year and a half since the outbreak of the war, prevailing analyses of Sudan's war predominantly frame it as either a power struggle between military factions or a proxy war. However, there is a critical need for more nuanced, non-elite analyses of the situation in Sudan. The ongoing war represents an extension of an anti-democratic project that has been in development since the revolution and was set in motion by the military coup. The war transcends the simplistic categorizations of an internal power struggle or a proxy war orchestrated by regional or global powers. Instead, it constitutes a multi-scalar counterrevolutionary war, supported by both internal and external actors bound by shared capital interests and a desire to preserve the authoritarian, extractive, and postcolonial Sudanese state.

Centring the counterrevolutionary and anti-democratic aspects in the analysis of Sudan's war is essential in underscoring the struggles of Sudan's pro-democracy grassroots movements. Throughout Sudan's revolution and the subsequent democratic transition, these grassroots movements have played instrumental roles in mobilising for democracy and demonstrating a bottom-up approach to democratic transitions. The powerful mobilization of these movements threatened the interests of the elite Sudanese military and political class, as well as regional and global powers. In the aftermath of the military coup and the war, these movements have continually adapted their roles to resist anti-democratic endeavours. This paper will present a case for understanding the Sudan's war as a counterrevolutionary one and will analyse the tactics employed by grassroots movements in resisting democratic backsliding. By doing so, it aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play in Sudan's struggle for democracy

RC48-756.1

KHAN, AJAM* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)
YADAVENI, SAI ASHISH (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Ties That Sustain: Social Network Analysis of Water Governance and Conservation in Rural India

Water scarcity in India, driven by increasing demand and changing agricultural practices, poses a growing challenge, particularly in drought-prone regions like Marathwada, Maharashtra. The shift to cash crops has intensifies the crisis, straining water resources and threatening rural livelihoods and food security. This study explores the socio economic impacts of localized water conservation efforts using Social Network Analysis (SNA) to examine the interactions between Governmental, non-governmental and community based-within the local multi-actor governance structures. Data from 120 households across four villages were collected through structured interviews. The findings reveal that well connected social networks significantly enhance water availability, improve household income and foster community cohesion. Water conservative programs as a collaborative action, including creating of infrastructure, have made a positive impact on rural livelihoods. The study underscores the importance of integrating local knowledge. empowering civil society and fostering equitable governance to ensure sustainable water management in rural India.

RC49-783.4

KHAN, HASNAIN ALI* (London School of Science and Technology, Pakistan)

Psychosocial Challenges Faced By International Students in Developing Friendships

This study investigates the psychosocial challenges faced by international students in forming friendships while adapting to life in the UK. A qualitative research approach was employed, with data collected through eight semi-structured interviews with students who reported experiencing difficulties in establishing friendships. The interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analysed using thematic analysis. The findings revealed several unique obstacles international students face, including challenges related to adjusting to the host community, culture, educational system, and the psychological and behavioural changes required for successful integration. The results of the study were grouped into key thematic categories based on their relevance to academic, social, and cultural dimensions. Five major themes emerged: academic challenges, psychological difficulties, socio-cultural barriers, language limitations, and interpersonal dynamics. Academic challenges included issues such as limited interaction with classmates, feelings of isolation, and language barriers. Psychological difficulties were characterised by mood problems, homesickness, and adjustment struggles. Socio-cultural challenges involved cultural differences, experiences of prejudice, and unfamiliar communication patterns. Furthermore, interpersonal dynamics, such as the absence of pre-established social networks and difficulties in interpreting social cues, were significant obstacles. These findings provide valuable insights that can inform UK universities in offering better support and resources to enhance the social integration of international students.

RC14-JS-149.3

KHAN, MUHAMMAD RAFI* (Minhaj University Lahore, Pakistan)

Franchising the Common Language - an Analysis of Coke Studio's Business Model

Coke Studio (CS), a known international music franchise, is growing with its strategy of melodic cultural synthesis by producing musical fusion and cross-cultural hybrids. This study examines how cultural fusion influences identity and revives old music genres, providing insights into CS's franchise model and its global impact. This discussion will help to comprehend the nature of cultural exchange, identity formation, and creating a shared language of music between nations. The research observes how CS is mainstreaming subculture music genres into popular culture discourses and converting this integration into a diverse but unified musical community. The study will include an assessment of digital platforms and the globalization of CS, focusing on its economic and business character. The research is qualitative, which will include content analysis to systematically examine the themes, cultural elements, and genres. Interviews and focus groups will provide an essential understanding of subjective experience of cultural fusion and its reception by diverse audiences. To understand CS's business success as a cultural model, digital ethnography will be used to explore how CS operates in the online space. Concerning this, the study seeks to examine user comments, likes, shares, and social media trends to know how digital platforms contribute to CS's triumph. This study expects to uncover new avenues of digital ethnography and present CS's business model to the music industry through empirical evidence.

RC14-206.2

KHAN, MUHAMMAD RAFI* (Minhaj University Lahore, Pakistan)

Soft Power for International Diplomacy through K-Pop Lens

K-pop, or Korean popular music, has spread throughout South Korea and the world in recent decades. Due to the constant expansion of K-pop in many countries, there is a growing scholarly debate about its potential as a soft power instrument of foreign policy. This paper looks to define the concept of K-pop music diplomacy, and the strategies and measures put into practice. It explains how the Korean government has instrumentalized K-pop and supported its foreign promotion as part of a wider public diplomacy strategy aimed at increasing the country's power and prestige. It assesses the areas that contributed to K-pop's internationalization. In approaching the topic from the perspective of K-pop, the paper therefore highlights contemporary methods of soft power in popular cultural diplomacy. The paper shows how state and non-state actors use cultural industries such as K-pop to promote national interests, interact with foreign audiences, and foster the growth of the creative economy. The author analyzed the change, success, and usefulness of music diplomacy as exemplified by K-pop and found best practices for cultural diplomacy.

RC29-460.1

KHAN, SULTAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Religion behind Bars: Faith-Based Progammes in the Rehabilitation of Offenders in the Medium B Westville Correctional Service, Durban

There is adequate evidence to suggest that religion is an important factor in maintaining social order and control. Almost all societies support and respect religious practices as a fundamental human right. A rapid decline in religious conformity is perceived to erode the moral fabric of society and hence perceive its decline to contribute to social degeneration leaving society in a state of disarray. Deviation from religious norms and values at an individual level is known to result in anomic behavior resulting in coming into conflict with the law. On the contrary religious fundamentalism is also known to be contributing to hostility, violence, lawlessness, harmful behavior and social instability. It is in this context that this article reviews religious practices and beliefs amongst offenders and its role in rehabilitating their deviant behavior in the South African context. There is a paucity of research between the religion-rehabilitation nexus, in hypothesizing the role religion plays in promoting pro-social behavior. The services of chaplains have become an important facet of the rehabilitation programme with offenders based on the belief that repentance can provide salvation from one's deviant behavior. This study highlights contrary to the assertion that individuals who come into conflict with the law have low levels of religiosity, they in fact do practice their religion. The study provides very little support to the notion that correctional centres inspired by faith based programmes indeed impacts on prosocial behavior as offenders engage with their respective religious belief systems as individuals. This finding refutes the assertions contained in the literature study that correctional centres do in fact impact on their spirituality due to the fact that before incarceration they practiced some form of religion.

RC48-752.1

KHAN, ZOHEB* (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning, Brazil)

Beyond Redistribution: The Role of Recognition and Participation in South Africa's Renewable Energy Trusts

South Africa's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), designed to reduce the economy's reliance on coal, mandates that private developers allocate a share of ownership in new energy projects to local communities through the establishment of community trusts. This model addresses the historical lack of recognition of the rights of rural, black communities dispossessed under apartheid to participate in economic development, as well as these communities' ongoing material deprivation. However, based on qualitative interviews with over 100 representatives from affected communities, trusts, local governments, and developers, this paper shows that REIPPPP's redistributive potential is undermined by failures to properly recognise communities' rights to meaningful participation in policy processes. The flawed, top-down process of establishing community trusts often excludes local actors, depriving them of procedural justice and reinforcing a sense of alienation. Trustees, often appointed without proper consultation, are frequently seen as illegitimate and lack the necessary skills for financial and project management. Additionally, the absence of government support and the burden of debt repayment further stifle the trusts' potential to redistribute wealth meaningfully. The resulting tensions reveal how inadequate recognition of community agency perpetuates existing inequalities, despite redistributive efforts. This paper argues that while the recognition of past and present injustices faced by specific groups and of their rights to a stake in the energy transition is critical to the development of effective policy, this must be complemented by the pursuit of procedural justice to achieve an equitable distribution of the benefits of the transition. South Africa's experience contributes to the debates about how policies, in their design and implementation, can balance recognition and redistribution, underscoring the need for inclusive, well-resourced participatory processes in addressing contemporary inequalities.

RC37-609.1

KHARCHENKOVA, SVETLANA* (Leiden University, Netherlands)

The Fate of Foreign Literature in Contemporary China

Transnational flows of culture, including literature, can help facilitate communication across social, political, and cultural contexts. In the recent decade, the government in China increasingly places value on traditional Chinese culture as opposed to foreign culture. In the context of a tightening political climate, this paper investigates how literature by foreign authors reaches readers in mainland China. In particular, it studies how Chinese

editors select foreign literary works for translation and publication in China. The paper relies on 10-month field research conducted primarily in Beijing and Shanghai in 2023-2024, which included semi-structured interviews with book editors, literary agents, censors, and other intermediaries, as well as participant observations at book fairs, book launches and at other venues. It shows that alongside symbolic and economic value of a foreign literary work, its political aspects are seriously considered by the editors. The paper reveals how the broader environment of cultural control, which is not welcoming to foreign influences, as well as how contemporary diplomatic conflicts between nations, and the trade war between China and the US impact transnational flows of literature into China.

WG11-JS-128.5

KHASTEGANAN, NAZANIN* (University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom)
FALLAHKOHAN, DARIUSH (Aston University, United Kingdom)

The Role of Cultural, Social, and Individual Beliefs in the Normalisation and Perpetuation of Femicide: A Narrative Review

Femicide, the intentional killing of women due to their gender, continues to be a critical issue worldwide, often driven by entrenched cultural, social, and individual beliefs that legitimise and normalise violence against women. This narrative review aimed to analyse how these belief systems contribute to the perpetuation and normalisation of femicide. A thorough literature search was conducted using databases such as PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus, and Web of Science. The analysis included studies published over the last 20 years that examined the influence of cultural, social, and individual attitudes on gender violence.

The review identified several key factors: patriarchal cultural traditions, societal gender norms, and misogynistic individual attitudes, all of which contribute to the persistence of femicide. Regional differences in the acceptance of violence against women were also explored, demonstrating the significance of contextual factors. Gaps in the current literature were highlighted, particularly regarding the need for more research on interventions that target harmful beliefs.

The findings suggest that addressing the cultural and individual beliefs that support femicide is critical for reducing gender-based violence. This review provides insights for social workers, policy-makers, and activists in developing targeted interventions to combat these destructive ideologies and promote gender equality.

RC18-JS-10.4

KHATIB, MARWA* (PhD student, Israel)

Religious Texts and Practices As Tools of Resistance in Occupied Palestine 1948

Following the collapse of the "dreams of Arab unity" due to the June 1967 war, political Islam movements emerged, establishing social and economic institutions under the banner "Islam is the solution." Among these was the Islamic movement in Israel, which gained momentum from the broader Islamic awakening and was officially founded in 1996, targeting Palestinians in the occupied territories who possess Israeli citizenship. Unlike its counterparts in the Palestinian territories, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad, this movement did not engage in armed resistance. Instead, it has consistently rejected the legitimacy of the occupation since its inception in 1996. Its commitment to peaceful resistance ultimately led to its prohibition and classification as an outlaw group in November 2015.

Sociologist Christian Smith notes that religion fosters a common identity among its adherents, which can be utilized not only to legitimize existing social, political, and economic systems but also to challenge and dismantle them. Smith asserts that "religion can actually help keep everything in its right place. But it can also turn the world upside down."

This study will examine how Israel perceives the activities of the Islamic movement as a threat to national security and a disruptor of the status quo at Al-Aqsa Mosque. The movement aligns with religious groups that resist colonial oppression by rejecting the occupier's authority. It argues that its challenge and non-violent resistance are rooted in Islamic principles. Furthermore, it organizes civil society initiatives that address various aspects -religious, social, educational, intellectual, economic -of Palestinian life based on Sheikh Raed Salah's concept of a "self-made society," introduced after the Second Intifada in 2000. This research will trace the development of the Islamic Movement while focusing on its religious activities and practices that serve as forms of resistance against its colonial circumstances.

RC18-JS-10.3

KHATIB, SAFAA* (Artist and researcher, Israel)

The Braids Rebellion: Artistic Recreation of Palestinian Girls' Acts of Resistance in Israeli Prisons

As the artist of "The Braids Rebellion," I present an artistic project that recreates 25 scenes depicting Palestinian girls under the age of 18, who were imprisoned by Israeli authorities between 2015 and 2016. These scenes, often ignored as fleeting news items, capture acts of resistance within the prison system. The project is inspired by a 2017 event in Hasharon prison, where Palestinian prisoners cut off their braids and donated them to cancer patients after hearing a radio appeal for hair donations. This symbolic gesture of solidarity, made under harsh incarceration conditions, reflects life's continuity and defiance within oppressive spaces.

"The Braids Rebellion" demonstrates the concept of "life as origin," where the imprisoned reject their victimisation and use their bodies as instruments of rebellion. Smuggling their braids out of prison, these girls resist isolation and contribute to life beyond the prison walls. Through photography, audio, and repetition, the project magnifies these scenes, compelling viewers to confront forgotten narratives and question societal apathy toward such acts of resistance.

This paper discusses how art serves as a medium to memorialise marginalised voices and resurrect overlooked stories. By merging historical events with artistic representation, "The Braids Rebellion" challenges audiences to engage with complex political realities and the resilience exhibited within the carceral system under occupation.

Note :
Since its inception, "The Braids Rebellion" has been showcased in prominent exhibitions across various esteemed institutions:

- **May 2024 - October 2024**: Featured at the Middle East Institute, Washington D.C.
- **May 2023 - December 2023**: Displayed at the Institut du Monde Arabe, Paris.
- **November - December 2018**: Exhibited at Qattan Gallery, Ramallah, marking one of its early presentations.

WG06-897.4

KHAZAEI, FATEN* (Northumbria University, United Kingdom)

How to Conduct Ethnographies of Resistance in Off-Limits Zones?

Calls have been made for a relocation of theory building to and from the Global South in order to decolonise academic knowledge production on social movements. However, an important range of methodologies such as ethnographic fieldwork remain difficult in some contexts, known as "off-limits zones", such as national territories under authoritarian regimes. In this communication I will reflect on alternative research designs to conduct fieldwork on social movements in off-limits zones. I will specifically discuss possibilities and challenges of constructing an interdisciplinary toolbox to overcome some of those difficulties related to accessibility, ethics, and risk and safety of research participants and researchers. The case of political activist ethnography, derived from the classical feminist institutional ethnography, methods of "counter-archive" from historical ethnography and possibilities of online data collection offered by digital ethnography will be considered.

RC43-690.3

KHAZBAK, RANA* (University of Oxford & King's College London, United Kingdom)

Young People's Experiences of Social Mixing in Regenerated Mixed-Tenure Neighbourhoods: A London Case Study

This paper examines young people's (13-18 years) experiences and perceptions of social mixing and community relations in a mixed-tenure neighbourhood in London. It draws on fieldwork and participatory research with more than 40 teenagers from lower-income and ethnically diverse backgrounds, whose social housing estate has been demolished and replaced with a mix of social, intermediate, and market-rate housing. The findings generally align with previous evidence that highlights a lack of social mixing between residents in different housing tenures. However, they provide new insights into the unique experiences of young people, whose perspectives have been relatively absent from the literature.

The paper demonstrates how developer-led regeneration reinforces the social exclusion of disadvantaged young people, further deepening their

social and economic marginalisation. Study participants were stigmatised, racialised, policed, and deliberately excluded from public spaces, limiting opportunities for interactions with their more affluent neighbours. The social distance between the two groups was exacerbated by disparities in socio-economic status, as well as differences in housing design and amenities between social and market-rate housing. Additionally, residents in the private housing were predominantly young professionals and families with small children, reducing the likelihood of social mixing in schools.

Perceptions of inferiority, fuelled by stark contrasts in socio-economic status, living conditions, and neighbourhood experiences between young people and their wealthier neighbours, combined with a lack of social interaction, led to feelings of jealousy and resentment among some young people.

The findings provide further evidence that contradicts the policy expectation that mixed-tenure neighbourhoods foster inclusive communities or expand young people's social networks and access to job opportunities through mixing with their wealthier neighbours. The paper concludes that without addressing the wider processes of urban injustice, social exclusion, and inequality affecting disadvantaged young people, mixed-tenure neighbourhoods risk reinforcing their marginalisation.

RC34-565.4

KHAZBAK, RANA* (University of Oxford & King's College London, United Kingdom)
GEWIRTZ, SHARON (King's College London, United Kingdom)
MAGUIRE, MEG (King's College London, United Kingdom)
BAYRAKDAR, SAIT (King's College London, United Kingdom)
MCPHERSON, CHARLOTTE (University of Melbourne, Australia)
WEAVERS, ALICE (King's College London, United Kingdom)
WINCH, CHRISTOPHER (King's College London, United Kingdom)

"I Just Wanted to Leave School and Get a Job": Improving Transitions for Young People Leaving Education Early

This paper examines the post-16 transitions of young people (aged 16-20 years) who choose to look for paid employment or apprenticeships after year 11 (when aged 16), instead of staying on at school or going to a further education college. We examine: i) the factors that drive their decisions; and ii) the inequalities in their access to vocational education and training opportunities, employment and the resources available to help them make and exercise career and employment choices that are meaningful to them.

It draws on data produced as part of 'Young Lives, Young Futures', an ESRC mixed-methods longitudinal study of the school-to-work transitions of young people in England who do not attend university. The study comprises a three-wave survey of approximately 10,000 young people, longitudinal interviews with 123 young people in four contrasting local authority areas, and interviews with local policymakers and practitioners working in the same four local authority areas. We use a subset of the data for this paper: specifically, two waves of qualitative interviews with 21 young people and 1,352 survey respondents (22% of our survey sample) who have left full-time education at 16. They have diverse class, gender, sexuality, racial, ethnic, (dis) ability and health characteristics and are located in different parts of England. We also draw on insights from interviews with policy makers and practitioners involved in supporting youth transitions.

While the particular group of young people with which this paper is concerned are united in their aversion towards continuing in education and the majority are considered 'low attainers', they are not a homogeneous group. Adopting an ecologies-inequalities framework, our findings illustrate how their post-16 trajectories differ significantly based on intersections of school experiences, class, 'race', ethnicity, gender, learning disabilities, mental and physical health conditions, and the available support and opportunities in their local areas.

RC09-JS-112.3

KHOO, SU-MING* (University of Galway, Ireland)

Humane Security: Towards Transformative Solidarities in Policy and Practice

The 2022 UNDP Special Report: *Human Insecurity in the Anthropocene* and the 2023-24 Human Development Report: *Breaking the Gridlock – Reimagining Cooperation in a Polarized World* point to a global moment of critical multi-crisis. While the 'Anthropocene' has been rejected as a geological concept (Witze 2024), it retains its major significance as a critical sociological concept pointing to urgent needs for global system change, integrating vital questions of ecological degradation, human insecurity, technological threats, socio-political polarization, and contested ("post-normal") science (Funtowicz and Ravetz 1993).

This paper responds to these two reports: the UNDP 2022 Special Report concerning human security in the Anthropocene (hereafter 'UNDP Special Report', UNDP 2022), and the 2023-24 Human Development Report 2023-24's (hereafter HDR 2023-24, UNDP 2024), which calls to urgently 'break the gridlock' of multi-crisis. It returns to the concept of human security first proposed in the 1990s, integrating recent conversations on the 'soul' of the concept and 'humane security' (Khoo 2023).

Following an earlier policy forum contribution (Khoo 2023), this paper considers six integrative suggestions for practical ways to operationalize human security ideas and principles: i) recalling the Stockholm Conference's agenda for global solidarity; ii) drawing on emancipatory legacies of established social movements; iii) applying differentiated measures to address vulnerability; iv) learning from indigenous and local insights on 'coordination' that emphasize ethical relationality; v) decentralizing policy and practice; and, vi) adopting an integrative perspective deepening the vital and 'humane' interpretations of human security and global cooperation, taking on the Ogata-Sen recommendations for integrated policies that jointly emphasise survival, livelihood and dignity.

The paper argues that these integrative discussions on human and humane security offer a response to the combined Research Committees' call to converge thinking about economic and environmental crises, inequalities, social transformations, and futures.

RC09-JS-247.2

KHOO, SU-MING* (University of Galway, Ireland)

Rethinking Social Metabolism – Towards Decolonial Relational Ecologies in Times of Crisis

This paper rethinks the concept of social metabolism, a concept currently weighted towards aggregative 'green' thinking. This accounts for common problems of planetary destruction and accumulation on a world scale (Moore 2015), but does not adequately integrate 'red' social dimensions, inadequately accounting for differentiated burdens and vulnerabilities (Sultana 2022; 2025) and necropolitics - power relations that enable some to live, but others to die (Mbembe, 2015).

Green Marxism, materials flow analysis, and world-ecology are the leading strands of 'green' thinking about social metabolism. Green Marxism is the starting point, while the dialectical world-ecological concept of *oikeios* is fruitful for thinking about the Anthropocene as a scene of a shared global problem. However, the *oikeios* nevertheless remains an over-universalizing, under-differentiated 'green' idea.

A decolonial emancipatory rethinking of social metabolism draws on insurgent anti-colonial and decolonial ecologies (Hickel 2021; Ferdinand 2022) and emerging thinking about solidarity (Khader 2019; UNDP 2022) to overcome over-generalizing, uncritical assumptions about ecological crises as undifferentiated 'societal-level' problems (Fischer-Kowalski and Hütterl 1998, 120). The flip side of this over-generalization is the resort to individual therapeutic learning instead of political and social redistributions of environmental goods and harms. A more 'social' global metabolism points to degrowth, redistribution and reparation for past and current unjust harms, confronting the claim that current levels of resource use cannot be sustainably extended to all people globally (Fanning et al 2020).

Rethinking social metabolism requires the 'red' lenses of social struggle to recognise and accommodate diverse demands, counterbalancing common concerns for aggregate planetary sustainability with differentiated struggles for survival, livelihoods and dignity, loss-and-damage reparations and ecological restoration. Social metabolism involves complex, pluralistic relationalities, since a diversity of paths exist to respond to crises and bring different communities towards justice, ecological health, and sustainable transformations.

TG09-988.4

KHOWA, THANDEKA* (North West University, South Africa)
JAFTA MARC, WAYLIN (North-West University, South Africa)

Reflecting on a First-Year Sociology Module'S Transition to Hybrid, Hyflex Teaching and Learning Practices: A Case Study

The adverse of the Covid-19 pandemic have changed life as "normal," forcing rapid transitions in our everyday life. As a result, the higher education sector was confronted with the transition from traditional contact to online teaching and learning. This transition created havoc for academic staff and

students when the transition forced them to examine their pedagogy and strategies for merging the use of technology into their teaching and learning. However, this shift to online learning and teaching was challenging and slow for third world countries due to their many economic challenges. It is for this reason that this study reflects on the transition process and challenges of academic staff from traditional contact to online teaching and learning. The study focuses on the SOCY 121 module during and post-Covid-19 pandemic.

The study is guided by the Replacement, Amplification and Transformation (RAT) model used to examine the implementation and use of technology in the transition from contact to online teaching and learning by students and academic staff teaching the SOCY 121 module. The study using qualitative approach will use document analysis examined the SOCY 121 study guide, NWU policies, and the Efundi LMS tool used by the University. It will also use in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The study is on-going and is part of the NWU SOTL.

RC31-493.2

KHROUZ, NADIA* (Center for Global Studies (CGS) - International University of Rabat, Morocco)

Opportunities and Restrictions in the Moroccan Immigration and Asylum Policy: Ambivalence, Sovereignty, Caution and Constraints.

The dynamic of the New Immigration and Asylum Policy (NPIA), launched in 2013, positioned Morocco as the initiator of an ambitious programme of reforms to its immigration policy and calls for the construction of new paradigms on international and African migration. More than ten years later, a review of the effects of the reforms undertaken, the evolution of discourse on immigration to and from Morocco, and the perspectives for access to residency, particularly for foreign workers, those involved in family migration or refugees, challenges the Kingdom's position as a country of immigration. Most immigrants and refugees have little access to the procedures for obtaining residency and asylum in the country. Although immigration is limited, the focus is still largely on so-called transit migration to Europe. However, despite the constraints, procedures do exist and are accessible, under certain conditions, to certain categories of foreigners, who are thus authorised to settle in the country. Looking at the issues of access to rights and procedures will give us a better understanding of the constraints, opportunities and changes in immigration and asylum policy in Morocco in recent years. By moving away from the view that Moroccan migration policy is the result of the externalisation of European policies, or that there is a lack of governance, this paper seeks, from a Moroccan perspective, to look beyond the publicised policy, the procedures as they are deployed in an ordinary and more discreet way to highlight certain orientations of immigration governance, constraints or issues of access to residency on the territory which imply the admission of certain categories of foreigners and the exclusion of others, the stabilisation for some or maintenance in the precariousness of residency for others.

TG04-975.1

KHROUZ, NADIA* (Center for Global Studies (CGS) - International University of Rabat, Morocco)

Uncertainty through Family Migration Laws and Regulations in Morocco

Family is a major driver of migration to Northern countries but also to other sides of the world. Family migration policies have been little studied in the African context. Family migration is particularly interesting to study in the Moroccan context, insofar as Morocco has driven a new immigration and asylum policy since 2013 and is now positioning itself as an immigration country. Focusing on family migration and its policy making, this communication's aim is to provide insights into how family migration laws and procedures are producing uncertainty for the spouse of a Moroccan citizen or of a foreign national legaly established in the country who wish to join his or her spouse. Criteria based on gender, nationality, religion, length of stay on the territory or income are building a stratification amongst foreigners regarding the rights of access to the territory, to marriage or to recognition of marriage, to family reunification, to residence, and, de facto, to the right to family unity in Morocco. Considering these cumulative criteria established by the law and regulations, but also clarity or lack of clarity in the law, the interdependency of procedures, the discretion given to the administration by legal texts, and so one, this communication will explore how the relevant legislation and regulations are building an uncertainty that feeds the management of migration through the figure of the "good migrant", of the "good spouse" and moreover the one allowed to stabilise its staying on the territory and through this stabilisation have access to the right to family unity.

RC46-725.1

KHUNOU, GRACE* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Marginalized Gendered Histories: Murder By Necklacing during Apartheid

There has been an unsuccessful attempt to water down the place of Black women in the South African liberation struggle. This was done during the struggle itself and it continues in contemporary efforts to capture liberation history. It is therefore the intention of this paper to show how necklacing (the public execution of Black women by use of burning tyre placed over their neck, with their hands chopped off or bound) was used to create a narrative of mistrust around women. Although the act of necklacing was used to murder both women and men, who were suspected of collaborating with the police this paper shows that its use was also gendered. In cases where it was used to kill women these were mostly women who were defiant in more ways than not. These women acted out of character and needed to be used as a lesson for others who might want to do the same. Through an analysis of how families of these women and their communities experienced these events, this paper argues that the violence of apartheid like a ghost, continues to haunt the presents. Necklacing continues as a form of mob justice in contemporary democratic South Africa. Some questions that the paper grapples with is how do we heal these communities? Is clinical sociology equipped to do this healing work?

RC50-784.3

KHUSHBOO, KHUSHBOO* (SRMU,Lucknow, India)

Sociological Study of Wellness Tourism: With Special Focus on Yoga

This sociological study explores the relationship between globalisation and wellness tourism, particularly Yoga.The globalisation of wellness tourism, with a focus on yoga, reflects broader trends in the commodification and internationalisation of cultural practices. This phenomenon raises important sociological questions about identity, cultural exchange, authenticity, and sustainability. As wellness tourism continues to grow, understanding these dynamics is essential for fostering a more inclusive, respectful, and sustainable approach to global tourism.The paper encompasses all the key aspects of wellness tourism that are impacting the society.

RC11-162.6

KHUSHBOO, KHUSHBOO* (SRMU,Lucknow, India)

Well-Being in Older People:Various Forms Are Interlinked with Societal Aging

In 2050, 80% of older people will be living in low and middle- income countries. The pace of population ageing is much faster than in the past. (WHO).Societal ageing can effect economic growth, patterns of work and retirement, the way that families function, the ability of governments and communities to provide adequate resources for older adults and prevalence of chronic diseases and disability.(www.nia.nih.gov).The paper will deal with all aspects of well- being that affects societal ageing. The objective is to find how various forms of well-being are interlinked with societal ageing.

Prof-1003.3

KIBRIA, NAZLI* (Boston University, USA)

Applied Sociology: Bringing Theory into Practice and Practice into Theory III

Sociology is at core a science of the social. From the earliest formation of the discipline, sociologists have sought to make sense of complex social realities and to find solutions to injustices, problems, and inequities encountered in the worlds that they study. Ours is therefore a practical academic pursuit, one that creates new knowledge in the pursuit of better ways of living together in ever more complex societies.

Yet there remains a tendency both within and beyond the discipline to understand applied sociology or social 'practice' as inherently outcomes oriented and lacking theoretical rigour. At the same time, social theory is often imagined as esoteric and arcane, untethered from practical solutions to 'real world' problems.

This professional development session disputes both assumptions. Our presenters demonstrate the value of applied sociologies that draw on theoretical concepts to creatively address wicked problems, while also exploring the generative potential of engaged intersectoral research to generate new insights that enrich social theory.

Prof Nazli Kibria's current work involves the Global Siblings and Inequalities Project, a research initiative that aims to bring global and sociological perspectives to the study of families and siblings. Sibling relationships (or "sibships") are long lasting family ties with important consequences for health and well-being yet receive less attention than other family relationships, such as those between spouses and between parents and children. Sibship research has overwhelmingly focused on psychological dynamics and Eurocentric assumptions and models of family life. Kibria explores sibships in different parts of the world and in relation to larger social forces, finding that, like other family relationships, those between siblings are a *potential* source of intimacy and support. What are the conditions that support this potential and what are those that erode it? She brings theory and fieldwork into conversation with concerns about family resilience and well-being.

RC41-664.1

KIEL, ALINA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Acts of Datafication: Reimagining the Right to Public Security in Favelas through Citizen-Generated Data

This paper introduces the concept of "acts of datafication"—a novel framework to capture the deliberate production of data from the bottom-up as a means to foster new forms of social and political inclusion. In the age of datafication, scholars have repeatedly shown that data is shaping the world we live in and the way we perceive it. Yet, data produced by governments is often biased or fails to accurately represent the realities of marginalized populations, reinforcing social inequalities. As a result, grassroots movements and marginalized populations are increasingly generating their own numbers to fill these data gaps, leveraging bottom-up datafication as a form of political and social resistance. This paper employs an ethnographic approach to examine *De Olho na Maré*, a citizen-driven and favela-based data initiative that monitors the impacts of police special operations across 15 favelas in Rio de Janeiro. It explores how favela residents systematically produce data on human rights violations in combination with demographic data of affected communities. Drawing on Actor-Network Theory and the theory of affect, this paper conceptualizes bottom-up datafication as a socio-technical phenomenon in which data functions as an actant, actively shaping human experiences and social relations. Utilizing qualitative mixed methods, the paper examines the data infrastructures, ethical considerations, political dynamics, and affective narratives generated by those engaged in the production of their own data. This approach highlights the complex interplay between data and social agency, revealing how marginalized groups use data to redefine power structures and societal frameworks. Finally, building on the concept of "acts of citizenship" and drawing from nine months of fieldwork in the favelas of Maré, this paper introduces the concept of "acts of datafication," emphasizing the growing role of data as a critical means of empowerment for marginalized communities in their struggle for recognition and rights.

RC25-420.1

KIGURU, GATITU* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
MWANGI, PHYLLIS (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Impact of Socio-Cultural Discursive Construction of Mental Illness on Diagnosis and Management: Insights from Kenya

A report by the WHO states that 1 out of every 4 people seeking medical attention in Kenya has a mental illness. This stark outlook is shared by the Taskforce on Mental Health 2020 whose report showed that mental disorders account for 13% of the burden of disease in Kenya. Yet any attempt to understand these statistics needs to take into account the social context in which the mentally sick in Kenya live. Mental illnesses attract a lot of religious and cultural stigma. This is because mental illness afflicts the brain – a culturally and socially constructed organ. Consequently, the mentally sick are labeled as 'possessed', 'bewitched' or 'cursed' and are therefore believed to be in need of religious and/or cultural rites to end their affliction. Yet, Kenya boasts of a well-established training in psychiatry medicine based on Western bio-psycho explanatory model for mental illness. This paper sought to tease out the socio-culturally situated health narratives that psychiatrics have to deal with as they diagnose and manage patients with mental conditions. The data were narratives by the practitioners about their experiences in dealing with mentally ill patients and their relatives. The data reveal the competing discourses on mental health. The explanations and expectations of patients and family members can be incompatible with the discourse of modern medicine. We sought to understand the place of the psychiatrist in a context that labels disease and treatment from a viewpoint of culture and religion. Our preliminary analysis reveals that whereas psychiatrists remain faithful to their training, many are also conscious of the fact that socio-cultural factors cannot be divorced from the diagnosis and management of mental disorder. However, the analysis reveals varied views on the degree to which a bio-psycho-socio-cultural explanatory model to mental illness can work in modern medicine.

RC20-296.3

KIISKI, ANASTASIIA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Moral Discourses and Judgments across 36 Countries: A Comparative Analysis Using European Values Study

This paper examines how moral discourses influence moral judgments across 36 European countries, utilizing Richard Shweder et al.'s (1997) theory of three types of morality—justice-based, duty-based, and religion-based morality. Building on the data from the Morally Debatable Behaviors Scale (MDBS) in the European Values Study (EVS) and constructed country profiles, this study groups countries based on their legal codes and social policies concerning homosexuality, prostitution, abortion, suicide, euthanasia, and divorce. The paper explores how these issues are understood differently across countries, reflecting on whether they are viewed as acceptable behaviors, crimes, deviant acts, or sins, depending on the dominant cultural moral framework. To do so, it investigates how religion, media, and the state shape public discourses on morally debatable issues, using qualitative comparative approach (QCA) and critical discourse analysis (CDA). Preliminary findings suggest that moral discourses are culturally shaped, with different ethical principles guiding judgments of moral but illegal or legal but immoral behaviors. This paper demonstrates how diverse methods—combining survey data with discourse and text analysis—can be used to compare moral values and their discursive framing across countries and visualize value differences across Europe.

RC21-334.5

KILIÇ, BÜŞRA* (Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey)

Modes of Public Intimacies and Attachment to a Place

Based on an ethnographic fieldwork, this study delves into daily life on a recently transformed urban coast in Samsun, Turkey and investigates the modes of public intimacies and attachments on this brand-new public place. While Atakum Coast was a less attended beach with tobacco fields covering its hinterland around 20 years ago, it gradually became a popular socialization place firstly after the settlement of the university at this district, and the municipality project that attempted to change the coastline to a much demanded summer resort like Mediterranean coasts of the country after the gradual decline of tobacco industry within the city. As municipality covered the area with several facilities like sidewalk, bike road, etc. for the project, the population of the district and the number of places like café, bar, restaurants on the coastline has increased tremendously. While it was planned to be a tourism paradise initially, the coastline turned out to be an urban park with the surrounding of people's daily rhythms. It became e a shiny and glamorous urban public place where recently upper middle class of city dwellers settled down and urban common attracting visitors from all over the city and cities nearby. By this, it also became a place for encounters of city dwellers from different backgrounds. The data collected through participant observation and go-alongs throughout the study shows that there are three main modes of being at the coast; aloneness, familiarity and friendship. Although seemingly it turned out to be a place for all, the coast does not promise a new form of neighborhood, a cohesive togetherness. Rather it is dissociated from the other parts of the city through abjection of other parts' residents in daily discourses.

RC36-JS-242.2

KIM, ALLEN* (International Christian University, Japan)

The War on the Young: Perceptions of Economic Fragility, Alienation, and Wellbeing Among Youth Living in Urban Japan.

In the context of Japan's super-aging society, Gen Z face increasing uncertainty about their future prospects. Rising costs of living, stagnant wages, and a political structure that prioritizes the needs of older generations over those of younger people may foster a growing sense of alienation among the youth. This research project explores how university students situated in urban Japan perceive the so called "war on the young" where their financial futures and social prospects seem limited, and the existing social structures seem skewed against them in favor of the old. Drawing on interviews with students, this study finds purchase in applying alienation theory, toward exploring gen Z disconnect in areas of economy, technology, social policy, and mental health. By investigating the problem and solutions as voiced by young adults this project contributes to a broader understanding of how alienation shapes the imagined futures of younger generations in a super aging society. The session offers critical insights into the intersection of alienation research and futures studies, shedding light on the sociopolitical and economic challenges faced by Japan's youth and their implications for the nation's future.

RC31-490.2

KIM, CHULHYO* (Gyeongsang National University, Republic of Korea)

Vulnerability and Precarity of Single Pareting, Cases of Migrant Wormen in South Korea

Government policies and social discourses concerning international migration and 'multiculturalism' in South Korea tend to remain predominantly anchored in state-led perspectives of 'social integration' or assimilation. Migrants are often excluded from the policymaking processes that directly impact their lives, which can be interpreted as a deficit in democratic representation. Within this context, evaluating migration policies through the articulations of migrants themselves is imperative not only for academia but also for policymakers.

Existing research paradigms primarily focus on immigrant women's experiences through the lens of specific incidents such as familial conflicts or domestic violence, and subsequently seek policy alternatives for these individual occurrences. It is crucial to comprehensively analyze the underlying conditions of 'vulnerability', 'precarity', and 'intersectionality' that form the backdrop for these individual incidents in immigrant women's lives, and to examine how these conditions are contextualized within broader social structures.

This study aims to elucidate the circumstances of vulnerability and precarity experienced by single-parent immigrant women residing in Korea, and to identify the socio-structural conditions that engender these situations. Specifically, the research seeks to achieve this objective by analyzing how not only economic and social conditions, but also institutional frameworks at the local government level, influence the lived experiences of immigrant women.

RC02-JS-70.2

KIM, ELEANA* (University of California, Irvine, USA)

More-Than-Human Infrastructures of Care and Solidarity in South Korea

This presentation will offer perspective from my fieldwork with South Korean ecologists and naturalists who enact forms of care and solidarity in their work with endangered species in the Korean Demilitarize Zone. In doing so, I will reflect upon alternative infrastructures and social relations in South Korea, where economic precarity, state power, and solidarity movements are intersecting movements to protest militarization and environmental insecurity.

RC11-JS-13.4

KIM, EUN JEONG* (Changwon National University, South Korea)
KIM, MINHYE (Changwon National University, South Korea)
KIM, MINHYEOK (Changwon National University, South Korea)

The Impact of Community Environment on Mortality Disparities of Older Adults in South Korea

In Korea, rapidly changing community environment including gentrification adversely affect the health of older adults, who have a strong place attachment to their long-term residences. As their physical functions decline and social roles reduce, they spend more time within their local community, becoming increasingly sensitive to changes in the environment. Older adults with low socioeconomic status face greater difficulties in adapting to this social environmental changes. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze the differential impact of the local social environment on the mortality of older adults with disparate socioeconomic status. We utilized administrative big data from the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS), which contain information on date of death, income, and assets of approximately 18% of the entire older adults in Korea. In an exploratory analysis, we calculated age-standardized mortality rates by province, gender, and income level. We compared the gaps in age-standardized mortality rates between the lower 33% and upper 33% income levels. The mortality disparities by income level for each gender showed statistically significant regional differences. Drawing on these findings, this study seeks to identify specific community level factors which have impact on income-based mortality disparities among older adults. We particularly plan to analyze the effects of community environment such as degrees of urbanization, intensities of gentrification, density of social networks on income-based mortality disparities. Spatial regression approach will be used. It is anticipated that higher level of urbanization, greater degree of gentrification, and lower level of social network will be related to income-based mortality disparities among older men and women, with considerable spatial correlation. This study is expected to contribute to the importance of community environments for older adults and provides region-specific policy basis.

RC57-864.3

KIM, HAN SANG* (Ajou University, South Korea)

Researching Media Figures As Constructions of Digital Archives

This study explores methods for investigating media figures whose public personas are primarily perceived and interpreted through their identity traits as presented in the digital media sphere. With the rapid development of digital and social media technologies, well-known figures have emerged whose fame originates mostly from the Internet. These individuals, often referred to as Internet celebrities or influencers, have become prominent due to their online presence.

In this study, I propose an operational definition of a *media figure*: a constructed persona whose identity traits, accumulated and disseminated across digital media platforms, are selectively appraised by the anonymous collective at a specific point in time. This definition is based on the idea that the Internet, as a field for ethnographic research, necessitates an archival approach (Kozinets 2010, 104-105). Internet users, through their everyday practices, already engage in forms of archival studies, as they continually construct, deconstruct, and reconstruct the personas of media figures (Kim 2024, 68).

This study introduces a Netnographic approach to investigating the trajectories of media figures' persona (re)construction by combining traditional digital ethnographic methods with visual archival techniques, including the analysis of *gestures* (Kim 2022, 5-6). Several case studies, including foreign figures who have either succeeded or failed in the Korean-centric media sphere, as well as digital vigilantes who position themselves as extralegal agents of justice, will be examined through this archival lens.

RC15-224.6

KIM, HARRIS HYUN-SOO* (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Rugged Individualism and Suicide: Findings from the U.S.

Since the classic work by Durkheim, suicide has occupied a central place in the sociological imagination. In the Durkheimian spirit, a great deal of theoretical work has emphasized the concepts of social integration and social regulation. Relatedly, much empirical findings have emerged illustrating the relationships between the dual forces of integration and regulation and suicidality. In this study, I reorient the analytic focus to the role of culture, more specifically, rugged individualism. What is the relationship between individualistic cultural values and norms and lethal self-harm? According to Frederick Turner's controversial 'frontier thesis,' the western expansion (1790 – 1890) has historically nurtured a culture of individualism that quintessentially defines the U.S. By merging historical data on the frontier experience and contemporary administrative data on suicide rates, I investigate how and to what extent culture of individualism associated with the western frontier is related to age-adjusted suicide rates across the U.S. counties. Adjusting for a battery of pre-treatment, i.e., geoclimatic, controls, I show that counties that experienced a longer exposure to the frontier line (proximity to the geographic area with less than 2 people per square mile) more than 130 years ago demonstrate higher suicide rates today. Results are robust to adding state fixed effects and accounting for spatial autocorrelation with clustered standard errors. In addition to running fixed effects models, I applied sequential G-estimation (designed to estimate average controlled direct effects) by including post-treatment covariates such as racial makeup, poverty rate, job growth, social capital, and family instability. This sensitivity analysis yields qualitatively identical findings. Implications are discussed concerning the enduring legacy of rugged individualism on contemporary suicide rates.

RC15-JS-122.4

KIM, HYOMIN* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Building a Roof Above Contested Knowledge: Public Epistemic Practices to Figure out Unexpected Vaccine Side Effects in South Korea

This study examines the recognition movement of the victims who have suffered from COVID-19 vaccine side effects and particularly focuses on their knowledge-making practices to represent as many side effects as possible. Using ethnography and in-depth interview methods, I analyze how they brought conflicting actors together by setting a unified destination where all the different interests and diverse facts converged. The victims could not prove their cases and were denied reparations since it would take 8-10 years to verify the causality between vaccination and the side effects. To move away from its dependence on scientific verification that bogs them down, they didn't get involved in the debate around who deserves the reparation, but they deduced

collective facts from the controversy. First, they framed their uncertainty as a common human vulnerability that indicates our shortage of knowledge as human beings. They inferred this from the scene in which scientific research progresses, and the criteria for proven causality continue to change and expand. Second, They questioned the purpose of reparations. They argued that the reparation system should serve not only to compensate individuals but also to encourage people to receive vaccinations during other upcoming pandemics. Given this, the criteria for causality should be relieved so that people can rely on the national public health system. In this framework, their uncertainties became our limitations, and their damages became our vulnerabilities and risks. The victim's contextualized and specific knowledge demanding social responses to themselves has become general knowledge of how to take care of epistemic uncertainties and human vulnerabilities, which have been redefined as a persistent order of the world, not a temporary issue. Their approach highlights how societies can live with controversial knowledge and what kinds of justice or decisions could be made until the debate reaches an agreement.

RC23-371.2

KIM, JESSICA* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)
SCHIMMÖLLER, LAURA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
SOYSAL, YASEMIN* (Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

Harnessing Spirituality and Science: The Impact of Diverse Epistemic Frameworks on Climate Action

Mainstream attempts to enhance climate concern and action often identify non-scientific, spiritual, or otherwise non-empirical perceptions of climate change as a key hindrance to progress. Yet while scientific knowledge has consolidated an extensive understanding of environmental changes, there has been growing recognition of indigenous knowledge systems at the international level through initiatives such as the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and by environmentalist movements and academics. Indigenous knowledge, which is deeply rooted in local ecosystems and long-term observations, provides insights into sustainable practices and resilience strategies that are typically overlooked and marginalized by dominant scientific paradigms. In our study, we challenge this notion, arguing that an awareness of these different knowledge frameworks is essential to understanding and motivating attitudes and actions towards the climate crisis. Drawing upon an original, representative 2023 survey of climate attitudes in the Philippines, we use multiple regression to investigate how four different epistemic frameworks relating to climate attribution (pro-scientific, religious, spiritual, or denialist anti-climate science) impact motivation to take pro-climate action (e.g., voting, protesting, changing behaviors). Findings suggest that although all three pro-climate frames are linked to increased overall action, individuals who interpret extreme weather by drawing upon spiritual and religious frameworks—specifically, the belief that humans are disrupting the natural balance of "Mother Earth," or that climate change is a punishment from God—are the most likely to engage in pro-climate protests. Thus, emotional and spiritual connections, such as the reverence for Mother Earth and God may be even more powerful motivators for collective climate action than scientific facts alone. Robust to social, political, and economic demographics, as well as objective climate exposure, results underscore the need to acknowledge and integrate multiple epistemologies in times of the Anthropocene in support of more inclusive and effective climate action across diverse communities.

RC14-216.6

KIM, JI HYE* (Sogang University, Republic of Korea)

Multiple Value Circles: The Moderating Role of Value Schemas in Cross-Cultural Contexts

Schwartz's value indicators have been widely used as either a measure of 'personal identity' or a proxy for measuring 'culture' focusing on general psychological tendencies. Since values are shaped by interactions between personal (but socially constructed) characteristics and shared cultural understandings, there is a critical need to improve quantitative modeling of these values that engage the two different levels – individual and collective. Using Schwartz's value indicators (e.g., self-enhancement, self-transcendences, openness to change, conservation), this research conducts Correlational Class Analysis to inductively identify value schemas, which I suggest as a proper unit of culture, different from simple ratings on these indicators. Analyzing the samples of World Value Survey from the South Korea and the United States, the findings show that (1) there are three distinct types of value schemas in each country with some cross-cultural similarities and differences; (2) value indicators are generally associated with attitudinal and behavioral outcomes, but more importantly, such associations vary by the types of value schemas that individuals hold; (3) the patterns of the moderating effects of value schemas are different between the two countries. With distinct measures of identity and culture, this study proposes a fuller model of values at two different levels to effectively address cross-cultural similarities and differences in their associations with stratification and attitudinal/behavioral outcomes.

RC05-80.4

KIM, JONATHAN* (Arizona State University, USA)
KAKKAD, SAMAY (Arizona State University, USA)
TSOSIE, KRYSTAL (Arizona State University, USA)

Using CRISPR to Gene-Edit Cell Lines to Model Indigeneity: Unpacking the Genomic-Racial Tensions of Emerging Organoid Research

Organoids are three-dimensional cell culture models that have emerged as a tool for researchers investigating disease modeling, drug discovery, and organ development. However, absent cell lines from Indigenous peoples–who have expressed cultural concerns related to the extraction of biospecimen materials from their bodies–researchers are looking to CRISPR-*Cas9* gene editing approaches to "diversify" their in vitro experimental models in the pursuit of "inclusion". Specifically, some researchers are introducing gene variants that are highly prevalent in Indigenous populations into cell lines procured from non-Indigenous persons to replicate artificially a biological state meant to represent Indigenous peoples genomic background. Notwithstanding persistent issues related to the categorization of race, eugenics, and representation in synthetic biology research, Indigeneity is not a biological construct. In fact, the literal artificial construction of Indigeneity and race can further lead to false assumptions of Indigenous populations and the bypassing of Indigenous data sovereignty and consent. Extraction of cell lines from Indigenous populations as well as the ability to reproduce, modify and codify cell lines can represent a new form of control and exploitation of Indigenous genomic bodily autonomy and consent. Hence, the reiteration of the importance of Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov) onto the emerging science of organoid research will be important to guide researchers and communities from repeating past colonial harms of biomedical research. We must resolve colonial articulations of Indigeneity and genomic racial identity if we are to ensure that Indigenous peoples rights and representation are ethically and equitably reflected into this space of diversity research.

RC17-253.2

KIM, JONGHEON* (INRAE, France)
GAUCHE, KARINE (Institut Agro Montpellier, France)

The Construction of an Interdisciplinary Field: The Case of Digital Agriculture in France

This paper investigates whether a strategically organized, regionally focused investment in higher education can accelerate both the promotion of an innovative socio-technological field and the stabilization of its research community. It focuses on a Convergence Institute for Digital Agriculture (DA Institute), launched in 2017 to advance digital agriculture in Montpellier, France. Known for its interdisciplinary approach, the DA Institute united multiple universities and research institutions and funded around 70 doctoral theses, all requiring interdisciplinary collaborations. These efforts aim to foster innovation in digital agriculture, a field that integrates technology with traditional farming practices to address current societal challenges.

The study aims to assess whether the DA Institute has successfully shaped digital agriculture into a distinct research field centered in the region and fostered collaborative networks that extend beyond formal co-supervision relationships. Additionally, it explores if this initiative has contributed to establishing a unique identity for digital agriculture, distinct from similar efforts in other countries. Furthermore, the research examines the broader impact of the DA Institute on the scientific landscape and interdisciplinary collaborations in the region, comparing research funded by the DA Institute with independent research projects. The central question is whether this strategic investment has accelerated the development of the field and contributed to a stable research community.

To explore these questions, this paper draws on a qualitative documentary analysis of policy documents related to the DA Institute and interviews with participating researchers and PhD students. Additionally, a bibliometric study of publications produced by these researchers will track the evolution of keywords and scientific collaborations. This combination of qualitative and bibliometric approaches will provide a comprehensive evaluation of the effects of the DA Institute's strategic investment on the development of digital agriculture and the construction of a cohesive research community.

RC23-369.1

KIM, JONGHEON* (INRAE, France)

The Impact of European AI Regulation: Governance and Strategic Responses in Switzerland and South Korea

This research project explores how the EU AI Act and its related measures are influencing the development of AI governance, regulation, and strategy in non-European countries, with a focus on Switzerland and South Korea. Both nations are at the forefront of IT innovation. Switzerland, despite not being an EU member, maintains close ties with the EU through bilateral agreements and partial access to the single market, while South Korea, though geographically and politically distant, engages with the EU through strategic partnerships and trade relations.

The project seeks to understand how the EU AI Act impacts national AI discourses in these two countries. It will analyze the discourses and imaginaries being shaped around AI governance, identify the key proponents of these discourses, such as government agencies, advisory bodies, and private industry leaders, and compare the strategies employed to adapt to or diverge from the EU's regulatory framework. In terms of temporality, it distinguishes three periods: before 2019, 2019-2023 (marked by the Coronavirus outbreak and the subsequent economic recovery plans), and after 2024 (characterized by the emergence of AI services based on Large Language Models and the endorsement of the European AI Act).

The methodology involves qualitative documentary analysis of policy documents, white papers, reports published by government bodies and advisory institutions, and media coverage of these elements. This will be conducted both manually and through computational textual analysis techniques such as text mining and topic modeling. These methods will help identify recurring themes, dominant narratives, and strategic differences between Switzerland and South Korea in their adaptation to or divergence from EU AI regulations, offering insights into how the EU's regulatory influence affects AI governance in regions both near and far.

RC54-JS-14.5

KIM, JONGHUN* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Bodies in Flow with Drugs: A Case Study of Life Histories of Women Taking Anorectic Agents

This study explores the life histories of women who have taken anorectic agents, classified as psychotropic substances in South Korea. It aims to answer the question: "What compels women to exceed the recommended dosage and duration of anorectic agents as imposed by pharmacological institutions?" To address this, I conducted life-history interviews with 10 women who have been taking these agents for more than three years. Using "Bodily Sociology"—an analytical framework synthesizing theories on the body and materiality from Gilles Deleuze, Félix Guattari, Karen Barad, and Bruno Latour—this study conceptualizes human and nonhuman bodies as dynamic entities that transform through encounters, tracing these transformations as "matter-flows." The consumption of anorectic agents is viewed as an event where women's bodies, shaped by decades of experience, intersect with the pharmacological bodies of drugs, which have undergone research, clinical trials, marketing, and even market withdrawal. Women's bodies do not passively react to drugs, nor are the drugs predetermined in their effects. Rather, through these encounters, both the women's lives and the drugs themselves are transformed, altering the drugs' meanings and physical effects. Anorectic agents may serve as stimulants, tools to achieve personal goals, or aids in sexual relationships, depending on the life-historical context. Conversely, the drugs reshape women's lives by reorganizing their routines around medical appointments and prescriptions, while guiding their life trajectories through affective experiences such as pleasure from weight loss and anxiety from dependence. This study contributes to the Sociology of the body and Science Technology Studies by rethinking human and nonhuman bodies and emphasizes that agents are also patients who undergo continuous transformation through intra-actions that can be found amid bodily historical networks.

RC14-206.3

KIM, JUNGJIN* (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)
KIM, MINZEE (Ewha Woman's University, Republic of Korea)
CHOI, SETBYOL* (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Do People Still Perceive Korea As Meritocratic Society? Changes of Meritocratic Perception Among South Korean Youth, 2009-2021

For a long time, Korean society has had meritocratic perception toward success, which implies people can get ahead by their individual merits. However, due to the exacerbation and adhesion of economic inequality and triggered people to perceive that background factors, such as family's wealth, are being more important to get ahead, even though some studies show economic inequalities haven't been worsened seriously. In addition, perceptions of structural discrimination also has been arisen, which were overlooked by meritocratic ideology, showing not only meritocratic factors are important for economic triumph, but also other dimensions. But however other factors matters, it doesn't suggests the fall of meritocratic perception. Rather, it can be said that all of the dimensions are becoming important to get ahead. This matters for entire society, and especially for the youth because it has a possibility of deep correlation of people's motive to economic activities, which can become a base of society being dynamic or static.

From according background, this study aims to answer two questions focused on the youth: A. How the perception of getting ahead in Korea has been changed? and B. What variables do affect? Using Korean General Social Survey data(KGSS) during 2009, 2014, and 2021, this study tries to answer the questions by following strategies. First, to define the classes of getting ahead perceptions and investigate their characteristics, the study classifies five types of perception of getting ahead using factor analysis and cluster analysis. Chi-square analysis is used to check whether some socio-demographic variables are distributed notably different, thus explaining each cluster's feature. After, it analyzes what variables affect the possibility of being affiliated to each clusters using multi-logistic regression. The study analyzes significant insights and discuss conclusions.

RC44-695.5

KIM, MIMI* (California State University, Long Beach, USA)

Prison Abolition, Transformative Justice, and the Work of Radical Care

Prison abolitionist proponents in the United States have turned their attention to responses to social problems such as food insecurity, housing insecurity, and interpersonal violence through mutual aid networks and community-based interventions. In recent years, these have been defined as mutual aid and radical care. As a critique of neoliberal social welfare practices and policies in the United States and condemnation of the rapidly escalating use of criminal legal interventions to address an expanding scope of social problems, abolitionists have reclaimed "community-based" responses as more effective and liberatory than those offered by the state. Transformative justice as a practice developing non-state collective responses to domestic and sexual violence has emerged as an explicitly anti-carceral frame and practice for violence intervention. Often dominated by female or femme labor, interventions to violence, however, have not been overtly defined as forms of care. This paper looks at the growing theoretical and empirical literature on care to discern the ways in the transformative justice may be included in and can even shape the growing discourse on radical care as a productive framework for envisioning more human-centered and sustainable approaches to social reproduction.

RC28-443.4

KIM, MINHYEOK* (Changwon National University, South Korea)
KIM, MINHYE (Changwon National University, South Korea)
KIM, EUN JEONG (Changwon National University, South Korea)

Income and Health Inequalities Utilizing Administrative Big Data: An Analysis of National Health Insurance Service Database in South Korea

This study aims to analyze income and health inequalities in the Southeastern region of Korea using administrative big data from the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS). As non-Seoul regions in Korea face severe aging and a high risk of depopulation, it is crucial to calculate local

indicators of poverty and inequality to implement effective policies. Previous studies on health inequality at the local level in South Korea mainly relied on income deciles based on health insurance premiums, which do not accurately represent income. Additionally, household surveys designed for inequality research often have insufficient number of respondents for local-level analysis, leading to underrepresentation of high-income groups and inaccurate inequality estimates. To overcome these limitations, we secured an administrative big data from the NHIS, which includes detailed income and asset data transferred from the National Tax Service. Our analysis focused on income and health inequality in the Southeastern non-metropolitan region, examining spatial distribution and correlation of income and health inequality at a local level. Preliminary exploratory analysis using hotspot techniques revealed distinct spatial patterns of income and health inequality in the region. Based on these findings, we will further examine the effect of social and environmental factors such as green spaces to provide a more comprehensive analysis of regional inequalities and their correlates. Through the utilization of administrative big data in inequality research, this study will make significant contributions to the qualitative advancement in the field of social stratification.

TG12-992.4

KIM, SANGHYEON* (The Seoul Institute, South Korea)

Analysis of Marriage Intentions Among Seoul Youth

In Korean society, the decline in marriage rates and fertility is a social phenomenon that continues to be observed. Under traditional values, it was once common to marry and have children at a certain stage in life, but these values have collapsed. Various surveys show a growing sentiment that marriage is not necessarily required. To understand this shift, it is essential to grasp the changing context of family formation among young people. The decline in marriage intentions may be influenced by broader socio-economic factors, not just individual choices. Additionally, satisfaction with one's current life and anxiety about the future may lead young people to make more "secure" life choices.

This study analyzes attitudes toward family formation using data from the Seoul Youth Panel. I examined socio-economic background variables, life satisfaction, and depression, which could affect young people's intentions to marry. Furthermore, we explored how marriage intentions have changed in relation to the socio-economic circumstances surrounding youth. Through this analysis, I aim to better understand the underlying causes affecting decisions about marriage and childbirth.

WG08-908.2

KIM, SUNHAN* (Sogang University, South Korea)

Governing through Affect: Sense of Inevitability

This paper explores the complex relationship between neoliberalism and affect, arguing that neoliberalism functions not only as an economic and political system but also as a form of governance that organizes both social and emotional life. Drawing on Michel Foucault's theory of governmentality and insights from Gabriel Tarde's affect theory, the paper demonstrates how neoliberalism fosters a "sense of inevitability." This sense frames neoliberalism as the only viable system for organizing contemporary society, effectively suppressing the imagination of alternatives. Furthermore, the paper examines how neoliberalism adopts religious-like attributes by sacralizing the market and promoting post-truth politics, in which knowledge and information become commodified, undermining objective truths. The sacralization of the market allows neoliberalism to conceal its power under the guise of rationality while perpetuating a system of fatalism and disempowerment. This commodification of truth not only weakens critical engagement but also reshapes public discourse, limiting individuals' and communities' ability to challenge the status quo. Through this lens, the paper reveals how neoliberalism maintains its dominance by managing affective atmospheres—channeling feelings of resignation, anxiety, and inevitability—while simultaneously weakening democratic participation and diminishing the public sphere. In essence, neoliberalism operates through and within the realm of affect, governing, exploiting, and dismantling the emotional domain. It is not merely the domain of representation or symbol; it also encompasses latent social energies and spectral flows. This research contributes to ongoing debates about the definition of neoliberalism, the resilience of neoliberalism, its ability to adapt to crises, and its profound impact on both individual subjectivity and collective social life.

RC20-289.1

KIM, SUNHAN* (Sogang University, South Korea)

The Conflict between Religion and Modern Self: Anti-Protestantism in South Korea

This study delves into anti-Protestantism in Korean society, offering a historical and comprehensive interpretation of the phenomenon. It is conceptualized as a structural emotional habitus rooted in Korea's religious field and shaped by historical processes. The study introduces the concept of "expansionary absoluteness" to describe the historical character of Korean Protestantism, reflecting not only its fundamentalistic tendencies but also its materialistic orientation and external expansion, particularly after the 1960s. This concept encompasses outwardly expressed absoluteness in material, spatial, and doctrinal dimensions. The study links this expansionary absoluteness to the modernization of Korean society, analyzing how Protestantism's outward orientation clashes with the modern self. By utilizing Giddens' reflexive self-concept and Bourdieu's sense of practice, the study addresses the limitations of existing epistemological frameworks and combines the two approaches for a more comprehensive view. Giddens' concept of existential anxiety is key to developing the "sense of self," divided into collective and individual aspects. The modern self, shaped by internal reference to individual self-sense, is destabilized by the expansionary nature of Protestantism, which invades personal boundaries of identity. This intrusion leads to a re-emergence of existential anxiety, threatening the beliefs that support the modern self, which perceives itself as freely autonomous. As a result, an anti-Protestant habitus is structured, where deep antipathy is created and reinforced through various mediators. The study reveals a reversal of symbolic power within Korea's religious field, noting the paradox that Protestantism, once emblematic of modernity, now creates discord with it. Traditional religions like Buddhism, once seen as outdated, are increasingly viewed as compatible with modern values. This analysis suggests that, in South Korea, secularization theory remains controversial and needs examination through diverse dimensions.

RC31-JS-147.1

KIMSANOVA, BARCHYNAI* (IAMO, Germany)
HERZFELD, THOMAS (IAMO, Germany)
UMIRBEKOV, ATABEK (IAMO, Germany)
HERMANS, KATHLEEN (IAMO, Germany)
MÜLLER, DANIEL (IAMO, Germany)
DJANIBEKOV, NODIR (IAMO, Germany)

Migration Patterns: The Complex Roles of Poverty and Weather Extremes

Migration, driven by global forces such as poverty, population growth, conflict, and climate change, is transforming societies worldwide. This study investigates the socio-economic and environmental determinants of migration, with Kyrgyzstan serving as an illustrative case due to its heavy reliance on labor migration. Between 1990 and 2020, the number of Kyrgyz citizens living abroad increased by 48%, reflecting migration's critical role in sustaining livelihoods. Remittances, which constitute nearly a third of the nation's GDP, place Kyrgyzstan among the top five countries globally in remittance dependence, highlighting migration's importance for economic stability.

Building on established theoretical frameworks, we adapt Stark and Bloom's (1985) labor allocation model and Guriev and Vakulenko's (2015) exploration of non-monotonic income-migration relationships. Our analysis examines both socio-economic factors, such as multidimensional poverty (MPI), and environmental stressors, including hot summers, cold winters, excessive rainfall, and dry spells. We calculate MPI and weather variables at the district level using data from the Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey (2013–2022) and climate indices from the ERA5-Land reanalysis.

We apply a Spatial Multinomial Logit model to explore different migration outcomes—domestic, international, combined, and no migration—addressing spatial endogeneity to capture the intricate dynamics at play. The results demonstrate that a complex, non-linear interaction between poverty, weather extremes, and socio-economic conditions shapes migration decisions. Significant variations are observed across different poverty levels, reflecting the nuanced ways in which these drivers influence migration behavior.

This research contributes to the broader understanding of global migration by offering a long-term, quantitative analysis of how socio-economic and environmental factors jointly shape migration flows. It provides valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of migration, enhancing our understanding of the forces driving people to move both within and across borders.

WG10-935.4

KIMURA, ERIKO* (Otsuma Women's University, Japan)

Reconsidering Intimacy for a Post-Capitalist Society: Insights from the Debates on Social Media

Recently, debates have frequently arisen on social media in Japan regarding whether men should pay for dates. This debate about 'treating/being treated' by an intimate partner is a struggle over gender role norms in intimate relationships. In this report, we aim to analyze the content of these online debates and examine the features of intimacy in a post-capitalist society.

I have previously examined the actual state of gender norm awareness (Kimura 2024). I would like to explore the normative consciousness, mainly imposed on men, that includes paying for dates and asserts that 'men should lead on dates.' According to an analysis using data from unmarried individuals aged 16 to 39, conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2022, 46.8% support the idea that 'men should lead on dates' ('agree' + 'somewhat agree'), while 53.2% do not support it ('disagree somewhat' + 'disagree'). The opinions are roughly split between supporters and non-supporters. Furthermore, among the survey respondents, those who support this norm were more likely to have experience in romantic relationships, currently have a partner, and have had a greater number of relationships compared to those who do not support it. In other words, practicing this norm is thought to provide an advantage in that it makes it easier to find a partner.

Then, as mentioned at the beginning, why does the debate about whether men should pay for dates frequently arise on social media? As society moves toward post-capitalist ideals, where economic roles and contributions are viewed through a different lens, the debates around gender role norms, such as who should pay on dates, take on new dimensions. In this report, based on the analysis of the debate about 'treating/being treated' by an intimate partner, I would like to examine the concept of 'satisfying intimacy' in a post-capitalist society.

RC45-705.4

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University, Japan)

The Logic of Tsunami-Tendenko: Super-Rationality in the Altruist's Dilemma

This paper examines decision making in disasters. I constructed a two-person game (with two alternatives) of evacuation, which is formulated as the Altruist's Dilemma (Schelling 1968). I would like to show that "tsunami-tendenko" (Yamashita 2005) is the super-rationality solution to the game.

"Tsunami-tendenko" is a reformulation of a moral handed down in Sanriku area (the northeastern side of the main island) of Japan. It says that we should evacuate from tsunami separately, starting as early as possible, in haste, and without caring for others. The principle is to help yourself based on a tacit agreement and avoid mutual destruction. Sociologists, psychologists, and philosophers (e.g., Arce, et al. 2017; Goltz 2017; Kodama 2015; Yamori 2014) examined (and some of them criticized) tsunami-tendenko. There was no study, however, that described the evacuation decision as the Altruist's Dilemma.

Super-rationality is the rationality that depends on the others' rationality, which depends on their dependence on everyone's rationality, and so on (Hofstadter 1985). Previous studies applied the concept of super-rationality to the Prisoner's Dilemma (e.g., Fourny 2020; Shafir & Tversky 1992; Wang, et al. 2021) and to the Volunteer's Dilemma (Diekmann 1985). Super-rationality has not been discussed, however, in the context of the Altruist's Dilemma.

The evacuation game assumes two types for the players: own payoff watcher and the other's payoff watcher. If both players rely upon super-rationality, regardless of their types, they separately evacuate without caring for each other. This Pareto-efficient equilibrium is, however, vulnerable to doubt about the other's rationality. The other's gesture of a helping hand may become a signal that triggers doubt.

Note that this game does not assume family or community ties. In this sense, the super-rationality solution implies the importance of generalized trust rather than trust in family members, neighbors, or local community that Yamori (2014) emphasized.

RC32-534.5

KIPÇAK, NUR* (Ph.D. Graduate, Department of Sociology, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University., Turkey)

Gender Experiences and Forms of Resistance in Mosques

This paper examines the exclusion of women from mosques in Turkey, along with the resistance strategies they develop in response to harassment. Women's exclusion is perpetuated through mechanisms rooted in religious doctrine, the concept of *fitna*, *harem* practices, and spatial segregation. In male-dominated mosque spaces, these exclusionary practices derive symbolic power from doctrine and *fatwas*, reinforcing women's marginalization. Beyond legal prohibitions, women are associated with *fitna*, a notion implying an inherent tendency toward seduction, legitimizing their exclusion. The private space emerges as a realm for unseen labor and biological reproduction, while the mosque becomes a site of gendered conflict and competition.

Yet, resistance emerges wherever there is domination. One form of resistance arises through "cultural encounters" facilitated by mobility. Encounters with alternative cultural practices expose women to new religious experiences. For instance, diverse mosque practices brought by North African and South Asian women to Istanbul, cultural diversity encountered during Hajj or Umrah pilgrimages, and the experiences gained by women traveling across regions shape Istanbul women's understanding of worship, including their approaches to Friday and Eid prayers. Another form of resistance is "*metis*"—cunning strategies. Women employ *metis* tactics to challenge exclusionary actions by religious authorities, such as imams, and the spatial boundaries enforced by male congregants and security personnel. Finally, both organized and dispersed struggles emerge among diverse women's groups.

The data for this presentation are derived from ethnographic research conducted in Istanbul mosques between 2019 and 2024 as part of my doctoral dissertation. The findings are based on in-depth interviews with 30 individuals, highlighting women's experiences and forms of resistance across 26 mosques. Methodologically, rather than positing a theory of the subject, the study draws connections between empirical findings and social structures, as well as historical and cultural representations.

WG11-954.1

KIPGEN, NGAMJAHAO* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

The Unfolding Meitei-Kuki Conflict in India's Manipur State and the Demand for a Separate Homeland

At least 185 people have been killed, 200 villages burned, 360 churches destroyed, and sixty thousand displaced since early May 2023 in ethnic violence in Manipur state in northeast India. The ongoing violent clashes, triggered by a protest organised by the All Tribal Student Union (ATSUM) in opposition to the Meiteis' demand for Scheduled Tribe (ST) status, expose the deep-rooted divisions and tensions between the hill and valley people. The Hindu Meitei majority predominantly inhabits the valley in Manipur, while tribal groups, mainly the Christian Kuki-Zo tribal, dominate the surrounding hills. The current impasse is not just a matter of opposition to Meitei ST's demand—it is a complex interplay of several factors that have long simmered beneath the surface, threatening to erupt at any moment. The hill people's fear and suspicion are further aggravated by the recent state sponsored ('institutionalised riot system') ethnic cleansing unleashed against the Kuki-Zo people. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that the state machinery has been systematically depriving the indigenous people of their rights and subjecting them to years of socio-cultural, economic, and political discrimination through a variety of covert laws, plans, and policies. Under such circumstances, the Kuki-Zo people have demanded a separate administration in the form of homeland under the Constitution of India to safeguard their rights and ownership of land and identity in response to a significant existential threat.

RC37-601.1

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* (Leuphana University Lueneburg, Germany)

Networking the Arts – Social Network Theory As Appropriate Theory for Studying the Liquid Organization of Arts

Social Network Theory, together with semantic network analysis, is the most promising way to advance theory about the social organization of arts. The reason for this claim is twofold. First, the production of arts and culture is a bundle of various changing activities and thus a fluid process, as captured by the metaphor of liquidity (Bauman 2000). Many arts organizations are now understood as temporary entities that are neither strongly established in a hierarchical or bureaucratic sense, nor pursuing orderliness as a sign

of efficiency. Especially, when they are in their emerging and most creative phase, they organize in a liquid manner. Social networks are prone to depict such dynamic organizations.

Second, the network principle is not only the epitome for a general "new spirit of capitalism" (Boltanski & Chiapello 2005) but this spirit has been prototypically developed out of the fluid, short-term, and project-oriented nature of artistic work. In the "gig economy" (Crouch 2019), artists are overwhelmingly not permanent employees. Creative, arts-producing organizations such as experimental theatre groups and music bands, or visual arts collectives, are projects with changing creative personnel and limited existence. Most arts organizations in late capitalism are not established institutions, although this is still a common view.

The presentation will present the theoretical foundations of arts organizations as such liquid social networks. Through a comparative view on already published empirical studies, it will also connect quantitative relational network analysis with qualitative semantic network analysis. This quantitative and qualitative hybrid theory of arts networks is a promising way of advancing the study of dynamics in organizing the arts.

RC48-748.5

KIRIYA, SHIENE* (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

The Dynamic Transformation of Discouraging Emotion into the Foundation of Political Solidarity: Hesitation in Joining the Street Protest in Tokyo in 1960

In 1960, a huge crowd of organized protestors occupied the boulevards of central Tokyo and surrounded the National Diet Building to protest against the forcible ratification of the military alliance treaty between the US and Japan ("Anpo"). Most of the demonstration marches in those days were planned and held by movement organizations such as unions and associations. Although some bystanders and onlookers along the street inwardly supported the antiwar message of the demonstration, they felt alienated from the procession because they did not belong to any movement organization. They felt "hesitation" in joining the political movement.

Eventually, however, the bystanders jumped in the protest one after another and commingled with the organized participants. How could they overcome the hesitation and participate in the demonstration, and was this emotion a mere hindrance to the political mobilization? Previous studies have mainly focused on the emotions useful for encouraging or mobilizing people and overlooked the creative aspects of seemingly discouraging feelings. This presentation elucidates how "hesitation" can be transformed into the foundation of political solidarity through the spatial encounter between the activists and bystanders (Jalili 2022).

The existence of onlookers hesitating on the sidewalk actually cheered up the walk-in entrants who also initially had shied away from joining the protest. Sharing the same experience of hesitation, they could sympathize with each other and convince themselves that they were not alone to oppose the government. The bystanders actually played a critical role in generating the political solidarity. Finally, the inclusive atmosphere based on the shared experience empowered other onlookers to join the march.

By focusing on the spatial and corporeal communication between the inside and outside of the protest, this presentation would argue how the dynamics of social movements transforms the discouraging emotion into the political ground of solidarity among people with diverse backgrounds.

RC40-654.3

KIRK, GABI* (California Polytechnic State University, Humboldt, USA)

Ecological Crisis As Structure, Not Event: Lessons from Jenin, Palestine

Long considered the "breadbasket" of Palestine, Jenin's role in agrarian production for local and global markets has been shifted and constrained by a series of imperial and settler colonial powers. Before and after October 7, 2023, the villages and hinterlands of the Jenin Governorate in the northern West Bank were and remain under siege from Israel's occupation. However, the daily life of farmers and rural dwellers under siege rarely makes headlines. Critical scholars must resist separating the daily violence of ecological crisis from the moments of horror that draw international condemnation, such as the destruction wrought on Jenin in July 2024 which was called in many media outlets the "second siege of Jenin" (after the 2002 siege). The crisis and genocide Palestinians have faced in the past year, as Palestinian scholars and activists around the world have cried out, must be put in the *longue durée* of the ongoing *Nakba*. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and historical archival research, I ask, what can Jenin teach us about environmental crises when they do not fit into "a notion of 'crisis' as an instance of short-lived, spectacular devastation" (Kirk and Lawson, 2022)? Jenin, due to its agrarian importance, physical geography, and cultural and political history of resistance, offers to both local and global studies of political ecological crisis an understanding of how multiple systems have impacted agrarian livelihoods over time.

RC34-571.2

KIRS, ESZTER* (associate professor, Hungary)

University Youth Activism in the Hungarian Illiberal Political Context – a Comparison of the 2012-13 Student Network Protests and the 2020 Freeszfe University Blockade

Under long-lasting illiberal governance, like the post-2010 Orbán regime in Hungary, instrumentalizing law for political purposes, capturing judicial institutions, active civil society and autonomous universities nurturing critical thinking and a politically plural society are preconditions to maintaining the rule of law and public demands of justice. The paper, based on qualitative, interview-based research, explores the identity and operation of two university student movements, the Student Network (Hallgatói Hálózat, HaHa, 2012–13) and the FreeSZFE (SZFE: Színház- és Filmművészeti Egyetem, University of Theatre and Film Arts, 2020) aimed at the defense of university autonomy as opposed to illiberal governmental measures. In 2013, following a mass demonstration in downtown Budapest, the protesting crowd led by the HaHa marched to the building of the ELTE Faculty of Humanities and occupied it. For 45 days, they stayed in one of the lecture halls, which provided the base for forums of democratic debate and the preparation of protests, flash mobs, and other collective demonstrative acts. This university blockade-kind of action was a predecessor to the more radical university blockade of the FreeSZFE movement. The 2020 blockade of the central building of the University of Theatre and Film Arts lasted for 71 days, until November 9, 2020, when the government closed the university buildings due to the COVID pandemic, which decision the protesters complied with based on public health considerations. Both movements addressed illiberal governmental policies in higher education but were also embedded in a political context of civil society's struggle to challenge democratic decay through collective protest actions. I compare the two movements from the following perspectives: (1) structure and forms of organization, (2) protest actions, (3) motivations of movement members, (4) governmental responses, including the marginalizing techniques applied by government-dependent media outlets, (5) impact on governmental policies and society.

RC15-220.3

KIRSCHENBAUM AVINER, NECHAMA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel)
FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
KATZ, HAGAI (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel)

"Let Them Help You, They Too Want to Touch the Seams of the Gown of This Majestic Act": Motives of Non-Direct (altruistic) Kidney Donors

Non-direct kidney (altruistic) donations are a medically recommended therapeutic method for those suffering from end-stage renal failure, with significant benefits for both the recipient and the health system. Worldwide, this type of donation is scarce, thus constituting a rare solution for an increasing health challenge. Israel ranks highest in non-direct kidney donations, with the majority of donors belonging to the various Jewish orthodox communities. To better understand the motives of these donors, we conducted qualitative research delving into the social constructs and shared meanings that shape donors' perspectives and experiences.

A thematic analysis was conducted, including 69 articles from 31 biannual magazines published by Matnat Chaim, an organization promoting altruistic kidney donations in Israel. Each article depicting the story of a donor was sampled from different periods since the establishment of the organization, and considering the different editions geared towards various relevant audiences.

The findings align with previous studies on donor motivations, highlighting two primary themes: the desire to help others in distress, and religious/spiritual motivations. Albeit less overt, an additional major theme was identified relating to social relationships and environmental factors as motivators for donation. The relational aspects from the donors' point of experience encompass a spectrum of relationships nospanning from that with the recipient, through the relationship with the donors' bonding social capital and with divinity. This insight suggests that donors' social networks and their position within broader societal structures, play a crucial role in their decision to donate.

This research's novel insights of the motives of non-direct kidney donors imply that their decision is not solely based on an altruistic discourse, but also shaped by social forces and deeper relational factors. Health systems can benefit from the understanding of the complexity of donor motives, and better support them throughout the donation process.

RC12-180.10

KISS, VALÉRIA* (assistant professor, Hungary)

Knowing Justice in the Anthropocene. Using Life Story Narratives in Socio-Legal Research

The focus of my poster is the use of biographical methods and narratives in socio-legal research, but the broader question I want to arise with my contribution is the need of enhancing methodological consciousness in socio-legal research in general. In the context of Anthropocene societies and legal systems face specific challenges regarding justice. Socio-legal scholarship need to be inventive, open and reflexive when it comes to methodological choices in order to find answers or, even more importantly, ask the right questions about the relationship between law and society, especially subordinated groups in this historical context.

In my poster I would like to introduce the use of narrative life story interviews in socio-legal research from this perspective. Since 2013, I have participated in three studies that examined questions related to legal consciousness and the relationship to law using the method of narrative life-history interviews. The latter two of these studies addressed the issue of social change. In my poster, I will present our interviewing experiences and address questions that arose during the analysis.

All three studies encountered challenges and provided insights into approaching interviewee recruitment and conducting interviews. Regarding analysis, issues arose in the first study, suggesting that we should not exclusively approach the resulting empirical material using the hermeneutic case reconstruction method. In my poster, I will outline the concept of horizontal analysis we have developed, its possible methodological foundations, and the challenges it presents..

RC30-JS-192.4

KISS, VALÉRIA* (assistant professor, Hungary)
TÓTH, FRUZSINA (assistant professor, Hungary)
GULYA, FRUZSINA (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)
GYURSÁNSZKY, ÁGNES (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

The Hungarian Notariat and the Challenges of the 21st Century

The topic of our presentation is how people working in the Hungarian legal professions, especially the notariat, reflect on the social challenges and turning points of the late modernity, including global challenges such as technological developments, the possibilities of using artificial intelligence, or the specific Hungarian, regional, post-socialist societal and vocational challenges.

Our presentation will be based on the analysis of narrative career story interviews conducted in the research project *Women in the legal professions in Hungary*, in which 17 notaries were interviewed. In the presentation we will discuss the turning points in the history of the Hungarian notarial profession, which is important for understanding how it follows political changes like a "litmus paper". In this respect the introduction (reintroduction) of private notariat from 1992 and its impact on people working as notaries is of particular importance.

In our presentation, we will focus on the types of career paths and generations of notaries that have emerged since 1992, and we will examine how the above mentioned challenges are interpreted in the narratives and constructions of professional identity of people belonging to different types and generations.

RC12-188.4

KITAMURA, TAKANORI* (Tokai University, Japan)

Jury Deliberation As a Site of Intersection between the Legal and Ordinary Consciousness: Interaction Analysis of Judges' Management of Deliberation and the Phenomenon of 'Alienation'

Japan's Lay Judge System, introduced in 2009, was designed to adjudicate serious criminal cases. The panel, composed of three professional judges and six ordinary citizens, determines not only the guilt or innocence of the accused but also the severity of punishment in cases of guilt.

This study focuses on one aspect of the phenomenon of "legal alienation" through a detailed interaction analysis of jury deliberations within this criminal justice system. It examines how the everyday consciousness of lay citizens intersects, aligns, conflicts, and compromises with the legal consciousness of professionals at the micro-level of social interaction.

Previous studies have explored how lay people's actions and consciousness in legal contexts become alienated through the technical rationality, specialized terminology, and procedures inherent in legal settings. While discourse-level analyses have been conducted, few studies have specifically examined such phenomena within the context of jury deliberations.

We collaborated with legal professionals to conduct realistic simulated trials and jury deliberations. All interactions were video-recorded and analyzed using conversation analysis. Our study identified several specific practices employed by professional judges to manage deliberations. Among these, the practice of "formulating"—which involves ostensibly summarizing and paraphrasing lay judges' contributions while subtly reshaping and altering certain aspects—played a crucial role. These practices subtly, but accountably, steer the discussion toward a legally relevant framework at critical points in the deliberation.

Such practices address a core dilemma faced by professional judges: balancing the need to provide lay judges with ample opportunities to express their views while simultaneously guiding the deliberation within the bounds of legal standards of evidence and proof.

By highlighting these micro-level interactional practices, this research offers new insights into how legal professionals navigate the tension between lay participation and legal relevance, shedding light on previously overlooked aspects of the intricate phenomenon of "legal alienation."

RC24-400.1

KITSNIK, JOANNA* (Tallinn University, Estonia)
HOMMERICH, CAROLA (Sophia University (Tokyo), Japan)

Who Drives the Transition to a More Sustainable Future? Temporal Dynamics of Environmental Attitudes and Behavior in Japan from 1993 to 2020

Governmental policies that drive large-scale systemic changes are crucial in the struggle to combat the climate crisis. Their success depends on public compliance, especially in democracies, where voters can impact government agendas. Therefore, it is important to understand how individuals perceive climate change and, in turn, under what conditions these perceptions drive behavior. This is especially relevant in Japan, where political engagement at the individual level has been historically weak, even on issues of societal significance.

Given this context, we investigate the evolution of environmental attitudes, self-efficacy, willingness to make sacrifices, and actual behavior in Japan between 1993 and 2020. Using survey data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) Environment module for the years 1993, 2000, 2010, and 2020, and applying year fixed effects regression, we analyze how perceptions and responses to environmental issues have shifted over time and identify the primary trends. We focus on strength and determinants of pro-environmental attitudes, the willingness to make sacrifices to protect the climate, environmental self-efficacy, and beliefs in external solutions to the climate crisis, as well as how these factors interrelate with pro-environmental behavior. We examine how these factors differ across various social groups and test which specific factors shape the translation of attitudes into action.

Our findings suggest that while pro-environmental attitudes in Japan have slightly increased over time, both the general willingness to make personal sacrifices for environmental benefits and environmental self-efficacy have declined. Similarly, engagement in various pro-environmental behaviors has also decreased. These patterns appear consistent across different sociodemographic groups, indicating an absence of significant divides by social class or generation within the Japanese population. This indicates that the population still subscribes to the government's promise of economic growth and is unlikely to act as a corrective to lead Japan onto a greener path.

RC20-287.2

KIZILOVA, KSENIYA* (Leuphana University, Germany)

Information Environment, Media Use, and Political Trust

This paper aims to implement a comprehensive analysis of the information environment in the societies across the EU to assess the openness of information flows (monitored by proxy measures of freedom of expression) which serves an important mediator of political trustworthiness assessment and hence trust-building. Societies with one-sided information flows (in closed information societies) display greater trust in political authorities than

those living in contexts with two-sided information flows. The free press is commonly regarded as an essential condition for an enlightened public. Thus, more informed decisions about trustworthy political leaders, political parties, civil service officials, and state authorities are likely to be maximized in open societies with freedom of expression, media pluralism, and accountability mechanisms, all closely associated with the type of democratic or autocratic regime governing each state, combined with levels of human development, expanding literacy, schooling, and media access in each society. Some of the most troubling indications of democratic backsliding in recent decades concern increasing restrictions on freedom of expression and civil liberties, including through state censorship of the independent media, unofficial government harassment of critical journalists, and expanded libel or defamation laws, illustrated in cases such as Hungary, Turkey, and Poland. This paper uses secondary population (EVS/ WVS, ESS, EB) and expert (Freedom House, V-Dem) survey data to provide a comparative cross-country overview of media use patterns and information environments in European and selected world countries to examine the causal links between the media and information environment, on our side, and the types of trust widespread in the society, including rational sceptical vs credulous trust and cynical mistrust.

RC41-671.1

KLAUNIG, KATHARINA* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

Current Versus Past Migration: Which Matters More for Migration in Nepal?

This project will examine how different measures of migration exposure within households and communities impact individual's probability of out-migration from those contexts, using data from the Chitwan Valley Family Study (CVFS) in Nepal. Particularly, I will focus on how present exposure to out- and return-migration within these contexts matters, as opposed to accumulated or historical migration exposure. Empirical studies of migrant networks and migration social capital have thus far primarily focused on accumulated social capital, whereby the experience of past migrants is equally weighted with the experience of current migrants. While advances have been made in understanding the accessibility of this social capital and potential for translation of this capital across trans-local contexts, such as through assessing the number of migration trips (and thus contact with the origin context), studies have largely failed to incorporate the recentness of migration experience in differentiating migration social capital. As migration is a dynamic process, changing origins and destinations with its occurrence, distinguishing between migration social capital from the past and present (especially as conditions in destinations change overtime) helps advance a better understanding of how potential migrants in origin contexts react to more recent migration information, and extends theories on migration social capital and networks, especially the diffusion of migration within contexts through the quality (or recentness) of information.

RC28-437.1

KLEIN, MARKUS* (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom)
BARG, KATHERIN (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
BAKER, WILLIAM (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

The Intergenerational Transmission of Parental Reading Involvement: Evidence from the 1970 British Cohort Study

Parental reading involvement has a significant impact on many child outcomes, including linguistic skills, reading proficiency, cognitive skills, and attitudes towards reading. In cultural reproduction literature, reading behaviour is attributed to cultural knowledge or cultural capital reflecting attitudes and preferences beneficial in various ways for the reproduction of social advantages. In this paper, we link this scholarship to psychological research on intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviour, which shows that parents often replicate their parents' parenting styles, such as harsh parenting, attachment, and father's involvement. This replication occurs through two main mechanisms. The direct mechanism involves social learning and identification, in which parents model their behaviour after their parents. The indirect mechanism suggests that certain types of parenting (e.g., constructive parenting) improve academic skills, self-esteem, or peer relationships, increasing the likelihood that people will engage in similar parenting when they become parents themselves.

Given these psychological arguments and the continuous interest in determinants and outcomes of parental reading to/with their children, our paper asks (1) if parental reading to their children is transmitted across generations and (2) whether the intergenerational transmission of reading varies according to the socioeconomic status of generation 1 (parent's parents)?

We use data from the 1970 British Cohort Study, which tracks children born in 1970 throughout their lives. We use information from Wave 1975 when children were five years old and mothers reported the frequency with which they read to their child. Our dependent variable is from Wave 2004 when participants were 34 years old and those with children shared information about reading to their child. The data set also provides rich information on socioeconomic status and other relevant parent and child factors at several time points. Preliminary results indicate that there is a strong relationship between parental reading in one generation and the next.

RC06-90.5

KLIMENKO, GERMAN* (Moscow State University, Russian Federation)

Review of the Scientific Literature on Online Dating Services

The use of online dating services has significantly increased in recent years. This growth has prompted an expanding body of scientific literature examining the demographic and social implications of using these platforms. This study explores the evolving research landscape of online dating services (based on a bibliographic database of 528 scientific publications retrieved from 5 scholarly publishers from 2010 to 2022).

Using content analysis, 9 primary research themes were identified:

- Online dating platforms and methods (social networks and specialized online dating services).
- Traditional (offline) dating methods (comparative aspects of online and offline dating).
- User actions and interactions.
- Dating goals.
- External characteristics of romantic partners.
- Internal characteristics of romantic partners.
- Risks and disadvantages of online dating.
- Marital status and relationship dynamics.
- Thin Markets.

The bibliographic database provides valuable insights into the trajectory of research on online dating over the past decade. Key findings emerged from the analysis:

1. Growing research interest: the study reveals a significant increase in publications related to online dating in recent years. This trend is partially attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of online dating.
2. Focus on thin markets: the analysis highlights the growing attention paid to the experiences of individuals within limited marriage markets: LGBTQ+ community, racial and ethnic groups.
3. Emphasis on risks and problems: the study reveals a consistent focus on the risks and challenges associated with online dating.
4. Dominance of Tinder as a case study: Notably, nearly 80% of the analyzed publications focus solely on the use of Tinder as a subject of study.

The findings suggest a continued growth in research on online dating services in the coming years. The declining popularity of offline communication among younger generations, coupled with the increasing accessibility and use of online platforms, are expected to further fuel this trend.

RC06-90.1

KLIMENKO, GERMAN* (Moscow State University, Russian Federation)

Socio-Demographic Determinants of Online Dating Practices Among Russian Students

Dating phenomena hold significant interest for researchers because of direct influence on the predicted level of marriage and birth rates. Key aspects of this analysis include dating methods, goals, and preferred characteristics in a romantic partner. Despite the significance of these factors, dating remains under-explored within the scientific discourse in Russia, particularly regarding statistical data on these key aspects.

This study aims to analyze the influence of socio-demographic characteristics on dating practices among Russian students who have experience using online dating methods. A survey was conducted involving 3,838 students from 164 universities across various specializations in 46 regions of the Russian Federation. Approximately 80% of the respondents reported experience with online dating through social networks and specialized online dating services, forming the basis for the subsequent analysis.

The initial phase of the study involved the development of a probabilistic model incorporating eight dating goals and eleven key characteristics. Subsequently, factor analysis was employed to categorize these aspects.

Dating goals were clustered into four groups: family formation, finding friends, long-term and short-term relationships. Key characteristics were grouped into three categories: internal and external characteristics, as well as minimum requirements for a partner. Influence models were constructed based on these categorizations.

The following findings emerged:

1. Male students demonstrated a higher likelihood of engaging in dating for both short-term and long-term romantic relationships.
2. The popularity of short-term relationships within the online dating increased with the age of the student.
3. Marriage and children were not the primary goals of student dating; however, long-term relationships were more common among this group.
4. female students exhibited a higher degree of partner selectivity, placing greater emphasis on both internal and external characteristics
5. Male students demonstrated a preference for physical attractiveness
6. The significance of internal characteristics tended to decrease with age.

RC15-238.3

KLINGEMANN, JUSTYNA* (Military Institute of Medicine – National Research Institute, Poland)

Peer Support Workers: A Qualitative Exploration of Emotional Burden, Moral Distress and Strategies to Reduce the Risk of Mental Health Crisis.

The demand to base the Polish psychiatric reform on the personal recovery paradigm as a principle and *conditio sine qua non* of patient-centred psychiatric care has led to the emergence of peer support workers (PSWs) as one of the elements of the new mental health care system.

This research aimed to explore the experience of emotional burden among peer support workers (PSWs) in mental health care in Poland. In addition, we explored the issue of moral distress in relation to this professional group and identified good practice in institutional sources of support for the well-being of PSWs in the workplace and to reduce the risk of mental crisis.

The research sample consisted of 14 PSWs recruited from four mental health centers (MHCs) located in different parts of Poland. The MHCs were selected to represent not only a range of geographical locations but also a diversity of organisational structures, including those run within psychiatric hospitals, general hospitals, research institutes with clinical base, and non-governmental organisations.

The narratives of PSWs revealed several experiences that could be considered to be moral distress. The inability to assist patients was found to be associated with both individual and institutional barriers. Furthermore, our findings suggest that organisations can implement a number of specific practices to ensure the wellbeing of PSWs. Dissemination of these strategies to teams employing PSWs would be beneficial, as they are not only practical but also align with common sense institutional strategies, such as building self-awareness and a supportive working environment, which include informal team relationships.

RC04-66.4

KNUDSEN, HANNE* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Educational Transformation As Business

The paper explores the dynamics and interactions between private corporate foundations and University colleges. The hypothesis is that such partnerships may be described as "co-transformation": The transformation of education becomes a medium for transformation of business and the transformation of business becomes a medium for transformation of education. The case is Playful Learning (LEGO) and the partnerships with the Danish University Colleges, thus the education of all teachers and pedagogues in Denmark. The Danish University Colleges describe Playful Learning as a "paradigm shift" from traditional teaching to playful learning. The hypothesis is that LEGO also uses the partnership for transformation – namely self-transformation of LEGO from being in the toy-business to being in the learning-business.

The aim for educational paradigm shift is in line with the tendency that private corporate foundations increasingly reposition themselves as "change-makers". A tendency termed in the research as "new philanthropy" (Lubienski, Olmedo), where corporate foundations seek to disrupt existing educational aims, forms and mindsets rather than back up existing political ambitions.

LEGO is an interesting case, having engaged in partnerships with Danish universities, UCs, schools, libraries, museums, hospitals, and municipalities since 2018. The theoretical approach is systems theoretical with concepts of transformation and potentialisation (Luhmann, Andersen). The empirical material stems from the LEGO foundations annual reports and other documents, interviews with employees in the LEGO Group (company and foundation), written materials on Playful Learning and interviews with employees in the University Colleges.

RC11-169.2

KO, PEI-CHUN* (Monash University, Australia)
BARBOSA NEVES, BARBARA (The University of Sydney, Australia)
FREAK-POLI, ROSANNE (Monash University, Australia)

Investigating Sense of Control Among Older Australians in Community Dwellings and Aged-Care Facilities

Objective: Low sense of control can negatively impact mental well-being in late life. This study examines factors influencing personal control among older adults relying on government-subsidized services or residing in elderly homes in Australia.

Hypotheses: Based on existential inequality research on loneliness among institutionalized older adults, we hypothesized that loneliness predicts a lower sense of personal control. Incorporating life-course perspectives, we examined the associations of sociodemographic factors and family support with sense of control. Additionally, we tested the impact of the disablement process, including mobility issues and chronic conditions, on personal control.

Methods: We applied logistic regression models to data from 485 older Australians (aged 65 or over) collected in a nationwide survey conducted between October 2023 and July 2024. We also tested the equality of coefficients for covariates when comparing older adults in nursing homes to those living in communities.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that loneliness is associated with a lower sense of personal control in both residential types. Moderate or severe mobility issues increase the likelihood of a low sense of control among community-dwelling older adults. Social interactions, such as social contact and group participation, reduce the likelihood of a low sense of control for older adults in aged-care facilities, but not for those living in communities.

Discussion: Our findings confirm that loneliness is linked to a lower sense of personal control among older adults receiving governmental support and those in nursing homes. Mobility problems are relevant to a low sense of control. Social interaction is crucial for reducing the sense of control issues in nursing homes, although the association between loneliness and lower sense of control persists. The findings imply that the social interactions and contact in the institutional care setting is crucial.

RC30-480.2

KO, PEI-CHUN* (Monash University, Australia)

Productive Aging and Wellbeing Among Older Australians

Building on the framework of productive aging, this study delves into the relationships among various forms of productive engagement, such as paid work, volunteering, and housework, and their effects on the mental well-being of middle-aged and older Australians (aged 50 and above). By integrating theoretical perspectives on household division attitudes and time availability, the research initially examines the extent of unpaid work in conjunction with paid work and retirement. Subsequently, it assesses how unpaid engagement correlates with mental well-being.

The study will utilize multiple waves of the Household, Income, and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) surveys to create analytical samples of older Australians. Fixed-effect models will be employed to control for unobserved heterogeneity, ensuring more accurate estimations. The anticipated findings are expected to highlight the significant role that volunteering and housework play in the lives of older Australians, particularly those who are still working and those who have retired. Preliminary findings based on cross-sectional data indicate that hours of volunteering increase with the amount of housework for older workers and retirees, but not for those who were never in the labor market or sought employment later in life. For older workers, volunteering boosts life satisfaction.

This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how engagement in these activities impacts well-being in later life. It will offer valuable insights for policymakers looking to design programs that support healthy and active aging, emphasizing the importance of both productive engagement and equitable distribution of household responsibilities in promoting mental well-being among older adults. Through this, the study seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the social factors that bolster mental health in the later stages of life.

RC45-714.3

KÖBLER, PETER* (Friedrich Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)
DAMELANG, ANDREAS (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

The Value Foundation of Chatgpt

The objective of this research paper is to analyse and differentiate the value foundation of the large language model ChatGPT in more detail. Previous studies on this topic assume a rather progressive value foundation of ChatGPT, which is caused by the training data used to train the LLM. In order to investigate the value foundation in more detail, a vignette experiment was conducted with ChatGPT in which the programme was asked to evaluate a statement on the division of labour in the household in the role of different people with varying socio-demographic characteristics. In order to show a concrete value foundation and thus indirectly a bias of ChatGPT, the results of the experiment are compared both descriptively and by means of multivariate linear regressions with real survey results of the International Social Survey Programme from 2012. The results of this paper suggest that ChatGPT is subject to a progressive bias. Furthermore, it could be shown that ChatGPT is neither able to correctly predict other value foundations nor to differentiate attitudes within the progressive value stance. Thus, this paper shows that ChatGPT does not objectively evaluate all values and attitudes equally, which results in the user being influenced by the programme.

RC02-JS-198.3

KOCABICAK, ECE* (The Open University, United Kingdom)

Is Violence Ever Justifiable? an Examination of Self-Defence Cases in India and Kurdistan

This paper examines the extent to which violence used by the oppressed can disrupt patriarchal and capitalist systems and racist regimes. Theories of violence are highly polarised. Advocates of non-violent civil rights movements argue that any use of violence, even for the sake of liberation, perpetuates a more violent world and fosters an escalating cycle of violence that is difficult to break (Arendt, King, Butler, Walby, Frazer and Hutchings). In contrast, proponents of violent self-defence emphasise the inevitability of violence and its multifaceted accomplishments (Fanon, Sartre, Marx, Williams, Dorlin, and Vergès). In the context of this debate, this paper asks: how can we evaluate the effectiveness of violence utilised by the oppressed?

The use of violence by the oppressed can produce diverse outcomes, necessitating a nuanced analysis. For example, we should consider: 1) the impact of self-defence on the consciousness of the oppressed; 2) the possibility and impossibility of non-violence 3) the different effects of violence on gender, class- and race-based oppressed and exploited groups and 4) the ways in which violent resistance shapes the critiques and demands of the oppressed. Focusing on case studies from India and Kurdistan, this paper proposes an analytical framework for assessing the effectiveness of violent resistance. The selected cases provide a valuable context for examining the multifaceted outcomes of violence and its gendered, class- and caste-based, and racial implications.

Within current national and international legal frameworks, the concept of self-defence is largely confined to interpersonal violence or used to legitimise inter-state, often imperialist, aggression. At the same time, the varied impacts of violence on different groups are frequently disregarded. This research has the potential to broaden the understanding of self-defence in the context of feminist, anti-racist, socialist, and anti-imperialist struggles.

RC23-369.3

KOCH EWERTZ, TOMAS* (Universidad de Playa Ancha, Chile)
PUPPATO, LU (Universidad de Playa Ancha, Chile)

Aligning Science and Politics: A 40-Year Analysis of Resource Allocation and Policy Priorities in Chilean Science (1982–2021)

In an era of growing inter- and transnationalization of scientific activity, national frameworks remain crucial in shaping the organization of science. Balancing the need for scientific autonomy with the alignment of research and state politics presents a complex challenge, especially in countries that have adopted competitive, project-based funding mechanisms. This paper investigates the intersection of political and scientific priorities at the national level by analyzing the evolution of political interest and resource allocation for science in Chile over a 40-year period (1982–2021). Drawing from publicly available data, including presidential speeches, institutional documents, and funding outcomes from the National Agency for Research and Development (ANID), the study examines a broad range of funding instruments across various disciplines, including social sciences, humanities, natural sciences, and technology. The findings highlight significant transformations over time, such as a gradual yet steady shift toward greater equity in fund distribution, notable differences between disciplinary areas, and evolving thematic priorities. These insights offer a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that align political agendas with scientific research in the context of competitive, project-based funding.

RC06-92.2

KOENIG, ALEXANDRA* (University of Duisburg Essen, Germany)
JENDRZEY, KATARZYNA (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
SCHWITTEK, JESSICA (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Transnational Life - Imposition or Gain for Children?

Our paper draws from the results of a German-Polish research project, focussing on the question of how children in Poland perceive and evaluate transnational family arrangements. The data is based on a grounded theory analysis of 27 group discussions with children aged 12 - 14 (with and without personal experience of migrating parents).

While in the Polish media the (temporary) labour migration of mothers in particular is dubbed with the neologism 'Euro-orphans', thus marking the non-existence of a family, the children interpret temporary migration under specific conditions as a legitimate family strategy. In addition to the impositions that transnational family life presents from the child's perspective and the possible family strategies for dealing with them, our analysis also shows how transnational family life can be understood as a resource. We want to work out the latter in our presentation with a focus on two aspects: 1) Transnational families are spaces in which images and knowledge of abroad are conveyed and shaped, for example through parents' stories, the stayer children's own experiences of mobility, or the things parents bring with them. 2) Transnational family experiences are relevant for children's „emotional geographies", which play into their construction of current as well as future self-positionings and perspectives. We interpret our findings in light of the specific structure of the transnational space in Europe, including the legal framework within the EU, the geographical proximity between Poland and the country of work, and the generational and gender-specific orders of their societies of origin. These structures shape transnational family life and, as a result, the images of abroad and the location of children in the transnational space. Our paper wishes to expand the research on the implications of growing up transnationally and offers a differentiated analysis of its costs and benefits for children.

RC38-627.3

KOENIG, CHRISTINA* (Goethe University Frankfurt / Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Social Work and Violence - Relativizing Extreme Right Youth Violence in Germany

"There was a teenager who was a Nazi... In a bomber jacket, bald head and combat boots and all that. [...]And at some point he actually poured petrol over himself in front of our youth club, set himself on fire and ran into our crowded club, claiming that the Zecken [derogatory term for leftists] had set him on fire. And died burning in the club. And he ran towards me and I saw his eyes burst open" (Maik, 2022)

Social work faces a dilemma when addressing extreme right youth, one that reveals both ethical and practical boundaries. In line with the profession's self-conception, these young individuals are entitled to support. At the same time these teenagers espouse fundamentally opposing the humanistic values that underpin social work. This conflict creates a central paradox, presenting challenges for professionals in their day-to-day practice.

In my biographical research, it became evident that not only the young individuals affected by extreme right violence suffer from it within the youth centre, but the social workers themselves as well. The data further reveal that young people impacted by extreme right-wing violence often eventually avoid the youth centre, whereas the social workers remain and endure the situation. In recounting their experiences, social workers tend to downplay the violence they face or normalise it as part of their everyday working life.

In my talk, I aim to specifically address the often overlooked violence experienced by social workers in youth centres when working with right extremist youths. Through an analysis of biographical interviews with social workers, I intend to highlight the internal 'I' factors within them that result in this violence being insufficiently acknowledged or addressed. This, in turn, leads me to pose the question: why, for these social workers, is too much still not enough?

RC04-58.3

KOENIG, KARSTEN* (IU International University, Germany)
KESSLER, STEFANIE (IU International University, Germany)

Unlocking Potential: Exploring the Impact of Dual Study Programs on Knowledge Transfer in Germany

The number of dual study programs is steadily increasing in Germany, linking university education with practical work to close the gap between higher education and practical requirements. The Wissenschaftsrat, Germany's central science policy advisory body, expects these programs to better meet the "high demand for young professionals who can carry out such a transfer into practice and bring both theoretical competencies for more complex requirements and practical work experience" (Wissenschaftsrat 2013:5).

However, the suitability of these programs for bridging the gap between theory and practice has hardly been investigated. Research has focused on the university's role in knowledge transfer, but how this knowledge is applied in practice remains largely unknown. With around 20,000 students, IU International University is one of the largest providers of dual study programs in Germany, where students regularly alternate between practical work and university learning within one week.

We conducted an exploratory study to investigate how students and companies experience the transfer of knowledge in practice. A total of 16 group discussions were analyzed using the documentary method (Bohnsack 2014), and underlying implicit orientations were reconstructed. With this contribution, we want to share insights. The analysis reveals a very heterogeneous field, with large discrepancies described in the types of knowledge learned and required. For example, practice partners and students often expect application-oriented practical knowledge, which is sometimes not available in the university context because it relates to specific processes within the practice. In contrast, abstract theoretical knowledge is hardly valued, especially at the beginning of the study program. Only in individual cases are students and practice partners aware of the necessity of more abstract theoretical models to further develop practice. Nevertheless, in some instances, it is possible to establish students in practice as 'ambassadors of theory,' thereby introducing new perspectives into professional practices.

RC52-801.1

KOERNER, ELSA* (Le Mans Université, France)

Public Gardeners As Care Workers

The profession of municipal gardener is undergoing a number of changes linked both to the greening of practices and to the reduction in resources allocated to local authorities in France. To compensate for the lack of attractiveness of public-sector green space services compared with private landscape contractors, recruitment methods are evolving. The sociological profile of municipal gardeners is changing, but the profession remains largely male-dominated. However, following on from maintenance studies, I see it as a care profession. The role of the gardener is to reproduce living conditions and care for nature. Furthermore, the profession suffers from a devaluation similar to that of feminized care professions (invisibilization and disqualification of professional techniques, casualization).

This paper is based on a qualitative study of a team of municipal gardeners in the city of Rennes, in western France, conducted from may to july, 2024. The research material is drawn from eight weeks of participant observation and ten semi-structured interviews with the team members. I will analyze the discourse on professional norms in the interviews and the interactions between agents.

In this paper, I will discuss the gender dimension in the differentiated appreciation of maintenance tasks such as weeding, as opposed to the maintenance of working machines or higher-volume operations. The greening of practices modifies the type of technical skills expected. What kind of masculinity do municipal gardeners express through their professional practices? How do they integrate care for residents in their daily living spaces into their professional standards? How does this specific case inform the debate on professionalization in the care professions?

RC28-436.5

KOEVEL, ARNE* (University of Bremen, Germany)
SACHWEH, PATRICK* (University of Bremen, Germany)
JÜRSS, SEBASTIAN (University of Bremen, Germany)

"and When I've Worked for Two Years, I Will be a Bit Higher up" - Discrepant Self-Classifications through the Lens of Subjective Interpretations of Inequality, Social Mobility Expactations and Experiences.

Our study investigates the relationship between subjective interpretations of social inequality and experiences of social mobility, focusing on individuals in Germany who identify as middle class despite objectively belonging to either the upper or lower socioeconomic classes. This phenomenon of discrepant self-classifications is well-documented, yet the specific arguments individuals use to justify these classifications remain underexplored. Using qualitative interview data from a longitudinal study, we analyze three key questions:

1. How do individuals from the upper and lower margins reconcile their perceptions of inequality with their self-positioning as middle class?
2. How do expectations and experiences of social mobility shape perceptions of social position?
3. How do these self-classifications evolve over time, enhancing our understanding of the dynamics between subjective interpretations of inequality and social mobility?

We conducted qualitative interviews with respondents from various social backgrounds as part of a large-scale longitudinal study in Germany. Our analysis draws on 90 biographical interviews (first wave) and approximately 90 problem-centered group interviews (second wave), focusing on responses to graphic elicitation techniques that capture participants' subjective class affiliations in a semi-standardized manner, which we then compare to their objective social positions. Additionally, we examine respondents' biographical trajectories of upward and downward mobility across different societal systems (former GDR/East Germany and the Federal Republic/West Germany). Our findings indicate that discrepant middle-class self-classifications are essential to identity work, employing various strategies of stigma management. This suggests individuals cope with both "shameful poverty" and "shameful wealth." Furthermore, counterfactual self-classifications into the middle class can serve as mechanisms for maintaining or restoring agency when objective positions diverge from subjective feelings of belonging.

RC02-31.5

KOFMAN, ELEONORE* (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)
WEISS, ANJA (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Skills, Migrants and Cross-Border Labour Markets

Policymakers and many migration scholars sustain the idea that highly skilled migrants are a better kind of migrant and should be privileged in migration programmes. Furthermore, the possession of desirable skills seems to be restricted to labour migrants and not ascribed to family migrants or asylum seekers and refugees. However, it is unclear what high skills mean and how they can be assessed, particularly within transnational and cross-border contexts.

The paper offers a framework for understanding and researching the labour-market-related knowledge of migrants. Prevalent political approaches equate high skill with labour market success, especially the ability to earn a high income, hence the imposition of income thresholds to enter through skilled migration routes in many OECD countries. However, this simple equation of the value of labour fails to investigate what makes up transferable knowledge.

We argue for three approaches that take knowledge seriously. Firstly, knowledge should be seen as politically contested within regimes of legal-technical recognition as well as race and gender (Bourdieu). Recognition regimes de-couple from what we term the use-value of knowledge in the second aspect: non-recognized knowledge, including embodied, may still contribute to the solution of socio-material problems (Dewey). Thirdly, knowledge is not only situated but also embedded in (post) colonial geographies and networks of (non-)trust (Raghuram, Sommer).

Our paper builds on and engages with the pertinent debate on skills and migration and uses examples from our own published and ongoing research (Kofman 2014; Nohl et al. 2014). We identify research lacunae and provide sensitising concepts for further study.

RC09-JS-247.3

KOHONEN, MATTI* (Financial Transparency Coalition, United Kingdom)

Building a Tax Justice Movement in Times of Climate Crisis

The tax justice movement has slowly emerged as a significant social movement actor in the context of a growing climate crisis. This paper explores the history of the tax justice movement from the perspective of an insider and an activist, who has been an actor in this field. The paper explores the initial motivations to build a movement to close tax havens, tax the wealthy and large corporates in times of a "race to the bottom" in terms of tax rates, and progressivity of taxation. Social movements confronted this by linking tax justice to pressing social concerns in different contexts from developent financing, climate financing in the Global South, to fighting kleptocracy or State capture in the Global North and especially in tax havens that facilitate this race to the bottom and effectively sell their sovereigty to enablers such as lawyers, bankers, accountants, real estate agents and other professionals who help the wealthy and large corporates hide their money and profits. This allows for the rich and powerful to effectively make an exit from their social obligations and duties towards other citizens in the form of taxation.. We explore here the growth of the tax justice movement from 2002 onwards to 2024 through participant observation, and key informant interviews to map out how the movement has responded to various challenges including the Climate Crisis, Global Financial Crisis, Covid-19 and built through these crisis an ever wider narrative of why we need to close down tax havens, and work towards progressive taxation. This paper looks at potential turning points of the movement from initial focus on development financing, to shifting to climate financing and climate repated topics, as well as creating a more holistic understanding of human rights and gender responsiveness in taxation over the two decades.

RC09-131.3

KOHONEN, MATTI* (Financial Transparency, United Kingdom)
GUERRERO, KLELIA (LATINDADD, Ecuador)
MUKHOPADHYAY, SANCHARI (Centre for Budget Governance Accountability, India)
FAROOQUI, SARAH (Centre for Budget Governance Accountability, India)
ZULU, ISHMAEL (Tax Justice Network Africa, Zambia)
OMMEY, NAHIDA (Christian Aid, Bangladesh)

Financing Care Economies in Times of Austerity

Progressive fiscal policies play a crucial role in responding to ongoing multiple global crises in mobilising revenue and spending it towards a care-responsive and just transition. Care economies have gained recognition after the COVID-19 pandemic, and some governments in the Global South have created new frameworks and policies to promote them. However, funding is clearly lacking in this sector. To deepen the care crisis, the economic crisis after Covid-19 International Financial Institutions (IFIs) like the IMF have established strict measures that required public expenditure cuts as a condition to receive emergency pandemic response funds. As a result, frameworks will not be implemented, and there is a danger of financializaion, tax exemptions to care providers and customers driving the implementation, along with private sector involvements making it a profit driven sector, that doesn't address the most acute care needs. The paper assesses trends care economy financing from progressive taxation sources in 16 countries in the Global South

RC32-522.11

KOLIOPANOS, YAGOS* (Observatoire du sida et des sexualités, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Queer People over 50 Living with HIV in Belgium during the so-Called "End of AIDS" Era

The first part of this paper presents the various challenges (in terms of recruitment, methodology and analysis) of a qualitative sociological survey of people over 50 living with HIV (PLHIV50+) in Belgium, independently of their gender identity and sexual orientation. The research focuses on a subject that, paradoxically, is both unthought of (insofar as no research exists on the subject in Belgium, unlike in other countries, particularly French-speaking countries such as France and Canada) and an increasingly significant reality (while PLHIV50+ represented only 19% of all patients in Belgium in 2006, they account for 49% in 2022).This poses a number of questions, firstly as far as the subjects themselves are concerned: in terms of health status (co-morbidities, long-term treatment side-effects, disability, etc.), quality of life (access to institutions, mental and sexual health, relationship with family, etc.) and the fight against inequality and discrimination.

The second part of the paper focuses on queer over 50 living with HIV (PLHIV50+) in a time of what I have coined as "seronormativity", i.e., a medical, social and institutional "normalisation" of the virus whereby however intersecting sexual, racial and gender stigmas still very much prevail. Based on observations and interviews with various informants (QPLHIV50+ as well as various stakeholders in the Belgian HIV sector), I will try and show that older age can be both a handicap and an advantage, as it intersects with other social characteristics, in this case non-heterosexual and non-cis identities, but also social class, race and religion.

RC11-JS-7.3

KOLIOPANOS, YAGOS* (Observatoire du sida et des sexualités, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Social and Sexual Health of People over 50 Living with HIV in Belgium

This paper presents the challenges (in terms of recruitment, methodology and analysis) of a qualitative sociological survey of people over 50 living with HIV (PLHIV50+) in Belgium. The research focuses on a subject that, paradoxically, is both unthought of (insofar as no research exists on the subject in Belgium, unlike in other countries, particularly French-speaking countries such as France and Canada) and an increasingly significant reality (while PLHIV50+ represented only 19% of all patients in Belgium in 2006, they account for 49% in 2022).

This poses a number of questions, firstly for the subjects themselves: in terms of health status (co-morbidities, long-term treatment side-effects, disability, etc.), quality of life (access to institutions, mental and sexual health, relationship with family, etc.) and the fight against inequality and discrimination.

Secondly, in terms of theoretical framing, since this research is being carried out at the Observatoire du sida et des sexualités, a resolutely multi-disciplinary research center (psychology, anthropology, sociology).

Finally, in terms of the co-construction of knowledge with the agents concerned, whose older age is likely to turn into "expert patients", but also with political stakeholders in a context of medical hegemony where the fight against HIV/AIDS is very largely reclassified as a sector of the promotion of sexual health.

RC28-446.3

KOLK, MARTIN* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Wealth and Childbearing – Fertility By Parity According to Own and Parental Wealth in Swedish Administrative Taxation Data

The relationship between wealth and fertility has rarely been studied in high-income societies, in contrast to other dimensions of socioeconomic status. This study provides novel evidence of an association between wealth and fertility in contemporary Sweden by examining administrative taxation data for all Swedish men and women born in 1940 and 1960. The study considers both personal wealth and parental wealth and examines differences by parity and across the wealth distribution. Overall, the relationship between wealth and fertility in Sweden is relatively modest, with little difference in average fertility between the very wealthy and those with no wealth. The relationships are similar for men and women, but is more negative for women and attenuates for the later cohort. The largest differences were found when examining how average wealth differs by parity, as the childless have greater wealth than women – and, to a lesser extent, men – with children. This finding contrasts with emerging positive associations between fertility and other dimensions of socioeconomic status, such as income, in Sweden and other high-income countries.

TG04-970.2

KOLLAR, DAVID* (Századvég Foundation, Hungary)
MISKOLCZI, BERNADETT (University of Pecs - Applied Ontology Research Group, Hungary)

Exaptive Resilience: Reconceptualizing Resilience As a Catalyst for Transformative Social Change

This paper argues for a reconceptualization of resilience that emphasizes its transformative potential, grounded in the concept of exaptive resilience. Drawing on an extensive review of the literature, it challenges dominant critiques that frame resilience as a neoliberal governance strategy. Instead, the

paper posits that a proper understanding of resilience, particularly through the lens of exaptive resilience, reveals its power as a catalyst for emancipatory social change.The concept of exaptive resilience, as developed by Kollár and Kollár (2020), refers to the creative repurposing of existing resources and capacities to generate novel, transformative responses to crises. In contrast to adaptive resilience, which focuses on incremental improvements to existing solutions, exaptive resilience involves a fundamental reconfiguration of the system towards new, more desirable equilibria.The paper illustrates how exaptive resilience emerges from the inherent capacities of communities to self-organize and innovate in the face of adversity. It demonstrates how local actors, drawing on their own knowledge, values, and resources, can creatively transform their circumstances. Building on these insights, the paper argues that nurturing exaptive resilience should be a central goal of international aid and development efforts. However, this requires a fundamental paradigm shift away from top-down, technocratic interventions aimed at engineering resilience from the outside. Instead, the focus should be on fostering the conditions for exaptive resilience to emerge organically from local contexts. Theoretically, the paper contributes to resilience studies by offering a more, transformative, and politically empowering conception of resilience, centered on the concept of exaptive resilience. In conclusion, the paper invites a reimagining of resilience as a powerful catalyst for transformative social change. By harnessing the exaptive potential of communities to creatively reinvent themselves and their worlds, resilience can serve as a pathway towards more just, sustainable, and flourishing futures.

RC18-261.2

KOLLAR, DAVID* (Századvég Foundation, Hungary)

Ideologies in Europe – Evidence from 38 Countries

During the 20th century, it became popular in Europe to believe that the age of ideologies had ended. However, recent evidence suggests that ideologies still play a significant role in shaping political discourse and public opinion. This study aims to empirically examine the values and beliefs associated with liberal and conservative ideologies among the European public. More specifically, it seeks to identify the values and ideas that Europeans associate with liberal and conservative labels, and the factors that influence these associations. The analysis is based on survey data from 38 European countries and measures assessments of 20 values and ideological elements. Multi-level regression models were used to analyse the influence of individual-level variables, such as ideological self-position and demographic characteristics, and macro-level factors, such as country's ideological orientation and level of development. The results reveal that while some values strongly align with liberal (e.g. gender equality, cultural diversity) or conservative (e.g. strict laws, military spending) ideologies, many like freedom, equality and environmental protection, are considered applicable to both. The results also highlight that individuals tend to evaluate statements based on their own ideological beliefs. That is, liberals systematically evaluated all values as more liberal and conservatives as more conservative. Overall, the findings suggest that ideologies in Europe contain overlapping liberal and conservative elements. While there are identifiable ideological values, their boundaries are flexible, and contextual factors heavily influence whether these values are perceived as liberal or conservative.

RC05-JS-33.7

KOLUR, DANIAH* (McMaster University, Canada)
DENIS, JEFF* (McMaster University, Canada)

Intergenerational Dialogues: South Asian Parents' Approaches to Discussing Race, Culture, and Racism with Their Children in Canada

Selecting strategies for navigating intercultural spaces is an ongoing challenge facing migrants and racialized groups in diverse societies such as Canada. A particular challenge for parents is deciding how to socialize their children about the possibility of facing racism or stigmatization and about how to engage with both their cultural roots and other groups in their society. Conversations surrounding race, culture, and racism are often difficult for parents to have with their children, and current parental ethnic-racial socialisation research demonstrates a diversity of ways that parents may or may not approach these subjects. Contributing to this area of research, this project explores how South Asian parents in Canada engage with their children on the topics of race, culture, and racism. In particular, three questions are examined:

1. How do parents engage with their children about their own race or culture?
2. How do parents engage with their children about other races or cultures?
3. How do parents engage with their children about racism that their own or other races/cultures may face?

These questions are explored through semi-structured interviews (n=27) and a Likert-scale survey adapted from a study by Hughes & Chen (1997) (n=164). Preliminary results of the survey have shown that messages of cultural socialisation are used more than messages of preparation against bias or promotion of mistrust. Moreover, grounded theory analysis of the interviews suggests four themes:

1. A parental focus on culture instead of race
2. Parents conveying explicit anti-racist messaging to their children
3. Parents believing that multiculturalism is a protective factor against racial or cultural discrimination
4. Racism being a difficult topic to discuss

As a whole, this research aims to understand how South Asian Canadians are navigating parenting in regard to interculturality, while additionally hoping to give guiding examples to present and future parents.

WG01-889.5

KOMAROV, NIKITA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

The Role of Population Surveys in Updating the Social Contract: Can Artificial Intelligence Replace Public Opinion?

The social contract is ensured by well-established communication between the state and citizens. Regular population surveys allow obtaining data that reflect the needs and assessments of the work of state institutions. It is sociological research that is the main tool for obtaining feedback from citizens.

Currently, almost all surveys are conducted using digital technologies. Different time zones, a large number of regions, cultural norms, and linguistic diversity complicate the collection of information from citizens. To make management decisions, it is important to conduct surveys simultaneously and in a short time. At the same time, there are areas where collecting information from the population is especially difficult, especially settlements harsh climatic conditions or located far from transport routes.

The spread of online surveys allows us to solve such problems. The main advantages of online surveys are speed, low cost, and independent completion of the questionnaire by the respondent. But there are also problems. The most important problem is the lack of precise evidence that the questionnaire was filled out by a person with the necessary characteristics. Imitation of answers can be done both by people and by artificial intelligence. The capabilities of artificial intelligence are growing every day.

Today, it is already possible to obtain fairly plausible distributions of responses to many topics that interest sociologists. Questions related to the rights and obligations of citizens, requests from the population addressed to the state, and assessments of the activities of government bodies are too sensitive to be entrusted to the generation of responses by artificial intelligence. How can the process of collecting data on the Internet be controlled? How accurately does artificial intelligence reflect public opinion? How can we resist speculation in the research support of the social contract? These pressing issues require discussion by the professional community in the near future.

RC24-401.2

KOMATSU, HIROSHI* (Matsuyama University, Japan)
ABE, KOJI (Yamagata University, Japan)
SHINOKI, MIKIKO (Chuo University, Japan)
UMINO, MICHIO (Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan)

Is Using Public Transportation Considered As Pro-Environmental Behavior? : Maybe Yes, but There Might be Some Differences between Them.

Using public transportation is environmentally friendly compared to using cars. But there is not always just one reason for choosing a particular behavior. Using public transportation might not be chosen for environmental reasons.

The purpose of this paper is to see whether the factors selecting public transportation are different from those of pro-environmental behaviors.

In 2024, we conducted survey research in Japan. 1,500 people were randomly selected from across Japan. We outsourced mailing and collection of questionnaires to a reliable research institute. Response rate is 55.4 percent.

Findings are as follows: first, we found that different variables correlated with two behaviors. As for pro-environmental behaviors, the highest score of Spearman's rho was 0.340 for "I want to do whatever I can that would be good for the environment." Eight out of the top ten correlated variables were

environmentally related. But as for using public transportation, only two out of the top ten correlated variables were environmentally related. The highest rho score was 0.259 for "Using public transportation helps to solve global warming."

Second, we found that women were more likely to do pro-environmental behaviors. But, as for using public transportation, there was no relation with gender. In Japan, there is still a tendency for women to do housework. And we found that for overall respondents, there was a relation with housework sharing rate and pro-environmental behaviors. High-rate sharing (60-80 percent) respondents tend to do more pro-environmental behaviors than low-rate sharing (0-20 percent) respondents. But controlling by gender, we found this relation only in female respondents. And, as for using public transportation, there was no relation with housework sharing rate.

These findings suggest that public transportation is not chosen solely for environmental reasons. And we might need to consider the influence of traditional Japanese gender roles on pro-environmental behaviors.

RC20-289.2

KOMBAROV, VIACHESLAV* (Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering,Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Working for Idea Rather for Salary: Differentiation of Work Motivation between Orthodox Christians and Non-Believers in the Context of War (Case of Russian Design Engineers in Defense Industry)

We view work today as a place where transformations in the motivation and meaning of work occur under the influence of global cultural and geopolitical shifts. Over the past decades, the motivation of engineers at Russian defence industry has increasingly tended towards their materialistic model of remuneration. This opposite tendency replaced the Soviet work ethic of selfless service to society through socialist labor. Since the beginning of the special military operation in Ukraine, this trend has begun to change. Design engineers who work in defense industry find in their work Christian Orthodox ethics, which prescribes avoiding the increase of wealth through labor and viewing labor as selfless self-sacrifice. This work ethic is diametrically opposed to Protestant ethic of capitalism described by Max Weber. While Protestant ethic exploits purely rational abilities to calculate the profit for one's labor, the Orthodox work ethic is an example of value-rational action in which the idealistic goal is embodied (condensed). This reverse logic of labor seems to be more characteristic of non-Western societies today and will intensify over time. We present the results of a qualitative study of the work of design engineers from two Russian enterprises of the defense industry, as well as their colleagues from a private Russian plant. Based on natural sociological experiment, differences in the influence of the Special Military Operation on the transformation of labor regimes of teams, on the structure of motives of design engineers from enterprises with different forms of ownership are figured out. Despite the largely similar content of working activities, the differentiation of attitudes of engineers to various aspects of work and social significance of work is primarily due to contrasting value consciousnesses and the difference in ideologies, and only then belonging to different age cohorts and previous experience of labor relations.

RC52-810.4

KOMBAROV, VIACHESLAV* (Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering,Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Working for Idea Rather for Salary: Shifting of Work Motivation As Impact of War (Case of Russian Design Engineers in Defense Industry)

We view work today as a place where transformations in the motivation and meaning of work occur under the influence of global cultural and geopolitical shifts. Over the past decades, the motivation of engineers at Russian defence industry has increasingly tended towards their materialistic model of remuneration. This opposite tendency replaced the Soviet work ethic of selfless service to society through socialist labor. Since the beginning of the special military operation in Ukraine, this trend has begun to change. Design engineers who work in defense industry find in their work Christian Orthodox ethics, which prescribes avoiding the increase of wealth through labor and viewing labor as selfless self-sacrifice. This work ethic is diametrically opposed to Protestant ethic of capitalism described by Max Weber. While Protestant ethic exploits purely rational abilities to calculate the profit for one's labor, the Orthodox work ethic is an example of value-rational action in which the idealistic goal is embodied (condensed). This reverse logic of labor seems to be more characteristic of non-Western societies today and will intensify over time. We present the results of a qualitative study of the work of design engineers from two Russian enterprises of the defense industry, as well as their colleagues from a private Russian plant. Based on natural sociological experiment, differences in the influence of the Special Military Operation on the transformation of labor regimes of teams, on the structure of motives of design engineers from enterprises with different forms of ownership are figured out. Despite the largely similar content of working activities, the differentiation of attitudes of engineers to various aspects of work and social significance of work is primarily due to contrasting value consciousnesses and the difference in ideologies, and only then belonging to different age cohorts and previous experience of labor relations.

RC04-JS-3.1

KOMENDANT-BRODOWSKA, AGATA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
JAGER, WANDER (University of Groningen, Netherlands)
SOKOLOVSKA, NATALIIA (Alexander von Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft, Germany)
BEITANE, ANNA (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Educational Workshop: How to Teach Students about Social Polarisation?

Where is our planet heading if democracies fail? Severe polarisation correlates with serious democratic decline, it can paralyse communities and countries in their attempt to make political decisions and it cripples a healthy discourse and dialogue. We aim to help tackle this challenge by educating young people about the cognitive and social mechanisms that lead to polarisation (e.g. confirmation bias, stereotypisation) and by equipping them with some skills to deal with the problem. Within an international Erasmus+ project Action for Interactive Anti-Polarisation Learning Experiences for a Better Democracy we are preparing educational experiences for various audiences and formats: offline and online, and including social simulations of the process. During the workshop at the ISA Forum we would like to share and discuss an interactive game-based workshop format designed for students.

Workshop participants will first get an opportunity to play an educational game on polarisation themselves; the best way to see it from their students' perspective. The second part would be a co-creation workshop as we would like the participating teachers to discuss their experience and help us refine the format and adapt to their needs in a form of 'case clinics' session. Together we will help guide them through the process of how such a game can work in the classroom, so they get an understanding of how this educational method can be implemented. In this way, their students will be able to experience how easily polarisation evolves without delving into existing polarities as our topics are completely abstract.

RC07-107.2

KONE, SIATA* (Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly de Korhogo, Côte D'Ivoire)
BISSE BLANCHE N'GUESSAN, ADOH (Université Peleforo Gon Coulibaly, Côte D'Ivoire)

LE Repas EN Pays Nordique De Côte D'Ivoire : Quel Apport De Socialisation ET De Moralisation DES Sociétés Traditionnelles ET DES Systèmes D'éducation Moderne

L'Afrique est la seule région du monde ou les modèles auxquels les enfants sont exposés lors de leurs années de formation appartiennent tous à Une autre culture que la leur. Pourtant elle a des modèles, des méthodes, des outils d'éducation qui avec la colonisation ont été progressivement déconstruits, nous mettant face à de nombreux problèmes d'éducation. Cet article s'intéresse à l'un de ces outils qui donnait à l'éducation en Afrique un caractère global, profond et particulier : le repas et particulièrement le repas au nord de la Côte d'Ivoire. Qu'est-ce que le repas au nord de la Côte d'Ivoire ? Comment contribue-t-il à l'éducation des populations ? Comment peut-il contribuer à l'éducation des populations dans un contexte scolaire ? Il ressort de ce questionnement conduit à travers un guide d'entretien et l'observation participante, que le repas en Afrique est un outil d'éducation qui contribue fortement à la socialisation et à la moralisation de la société. Organisé de manière particulière avec des objectifs précis, il peut contribuer à l'éducation des populations dans le contexte scolaire à travers l'EDHC.

RC52-806.2

KONISHI, YUUMI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Shifting Professionalism: Navigating Patient-Centred Care and Professional Authority in Japanese Trans Medicine

In early medical sociology, Eliot Freidson was a key figure in discussing the dominance of healthcare professionals. However, as Freidson acknowledged in his later work, the traditional concept of professional dominance has become less tenable since the late 20th century due to shifts toward consumerism, managerialism, and changes in industrial structures. While these changes have introduced signs of de-professionalisation and patient-centred care, they do not signify the resolution of professional dominance. Rather, professional authority persists in more flexible and resilient forms.

Trans medicine, series of healthcare for medical transition and gender affirmation, historically rooted in practices of pathologisation, gatekeeping, and paternalism, has seen significant shifts. Guidelines increasingly emphasise patient autonomy and decision-making. However, despite these changes, traditional medical frameworks and the authority of healthcare professionals continue to shape clinical practice. For instance, studies have shown that "risk" and "uncertainty" are often invoked by professionals of trans medicine to justify their control over medical decisions, reflecting ongoing tensions between patient agency and professional authority.

This study draws on interviews with 21 healthcare professionals involved in trans medicine in Japan, focusing their assertion of their roles within their medical practices, to examine how they navigate their roles within this evolving landscape. While some professionals advocate for a more collaborative relationship with patients, their roles remain unsettled as they balance traditional gatekeeping with emerging expectations for patient empowerment. By situating trans medicine within broader debates about professional dominance and patient-centred care, this study offers a nuanced understanding of the shifting but persistent authority of healthcare professionals in contemporary healthcare.

RC16-JS-104.1

KONNO, MINAKO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Japan)

New Social Realism for a Sociological Concept of Resilience

The concept of resilience poses theoretical challenges that are inextricably linked to both empirical and normative sociology, forcing us to reconsider our understanding of society and societal health. Social realism is a particularly relevant theoretical position in this context. Although it has been relegated to the status of a relic of the past since the establishment of methodological individualism, whether behaviorist or constructionist, with associated social nominalism, social realism provides us with an important theoretical orientation as we reexamine this fundamental problem.This paper suggests three viewpoints that might offer valuable insights for envisioning new social realism that could form a basis of a sociological conceptualization of resilience. The first are the sociological theories emerged in the early twentieth century, most notably those of Charles H. Cooley and Emile Durkheim. These theorists may have been considered as pioneers of constructionist sociology, but their work, which expanded upon the legacy of organismic understanding of society, suggests the importance of social realism that goes beyond any strands of nominalist thought. The second is the way that various disciplines have recently approached the ontological modality of the social. Along with other sciences such as neuroscience and physics, biology, which has historically had a significant impact on sociological thinking, is offering particularly notable viewpoints that can be useful for our purpose. The third is the field concept of societal embodiment that theorizes the relationship between society and individuals in a new light. It enables us to view society as the effects and components of a certain energy field that organizes individuals, groups, and the entire physical/biological environment, providing a means of conceptualizing societal health in a way that is relevant to both empirical and normative theory construction in sociology.

RC48-747.1

KONOVALOV, SERGEY* (Institute of Contemporary Politics, Kazakhstan)

Civil Society in the Conditions of Political Transformation in Kazakhstan

The years 2022-2024 were marked by changes in power in Kazakhstan. After a long period of rule, the regime of Nursultan Nazarbayev, the first president of Kazakhstan, gave way to Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. As Nazarbayev's successor, Tokayev, despite the authoritarian nature of his predecessor, had a more democratic reputation and was well-known in the international community, given his long diplomatic career.

After being mass protests in January 2022, Kazakhstan's long-standing power duumvirate fell. Tokayev held on to power by promising sweeping political reforms and greater freedoms for civil society. It looked like the truth, because was such as social mood and rising hope to change from authoritarian pattern to the real democracy. It was a great chance for become others.

Subsequent events, including Russia's aggression in Ukraine, significantly narrowed the potential for democratic transition in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Most of the countries in the region succumbed to the new authoritarian wave and rolled back reforms. Experts called this period "democracy delayed."

Meanwhile, an analysis of the Kazakhstani political space has revealed that there is a basis for civil society. However, civic practices have not developed. For a long time, the state dominated and most citizens got used to living under the conditions of state paternalism.

After the public contract of power in exchange for reforms was tacitly accepted, Tokayev's presidency is gradually drifting towards the priority of security. The government is trying to start new reforms through the development of public advising and elections of local authorities. However, the lack of a systemic efforts and weakened personnel potential against the background of the "brain drain" do not allow jumping out of the trap of authoritarianism.

The question is at what cost they will occur and to what extent Tokayev will be able to steer the political transition towards true democracy.

RC20-292.1

KONOVALOV, SERGEY* (Institute of Contemporary Politics, Kazakhstan)

Experience of Applying the OECD Methodology in Assessing the Quality of Life of the Population in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is still a transit state. Despite the availability of significant resources, the standard of living of the population lags significantly behind the standards though for middle-income countries.

At the same time, Kazakhstan faces methodological difficulties in measuring the standard of living. Quality of life statistics do not fully reflect international measurements, including those of the OECD.

In order to build the capability of Kazakhstan's statistics, a comprehensive sociological study was undertaken in 2024 using the OECD Better Life Index methodology.

The study concluded that human capital in Kazakhstan is underfunded. Housing per capita is not improving due to demographic growth and large migration from rural areas to cities. The labor market is weak. Demand for education and skills development is not high among the adult population.

There is people's concern about the mental health of youth in the context of rapid digitalization. We can also observe a low level of trust among citizens in others and political institutions.

Significant concern about security, as measured by the indicator "Do you feel safe walking home alone at night?" Threats include fraud, natural disasters, poverty, war, and the collapse of democracy.

Among the positive aspects, one can note the high social optimism of the population and solidarity within ethnic communities.

The results of the study were presented at the international conference in Astana on May 15, 2024 "Challenges of the current global uncertainty for transit states".

The research is also available in the open scientific library at Academia.edu.

The survey was also sent to the Government of Kazakhstan and there was a response to it, including holding special events and the decision to strengthen dialogue with NGO.

The experience of assessing the quality of life using the OECD methodology was continued within the framework of the study on the level of trust.

RC23-368.2

KONTRUS, VICTORIA* (VICESSE Research GmbH, Austria)
VON LAUFENBERG, ROGER (Vienna Centre for Societal Security, Austria)

Imagining Ageing in AI-Based Technologies for Long-Term Care – What Technology for Whom?

The present is shaped by demographic change and an ageing population, leading to what has been termed the care crisis. Meanwhile, an increasingly wide array of AI-based technologies for long-term care (LTC) settings is being developed. These trends are framed and interlinked discursively in a particular manner: ageing is a problem and technology the solution. Drawing on empirical findings from three multi-perspective case studies of AI-based technologies for LTC settings, this contribution seeks to both elicit and trouble the images of aging and technology that characterize this narrative. The intent of this endeavor is twofold: firstly, we aim to critically explore the implications of these images for the development and deployment of these systems and the resulting consequences for LTC residents. Secondly, we aspire to unveil mechanisms of exclusion, which leave LTC residents as mere bystanders to changes that may fundamentally impact their lives.

Our empirical inquiry nospans AI-based fall detection and prevention, social robots and automated emotion and pain recognition. Specific negative images of ageing such as frailty, loneliness, pain and incompetence influenced these technologies from initial conception to large-scale deployment: they were inscribed into the technologies and predisposed who could participate to what extent. Conversely, positive images of technology based on an assumption of functionality were employed to legitimize the use of these systems, serving as means to provide safety, security, sociality or happiness for older adults, although they often fell short of what they had promised to achieve. When technologies that fail to serve their official beneficiaries – the LTC residents – are deployed nonetheless, this raises the question of who these technologies really serve and how, especially when chosen over auspicious non-technological alternatives.

RC12-181.1

KONZEN, LUCAS* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

Legal Geographies of a City in Distress: Climate Emergency, Urban Revitalization Projects and the Fight for Spatial Justice in Porto Alegre, Brazil

There is a growing awareness of the global climate emergency and its impact on cities in the Global South. However, little is known about the legal geographies of cities where economic and political challenges are compounded by environmental distress.

This paper aims to contribute to the socio-legal literature on law and urban space, focusing on conflicts over the regulation of public space and struggles for spatial justice in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Categories from the subfield of legal geography served as the theoretical framework for designing a qualitative study as part of a project supported by the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

In May 2024, Porto Alegre experienced severe flooding after unprecedented torrential rains affected large areas of the State of Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil. The waters of Lake Guaíba took weeks to recede, leaving several neighborhoods submerged and impacting key urban infrastructure, with lasting consequences for residents.

Among the directly affected areas were emblematic waterfront public spaces: the Mauá Pier, Moacyr Scliar Park, and Marinha do Brasil Park, where urban revitalization projects were being implemented through public-private partnerships, albeit not without dispute. These locations also housed crucial components of Porto Alegre's flood protection system—walls, floodgates, dikes, and pump houses—that partially failed during the flooding due to a lack of maintenance.

In this context, despite the efforts of authorities at various levels, major media, and actors involved in delivering justice to maintain political consensus, controversial issues regarding the regulation of urban public space emerged, particularly concerning the protection of rights and the well-being of present and future generations. This paper seeks to illustrate the importance of norms and normative practices in addressing these new challenges and demands for spatial justice.

RC04-52.11

KOO, ANITA* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Does Institutional Stratification Matter? the Meaning and Value of a Tertiary Degree for Disadvantaged Students in Professional Training Programmes

Social stratification in mass higher education, in terms of a persistent class differential in accessing higher levels of programmes and different types of tertiary institutes, has received increasing attention worldwide. Increasing number of studies have point out that the expanded or more inclusive higher education systems do not necessarily narrow the social inequalities in educational and occupational attainment. Sociologists of education have explored the internal stratification within the higher education sector, in terms of the types and levels of qualification offered, institutional and degree prestige, and student composition, leads to differential occupational outcomes of their graduates. Findings from their research reveal that despite the anticipation of greater inclusion, students from privileged classes have retained their relative advantages in entering elite universities nearly in all nations. However, researchers have directed little attention to working-class students' intentions or motivations of getting valuable qualifications in new types/ less reputable tertiary institutions. Using in-depth interviews with students who enrol in different levels and types of accredited nursing programmes in the expanded tertiary education sector, this paper examines how students from less advantaged background make their educational choices in the increasingly stratified higher education system. I argue that choosing a programme that have a strong record on graduates' jobs and pays, despite their being offered by low-ranking institutions, is their strategy of acquiring a stable and proper employment at a lower cost in a shorter timeframe. This paper contributes to theories of institutional stratification and offers an alternative approach to understand young people's educational decisions and learning experiences in an expanded education system.

RC04-66.1

KOPP, RALF* (TU Dortmund, Germany)
BAUER, KATRIN (TU Dortmund, Germany)
KALETKA KALETKA, CHRISTOPH (TU Dortmund, Germany)
KRÜGER, DANIEL (TU Dortmund, Germany)
ZIRNGIEBL, MARTHE (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Transformation of Hei's Three Missions in the German Social Innovation Ecosystem: A Survey-Based Description of the Status Quo, Its Challenges and Development Perspectives

The recognition of the importance of and engagement with social innovation has increased considerably in Germany in recent years across all sectors and policy fields. In terms of innovation policy, the recognition of the potential to effectively tackle social problems and societal challenges was accompanied by the intention to create suitable framework conditions and funding instruments to foster SI. The German "National Strategy for Social Innovation and Social Enterprises"[1] represents a milestone in this development. The implementation of the strategy is based on a large number of participatory, strategically and practically oriented activities and a corresponding process of networking relevant stakeholders, which are bundled through a digital platform[2]. A central pillar of the communication and interaction architecture in this process are HEIs, which as central actor of the quadruple helix approach can play a vital role in social innovation, as several case studies reveal.

Against this background, TU Dortmund University is coordinating the development of a national scientific network in the field of social innovation. [3] A key element of this process is a quantitative desk research and qualitative interviews on the current state of SI at HEIs, including their research, teaching and transfer activities as well as cooperation with societal stakeholders. While the quantitative survey provides an overview of how widespread SI is in the German HEI landscape, the qualitative interviews dive deeper into the question of SI's structural anchoring in HEI's strategies.

The presentation provides insights into the current activities and future challenges of HEIs in the German social innovation ecosystem. Furthermore, excerpts from position paper developed collaboratively by the scientific network will be provided for discussion.

[1] https://www.bmbf.de/bmbf/shareddocs/kurzmeldungen/de/2023/09/230913_sigu.html
[2] https://sigu-plattform.de/nationale-strategie-sigu/
[3] https://sfs.sowi.tu-dortmund.de/en/research/projects/platform-for-social-innovations/

RC19-JS-1.4

KÖPPE, STEPHAN* (University College Dublin, Ireland)
CURRAN, MEGAN (Columbia University, USA)
ALDAMA, INIGO (University College Dublin, Ireland)

Hidden Families: Prevalence and Disadvantage of Large Families in Germany

Large families in Germany are hidden in the public realm and more so the children living in these large families. This article takes a child perspective on large families by utilising the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). While micro census and general household survey data focus on families, the NEPS data allows to explore the attributes of children and their parents such as educational achievement and economic position, when growing up in large families. With a focus on 12-year-olds, we capture the point in the life course at which family size is likely to be largest. Moreover, we estimate two models for three and four plus child families. Our findings show that children growing up in three child families are relatively common (18%). In contrast to other Western countries, families with four children and more are indeed rare in Germany (8%). We find that children in large families are not disadvantaged by income, but rather by educational opportunities. The German welfare state buffers the economic pressures for large families, but does not provide equal educational opportunities. These inequities intersect with a higher likelihood that children in large families have a migrant background. Other factors are religiousness, but not denomination. The article concludes with a discussion of the policy and institutional settings that shape large family life in Germany.

RC47-735.1

KORKUT, BURCU* (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey)
AYDIN, HASAN (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey)

The Reproduction of Resistance in the Context of Body, Space and Temporality in the Anthropocene: Negentropy

In the Anthropocene, spaces are used as tools by the capitalism and power holders to preserve their existence and ensure their continuity. However, from a dialectical perspective, spaces are not only under oppression, control and domination; they also embody the possibilities and potential for resistance and the struggle for change, and provide a ground for social movements. The state of resistance allows individuals and communities to concretize their demands for rights by combining the search for justice against hegemony with spatial dimensions. Bodies, which interact with spaces, play a critical role as they mediate the emergence of these possibilities and potentials; the state of action and resistance is realized by bodies in the projection of space.

The state of resistance is not only an action against authority, it is also a spatial and temporal expression of the search for justice. In this context, resistance is determined as a strategy that ensures the temporal continuity of justice. The research examines the dialectic of body-space from a temporal perspective and focuses on how the state of resistance can be sustained and reproduced over time, beyond a specific moment. Based on this aim, the research is designed to answer the following question: Can the state of resistance in the dialectic of body-space in the Anthropocene be reproduced independently of time and space?

Based on the research question, an experimental cube was designed as a representative space to observe the spatial and mental effects of the resistance of bodies by taking action together against an obstacle. This experiment, named Negentropy, allows the participants to embody the collective state of resistance through physical and mental unity. Participants practiced resistance strategies by acting together against an obstacle. The findings reveal that individuals reproduce resistance in the dialectic of body-space in a temporal process and reinterpret space.

RC31-506.4

KOROLEVA, ILZE* (University of Latvia, Latvia)
MIERINA, INTA (University of Latvia, Latvia)
ALEKSANDROVS, ALEKSANDRS (University of Latvia, Latvia)
ELKSNE, GINTA (University of Latvia, Latvia)
KRUMINA, MAIJA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Latvia, Latvia)

A Two-Sided Mirror of Integration: Migrant and Host Society Relations in Latvia

Numerous studies consistently indicate that citizens of Eastern and Central European countries exhibit some of the strongest anti-immigration sentiments in Europe. These attitudes are deeply rooted in historical experiences and shaped by geopolitical factors. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Latvia, like many European nations, has experienced an unprecedented influx of Ukrainian refugees. This shift has transformed Latvia from a primarily "sending country" to one grappling with the challenges of being a "receiving country". Neither society nor its institutions were fully prepared for such a dramatic change. While attitudes toward Ukrainian refugees have generally been overwhelmingly positive, perceptions of migrants from third countries remain largely negative.

This paper aims to analyze the integration process in Latvia by examining both perspectives: the experiences of immigrants, highlighting their concerns, and the viewpoints of the local population. The analysis draws on multiple quantitative migration studies conducted in Latvia during the last years, as well as the ongoing project on migrants reception, which provides qualitative data: in-depth interviews with immigrants and natives across five different localities.

Biographical in-depth interviews with refugees and migrants reveal various aspects of their social inclusion and well-being in Latvia, while also offering insights into how migrants' social and cultural capital can either facilitate or hinder the integration process. This data is interpreted in conjunction with results from quantitative surveys with Latvian residents. Typological groups based on locals' perspective, estimated by cluster analysis, are explained according to different theoretical models of attitudes toward immigrants. Such a juxtaposition of data allows for a deeper understanding of the reciprocal nature of migrant integration, where both migrants and the host society evolve through their interactions.

This paper is supported by projects "Migrants Reception in Times of Uncertainty: Governance and Local Inclusion" (No. Nr. LZP-2023/1-0227) and SRP project "Vectors of societal cohesion" (No. VPP-KM-SPASA-2023/1-0002).

RC02-JS-153.3

KOROTAYEV, ANDREY* (HSE University & Institute for African Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences Moscow, Russian Federation)

Revolutions and "Maximalist Campaigns". a Reconsideration

In recent years, we could see a sort of "Berlin Wall" between the studies of revolutions and "maximalist campaigns". Though the researchers of revolutions and "maximalist campaigns" tend to study (as we will demonstrate) essentially the same phenomenon, they appear to ignore each other's work (in our paper we present a few salient examples).

Is this a coincidence that the study of revolutions and "maximalist campaigns" yields so similar results (as we show in our paper)? Of course, this is not a coincidence, as both kinds of research study essentially the same processes. As we demonstrate, Erica Chenoweth, the creator of the Nonviolent And Violent Campaigns and Outcomes (NAVCO) relies on a definition of "maximalist campaign" that is virtually indistinguishable from the present-day definitions of revolution.

Note also that the NAVCO contains mostly the same events as the present-day most advanced database of revolutionary episodes, the one developed by Mark Beissinger. Thus, the researchers of revolutions and "maximalist campaigns" study essentially the same phenomenon. However, the "Berlin Wall" separating them negatively affects both camps. On the one hand, this leads to the dismissal of accomplishments of all four preceding generations of revolutionary theory by the students of "maximalist campaigns"/"organized resistance"/"civil resistance"/"dissident campaigns"/"civilian revolts", without any justifiable rationale, which leads to the fact that those studies tend to produce rather theoretically shallow results. Meanwhile, the revolution students' ignorance of the findings of the "maximalist campaign" research does not let them to understand how well the 21st century revolutions have already been studied empirically.

We believe that both streams of the modern revolution research should be merged, which could lead to a real breakthrough in our understanding of revolutions and finalize the formation of the fifth generation of revolution theories.

TG03-958.2

KORTAM, MARIE* (French Institute in the Near East (IFPO), Lebanon)

Legal Intervention to Defend and Protect Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

This study falls within the framework of a fragile environment. It aims to shed light on what Syrian refugees in Lebanon face at governmental and political levels and their exit from Lebanon by illegal migration. First, after presenting the Lebanese context, this report will attempt to describe the different legal and illegal discrimination patterns and violations among Syrians in Lebanon.

The study will show that achieving some concrete steps to help improve the social conditions of Syrians requires a commitment from everyone, such as international community, non-governmental organisations, and the Lebanese government. The report concludes with recommendations to combat the abuse of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and the growth of hate speech on the one hand, and, on the other, the possibility of effectively reducing illegal migration through protection measures and a renewed Euro-Lebanese strategy focused on circular migration, investments, and creative cooperation.

RC01-21.4

KORTAM, MARIE* (Institut français du Proche-orient, Lebanon)

Palestinian Armed Group from Nationalism to Islamism

On a religious level, some camps are stigmatised as "Islamist heaven." More specifically, Nahr Al-Bared camp and Ein El-Helwe (EEH). EEH is still the unique camp governed by three bloc forces: PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisations) factions, Syrian aligned factions called the Alliance *Tahaluf,* and Islamic factions. In addition to unofficial governance and control of some squares by Islamist-jihadist unofficial groups such as *Al-Shabab Al-Muslim* and other jihadist movements.

This paper focuses on the head *of Al-Shabab Al-Muslim* armed group, Sheikh Usama Al-Shahabi, in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ein El-Helwe in Lebanon and seeks to understand the dialectic relation between nationalism and Islamism among this group. I use the terms and concepts of agentivity, socialisation, and social identity to analyse the local factors of shifting from nationalism to Islamism and jihadism in a political vacum, in the first section. In the second one, I examine the division of the Sunni sphere and the rise of united Iranian Islamist ideology, which influenced the change of ideology of Al-Shahabi and his jihadist group.

EEH camp is the concern of this study, as the capital of the Palestinian diaspora and, what the Lebanese press has dubbed an "island of insecurity". More specifically the paper will focus on the head *of Al-Shabab Al-Muslim* group, Sheikh Usama Al-Shahabi, to understand the dialectic relation between nationalism and Islamism among this group. I seek, through the analysis of a single trajectory, to bring to light this experience as the actor defines and constructs it, accepting the absence of statistical representativeness in favour of a more precise and detailed analysis that will focus on the relationships between social categories rather than on the categories themselves (Granger, 1988).

RC51-793.1

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
KIVELÄ, MIKAEL (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Experiences of the RC51 Open Online Activity - Conceptual Discussions in the Sociocybernetic Framework

RC51 open online activity at regular intervals started in September 2024. The main idea is to stay connected and to have a chance to share conceptual discussions in the sociocybernetic framework also in between the annual conferences. The choice of concepts to discuss will be made during the process taking into consideration the interests of the participants. To launch this kind of activity is based on ideas of co-learning and co-innovation. The first concept chosen for discussion was TIME. Thoughts, questions, and literature shedding light to the chosen concepts are welcome. The sessions are initiated, led, and facilitated, also in form of collaborative documentation of the discussions by Finnish RC51 members, Mikael Kivelä and Raija Koskinen

All together three online meetings (90 minutes each) will be organised in the autumn and three in the spring 2025. The preliminary plan is to continue with this activity during the period of the RC51 board 2023 – 2027. The times for further meetings will be decided based on experiences gained and feedback received from the participants and those with interest to join.

In this invited session experiences gained of this online activity are reflected upon with those who have been involved in the RC51 online activity during the term 2024 – 2024, and who volunteer to participate in the panel discussion during the 5th ISA Forum of Sociology in Rabat, Morocco on July 6-11, 2025. The discussion focusing on the conference theme *Knowing Justice in the Anthropocene* is led by Raija Koskinen and Mikael Kivelä.

RC51-793.2

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
BHARATHI, DR (CHRIST (Deemed to be University), India)

Strengthening Social Justice in the Digital Era in the Educational Institutions

Digitalization has influenced in multifaceted ways the lives of the individuals as well as communities and societies locally, regionally, and globally. The impact has been felt in numerous ways, such as providing new opportunities, demand for renewal, and in various forms of acceleration. Also, the representatives of the public authorities have faced need to take a stand on this digital transformation.

Even tough painfully recognising the numerous forms of violating and oppressing use of authoritative power, the institutions representing public authority may also have a positive function in the society. Hence, regarding social justice in the digital era, it is of importance to identify such constructive elements and to nurture these to strengthen positive developments. We apply sociocybernetics in this endeavour focusing on the field of education.

Many of the choices for how social justice is understood in various settings and communities are made in the practical encounters of teaching and learning, teachers interacting with their students and with others associates in their community. In this paper we bring perspectives of Finnish & Indian social work education with respect to social justice in the digital era: through curriculum, experiential learning, field practicum, service learning, community camp and research projects.

RC53-819.1

KOST, MIRIAM* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

From Positive to Negative: Dynamics of Talking with Children about Well-Being at School

The positive (re)definition of well-being represents one of the "major shifts" (Ben-Arieh, 2006, p. 1) in child well-being research over recent decades. It is based on the recognition that well-being is more than the absence of harm (Ben-Arieh, 2005; Moore et al., 2004; Aber/Jones, 1997) and has led to a research practice that asks children to give information about positive aspects of their lives and „good news" (Ben-Arieh/Goerge, 2005). In terms of school well-being, this change in perspective "From Negative to Positive" (Ben-Arieh et al. 2014: 14) can currently be observed, for example, in the OECD PISA studies, which, for the third consecutive time, have also concentrated on student well-being. While the initial focus was primarily on issues such as bullying, which negatively impact children's well-being, there is now a greater emphasis on positive aspects that contribute to the quality of students' lives, such as openness to diversity, social relationships, and resilience (OECD, 2023, p. 65). The presentation will draw on initial findings from an ongoing PhD project that empirically show a reverse shift emerging in qualitative interviews on school well-being, which ask about positive factors for children's well-being. Children 'use' these interviews to address and draw attention to problems and circumstances at their schools that make them feel *unwell*. The presentation will theoretically and methodologically reflect on these findings.

RC28-453.1

KOSTET, IMANE* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Cultural Boundaries and Symbolic Markers of Autism: How Cultural Sociology Enhances Understanding of Ethnic and Racial Inequalities in Autism Prevalence Rates

Ethnic and racial minoritised groups in Global North countries are significantly less likely to be identified and diagnosed as autistic compared to the majority group. To explain these disparities, much of the current research focuses on the so-called "ethnic and racial cultures" of minoritised groups. This approach often results in essentialist views and frames minoritised families in terms of deficit. In this paper presentation, I argue for the urgent need to broaden the concept of culture in autism research and to examine culture as the social construction of frames, cultural repertoires, identities, cultural categorizations, and symbolic boundaries created through processes of meaning-making. Building on such a cultural sociological framework, I critically explore how ethnicity and race become (in)visibilized in the construction and representation of autism, both as a medical category and as an identity. Using qualitative methods and building on the concept of symbolic boundaries, this research sheds light on how autism becomes "ethnicized" or "racialized" through a) autobiographical books, blogs, and vlogs; b) the narratives of diagnosticians; and c) the lived experiences of ethnically and racially minoritised autistic adults. By addressing these issues, this study aims to contribute to broader

efforts to rethink both academic and lay understandings of disability and neurodiversity as deeply embedded in socio-culturally situated processes of meaning-making, and to examine how this knowledge is influenced by the rhetorical aspects of disability.

TG07-981.3

KOTAMRAJU, PRIYANKA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Fieldnotes of a Feminist Killjoy

Following feminist visions for a feminist ethnography, I threw myself into fieldwork last year as a woman ethnographer deeply listening to women's voices, writing thickly about women's experiences in the everyday social marked by violent, intersecting caste, class and gender inequalities in a "non-dominating way", with care and attachment, bringing into focus the particular *not* the general, more participant than observer. I carried feminist dilemmas around positionality and objectivity with me into the field. However, I did not anticipate the feelings that tagged along with the acts of participation and observation - the waves of rage, bursts of anger, and spells of madness. I followed Dalit women at work, watching them wage daily battles for survival and safety, continually negotiate for freedoms, agency and dignity, and struggle endlessly against multiple interlocking oppressions. How could I not be consumed with fury even as a dislocated witness to these lived lives? How could I live with this anger (beside it, beneath it and top of it as Audre Lorde wrote) and then turn into a palatable ethnography of "close-in contact with far-out lives?" Could this even be a feminist ethnography? In this paper, I offer an excavation of my fieldnotes to reveal the workings of a researcher who became a feminist killjoy in the field - an intervening, interfering, interrupting, interrogating participant. I rolled my eyes too hard, argued too loudly, ranted too freely, questioned incessantly, and laughed too openly. I recorded my own dissidence even as I documented the dissident lives of others. My objective with this paper is to articulate what takes place when we, the feminist researcher, are in fact at work; what happens within us as observers who are in the process (business even) of observing others. Does feminist anger have epistemic value in ethnography?

WG08-915.5

KOTIGANAHALLIRAMAIAH RAJESHWARI, DISHA* (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India)

Food and Love: Navigating Intimacy, Cultural Practices and Social Hierarchies

In India, food is a significant marker of social distinction and hierarchy, tightly governed by caste, as it serves as an important site for intimacy. The regulation of intimacy, central to the endogamous caste structure, enforces strict rules around bodily contact - both direct (through touch) and indirect (through food). This policing dictates who one can physically touch and with whom one can dine. Inter-caste intimacies, by crossing these boundaries of bodily contact, challenge the caste order. In this paper, I explore such inter-caste intimacies, particularly between Dalits and members of the other castes, to examine the relationship between food and love. Using ethnographic data, I delve into how young couples from different caste backgrounds, specifically in rural South India, decipher food and navigate their different food tastes and cultural practices. The paper also looks at how non-Dalit partners perceive the caste-based division of food, which relegates and stigmatises Dalit food as 'polluted' and how these relationships challenge the hierarchy of caste through their intimate bonds. In doing so, the paper highlights emerging possibilities for inclusivity, both in the private and social spheres.

RC20-288.3

KOTNAROWSKI, MICHAL* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

The Struggle for Democracy - Views and Evaluations of Democracy As Elements of Political Competition.

In European countries and many places outside Europe, there is almost universal declarative support for democracy. Actors openly describing themselves as opponents of democracy are marginal among both political parties and citizens. On the other hand, the quality of democracy varies across countries, and processes of democratic backsliding are observed in certain places. The combination of these phenomena means that politicians who implement anti-democratic policies and the voters of such parties also consider themselves democrats. The question arises here: if they are all democrats, do they all mean the same thing when they talk about democracy? In this article, we are interested in citizens' perspectives. From this point of view, an important question is what supporters of parties responsible for democratic backsliding think about democracy? This raises another question: to what extent do views of democracy fit into the axes of political competition? To what extent do the electorates of different parties agree on the importance of certain features of democracy? This question is fundamental regarding how deep the political dispute is and how political competition is defined. A second issue is whether electorates differ in assessing how democracy works. Here, the question is: to what extent do the evaluations of the same political reality depend on political preferences? Differences in evaluations of democracy may, in turn, influence how the stakes of an election are defined - is it the implementation of specific sectoral policies or the constitutional shape of the state? The paper analyses data from the European Social Survey, mainly from the Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy module carried out in 2012 and 2021/2. The analysis will focus on Hungary and Poland, which are considered as cases of a high degree of democratic backsliding. However, citizens' attitudes from these countries will be analysed from a comparative perspective.

RC06-89.4

KOTTMANN, NORA* (Volkswagen Foundation, Germany)
PALMBERGER, MONIKA* (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Austria)
WÆRDAHL, RANDI* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Doing Digital Families: Exploring the Intersection of Digitalization and Family Life

The increasing digitalization of everyday life is reshaping the family in profound ways. Historically, the Industrial Revolution marked a shift from families as units of production to spaces of care and intimacy. Today, however, with the rise of digital technologies, families are evolving into hybrids of production, care and intimacy, due to digitalization and a growing increase of social functions performed digitally, from the home or from a distance. These changes have significant implications for family practices on individual, structural, and institutional levels.

In this paper, we explore the digitally driven transformations of families and how these shifts challenge traditional understandings of the family, both as a concept and as a lived socio-cultural practice. By reviewing studies from the last 15 years, we examine how digital technologies are shaping family dynamics and ask how these studies are extending our theoretical knowledge of family as practice, addressing new forms of family sovereignty as well as vulnerabilities in and for the family.

While digitalization is often viewed as a global phenomenon, its effects are not experienced uniformly. Social changes brought about by digital technologies are gendered, can vary across socio-cultural and geographical contexts, and manifest themselves differently in contexts of migration and (im)mobility, for example. Therefore, this paper proposes a comparative framework that aims to enhance our theoretical knowledge of how digitalization is transforming the family in diverse settings.

Finally, this paper serves as a foundation for a future anthology, inviting contributions from scholars presenting at the ISA Conference 2023 and ISA Forum 2025, to further explore the complex and evolving relationship between digitalization and family life.

RC06-JS-102.4

KOTZEVA, TATYANA* (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgaria)
KUZDOVA DIMITROVA, ELITSA (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgaria)
GEORGIEVA, IRENA (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgaria)
ILIEVA, KALINA (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgaria)

(New) Fathers in Bulgaria: Towards More Equal Participation in Childcare and More Shared Parental Leave

Parental leave is considered the main instrument of social policy to provide a better family-work balance for young people. Bulgarian legislation states different types of paid paternal leave if a man has paid social insurance: 15 days leave after the child's birth and leave transferred by the mother to the father after the 6th month of the child until the child's second birthday, which is taken by less than 1% of the fathers.

The study is based on research that aims to answer the following questions within the Bulgarian social context: How do fathers reproduce or challenge

the traditional gender role models when they are endowed with the right to take paternal leave? Do women's and men's attitudes and practices toward childcare and parental leave involvement differ according to demographic and social status characteristics (age, education, socio-economic status and job position)? What are the barriers that hinder more equal participation of fathers in childcare and what are the drivers that might encourage more involved fatherhood?

The analysis is based on a mixed-methods study with 2000 parents with children up to 7th age and in-depth interviews with young mothers and fathers. The study's theoretical framework is based on the concept of (social) sustainability and its gendered nature.

The main conclusions are that there are generational and social status differences in fathers' involvement in childcare and their participation in household tasks. The new fathers belong to the younger generation, taking also high social status positions (e.g. higher education), having more egalitarian gender attitudes and more permissive attitudes towards the use of parental leave. These generational and social status differences bring about (dis) continuities in the reproduction of gender (in)equalities in the private sphere and influence also social sustainability on a macro-level.

RC15-222.5

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Connaissances, Attitudes Et Pratiques Des Vendeurs Informels De Médicaments à L'égard Des Antibiotiques Dans Le District Sanitaire De Nanoro Au Burkina Faso

Introduction
Au Burkina Faso le phénomène de la résistance aux antimicrobiens est présent et préoccupant. Une étude réalisée dans le pays montre que la consommation des antibiotiques est fréquente et inappropriée avec des tendances. Ainsi, cette consommation était de 54,8% à l'hôpital, 26,2% en pharmacie et 26,9% chez les vendeurs informels de médicaments. Par ailleurs, le Burkina Faso possède un vaste secteur illicite de médicaments et d'antibiotiques et représente 80% du marché, faisant de lui, le premier recours d'achat de médicament et d'antibiotiques. Même si des raisons économiques, géographiques, sociales et culturelles justifient le rôle important des vendeurs informels de médicaments pour la communauté, il faut toutefois reconnaitre la contribution de ces raisons à la résistance aux antibiotiques dans les communautés à travers, la vente d'antibiotiques de moindre qualité, la vente sans prescription et la non maitrise des contre-indication

Matériel et méthode
Cette étude qualitative s'est déroulée dans le District Sanitaire de Nanoro de mai-décembre 2022. A l'issue, vingt-trois (23) entretiens individuels approfondis ont été réalisés à l'aide d'un guide d'entretien semi-structuré avec des vendeurs informels de médicaments; et aussi des observations directes simulées. Les données ont été analysées avec le logiciel n'vivo, version 14.

Résultats
Les vendeurs informels de médicament ignorent la plupart du temps le terme « *antibiotique* » et « *résistance à l'antibiotique* ». Ils attribuent puissance et force aux antibiotiques, louant leur polyvalence dans le traitement des maladies. Par ailleurs, il existe des fluctuations inappropriées des posologies et du mode d'emploi des antibiotiques qui se matérialisent par des prises uniques d'antibiotiques.

Conclusion
Les vendeurs informels de médicaments possèdent des connaissances vagues sur la notion d'« *antibiotique* » et de « *résistance aux antibiotiques* ». Les antibiotiques occupent la première place dans la vente si bien qu'ils les assimilent à des médicaments miraculeux.

RC48-766.2

KOUKI, HARA* (University of Crete, Greece)
MALAMIDIS, HARIS (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

From Anti Austerity Protests to Gender-Based Mobilizations: Identifying Continuities and Ruptures in Social Movements in Greece during Crisis

The feminist movement in Greece hasn't always been a front-page issue; quite the opposite. However, since the rise of the #MeToo movement in 2017 and the sexual abuse allegations by an Olympic athlete in 2020, things changed radically. Artists, journalists, and athletes now speak about sexual misconduct; mainstream media report cases of femicide and rape; feminist collectives have multiplied; and demonstrations protest state policies on women's rights and systemic patriarchy in the judiciary and everyday life. In just a few years, gender-based mobilizations emerged at the forefront of collective activism in the country.

This paper attempts to unravel continuities and ruptures in social movements in Greece over the last decade, situating the rise of gender-based mobilizations within a broader context. First, drawing on previous research on Greek social movements during the protracted poly-crisis of the last fifteen years, we explore the reorientation away from traditional forms of protest politics into solidarity movements that foreground care and vulnerability. During the economic, refugee, and pandemic crises, this transformation in resisting austerity and injustice challenged traditional divisions of labor within movements and dominant modes of masculine militant organizing. Second, based on secondary sources and qualitative field research with movement initiatives in Crete, we aim to re-read movement activities through a gender-based lens while considering their interconnectedness with regional feminist movements. This helps us investigate the roles of reproductive politics, affect, and intersectionality in how broader social movements evolved during crisis and their impact on the discourses and practices of gender-based mobilizations. Ultimately, we seek to illuminate the unique trajectories and transformations of gender-based mobilizations in the Mediterranean during this period, highlighting how community struggles, local territories, and lived spaces in the region inform peripheral feminisms that challenge hegemonic understandings of resistance and contribute to the decolonization of feminism.

RC47-742.3

KOUKI, HARA* (University of Crete, Greece)
VASILAKIS, GIANNIS (University of Crete, Greece)

Green Transitions and Socioecological Imaginaries: Mobilizations Against Renewable Energy Projects in Crete's Hinterland

Crete, a strategic island at the crossroads of three continents, has become a focal point for large-scale, infrastructure projects targeting energy, environment, transport, digitization, and tourism. Together, these projects construct a vision of sociotechnical and economic development that seeks to alleviate the long-standing austerity and uncertainty that have defined Greece's recent history. Central to these efforts is the promotion of a 'green' transition, particularly in the energy sector, through the deployment of Renewable Energy Sources (RES).

This study critically examines the local impact of these national and transnational investments, focusing on how they affect the already fragile social cohesion and ecological balance in Crete. Specifically, we explore how communities across the island respond to the framing of 'green' and 'energy transition' in two interconnected ways. First, to unravel the broader context shaping transition expectations, on the one hand we outline the major infrastructural projects, and the socioecological narratives of progress promoted by key stakeholders identifying also historical precedents; on the other, we explore local groups and grassroots movements grappling with this development trajectory, arguing that it depletes community resources, landscapes, and cultural heritage. Second, we focus on communities that have mobilized against industrial-scale renewable energy resources (RES) in southern Crete. Drawing on participant observation and interviews, this qualitative research highlights community narratives, organizational strategies, and action repertoires in response to wind energy projects promoted by state, EU and transnational governance. In reframing ecological claims, local identities tied to a sense of belonging are (re)invented, revealing tensions within local and environmental groups and organizations, as well as both continuities and disruptions within environmental movements in the face of ecological crisis. The communities' alternative visions question the prevailing 'green transition' paradigm, highlighting how local populations navigate and contest broader socioecological transitions.

WG01-882.4

KOUNDAL, PAWAN* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India)

Digital Democracy: Unraveling Global Trends through Hashtag Analysis

In the era of globalization, hashtags have become powerful tools for shaping public discourse, particularly around democracy. This study proposes a quantitative analysis of hashtags used on social media platforms to examine how they reflect and influence public perceptions of democracy in the global context.

Focusing on popular global hashtags related to democracy, governance, and civic participation, the research will analyze the frequency, reach, and engagement levels of these hashtags over a one-month period. The study will identify trending themes and topics associated with these hashtags and assess how they are used in different regions to promote democratic values.

By collecting a dataset of hashtags from social media platform Twitter (now X) within the designated month, the research will use statistical tools to analyze patterns in hashtag usage. Key variables such as frequency of use, geographic origin, and user engagement will be examined to identify correlations between hashtag trends and regional democratic contexts.

This study will provide insights into how digital platforms, through the use of hashtags, contribute to global conversations on democracy. The findings will contribute to understanding the role of social media in promoting democratic participation in a globalized world, offering implications for digital literacy and civic engagement in modern democracies.

WG01-883.1

KOUNDAL, PAWAN* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India)

Digital Media at the Crossroads: Balancing Inclusivity, Civic Engagement, and Regulatory Challenges in the Age of Disinformation

The rapid transformation of digital media has transformed the means of communication into one that has unprecedented benefits and challenges in access, inclusivity, and regulation. This paper digs into how, on the one hand, digital platforms democratize access to media while also posing significant issues concerning algorithmic biases and the spread of disinformation. The two main themes highlight the potential of the platform in two ways: first, through concerns of accessibility and inclusivity, analyzing content consumption and public participation in democratic processes.

The paper, therefore, will spotlight digital platforms as influencers in relation to the shaping of a profile of civic engagement through social media and citizen journalism in order to draw out their dual potential in the enhancement or inhibition of democratic participation. With the growing influence of digital media in public discourse, more than at any other time, understanding its role in providing or blocking access to credible information has become important.

A mixed methods research approach will be adopted, combining the qualitative aspects of user perceptions regarding media credibility and engagement with quantitative analysis of algorithmic recommendation systems. Data-driven analysis will be conducted on how algorithmic systems influence the visibility of content and the ways users make their way around these systems to engage with different types of content. Surveys will further probe experiences and perceptions of user relationships regarding the credibility and inclusivity of digital media.

The paper will also delve into how regulatory frameworks of the future are shaping digital media. It will discuss global undertakings in balancing freedom of speech with regulation for the dangerous content, as well as new trends such as decentralized networks and blockchain verification with promises to redefine global media landscapes.

RC38-624.5

KOUTSIOUMPA, ELEFTHERIA* (Institut Convergences Migrations Fellow, France)

Doing Biographical Interviews with Refugees As a Young European Scientist. from Data Extractivism to Care Work

Since 2015, refugee camps in Greece's border islands have attracted both media's and social researchers' attention. In over-researched communities (Sukkarieh, Tannock 2013) such as EU's refugee camps, people are often left with the feeling of being "used" by researchers' extractivist methods. Whilst emerging research calls for qualitative research methods' decolonization (Davis and Walsh 2020, Kinsella 2021, Kinkaid 2020, Cheng 2019, Smith 2012), most discussion focuses on the analysis and knowledge production process and dissemination rather than practices in the fieldwork. In this paper, based on an ethnographic research (observations, in-depth interviews) conducted in the Moria refugee camp (Greece) in 2020-2021, and an ongoing (2021-today) ethnographic research (participant observations, biographical interviews) on refugees living in Paris/Berlin but have lived in Greek camps, I shall explore concrete ways that conducting interviews, more than a mere means to data collection, can became spaces of *care* and identification of socially excluded groups' needs. In order to avoid reproducing existing power structures between me as a young European researcher and my study participants as non-European refugees, as well as further traumatization of a socially excluded group that has experienced State violence and social injustice, I have firstly found important to begin the interview process by emphasizing consent, providing a detailed explanation of my research process, and coming to an agreement on our emotions' management method. Secondly, active listening and applying self-reflection during the fieldwork has made evident that the inherently problematic effort to maintain scientific neutrality and objectivity, can be replaced with intellectual honesty. I thus hope that this paper contributes to the discussion on social research's decolonization, through the effort to transform biographical interviews into spaces where people are able to tell their stories to simply be understood, listened to, to exist.

RC22-JS-105.1

KOVAC, ARIANE* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

Social Media Comment Sections As Spaces of Religious Learning, Counseling, and Dissent

For many Christians, the internet has become an integral part of their religious lives. Believers use Bible or prayer apps, browse products in Christian online shops, or watch sermon live streams when they cannot make it to church. Many of them, moreover, turn not only to online offers by established religious authorities but additionally or exclusively to Christian influencers. These accounts, some of which reach hundreds of thousands of followers, share insights into their religious practice, give advice on Christian living, or take stances in theological discussions.

In recent years, however, research on digital religion has often centered around how the internet has enabled new actors to disrupt conventional religious authority. Christian influencers, who are more often than not laypeople, are an example of such new or unconventional authorities, whom followers turn to for advice and whom some of them perceive as more authentic or trustworthy than representatives of religious institutions. Many of those who consume religious content online are not quiet followers but actively engage with what they see. Especially on video platforms such as TikTok and YouTube, comment sections are buzzing.

In my presentation, I will examine the potential of religious social media influencers' comment sections for digital religion research. Focusing on the video platforms YouTube and TikTok, I will show how their comment sections function as spaces of, in the case of TikTok, learning, and, in the case of YouTube, counseling, but also of dissent and boundary work. I will put particular emphasis on the role of confessional or denominational identities and cleavages in these discursive spaces. Moreover, I will present suitable digital humanities methods to scrape and analyze large corpora of comments, discuss methodical differences between platforms, and point to the limitations of DH methods in research on digital phenomena on social media.

RC22-JS-195.3

KOVAC, ARIANE* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)

"We Aren't Playing Politics." How a U.S. Megachurch Manages to Present Itself As "Apolitical" amid the Culture Wars

At least since Donald Trump's presidency, the intensified societal polarization in the USA has not only run along political but also along religious and denominational lines. Not only do white evangelicals predominantly vote Republican, but studies also show that more and more Trump supporters have started to identify as evangelical and "born-again" over the course of his presidency. In the increasingly polarized U.S. society, Christian Right actors present their views as the only viable interpretation of the Bible and question the self-designation as "evangelical" or even "Christian" of more progressive or moderate believers.

In my presentation, I explore how U.S. evangelicals who do not form part of the Christian Right deal with societal and religious polarization. I focus on a moderate non-denominational megachurch that promotes a socially conservative stance but distances itself from the Christian Right. This church

has managed to believably present itself as "apolitical" amid the U.S. culture wars and even attracted members who had been put off by the politicized rhetoric of their previous church. As a church with members spread over the globe, it also manages to integrate a range of different political views and cultures.

Between 2021 and 2024, I conducted 20 interviews with members and pastors, analyzed about 100 sermons preached in the church, and observed worship services, Bible study groups, and other church events digitally and in person in Seattle and Los Angeles. Through this material, I will show how my case study positions itself in a polarized public sphere and what strategies it uses to evade political appropriation and distance itself from the Christian Right. By turning to how religious actors deal with polarization, I add a perspective to research on culture wars that transcends binary ways of viewing religious groups as either divisive or reconciliatory.

RC22-343.6

KOVALSKAYA, KRISTINA* (EPHE, CNRS, France)

Posthumous Belongings: Choosing Disposal in Vaynakh Communities in Europe

For this panel, I propose an analyses of burying strategies and choices amoung the Vaynakh (Chechen and Ingush) communities in Europe (France, Belgium and Switzerland). These people mostly moved to Europe after the two Chechen wars (1994-1996 and 1999-2009), many of them, but not all, have received asylum. The link between Vaynakh refugees and their native soil is quite strong in terms of imagined geographies that push these people to act in certain ways and not others. At the moment of death of a member of community, the extended family should decide of the destiny of the dead body. Indeed, there is a possibility to bury relatives in Muslim slots of the European cemeteries, but since the place at the cemetery should be paid every 15 years (in France) and the idea of return is crutial, at least for the first generation of migrants, families prefer to invest into body repatriation. This procedure is quite expensive and slow down the process. However, inspite this delay, which is undiserable for Muslims, the Vaynakh communities often prefer this way of burying. This procedure has many constraints and represents a huge charge for the famillies of the deceased, accompagnied by a whole transnational economy of death abroad and repatriation which shed light on the belonging priorities, the evolution of religious practicies in mobility and the complex range of spatial and symbolical belongings. This paper is based on my empirical research (interviews and observations, monitoring of the digital sphere) in France (Paris, Nice, Strasbourg, Nantes), Belgium (Brussels) and Switzerland (Bern, Fribourg) in 2022-2024, which is still going and funded by the Institut Convergences Migrations in Paris.

RC28-432.5

KOYTAK, ELYESA* (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

No Longer Sacred: Social Mobility and Professional Identity in the Teaching Profession

The teaching profession constitutes a large group of around 1 million 200 thousand people in Türkiye as of 2024. For this very reason, it corresponds to a heterogeneous middle class position and constitutes a transition point in intergenerational mobility patterns. What kind of social mobility do teachers experience in relation to their parents and how does this relate to their relationship with their profession? In pursuit of this main question, this quantitative research is based on a survey of 1028 teachers from different branches and ages in Istanbul. Research sample has been created through quota sampling in accordance with the population, and the survey was applied in schools. The main hypothesis of the research is as follows: Teachers who experience upward social mobility also have higher expectations and aspirations for their profession. This brings with it debates and dissatisfaction with the traditional "sacred" image and prestige of the profession. The study analyzes teachers' age, gender, experience and field via regression models, as well as a genuine scale of value attributed to the profession, and measures how they evaluate the image of their profession in relation to other professions. Thus, the research explores how the social status and prestige of the teaching profession are evaluated by teachers themselves in a relational view with other professional positions. In addition, questions about teachers' lifestyles allow for a multiple correspondence analysis that maps their social origins, life chances and cultural capital together.

RC28-438.2

KOYTAK, ELYESA* (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

What the Faculty Lacks: Social Inequalities Among Law Students and Their Implications

In modern societies, legal professions have been associated with relatively high status, income and power. Until recently, the legal profession in Turkey both represented public power and constituted an advantaged elite. However, with the expansion of legal education, the stratification of those who join the profession is relatively recent. The opening of a large number of new law faculties in Turkey in the last 20 years has brought hierarchies such as public-private and old-new among faculties. The transformation of legal education into a heterogeneous field changes the meaning of the law degree, which has long provided high social position in Turkey. Based on a quantitative survey on a representative sample of students from 9 different law faculties, this study investigates how the field of legal education sets the stage for gender and class differences and how the former reproduces the latter. The research focuses on students from relatively low social backgrounds in faculties of different prestige. How do the professional skills, predispositions and forms of capital that law schools are expected to provide to future professionals differ? In pursuit of this question, the findings reveal that social stratification seeps through the cracks of newly observed stratification in legal education, and that inequalities in gender, class and cultural capital that students bring with them from their social backgrounds are transmitted to professional pathways. Most importantly, the fact that faculties lag behind the specific skills and attainments required by the professional labor market affects disadvantaged students the most. However, students' attempts and orientations to compensate for this situation develop independently of the curriculum and instruction at the faculty.

RC22-351.3

KOYUNCU, BUKE* (Mimar Sinan University of Fine Arts, Turkey)
FIDAN, RUKIYYE ZINNUR* (Turkish-German University, Turkey)

A Short Exploration of Turkey's Moral Landscape through a TV Series: Red Buds

A Short Exploration of Turkey's Moral Landscape Through a TV Series: Red Buds

Red Buds is a television series that has been airing on a national channel in Turkey for the past year. The show is rooted in the well-known socio-political and cultural cleavage within Turkish society, offering a narrative that unfolds between a devout family belonging to an Islamist sect and a pro-secular republican family. On the one hand, the series highlights the common clichés associated with this divide, but on the other, it attempts to provide a platform for mutual understanding. This shared ground is shaped by a series of moral discussions on key themes such as life, death, love, family, gender, motherhood, money, and professional ethics.

Moral references are often a key element in defining in-groups, and nation-states frequently promote common moral frameworks to build and sustain a sense of national identity. As such, these moral references become indicators of national belonging, closely intertwined with the power dynamics of the nation-state. The socio-political and cultural conflict that has been part of Turkey's nation-building process encompasses this moral domain and continues to be reflected in today's political debates, where opposing sides often accuse each other of being immoral. The dominance of moral discourse in political discussions presents an interesting opportunity to examine how socio-political and cultural cleavages influence perceptions, attitudes, and expressions of morality.

This research seeks to use Red Buds as a shared platform to explore how various ethical issues presented in the series are perceived and articulated by its audience, focusing on their socio-political positioning through a series of in-depth interviews. It aims to understand how individuals navigate their moral landscape within the context of their socio-political identities in Turkey. Simultaneously, it explores the hidden potential for dialogue and reciprocal understanding through this exploration.

RC35-578.3

KOZLAREK, OLIVER* (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo, Mexico)

Challenges for Left-Wing Theory in Mexico in the 1990s

Some 30 years ago, very intensive theoretical debates took place in the social sciences and particularly in sociology. This paper will focus on debates in Mexico that are attempting to reorient left-wing theories. The decisive factors here are above all: 1) The criticism of dogmatic forms of Marxism, which are articulating in this country since the 1960s. 2) The so-called end of "real-existing socialism", which intensifies the criticism of Marxism. 3) The opening towards non-Marxist social theories, especially the systematic reading of classical social theory. 4) The need for theoretical tools compatible with concrete political and social challenges, especially that of democratization. 5) The economic transformations from an industrial capitalism based on national production to a globalized financial capitalism and the important theoretical challenges that these transformations entail. 6) The consolidation and "academization" of the social sciences and the humanities in the university system.

The lecture gives an overview of various attempts to reorient left-wing theories against the background of the above-mentioned topics. The focus will be on four large-scale individual projects which, although they do not originate in sociology, have had an impact on sociological thought and especially social theory that can hardly be overlooked. The names related with these projects are Enrique Dussel, Bolívar Echeverría, Carlos Pereyra and Luis Villoro.

RC07-JS-136.5

KOZŁOWSKA, KATARZYNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
DETLAF, TOMASZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Algorithmic Clientelism. How News Aggregators Favor Corporate Media Outlets While Acting As Agenda Setters - a Case Study on Google News

The emergence of technologies enabling sophisticated feedback loops between users and media, combined with users' active participation within modern news infrastructures, has led to a proliferation of new concepts in classical gatekeeping and agenda-setting theories — such as network gatekeeping, decentralized gatekeeping, reverse agenda-setting, and agenda melding (Kim & Lee, 2006; Vargo et al., 2014; Guo, 2017). These emphasize the user's influence on news presentation, effectively shifting the responsibility for constructing social reality from the media to the consumers.

However, empirical studies and analyses of corporate materials reveal that, even in algorithmic media, user influence on news presentation remains limited. For example, Google News, both a popular news app and a search engine, continues to present the same "Top Stories" to all users with the same language settings within a given country, highlighting the constraints of user impact on hierarchy of issue salience in news coverage.

In our study, we examined Google as an agenda-setter and a non-human actor in social communication. Specifically, we asked: How does Google News (Polish language version) frame the news on its Home Page? We operationalized framing as the preferential selection of specific news sources over others. To investigate this, we collected data by web scraping information from the Top Stories section over a 30-day period, capturing data sixteen times each day.

Our findings indicate that Google News favors content produced by large news corporations. This research contributes to modern agenda-setting literature, highlighting the interplay between the agendas of different types of media. We argue that Google's relationship with big media corporations resembles a form of clientelism, as the aggregator rewards partners who submit to its stringent visibility guidelines. In this sense, despite its mission to "make the world's information universally accessible and useful," Google operates like a Weberian bureaucracy, reinforcing hierarchies and concentrating power.

RC08-JS-32.2

KRAKOWSKA, KATARZYNA* (University of Lodz, Poland)
LUCZAJ, KAMIL (University of Lodz, Poland)

Geographical Imaginaries of America: Biographical Experience, Migration, and the Habitus of Polish Intellectuals across Three Centuries

Florian Znaniecki and William Thomas remain two of the most prominent figures in the development of Polish social thought. In their collaboration on *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*, they pioneered the use of personal documents, such as diaries, as a sociological research method. This approach has since become a hallmark of the Polish qualitative research tradition, particularly in studies of migration and social change.

While the image of the West in the diaries of the working class has been well-studied, there is a notable gap in understanding how it is perceived by the Polish elite, particularly the migrating intelligentsia, including academics, writers, and diplomats. Our project, *Biography & Academic Imaginary: Polish Intellectual Diaspora in the Autobiographies of Migrant Scholars*, seeks to address this gap by collecting and analyzing the diaries and biographical narratives of Polish intellectuals. The aim is to explore their geographic imaginaries of the West and how these perceptions are confronted by reality.

In our presentation, we will compare the images of America as perceived by Polish intellectuals at three pivotal moments in time: in *Letters from a Journey to America* by Nobel Prize-winning author Henryk Sienkiewicz at the end of the 19th century; in *Skyscrapers and Dumpster* by Aleksander Szczepański, PhD in economics and Polish Consul General in Chicago from 1929 to 1930; and in the works of contemporary academics who migrated to the U.S. between 1970 and 2004. Our aim is to conduct a comparative analysis of these three representations within the context of the memoirs of intellectuals and their geographical imaginaries. Following Znaniecki's method, we will examine how specific preconceptions influenced the migration trajectories of Polish intellectuals in America and how their mobility experiences shaped these imaginaries.

RC38-634.1

KRAKOWSKA, KATARZYNA* (University of Lodz, Poland)

'Nezlamna Kalyna' – Biographical Processes of Becoming a Ukrainian Activist in Forced Exile

War generates profound insecurity, especially when the aggressor is a country with which the victims share deep cultural, political, and economic ties. This rupture leads to significant changes and losses in both public and private life. Such is the case with the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The consequences of this war are particularly harsh for older individuals born and raised in the USSR. They were socialized into fraternal relations with Russia, often have family there, and speak Russian.

Since August 2023, I have been conducting narrative biographical interviews with older Ukrainian women in forced exile in Poland. For many, the loss of stability leads to disorientation and withdrawal from active life, focusing solely on survival. However, some women stand out as exceptions, actively engaging in their new environment.

In my presentation, I will explore the experiences of Kalyna, a 60-year-old Ukrainian teacher, folk poet, and singer, who fled her village due to the Russian invasion. Now living in Warsaw, Kalyna fully embodies her Ukrainian identity and actively promotes Ukrainian culture and patriotism among exiled Ukrainians in Poland. She engages in grassroots initiatives and social media, supporting Ukraine's fight.

What differentiates Kalyna from other older Ukrainian women who ended up in Poland? Where does she find the energy and conviction that her actions matter, and that Ukraine's victory is in her hands? My analysis will explore her earlier biographical experiences to seek answers to these questions.

RC19-284.3

KRAMARICS, SZANDRA* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Loans As Tools of Social Policy

Numerous studies examine the connections between credit systems and social policy. The researchers came to the conclusion that the borrowing habits of the population depend significantly on the welfare system of the state. According to this, a higher level of public redistribution can reduce the indebtedness of the population, and otherwise increase it. If there are large inequalities in a society, it can be observed that citizens take out various loans to improve and maintain their standard of living, with which they replace social policy.

My research consists of two parts. In the first part, I examine the connections between loans and social policy at the international level based on the available literature and data. The most relevant in this field are the 'limited' welfare states, such as the USA, but the relationship between loans and social policy is also present in conservative welfare models (e.g. Germany).

The second half of my research would focus on Hungary, where loans as a social policy tool are becoming more and more widespread. Of these, state-supported, demographically targeted loans stand out. The special feature of these is that the framework rules are established by the state, but the banks are responsible for the implementation. However, banks have different rules,

so it can easily happen that under the same conditions, one bank will grant a loan, but the other will not. All of this suggests that banks are not only intermediaries in this process, but active shapers of social policy.

My research is looking for the answer to what is the role of loans in social policy today, who has access to these schemes, who are the winners, and how important is the role of banks. The research is carried out by analyzing legislation, document analysis, and secondary analysis of interviews.

RC04-52.13

KRAMBIA KAPARDIS, MARIA* (Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus)
MAVRIKIOU, PETROULA (Frederick University, Cyprus)
SYMEOU, LOIZOS (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Endogenous and Exogenous Barriers the Reasons for Tokenism of Women Academics in the Upper Echelon of the Ivory Tower

Diachronically there has been an increase in the number of women academics, however, this is not present in the upper ranks of the ivory tower. As of March 2024, women headed a quarter of the top universities around the globe, an increase of 82% in the last nine years. This is a grim picture and a lot worse as far as the rest of the universities are concerned. In Cyprus, for example, there are 13 universities and only 2 of 39 rectorate positions (1 Rector and 2 Vice Rectors) are held by women. Similarly, in the UK, (Jones, 2024) women make up 54% of the higher education workforce and occupy 45% of academic positions but only 28% of academic leaders are women in the positions of Vice Chancellors.

The authors of this paper surveyed the academic personnel of Cyprus's universities to find whether, and if so, what holds women academics back from holding leadership roles. The research device was an online questionnaire with closed-ended questions administered to all academic staff of the 13 universities in Cyprus.

The analysis of the data indicated that a higher percentage of females (63.8%) felt encouraged by their families to take leadership roles, compared to only 47.2% of males. However, a higher proportion of males (38.9%) than females (24.6%) did not discuss with their families their intention to seek leadership positions. This finding does set the scene for the androgenic societal status quo. Other statistically significant findings point to the endogenous and exogenous factors creating barriers for women to voice their interest in seeking leadership positions in the higher echelons of the ivory tower.

The authors of the paper make recommendations to address this inequality.

RC23-364.3

KRAMER, LAUREN* (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
KOK, KASPER (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
MÖLLER, INA (Wageningen University, Netherlands)

Carbon Farming – for Whom? Analyzing Unintended Consequences of the European Union's Carbon Removal Certification Framework Using Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping

In November 2019, the European Parliament formally declared a climate and environmental emergency. In this context, several pieces of legislation were published, laying the foundation for the Carbon Removal Certification Framework (CRCF). This framework sets out to certify net carbon removals, including through land-based "carbon farming", and thereby stimulate financing through public and private sources. Yet the complexities of both the voluntary carbon market and land-based carbon sequestration raise the question – in whose interests is this framework designed, and how will the framework affect small and micro-sized farmers? This research used 'fuzzy cognitive mapping', a tool that analyses complex systems by turning qualitative information into a quantitative model, to study the EU's envisioned regulation on carbon farming. This in turn allowed for the discovery of unintended consequences in the system. The results revealed seven concepts that the EU perceives to be instrumental in the frameworks success: access to knowledge, costs, demand for removals, GHG emissions, participation, revenue, and trust. Further analysis revealed a trade-off between administrative burden and accuracy of quantification, entailing consequences for both inter- and intragenerational justice. Unintentional side effects like a potential decrease in long term food security and a trade-off between quantity and quality of removals were also discovered. The research highlights potential systemic issues regarding the real-world implications of these findings and discusses how the EU may risk their long-term climate goals and the environmental integrity of the policy by underrepresenting small and micro-sized farmers, and placing economic benefits above climate benefits.

RC11-166.1

KRAMKOWSKA, EMILIA* (University of Bialystok, Faculty of Sociology, Poland)

Social Determinants of Dependency and Autonomy in Family Care Relationships for Older Person As Perceived By Representatives of Different Generations. the Case of Poland

The social perception of old age as a stage of life with its inherent qualities is significantly shaped by social factors that are unique to a given society. As societies evolve and economic, political and cultural contexts shift, the perception of old age and the social and familial position of older persons also undergoes change. However, the perception of old age is still often characterised as a stage of life marked by a multitude of losses, including those pertaining to health, memory, social support networks and independence. This implies a responsibility on the part of the immediate environment to provide assistance to a dependent older person. In Polish society, there is still a strong conviction (reinforced by legislative solutions) that this obligation rests with the family. However, there are also indications of gradual changes in this area.

The aim of this paper is to examine the social factors that have shaped the quality of family care relationships for the older persons in recent decades in Poland, with a particular focus on the period between the 1930s and the 1990s. Special attention will be given to the social determinants of dependency and autonomy of the older people. This paper is based on the findings of a qualitative study conducted among individuals representing four generations - the Traditionalist generation, the Baby Boomers, Generation X and Generation Y. Respondents were asked to recall how old age was perceived in the family during their childhood and to share their views on the role of older individuals in the modern family. The comparative analysis of generational perspectives will elucidate the similarities and differences in perceptions of the social factors that, according to interviewees, have altered the nature and quality of family care relationships for older people.

RC11-168.6

KRAMKOWSKA, EMILIA* (University of Bialystok; Faculty of Sociology | Department of Sociology of Knowledge and Education, Poland)

The Trajectory of Intergenerational Family Relationships and Its Determinants from the Perspective of Representatives of Four Generations. the Case of Poland

Intergenerational solidarity can be defined as a sense of mutual responsibility among individuals belonging to different generations, manifested in their willingness to support each other. The existence of solidarity is contingent upon the prior existence of intergenerational ties, which may be defined as a sense of biological, cultural, or economic connectivity with individuals belonging to other generations (Szukalski, 2017). The nature of intergenerational relations is subject to change (Sztompka, 2007), which is conditioned by the social, economic and political processes occurring within individual societies.

This paper will present the trajectory of intergenerational family relations based on the results of qualitative research conducted in 2022 among representatives of four generations: the Traditionalist generation, the Baby Boomers, Generation X and Generation Y. Using the memories of old age as recalled by respondents from their childhood, the paper will discuss how intergenerational relations have changed over the years (from the 1930s-40s, when the oldest respondents were children, to the 1990s). In particular, attention will be paid to the issue of the duty/ responsibility to provide care for dependent older family members. I will highlight the factors that, according to the respondents, have led to a transformation in intergenerational relations, as shaped by the distinctive socio-political context of Poland.

The paper will also present an analysis of the respondents' perceptions of the current state of intergenerational solidarity in Poland. To what extent do younger generations perceive a responsibility and willingness to provide care for dependent older family members? Does this responsibility/obligation give rise to potential tensions which strain intergenerational relations? What are the respondents' views on the institutions responsible for the care of dependents, such as nursing homes?

The aim of the paper is therefore to discuss the issue of intergenerational solidarity and its historical and current conditions, using the example of Polish society.

RC06-JS-209.7

KRAUS, ELISABETH* (Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Germany)
GAMBARO, LUDOVICA (Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Germany)
SAUER, LENORE (Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Germany)

Patterns and Prevalence of Transnationalism Among Refugees: Comparing Gender and Origins

This contribution provides a systematic overview of the prevalence and heterogeneity of transnationalism among different groups of refugees. While there is a substantial body of research on transnationalism among other migrant groups, such as migrant workers, research on forced migrants remains fragmentary. Refugees often have less agency, greater vulnerability, and fewer resources compared to other migrants, raising questions about their transnational behaviours. We explore how gender and country of origin shape transnational practices, acknowledging that international migration affects men and women differently, yet systematic knowledge of gendered differences is still scarce.

Empirically, the study focuses on refugees in Germany, a country that has experienced a sharp increase in refugee numbers over the last decade. Specifically, we examine the transnational practices of refugees from Ukraine, Syria, and Eritrea—key countries of origin in recent forced migration flows to Germany. We draw on two original data sources: the *BiB/FReDA Survey of Ukrainian Refugees* (2023) and the *TransFAR study of Eritrean and Syrian refugees in Germany (2020)*. Both datasets include several items on the whereabouts of nuclear and extended family members, as well as their mutual transnational support and activities. By focusing on transnational domains such as family ties, emotional support, and instrumental and practical support, we provide descriptive insights into the prevalence and forms of cross-border support across groups. Furthermore, we apply multivariate regression techniques to estimate variations by country of origin and gender.

Preliminary results indicate that most Syrian and Eritrean refugees—more men than women—sent goods or provided financial support to their families, while receiving support from family members abroad was rare. In contrast, Ukrainian refugees report mutual support in both directions. These differences highlight the importance of the conditions surrounding forced migration in shaping the types of transnational activities and ties that can be sustained across borders.

RC53-JS-96.2

KRAUSE, SABINE* (Université de Fribourg, Switzerland)

How to "Read" Family: Tackling Understandings through Translational Research

What do future kindergarten teachers understand by ‚families'? How do they construct or de/re-construct family relationships? What ideas of ‚family 'emerge in linguistic interaction with children?

The proposed article draws on visualizations based on an ethnographic protocol by students in a kindergarten training program in Austria. Asked to consider the importance of a child's narration, the students used it to visualize the narrated family relationships. It is the child's narrative that serves the students as a basis for their individual exploration of family relationships and their translation into a drawing. As future professionals, they should hold back their own ideas about family and turn to the narrative in its possible interpretations. The suspension of rash ‚understandings 'and identifying thinking is a necessary approach in this context.

In theorizing the insights from ethnographic data, the article will discuss selected categories of professionalization and question their dominant interpretations. In particular, the categories ‚knowledge' and ‚understanding' will be challenged to find suitable re-formulations that work with expanded narratives and diversified knowers. We will ask how dominant discourses in verbal interactions can be broken up through ‚translations' into other media, thus enabling new discourses and narratives. We can also question the role of the (hierarchical) academic knowledge production in participatory research settings.

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RC35-583.2

KRAUSE, SABINE (Université de Fribourg, Switzerland)
SRIWANYONG, SIRIPARN (Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand)
PROYER, MICHELLE* (University of Luxembourg, Faculty of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, Luxembourg)
KETRUAM, NAWIN (Bangkok University, Thailand)

Storying the Good Life - Ghost Stories As Moral Medium

Theravad Buddhist tales remain one of the main media to navigate a good life in Thailand. Traditional stories are being re-imagined and retold, to a certain extent translated to different audiences. Ghost stories, in particular the tale of Mae Nak, has served as explaining matters of a balance of devotion and letting go over generations and despite technological turns. The story has been shared and retold in many variations, spaces of worship remain spaces of actual scenery and inspiration. Only recently has the importance of collaborative practices of storysharing been uncovered as counter- or detoxed narrative to colonial mainstreamed forms of storytelling/genre. Recent trends in technological shifts have enabled new forms of sharing stories beyond restricted communal spaces.

This contribution questions what happens to storylines in case a supposedly 'neutral' AI re-creates stories? So, what happens when AI is being prompted to recount (cultural) narrative that is aimed to convey guidance to a moral sound life? Which storylines aer being invented, which emphasized or omitted and why?

We combine research on (participatory) storytelling and narratives (Krause et al. 2019) with explorative research on the use of AI across (cultural and geographical) borders to scrutinize how ghostly narratives and reality become entangled (Chubb et al. 2024). By comparing digitized and 'traditional' modes, the transnational research team questions how automated "storytellers" provide access to different stories and how tales are being reshaped in order to cater to a global (aka Northern) audience?

We will explore whether it is possible to detect biased narrations as little has been reported about "missing" story-sharers' re-producing stories (Chubb et al. 2024), specifically outside dominating Northern discourses.

By discussing the importance of authentic voices and perspectives, this contribution aims to amplify so far ignored, underestimated or unheard stories and their bearers (Krause et al. 2019, Shell-Weiss 2019).

RC02-JS-4.5

KRAVCHENKOVA, HALYNA* (UEL Think Tank (Ukrainian Expert League) ° V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)
KALASHNIKOVA, ALINA (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)
CHERNYSH, IRINA (ETH Zurich, Switzerland)

Ukrainian Social Entrepreneurs: Creating a Better Future Despite the War

Social entrepreneurship in times of war faces many challenges as financial support is redirected to higher priorities because, in the turbulent state of war, society consolidates around innovations focused on achieving military advantage. However, victory also requires that everyday and innovative social activities are not interrupted, forming a sustainable rear and providing growth potential. Our research focuses on successful social entrepreneurship cases that have gained recognition and crowdfunding support. These companies' projects were supported by ordinary Ukrainians and philanthropists during a full-scale war, despite the significant financial and tax burden the Ukrainian population is under.

The empirical basis of the study was 5 in-depth interviews with social entrepreneurs, including representatives of such types of businesses as the production of tourist equipment; the board games development; the preservation of folk weaving; the glass bottles recycling, and confectionery at the center of social care for women. In their activities, these companies adhere to the principles of social responsibility and building a more just society, empowering women and children, implementing a win-win approach, and focusing on social inclusion and justice. During the interviews we looked at the whole process of creating each social enterprise step-by-step: the emergence of an idea, test (initial) launch, business project development, mentorship, creation and maintenance of a crowdfunding campaign, the business reaching its first plateau - ensuring self-sustainability and stable positive social impact. In conclusion, we focus on social success factors, organizational solutions, and promotion methods that have demonstrated their effectiveness even in times of war and, therefore, can be adapted and also used to promote social innovations in peacetime and other countries.

WG08-JS-181.3

KRAVCHUK, PAVLO* (Centre for Social Studies of University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Comparing Emotional Dynamics in Narratives of Ukrainian and Non-Ukrainian Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection in the EU

The Council of the EU Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 introducing temporary protection (TP) for Ukraine residents after Russia's full-scale invasion has covered not only Ukraine nationals, but also nationals of other countries who resided in Ukraine. According to Eurostat, approximately 2% of beneficiaries of TP in the EU are non-Ukraine nationals. At the same time, in some countries, like Portugal, this share is much higher, reaching 13%, with TP beneficiaries being from Nigeria, Morocco, India, Russia, and Algeria (AIMA). Still, the perspective and experiences of non-Ukrainian beneficiaries of TP are less explored in contemporary academic research.

This paper proposes to compare emotional dynamics in narratives of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian beneficiaries of TP, using data of around 30 semi-structured interviews with Ukrainian refugees in Portugal in Italy, and 3 to 5 interviews with non-Ukrainian beneficiaries of TP. This comparison will serve to better investigate and understand implications of the unique policy framework created by launching the EU's TP Directive, in terms of responding to individuals' emotional needs, provoking emotional reactions, (re)building the sense of ontological security and belonging in the context of forced migration.

RC56-JS-239.2

KRAWATZEK, FELIX* (Centre for East European and International Studies (ZOiS), Germany)

How History Explains Intergenerational Agreement on Political Views in Germany

This paper examines how historical attitudes and agreements within families on the interpretation of history contribute to the convergence of political views, specifically focusing on families with migratory backgrounds. The political socialization literature has underscored the significance of parental political agreement, family politicization, family history, and personal experiences of children, but often overlooks the crucial influence of views on history for understanding family dynamics. My study aims to fill this gap by investigating the relation between parent-offspring similarity in historical views and intergenerational political convergence on the hugely salient questions of support for the populist right in Germany and attitudes towards the Russian war in ukraine. The research explores various family-related characteristics, such as migratory background, family composition, religion, and engagement in transnational activities. Leveraging my own unique online survey, I explore the attitudes of young adults with a Russian migratory background in comparison to the national reference population across two generations, focusing on Germany. The innovative sampling design involves dyads, capturing both young adults and their parents from the same family, creating a multigenerational sample of 2,000 respondents.

RC14-217.5

KRAWCZYK, STANISŁAW* (University of Wrocław, Poland)

"Witcher 3: The Wild Hunt": Video Games between the Global and the National

Video games are sold and bought in the global market but they also have local characteristics – e.g., they may draw from national cultural heritage (Eklund et al., 2024). Therefore, video games are hybrid media texts, shaped by global flows and local contexts (Šisler et al., 2017). This perspective is in line with the current work in social theory that questions the binary opposition of globalization and nation-states (Billig, 2023; Schmitz et al., 2023).

I will use this framework to examine the success of "Witcher 3: The Wild Hunt" (2015), one of the most acclaimed and best-selling video games (over 250 game of the year awards, over 50 million copies sold). Basing on previous studies (Drewniak, 2018; Majkowski, 2018) and my own research, I will show that the game's popularity results from an interplay of the global and the national, for example:

1. The game adapts the prose of Andrzej Sapkowski, who became successful partly because he had been able to read English-language fantasy fiction before other Polish writers.
2. The company that developed the game – CD Projekt – had distributed and translated foreign video games in Poland before producing its own titles for the regional and ultimately global market.
3. The game is known for its references to Slavic music, Polish literature, etc., but it also employs global game conventions (e.g., following a tradition of computer role-playing games established by the Canadian company BioWare).
4. The game's setting (e.g., smaller states under threat of invasion by an empire) corresponds with Poland's position in European history.

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RC11-175.3

KREKULA, CLARY* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

The Biosocial Construction of Age: On the Circulation and Legitimization of the Concept of Biological Age during Covid-19

The concept of biological age is defined in research in various ways but can generally be understood as an assumption that there is a reliable, measurable, and generalizable correlation between biological and chronological age. Based on such a definition, it can be noted that these processes have been explored across studies of different age groups, but with varying concepts. In Sweden, the political and social use of biological age gained prominence during Covid-19, when the National Board of Health and Welfare issued guidance that healthcare resource prioritization should not be based on chronological age, as this would constitute age discrimination. Instead, it was recommended, at both regional and national levels, that healthcare priorization should be guided by the concept of biological age. This paper discusses how the concept of biological age was used in the Swedish context during Covid-19.

The empirical material is twofold, consisting of regional and national policies on healthcare during the pandemic, as well as qualitative interviews with 16 individuals who participated in the drafting of guidance documents on the use of biological age in priorization processes at the national or regional level. The results show that the concept, without definition or problematization, circulated from the national level to regional contexts such as hospital care and medical care in nursing homes. They also highlight variations in the legitimization of the concept biological age among the informants. Overall, the results move biological age from being a concept reserved for medical and epidemiological research to having a place in critical age studies.

RC12-189.4

KRETSCHMANN, ANDREA* (Leuphana University Lueneburg, Germany)

Conspiracy Theory Legal Meaning Making As a Form of Legal Alienation: Exploring the Sovereign Citizen Movement

Members of the sovereign citizen movement worldwide deny that the state they live in exists, and with it, they explicitly deny its applicable law (e.g. by writing extensive letters to authorities in which they dispute the bureaucracies' or the states' legitimacy). Against a world that seem to have conspired against them, they nevertheless hold in common an affinity for an alternative law: Self-made legal code and constitutions, identity cards, personal seals and coats of arms, court proceedings or set borders along one's own property testify to the desire to own law-making as against the backdrop of (legal) alienation. The paper discusses how and why sovereign citizens establish such alternative laws and legal practices by taking the German so-called "citizens of the Reich" as an example. Based on an ethnographic study, the paper argues that the movement copies legal procedures, forms, and aesthetics to appropriate the authority and legitimacy that characterizes the applicable law to their own law. Thus, in this way law not only becomes entangled for lending strength to the group's ongoing conspiracy theoretical search for truth. Drawn upon in a fragmented and incoherent way, it becomes a form of conspiracy theory meaning making.

RC35-JS-2.2

KRETSCHMER CALDERÓN, VINCENT* (University of Vienna, Mexico)

Indigenous Universities As Comunal Public Sociology: Decolonial Challenges to Sociological Knowledge Production

In Latin America, the emergence of Indigenous Universities marks a historical step towards autonomous and alternative knowledge production that challenges Western discourses of epistemic decolonisation. This paper shows how Indigenous Universities can reframe sociological concepts by grounding their knowledge production in the lived experiences of indigenous anticolonial resistance.

The paper first traces the dual history of Indigenous education policies in Mexico as strategies to "civilize" Indigenous populations and a nation-state tool for modernization to demonstrate that these efforts are connected to broader processes of racialisation, colonisation, and patriarchisation, revealing how the suppression of Indigenous knowledge became foundational to global knowledge hierarchies that shape sociological thought.

Secondly, it examines the *Universidad Autónoma Comunal de Oaxaca* as Indigenous University that navigates silenced histories and disrupts hegemonic academic practices. Centring on indigenous discourses of *Comunalidad* (Communality) through their horizontal organizational structures, communal learning, and research grounded in local fights for indigenous rights, they offer a new vision of academic knowledge production grounded in indigenous cosmologies.

Thirdly, drawing on pluritopic hermeneutics as a place of negotiation between different forms of knowing, it advocates for understanding Indigenous Universities as Comunal Public Sociology that put epistemic decolonisation into practice by using the locally emerged indigenous reality of *Comunalidad* to re-signify Western sociological concepts. Additionally, it highlights the necessity of epistemic humility in professionalised sociological discourses and emphasises that recognising the practices of anticolonial movements as theories in their own right is crucial to engage meaningfully with historically absent and invisible forms of knowledge.

Lastly, the paper maintains that by engaging in a systematic dialogue with Indigenous Universities, the discipline can contribute to new forms of thinking and imagining sociological terminologies, the dynamics of academic knowledge production, and in broader terms, much-needed societal transformation.

RC56-JS-172.3

KRETSCHMER CALDERÓN, VINCENT* (University of Vienna, Mexico)

Unsilencing Indigenous Knowledge: Decolonial Challenges to Sociological Knowledge Production through Indigenous Universities.

Indigenous knowledge systems have historically been erased through processes of epistemicide and systematic epistemic oppression. This paper explores how Indigenous Universities in Mexico challenge these silences and propose a transformative approach to sociological knowledge production. Through anticolonial epistemic resistance, these universities disrupt Western systems of knowledge by foregrounding local histories and alternative epistemologies.

Firstly, this paper traces the dual history of indigenous education policies as both a strategy for "civilizing" indigenous populations and a nation-state tool for modernization. It connects these efforts with processes of racialisation, colonialisation, and patriarchisation, arguing that the suppression of indigenous knowledge constituted a foundational core to global knowledge hierarchies that shape sociological knowledge production.

Secondly, it explores how the *Universidad Autónoma Comunal de Oaxaca* and *Universidad Campesina Indígena en Red* in Mexico navigate silenced histories, disrupt hegemonic academic practices and centre Indigenous knowledge systems. They offer a critique of the predominant academic model through their horizontal organizational structures, communal learning, and research grounded in local fights for indigenous rights, territory and the recognition of ancestral and oral knowledge.

Thirdly, drawing on pluritopic hermeneutics, it advocates for understanding the rise of Indigenous Universities as insurrection of subjugated knowledge. By centring marginalized voices, they engage in epistemic decolonization, highlighting the necessity of epistemic humility in sociological knowledge production and emphasise that recognising the practices of anticolonial movements as theories in their own right is crucial to engage with historically silenced and invisible forms of knowledge.

Finally, this paper maintains that Indigenous Universities and their decolonial practices serve as a model for rethinking the foundations of sociological inquiry. Engaging with these institutions decolonizes the discipline and contributes to reimagining sociological terminologies, academic hierarchies, and societal transformation, answering Trouillot's call to "unsilence" the past.

RC47-738.4

KREUTZ, SIMONE* (Humboldt University Berlin / University of Kassel, Germany)

Rethinking Justice - Social Movements in the Aftermath of Sexualized Violence

The dominant legal framework often defines justice after sexualized violence in narrow, binary terms: conviction or acquittal. In contrast, feminist scholars have argued for a more expansive understanding of justice, one that reflects the diverse and complex needs of victim-survivors. One example is McGlynn and Westmarland's (2019) concept of *kaleidoscopic justice*. It challenges the conventional legal lens by suggesting that justice is not a singular outcome, but rather a fluid, multifaceted process. This model offers offering a more holistic approach to addressing harm by emphasizing the importance of consequences, recognition, voice, dignity, prevention, and connectedness. It aligns with McLeod's (2019) concept of *grounded justice*, an alternative framework that is rooted in the everyday experiences of those seeking resolution.

Drawing on interviews from my doctoral research at the *University of Kassel*, the presentation will explore how victim-survivors from social movements perceive and experience justice in the aftermath of sexualized violence. While many of my interviewees addressed the aforementioned aspects – consequences, recognition, voice, dignity, prevention, and connectedness –, they struggled extremely with the idea of justice; rejecting the notion of justice as an unattainable »illusion«. This despair is related to the utopianization of social movements and the shattered hope that social movements could be safe(er) spaces. Nevertheless, I argue for keeping justice as a (utopian) concept and using these experiences from social movements for a broader debate on justice after sexualized violence – following Dilts (2017) that the only chance to archive justice is to recognize its incompleteness.

WG11-953.4

KRIECHBAUM, JANA* (City St Georges, University of London, United Kingdom)

Mapping the Boundaries of Support Provision: A Cross-Sector Analysis of Frontline Workers' Experience Supporting Insecure-Migrant Women Affected By Border Harms and Gendered Violence in Post-Brexit Britain

This paper will present the preliminary findings of a doctoral research project on the intersection of harm to migrants and violence against women following Brexit, drawing on qualitative insights from practitioners working with women with insecure migration status. Victim-survivors of violence with insecure migration status, predominantly women, are largely excluded from access to mainstream support and protection. Dramatic changes to the national immigration and asylum regime coming into force after 2020 have exacerbated exclusionary support mechanisms for non-citizens with temporary status in England and Wales. These legislative changes created new structural insecurities in an immigration system characterised by classed, gendered, and racialised mobility inequalities. However, the practical implications for the heterogenous group of insecure migrant women accessing vital support services post-Brexit remain largely unknown to date. This analysis of expert interviews with a range of practitioners from both the migrant support and the domestic abuse sectors aims to address this gap. Using contemporary grounded theory methodology, I will map the perspectives of frontline workers on navigating socio-legal barriers in contexts of harm and violence against insecure migrant women in both two sectors. In doing so, I will explore some of the situational effects of an emerging post-Brexit hostile environment on practices of help-seeking and support provision, as well as strategies for mitigating barriers and disadvantages. By combining empirical findings with theoretical concepts from the sociology of Brexit, feminist victimology, border zemiology, and critical migration studies, this research will contribute to the emerging field of sociology of violence. Preliminary findings will shed light on how bordering practices and violence against women interventions interfere with the post-Brexit immigration regime. Consequently, this study seeks to contribute to the sociological understanding of bordering mechanisms within support provision with a critical focus on the translation of national policy into local practice.

RC49-768.5

KRIEG, GIRONIMO* (Ulm University, Germany)
STIAWA, MAJA (Ulm University, Germany)
NICKEL, PAUL (Ulm University, Germany)
SENK, KATHARINA (Ulm University, Germany)

Depression and Hegemonic Masculinity - an Extension of the Conceptual Framework in Mental Health Research

Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity represents a pivotal theoretical point of reference in the mental health research and health behavior of men. In this context, health behavior is understood as an everyday practice through which masculinity is produced. The concept of hegemonic masculinity is frequently employed in research practice as a means of capturing a particular form of masculinity, which is also referred to as traditional masculinity. Health behavior associated with the concept of traditional masculinity is characterized by compensation through aggression or substance consumption, delayed or absent utilization of treatment, and nondisclosure. However, some aspects of Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity remain unexamined in the context of research on men with depression. This contribution aims to expand and enhance the concept of hegemonic masculinity based on interviews with men who experience depression. The aim of the analysis is to address the ambivalence inherent to the construction of masculinity, that arises from the diagnosis and treatment of depression. This is exemplified by the fact that orientation towards hegemonic masculinity can have both detrimental and beneficial effects on health. Furthermore, constructions of masculinity can be adapted to depression in a dynamic manner, such as when men make the active and self-determined decision to seek treatment. Similarly, hegemonic masculinity is analyzed in relation to other forms of masculinity and femininity in the context of health behavior. This leads to the conclusion that Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity should be applied more comprehensively in research on mental health. By this means, a more nuanced understanding of health behavior and masculinity can evolve, as well as alternative conceptualizations of masculinity.

RC37-602.4

KRISTALA, ANCE* (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)
LIVCANE, DAIGA (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)
DIEVINA, MARTA (Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia)

Exploring Climate Anxiety in Young Creatives through Research-Based Filmmaking

This research investigates climate anxiety and its manifestations in the daily lives and creative practices of art students, using a research-based arts approach. The conceptual framework is rooted in student-centred research principles, addressing social and individual issues, primarily mental health and climate change, which were identified as significant concerns for students at the Latvian Academy of Culture during a preliminary study.

Through collaboration with students from the fields of audiovisual art, cultural sociology and cultural and arts studies, this research uses art-making as both a method of inquiry and a form of data production. The research integrates qualitative methods such as focus group discussions on climate anxiety, creative self-reflection, and ethnographic analysis of the filmmaking process, not only gathering data but transforming it into short films. The creative process itself becomes a tool to express and reflect upon how young people experience the emotional impacts of climate change.

One of the key features of this research is the ethnographic documentation of the filmmaking process, which captures the students' creative practices and their reflections on the theme of climate anxiety. The films serve as both artistic outputs and analytic tools, enabling an in-depth exploration of how future film professionals and artists internalize, articulate, and respond to environmental instability. These audiovisual works provide rich, visual evidence of the intersection between mental health, creativity, and climate concerns, showing how art can serve as data and illuminate complex emotional responses to global challenges.

This paper aims to highlight how creative processes can deepen our understanding of climate anxiety and the instrumentality of a research-based arts approach. It emphasizes the value of arts-based approaches and contributes to methodological discussions on the research of complex emotional responses, global challenges and creative lives of young people.

RC15-231.1

KRISTINSSON, KARI* (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Double Burden: The Intersection of Mental Illness and Criminal History in Public Stigma

Social scientists have long been interested in the intersection of stigma surrounding mental illness and other socially deviant behaviors, such as crime. While mental illness alone has been heavily stigmatized, individuals with a history of criminal behavior often face compounded stigma, which can hinder their reintegration into society. Using data from the 2024 Icelandic Stigma Study, this research examines how the combination of mental illness and criminal behavior influences public attitudes across multiple domains of stigma, including social distance, exclusionary sentiments, perceived dangerousness, and beliefs about treatment. Specifically, the study focuses on individuals with diagnoses of schizophrenia, depression and drug abuse, and compares how stigma differs between those with a criminal record and those without. It also explores whether certain mental health conditions are more likely to exacerbate the stigma of criminal behavior. The analysis further investigates the role of causal attributions—whether the public believes mental illness or crime is a result of personal choice or external factors—in shaping levels of stigma. The results offer critical insights into how mental illness and criminal history interact to intensify public stigmatization, providing a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by individuals with both mental illness and a criminal background. These findings have significant implications for stigma reduction strategies and reintegration policies, as they highlight the need for tailored interventions that address the dual stigmatization of mental illness and crime.

RC19-284.2

KRIZKOVA, ALENA* (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
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POJE, ANDREJA (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
PENNER, ANDREW (UC Irvine, USA)

Strong Gender Contract, Weak Institutions: Gender Pay Gap in Slovenia and Czechia

This paper investigates the dynamics of the gender pay gap (GPG) in two post-socialist economies, Czechia and Slovenia, during their capitalist transition and EU membership. Using regression analysis on large samples of linked employer-employee data from 2002 - 2015 to estimate the total GPG and within-job GPG and institutional analysis we find that in both countries women earn significantly less than men for the same work. We argue that this is mainly due to institutions, policies, and practices, including gender inequalities in the division of unpaid work and domestic care, which result in different but strong gender contracts in the two countries. The segregation of women and men into differently paid occupations, jobs, or workplaces does not explain much of the total GPG in Slovenia. In contrast, it explains about half of the total GPG in Czechia. We argue that this is due to weak labor market institutions in Czechia, that are recently weakening in Slovenia.

RC08-114.3

KROPP, KRISTOFFER* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Shaping Europeanized Social Science

This paper analyses the processes leading up to EUs fourth Framework Programme in 1994 and the social science research in it. Parallel with the establishment of the Single Market, the Delors commission sought to underpin a 'Social Europe'. From the 1970s several social science associations and institutions had been established in Europe and through institutions such as the Standing Committee for the Social Sciences in the European Science Foundation, social scientist had built up relations to the European commission. This paper analyses the strategies of the different actors involved in promoting social science in EU research policy and the social science projects of the FP4. It shows how the specific ideas about social science research held by European social scientific elites, the political configuration of EU research policy, aims of the Delors Commission all came together and shaped EU funded the social science research. The paper builds on archival material and official documents from the ESF, EU and publications from funded research projects.

RC49-773.1

KRUMM, SILVIA* (Ulm University, Germany)
WESSLING, YAMARA (Ulm University, Germany)

Unwanted Pregnancies Among Women with Mental Health Problems: Exploring the Impact of Mental Health When Dealing with an Unwanted Pregnancy.

Background: International studies show that women with mental health issues are more likely to experience unplanned or unwanted pregnancies. Conversely, dealing with an unwanted pregnancy might negatively impact mental health: carrying an unwanted pregnacy to term may raise the risk of perinatal and postpartum depression in vulnerable women, while abortion can add stress for those with pre-existing mental health problems. This reciprocal relationship underscores the need to better understand how affected women subjectively cope with and evaluate these experiences

Methods: We conducted 40 narrative-biographical interviews with women who were in treatment for a mental illness and who had either carried an unplanned pregnancy to term or terminated it. In our analysis, we aimed to develop 1.) case structure hypotheses and 2.) a typology regarding the particular impact of mental health when dealing with an unplanned pregnancy.

Results: Based on women's biographical narratives, we developed five types concerning the significance of mental health when dealing with an unwanted pregnancy including 1) "healing," 2) "stabilizing," 3) "conformity," 4) "rationalizing," and 5) "passivity."

Discussion: The findings of our reconstructive analysis highlight the significance of biographical approaches in treating and supporting women, offering insights into the personal significance of reproductive events and enabling more tailored support in psychiatric treatment and psychosocial care. A holistic perspective on reproductive experiences—nospanning from the desire for children through pregnancy (or termination) to parenthood—can significantly contribute to the potential of parenthood to foster social participation.

RC07-JS-79.2

KU, HOK BUN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
LAN, XI (Guangxi Normal University, China)

Community Response to State-Created Environmental Crisis: A Transdisciplinary Participatory Action Research on Alternative Development in Rural China

Rural revitalisation is a key state development strategy that was announced by the Chinese central government in 2017 and further promoted in 2021. It recognises that rural sustainability is foundational to China's development and targets to ensure rural revitalisation by 2050. However, capital forces mediated by the state commodified rural lands and landscapes, demolished traditional buildings, repetitively produced symbols of post-modern nostalgia landscapes, and drew in businesses to serve the tourism market. Repercussions accompanied by this "spectacle of prosperity" destroyed local traditions and ecology, marginalised villagers, and reproduced unequal relations and the hegemony of development. We also discovered that the mainstream revitalisation project caused a cultural and environmental crisis.

In response to this trend, a transdisciplinary team comprised of sociologists, NGO practitioners, and architectural designers attempted to fight for villagers' right to rural space through culturally specific and locally based democratic participation from below. By adopting the design idea of co-creation and place-making, the research team endeavours to build up the subjectivity of local people in rural development, raise people's awareness of cultural and environmental protection, and transform the local participants from passive construction workers to community co-creators.

Since 2017, the authors and local partners have spearheaded the "House of Dream" project, successfully preserving the traditional cave dwelling houses in a village in the Henan province of China. In this research, we conclude that "alternative development" implies a radical departure from mainstream developmentalism through social empowerment, which values building the capacity of the local community and transforming local actors into the subject of development. We argued that local villagers are not passive service recipients of development interventions but active co-creators in rebuilding communities. This transdisciplinary participatory action research project has developed common practice frameworks for tackling environmental and cultural crises, as well as facilitating long-term sustainable community development.

RC32-JS-214.2

KU, JANE* (University of Windsor, Canada)

Challenging Violence: Decolonial and Anti-Imperial Feminist Imaginary of "Disrespectable" Feminism

This paper proposes an anti-imperial transnational feminist intervention of the violence engendered by racial neoliberal capitalism and neo-imperialism aligned with the global securitization and militarization. Taking lessons from scholars on pluriverse and multiple worlds (Blaser 2009; 2013; de la Caldena 2010; Fitzgerald 2024; Ling 2014; Mignolo 2021; Rojas 2016) who question the political ontology of modernist Westphalian world that imposes the universality of human/nature, male/female and other essentialist binaries that have normalized scarcity thinking, competition, militarism, surveillance, extractivism, labour and sex exploitation and marginalization of beings that are deemed less than human, the paper proposes an alternative relationality of care, reciprocity and accountability, and map linkages of power.

This paper demonstrates the connections between for example, racisms against Muslims and Asians stemming from colonialism and imperialism that also dispossessed Indigenous peoples and enslaved Blacks Africans. It names the way racialized, colonized diasporic peoples are flattened into "migrants" and outsiders through the historical amnesia underlying nation building and settler colonialism, along with the distortion or the general lack of knowledge about our collective imperial histories that continue to exalt white European subjects and Christian superiority (Thobani 2007) while demarcating racialized diasporics as beings from undemocratic and authoritarian spaces of Communism, Islamic Fundamentalism, Terrorism and Underdevelopment. Such discourses and ahistoricized views have justified and produced racial violence in various parts of the world. The paper explores popular and progressive social movement discourses to identify the activation of relationality and pluriversal care built upon ontological parity of multiple worlds and articulating a discursive and actual solidarity among, by and for diversity of peoples.

RC12-183.1

KUBAL, AGNIESZKA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

We Are the 99% - Comparative Legal Culture of the Denied Claimants before the European Court of Human Rights

The popularity of the ECHR among Eastern European and Russian citizens, who have taken to heart the right to individual petition is unprecedented. Yet a great majority of these individual petitions – over 90% – fail to reach a judgment or are declared inadmissible by the Court. This leads to a fundamental question – if human rights claims are made, but never materialize, what are the consequences? What does it mean for the individuals mobilising human rights in Eastern Europe and Russia – the lawyers, applicants, judges, NGO activists, state legal counsels – and the broader development of these societies? What issues are being marginalized by the Court through rejecting claims, which reflect the function of law as a power mechanism? Who are the applicants and what are their causes that are ultimately silenced by a legal venue which often represents the last resort for seeking justice? Grappling with these questions comparatively and examining the consequences of the miscarriages of human rights justice for the actors involved, the paper relies on the framework of relational legal consciousness (Chua and Engel 2019) highlighting the law's potential to simultaneously empower and alienate (Hertogh 2018, Kubal 2023, 2024).

RC21-325.6

KUBICKI, PAWEL* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Difficult Heritage. the Case of German Urban Heritage in Polish Cities

In my presentation I will discusses the issue of difficult heritage by means of the example of the German legacy in Polish cities. Central European cities, due to their location under German town law (Magdeburg rights) were strongly influenced by German urban culture. Over the centuries, however, different strategies have been taken towards this heritage. After the Second World War many German cities became Polish as a result of border changes. Poland after the Yalta Treaty lost its mostly rural eastern provinces but acquired ex-German urbanized provinces in exchange. After the displacement of the German inhabitants, these cities were settled by a new population, coming mainly from typically rural areas. Poles as new inhabitants of these cities felt a double alienation. Firstly, because of an urban environment which was completely the opposite of their native one and there was no one from whom they could learn new urban patterns of culture. Secondly, because these cities were German, and despite the official propaganda, most of them had nothing in common with Polish culture. This all meant that the inhabitants of these cities lived for a long time with a sense of temporariness in "Unwanted Cities".

Since the beginning of the 21st century, and especially after Poland's accession to the EU, a distinct change in attitudes towards the German legacy in Polish cities can be observed. This heritage is beginning to be used in various promotional strategies for cities, but also to create new urban identities. In practice, however, depending on the specific city, these strategies take different forms. Therefore, using three ex-German cities as an example: Gdańsk (Danzig), Szczecin (Stettin) and Wrocław (Breslau), I will analyse the different strategies towards German urban heritage.

RC48-765.1

KUBINA, LUKAS* (Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic)

Authenticity and Radicalization: Cultural Shifts in Environmental Activism

This paper examines why contemporary environmental movements increasingly adopt radical tactics, arguing that this shift stems not only from perceived failures of non-violent protests but also from deeper cultural and theoretical influences. Using performative theory and works by John Austin, Jacques Derrida, and Judith Butler, the study views protest as a performative act within social movements' tactical repertoire. It emphasizes protests' embodied nature, performative effects, emotional resonance, and ritualistic aspects. Butler's concept of performativity—as shaping individuals and transforming norms—frames protest as active contestation.

Drawing on ideas from Teemu Paavolainen and David Graeber, the paper explores the tension between the political ontology of violence—where states and corporations maintain structures through force—and the political ontology of imagination, enabling envisioning alternative worlds. It posits that this tension drives the shift toward radical tactics.

A key factor in this transformation is anti-theatrical prejudice—a scepticism toward choreographed actions perceived as inauthentic. Drawing on Julia Peetz's analysis of populism's counter-theatricality, the paper examines how populist movements reject traditional theatricality to project authenticity and challenge established norms. Similarly, the perceived ineffectiveness of imaginative, non-violent protests may be linked to cultural shifts favouring directness and authenticity.

This change in protest forms mirrors populist politics by seeking greater authenticity and directness. Less choreographed, more intuitive actions express genuine emotions and urgency, rejecting conventional performances orchestrated by others. These grassroots protests aim to appear organic and bottom-up.

To test this hypothesis, the paper analyzes current ecological movements in Eastern Europe. It focuses on how cultural perceptions of authenticity and directness influence environmental activists' tactical choices. By exploring the impact of anti-theatrical prejudices and incorporating Peetz's insights on populism's counter-theatricality, the study sheds light on the increasing adoption of radical tactics and discusses broader implications for social movements seeking effective strategies for change.

RC37-JS-186.4

KUBINA, LUKAS* (Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic)

Performing Utopia: Contemporary Eastern European Theatres As Agents of Collective Action

This paper examines the role of utopian theatrical projects in collective action and the public sphere, focusing on contemporary Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Drawing from Marianne DeKoven's *Utopia Limited*, it analyses the 1960s transition from modernism to postmodernism, where the rejection of grand narratives led to the decentralization of power and the emergence of pluralistic perspectives.

However, the current Eastern European context differs significantly. The rise of populism and distrust toward institutions suggests that postmodern fragmentation can have unintended consequences. Political figures like Viktor Orbán in Hungary, Robert Fico in Slovakia, and the Freedom Party of Austria exemplify this trend, as people seek alternatives to established structures, strengthening populist movements that exploit emotional and identity-driven impulses.

Drawing on David Graeber's *Possibilities: Essays on Hierarchy, Rebellion, and Desire* (2007), I explore the possibilities and limitations of contemporary theatre as a space of imagination, capable of fostering collectives and revealing norms. My research focuses on select theatres in the region that aim to create social movements and have utopian potential—such as the Czech HaDivadlo with its Degrowth Season, the Hungarian Krétakör Foundation, and other artistic groups. I analyse their tactics and strategies in confronting current challenges, with special attention to theatre's performative impact—its ability not only to reflect social issues but also to actively influence them and contribute to social change.

The aim is to understand how contemporary theatre can function as a tool of collective action when the public sphere is affected by rising populism and distrust. Drawing on Judith Butler's performative theory and Jeffrey Alexander's cultural pragmatics, I discuss effective tactics in this context, the obstacles theatres face, and how they might overcome limitations imposed by the current cultural and political climate.

RC34-555.6

KUBOTA, HIROYUKI* (Nihon University, Japan)

Discourse on the (Im)Possibility of Male–Female Friendships: An Analysis of Japanese General Magazines from the 1980s to the 2020s

Friendship, alongside romantic love, has been considered a major component of modern emotional life, especially among youths. Prior to the emotional and sexual revolution that foregrounded love in modernity, friendship between men had historically been an important form of social connection associated with class, politics, and military service.

Notably, friendship has been understood as a connection between people of the same sex, whereas romantic love, which is strongly related with heteronormative marriage, has been understood in the context of opposite-sexes. Moreover, friendship between a man and a woman has been viewed with suspicion, owing to the notion that romantic feelings and sexual desire will possibly or inevitably disturb it. This is sometimes expressed by the cliché, "Can a friendship between a man and a woman last or even exist?"

What then is the logical structure of the discourse on male–female friendships and how has this discourse changed over the years? It is important to explore the social construct of love and friendship by examining how social attitudes toward male–female friendships have changed, especially against the backdrop of the significant transition in the social understanding of love and partnership, including debates over same-sex relationships from the 1990s in Japan.

Therefore, this research examines how the discourse on the (im)possibility of male–female friendships has been constructed and has evolved in Japan by analyzing 212 articles from an online database of general magazine articles published in the country from the 1980s to the 2020s.

The results show that male–female friendships have shifted in focus from 'post-romance' to 'pre-romance' and finally to 'para-romance' friendships. Moreover, logical presumptions have shifted from biological and instinctive to social and relational. This shift may indicate that the popular understanding of the relationship between love and friendship has changed significantly over the past four decades in Japan.

RC39-646.1

KUCUK, MERYEM* (Sakarya University, Turkey)

Spontaneous Volunteering Motivations and Experiences after Disasters: The Case of Turkey Earthquake

In times of extraordinary and unexpected crises such as earthquakes, many different areas of need emerge, and demand arises for the rapid solution of these needs. The speed and capability of organizing major disasters to respond to the demands of all areas of the affected region may exceed the speed and capability of regular civil society organizations or government agencies. At this point, *"spontaneous and unprepared"* volunteerism, which is not associated with a governmental or civil society organization and proceeds in an unsystematic manner, becomes active. *Spontaneous volunteerism* is an important force that has the potential to act rapidly and respond to different requirements. However, sometimes-spontaneous volunteers may also turn into factors that do not benefit the disaster area and cause different problems by causing troubles in the processes as they come to the area only as observers.

This study explores the emergence of spontaneous volunteerism during disasters, along with its main motivations and experiences. Field research on the problem area of the study; After the 6 February 2023 earthquake in Kahramanmaraş, it included people (spontaneous volunteers, volunteers affiliated with civil society organizations and public administrators) who attended rescue and other activities in the region. The research method was determined to be qualitative, and 61 people were interviewed. Observation and semi-structured interview techniques were used as data collection techniques. Finally, the qualitative data analysis software Maxqda-2022 was used for comprehensive and in-depth data analysis.

WG01-882.2

KUDRYAVTSEV, SERGEY* (Federal Research Sociological Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation)

The Image of Democracy in the Context of Authoritarian Manifestations of the Modern Political Regime in Russia

The democracy in various states, the dynamics of democratization processes and authoritarian tendencies cause discussions in the socio-political sciences, due to their volatility, risks and opportunities for social well-being and individual quality of citizens' lives. Western research centers write about the decline of the 3rd global wave of democratization, the degradation of democratic institutions, and the strengthening of authoritarian tendencies in dozens of countries.

Russia is a transitional country, moreover, many political scientists interpret it as a country that is rolling back from a democratic form of government. We will present the results of our quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the Russian media for the period 2003-2023. We revealed how the structure of the image of democracy represented by the Russian media changed, as well as the emotional tone of the articles – from the predominance of positive connotations at the beginning of the period to the predominance of negative ones at the end. Support or criticism of the democratization processes in the period under study were updated in accordance with the current domestic and foreign policy situation. The studied period started with the prevailed groups of "voting", "legal guarantees" and "socio-political stability" discourses; further, groups of "social well-being" and "interparty competition" discourses were added; since the middle of the period, the discourses of "socio-political stability" and "voting" have become predominant. At the end, only the groups of "socio-political stability" and "freedom of expression" prevail. At the same time, the number of publications related to the political system has gradually decreased in the studied period; currently, the discussion of democratization is definitely not among the leading topics in the informational agenda in Russia.

RC19-271.2

KUENZLER, DANIEL* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Thin Explanations of Cash Transfers in Sub-Saharan Africa or the Methodological Limits of Case Study and Comparative Research

Case and comparative studies are key methodological instruments in social policy research with undisputed merits. However, this paper argues that in some instances the selection of the case(s) to be studied is weakly justified, thus limiting the knowledge gained through the study. This becomes evident when looking at the literature on the political drivers of cash transfers in sub-Saharan Africa, a literature that is particularly interested in the influence of international donors and organizations and of national actors and their priorities. The methodological literature would suggest a theoretical informed case selection, but this is rarely done in practice. There is a strong bias towards bigger English-speaking countries, thus ignoring countries with a different colonial heritage, especially in terms of economic structure. A second strong bias is towards positive cases. One consequence is that what is supposed to explain a policy in the case(s) researched (e.g., donors and national actors with certain priorities) does not lead to the same policy in other cases not researched. Another consequence is that it does not become clear that there might be various explanations for similar policies. A similar problem arises regarding the selection of the social policy field. What is supposed to explain processes in one socio-political field (e.g., cash transfers) might not explain them in another socio-political field in the same country (e.g., health care policies). All this points to thin explanations that have one thing in common: the need for a more refined explanation. This paper does not argue against the use of case and comparative studies, on the contrary: it argues in favour of a careful selection of cases, which is informed by a broader understanding of the dissemination of certain actor constellations and policies.

RC20-292.3

KUIPERS, GISELINDE* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
NARH, EMMANUEL (Center for Sociological Research, Belgium)
PIETERS, SANNE (Center for Sociological Research, KU Leuven, Belgium)
PIRHAYATI, NARGES (KU Leuven, Belgium)
RABASA RUCKI, CAROLINA (KU Leuven, Belgium)
ZHOU, WANYING (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Beauty Standards As Cultural Capital: A Contextual-Comparative Study of Beauty and Symbolic Boundaries in Accra, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong and Tehran

A growing body of research shows that physical appearance or 'aesthetic capital' is an important resource in today's media-saturated, service-oriented, consumer societies. However, most of this research assumes a wide consensus on beauty standards, arguing that 'objective' beauty brings economic and social rewards. This paper investigates if and how beauty standards function as cultural capital: variable cultural standards that mark symbolic boundaries and social status. Moreover, we investigate how this varies across contexts, hypothesizing that beauty standards are more likely to function as status-related boundary markers in more diverse contexts.

In this presentation, we first explain the construction and design of a context-specific instrument for studying beauty standards in five global cities on four continents: Accra, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong and Tehran. In close collaboration and using a strictly defined set of criteria, we have designed five sets of visual Q-sort decks that allows us to trace variations (and similarities) in beauty standards for bodies and faces of women and men in each city. These Q-decks will form the basis of interviews, simultaneously providing quantitative mapping of standards across social categories, and qualitative analysis of repertoires of evaluating beauty.

Second, we will present the results of these studies, which will be carried out between March and November 2024. For every city we will present: the degree of consensus or variation in beauty standards; the main repertoires of evaluation of beauty; the main taste patterns, and how they are related to social divisions in each city.

RC56-JS-68.3

KUJAWA KUJAWA, IZABELA* (Insititute of Sociology, University of Szczecin, Poland)

Objects in Motion: Rethinking Archives and Memory-Making Practices through the Trajectories of Protest Artifacts

Inspired by Trouillot's call to investigate how history works and his belief that "history begins with bodies and artifacts" (Trouillot 1995:29), this paper focuses on the archives of protest and the material objects found within them. It explores the role these objects (e.g. photographs, pamphlets, banners, personal items) play in archiving and memory-making practices by following their trajectories. Drawing on interviews with Polish and German activists, curators, and archivists who co-create institutions and initiatives that archive various forms of resistance and grassroots opposition, it sheds more light on (1) what happens to these objects within these institutions and archival initiatives, (2) their journey before and into the archive, and (3) their paths beyond these spaces.

The study reveals that protest artifacts do not simply "rest in archives." Instead, they continue to circulate, both physically and symbolically, contributing to ongoing memory production and linking various acts of resistance. Furthermore, it indicates that these objects are crucial to relationships with/within civil society networks: through practices such as gifting, borrowing, exchanging, and buying/selling, these artifacts initiate, sustain, and negotiate connections, at times also creating opportunities for archives to become more dynamic and inclusive. These findings challenge the traditional view of archives as static repositories, repositioning them as active nodes within broader networks of contentious politics. Additionally, they highlight the fluid nature of memory production, revealing the connections and tensions inherent in the ways protest is remembered and reinterpreted.

This paper is based on interviews conducted as part of the project 'Activism and Knowledge Production. Archives and Protest Data in Contentious Politics Field,' funded by the National Science Center in Poland.

RC32-514.3

KUJUNDZIC, JANA* (Northumbria University, United Kingdom)

Femicide and the Limits of Carceral Feminism in Croatia

This paper will critically explore the need for abolition feminism in Croatia drawing on recent introduction of the new, separate criminal offence of femicide, expanding the grounds for the arrest and increasing the sentences for rape. This recent development comes a year after unsuccessful lobbying by the women's organisation and centre-left political parties. The overlap of interests between the centre-right ruling party and a celebrity-led initiative against domestic and sexual violence culminated in criminal justice reform. I argue that this should not be seen as a victory for victims of gendered violence but an expansion of the carceral powers coupled with neoliberal ideology. Drawing on abolition feminist theories as well as decolonial feminism, this paper will problematise the overreliance on the criminal punishment system as the main tool for preventing gendered violence alongside the current underfunded welfare and educational system and the democratic backsliding in post-conflict, post-socialist Croatia. While feminist debates around the carceral solutions for gendered violence have been prominent in the so-called Global North, it is time to reevaluate these so-called solutions for South-Eastern Europe as well. Drawing on in-depth interviews conducted with a wide range of gender-based violence experts and analysing socio-legal commentaries on femicide I problematise the mainstreaming of gender-based violence articulated by the 'older' generations of feminists in Croatia. I argue that their specific kind of feminism heavily relies on 'Western' liberal articulations of carceral solutions and private donors while leaving the social and community landscape unchanged. There is emerging space for a 'new' generation of abolition feminists across the ex-Yugoslav space addressing the issue of gender-based violence and community responsibility.

RC18-259.5

KUJUR, CHRISTINA* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, India)
VADDIRAJU, ANIL KUMAR (Institute for Social and Economic Change, India)

Political Perspectives of Adivasi Women: A Study of Piparbanda Village, Jharkhand

The experience of Jharkhand in Panchayati Raj System is different from other states as it was newly formed in the year 2000 with predominant tribal population under the fifth schedule of the Indian Constitution. It has contrast of changes in the governing system and different political reforms over the years. The state has experienced an active participation of women in the local governing bodies after the 73rd CAA and implementation of PESA. But Adivasi communities have lagged as a part of a larger democratic structure in political participation and representation. Additional, in case of Adivasi women the status is even showing less improvement with less involvement in the political sphere. It is against this backdrop the paper focuses on Adivasi women in the Panchayati Raj system in Jharkhand and its variegated manifestations and analyses women's empowerment in the local governing systems. The study deals with Piparbanda Village, Ranchi. To understand the village settings, perspective of women in politics, accessibility to political structures, their understanding on the local democracy, and their status in the community the paper incorporates the Village Study Method and to comprehend the embedded role of intersectionality and marginality in the political structures. The key findings are that though the PESA law is fully implemented in the district, which was supposed to create a medium for the women from schedule areas to voice their difficulties has also not addressed the questions of participation and representation effectively.

The role of Adivasi women in the Panchayati system is necessary as they are the backbone of the community. The data found explains the women participation in the Panchayati systems but the involvement of women from Adivasi community is still not effectual. But with the help of the community and governing authorities Adivasi women can be empowered and strengthen the Adivasi communities.

RC48-752.3

KULAS, PIOTR* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

The Struggle for Recognition and Polarized Society in Poland

The current polarization of Polish society can be interpreted as the struggle for recognition represented by the United Right and its main adversary, the Coalition (consisting of liberal and left parties), the two most important rivalrous camps struggling for power in Poland.

The United Right claims to represent groups of people and cultural values neglected, misrepresented, and deprived of access to cultural circulation for years. According to the right-wing narrative, most Poles have become "strangers in their own land", ridiculed by the big-city and paternalistic elite. The right-wing version of the populist recognition underlines the idea of a familiar Polishness consisting of ordinary people.

The Coalition in turn upholds that right-wing recognition policy generates contempt for categories of social and politically constructed enemies: critical elites, a large part of the intelligentsia, professionals, sexual and ethnic minorities, and women. The leaders of the liberal-left camp assure their support for these groups. They were struggling for power under the slogan of reconciling the divided society, but the obligations to their electorate and the resentment towards right-wing elites seemed too strong to seek consensus and abandon the logic of the struggle for recognition.

In the concluding remarks, I show how forms of misrecognition experienced by people ease the way to support one camp or the other and add to the ongoing polarization. The struggle for recognition became part of the consciously constructed projects of both camps and their political agendas. It seems a zero-sum game: respect can only be earned at the cost of contempt for the other side.

The presentation is based on a mixed-method study, drawing data from two surveys conducted on a representative sample of Polish society and 96 in-depth qualitative interviews. It also draws on other sources, such as the content analysis of the press and political programs.

RC28-434.2

KULIC, NEVENA* (University of Pavia, Italy)

The Role of Gender in Influencing the Perception of Fair Wages and Job Suitability in Italy

This article focuses on Italy and studies how people's perceptions of fair wages and suitability for jobs depend on the gender of the future employees. Gender remains a key factor in unequal pay, largely due to associated stereotypes and expectations. According to the status construction theory, gender serves as a status characteristic, influencing performance expectations and reward allocation. These unequal expectations shape perceptions of fair pay, which are often reflected in behaviours like decisions about promotions and raises, perpetuating inequality. As the allocation of rewards tends to align with status expectations, individuals with lower status (such as women) are seen as deserving of lower earnings compared to similarly qualified individuals with higher status (such as men). This argument is tested in our article. Moreover, the article examines how perceptions of fair wages depend on the interaction between gender of the employees with other relevant individual characteristics such as one's qualification and competence, and socio-demographic features including motherhood, ethnicity and social class. Although the perception of fair wages has been studied in the literature, this is one of the first studies to address Italy. For this purpose, we design a vignette experiment on 2000 respondents within a survey that is representative of Italian population. In the experiment, respondents evaluate candidates' curriculum vitae for a job opportunity and assess their suitability and the pay for three occupations which can be defined as feminine (high school professor), gender-balanced (product manager), and masculine (business consultant).

The experiment is pre-registered and administered by Dynata in November 2024 as a part of a larger project. The presentation will provide the results of the experiment for the whole population of respondents and by specific subgroups such as female and male respondents.

RC28-458.3

KULKARNI, VEENA* (Arkansas State University, USA)

Educational Assortative Mating: Exploring Gendered Patterns and Role of Mode of Entry Among Legal Immigrants in the United States

Marital partnering choices are predictors of social structure, stratification, generation and sustenance of social inequality, intergenerational effects, gender relations, marital stability, fertility preferences and children's well-being At the same time, one of the enduring concerns of a high immigrant society such as the United States is not only the question of how many to admit, but also who to admit, the latter having implications on both labor market prospects as well in the process of family formation. Hence and not surprisingly, there is a growing interest in the marital partnering-family formation aspects of immigration. Previous research on assortative mating patterns has tended to focus on intermarriages along the lines of racial, ethnic, nativity statuses. Present study employing the New Immigrant Survey (NIS) data explores marital partnering based on educational attainment with a focus on gendered patterns as it relates to the mode of entry to legal permanent residency status. NIS is the only data set that documents in detail the process of securing legal permanent residency. Given that gender role attitudes still vary between men and women, there exist gender asymmetries in evaluation of traits documented in literature. The asymmetry has particularly found to be noticeable in the immigrant marriage market applicable to those moving from traditional-developing to modern-developed countries. Marriage migration of women to developed countries can arguably be seen as a manifestation of a kind of the exchange theory. Women exchange admittance to living in economically developed countries with their ascribed characteristics such as physical looks and parental socioeconomic status. Higher educated immigrant women are more likely to marry homogamously or hypergamously relative to their male counterparts. Since educational attainment is directly related to the likelihood of acquiring permanent residency via merit-based-employer sponsorship, there exists a gendered dimension to marital choices and procuring the legal permanent residency.

RC02-JS-178.4

KUMAR, ASHWIN* (Cornell University, USA)

Tracing the Evolution of India's Emigration Governance Institutions: Legal-Institutionalist Stickiness in Post-Colonial Contexts

This paper looks at the institutional evolution of emigration governance in India from the nineteenth century to the present. Building from Agarwala's (2022) "Migration Development Regime" framework of emigration governance based on class, I extend it to an analysis of the formation and evolution of emigration institutions through a qualitative study of archival and secondary sources. The data is primarily drawn from the emigration legislation in India, with primary sources being the Emigration Acts of 1864 to 1983 as well as the Draft Emigration Bills of 2019 and 2021. I also use allied secondary sources to emphasize my findings. Analytically, I use a historical-institutionalist framework, hitherto used in the study of immigration policy governance (Tichenor, 2002; Collbern and Ramakrishnan, 2021). I find that legislation and the creation of emigration institutions in the country have roughly followed the migration development regime eras put forward by Agarwala. I classify eras of governance into three distinct iterations. The first two eras follow a class-based demarcation in emigration governance while the proposed management era of governance looks to remove class distinctions while increasing state control of emigration- through the rhetoric of "skill-upgradation". The study supports findings by Sadiq and Tsourapas (2023) who find distinct continuities in commodification of labour in pre and post-colonial contexts. The study highlights the role of the institutional rationale of protection leading to institutional stickiness, which leads to varied labour migrant outcomes in different eras. I find that while emigration governance has changed in form over these three distinct iterations, the logic of state intervention in emigration regulation through the language of protection has endured. In doing so, I also highlight how legal-institutional stickiness is vital to understanding migration outcomes in post-colonial contexts around the world.

RC13-194.5

KUMAR, PRADEEP* (Research Scholar, India)
KAUSHIK, DEEPTI* (Ismail National Mahila PG College Meerut Uttar Pradesh, India, India)

"Pilgrims' Perceptions of Environmental Responsibility at Kumbh Mela"

The Kumbha Mela is a huge Hindu pilgrimage and festival that attracts millions of devotees. It is held on banks of river Ganga and Yamuna, organized by Government, police and local authorities. We can consider it as greatest gathering on the planet. This event doesn't need any marketing or invitation for participation, it is open for all.The emphasis is mostly given to spiritual significant of this event leaving behind less attention to environmental impact and pilgrims' attitude towards ecological responsibility. This study tries to dive deep into the complex relationship between environmental awareness and religious practices at kumbha mela, with special focus on how pilgrims perceive their role in preserving the surrounding of the mela space.

We will be conduct interviews over 100 pilgrims at 2025 Kumbha Mela in Prayagraj with addition to on site observation and surveys. The theme of our interviews will be the tension between individual and collective responsibility. We will be collecting samples and datas from different age group pilgrims so that we can get a comprehensive output from our research that can give us better understanding. The implication of this study is not only limited to Kumbha Mela, rather it offers insights into how religious events can act as tool for environmental awareness and action.

RC49-772.1

KUMAR, SHUBHAM* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Work Satisfaction Among Indian Cross-Border Workers in Nepal: A Comparative Study with Domestic Mobile Workers

Many nations have experienced a rise in international migration over the last few decades, and as a result, their population are now culturally diverse. Nepal is also not far behind; as Indian residents of the Indo-Nepal border region are migrating there in search of potential employment. This study has utilized primary data collected in Raxaul, which is the key exit point between India and Nepal. The sample size estimation has been done using coefficient of variation technique. The estimated sample is 400, including 200 cross-border mobile workers employed in Nepal and 200 Indian mobile workers (Domestic mobile workers). The principal component analysis (PCA) method has been applied to estimate the work environment and work satisfaction. Moreover, Fairlie decomposition technique has been utilized to estimate the percent contribution of work satisfaction by different factors. Compared to domestic mobile workers (13%), the households of cross-border mobile workers (22%), had "good" housing condition. Additionally, 76 percent of the families of cross-border workers use improved toilets facility than the 24 percent of families of domestic mobile workers. Therefore, the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of cross-border workers' families is higher (2460 Rs) than that of cross-border workers' families (2001 Rs). Moreover, the study found cross-border workers have a more labor-conducive environment, greater per capita earning, and work satisfaction than domestic mobile workers. Age, living arrangement, and occupation positively contribute to work satisfaction in terms of differences among both type of workers. The India-Nepal border stands as a dynamic crossroads were transnational mobility coverages. Within this context, this study explores the unique economic opportunities available to residents of the Indo-Nepal border region, located within the cross-border enclave. In conclusion, this comprehensive study offers valuable insights into the complex dynamics of cross-border mobility along the India-Nepal border.

WG01-883.4

KUMAR GOSWAMI, RAKESH* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India)

Navigating Online Journalism Ethics and Regulation in the Digital Era

In an age characterized by the rapid evolution of digital media, the ethical landscape of online journalism faces significant challenges that require urgent attention. This study investigates the ethical dilemmas confronting online journalists, emphasizing the critical responsibilities of maintaining credibility, transparency, and accountability amidst the overwhelming flow of information. The rise of social media platforms has transformed how news is produced and consumed, often blurring the lines between professional journalism and user-generated content.

Moreover, this research examines the regulatory frameworks governing online journalism, spotlighting the ongoing tensions between free expression and the necessity for responsible reporting. With various jurisdictions implementing different regulations, the study aims to explore how these legal frameworks impact journalistic practices and ethical standards.

By analyzing contemporary case studies and existing regulations, this paper seeks to identify best practices that enhance ethical conduct while fostering a regulatory environment that supports journalistic integrity. Key areas of focus include the role of media literacy in informing ethical journalism, the implications of technology on reporting standards, and the significance of establishing accountability mechanisms in the digital sphere. Ultimately, this study contributes to the broader discourse on the future of online journalism, advocating for a balanced approach that promotes ethical practices while safeguarding freedom of the press in a rapidly changing media landscape.

RC18-267.6

KUMRAL, SEFIKA* (University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA)

Global Crises and the Right-Wing Populism in Turkey

This paper aims to provide a relational and critical analysis of the rise and transformation of the right-wing populist regime in Turkey over the past two decades from a global perspective. Drawing on critical studies of Gramscian organic crisis of the *international* system, it examines the interplay between global crises and local dynamics to understand the class base, political discourse, and transformation of the Erdogan regime. The paper demonstrates that Erdogan's first decade in power was primarily driven by neoliberal developmentalism, whereby the regime relied on economic growth and redistribution to garner public support. It then details the regime's transition to authoritarian militarism in its second decade, a period marked by escalating geopolitical crises that have arisen alongside the decline of U.S. hegemony since the early 21st century. More specifically, the paper analyzes the regime's increasingly aggressive foreign policy and its involvement in proxy and civil wars in the MENA region, aimed at securing continued popular and elite support in Turkey. It also highlights how authoritarian militarization is intertwined with the regime's new accumulation strategies, particularly through the dronization and reconstruction of war zones through mega construction projects across borders. This new political economy of war-making aligns with Erdogan's neo-Ottoman revivalist rhetoric, further intensifying this specific form of nationalism. Ultimately, the paper explores the implications of the shift from neoliberal developmentalism to enhanced militarization, discussing its impact on the regime's further radicalization and authoritarianism.

RC06-99.2

KUMSWA, SAHMICIT* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa, South Africa)
OJEAHERE, MARGARET (Jos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria)
OYERINDE, OYEDOYIN (University of Jos, Nigeria)
PLANG, JANET (University of Jos, Nigeria)

Families and Mental Health: Insights from the 2023 Nigeria General Elections

Nigeria became the world's fourth largest democracy in May 1999, and since then, six national elections have been conducted. Nigerians are generally seen as happy and resilient people who often laugh at their troubles, as evidenced by social media accounts and memes. The recent World Happiness Report ranked Nigeria 102 out of 143 countries, indicating a low level of happiness. The 2023 elections were marred by irregularities, failing to reflect the true mandate of the majority of voters, including first-time voters. This led to reports of poor sleeping patterns, lack of appetite, anxiety, and distrust in the government. Despite these issues, many people continue their daily activities as if nothing happened. Family life has also been affected, as political discussions and participation can impact mental health when election outcomes are unfavourable. All family members, regardless of age often share values and hopes, influencing their political preferences. A preferred candidate's victory is seen as validation of the family's values and foresight. The chosen leader's success becomes a source of inspiration and hope, aligning with family shared values. To study the effects of the election's conduct and outcome on the wellbeing and resilience of Nigerian families, a pragmatic paradigm with an embedded design was used. This approach included quantitative data from a cross-sectional online survey and qualitative data from in-depth interviews with active voters, heads of families, medical doctors, and spiritual leaders. Social media memes, which often display humour, were also analysed. Current observations suggest families may be displaying atypical behaviours, masking potential election-related trauma. The study proposes that families and the broader population could benefit from mental health first aid, emphasizing empathy, non-judgmental listening, and other interpersonal skills. This approach could help families process their true feelings about the election outcomes more healthily with the emergence of a truly happy people.

RC41-667.3

KUMSWA, SAHMICIT* (University of Jos, Nigeria)

Fertility Motivations in Plateau State, Nigeria

Global trends show that motivations for childbearing have been influenced by various factors, including deadly pandemics, economic recessions, and geopolitical tensions. Plateau State, Nigeria, presents a unique case study in this context. Known for its cultural diversity, the state encompasses 17 Local Government Areas, each with distinct ethnic identities, languages, and customs. Plateau State, particularly its capital Jos, has experienced recurring ethnoreligious crises that may have impacted fertility rates. However, the influence of these crises on childbearing decisions is potentially intertwined with other factors such as age, socioeconomic status, and religious beliefs. This study aims to investigate whether the ethnoreligious conflicts in Jos serve as a fertility determinant and to identify other variables affecting fertility in the region. The research employed qualitative methods, including focus group discussions with two women's groups and key informant interviews with religious leaders. Findings reveal that fertility decisions in Plateau State are shaped by a complex interplay of socio-cultural norms, marriage customs, and family values. These factors are further influenced by religious beliefs, educational attainment, and socioeconomic status across the state's diverse population. Notably, the study uncovered a shift in attitudes towards family size in response to the ongoing conflicts. Prior to the escalation of crises, there was openness to discussing the benefits of smaller families. However, as conflicts became more frequent, a trend towards larger families emerged. This shift appears to be driven by an ideological aim to increase population numbers as a means of protecting land from perceived threats by crisis perpetrators. The research highlights the dynamic nature of fertility motivations in Plateau State, demonstrating how societal values regarding childbearing can evolve in response to external pressures and perceived threats to community security and identity.

RC12-178.1

KURCZEWSKI, JACEK* (Sociology and Anthropology of Custom and Law, IASS, University of Warsaw, Poland)
FUSZARA, MALGORZATA* (Sociology and Anthropology of Custom and Law, IASS, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Global Ethics and Legal Policy

A, Podgórecki, starting from the concept of the scientific politics of law by Leon Petrażycki and the related sociology of law arrived at the concept of mega-sociology combining the issue of social engineering with the normative dimension of "global ethics" and legal structure of societies. We point out that within this theory, in legal experiences and legal acts, the scope of subjects of rights and obligations goes beyond the scope of human beings and "legal persons", including primarily animals, but also other non-human subjects. Global ethics taking into account the surrounding environment of which humans are just a part is thus the third element of the triad beginning with human-individualistic ethics passing into the ethics of pro-social duties, which is inadequate to contemporary challenges. Podgórecki believes that the new ethics is becoming independent of traditional myths and religions, and the world of science is its representative. We point out that this adaptation of Petrażycki's theory allows for the construction of a program of legal policy that will go beyond the boundaries of the human species, and we give examples such as the rights of apes and the laws of rivers that go beyond these wondering to what extent the implementation of the program can free itself from natural (human) intelligence and human monopoly of power (the State). This new ethics, however, requires a new politics, precisely global and intersecting with hierarchical models of power-based legal policies. We wonder then to what degree global ethics does involve mutual aid principle interacting with politics of trans-political solidarity of ethically emancipated social movements and environments.

RC22-362.1

KURIAKOSE, MELEDATHU THOMAS* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Colonialism, Trans-Regionalism and Vernacularization of Christianity in Late Nineteenth Century Travancore.

This paper explores how the identity dynamics of Nazranis, a pre-European caste Christian community, contributed towards the vernacularization of Christianity in the princely state of Travancore during the late nineteenth century. In 1886, Nazranis convened a 'caste assembly' at Mulanthuruthy near Kochi with the stated objective of resisting the increasing influence of British-aided Protestantism within the community. Going against the conventions, they invited the Patriarch of Antioch– from Turkey – to preside over this assembly. The Mulanthuruthy assembly, the paper observes, reoriented the Nazrani caste collective as a religious collective and restructured its organisational structure into a clearly defined administrative hierarchy. Despite restructuring against protestant influence, the community simultaneously attempted to prevent the 'Arabisation' attempts by the patriarch, and a 'nativistic' position was articulated as one of its foundational principles. The Mulanthuruthy assembly entailed a vernacularized account of Christianity gaining traction among the Nazranis as their mark of distinction from other forms of Christianity practised in the region of Travancore. The paper argues that this vernacularized Christian identity, emerging out of a trans-regional imagination, needs to be seen in the context of the community's response to competing sovereignties of European colonisers in India and the princely state of Travancore. In doing so, the paper seeks to address (a) to what extent vernacularization is a modern process, (b) how the particular nature of colonialism in Travancore – a princely state with autonomous political structure – influenced the nature of vernacularization of Christianity in the region and (c) what were the theological considerations that guided this process if there were any. The paper concludes by arguing the need to understand the process of vernacularization as occurring in a liminal space, in this case, constituted by the complex interaction between colonialism and anti-colonialism, and as being a manifestation of secularization within that context.

TG04-977.2

KUROKAWA, SHOKO* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Navigating Uncertainty: The Role of Fortune-Telling in Contemporary Japanese Society

Fortune-telling has become increasingly popular in contemporary Japan. According to a fixed-point survey, the proportion of people who "believe in fortune-telling" has continued to rise from the 1970s to the present. As of 2020, the percentage was 21.5% for men, 43.7% for women, the further rose to 66.3% among women in their twenties, indicating an affinity between fortune-telling and these demographics.

Anthony Giddens has argued that while early modernity was characterized by the "politics of emancipation," which emphasized the expanding individual potential, late modernity is marked by "life politics," where individuals must select and realize their identities from an expanded range of possibilities. Despite its supernatural and unscientific nature, fortune-telling serves as a key reference point for individuals navigating the uncertainties and risks associated with these decisions. This study examines contemporary Japanese fortune-telling as an empirical case with broader sociological implications for understanding the dynamics of late modernity.

Previous research has focused particularly on young women's consumption of fortune-telling magazines, revealing that they consume fortune-telling materials to deal with anxiety. However, existing research has not clearly elucidated why people, in addressing their anxieties, choose to rely on fortune-telling instead of seeking scientifically based counseling.

To bridge this gap, this paper focuses on the interpersonal service of "fortune-telling assessments," wherein individuals seek personalized readings from fortune-tellers. Through a series of in-depth interviews with clients, this paper aims to uncover how individuals' needs for dealing with uncertainty are fulfilled by fortune-telling, specifically addressing why they opt for this practice over other forms of assistance.

This paper concludes that in contemporary Japan, "fortune-telling assessments" function as a form of interpersonal support invoking supernatural or unscientific elements. Furthermore, these consultations fulfill needs that scientifically based counseling cannot, meeting the demands of late-modern individuals.

RC43-JS-114.1

KUROWSKA, ZUZANNA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
SOCHA, JAKUB (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Exploring Student Housing Struggles: In-Depth Interviews with Polish Student Dormitory Occupation Strike Participants

Since the fall of communism in 1989, Poland went through a neoliberal shift. It introduced a new type of higher education institutions [HEIs]: private HEIs. While the guarantees of free access to public higher education were kept, they are being increasingly challenged by the growing massification of higher education. Growing processes led to various negative consequences, visible for instance in the financial support for students, such as scholarships and university-owned student housing.

In the last nearly 20 years, the number of beds in student dormitories has been steadily decreasing. This, along with rising prices in private rental, significantly worsened the social situation of students, imposing additional burdens, especially on those from less privileged backgrounds. The additional problems that the students had to overcome to be able to obtain higher education resulted in social dissatisfaction. This displayed itself through various forms of protests. In recent years, Polish universities started to experience student occupation strikes that point to issues of lack of adequate social support from the universities.

We examine the effects of aforementioned processes using in-depth individual interviews carried out on participants of a student occupation strike against the closure of Jowita student dormitory in December 2023 in Poznań, Poland. Occupants' stories present patterns of struggles that they as students have to endure in order to secure housing during university and, simultaneously, be able to obtain higher education.

The results show their difficult housing situation and the ways in which it affects their ability to study, establish interpersonal relationships, and make a living. Ways of coping with difficult housing conditions will also be presented, as well as participant's understanding of the general social situation of students.

RC20-293.5

KUROWSKA, ZUZANNA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

How Is Thermal Comfort of the Elderly Simulated, and How Should It be Simulated? Exploring Models of Thermal Comfort and Adaptation Behaviors

Elderly living in urban areas experience a plethora of problems in areas of life such as social, physical, mental and financial, which effectively hinder their adaptation to a changing climate. High temperatures can result in preventing them from aging-in-place, or cause them to use behavioral thermal maladaptations. With more heat waves affecting cities, it is important to explore the effects of extreme temperatures on the individuals.

Understanding mechanisms of thermal comfort and forms of thermal adaptation is crucial to prepare appropriate policies and strategies focused on supporting elderly in combating the effects of extreme temperatures. One of the research methods used for explanation, description or prediction of social effects of heat waves is social simulation. Simulation allows modelling mechanisms behind human perception, sensations or interactions, which are all crucial in understanding how humans behave in light of extreme weather conditions. Although modelling has already been used for simulating thermal perception, previous models experienced limitations such as overly simplifying thermal perception through the use of transverse data, and thus simplifying modelled agents, without fully accounting for people's individual lifestyle factors.

The goal of this presentation is to present a plan for a novel model for simulating thermal perception and adaptation methods. In order to prepare the model, a literature review is conducted with the goal of reviewing models of human thermal comfort. The review will answer the questions such as: what aspects of human thermal comfort are mostly modelled, especially in the elderly populations? How are agents modelled, and what qualities do they present? How is the data gathered and used in models? What are the gaps and weaknesses of previous models?

This model adds to the current existing body of knowledge by systematically reviewing models of human thermal comfort and presenting a new approach to simulating human thermal comfort.

RC25-411.3

KUROWSKA SUSDORF, ALEKSANDRA* (Naval Academy in Gdynia, Poland)

Undesirable Heritage. Kashubian Memory of the Death March 1945 from the Educational Project's Perspective

The places we live in influence our identity the monuments we pass every day, the names of the streets shape our vision of the world from a young age. Similarly, the stories of our grandparents, their memories, the shared recollections impact who we are. Heritage exists across multiple interpretative dimensions and may refer to memorials, various types of objects including mass graves, memory sites or a museum of the former Nazi concentration camp Stutthof. The presentation will show how Kashubs, the regional minority residing today in Northern Poland perceive and value „undesireble heritage" and examine how its remembrance is reconstructed and preserved, influencing contemporary identity and community cohesion on the example of educational projects for youth and adults *From the past generation let our voice go to all generation*, linking generation in collective remembering, denying and gloryfing variuos memories and action revolving around the Death March 1945 (evacuation of the Stutthof Concentration Camp). The presentation will offer an overview of certain parts of the memory project based on Pedagogy of Place and Memory (M. Mendel, D. Demetrio) highlighting its multifaceted impact on society and local memory politics.

WG11-951.5

KURT, MASHUQ* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

Palestinian and Kurdish Childhoods: Radical Habitus and Political Violence in the Middle East

How and why youth in the Middle East adapt radical ideas and actions? How can we understand contemporary phenomenon of youth radicalisation across secular and religious trajectories? How can we conceptualise childhood in cases when political violence shapes every aspect of daily life across generations? Radicalisation scholarship is often concerned with ideological factors and the immediate social circles of radicalised individuals while underplaying the macrolevel hegemonic forces that shape their lived reality and habitus. Drawing on 18 months of ethnographic research, conducted between 2015 and 2018 in Turkish-Syrian border cities, in Istanbul, and in a refugee camp in Greece – as well as a desk-based research on political violence and conflict in Palestine and Kurdistan – this presentation offers an intervention in the study of radicalisation by investigating trajectories and sociopolitical drivers of youth radicalization across the Middle East, with a particular focus on Palestine and Kurdistan. I argue that we must examine power relations, structural inequalities, perceived injustices, and young people's political subjectivities in order to better understand what propels radicalisation. I propose that radicalisation is a relational and gradual process triggered by a set of complex power relations between state and substate actors across religious, sectarian, ethnonational, and class lines, the interactions of which shape what I call a radical habitus.

WG08-JS-117.3

KURT, NISA NUR* (N/A, Turkey)
SEKIZ KASIM, ZEYNEP (Ibn Haldun Univeristy, Turkey)

The Undoing of Comforting and Beautifying Spells: A Qualitative Analysis on the Transformation of Love Relationships in the Film "Innocence" within the Concept of Modernity

In understanding modernity, the doubts we encounter include the Enlightenment experience, the development of capitalism, and secularism. The ongoing debate about whether these concepts are causes or consequences of the emergence of modernity confirms this doubt. Moreover, it can be said that modernity awakens people from dreams that make the pains in their lives more tolerable. The emotional turmoil of the subject, who constantly loses and regains its object in the modern era, has become the focus of many studies examining how it relates to power dynamics in social life. Love, as a passion that connects a person to another object, is one of the emotions that emerge in these relationships. In this context, this study analyzes the transformation of romantic love discourse in the film *Masumiyet*, directed by Zeki Demirkubuz in the 1990s in Turkey, guided by a post-structuralist approach. In the film, love as an emotion that cannot find a stable object forms the identity of the subjects as social actors, and the phenomenon of power in social relationships finds expression in this shared identity. The aim is to understand the power dynamics in the love experiences of the characters in the film in the context of inequality and prejudice. The film has been analyzed, and the data obtained has been evaluated through critical discourse analysis. The research results show that in the context of inequality, the masculinity-femininity relationships in the love experiences of characters differ from the dominant role distribution in the modern era, while economic relationships reinforce the discourse of marriage based on joint property in the modern period. Finally, love relationships, in the context of social status, differ from the discourse aimed at achieving the promised social status in the modern era, leading to a narrative of status loss.

RC37-602.2

KURTOGLU, AYCA* (Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)

Creative Destruction? Precarious Works and Precarity in Creative Industries in Turkey

Creativity has been not only attributed to human species as their distinctive faculty, but also turned into a specialised field of work during and after the industrial revolution. Current revolutions, namely the digital and the AI, taking place in the neo-liberal era, produce further existing precarious conditions and waging new challenges for creative works. The proposed paper deals with jobs in creative industries, including arts and crafts, and aims to delve into the division of labour, settings and organisations of those industries to analyse both the existing conditions of precarity reinforced by neoliberal economic policies and the conditions both emerged aftermath of the digital revolution and emerging due to the AI revolution. The aim of the study is to make employment conditions in creative industries more visible to open more space for a debate on those conditions to foresee the future of creative jobs and human creativity in these jobs. Against the backdrop, the paper will be divided into three parts. In the first part, the impacts of both the digital and the AI revolution on selected three types of professional creative works, namely theatre, cinema and music and three types of arts works, namely quilt making, tailoring and carpentry. In the second part, experiences and predictions of men and women working in these jobs will be both presented and discussed. The last part is devoted to a discussion on the future of those works and what can be done for the removal of the economic, social, legal and political insecurity in these works.

RC31-496.1

KURTOGLU, AYCA* (Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)
TEKE, ARMAGAN (Abdullah Gül University, Turkey)

Refuge, Riskscape or Both: Reflections on the Relations of Care and Gendered Experiences in Spaces of Forced Migration

While migration is inherently both spatial and social, forced migration is spatial and social with added vulnerabilities, hazards and risks. Yet, the nature of risks, hazards and vulnerabilities at a space are not given, but are constructed and experienced differently by gendered subjects depending on what the nature of space is, how temporal the space is and where the relations of care are located. As the concept of riskscape (Müller-Mahn et al., 2018) denotes, spaces of risk exist in relation to practice. Hence, the concept of riskscapes encompasses both sites of risks and their social construction, and helps understanding the links between practices and meanings formed by social relationships. The concept of riskscape, as formulated by Müller-Mahn et al. (2018), has six components: Temporalities, subjectivities and social groups, spatiality, plurality, power relations, and practice. By drawing on this concept, the proposed paper incorporates gender and relations of care as the key factors explaining the tension between perceived and politically constructed riskscapes. The proposed paper is based on a study on eight women at different stages of the life course experiencing forced migration due to the conflicts in the Middle East and temporarily staying in Turkey. The paper first introduces the historical backgrounds and types of forced migrations experienced by those women. Secondly, the paper presents spaces of risks and safety as constructed by the international and national laws, and introduces the meaning of and practices relating to the so-called/constructed risk spaces and safe spaces for them, and discusses whether a safe space is a space of safety, risk of both for forced migrant women. The paper concludes that the social construction of a space for women is through their relations of care. Hence a politically constructed risk space can be a safescape as well as riskscape,for women or vice versa.

RC40-653.1

KURUSHIMA, KEI* (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan)

Food Sovereignty and Community Land Rights

In this presentation, I will explore the concept of food sovereignty, which prioritizes the rights and needs of those who produce food, particularly small-scale farmers. Food sovereignty emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices, ensuring that producers have control over the land and resources they rely on. This approach advocates for an inclusive food system that respects the rights of local farmers, allowing them to maintain autonomy over their agricultural lands. Such control is essential for promoting food security, especially in the face of multiple stressors, such as climate change, economic instability, and social inequality, that contribute to both food insecurity and human insecurity.

The presentation will highlight the importance of community-based approaches to land management, drawing on case studies from Thailand and the Philippines. In these examples, people's organizations have successfully managed agricultural land through community land rights, enabling more equitable access to resources and fostering local resilience. By securing land tenure and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, these communities have mitigated some of the challenges associated with food insecurity. The case studies will demonstrate how local knowledge, when combined with land rights, can lead to more sustainable and secure food systems, providing a model for other regions facing similar challenges.

RC40-655.3

KURUSHIMA, KEI* (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan)

Impacts of Climate Change on Local Agriculture on Food Sovereingty

In this presentation, I will explore the concept of food sovereignty, emphasizing how climate change directly impacts the rights and needs of those who produce food, particularly small-scale farmers. Food sovereignty prioritizes sustainable agricultural practices by the local communities, which are increasingly threatened by shifting weather patterns, extreme climate events, and environmental degradation. Producers' control over the land and resources they rely on is essential for building resilience against these climate-driven challenges. This approach advocates for an inclusive food system that empowers local farmers to adapt to climate impacts, ensuring they maintain autonomy over their agricultural lands. Such control is crucial for promoting food security in the face of multiple stressors, such as climate change, economic instability, and social inequality, which together exacerbate both food insecurity and human insecurity.

It will also highlight the importance of community-based approaches to land management, focusing on case studies from Thailand and the Philippines. In these examples, local communities have adapted to climate challenges by managing agricultural land through community land rights, enabling more equitable access to resources and fostering local resilience. By securing land tenure and integrating sustainable agricultural practices, these communities have addressed some of the impacts of climate change on food insecurity. The case studies will demonstrate how local knowledge, when combined with land rights and climate-adaptive strategies, can lead to more sustainable and secure food systems, offering a model for other regions facing similar climate-related challenges.

RC57-877.3

KUSENBACH, MARGRET* (University of South Florida, USA)

Defacing Banksy? Understanding "Street Art Vandalism" As Local Practice

In 2006, based on a public survey expressing overwhelming support, the Bristol (UK) City Council retroactively legalized a stencil-based artwork by Banksy and has since restored it several times after it was "defaced". Considered just another form of vandalism in the 1990s, over the past 20 years, the cultural practice and social understanding of street art has fundamentally evolved. Today, (legal) street art, promoted in countless community arts programs and festivals around the world, is popular with most urban publics. On the other hand, street art's profound transformation has led some to critically associate it with capitalism, touristification, gentrification, and other forms of urban exclusion. Some festivals vie for rankings and reputation by prioritizing the participation of big-name international artists over the inclusion of local artists and community actors. In this contested space, certain expressions on walls are seen as "street art vandalism", a particular type of protest graffiti.

Why is it that in some cities, some legal murals painted within festivals are "crossed" by graffiti writers as soon as they go up, while similar works in other places and cities remain largely untouched? What are graffiti writers seeking to communicate and how do festival organizers and street artists respond? What does "street art vandalism" mean in a quickly transforming urban and cultural landscape? In this talk, I draw on (ongoing) ethnographic fieldwork of street art festivals and scenes conducted in several European and North American cities. I compare findings from Montreal (Canada), St. Petersburg (USA), Vienna (Austria), Bristol and Aberdeen (UK) to highlight expressive nuances and contextual differences in the ongoing visual "conversations" enacted by various creative actors across different urban settings. Generally speaking, the paper engages with interpretive and critical theoretical concepts to investigate cultural, urban productions of meaning while emphasizing the underlying politics of place-making.

RC30-JS-192.3

KUSUMOTO, TOSHIYUKI* (St.Andrew's University, Japan)

The Relationship between Lawyers' Working Conditions and Their Subjective Welfare

If lawyers, who play important public roles in legal dispute resolution, can feel fulfilled in their work and improve their subjective welfare, it is believed that this will lead to improved social contributions from lawyers' public roles. Therefore, we conducted a web-based survey of Japanese lawyers to investigate the relationship between lawyers' employment status, work content including some social insurance coverage status, working environment and conditions, and subjective welfare, such as in what situations or under what working conditions lawyers feel a sense of fulfillment and happiness in various duties and work, and their enthusiasm for contributing to their work increases. Statistical analysis of the survey results revealed that there is a significant correlation between employment status, some social insurance coverage status, and subjective welfare. Although the social role and mission of lawyers is emphasized, it can be said that improving the working environment and conditions increases the satisfaction and enthusiasm for their activities. Furthermore, it can be said that the results are suggestive of what employment status and working conditions contribute to human subjective welfare for workers in general.

RC47-743.6

KUTLUATA, ZEYNEP* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)
TURKOGLU, DIDEM* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)
SUNBULOGLU, NURSELI YESIM* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

Navigating Contradictions: The Zafer Partisi, Social Movements, and the Normalization of Far-Right Discourses in Turkey

Far right politics has gained strength and proliferated in diverse political contexts across Europe and elsewhere. Far right parties have become prominent political actors and won several national elections, gaining legitimacy and public trust. This growth has led far right discourses to be normalised and increasingly become integral to mainstream politics. The mainstreaming of these discourses has considerably challenged progressive social movement as they enhance resonances with the wider public of illiberalism, anti-immigrant sentiments and acts, racism and ultra-nationalism, and an anti-gender and anti-LGBTI+ position. Despite sharing major commonalities, far right political parties need to be under scrutiny for any context-specific deviating features for a more nuanced understanding of agenda setting of the far right.

Against this backdrop, this paper focuses on the secular ultra-nationalist *Zafer Partisi* (ZP) (Victory Party) as a newly established movement party in far right political landscape in Turkey. ZP stands out with its position against the Islamic governance of the leading Justice and Development Party (AKP), diverging in issues such as gender equality, withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention (The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, also known as "the Istanbul Convention"), and immigration policies. Based on media coverage of ZP statements, electoral manifesto, local election materials, and ethnographic observation carried out during the electoral cycle, this paper investigates the dynamics of mainstreaming of selected ZP discourses. Focusing on two significant political moments – the 2024 local elections and withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, the paper points out conflicting positions of the ZP vis-à-vis the leading AKP in mainstreaming challenging issues for the various progressive social movement actors.

RC01-27.2

KUTSENKO, OLGA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine)
KOSTYUCHENKO, TETYANA (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine)

Reframing Wartime Society: Resistance and the Risks of Resilience in Ukraine

The protracted societal resistance of Ukraine against Russia's invasion has not only brought profound transformations within Ukrainian society but has also revealed distinctive characteristics of a wartime society and the foundations of its resilience in the liberative struggle against an external aggressor. What features strengthen a society's resilience in wartime? What societal risks (threating social cleavages, demographic changes, institutional crises etc.) might emerge at the end of the war as consequences of wartime challenges and ongoing radical societal changes? In searching for answers to these questions, we apply a synthetic theoretical framework grounded in a structural-agency approach, enhanced by cultural and historical sociology lenses. This framework allows us, first, to differentiate the deeply-rooted manifestations of the phenomenon of society at war from the short-term trends in its dynamics by considering the factor of time. Secondly, it focuses on the synergy of subjective (emotional and value-driven) and objective (socio-structural and agentic) factors and risks of societal resilience against external aggression.

The empirical analysis of societal resilience factors and risks is conducted across six dynamic dimensions that reflect the proposed theoretical framework: (1) perceptions of threats, meanings of war, and possible outcomes of its conclusion; (2) core socio-cultural values directly linked to the situation of anti-imperial liberative warfare (national independence, freedom, democracy); (3) national and civic identity; (4) sociogroup solidarities and tensions; (5) willingness to resist the enemy and defend national independence; and (6) civic activism and volunteerism. The empirical analysis draws on publicly available data from international and national sociological monitoring studies conducted in Ukraine during the full-scale war and the preceding period.

RC46-723.5

KUTSENKO, OLGA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine)
BABENKO, SVITLANA (Malmo University, Malmo Institute of Migration Studies, Ukraine)

The Power of Sociology in Wartime: Shaping Resilience and Knowledge in Ukraine

This presentation examines the challenges and resilience factors shaping Ukrainian sociology during the war and its role in producing knowledge, shaping discourse, and influencing practices in a time of national crisis. The Russian war against Ukraine has drastically reshaped the operational capacities of sociology across three critical domains: knowledge production, sociological discourse, and its practical utility. Yet, Ukrainian sociology has maintained its proactive role in supporting national resilience and addressing both immediate wartime challenges and post-war societal reconstruction.

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine offers a unique case study for exploring sociology's function in times of war. This paper analyzes how Ukrainian sociology has adapted to fulfill its scientific and civic duties amidst the war's disruptions. Drawing on the experiences of Ukrainian sociologists, the discussion highlights how research activism, theoretical and methodological innovations, and engagement with civil society have emerged as essential responses to wartime conditions.

As a direct effect of the war, the role of Ukrainian sociology has evolved from serving as a catalyst for nation-building, democratization, and social justice to now bolstering national resilience and resistance against Russia's invasion and neo-imperial ambitions. This shift in focus is reflected in the practices of knowledge production, the framing of sociological discourse, and the collaborative efforts of the sociological community within Ukraine and internationally.

The multi-layered impact of Ukrainian sociology, both in fostering societal resilience under the extraordinary pressures of war and in informing post-war recovery, underscores the enduring power of sociology as both a science and a profession. This case demonstrates how sociology, when engaged with pressing social realities, can serve as a vital tool for navigating national crises and building pathways to recovery and renewal.

RC24-402.3

KUZINA, LILIYA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)
POLYAKOVA, VALENTINA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

How Do Consumers Handle Old Digital Devices?

Technological development contributes to the regular updating of digital devices, programs and other apps designed for them. Increased consumption of smartphones and other gadgets is followed by various negative environmental effects, including an increase in electronic waste. This problem is often addressed at the global level. The 12th UN Sustainable Development Goal is related to ensuring a transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns. Target 12.5 suggests global waste generation to be substantially reduced via prevention, reuse and recycling by 2030.

In this paper we outline the consumer behaviour towards the end of devices' useful life and differences in approaches based on socio-demographic factors, innovativeness, and social conscience. Individuals may continue to store them at home, act in a constructive (extending the life cycle or recycling of unnecessary gadgets) or destructive way (throwing them away in the trash). Current study employs data from two nationally representative surveys conducted in 2023 (N=6079, 18+) and 2024 (N=10038, 14+). Analysis includes descriptive statistics and multinomial logistic regression with practices of handling old digital devices as dependent variable.

The results show that half of smartphone replacements are due to breakage; 8% – due to external damage. Many face the problem of devices becoming obsolete, forcing them to buy new ones. More than a quarter of respondents replaced their smartphone because the old one didn't support the necessary apps, lacked memory or didn't have the features that appeared on new models. In most cases old smartphones, computers and tablets continue are kept at home (40% of all respondents). Less frequently devices are given a second life: they are given away (22%) or sold (16%). About one in five gets rid of them, either by throwing them in the household garbage (12%) or via recycling (6%).

RC18-262.4

KWIATKOWSKA, AGNIESZKA* (SWPS University, Poland)

Redistribute and Divide: The Narratives of Poland's Right-Wing Populism

Between 2015 and 2023, the radical right populist Law and Justice party gradually eroded democratic institutions in Poland. The party's electoral successes have been attributed to rising inequality and the inability of mainstream political parties to implement effective economic redistribution—echoing populist patterns across Europe. Law and Justice capitalised on long-standing economic grievances, a by-product of the rapid transformation from a centrally planned to a free market economy, which produced a large social group of 'losers of transformation'. Although these grievances had existed for some time, they were largely ignored by successive governments, and the sense of economic injustice was further exacerbated by the economic and migration crises within the European Union. Law and Justice effectively addressed the needs of social groups who felt both economically and culturally excluded from the political community following the democratic transition. They combined a narrative that emphasised the economic divide between 'liberal Poland' and 'solidarity Poland' with social conservatism, a close relationship with the Catholic Church, Euroscepticism, and a strong anti-immigration campaign.

In this study, we analyse the narratives of Law and Justice that link the articulation of class grievances with anti-elite resentment, welfare chauvinism, and an illiberal backlash. We demonstrate that their broad redistributive policies were not accompanied by a more egalitarian vision of democracy. Instead, the party deliberately fostered divisions among economically disadvantaged groups (based on their political orientation) by exploiting xenophobic and anti-liberal narratives, using redistribution as a form of conditional charity targeted at selected social and occupational groups, rather than as a step towards economically inclusive democracy.

RC47-JS-230.4

KWIATKOWSKA, AGNIESZKA* (SWPS University, Poland)

Resisting the Conservative Swing - Gender Mobilisation and Halting Democratic Backsliding in Poland

The 2023 Polish parliamentary elections are widely regarded as a critical juncture and an exceptional instance of an alliance between social movements and the political opposition successfully removing a radical right populist party from power. This study examines the social mobilisation we term 'the revolution of the politically disinterested', as the unprecedented voter turnout and the victory of democratic opposition parties were largely driven by groups

typically disengaged from politics, particularly young women, who emerged in 2023 as a decisive force, displaying voting preferences significantly different from the broader electorate.

During the rule of the radical right populist Law and Justice party (2015-2023), particularly following the 2020 Constitutional Tribunal ruling that severely restricted women's reproductive rights—which prompted the largest protests in democratic Poland's history, organised by the National Women's Strike—there was notable political mobilisation among young women. This shift was evident in high voter turnout during the 2020 presidential elections and an immediate radical shift towards left-wing positions. This surge in political engagement, alongside alliances between progressive movements (women's, LGBTQI, environmental, and human rights), resulted in a strong emphasis on women's rights within the agendas of opposition parties.

Drawing on a representative survey conducted one month after the 2023 parliamentary elections, this study analyses shifts in political views and narratives surrounding women's rights, and the role of social mobilisation around gender issues as central to the election outcome. The research reveals a reversal of the conservative trends established during the Law and Justice rule, particularly in attitudes towards women's reproductive rights and political representation.

At the same time, the study underscores the conditionality of the alliances between progressive social movements and democratic parties—the current failure of the government to fulfil its promises regarding women's, LGBTQI and human rights enables the possibility of a return of the populist right to power.

RC50-JS-199.3

KWON, HEE EUN* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Trespassing the Boundaries: Migrants and Tourists in Dubai

This research investigates how religious identities shape everyday experiences of belonging in the Al Fahidi District of Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), with a focus on understanding the boundaries between migrants and tourists. Drawing on 32 months of ethnographic fieldwork, the study explores how Dubai's residents—both nationals and non-nationals—navigate religious identities in a city where 89% of the population consists of temporary migrants. Religion thus becomes a critical lens through which these migrants make sense of "the other," especially in a context where Islam is the majority religion but religious diversity is officially embraced under principles of tolerance and cosmopolitanism.

Al Fahidi District, a historical neighborhood, offers a unique space where the boundaries between nationals, migrants, and tourists intersect. Home to both government offices and major tourist sites, the district attracts visitors who engage in a form of orientalist flânerie. Meanwhile, migrants, particularly those recruited for labor, use religious identity as a tool to connect with the host community and establish a sense of belonging. This creates a complex interplay of religious and social boundaries, where migrants demonstrate religiosity to foster social cohesion, while tourists remain on the outskirts of these boundaries as observers. The religious dynamic thus helps to create a shared cosmopolitan space for migrants while reinforcing the boundaries between them and tourists—until moments arise when tourists cross these boundaries, engaging in performative acts of religiosity and momentarily blurring the lines between outsider and insider among the non-nationals in Dubai's diverse social fabric. This work explores where the boundaries between migrants and tourists are drawn within segregated contexts of migration, and when these boundaries become blurred.

RC14-216.4

KWON, HYE WON* (Dong-A University, South Korea)

The Multidimensionality of Meritocratic Beliefs in Korea: Evidence from the Issp 2009 Data

In the rise of neoliberalism and populism, meritocracy is one of the concepts that has been actively discussed in public discourse across countries. Public and scholarly attention has been heavily focused on popular beliefs in effort-based meritocracy (i.e., "Hard work will bring success"). The present study directs scholarly attention toward a multifaceted definition of meritocratic beliefs. Building on prior studies that heavily focused on a few countries such as the United States, China, and European countries (Kwon and Pandian 2024; Reynolds and Xian 2014; Zhu 2024), I analyzed the Korean data from the ISSP 2009 with latent class analysis (LCA) and demonstrated the multidimensionality of meritocratic beliefs among Koreans. Three configurations of meritocratic beliefs are found in South Korea: (1) *ambivalent dual consciousness,* where respondents strongly endorse three meritocratic elements (hard work, ambition, and one's educational qualification) while moderately endorsing the three non-meritocratic, structuralist elements (wealthy family, well-educated parents, and political connection), (2) *instrumental dual consciousness,* where respondents strongly attribute one's success to both meritocratic elements and non-meritocratic elements, and (3) *effort-focused meritocratic beliefs,* where individuals attribute success to personal hard work and ambition but do not endorse other elements. In addition, the membership in each group is related to one's level of education and subjective social class: compared to those with lower education and who identify with the lower class, those with a college degree and who identify with the middle class are more likely to hold *dual consciousness* than *effort-focused meritocratic beliefs*. This finding suggests the need for a more nuanced understanding of Koreans' meritocratic beliefs.

RC44-JS-150.5

KWON, HYUNJI* (Seoul National University, South Korea)
NOH, GABIN (Seoul National University, South Korea)
KANG, GYUNGHEE (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Bringing Algorithms to the Bargaining Table: Strategies but Setbacks in Sociotechnical Negotiations for Unions in the Korean Platform Economy

As AI and data-driven digital technologies continue to reshape the nature of work in the platform economy, unions encounter heightened challenges of negotiating the use of technologies that often lack transparency.

What strategies could unions adopt, particularly in societal contexts with limited support for addressing workplace technologies? How might they engage in effective negotiations about **algorithms** in their workplaces? This study explores these questions in a particular context where unions generally lack the institutional support for bargaining and critical public discourse to facilitate their intervention in firms' technological decisions. We focus particularly on the case of South Korea, which is unique in the sense that technology is rarely negotiated, while the emergence of unions in the platform economy is significant.

The country's rapid development has historically fostered a narrative that equates technological advancement with successful growth of the nation and its firms. As a result, labor unions are left with limited avenues to critically address the impact of technology on working conditions. In recent years,two emerging labor unions -the National Chauffeur Union and the Riders' Union- have identified the lack of transparency in platform algorithms used for call distributions as a significant concern. Nevertheless, persistent opposition from dominant platforms has led these unions to shift their focus towards more conventional issues, such as securing entitlement to national minimum wages for platform workers. As concerns about algorithms have receded in priority, the unions have sought to elevate the agenda by linking it to broader public concerns, such as road safety. This paper examines the agenda-setting processes of two unions to shed light on how platforms' resistance to negotiating over technology constrains unions' ability to integrate technology-related issues into collective bargaining and to navigate alternative strategies, particularly in the context of limited institutional and discursive support at the societal level.

RC42-JS-151.4

KYROGLOU, GEORGIOS* (University of Bristol – UK, United Kingdom)
HENN, MATT (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

On Measuring Political Consumerism: An Exploratory Study Among Young People in the UK and in Greece

Political consumerism consists of buycotting and boycotting and refers to the conscious and consistent use of the market for ethical, environmental and eventually political considerations. Nevertheless, at present there is no academic consensus about how best to conceptualise and empirically measure this form of political participation. The aim of this article is to address this gap by constructing a comprehensive survey instrument to measure political consumerism, in the form of the 'Political Consumerism Index' (PCI). This PCI is tested for validity and reliability and applied to a primary sample of young people in the UK and Greece, to shed light on the differing underlying motivations of young political consumers in the two countries. A combination of linear regression analysis and a series of non-parametric tests reveal the distinct advantages of this PCI over the commonly-used dichotomous behavioural measures of political consumerism. Our analysis reveals that political consumerism in both the UK and Greece is driven by young people's conviction about the effectiveness of their consumer behaviour, their environmental motivations and their willingness to sign online petitions or join protests. There are also important differences across the two groups. Young UK political consumers are more likely to be female, relatively older, with a stronger local community outlook and postmaterialist sensitivities. Instead, young political consumers in Greece demonstrate both a generalised rejection of partisan politics and believe that market competition brings out the worst in people, while they perceive political consumerism as a means to support their national economy

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WG08-912.1

LA BRUNA, FEDERICO* (University of Milano, Italy)

Crafting Perceptions. Travel Influencers and the Affective Power of Public Transit Narratives in Milan and New York City

The rise of travel influencers in the digital age has redefined how reputation is built, managed, and monetised in the tourism industry. However, we still know little about the role of these figures' affective labour in urban transformation processes. Building on Gary Alan Fine's concept of *reputational entrepreneurship* (Fine, 1996; 2019), this research explores how these influencers actively shape public perceptions and trust in urban transit services. Reputational entrepreneurs are individuals or groups who construct and manage reputations by strategically navigating social and moral landscapes. In this context, travel influencers function as critical actors in promoting or devaluing public transport, crafting narratives that evoke affective responses toward the transit systems of global cities. Drawing on Fine and Keller's (2021) exploration of *social worlds*, this study positions travel influencers as key figures within digital micro-publics, particularly those concerned with urban depiction. These influencers build trust and authority through their reputational work, showcasing the efficiency, unreliability, convenience, and dangerousness of public transport. Their affective labour shapes consumer perceptions and guide travel behaviour, particularly among tourists and urban residents who rely on public transportation for their mobility needs (Pop et al., 2022). Through a hybrid ethnography of public transport in Milan (Italy) and New York City (New York, USA), the current research will focus on travel influencers who contribute to the reputational landscape of each city's transit network. Particularly, it will investigate the ways public transport influencers take part in the construction of collective memories and affective imaginaries of ATM (Azienda Trasporti Milanesi) and MTA (Metropolitan Transportation Authority). Finally, this research will offer valuable insights into the role of these influencers in the broader city's transformative processes of eventification, touristification, and marginalisation.

TG07-981.1

LA BRUNA, FEDERICO* (University of Milano, Italy)

Epistemological Diffractions: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and the Limits of Reflexivity in Ethnography

This research presents a critique of reflexivity in ethnography based on my personal experience of being diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and conducting ethnography during my doctoral studies. Literature shows that sensory processing in OCD can amplify stimuli or result in distrust of the senses, often leading to discomfort or distress. This different sensory and emotional experience challenges the ethnographic process, which requires the researcher's immersion in the material dimensions of everyday life. While traditional reflexivity focuses on the self-analysis of sensory and cognitive biases in relation to a normative standard, in this contribution – following the path illuminated by Enrico Petrilli in his studies on nightlife – I employ Karen Barad's neo-materialist and feminist perspective, which transcends the subject-object dichotomy, suggesting that both emerge together through intra-actions. The application of this method involves re-examining the material produced during my doctoral research on the many facets of social distancing on public transport, considering the sensory and emotional alterations associated with my condition as epistemic opportunities, as part of the intra-action process that co-constitutes the subject (the researcher) and the object of study. By exploring how a researcher with divergent sensitivities perceives the field and navigates methodological and analytical processes, this work highlights the role of embodied, lived experiences in shaping knowledge. The diffractive approach calls for greater epistemological inclusivity, challenging normative models of objectivity and recognizing neurodivergence as a resource for generating knowledge. This shift promotes a broader understanding of how perception and cognition contribute to the co-construction of research findings and offer alternative perspectives on the spaces and practices we study.

RC40-657.4

LA ROTA AGUILERA, MARÍA JOSÉ* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)
MORAGUES, ANA (University of Barcelona, Spain)
RIZO BARROSO, ANDREA* (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, Spain)

Reclaiming Food Insecurity As a Critical Domain in European Urban Food Policies: Lessons from Public and Community-Based Initiatives

Cities are at the forefront of current socio-ecological challenges. Despite key advancements, such as the development of hundreds of urban food policies across the globe, recent evidence shows increasing numbers of food insecure people in urban areas, rising inequalities and further environmental degradation affecting both low and high-income countries. However, food insecurity remains low in the political agendas of European cities and narrow conceptualisations of the phenomenon limit effective interventions that combine ensuring availability and access to food with sustainability and empowerment outcomes.

This paper aims to address this gap by studying current mechanisms to address urban food insecurity in European cities, using Barcelona as a case study. For that purpose, we mapped food and nutrition insecurity initiatives and mobilised a socio-ecological perspective built on the HLPE six-dimensional framework of food and nutrition insecurity to analyse them, mainly Availability, Access, Utilisation, Stability, Agency, and Sustainability. The analysis showcases a wide number of initiatives and a diversity of approaches to tackle urban food insecurity. Among them, there are initiatives that incorporate elements of food justice, political ecology, and community-based efforts alongside considerations of sustainability and resilience, addressing not only environmental challenges but also economic and public health issues. These food innovations with higher socio-ecological impacts should warrant prioritisation in policies and funding schemes. Furthermore, their capacity to address multiple urban challenges provides opportunities to reinforce adopting a food-sensitive perspective in urban policies, reinforcing multisectoral and long-term food governance interventions in cities.

RC07-JS-202.1

LAAMANEN, MIKKO* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)
MIKOLAJEWSKA-ZAJAC, KAROLINA (University of Queensland, Australia)

Ecologies of Friction in Digital Platform Investment

Digital platforms are underpinned by the ideal of a frictionless market, obscuring the simultaneous practices of market monopolisation and the restriction of consumer choice and movement. This concurrent removal and erection of barriers to participation triggers ecosystemic responses such as individual adaptations and establishing alternative organisations to counter the progression of these 'walled gardens'. In this article, we contribute to theorising *ecologies of friction* in the platform economy, drawing on Tsing's friction in the creation of global connections, Orbach's friction paradox, and Bateson's ecological epistemology. Analysing a European short-term rental platform cooperative's difficult launch, we ask: *How do frictions emerge on alternative platforms in the digital economy, and what effect do they have on prefiguring the platform business?* Frictions become apparent in *platform investment*, a complex resource-allocating relationship binding together multiple stakeholders, laden with expectations about the future. We highlight the interconnected frictions of individual investment into platform work, collective investment into platform participation, and resource investment into the business model. These are bound with platform organising, community development, and managing scale as the cooperative tries to prefigure a future platform economy in establishing its current practice. We contribute by extending the concept of ecologies of friction in connecting individual and collective investment with ideas around platform growth. We illustrate how all platform economy actors – participants and platforms alike – are entangled in frictions. We suggest that alternative platforms' struggles are largely caused by the impossibility of escaping the broader ecosystemic dynamics established by dominant platform imaginaries.

RC04-49.3

LAARI-SALMELA, SARI (University of Oulu, Finland)
TUUNAINEN, JUHA* (University of Oulu, Finland)
ROTH, STEFFEN (La Rochelle Business School, France)

University As a Multifunctional Organization: A Comparative Case Analysis from Finland

In recent decades, universities have transformed from institutions focused primarily on education and research into entrepreneurial organizations with increasingly diverse missions, including scientific research, higher education and economic development. In this study, we apply social systems theory to analyze this entrepreneurial shift, conceptualizing universities as multifunctional organizations that strategically engage with various institutional logics in their internal decision-making processes.

Through a longitudinal qualitative case analysis of decision-making related to the establishment of two student entrepreneurship hubs in Finnish research universities, our findings reveal that these institutions navigate their multifunctionality by selectively engaging with, or deliberately avoiding, specific functions throughout their decision-making programs. This strategic management of multifunctionality allows the case universities to respond flexibly to rising external pressures without undermining their core educational and scientific missions.

A key insight from our study is the concept of "strategic undecidability"—the deliberate abstention from making definitive decisions when faced with external economic expectations. Rather than prioritizing economic objectives over educational and scientific ones, the universities we analyzed created internal flexibility, enabling them to become more responsive to external demands while maintaining their traditional roles.

In conclusion, we argue that universities can adopt entrepreneurial practices while preserving their core identities as institutions of higher education and research. The strategic use of non-decision-making, or the conscious suspension of certain decisions, plays a critical role in maintaining this delicate balance between competing organizational missions.

RC39-646.2

LABAYO-PRIETO, CZARINA* (De Lasalle University, Philippines)

Convergence in the Coast:Examining the Interplay between Mangroves and Local Communities in Disaster Preparedness and Response in Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon, the Philippines

In the coastal town of Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon, the Philippines, the relationship between the mangrove forests and the local community demonstrates resilience and mutual protection. While the mangroves provide a natural shield against storms and erosion, safeguarding the community's homes and livelihoods, the local community recognizes the value of these forests and actively participates in their preservation.

This study delves into mangroves' vital role in shielding communities from the destructive forces of natural disasters, particularly typhoons and sheds light on the collective efforts of fisherfolk people's organizations and individuals dedicated to safeguarding mangrove forests.

Employing the concept of convergence in disaster studies, the research advocates for a collaborative approach among diverse stakeholders to effectively tackle the multifaceted challenges in disaster management. It emphasizes the reciprocal impact of disasters on mangroves and the proactive role of community organizations in their conservation. After typhoons, these organizations often mobilize community members to engage in restoration efforts, demonstrating the strong bond between their ecology and community well-being. This relationship signifies how adversity can further collective action and foster a deeper connection to mangrove forests.

Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of recognizing and enhancing the interconnectedness between mangrove ecosystems and community responses to disasters. By examining the effects of disasters on both natural environments and local communities, the research aims to contribute to more effective disaster preparedness strategies. It calls for a sustainable approach to disaster risk reduction that incorporates the roles of both nature and human societies in promoting resilience.

RC33-539.3

LAEZZA, VINCENZO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Defining the AI App Economy: A Quantitative Analysis of Generative Artificial Intelligence Applications

The recent uproar in generative artificial intelligence (AI) increasingly poses the need to study these emerging technologies. A first step is to analyse the economic structure, which echoes the structures of the app economy that emerged with the advent of smartphones and digital platforms in the late 2000s. Although the app economy revolutionised interaction with technology, it also revealed critical issues such as market saturation and uncertain profitability due to fierce competition and the proliferation of applications with low practical utility. Similarly, today's AI app economy is characterised by a rapid proliferation of AI applications, many of which lack a clear business model or significant added value for the end-user, but with a major economic, energy and social impact.

This study aims to define the AI app economy as a research field through a quantitative analysis of its economic characteristics. Data from 2023 to 2024 were collected from the three main aggregators of generative AI applications, using descriptive analysis and text mining techniques on application descriptions to obtain data on the type of economic model. This made it possible to identify application sectors, specific uses and service types.

The results provide insights into the distribution of applications across sectors and the prevalence of specific use cases. By mapping the landscape of the economics of artificial intelligence applications, it contributes to understanding how emerging technologies are reshaping economic and, consequently, social structures.

This analysis addresses the methodological challenges in the study of emerging technologies and provides a basis for future research on the implications of AI applications in society, so as to develop an environment in which to analyse the uses and impacts of generative artificial intelligence.

RC24-404.7

LAFONT, JULIETTE (Cirad, France)
RINAUDO, JEAN-DANIEL* (UMR G-EAU, France)
SEGUIN, LAURA (BRGM, France)

Review of Participatory Approaches Implemented in Different Countries to Manage Groundwater

Deep confined aquifers (CAq) are strategic resources for the supply of drinking water, mainly due to protection against pollution offered by overlying geological layers and their hydrological inertia which reduces their sensitivity to climatic change. This presentation investigates how to develop a shared understanding of those complex aquifers, a pre-requisite to involving stakeholders in the definition of management objectives and rules. Such participation ensures that various knowledge are taken into account and that principles of justice, equity and sustainability are discussed. But actively involving stakeholders, and especially citizens, in CAq management poses specific challenges. Because of its invisible and complex nature, CAq are less known and less appropriated than surface water. This is even truer for CAq which are the focus of the DEESAC project (Sustainability and Exploitability of Groundwater in CAq). Building knowledge about these resources requires technical and scientific mediation and tools. It also requires to mobilize and articulate different types of knowledge and expertise in order to develop common knowledge and build communities of interest around these resources. A second challenge is to support stakeholders in the construction of long-term management strategies by identifying indicators of "good status" which can ensure sustainability of the resources over the long term. Our intervention will present the results of a literature review on participatory approaches implemented in in France and in different countries (i) to define indicators of "good status" for CAq, (ii) to set objective values for these indicators and (iii) to determine associated withdrawal thresholds, with a view to sustainable resource management. The aim is to identify the different ways in which stakeholders were involved in defining these elements: which stakeholders were involved, how and at what stages of the decision-making process? What data and/or tools were used, in what format and according to what principles of use?

RC46-723.4

LAGERSPETZ, MIKKO* (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

Sociology and Sociologists during the 30 Years of Estonia's Post-Socialist Transformation

Sociology, as it emerged in the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) during the Khrushchev Thaw of the 1960s, was assigned to give decision-makers numerical feedback about the population's attitudes and living conditions. It functioned as a substitute for the feedback mechanisms that in the West were provided by markets, political democracy, and civil society. With the glasnost policies initiated in 1986, possibilities of criticising the system were opened, but scientists also continued to be held in high esteem in the new situation. For a few years during and immediately after the revolutionary period, sociologists played a visible role in politics. Since the early 1990s, they have rather avoided taking party political stances and acted as experts on certain policy areas, such as social policies and ethnic minority integration. Sociologists have generally shared the political elite's quest for modernisation and Westernisation, but they have reacted against growing inequality. Some of their political initiatives gained moderate success when they highlighted issues potentially jeopardising

Estonia's membership in the European Union. In recent years, a right-wing populism has been emerging that is less concerned about the previously prevailing modernising and Westernising agenda and directly questions the need for evidence-based politics.

RC34-572.2

LAGUNA, ELMA* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)
PAQUIBOT, JESUSA (University of the Philippines, Philippines)

The Future They Envision: The Changing Work Aspirations of Filipino Children

This paper investigates the work aspirations of Filipino children when they were 10 years old, and how it changes as they grow older by analyzing their answer to the question: "what do you want to be when you grow up?". It also looks at the factors that influence, or limit, work aspirations of children. Specifically, the paper answers the following research questions:

1. What are the work aspirations of Filipino children, and do they vary by sex, family circumstances (i.e., household income, membership in conditional cash transfer program, having family member working abroad, etc), parent's education and urban residence?
2. Does work aspiration change as children grow older?
3. What jobs remain consistently within their horizons of possibilities?

The analysis is based on the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child (LCSFC), a 15- year prospective longitudinal cohort study (2016-2030) launched by the United Nations Population fund (UNFPA-Philippines) in 2016. The multi-level study collected individual (index child and caregiver), household and community-level data using surveys, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. The LCSFC addresses 13 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aims to understand how the SDG agenda contributes to the welfare of the young population in the course of its 15-year implementation. The analysis will use the baseline data (2016/17 when children were 10/11 years), Wave 2 (2018), Wave 3 (2019), Wave 6 (2022) and Wave 7 (2024). We categorized work aspirations of children using the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification.

Analysis of baseline data shows that factors such as residence, having a family member working abroad are significantly associated with children's work aspirations but sex was the most predictive variable with girls tending toward artistic and social jobs while boys toward realistic and enterprising jobs.

RC23-363.1

LAHAV RAZ, YEELA* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)

Sex Work in the Age of Robots: Israeli Sex Workers on Autonomy, Competition, and Ethical Dilemmas"

Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered products are increasingly permeating various spheres of life, including some of the most controversial—such as sex robots. These AI-integrated robots, designed for human sexual gratification, are anatomically correct, human-like devices meant to enhance sexual arousal and pleasure in both solo and partnered contexts. As sex robots become part of intimate life, they have sparked significant debate, not just as sexual facilitators but as triggers for broader discussions about technology, sexuality, commerce, and human-human and human-machine connections.

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ongoing research project aimed at informing the regulation of sex robots by incorporating the views of a key stakeholder group—sex workers. While there is research on sex robots' effects on areas like prostitution, sex tourism, and human trafficking, the perspectives of sex workers themselves—despite being a primary stakeholder group—remain underrepresented in these discussions.

Based on semi-structured interviews with Israeli sex workers in various indoor venues, this research highlights a range of views on sex robots. Some see them as potential competition, while others view them as complementary, suggesting the technology could reshape the dynamics of their work, autonomy, and safety. Ethical concerns were also raised regarding the use of sex robots in sexual therapy, particularly their impact on clientele and the boundaries of therapeutic relationships. Sex workers' insights contribute to a broader understanding of how sex robots might influence the sex industry and the evolving concept of digisexuality, as well as shape the future of human-AI interactions.

RC37-606.3

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Indigenous Art Detours in the Modern Biennale Assemblages: A Case Study of Taiwan International Austronesian Art Triennial

Indigenous art has received recognition in the recent art world, for instance, Canadian and Australian museums house indigenous artworks, art biennials also value indigenous art from Venice to Liverpool. This paper examines one indigenous art biennial, Taiwan International Austranesian Art Triennial (TIAAT) to explore how indigenous art negotiates when being represented in the art biennial as modern assemblages. TIAAT was held in Autumn 2023 at Taiwan Indigenous People Culture Park situated at the mountain area in Taitung, with rebuilt indigenous ancestor houses and modern museums with outdoor spaces, surrounded by indigenous residents with artist studios and craft centers nearby as tourist destinations. The exhibition's theme was RamiS (Root), curated by two Taiwanese indigenous curators. Drawing upon Latour's and Deleuze's assemblage concepts to explore art biennials, this research explores government's culture policy as 'abstract machine' that created the assemblage connecting Taiwanese indigenous art with Austranesian network of international indigenous art as political strategies. Second, it considers the exhibition assemblage through the curating theme RamisS (root) to connect art exhibits from different indigenous groups from Austranesian network while link indigenous art, craft, culture and tourism in Taitung area. Third, different milieus of mountain area, rebuilt ancestor houses, modern museums, artist studios and heritage centres provide different 'affordances' for display then evokes multiple 'affects' for participants. Finally, the exhibition milieus with conflicting 'desiring machines' from indigenous artworks' cosmos strongly connect with ecological environment, religious ritual with ancestor genealogy, and art-craft continuous format that detour the artistic imagination into multiple directions. This research uses multiple methods from analyzing exhibitions, onsite visit, interviewing curators and artists, comparing artworks in the studios, ancient homes, modern museums in the art biennial. This research discusses how the indigenous cosmos negotiate with the topology of modern museum through story-telling, ritual calming ancestors, challenge the biennales as modern assemblages.

RC11-175.5

LAI, GINA* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Caregiving Experience and Perception of Aging: Preliminary Findings from Middle-Aged Never-Married Chinese Adults in Hong Kong

Eldercare has been well-documented as a stressful experience for caregivers, negatively impacting their physical and mental well-being. Women and childless individuals are found to be more likely than their counterparts to provide care to elderly family members. The caregiving process connects the lives of caregivers, care recipients, and other members of family networks. As suggested by the life course perspective, interlinked lives can significantly impact individual life chances and experiences across various life domains. However, the impacts of elderly caregiving on caregivers' life experiences beyond health are not well understood. The present paper aims to examine how eldercare experiences influence the perceptions of aging and old-age preparation among middle-aged never-married adults.

Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews with 25 Chinese never-married adults aged 40 to 59 in Hong Kong between January and May 2024. The sample achieved a good balance in terms of gender and education. Informants were asked about their relationships with family, work, and friends, as well as their elderly care experiences, meanings of aging, anticipated needs for old age, perceived social support, and plans for a secure later life.

Preliminary findings show that 15 informants have experience caring for older family members, while two work in elderly care services. Many

caregivers reported unpleasant experiences, including perceived unfairness in caregiving responsibilities, conflicts with family members, and difficulties in dealing with government offices for elderly services. Those with caregiving experience tend to hold more negative views on aging and are pessimistic about old-age support from siblings. However, these experiences often lead them to adopt a proactive approach to old-age preparation. These findings suggest that elderly caregiving serves as a learning process, helping caregivers anticipate their future aging experiences.

RC06-95.5

LAI, RUBY* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Envisioning Transformative Resilience through the Ethics of Care: Care Collectives Among Precarious Families Living in Informal Subdivided Homes

Over the past two decades, while global inequalities between countries have declined, there has been a sharp rise in within-country inequalities. This often manifests in the growing precariousness of employment and housing faced by disadvantaged groups across both developed and developing societies. In response, policymakers have emphasized resilience building as a key institutional intervention to enable individuals—especially families—to adapt positively to adversities. However, the resilience framework has been criticized for its conservative tendency to retain existing systems and the status quo, rather than creating more equitable socio-political structures and relations. Building upon this criticism, this study draws on the theory of the ethics of care to rethink the concept of resilience in the context of vulnerable families. The study focuses on Hong Kong, an example of developmental welfare capitalism, and investigates precarious families living in informal subdivided homes—tiny and substandard dwellings subdivided from larger domestic quarters—to examine the complex interactions between families, communities, and social policies in the process of resilience building. Data was collected through ethnographic observation since January 2021 and in-depth interviews with 53 families living in subdivided units and community workers supporting these families. The findings illustrate various strategies employed by tenants at both individual and familial levels to cope with everyday precarity, including devising spatio-material arrangements within their homes, mobilizing familial and community resources, and utilizing cross-border spatio-temporal mobility. The study demonstrates that resilience is a relational process created collectively on multiple levels and is intimately structured by the policy regime and its underlying political-economic configurations. It argues that an individualistic framing of resilience may reinforce the neoliberal social policy script, which defines the family as a self-responsible socio-economic unit. In contrast, understanding resilience as collectives working towards maximizing care capacities can foster transformative politics for institutional changes, particularly in the post-pandemic era.

RC29-465.3

LAI, RUBY* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

The Hidden Consequences of Gender-Based Street Sexual Harassment: The Case of Public Ejaculation and Emission

As the global #MeToo movement evolves, scholars have extended their focus beyond the private domain to include sexual harassment in public spaces. Although street harassment is not a new phenomenon, it is often trivialized as minor nuisances that do not warrant legal and institutional interventions. This study aims to challenge such dismissive views of street harassment by defining it as a multidimensional social problem that necessitates systematic and collective measures. Specifically, it investigates a relatively unexplored form of street harassment: public ejaculation and emission (PEE), where strangers ejaculate semen or splash liquid on victims' private body parts in public places. Through content analysis of over 170 online testimonies and in-depth interviews with survivors of PEE and campaigners in Hong Kong, the study explores individuals' experiences, the socio-psychological consequences, and the coping strategies employed by survivors. The findings reveal that although all survivors felt violated, they struggled to articulate and categorize their experiences as sexual harassment due to limited social awareness and understanding of PEE as a form of sexual violence. The concept of "synchronization lag" is introduced to describe the disconnection between victims' cognitive understanding of their experiences and the emotional aftermath of sexual violence. This lag creates confusion for victims and impedes collective actions to combat sexual harassment. The study argues that the trivialization and hegemonic silence surrounding street sexual harassment have reinforced this synchronization lag, leaving many forms of sexual violence unrecognized and unaddressed. The negligence of street harassment has serious consequences, especially when such incidents are often filmed, circulated, and commodified through online platforms and social media. This study sheds light on the profound impacts of street harassment and illustrates how it is perpetuated by and, at the same time, reinforcing a gendered and sexual culture that continues to objectify women and girls.

RC32-511.1

LAKKIMSETTI, CHAITANYA* (Texas A&M University, USA)
GARCÍA-DEL MORAL, PAULINA (University of Guelph, Canada)

From Carcerality to Impunity: Rethinking State Violence As Gendered Governance in India and Mexico.

Through our collaborative work on gender-based violence in India and Mexico we develop a framework to think through impunity as a form of gendered governance. Whereas critiques of carceral feminism--heavy reliance punishment and punitive solutions for gender-based violence--have clarified how feminist projects can also embolden the carceral state (Bernstein 2010, 2012), these critiques are primarily focused on the U.S state practices. By focusing on impunity as a form of gendered governance, we suggest the need to examine state complicity in perpetuating gender-based violence, as well as extrajudicial, and extralegal violence deployed by states to normalized and legitimize gender inequalities.

In contrast to anthropological and sociological understanding of impunity as state "inaction" and a lack of state accountability, we theorize impunity as a form of state governance that heavily relies on everyday legality to undo and repackage violence. For example, state actors and institutions go as far as simulating due process and justice with the expectation that those affected by gender-based violence be satisfied with farcical legal or extralegal outcomes or processes. Our analysis of two cases of gender-based violence from India and Mexico sheds light on different mechanisms of state impunity as gendered governance and how feminist activists use law to not only counter impunity but also to counter ethical effects of state's inaction and neglect.

RC11-174.3

LAKOMÝ, MARTIN* (Mendel University in Brno, Czech Republic)
MAJETIĆ, FILIP (Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia)
ATEŞ, MURADIYE (Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Turkey)

Which Forms of Capital Play a Role in Retirement Decision-Making?

The prominence of prolonging working careers in European policies raises a need for a better understanding of the factors shaping the actual retirement timing. This paper applies the theory of Bourdieu's capitals as a framework for understanding how resources (economic, social, and cultural capital, including their dimensions) impact retirement behaviour over time. The presented study uses panel data from SHARE to examine how forms of capital help older workers to keep working for three consecutive time points. The results show that the wider community social capital as well as human, health and digital capital (domains of cultural capital) indeed help older adults to work longer. The effect of other forms of capital became negligible after including relevant control variables, and all the findings are robust irrespective of the used time nospan. Moreover, the variability of the European context is reflected in separate models for four regions, which identified several context-specific distinctions. Generally, Bourdieu's framework remains valid in the current situation of population ageing and the digitalisation of economies. The paper argues that policymakers should reflect on the inequalities in resources when forming measures enabling longer careers for those who can work and offering alternative options for those facing significant barriers.

RC49-772.3

LAKRA, NEELIMA* (London School of Management Education, University of Chichester, United Kingdom)

Labour, Caste, Brick Kilns, and the Social Psychology of Oppression: The Experiences of Labour Migrants

This paper explores the intricate relationship between caste and labour migration, focusing on the experiences of Dalit migrants from Odisha seeking employment across India. Grounded in social psychology, it examines how entrenched caste structures shape access to labor markets, job assignments, and upward mobility for Dalit workers. Drawing on Ambedkar's framework of "undoing caste" through migration, the research investigates whether leaving the village can help Dalits break free from caste-based identities. Through 20 qualitative case studies, the research delves into caste-based discrimination in brick kiln sectors, perpetuating socio-economic disparities and hindering financial progress.

The study also examines Dalit aspirations for a caste-free society and their efforts to dismantle these oppressive structures through migration.

By analyzing both Dalit and non-Dalit perspectives, the research highlights the challenges of social stigma, exploitation, and economic barriers that Dalit migrants face, while also acknowledging their resilience and resistance. The findings reveal how caste continues to shape labor economies and underscore the need for policies that address caste-driven inequalities in the migration and employment sectors.

RC17-258.6

LAKRA, NEELIMA* (London School of Management Education, University of Chichester, United Kingdom)

Redefining Labour's Role: Claiming a Fair Share of Profits Beyond the Means of Production

This study critically examines the evolving role of labour in modern organisations, arguing for labour's fair share of profits beyond its traditional role as a mere means of production. Drawing from theories of labour value and organisational justice, this research explores the power dynamics between labour and capital, focusing on how workers can claim a greater stake in the value they help create. Through a mixed-methods approach, including a survey of 200 employees across various industries and 15 case studies of worker-led initiatives, the research analyses how organisational structures often limit workers' ability to influence profit distribution. The study also investigates labour's potential to negotiate space within organisations, challenging existing hierarchies and advocating for profit-sharing models that promote fairness and equity. By integrating quantitative data with qualitative narratives of worker experiences, the research offers a comprehensive understanding of how labour can transcend its role as a passive contributor to production and assert its claim to a more equitable share of organisational profits. The findings highlight the need for new organisational frameworks that recognise labour as a central force in value creation and ensure workers benefit proportionately from the profits they generate.

RC21-315.1

LALL, RUCHIKA* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)
MEHRA, RASHEE (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Sustaining Sites of Learning Beyond the University: Pedagogical Reflections from Iihs' Inclusive Housing Programme

Discussions on the role of the university for public good place emphasis on the need for universities to engage in processes of knowledge co-production and co-learning, and to expand learning beyond the classroom. Other discussions draw attention to the need to unsettle the form of the university as the privileged site of knowledge production, and to engage beyond with other sites of learnings, with diverse learners that face systemic barriers to enter sites of higher education. In this paper we ask how such academic-community interventions sustain over time, where thinking about the sustenance of practice beyond the site of the university is also a question of equity and the public role of the university.

Since 2015, IIHS has been co-teaching and co-learning with housing rights activists across Indian cities, to build curricula, develop teaching tools and also co-produce research. This initiative seeks to expand the role of higher education to build capacity and learn from networks of community activists, researchers, and practitioners, who live and work within communities on housing and allied rights. This pedagogic experimentation has evolved incrementally over the years, and in its most recent form has been further structured to support the learning needs of cohorts of community activists who are working within their own communities on critical challenges of housing, planning, infrastructure and access to basic services.

This paper reflects from the recent-most iterations of this training initiative, as a series of workshops structured over 9 months with cohorts of community activists– in Delhi (2023-24) and Indore (ongoing 2024-25) in India. We reflect from the recent iterations in both cities and from our own experience of designing, co-teaching and implementing this program. We seek to share ways in which universities can meaningfully engage with diverse learners, who are engaged in critical practices to transform urban inequalities.

RC48-JS-141.2

LALLIOT, MANON* (UPEC / Lab'Urba, France)

Luttes Pour Une Alimentation Durable Et Accessible En France : Vers Une « Alliance De Classes » ?

En France, 16 % de la population est aujourd'hui en situation de précarité alimentaire (CREDOC, 2022). Cette précarité touche particulièrement les classes populaires, déjà confrontées à une augmentation des problèmes de santé liés aux habitudes alimentaires, comme l'obésité ou les maladies cardiovasculaires. Parallèlement, les initiatives agroalimentaires alternatives, comme les AMAP, sont principalement adoptées par les classes moyennes et supérieures dotées d'un capital culturel élevé (Montrieux, 2013; Parathoën, 2013; Lamine, 2008).

En réaction à cette inégalité d'accès, certains acteurs de la société civile, critiques du modèle d'aide alimentaire classique, cherchent à démocratiser l'accès à une alimentation durable et de qualité (Scherer, 2022; Pareul, Ndiaye, 2020). Cependant, les sciences sociales critique et les concepts d'intersectionnalité montrent qu'il est important de dépasser les seuls rapports de classe pour intégrer les dimensions de race et de genre dans la justice alimentaire. En effet, les enquêtes de terrain révèlent que les personnes les plus investies dans ces initiatives sont souvent issues des catégories privilégiées (blanches, avec un fort capital économique et culturel), qui tentent, avec des succès variables, de mobiliser des personnes des classes populaires, racisées et des femmes. Ces acteurs sont parfois accusés de gentrifier ou coloniser les quartiers populaires (Guthman, 2008), et de déposséder les classes populaires des enjeux écologiques (Comby, 2015; Ouassak, 2023).

Cette communication s'appuie sur des entretiens exploratoires avec des acteurs de la solidarité alimentaire en France et sur un terrain spécifique à Marseille. L'objectif est d'interroger les mobilisations autour de l'alimentation durable à la lumière des inégalités sociales et environnementales, et d'explorer dans quelle mesure ces initiatives peuvent favoriser une alliance entre classes ou reproduire des formes d'exclusion.

WG11-944.3

LAM, THEODORA* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
YEOH, BRENDA* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Countering Systemic and Hidden Forms of Violence Against Migrant Domestic Workers in Singapore

Present in nearly one in every five households in Singapore, female migrant domestic workers (MDWs) are heavily relied upon to support the everyday routines of social reproduction in the household whilst freeing other women in Singapore to participate in the workforce. Being legally bound to live at their employers' residence in Singapore, MDWs are fully dependent on their employers' goodwill in providing their daily necessities, food and lodging whilst being subjected to their acts of 'soft violence', mental and/or even physical abuse (Lam, 2023; Parreñas, Kantachote & Silvey, 2020; Wong, 2024). Abuses of any kind against MDWs are often difficult to detect as they live and work in a "paradoxical [domestic] space" that is relatively hidden from public and state scrutiny (Huang and Yeoh, 2007). In this vein, this paper is concerned with both the systemic and hidden forms of 'violence' MDWs experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic where issues surrounding overwork, inadequate accommodation, constrained mobility and food insecurity were then spotlighted in popular media. Drawing on a study involving interviews with Burmese, Indonesian and Filipino MDWs in Singapore, the paper explores the opportunities and constraints they experienced under restrictive employment conditions, focusing especially on the food (in)securities they encountered. More importantly, the paper aims to highlight their agency in countering the various abuses they have suffered and the various ways in which they resist their position as menial subjects in the household (Tan, 2023). This paper hopes to contribute to the multivocality and complexity of care, and agency among transient migrant workers in Singapore.

RC24-JS-197.4

LAMONTAGNE, MARJOLAINE* (McGill University, Canada)

"We Are the State": Subnational Governments' Quest for a Distinct Status in Global Environmental Governance

The Paris Agreement of 2015 ushered in a new era of polycentricity and hybrid multilateralism, creating fresh opportunities for mayors, governors, and city network representatives to assert local and subnational governments' status as emerging global actors. Notably, the constituency of subnational governments within the UN system has endeavored to develop its agency within and across the interconnected fields of climate, biodiversity, and SDG governance by employing a unique set of "hybrid" diplomatic practices**.** They

have achieved this by emulating many strategies and behaviors of other "non-state" observer constituencies at the UN, while also striving to distinguish themselves from civil society and business actors by gradually gaining recognition of their distinct status as "state" actors from UN institutions and sovereign governments.

The present research builds on sociological theories of sovereignty and practice theory in International Political Sociology to analyze and theorize the nature of subnational actorness and its implications for the evolution of world order in this era of ideological polarization, politicization of global governance, and crises of multilateralism. Empirically, it relies on interviews, ethnographic observation, and discourse analysis to examine how the constituency of local governments promotes new practices of "multilevel governance" and "multilevel diplomacy" within multilateral diplomatic spaces such as UN conferences (e.g., climate and biodiversity COPs). It argues that the constituency navigates between promoting "best" governance practices in an apparently apolitical manner and advocating for a politically radical redefinition of the boundaries between "high" and "low" politics, functional governance fields, domestic policy realms, and transnational and global governance spaces. In doing so, the constituency simultaneously defers to and disrupts the existing inter-national political order by redrawing local to global relations in a manner that can either reinforce or disrupt the nation-state's political "voice" and international subjectivity.

WG08-910.2

LAMPREDI, GIACOMO* (University of Milan, Italy)

Cultivating Hope: Caring for a Collective Emotion in the Ultima Generazione Movement

This article aims to explore hope as an object of care in times of climate change-related fear, focusing on the 'Ultima Generazione' (UG) movement in Italy. Despite their frequent use of apocalyptic rhetoric, UG activists are driven not merely by predictions of the end of the world but by the cultivation of 'radical' hopes that challenge prevailing climate narratives. This study uses ethnographic research, including semi-structured interviews and direct observations, to analyze how UG manages both individual and collective emotions. In particular, the movement's activities examined here aim to transform fear and (eco)anxiety into a responsive hope toward future threats. The research reveals two primary practices of UG concerning hope: the establishment of a supportive, grassroots community, and the dramatic staging of disruptive actions, such as traffic blockades, vandalizing museum artworks, defacing historic buildings, and other demonstrative acts. These activities, while diverse, are united by a shared objective: the cultivation of hope as a form of care.

RC04-JS-160.2

LAMYAE, BENYOUSSEF* (univeristé mohamed 5 de Rabat, Morocco)

Addictions Et Violence : Impact Du Programme Psycho-Éducatif Sur Les Jeunes Issus De Milieux Socio-Économiques Défavorisés

Les établissements scolaires sont souvent confrontés à des phénomènes sociaux alarmants tels que la violence, la consommation de drogues et l'abandon scolaire.

L'adolescence et le début de l'âge adulte sont souvent des périodes de prise de risque, d'impulsivité et d'expérimentations diverses .

La corrélation entre la consommation de substances psychoactives et les comportements violents chez les jeunes issues de niveaux socio-économiques défavorables n'est plus à prouver, en effet, le modèle psychopharmacologique confirme que certaines substances altèrent le contrôle des impulsions et augmentent l'agressivité, le modèle économico-compulsif, quant à lui démontre que les besoins financiers pour soutenir une dépendance peuvent conduire à des comportements criminels.

Les antécédents familiaux et sociaux sont aussi fortement incriminés dans le développement de la consommation de substances et des comportements violents chez les jeunes.

L'intervention psycho-éducative trouve tout son intérêt pour identifier les personnes à risque et les impliquer dans des programmes de prévention et d'éducation à l'instar de **« Good Behavior Game »** dont l'objet est d'améliorer les comportements prosociaux et de réduire les consommation de substances

Ces interventions se veulent être collaboratives faisant ainsi appel à la contribution des éducateurs, des parents et divers experts (sociologues, psychologues) pour la réduction des facteurs de risque et une prise en charge optimale.

- Quelles sont alors les stratégies psycho- éducatives et sociales susceptibles de prévenir et de s'opposer aux comportements addictifs et violents ?

- Comment expliquer la coexistence de violence et de consommation de drogues chez les jeunes issus des niveaux socio-économiques défavorables ?

L'objectif de cette investigation est de dégager de futurs pistes de réflexions adaptées au contexte marocain .

RC31-JS-170.1

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Transnational Bridges or Multicultural Tokens? Navigating Multicultural Policies and Second-Generation Identity

Based on forty interviews with adult children of Southeast Asian immigrant mothers and Taiwanese fathers, this paper explores how these youngsters of mixed heritages navigate multicultural programs and second-generation identity. Bolstered by Taiwan's New Southbound policy, the emerging regime of "geopolitical multiculturalism" (Lan 2023) reframes immigrant background and transnational links as assets, rather than liabilities, that can advance national development and diplomatic relations. The government has provided resources and opportunities for the second generation to cultivate linguistic skills and social ties related to their mothers' home countries, including fellowships, internships, and travel grants to visit their grandparents in Southeast Asia. Second-generation individuals react to these programs differently—across the spectrum of *resistance, indifference, ambivalence, and embracing*. Some embrace a claim of bicultural identity to enhance their life chances and social recognition, by accumulating transnational ethnic capital or strategically displaying ethnicity across situations. Some feel indifferent to the new policy due to lack of access or relevance, and some criticize the programs for tokenism and patronism. The others develop ambivalent feelings while accessing multicultural dividends. Growing up with earlier assimilation measures, most second-generation children have only a limited grasp of their mother's home language and culture. They face questions about their cultural authenticity and even feel like imposters. I also argue that social positions, including gender, educational achievement, family socioeconomic status, and transnational experience, shape their uneven orientations toward these programs.

RC05-79.3

LAN, SHANSHAN* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Whiteness of a Different Color?: The Racialization of Russian English Teachers in China's Private ELT Industry

China's private English Language Teaching (ELT) industry is notorious for its fetishization of white native speaker teachers and racism against black teachers. Yet little academic attention has been given to white non-native speaker teachers, who are often paid less yet frequently hired in second and third-tier cities to perform native speaker whiteness in front of Chinese clients. Due to the commodification of white looks in China's profit-driven ELT industry, many schools and job recruitment agents find it more cost effective to hire Russians as English teachers. Positioned between white native speaker teachers and black teachers in the ELT job market, Russians are subjected to multiple layers of racialization based on their skin color, nationality, non-native speaker status, gender, and Chinese language proficiency. Based on semi-structured interviews, this paper examines the racialized experiences of Russian English teachers in three Chinese cities: Beijing, Chongqing, and Zhengzhou. I argue that the Russian case study exposes the gaps and fissures in whiteness as a racialized identity in China due to the marginalization of Russian teachers in the white category. Yet their stigmatization as less white or second-class white people also reinforces hegemonic whiteness as a transnational power structure. This research adds nuances to whiteness studies by interrogating the geographically specific ways of white racial formation and the tension between homogenization and differentiation in the contested process of the reproduction of white hegemony in China's neoliberal consumer culture.

RC10-153.2

LAN, XI* (Guangxi Normal University, China)
KU, HOK BUN* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Constructing Alternative Epistemes of Development from Gender Perspective: An Ethnographic Study on a Social Experiment in Northern China

Gender perspective is an approach of adopting feminist values to redefine and reconstruct development. By "gender perspective", we imply a way of seeing and thinking grounded in feminine values such as receptivity, non-violence, living on and tenderness stemming from the nature of "life-protecting". Rather than adopting an essentialist understanding, we align with Dai Jinhua's proposal to regard "feminism" as a search for alternative possibilities other than global capitalism. This research, through an ethnographic study, will illustrate how a local NGO explored an alternative development of a rural community in North China based on gender perspective.

Since the marketization reforms of the 1980s, while developmentalism has led to China's rapid rise, rural areas have experienced declined and rural women have been marginalized. In 2017, a women-based NGO in Henan Province, with the aim of promoting rural gender equality, collaborating with a transdisciplinary team, mobilized villagers in Z Village to renovate abandoned dwelling caves as public space to explore alternative development. This initiative, named the "House of Dreams", represents a social process of social reconstruction and empowerment, driving by epistemes developed from gender perspective. Our study will unpack four aspects of the epistemic content that underpins this process: 1) *Humanization*, which encompasses humane care, prioritization of human needs, and community education; 2) *Relational philosophy*, emphasizing the crucial role of emotion and social bonds; 3)*Preservation orientation*, which fosters actions such as small-scale and building with upcycled materials; 4) *Inner radical struggle*, reflecting the inherent resistance of gender-based development.

Through understanding and reworking development from gender perspective, this experiment challenged the conceptual roots of development in practice and demonstrated the possibility of an alternative development. By placing this research within the gender localisation of global context, we will further discuss the implication of this localized and gender-based case beyond China.

RC53-JS-189.2

LAND LAND, NICOLE* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
MONTPETIT, MEAGAN (British Columbia Early Childhood Pedagogy Network, Canada)

Tuning to Shapeshifting Bodies and Bodying Chronologies in Childhood Studies

In a mediation on maturation, diarist Anaïs Nin (1971) avows that "we do not grow absolutely, chronologically...We grow partially. We are relative" (p. 127). Holding that bodied human subjects confront growth in its patchiness - its unsteady and conditional cadences - we stand against the assertion that childhood must subscribe to or articulate a chronology consistent with Euro-Western colonial logics of linearity. We follow critical childhood studies scholars who make clear how arranging and containing childhood's trajectories within the grammar of the white Anthropocene purposefully produces child subjects and bodies built to thrive in the rhythms and pace of neoliberal capitalism. These sanctioned chronologies position the human (child) body as a living archive of linearity; the fleshed reference point that anchors chronology becomes the child's skeleton. In this paper, we work with the problematic of how we might attune to the rhythms and trajectories of the ever-shapeshifting human body without reiterating the human-centered chronological categories that organize the Anthropocene. Working with documentation from pedagogical inquiry research with young children and early childhood educators, we take up Anaïs Nin's contention that "we are made up of layers, cells, constellations" (p. 127) as we work to figure out how to tune into bodied growth beyond human-centric chronological logics, referents, and prescriptions. We wrestle with a necessarily irresolvable contradiction: we want to think beyond human bodies while it is with our bodied hands that we grasp this proposal. How, we ask, can we understand bodied growth as particular responses, experiments, and processes of worldly immersion - as relentless, risky, and recuperative world-making - while resisting taken-for-granted formulations of growing larger and older within an already known world? Our intention is to follow what becomes possible for experiencing bodies and their permeability, excess, and contagion when growth is evacuated from anthropocentric ontologies of chronology.

RC09-139.3

LANDI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
RIMONDI, TOMMASO (University of Bologna, Italy)

The Role of Forests for Wellbeing Improvement: Ecosystem Services, Health, and Economic Revitalization of Inner Areas

The contribution of forests and other natural and semi-natural ecosystems to improving human health and mental wellbeing is increasingly recognized in literature. Contact with forests may improve well-being mainly by reducing exposure to noise and air pollution, reducing stress, promoting mental and physiological recovery, strengthening the immune system, increasing physical activity and reducing obesity rates, and improving social contacts and relationships. In recent years, concepts such as "forest bathing" and "forest therapy" have emerged, referring to the positive effects of interaction with the forest environment on human mental and physical health. These activities are now being considered for their potential to contribute to a wider economic and social revitalization of areas "left behind" by development processes, promoting tourism and economic regeneration in areas that have long been disadvantaged by demographic decline and economic shrinkage.

In Italy, about 95% of forests are located in mountainous regions, which overlap significantly with the geography of the so-called "inner areas" (according to the classification produced by the National Strategy for Inner Areas), municipalities that are distant from essential services of mobility, health, and education, experiencing processes of depopulation, population ageing, and environmental fragility. New place-based development processes, based on the enhancement of local experiences, resources, and preferences, require a renewed attention to the complex web of vulnerabilities present in these territories.

Based on the first results of the PRIN project "The role of forests for wellbeing improvement: advances from psycho-physiological analysis and technologies", our contribute explores the relationship between forest ecosystem services, health, and the prospects for economic and social regeneration in Italy's most marginalized and fragile regions.

RC38-JS-8.1

LANDINI, TATIANA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Discussing the Importance of Historical Sociology for Public Policy

Child sexual exploitation has been a topic of international concern for at least a century. In the 1920s, it appeared as the "white slave trade" in some agreements established by the League of Nations. But it was only in the 1980s and 1990s that the issue resurfaced in a different and stronger light. Driven by international agreements, such as the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and also by international social movements, such as ECPAT International, it became a major concern in many countries around the world.

The presentation aims to highlight the similarities and differences in the development of legislation and public policies directed at minors involved in sexual exploitation in two different countries - Brazil and Canada. It is interesting to note the central place occupied by the media and the spectacularization of crimes in this process, leading to important differences in the laws and public policies adopted by each country. Based on these processes, the final objective of the presentation is to discuss the importance of historical sociology for understanding and possibly evaluating current public policies.

RC21-JS-94.3

LANDOLT, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Historical Plaques in the Inner Suburbs of Toronto: Commemorating Settler-Colonial Histories in a Multicultural Landscape

This paper examines how historical plaques in Toronto's inner suburb of Scarborough contribute to the construction of a settler-colonial narrative, disavow and obscure ongoing colonial violence. Through an intertextual analysis of these plaques, I explore how they frame belonging and identity in a diverse, immigrant-rich suburban landscape. Plaques function as symbolic texts that invite global migrants into a color-blind settlerhood, offering a celebration of white settler perseverance and success while erasing the violent processes of Indigenous displacement and contemporary dynamics of racial marginalization. Drawing on anti-colonial cartographic methods and Black critical geographies, I analyze the physical locations of plaques, their texts, and their interactions with the built environment to uncover two dynamics: 1) how they perpetuate racialized narratives of differential inclusion; and 2) how they gesture to white settler anxieties.

My analysis highlights the ways in which plaques sanitize colonial histories, downplaying or ignoring the conquest and displacement of Indigenous peoples, and glossing over the labor exploitation and resistance of racialized communities. These commemorative markers serve to maintain a settler-colonial logic, embedding power structures into the landscape while offering a frail invitation to racialized newcomers, contingent on their assimilation into a white-centric national narrative of neoliberal multiculturalism. In doing so, these plaques reflect the underlying anxieties of the liberal settler state, which seeks to control the narratives of space, race, and history.

This research contributes to broader discussions about the role of public history in shaping collective memory and the politics of belonging in suburban spaces. By re-reading the plaques of Scarborough, I argue for a critical engagement with the ways public commemorations erase resistance, perpetuate colonial mythologies, and manage racial inclusion in contemporary multicultural cities.

RC11-159.1

LANFIA, DIANE* (LAREM - UCAD, Senegal)
DIENG, SEYDI ABABACAR* (Faculté de Sciences Economiques et de Gestion (FASEG) - Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD), Senegal)

Mutations Familiales ET Solidarites Intra ET Intergenerationnelles AU Senegal

Il convient de souligner la difficulté d'aborder dans la généralité, les questions relatives aux mutations familiales et à la solidarité tant les termes sont multidimensionnels et les comportements des individus variant en fonction de l'ethnie, de la religion, de la culture, du contexte économique et social, etc.

Au Sénégal, la famille est par tradition, de type communautaire. Une panoplie de mécanismes caractérise son fonctionnement d'une communauté (ethnique ou religieuse) à une autre. La famille est généralement constituée de plusieurs ménages ou noyaux et chaque noyau a son chef. L'ensemble des chefs de noyau est le plus souvent, sous la gouvernance d'un responsable (ou patriarche) qui incarne le pouvoir suprême sur tout le reste de la famille. Ce responsable peut, soit être le plus âgé, soit le plus nanti financièrement. Toutefois, il faut noter qu'à ce niveau, l'importance de la séniorité dans la définition des responsabilités et des pouvoirs, est souvent indéniable.

Les besoins et les ressources sont le plus souvent, mutualisés et la solidarité entre les membres de la famille communautaire est mécanique (pour reprendre l'expression d'Emile Durkheim).

Toutes les personnes censées être vulnérables dans la famille communautaire, sont prises en charge.

Aujourd'hui, ce type de famille est beaucoup plus perceptible en campagne que dans les centres urbains où on assiste à une nucléarisation progressive de la famille remettant en cause les systèmes de solidarité intergénérationnelle et intra-générationnelle dans un contexte économique de moins en moins reluisant.

RC17-JS-143.1

LANGE, KNUT* (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
DECKER-LANGE, CAROLIN (Brunel Business School, Brunel University of London, United Kingdom)
BOTHE, KATHARINA (German Maritime Museum / Leibniz Institute for Maritime History, Germany)
CAUSSAT, PAUL (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

What Constitutes the Blue Economy? Antagonism and Clumsy Solutions

The Blue Economy concept combines the views of oceans as areas of economic growth and development, on the one hand, and as vulnerable and unique environmental ecosystems that need to be protected, on the other hand. The current practices of industrializing the oceans not only decrease "the ability of marine environments to provide livelihoods for those who depend on the sea" (Clausen & Clark, 2005, p. 423) but pose an increasingly pertinent existential risk to life on Earth (Bansal, 2019). So far, little is known about organizations' roles in addressing this risk (Carton & Parigot, 2024). The paucity of management research focusing on SDG 14 is a case in point (Berrone et al., 2023).

We adopt an abductive approach (Saetre & Van de Ven, 2021) to exploring a concept driven by managerial practice in ocean-related industries and policymakers (e.g., Bennett et al., 2021; Mallin & Barbesgaard, 2020). First, we establish the Blue Economy as a novel research context. Second, we describe it based on three dominant themes in the existing literature – placelessness, development, and sustainability (e.g., Campling & Colás, 2018; Germond-Duret, 2022; Midlen, 2021). That also entails how technological developments have enhanced access to critical marine resources and related conflicting interests. Third, we ground the Blue Economy in reality. Narrations (e.g., from executives and managers in maritime industries, scholars, policymakers, and conservationists) are extracted from data collected during four interdisciplinary online workshops and linked to the dominant themes. Finally, the application of grid-group cultural theory (Douglas, 1999) to evaluate the narrations lays bare stakeholders' antagonistic perspectives. We discover cross-sector collaboration, public-private partnerships, and legally binding governance systems across geographies and jurisdictions as potential responses (so-called 'clumsy solutions') to antagonism.

RC38-627.1

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

Negotiating (Im)Possible Life Stories - Collaborative Storytelling in (Post)Conflict Contexts

Child soldiers in post-conflict societies are among the most vulnerable groups, marked by experiences of extreme violence and subsequent social exclusion. Their voices are often silenced, limiting their ability to participate socially. The dual experience of trauma, both as victims and perpetrators of violence, disrupts their capacity to tell their life stories, while social stigmatization in post-conflict societies reinforces this dynamic of silence.

In an exploratory qualitative research project with former child soldiers of the Islamic State (IS) in Iraq, we developed a participatory, trauma-sensitive, and culturally attuned approach to address these challenges. Using collaborative storytelling, a group of former IS child soldiers co-created a fictional life story of a child soldier over a sustained period. This method aimed to support both biographical articulation and collective meaning-making.

Our presentation introduces the project, outlines the methodology, and presents key findings, by highlighting how mechanisms of biographization intertwine with collaborative storytelling processes. While individual biographical experiences are negotiated within the group's fictional narrative, they are simultaneously distanced through the process of fictionalization. This method also reveals the boundaries of what can be thematized, pointing to the limitations of socially acceptable biographical work.

Additionally, we explore the potential of art-based methods, particularly collaborative drawing, as a means to visually express and counter this enforced silence. We argue that these creative methods provide a space for articulating trauma in a way that is both socially transformative and emotionally sensitive.

Collaborative storytelling is presented as an innovative biographical research method to methodologically translate and socio-politically transform trauma into testimony. We see their particular strength in the production of counter-narratives to socially powerful attributions and practices of silencing. They open up spaces for discourse that make biographical work possible in the first place.

RC42-679.2

LANGER, PHILIPP* (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)
WAGEMANN, CLAUDIUS (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)
NÄSER-LATHER, MARION (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
BREHM, ALINA (University of Vienna, Austria)
JAMMERMANN, PHILIP (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)
STEFFEN, CHRISTOPHER (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)

Transforming Civil Society Engagement into Democratic Action: Political Socialization Dynamics of Rural Youths in Germany

Research on democratic transitions highlights concerning trends, including declining political participation, rising populism, and reduced trust in institutions. These studies often focus on nation-state levels or urban/metropolitan areas as paradigmatic places of the political. In contrast, our research centers on young people aged 18-27 in remote rural areas—an overlooked but democratically crucial population. This group plays a vital role as future social actors and thought leaders.

Recent elections in the European Union (EU) and its member states show that rural youth are particularly responsive to societal transformations and often considered vulnerable to anti-democratic rhetoric. However, they also contribute significantly to their communities through local civic engagement. Our study explores how and why youth in remote German border regions develop meaningful social commitments and how this civic engagement translates into political participation responsive to democratic challenges and social transformation.

We present initial findings from a "politography," an innovative interdisciplinary approach combining ethnographic observations, narrative interviews, group discussions, and participatory methods like photo-voice. This approach offers a comprehensive view of how rural youth perceive political issues, their community roles, and the influence of digital and in-person interactions on their democratic engagement. From a socio-psychological perspective, we investigate the emotional appeal of democratic participation, asking what makes everyday democratic engagement emotionally compelling.

By focusing on (often ambivalent) emotional experiences that can strengthen (or threaten) democratic life, we aim to move beyond discussions of democratic discomfort. Our presentation contributes to current debates on the role of local, regional, and global factors in political socialization and addresses knowledge gaps regarding these processes in rural contexts.

RC36-595.3

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University, USA)

Alienation and Human Nature

For Marx, alienation, estrangement and objectification, consequences of workers selling their labor power to produce commodities exchanged for wages. But, alienation from what? Rousseau, that for premodern societies, social stratification by class or gender was unknown, people emphasized caring, sharing, mutual support, living in harmony with each other and with Nature. When someone built a fence around his land and said keep out, things went astray- humans were " born free, but everywhere in chains" how do we understand this? **Marx did have a view of human nature,** implicit in his *1844 Manuscripts*. He died too soon- at least to be informed by psychoanalysis that illuminated the psychological/emotional nature of capitalist modernity. Tthat task would befall the Frankfurt school- especially the work of Fromm and Marcuse, among the very first to read the heretofore unknown 1844 manuscripts. that early exposure shaped the subsequent views of each theorist. Yes, they had were major differences, rejected the biologically based drive theories of Freud and moved toward a relational psychoanalysis based on emotional needs to belong, creative self-fulfillment, transcendence, a meaningful value orientation . Marcuse retained an orthodox Freudian view. But what is essential is that both theorists, understood a social revolution would require more than collective means of production and democratic, popular governance**, but changing underlying emotionally based social character, restoring ah benevolent society**. For Fromm that meant realizing a " productive social character" while or Marcuse, it meant a "new aesthetic/libidinal sensibility." In both cases the basic point is that 1) with elements of such characters spearheading progressive social mobilizations, "great refusals", 2) realizing humanistic socialism, 3) the more traditional elements of human nature, "biophilia" lost under the conditions of the dominating social structures of modern capital, authoritarian "necrophilia", might again become the normative values of the humanistic social order.

RC07-JS-127.5

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University, USA)

Generational Change Meets Climate Change:

The logic of capitalist modernity privileged "efficient" capitalist production **regardless of the human consequences.** Marx, influenced by Humbolt's travels- devastated the soil, the factories of Manchester polluted the water and the air-this was the "metabolic rift", or, the dialectic of Enlightenment. This had two major consequences the rationale of abstract wage labor which meant the exploitation, alienation, and impoverishment of workers to gain profits, and willful blindness to the externalities of capitalist accumulation- namely environmental despoliation, endangering health, especially of workers and today, the very viability of humanity now facing a "sixth extinction. This, rationality, first evident in the factories of Manchester and had become fully rationalized with Fordism/Taylorism, and now, an age of mass consumption- profitable for fossil capitalism enabling as much surplus value as possible. Nevertheless, a Hegelian Marxist understanding of the dialectical nature of social movements has told us that the progressive reaction to the adversities of the Anthropocene are c evident especially in the various progressive mobilizations. The current generation of youth, generation Z, clearly impacted by the economic adversities of neoliberalism, whose progressive social values regarding race, gender/LGBT, ethnicity, having mobilized various reactionary movements, is clearly become the spearhead of progressive social change regarding the inequality and precarity of neoliberal capital, the environmental devastation as seen in more frequent and devastating hurricanes, flooding, droughts, forest fires etc. in the reactionary attempts to preserve essentialist, hierarchical, privilege granting identities. Across the globe the environmental movements of today, are attempting to change the very nature of production and distribution- any major aspect of which is moving away from consumerism that is for long time privilege the accumulation of material goods- considerably above any possible necessity- toward being fully human in terms of creative self-realization, equality, democracy, freedom, harmony between people living in meaningful communities and in harmony with Nature.

RC14-214.6

LAPEYROUX, NATACHA* (Sorbonne Nouvelle University, France)

"Cowboy" a Connected Bike Brand for Men? Gendered Representations and Uses

Connected e-bikes operate from a smartphone and provide access to various options to 'facilitate' cycling and tools for self-quantification (McArthur et al., 2019, Piramuthu 2016). These e-bikes are part of a continuum of "masculine" imaginaries linked to bicycles (Spinney, 2024, Bonham et al. 2015), cars (Norton, 2021) and digital technologies (Jouët 2003). Our research focuses on studying a brand called "Cowboy" Brussel-based, named one of the best inventions of 2022 by TIME magazine. After several years of selling a single model of a black-connected e-bike described as "sporty" and "powerful", the brand faced criticism for featuring only white men in its communication (Lapeyroux et la., forthcoming). From 2021, the brand modified its communication to include women and racialized people to expand its marketing target. Cowboy launched a new, less sporty range of e-bikes, in different colors and evolved its gendered discourse.

To capture the new gendered imaginaries conveyed by this brand (De Lauretis, 1987), we carried out a socio-semiotic analysis (Julliard, 2013) of the gender performance of cyclists (Butler, 1990) in the representations of the Cowboy brand's website and Instagram page. Then, to analyze how changes in the brand's communication have impacted gendered uses, we conducted fifteen interviews with users of the brand's bicycles with diverse profiles (gender, sex, age race) circulating in Brussels with different models of Cowboy bicycles. This research is conducted at the intersection of gender, class, ethno-racial and age relations (Crenshaw, 2005). We will see that, Cowboy's digital communication focuses on a "trendy", ultra-connected, design, urban e-bike for young professionals (men and women) with diverse racial backgrounds among cyclists and ambivalent gender performances. Uses are predominantly gendered, despite the resistance strategies put in place by cyclists, most of whom are active, wealthy white people between the ages of 22 and 65.

RC25-416.3

LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO* (University of Lleida, Spain)
UBALDE, JOSEP (Universitat de Lleida, Spain)
HUGUET, ÁNGEL (University of Lleida, Spain)
JANÉS, JUDIT (University of Lleida, Spain)
SENAR, FERNANDO SENAR (UdL-Universitat de Lleida, Spain)
AMADO, ANNA (University of Lleida, Spain)

Linguistic Acculturation Preferences, Conflict, and Cultural Enrichment: The Case of Preservice Teachers in Catalonia

One of the main objectives of the educational system in Catalonia (Spain) is to strengthen social cohesion, promote intercultural education, and advance the use of the regional language (Catalan) within a multilingual framework.

To achieve this, it is essential for preservice teachers to develop multilingual linguistic acculturation preferences towards the descendants of migrants that move away from assimilationist stances. These assimilationist perspectives tend to perceive disruptive behavior more readily in these students, hold lower educational expectations for them, and often exclude them from discussions about the "ideal student."

Within this context, and situated in Catalonia (Spain), the aim of this paper is to analyze the linguistic acculturation preferences of preservice teachers toward the descendants of Moroccans and Latin Americans. Subsequently, it seeks to compare these preferences and explore their influence on the perceived levels of conflict and cultural enrichment.

The results are based on a survey administered to 654 preservice teachers in Catalonia. Descriptive statistics, analysis of variance, and logistic regressions were used for the analysis.

The main findings suggest that linguistic acculturation preferences are predominantly multilingual towards both the descendants of Moroccans and Latin Americans, although there are more assimilationist tendencies in the case of Moroccans. The study also reveals how the perceived level of conflict and cultural enrichment is mediated by these acculturation preferences.

RC24-389.6

LAPUENTE ALVAREZ, CESAR* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

How Outdoor Sports Are Socializing Nature

The increasing popularity of outdoor sports where natural spaces serve as the "playground" reflects a paradigm shift in human-nature relationships, emblematic of the transition from modern to hyper-modern society. Sociologists identify this transition as a shift from a productive or extractive relationship with nature to a recreational and ludic one, characteristic of hyper-modern society, shaped by information overload, rampant consumerism, and individualism.

This study focuses on "trail running" as a case to analyse how individuals socializing nature through sports activities. Fifteen in-depth interviews with trail running practitioners and one discussion groups with people engaged in productive activities was useful to get an exploratory analyse to identify main items to implement alongside surveys targeting trail runners and non-nature sports participants. The survey consisted in 1.200 responses to a questionary submitted to runners on trail running and road running from Spanish Athletics Federation. The study explores how outdoor sports practitioners' socialization of nature influences their behaviours within hyper-modern society. The findings reveal two behavioural patterns: hyper-individualism, characterized by competitiveness, and holistic individualism, characterized by an eco-recreational approach. This dual analysis underscores the impact of nature socialization on pro-environmental behavior, offering insights into the contemporary dynamics between individuals and their natural environment.

The explanation model is composed by four elements: Nature Relatedness, Pro-environmental Behaviour and Sense of Place, and how their relationships are influenced by Outdoor sports experience.

This research provides a theoretical and methodological framework for public managers and event organizers to understand, measure, and predict attitudes and behaviours of outdoor sports practitioners, aiding in identifying behaviour profiles and informing sustainable management strategies for natural spaces.

TG04-978.4

LAROCHE, MANON* (Centre Thucydide, France)

Shaping the "War on Terrorism" in Foreign Policy Discourses: A Rent-Seeking Strategy for Egypt Since 2013.

This presentation aims to study how the Egyptian regime, since Abdel Fattah al-Sissi's official rise to power in 2014, has successively employed expressions that invoke notions of risk and threat to describe the country's security situation. The expression "war on terrorism" has been particularly prominent from around 2013 to 2020, especially in statements of cooperation directed towards Western partner states (the United States, France), Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates), and the region, at a time when the international coalition against the jihadist group ISIS was being formed. Responding to the security needs of its partners, Egypt has employed, particularly in foreign policy speeches, a vocabulary centered around these threats in order to make itself indispensable and to legitimize both external and internal actions. In this sense, what interests us in the formulation of this foreign policy is the link between national identity and the fact that it is threatened, as well as the export of this identity on an international scale to defend a strong position as the region's leading country.

This study is based on an empirical analysis combining interviews conducted with diplomats from these partner countries regarding the reception of such discourse from 2019 to 2024, as well as an analysis of statements produced by the Egyptian presidency aimed at these partners.

This research will be interested in the performativity of such discourses mobilizing the risk, both in a process of formulation and staging (Alberg 2017) of foreign policy.

RC14-210.4

LAROCHELLE, DIMITRA* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

Les « Vrais » Hommes Et Les Autres : Stratégies Discursives D'un Contre-Public Antiféministe Dans L'espace Numérique

La montée en visibilité des violences faites aux femmes et des revendications féministes au sein de la sphère publique grecque a été accompagnée par l'émergence d'un contre-public antiféministe. Dans une démarche compréhensive, en se basant sur une analyse critique du discours ainsi que sur une observation ethnographique en ligne, nous analysons les stratégies discursives que ce groupe mobilise pour discréditer le féminisme ainsi que les représentations des rapports sociaux de genre véhiculées par le discours de ce contre-public. Les membres de ce contre-public s'auto-définissent comme des « combattants » qui luttent contre les féministes et leurs alliés. Se désignant comme de « vrais » hommes, en opposition aux alliés des féministes, et censés représenter une masculinité idéalisée et héroïque, ils mènent un combat qui vise notamment à donner accès à la « vraie » connaissance, supposée dissimulée par les féministes et les « pseudosciences » que celles-ci promeuvent, et à contrer les discriminations systémiques que subiraient les hommes. Le déni des discriminations, l'association du féminisme au totalitarisme, la délégitimation des expériences des femmes, la pathologisation du féminisme et l'utilisation de l'humour sont certaines des stratégies employées par les membres de ce groupe pour discréditer le féminisme. Cette étude de cas souligne la nature transnationale de l'antiféminisme et démontre que la lutte pour l'égalité des genres demeure un défi constant à l'échelle internationale.

RC37-JS-171.2

LAROCHELLE, DIMITRA* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

Platformization and Counter-Hegemonic Strategies: The Experience of Francophone Young Adults with VOD Platforms

The platformization of the audiovisual industry has facilitated the transnational circulation of serial fiction produced outside the USA. However, the global dominance of American platforms such as Netflix and Amazon Prime, with their extensive catalogs and high production budgets, has marginalized local platforms. Additionally, the recommendation algorithms of these platforms tend to favor popular American and British series, exacerbating the issue of discoverability for French-language content. In response to this trend, counter-hegemonic strategies are emerging to promote alternative content. Given that television series play a key role in constructing, mediating, and defining social identities, I propose to present the results of my study on how young adults (18-22 years old) living in Montreal, whose first language is French, experience French-language VOD platforms (e.g., TV5MONDEplus, ICI TOU.TV, Club Illico, etc.). Based on audience ethnography, this study revealed that watching French-language series is often a continuation of family tradition and, in most cases, a conscious choice by the young adults surveyed, who wish to support the Quebec serial industry and frequently resist the "Americanization" of cultural industries. However, several factors appear to hinder the consumption of serial fiction on French-language platforms, including the socializing potential of major platforms like Netflix—whose audiences are larger than those of local platforms—and the limited features offered by local platforms compared to international ones.

WG06-898.4

LATORRE MARTÍNEZ, RAQUEL* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

La Sexualidad De Las Mujeres Con Discapacidad y Las Injusticias Epistémicas Que La Atraviesan

La sexualidad femenina y su investigación científica ha estado tradicionalmente ligada a la sexualidad de los hombres y a sus demandas (Angel, 2021). Las cuestiones más relacionadas con aquello que les produce bienestar, disfrute, goce, … ha permanecido infrarrepresentado e infranalizado. En el caso de las mujeres con discapacidad, el capacitismo, además, ha relegado sus cuerpos a lugares deslegitimados dentro de la jerarquía corporal y social, puesto que considerar la integridad corporal como inherente al ser humano ignora los condicionantes estructurales que cuestionan los espacios y los modos de actuar, pensar o generar conocimiento (injusticia epistémica) que quedan fuera de la norma, así como las violencias que se ejercen contra dichos cuerpos.

La discapacidad encarnada, como no podría ser de otra forma, se vuelve entidad física que sufre la dominación de los sistemas de opresión que interseccionan, como el género, la etnia, la orientación sexual, etc. En este marco, "la capacidad corporal obligatoria" confronta la corporalidad no normativa. La cuestionada e invisibilizada sexualidad de las mujeres con discapacidad desafía la sexualidad normativa y plantea nuevos esquemas no solo corporales, sino también interaccionales. Lo que es aceptado es puesto en duda y esto genera tensiones.

En esta línea, la erótica y la sexualidad de las mujeres con discapacidad contribuyen a esa puesta en entredicho de un orden sexual y su investigación científica, de una manera concreta de entender la sexualidad, las relaciones sexuales y la corporalidad.

Esta investigación pretende conocer cómo experimentan la relación con sus cuerpos y su sexualidad las mujeres con discapacidad a través de sus discursos, colocando sus vivencias en un primer plano.

RC23-377.2

LAURA, LÜCHTEFELD* (Leibniz University Hannover, Leiniz Center for Science and Society, Germany)

Knowledge and Technology Transfer in Higher Education and Science: From Transfer Concepts to Transfer Practice

While research and teaching are considered the traditional missions of universities, knowledge transfer as a third mission has become firmly established in recent decades. This has been accompanied by growing expectations and demands placed on universities by stakeholders from policy, industry and society, which in turn lead to increasing pressure and a potential mission overload (cf. Compagnucci / Spigarelli 2020). What are the implications of these developments for the conceptualisation of knowledge transfer in higher education, and how are these put into practice?

This contribution addresses knowledge and technology transfer in higher education and science from two empirical perspectives, examining both the concepts of transfer used in the scientific literature and the transfer practices carried out within higher education institutions.

The first step is to elaborate on the notions of transfer, based on a meta-review of literature reviews on knowledge and technology transfer in higher education. The aim is to develop a conceptual understanding of knowledge transfer in higher education and to empirically demonstrate its evolution over time (cf. Ankrah / AL-Tabbaa 2015).

In a second step, these empirical findings are complemented by the perspective of technology transfer officers at selected German universities, providing further insights into relevant transfer structures and processes. Results are discussed from an institutional perspective within the field of organisational sociology. (cf. Krücken 2003).

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RC15-233.2

LAURITANO, GIACOMO* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
PALEARDI, FEDERICO (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
DECATALDO, ALESSANDRA (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
FIGLINO, MARIA FRANCESCA (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy)
IONIO, CHIARA (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy)

Focused Ethnography in Medicalized Spaces: Analyzing NICU Social Dynamics and Their Impact on Preterm Care

Preterm birth affects not only the clinical condition of the infant but also the well-being and functioning of families, presenting challenges during the critical NICU phase and the transition home.

In this study, we examine the complex networks of social interactions within the NICU environment and their impact on clinical practice and the well-being of preterm parents. Our research employs a combination of narrative interviews with medical staff and a multi-situated focused ethnography conducted in NICU and sub-NICU units across five Italian hospitals.

We argue that this methodological combination is particularly effective for analyzing highly medicalized environments with a clear hierarchical structure and established formal and informal practices that shape specific social interactions.

Focused ethnography allows us to narrow the broad scope of qualitative observations, filter out "background noise," and focus on specific interactions, such as those between parents and NICU staff, as well as skill-intensive NICU practices. This approach yields nuanced insight even after a relatively short observation period.

Combining ethnographic techniques with interviews also enables us to explore the context of the observations and understand participants' experiences of being observed. In our study, we constructed a maximum variation sample to include diverse staff profiles, striving to capture the full social network that supports preterm parents during their NICU stay.

The proposed research design is flexible and well suited to accessing complex fields such as hospital environments. The short duration of focused ethnography allows to reduce the impact of the researcher's presence on a difficult environment such as NICU wards, and the interviews complement the shortcomings of the reduced observation time.

This combination of techniques could be replicated in the study of other complex medical institutions as it balances the invasive role of the researcher in a closed environment and the necessity to produce significant scientific results.

RC30-476.5

LAUZIER, MARTINE* (INRS, Canada)

Considering Leaving a Job, Sector or Profession at the Start of a Career Path: The Case of Young Public Service Workers in Quebec

Public services in Quebec (Canada) are facing significant workforce challenges. This is due to many retirements, a lack of students in related educational fields, and career bifurcations that sometimes occur early among young workers on the job market. This complex situation creates a labour shortage, undermining essential public services for an increasingly aging population that requires more services. The paper we are proposing relates to our doctoral project, which looked at the working quality and the intentions of young workers under 35 to stay or quit public health and education services. To this end, we conducted 48 semi-structured interviews with workers in three professions: primary school teachers, early childhood educators and nurses. All the people we met mentioned that they were considering either 1) leaving their job for another job in the same sector, 2) leaving their professional sector for another sector (e.g., the public sector for the private sector), or 3) leaving their profession for another profession. The results we present will focus on the main reasons they are considering leaving (is it more to do with employment and working conditions, the various crises that have arisen over the last fifteen years (COVID-19, recession, negotiation of collective agreements), or other factors?) Is there a turning point in their story? How do these young workers see their professional future soon? The comparison of these three professions will be based on the axes of working conditions, qualifications, and relationship to working life.

RC11-173.1

LAZAREVIC, ZARKO* (University of Primorska, Slovenia)

Long-Term Characteristics of Poverty in Slovenia (poverty, socialism and transition)

After the Second World War, the communist authorities in Slovenia based their legitimacy on the premise of social justice. To their surprise, they were soon confronted with various problems arising from the social and economic structure of society. The authorities were surprised that the rapid growth of the gross domestic product did not translate into a better quality of life for all parts of society. They were confronted with the consequences of different types of social, economic and regional inequality as a historical legacy, with poverty being a central part of the discussions. The aim of the presentation is to show how the authorities responded to the economic and social inequalities, how the inequalities were incorporated into the ideology and how they were managed, what kind of social and economic policies were introduced and what long-term effects they had on poverty. In the second part, the long-term situation of the peasant population in the second half of the 20th century is presented as an example of the systematic creation of poverty. This poverty then continued throughout the life cycle into the older stages of people's lives. Broader social and political context shaped old-age poverty at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. Only long term perspective explains the roots and extent of old-age poverty in Slovenia today.

RC04-56.7

LAZDINA, SOLVITA* (University of Latvia, Latvia)

The Impact of Neoliberal Education Policy on Teacher Autonomy and School Practices in Latvia

Neoliberal education policy in Latvia has created a space for various types of practices aimed at measuring the efficiency of schools and teachers. Their implementation is required by state and municipal policies, which also involve private organizations that compile school ratings and award the best-performing institutions. Public money earmarked for educational research partially funds research institutes, which create tools for assessing quality and effectiveness. Thus, researchers legitimize and support the direction of education policy.

Schools adapt to the requirements set by the policy. They not only seek to subordinate all their work to the established criteria, but they also create new practices that reproduce the required control and performativity. One such practice is the measurement of the quality of teachers' work by observing whether teacher-led lessons meet the "good practice" criteria set by policy. Schools are developing their own quality control systems for evaluating teacher-led lessons; in some cities, these systems are standardized across all schools, creating a special infrastructure to support them.

The limited understanding of what constitutes a "good lesson," as defined by education policy, leads to a uniform learning process — all the lessons observed begin and end in the same way, as required by the set quality criteria. Despite the fact that teachers criticize the practice of lesson observations as humiliating, which incentivizes them to pretend, schools cannot refuse to participate, as these actions affect the assessment of the school by the State Service for Education Quality.

The broader consequences of neoliberalism include the oversimplification of the complex nature of teaching and learning. Teachers are starting to believe that the uniform actions demanded by education policy and supervised by school management represent good teaching and learning, thereby depriving them of their professional agency.

RC34-570.3

LAZETIC, PREDRAG* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Conceptualising Globalised Workplaces and Fragmentation of Youth Subjectivities and Experiences in Them – Theorising from the Global South Perspectives

This conceptual and theoretical paper is a part of the broader anti-colonial comparative research project (under review) that aims to to investigate how young people in the Global South and peripheries of the Global North are formed as workers, and therefore as subjects that are produced, valorised, and revalorised as part of the labour force, in the process of globalisation. This is to be achieved through analysis of media and national and international policy discourses that underpin the global movements of capital and labour and shape the ways different young people are valued or devalued as part of the labour force. Secondly, the second aim is to investigate experiences, subjectivities, and imaginaries of the young people themselves, in particular the youth working in the interconnected globalised workspaces. These are the workplaces created by (i) practices of offshoring the production of goods and services; (ii) through franchising and (iii) because of the development of global digital platforms and media. The key question asked here is to what extent global forces, interconnections, and imaginaries inherent in the expansion and design of globalised workspaces create global workers as uniformed subjects, similar regardless of locality and to what extent and how are youth subjectivities and processes of subjectification as workers are localised in the local network of norms, traditions, and social structures. The paper firstly conceptualises the differences between globalised workspaces in Global South and their local traditional counterparts that is useful conceptual differentiation for studies of youth and work in the global context. Lastly, the paper explores the theoretical contributions from the Global South especially theory of fragmentation by the Mexican athropoligist Gonzalo Saravi as the one of the ways how the research about young people in the world of work can be explored.

RC53-JS-210.4

LAZETIC, PREDRAG* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)
VILLAR AGUILÉS, ALÍCIA (Universitat de València, Spain)

Exploring Future Imaginaries: A Comparative Study of Student Perspectives from England and Spain

This comparative paper delves into the future imaginaries of higher education students in England and Spain, with a specific focus on those pursuing studies in different disciplines. Employing a qualitative research approach that combines creative visual methods with usual focus group approach, we conducted focus groups to delve into students' core values, aspirations, and visions of the future. As contemporary higher education increasingly positions students as human capital and future workers, societal narratives emphasize career trajectories, employability, and work as paramount life aspirations (Brooks et al, 2022), little emphasis in research and policy is given to students themselves and their voices. Simultaneously, generational stereotypes depict them as hedonistic, with questionable work ethics and limited aspirations. This key value of this article is comparative as the unique and divergent social, policy and institutional contexts of England and Spain shape value and future imaginaries influenced for example by distinct hegemonic discourses in these societies.

This paper adopts the concept of "orientations" from Sarah Ahmed's work adapting it to explore how individuals navigate the complexities of envisioning their future. We investigate how young people approach their lives, the core values that shape their navigation and future life imaginaries and how they how they envisage reaching their destinations. These imaginaries also shape students in the institutional university environment in relation to the teaching staff and fellow students.

The findings present the stances, discourse and visual representations that reveal diverse ways in which young participants engage with the idea of the future, both personal and societal. Ultimately, this research contributes to a nuanced understanding of the intricate processes involved in shaping future imaginaries among students in England and Spain.

RC46-727.2

LAZNJAK, JASMINKA* (Universirty in Zagreb, Croatia)

Sociology in Post-Transition Transformations of Croatian Society

The objective of this analysis is to explore the possible role of sociology in post-transition transformations of Croatian society in terms of scientific and professional expertise production that would influence or shape the dominant transition discourses that have been insignificant in Croatian sociology. The analysis draws on the institutional perspective using the concept of path dependency in disciplinary development and cultural political economy.

After a short historical outline of the development of sociology, the role of sociology in several phases of development is explored from the analyses based on content analysis of sociological publications and publicly financed research projects. Some examples of post-transitional studies and their possible impact on dominant discourses are given. The marginal position of sociology in post-transition is explained as the result of a series of specific social and historical circumstances in which it developed. The legacy of the previous period marked sociology in transition as a leftist, Marxist science, but also as insufficiently nationally oriented, resulting in its marginal position in terms of political and social power. After a first decade of crisis, sociology has been transformed from a parochial, poorly financed discipline to a more methodologically and theoretically mature and more internationally oriented in research project and publications.

RC10-154.2

LAZZARINO, MLE ALIZEE* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

Negotiating One's Place in Public Space through Squatting: The Activist Trajectory of a Female Sex Workers' Collective in the Raval Neighborhood, Barcelona

Since 2005, the City Concil of Barcelona has implemented legal measures sanctioning sex workers' presence in public spaces and has deployed various strategies to exclude them from the city center (Hubbard, 2017).

In response to the municipality's punitive strategies, sex workers from the Raval neighborhood, located in the highly touristic old city, formed a collective in 2006 still active today. The collective's purpose is to fight against institutional attempts to exclude the practice of prostitution from public spaces (Motterle, 2018). These women' activist trajectories are remarkable for the diversity of the repertoires of action they use, the evolution of the recognition of their protest by municipal actors, and the longevity of their mobilization, especially given the limited resources with which they initially began their protest.

Drawing on a reflection on citizenship, this presentation focuses on a particular mode of collective action used by these sex workers: the practice of squatting alongside other local residents (Isin, 2008 ; Dadusc, 2019).

An ethnographic study conducted in squats in the Raval neighborhood, complemented by archival analysis and participatory methods involving the collective's sex workers, shows how these women find in these illegally occupied spaces an opportunity to express themselves, to value their skills, and to build alliances with local actors despite the criminalization of their presence in the city. In their repertoire of action, squatting emerges as a tool to negotiate their social recognition both as political subjects and as citizens. I will demonstrate that sex workers' involvement in squats contributed to their progressive integration into municipal decision-making processes concerning prostitution, from which they were initially excluded, and to legitimate their presence in public space.

RC05-JS-217.5

LE BIHAN, SOLENE* (Géographie-cités, France)

Prenotafacile ? the Naples Prefecture Website, Administrative Limbos and "Paper Careers"

The legal status of an immigrant, regulated by national laws, results from a "bureaucratic domination relationship" (Spire, 2005), that often leads to administrative limbos in the contemporary context of tightening immigration policies in Europe and in Italy in this case. Over the long term, these "paper careers" (op.cit.) are also urban journeys, influenced by mobility, spatial centralization, and distance dynamics. Through this doctoral research, I aim to analyze these regularization paths in their urban and spatial dimensions, focusing on the prefecture of Naples (Italy).

The Neapolitan context offers a particular lens: most rental and employment relationships in Naples are not formalized by contracts. This informality affects all residents of Naples, yet foreign individuals are required to provide multiple official documents, such as work contracts or residency status, to obtain a residence permit. Is informality a producer of administrative limbos? Yet, how do foreigners navigate their "paper careers" in Naples? Following one of my hypotheses, I will focus on the effects of digital tools on the urban trajectories of rights holders in Naples. The rise of digital tools and telecommunications has transformed social relations and people's interaction with distance. As more administrations require online appointments for accessing services, how does the digitalization of administrative procedures reshape the spatiality of paper careers? This research will confront the universality of social benefits with the socio-spatial constraints that govern access to rights. How do digital tools contribute to administrative limbos in a context of urban informality?

These questions emerged after several months of volunteer work in a legal aid association in Naples and this paper will present the initial results of the fieldwork carried out in the spring of 2025, including in-depth interviews with right-holders on their ordinary practices with administrative counters, participant observation and interviews with private and public actors involved in Naples.

RC04-65.2

LE BRIS, ANNE* (Rennes 2, France)
GOFFRE, NORA (Rennes 2, France)

Between Discretion and Discredit: Thinking the Materiality of Alternative and Feminist Pedagogies for First-Year Bachelor Sociology Students

This presentation aims to shed light on ways to (re)think the teaching of sociology for first-year undergraduate students, through an approach at the crossroads of feminist pedagogies and popular education, notably the Theatre of the Oppressed. These workshops have been designed to address the needs of new generations of students who enter university with unequal preparation: a growing proportion of working-class children and/or holders of technical baccalaureates marks the arrival of new audiences.

These workshops put into question the conventional and/or dominant forms of knowledge transmission where theoretical abstraction and implicitness are the academic norm, requiring a conceptual and lexical background that can be exclusive. These dialogic workshops aim to create reflective situations that are no longer independent of lived experiences and the associated emotions, nor of the structural power relations in which they are situated. Rethinking these alternative forms of teaching also means accepting the unpredictability of exchanges and reconsidering the pedagogical relationship from both a politicized and politicizing perspective.

Moreover, these pedagogical stances cannot be considered without referencing the frameworks that make them possible. We will also question "academic care" and more broadly the sexual division of academic labor. Indeed, these alternative feminist pedagogical practices are often marginalized both within universities and in the recognition of academic careers, sometimes even discredited. They often involve women at the bottom of the academic ladder and/or in precarious positions, and this discredit harms their careers.

We propose a descriptive audiovisual analysis of the implementation of the workshops (based on a corpus of photographs, audio recordings, and narrative writings from students during first-year university workshops) where the sociological corpus serves as a specific resource for teaching sociology. Additionally, we will present a quantitative analysis articulating a reflective examination of our classroom practice, moving beyond mere experience to theorize actions and experiences.

RC21-312.1

LE GALÈS, PATRICK* (CNRS Sciences Po, France)

French Upper Middle Classes in London: Illusions, Circulations and Rootedness

Upper middle classes in London had everything ....so they thought : prestige and recognition from the British population, professional success, the amenities of the British cosmopolitan city... and a French way of life in particular enclaves.

The analysis of three waves of original interviews in London (2017, 2019, 2004) reveals 1) the trauma of Brexit and the adaptation strategy of this group both transnationally and within London and 2) a more differentiated pattern between those who take london as one destination among a professional trajectory that brings them also to New York, HK and Singapore and those French whose experience in London is the only transnational experience, organising their life between Paris and London. The research also contrasts those who stay in the traditional enclave of Kensington and those who followed the opening of about 10 French schools in the greater London with more disperse and diverse way of life.

The paper is a contribution to the hypothesis about the making of a transnational upper middle class between Paris and London and the game of distance and proximity they play in London with other social and ethnic groups.

RC56-858.3

LE MOING, SÉBASTIEN* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

Anticolonialism and Shifting Racial Sensitivities: A Case Study on a Controversial Lecture at the École Coloniale in Early Twentieth-Century France

While the process by which "things once allowed are now reproved" can be empirically tracked through longitudinal studies of educational materials (Elias, 1939) or declared values (Inglehart & Norris, 2003), the social forces driving these shifts are often more postulated than demonstrated. In particular, more inclusive sensibilities toward subaltern groups are frequently explained through theories of cultural change that sometimes under-examine the role of contingent emancipatory struggles and actions (Linklater, 2016).

Drawing on the investigation of the increasingly contested "French Colonization" class at the École Coloniale from 1890 to 1927, this communication sheds light on how less unequal power dynamics and collective action from *outsiders* led to a fragile yet existing *constraint towards self-constraint* when addressing racialized and colonized people from the 1900s onwards. First, I present the contextual elements that led the known racialist Louis Vignon to lecture at the École Coloniale. This higher education institution, aimed at training future colonial administrators (Collier, 2018), welcomed a diverse student body from the Antilles, West Africa, Indochina and Metropolitan France, who recurrently opposed the course content, both for its reliance on racialist theories and its overtly anti-assimilationist stance on the colonial project. Based on the available archives of the "Vignon incident", I then explore how these protests took shape up until 1927, and how both the administration and the professor navigated these critiques.

In sum, I highlight how shifting power dynamics and growing interdependence with colonized elites, even at the heart of the colonial project, exerted ongoing pressure on socially acceptable attitudes and discourse. However, this example of extra-European influences creating new demands for affective regulation reveals more about European cultural mutations than on the brutal reality of the colonial order, which was increasingly masked by a modernized vocabulary.

RC56-855.1

LE MOING, SÉBASTIEN* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

From "Boche" to German: Civilizing Nationalism in Interwar French Primary Education

Historians and education scholars have extensively examined the moderation of salient nationalist education during the interwar period. In the wake of the First World War, grassroots teachers' movements (Le Bars, 2005) and, to a lesser extent, initiatives from the League of Nations (Hofstetter & Riondet, 2018) gradually toned down the content of curricula, textbooks (Siegel, 2004), and daily lessons (Loubes, 2001). While the emerging pressures to respect national sensitivities—particularly those of recent wartime adversaries—are well-documented, there has been limited application of Eliasian concepts to understand how educators and pupils navigated what may be interpreted as a civilizing dynamic.

This communication argues that articulating concepts such as national habitus and civilizing process can provide insight into how nationalist rhetoric and attitudes were gradually codified into stricter forms of emotional management. First, building on an analysis of the French teachers' boycott campaign against "hateful" schoolbooks, I propose framing this movement as a "civilizing offensive" that led to increased constraints on expressing overt national pride. But to what extent did this offensive shape the socialization of children growing up in this era? To address this, I then examine a 1929 survey that asked a socially diverse sample of 350 French pupils the following question: "You hear of the Germans and the *boches*. Which of these two words do you prefer? Try to explain why." Through the findings of this survey, I highlight how children conveyed emotional concerns that extended beyond national boundaries.

In conclusion, I argue that the new codification of nationalism did not coincide with a post-national agenda, even in the most activist spaces. Rather, the encouraged identification remained racially limited to European nations, while the protection of national sensitivities paradoxically reinforced a socio-political order in which national affiliation never ceases to be a latent identity, a second nature.

RC24-405.2

LE PAPE, SOLÈNE* (BRGM UMR G-Eau, France)
HÉRIVAUX, CÉCILE (BRGM UMR G-Eau, France)
FAROLFI, STEFANO (CIRAD UMR G-Eau, France)

Invisible Resources Versus Visible Inequalities: Informational Justice in Groundwater Protection ?

In the Anthropocene, the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources faces significant threats from human activities, including increased water demand, extensive pollution emissions, and the current and future impacts of climate change (Maréchal et al., 2019). In response to these challenges, ecosystem-based programs are being developed, including Nature-based Solutions (NBS). These initiatives emerge in a context characterized by limited knowledge of aquifers (Hérivaux and Rinaudo, 2016), largely due to the hidden nature of groundwater and its complexity. This invisibility also implies that interactions between surface ecosystems and groundwater are still not fully understood and considered (Hérivaux and Maréchal, 2019). The production and accessibility of these knowledge, essential for implementing effective programs, raise critical issues of justice. In fact, acquiring this knowledge often requires expertise, advanced scientific tools and financial resources, leading to concerns about informational justice (Cuadrado-Quesada and Gupta, 2019) and disparities among stakeholders in accessing this information and bearing the associated costs. Yet, engaging stakeholders is particularly crucial when commitment concerning protection is challenged by this hidden nature (Baldwin et al., 2012). In this perspective, the recognition and integration of diverse forms of knowledge in the construction of protection programs is a central concern of justice. The presentation will explore these challenges through an analysis of two French territories where protection programs mobilizing NBS have been implemented. We will describe initial findings from a qualitative investigation, based on semi-directive interviews with a diverse range of stakeholders, including local authority representatives and employees, farmers and agricultural representatives, landowners, and local residents.

WG10-926.5

LE ROUX-KEMP, ANDRA* (University of Lincoln, Lincoln Law School, United Kingdom)

A Systematic Review of the Digital Turn in Socio-Legal Studies: Beyond (or Towards New) Identities and Contexts in Law and Life

The development of socio-legal studies (including law and society and the sociology of law) cannot be presented in terms of a simple historical evolution in the study of law and legal systems. Its history is, and its current practice remains multifarious: nospanning distinct developments and focal areas across different continents; including a wide variety of intellectual traditions, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches; and attracting an equally diverse range of scholars. Yet, socio-legal studies (and its other manifestations), have always been concerned – whether directly or indirectly – with making sense of the law in terms of specific *contexts* and with reference to specific individual or collective *identities*. These various *contexts* and *identities*, however, are increasingly and fundamentally being altered by the progressive uptake and integration of advanced digital technologies in all aspects of our daily lives, including in law and legal practice. This digital turn is also apparent in socio-legal scholarship et al., where digital contexts and disembodied or representational identities are increasingly the foci of investigation. In this paper, through a systematic review of literature and with due regard to the multifarious nature of the undertaking, the impact of this digital turn will be traced, theorised, and projected with reference to the essential categories of *context* and *identity* in socio-legal scholarship at large. While this digital turn is also not susceptible to a simple, linear proclamation through which its arrival, development, and future course can be traced and explained, this paper will offer the first known comprehensive exposition and critical analysis.

RC12-JS-226.4

LE ROUX-KEMP, ANDRA* (University of Lincoln, Lincoln Law School, United Kingdom)

Re-Re-Branding Hong Kong: Of Brands, Laws, and Public Diplomacy

The idea of "branding" Hong Kong was first conceptualised in 1996, shortly before the UK retroceded Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China. This need for a Hong Kong brand stemmed from a general anxiety that the city would lose its distinct identity after reunification, and policies were subsequently put in place to frame the new Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as an international hub for finance, trade, investment, tourism, transport, and communications. Hong Kong was thus positioned as "Asia's world city" and the "gateway city [for the West] to the East". Since then, however, the visual imagery news agencies have brought to our screens have painted a different picture of Hong Kong in our mind's eye. The bright coloured umbrellas and sit-in street protests of 2014 have rendered Hong Kong synonymous with the so-called "umbrella movement" and the more violent protests of 2019/20 with its teargas filled streets and standoffs between students and riot police on campuses signalled to the rest of the world that this is a city in crisis. Against this background, the distinct role that law and the Hong Kong legal system have played in the branding, nation-building, and public diplomacy of Hong Kong will be explored. It will be shown that rule of law discourse has, and continuous to be invoked as a distinguishing feature of Hong Kong. Also, claims about core values representing the "true identity" of Hong Kong and its people are often premised on Hong Kong's laws and legal system. How did the laws and legal system of Hong Kong come to represent its identity and the basis upon which much of its branding and public diplomacy are built? What does this say about the brand of this nation, and what does it mean for its laws and legal system?

RC32-524.2

LEBDAOUI, KAWTAR* (university sidi Mohammed ben abdellah. Fés, Morocco)

Green Jobs and Female Poverty in Agriculture the Case of Female Farm Workers in Morocco

For a greener economy, Morocco is involved in an ecological transition that promises a new dynamism in the labor market and displays a real challenge regarding the role of women within the paradigms of sustainable development and the greening of employment. However, the disparities between women and men in the agricultural sector call into question the paradigm of green jobs, which promises to improve traditional jobs and the emergence of new ones.

In fact, the dynamism of green jobs can be an opportunity for female agricultural workers, who are lacking access to decent working conditions and social protection, find themselves under the clutches of both the poor working conditions and the climate change. Threatened with being marginalized in the ecological transition, this group of women risks exacerbating gender inequalities and living on the fringes of sustainable development.

The aim of this research is to adopt a gendered approach to female agricultural employment in light of the green jobs paradigm. The rationale behind is to assess whether green jobs are dominated by men or they are opening a new horizon for the empowerment of women. It seeks really to analyze the real challenges facing a gender-sensitive greening of agriculture in Morocco.

Gender-sensitive green jobs display an opportunity to scrutinize gender relations, carry on the dynamism of women's empowerment, and pave the way toward reducing female poverty, which deeply affects female agricultural workers.

RC22-353.4

LECAROS, VERONIQUE* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru (PUCP), Peru)
SUAREZ, ANA LOURDES (CONICET, UNSAM, UCA, Argentina)

Victims of Abuses in Ecclesial Surroundings: A Tortuous Path from Confusion and Despair Toward Survival.

The method of various in-depth interviews, as developed by the scholars, specialists of Lived religion (Ammermann, 2014; Morello et al., 2017; Morello, 2020) cannot be applied directly with victims of abuses in ecclesial surroundings. Out of respect for the situation and the suffering involved, interviews cannot be directed. The use of spiritual manipulations in the process of abuses and the later intents to overcome the trauma imply great transformations and upheavals in faith and ways of living religion on a daily basis.

This presentation, based on two research projects developed in Argentina and Peru, delves on some of the religious path transited by victims. We analyze two contexts. Fist women religious abuse; that is, religious sisters that suffered from clergy abuse, or were victims of another sister abuse. Second, we delve in the context of poor parishes where minors were abused by a priest.

Through the narrative of victims in these two contexts, we analyze what the abuse meant in their lives, how they delt with the trauma, the resources they had to cope with their suffering, and how the experience framed their spirituality. We argue that lived religious acquirees specific characteristics when believers suffer sexual abuse in ecclesiastical settings.

RC47-743.4

LEDOUX, EDOUARD* (Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

L'antifascisme Radical : Adversaire Et Reflet De L'extrême-Droite ? Approche Géographique De L'activisme Antifasciste En France

L'antifascisme radical est un courant antifasciste autonome privilégiant l'action directe, apparu dans les scènes antiracistes et punks des années 1980 face à la montée de l'extrême-droite (Copsey, 2018). Cette communication propose d'explorer comment ce courant, perçu comme un adversaire idéologique frontal de l'extrême-droite, en est également un reflet stratégique. Ma recherche s'inscrit dans la géographie des mouvements sociaux analysant l'espace comme cadre, moyen et enjeu de lutte (Hmed, 2008). Je m'intéresse à la dimension spatiale du travail militant et de l'action antifasciste *i.e.* lieux d'organisation, tactiques spatiales, échelles d'action, moyens de communication et de déplacement, réseaux transnationaux. J'étudie les groupes antifascistes français en mobilisant une méthodologie mixte (entretiens, observations participantes, *social network analysis*).

Sans tomber dans la *horseshoe theory*, je montrerai que les transformations contemporaines de l'antifascisme reflètent les dynamiques de l'action identitaire, jusqu'à observer une convergence des répertoires d'actions et des modes d'organisation et de communication. Si cette convergence s'explique par la répression étatique, elle révèle aussi une coévolution des deux mouvements, marquée par des transferts d'un camp à l'autre *e.g.* techniques de combat, styles vestimentaires, contre-cultures musicales. En même temps, l'antifascisme est indissociable des autres mouvements sociaux – il s'inscrit dans un ensemble de luttes locales, qu'il soutient directement et dont il dépend pour subsister (Ince, 2019). On observe alors un décalage entre des adversaires perçus à l'échelle nationale (Etat, extrême-droite) et des actions inter-luttes souvent limitées à l'échelle locale (entre-aide, contre-manifestation, affrontements). En présentant les premiers résultats issus de différents terrains français, cette communication ouvre une discussion sur l'évolution des stratégies antifascistes et leur rôle dans les luttes contemporaines contre l'extrême-droite.

Copsey, N. (2018). Militant Antifascism : An Alternative (Historical) Reading. Society, 55.
Hmed, C. (2008). Social movements "on the head of a pin"?. Politix, 84.
Ince, A. (2019). Fragments of an anti-fascist geography. Geography Compass, 13.

TG12-996.7

LEE, BYUNGMIN* (Konkuk University, South Korea)

Applying the Concept of Cultural Inclusion Based on Empathy and Relational Practices

This study aims to expand the implications of urban inclusion by adding relationality along with territoriality, and to present a conceptualization model of "cultural inclusion" that is organically linked to social inclusion. This will help to present a conceptualization model of "cultural inclusion" that expands the idea of urban inclusion by comparing it to social inclusion, which is a conceptualization model of "cultural inclusion" that expands the idea of urban inclusion. Cultural inclusion can be linked to the need for relationships, the connection of spaces, the formation of organic and learning relationships based on the process of action through deeds, the creation of openness centered on public spaces, and the practice of various actors. This will help us to see how cultural inclusion, which is organically linked to social inclusion, is differentiated by its connection to the theme of empathy and how it is expressed in public spaces. Specifically, I will apply the concept of cultural inclusion to the case of South Korea. For example, Ie will apply the concept of cultural inclusion to the case of Hongdae-ap in Seoul, South Korea, where many young people gather. In recent years, Hongdae-ap has been characterized by the creation of an environment that protects the diversity of individual actors and groups (artists, residents, pavilions, students, cultural activists, citizens, tourists, etc.), the formation of public spaces such as 'Hongdae-ap Playground,' 'Walkable Street,' and 'Gyeongui-seon Book Street,' and social network services and horizontal networks and access to each other. This will allow us to explore how open spaces, horizontal networks, and social relationships contribute to inclusive urban environments. This research is significant because it explores the impact of urbanization, social exclusion, and cultural practices on community interactions, while highlighting the importance of empathy and relationship dynamics in overcoming social barriers.

RC31-JS-107.1

LEE, DASOM* (University of California San Diego, USA)

International Marriage As a Gendered Racial Project: Vietnamese Migrants, Korean Husbands, and Brokers

This paper examines how Vietnamese-Korean international marriages become a gendered racial project orchestrated by Korean husbands and marriage brokers, associating "Vietnamese" with illegality but invoking it differently along gender lines. Based on interviews and textual analysis, I find that the internationally brokered marriages between Vietnamese brides and South Korean husbands are structured to satisfy the marital desires of the paying customers, the Korean men, while offering rare pathways to permanent settlement for marriage migrants. While the broader Vietnamese ethnic community, represented by male migrant laborers, is racialized as embodying masculine illegality and posing a threat to stable marriages, the marriage process itself is shaped by efforts to exclude deceitful Vietnamese women who use spousal status for immigration, while preserving and infantilizing the feminine innocence of the "genuine" Vietnamese wife, curated by the civilized and mature South Korean husband.

During the matchmaking process, South Korean men experience a sense of masculine racial superiority, as their ethnoracial identity comes to the forefront in their encounters with Vietnamese women, typically seeking younger, attractive brides. Brokers play a key role in mitigating perceived risks of "scams" by encouraging men to choose more modest brides, thereby reinforcing the male desire for respect as household leaders. Throughout the months of paperwork, when couples are often separated, brokers surveil the women on behalf of the husbands, particularly to protect them from potential contamination by their male co-ethnics. Once in South Korea, husbands may feel increasingly insecure as their wives become more social with Vietnamese peers, especially the younger male migrant workers. Although husbands attempt to feel secure by treating and caring for their wives as "daughters," racial discourses surrounding immigrant illegality continue to exacerbate their emotional fragility. This study demonstrates how various interests and positionalities around migration shape the construction of "the Vietnamese" as a racialized group.

RC31-503.2

LEE, DASOM* (University of California San Diego, USA)

Learning to Become a Migrant: Migrant Pre-Arrival Trainings for Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Marriage Migrants to South Korea

Marriage migration and labor migration are key pathways of human mobility in Asia. While popular destination countries in East Asia adopt strict immigration policies, some receiving states adopt the pre-arrival training for the migrants to facilitate a smooth immigrant incorporation. In this paper, I ask how migrant training before departure to the receiving country shapes migrant understandings of themselves and the destination countries. With the case of marriage migrants and temporary migrant workers from Vietnam to South Korea, I also analyze the similarities and differences between the training organized for each group. The findings of this paper comes from 18 months of qualitative fieldwork in Vietnam and South Korea, with 87 interviews with both marriage and labor migrants in various stages of their migration journey, instructors of these trainings, as well as various migrant intermediaries who take part in the process. Training materials as well as some observations were also analyzed.

The training first teaches the marriage migrants and migrant workers to embrace their Vietnamese national identity in relation to the new destination. While the workers as a representatives of the Vietnamese nation are encouraged to perform the task as an employee well, marriage migrants become subjected to their gender roles. The migrant workers are trained to prepare for return migration, while the focus during the marriage migrant training is on them planning the permanent settlement. The return to Vietnam is framed as contingencies for the brides and the concrete steps to take upon return are vaguely mentioned. This research sheds light on the immigrant integration efforts before migrants reach their destination, and how immigrant categories shape the types of pre-arrival training that shape their migrant subjectivities along with their expected roles in the host society.

RC28-458.4

LEE, DOHOON* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Intergenerational Social Mobility and Marriage Formation in South Korea: How Does Relative and Absolute Social Mobility Matter?

Since the turn of the 21st century, South Korea has exhibited lowest-low fertility rates and the persistent downward trend in marriage. However, we know little about what role its social stratification processes play in such drastic demographic change. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining how patterns of intergenerational social mobility are linked with the likelihood of marriage entrance. Specifically, this research develops a theoretical framework in which individuals' decision making on marriage formation is a function of assessing their experience on relative and absolute social mobility. Here, relative mobility refers to how an individual's socioeconomic position in his/her generation compares to his/her parents' socioeconomic position in their generation, whereas absolute mobility to how an individual's socioeconomic position directly compares with his/her parents' socioeconomic position. Therefore, relative and absolute social mobility signifies the extent of social fluidity and overall socioeconomic upgrading, respectively, in a society in which individuals live. This study contends that a higher level of relative mobility should have a fostering impact on family formation, but that it can also have a constraining impact if it engenders more uncertainty and competition. A higher level of absolute mobility, meanwhile, is generally thought to increase individuals' likelihood of entering marriage. To empirically investigate these expectations, this research uses data from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study (N = 4,988; 2,702 men and 2,286 women born between 1977 and 1991) and conducts an event history analysis. The analysis measures age at first marriage as the outcome; birth cohort-specific intergenerational rank-rank correlation of socioeconomic index (SEI) and difference between own and parents' SEI scores as relative and absolute mobility, respectively; and an array of sociodemographics as covariates. The findings of this study will contribute to better understanding the social stratification of family formation and its implications for socioeconomic inequality.

RC14-206.5

LEE, HEE-JEONG* (Kongju National University, South Korea)
CHOO, JOOHEE (Jeonbuk National University, South Korea)

A Study on the Determinants of Employment Migration Among Female College Graduates in South Korea

With the decline in population and the acceleration of youth outmigration from regions in South Korea, the crisis of regional extinction has emerged as a significant issue. Since 2000, the net outmigration rate of the youth population in non-metropolitan areas had been gradually decreasing; however, this trend reversed sharply after 2015. Notably, young women are more likely than young men to move from non-metropolitan areas to the metropolitan area for further education or employment. Regional brain drain has been identified as a factor exacerbating regional imbalances in South Korean society. However, the transition of regional university graduates into the labor market exhibits greater volatility and instability compared to graduates from metropolitan universities. Moreover, female youth are in a more disadvantaged position in the labor market than their male counterparts, facing intense competition for decent jobs. Hence, this study examines the decisions of young female regional university graduates to move or stay for decent job opportunities, taking into account the socioeconomic inequality structure and individual job value perceptions. With data from the 2020 "Graduate Occupational Mobility Survey," we apply a sample selection bivariate probit model to analyze young female regional university graduates' entry into the labor market and their regional migration. The results show that regional young women actively move in search of decent jobs. It is found that female youth's outmigration is promoted by the preference for large-scale enterprises, a local job shortages and high reservation wages. In addition, the effect of employment-oriented major selection and household wealth effect are detected to play a role in securing decent jobs in the region. These findings suggest that disparities in job availability and wealth inequality may contribute to the reproduction of inequality in South Korean society.

RC24-JS-227.1

LEE, JEEHYUN* (Chonnam National University, South Korea)

Revitalizing the Just Transition Discourse: Historical Experiences from the U.S. and Germany"

'Just Transition' emerged as a central issue in addressing climate change after its inclusion in the Paris Agreement (2015). Essentially, 'Just Transition' embodies the idea that during rapid industrial restructuring in specific regions or industries in response to the climate crisis, the process and outcomes should be 'just' for all, ensuring that neither the results nor the responsibilities of this transition are unilaterally imposed on workers and local communities. The concept of 'Just Transition' has been widely adopted across various policy frameworks, particularly in efforts to transition to a carbon-free society. However, its aims and strategies have become increasingly contested, with recent narratives often reducing the concept to 'job creation' and 'green jobs programs.' Consequently, the deeper, original meaning of 'Just Transition' is often oversimplified, focusing narrowly on green job creation while neglecting broader structural, historical, and social dimensions.

Recognizing the essentially contested nature of 'Just Transition', this study aims to examine the conceptual origins, historical context, and development process of 'Just Transition' through historical case studies. In doing so, it seeks to broaden our conceptual and theoretical understanding and draw implications from historical perspective on the current discourse on 'Just Transition.' This paper compares cases from the U.S., such as labor movements like the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers (OCAW) in the 1970s-80s, with successful instances of 'Just Transition' achieved through the co-determination system during Germany's coal phase-out in the Ruhr region during the same period.

As countries navigate the challenges of transitioning to low-carbon societies, insights from these historical examples can help guide policies that balance economic, social, and environmental goals, ensuring no group is left behind.

RC14-208.2

LEE, JINAH* (Keio University, Japan)
LEE, KWANGHO (Keio University, Japan)

Empowering Message or Marketing Gimmick? Japanese Consumers' Engagement with Femvertising

Gender inequality remains a deeply rooted issue in Japan, with the country ranking 118th out of 146 countries in terms of gender equality, according to the recent Global Gender Gap Report. Media play a dual role as powerful agents of socialization that both perpetuate and challenge traditional gender norms. While often reinforcing stereotypes, media also serve as platforms for deconstructing and redefining gender norms, particularly in the digital age where media production and consumption have become more decentralized.

The global rise of femvertising—advertising that promotes female empowerment—has also gained significant attention in Japan. While femvertising can contribute to social change by raising awareness of gender issues, it can also backfire if its messaging is seen as superficial, vague, or contradictory. In Japan, femvertising has sometimes sparked controversy or backlash, particularly online, as consumers question the authenticity of brands' claims to support gender equality.

Based on an online survey, this research explores Japanese consumers' engagement with femvertising and the factors influencing their responses. It seeks to address the following key research questions: How do Japanese consumers' views on gender roles correlate with their support for femvertising? To what extent does discomfort with traditional gender portrayals in advertising affect their preference for femvertising campaigns? What are the levels of skepticism among Japanese consumers regarding the authenticity of brands' commitment to gender equality in femvertising? Additionally, how do Japanese consumers perceive the recent online backlash against femvertising, and how does this perception affect their engagement with gender issues in media and advertising? Through a comprehensive online survey targeting a diverse sample of Japanese consumers, the study aims to provide insights into the complex dynamics between femvertising and consumer engagement within the Japanese context.

TG12-996.6

LEE, JINSOL* (Korea University Department of Sociology, South Korea)
SHIM, JAE-MAHN (Korea University, South Korea)

Meanings of Giving:Hometown Love Donation Campaign in S.Korea

In 2023, South Korea launched the "Hometown Love Donation Campaign" to promote balanced regional development by allowing individuals to donate to municipalities of their choice. The Campaign enables citizens contribute to areas outside their residence, offering tax deductions and thank-you gifts in return. This initiative evolved from the 2007 "hometown tax" idea, which faced early challenges over tax revenue concerns. Over time, it transitioned from a tax-based to a donation-based model, fostering stronger relationships between donors and local governments.

The Campaign aligns with Marcel Mauss's theory of gifts, which highlights how giving and receiving create networks of moral obligations and strengthen community ties. The Hometown Love Donation Campaign embodies this principle by facilitating exchanges that range from altruistic gestures to actions driven by personal interests, based on the needs of the communities involved. As a result, the Campaign is expected to take diverse forms in different local areas

This study aims to explore how local governments, the recipients of these donations, portray and engage with the Hometown Love Donation Campaign. While much research has focused on donor motivations, less attention has been given to the strategies local governments use to build relationships with donors. This study seeks to address that gap by analyzing promotional materials from local governments-such as advertisements, texts, and media like songs-to understand how they communicate the value of the Campaign. Through qualitative content analysis, the research aims to uncover how local governments frame the concept of donation and the strategies they employ to engage the public and promote sustainable donation practices.

RC31-490.3

LEE, JIYEON* (Harvard University, USA)

Fixing Families: How Street-Level Bureaucrats Deal with Relational Citizenship of Marriage Migrants in South Korea

Intra-Asia marriage migration has attracted attention from scholarly communities, as marriage migrants' legal and substantive citizenship in destination countries is largely dependent on their family ties with citizens. The South Korean state has viewed these transnational marriages as a solution to address family-level reproductive needs, particularly in response to a 'bachelor surplus' and the country's declining marriage and fertility rates. Drawing on in-depth interviews with South Korea's street-level bureaucrats working in state-led welfare agencies, this study explores how frontline welfare workers navigate the intimate sphere of citizenship-making for marriage migrants. Contrary to the mainstream understanding of state actors as detached bureaucrats, this study reveals that street-level bureaucrats, embedded in broader gender inequalities affecting both citizens and non-citizens, mobilize themselves to extend beyond the state's focus on marriage migrant women's maternal roles. By identifying the root causes of marriage migrants' struggles within native-born citizens, these frontline workers bring marriage migrants' native-born spouses and in-laws back into view. This suggests the bridging role that gender plays between migrants and frontline state workers, although the paper also highlights how class divides between them can obstruct this effect. The study further shows that street-level bureaucrats themselves are gendered, demonstrating how frontline state actors' own gender serves as both capital and a barrier in navigating the intimate sphere of citizenship-making. Ultimately, the paper calls for a more nuanced understanding of the role state actors play in immigrant integration and encourages further analysis of how they are embedded in the social institution of gender.

RC14-215.3

LEE, JIYEON* (Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea)
CHO, EUNJOO (Jeonbuk National University, South Korea)

From Barracks to Bytes: Military Service, Memes, and the Construction of Digital Masculinity in South Korean Online Communities

This study examines the intersection of internet memes, hate speech, and political tribalism in South Korean male-dominated online communities, focusing on how military service experiences shape collective identity. The study investigates how online communities construct experiences through specific frames, centering on a shared sense of victimhood from mandatory military service. These frames shape the community's worldview, influencing interpretations of societal issues, particularly those related to gender and social equity.

Analyzing hateful memes and discourse, the research explores how these elements perpetuate power structures and reinforce dominant narratives. It argues that derogatory memes and hate speech act as symbolic violence, maintaining hierarchies and excluding perceived out-groups, particularly feminists and women. This process legitimizes existing power relations within the community and broader society. Furthermore, the study examines how identity is constructed through the repetitive use of memes and hate speech. It posits that these online performances actively shape community members' identities, with ritualistic use of certain memes and phrases becoming a way of performing and reaffirming group membership. Employing online ethnography, discourse analysis and in-depth interviews, the research provides contextual insights into these dynamics. It situates the phenomenon within broader societal changes in South Korea, including shifting gender dynamics and evolving perceptions of military service.

This study contributes to understanding online hate speech as an interplay of framing, symbolic violence, and performative acts that construct group identities in a polarized online landscape. It highlights the need for nuanced approaches to addressing online hate, considering multifaceted social, cultural, and psychological factors. By examining how victim narratives and hateful memes intersect online, this research offers insights into political polarization and identity formation in the digital age, with implications beyond the South Korean context.

RC14-216.2

LEE, KWANGHO* (Keio University, Japan)
LEE, JINAH (Keio University, Japan)

Sanitized Love: Exploring the Idealization of the Urban Middle-Class Dating Culture in South Korea

Korean society is currently facing delayed marriages, non-marriages, and a severe drop in fertility. Various factors have been identified as contributing to this situation, including socio-economic insecurity among the younger generation, gender inequality in employment and income, and imbalanced gender roles in housework and childcare. In addition, we believe that the changes in "dating culture," along with these socio-economic factors, may be accelerating "romance inequality" among young people, which further complicates the social reproduction of South Korea. Based on survey data, this study will explore the link between the idealized dating culture and social inequality.

The romantic reality TV shows that have recently gained unprecedented popularity are of particular interest. Due to their claim to "reality," these shows may exert more significant influence than other media formats in shaping perceptions and expectations of dating cultures and norms that are prevalent and socially desirable in real life. Through our prior visual analysis of the Korean dating reality show "*Heart Signal 4*", we identified that the program represents an "urban middle-class sanitized love." The dating show stages romance in stylish, comfortable urban settings in Seoul, deliberately insulated from the hardships and messiness of everyday life. It presents polite, well-mannered, and restrained romantic interactions, with physical contact and sexual desires minimized. This depiction promotes what we describe as the "gamification of romance"—encouraging viewers to enjoy the endless anticipation of the excitement of dating without goals like commitment to relationships or marriage.

We hypothesize that these idealized portrayals may instill feelings of deprivation or resignation about love among socioeconomically disadvantaged youth, especially those who might perceive such forms of romance as unattainable. In this presentation, we will further show the reality shows' representations of dating and examine how they intersect with the Korean young generations' social insecurities and inequalities based on survey results.

RC42-JS-37.1

LEE, MANDY* (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
KÄHÄRI, OUTI (University of Oulu, Finland)

The Ethics and Politics of Representation in Researching with Social Movement Activists in the Social Media Age

Sociological research on social movements has increasingly been conducted online, not only because online activism has become prevalent in recent years across multiple geographies, but also because researchers have innovated their fieldwork methodologies with the pioneering arrival of new methods such as netnography (Kozinets, 2019). While there has been a corresponding research ethics literature in recent years on grappling with

issues that arise from social media research (e.g. Hunter et al, 2018), as well as on the ethics in researching under repressive conditions (Glasius et al, 2018; Cox et al, 2024), relatively little attention has been paid to the ethics and politics of conducting social movements research in the social media age. In particular, we would like to focus on the issue of representation, both in terms of our research participants who are social movement activists, as well as ourselves in our positionality as researcher-activists. In this paper, we will draw upon the fieldwork experiences of both authors who conduct online research with anti-racist activists in Finland and pro-democracy activists from Hong Kong, and highlight some of the ethical challenges we have faced and how we are dealing with them. The issues we will discuss include: how researchers' online and offline identities may impact on fieldwork encounters -- how social movement members may make certain assumptions about, and interact differently with, researchers who emphasize their researcher versus activist positionalities; how relational distance, rather than rapport, may be more helpful in eliciting engagement from our social movement participants; and finally, on the ethics of disclosure where we tease out the difficulties and risks of identification for both researcher-activists as well as the social movement activists, and where we advocate allowing both the researchers and the researched to be empowered in deciding how their identities are to be represented in sociological research.

RC16-JS-104.3

LEE, MANDY* (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)

Towards a Conceptual Model of Resilience As Dynamic, Communal and Political: Exploring the Links between Resilience and Resistance in Repressive Social Contexts.

Resilience research is a multidisciplinary, multidimensional field of scholarship entailing different theoretical models and assumptions at different levels of analysis. Nevertheless, Reich et al (2010) noted there has been two dominant themes central to the meaning of the resilience concept: (i) recovery, the ability to rebound from stress, a capacity to regain equilibrium and to return to a state of health; (ii) sustainability, the continuation of the recovery trajectory, and even growth and enhancement of function as a result of healthy reactions to stressful experience. Such a twin foci on recovery and sustainability lend themselves to addressing critiques raised by postcolonial authors regarding the need to move beyond "malaise and melancholia, with their connotations of submissiveness and inaction, as the inevitable outcome of traumatization" (Visser, 2015 in Andermahr, 2016). There has also been a growing consensus to broaden the concept of resilience as "positive adaptation" to focus on resilience as dynamic outcomes (Bonanno 2015; Kunzler et al, 2020), and to study resilience as a communal phenomenon, with researchers investigating post-traumatic growth and adaptive responses that occurred after adverse communal phenomena (Moscardino, 2007; Meili, 2020). It is no longer required for adversity to be defined as a singular event, nor for resilience to be examined only at the level of the individual. It is also important to understand that resilience "is a *distinct* process, independent of illness dimensions" (Reich, Zuatra and Hall, 2010). This opens up possibilities to explore "the creative and the political" rather than "the pathological and negative" that have been much deplored in trauma studies (Visser, 2015 in Andermahr, 2016). In this paper, I shall build on the above conceptual advancements to look at how resilience could be linked to resistance in a communal context in populations that have suffered from collective social trauma due to authoritarian repression.

RC28-458.1

LEE, SANGSOO* (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)
PARK, HYUNJOON (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

I Am Pro Divorce but Wouldn't Marry a Divorced Person: Educational Differences in Willingness to Mary a Divorce Person in South Korea

Research on assortative mating based on individuals' marital history (i.e., marriages between never-married and divorced) remains sparse. The extent to which never-married individuals marry divorced people may reveal society's openness toward divorce. Although people in many societies have increasingly become open to divorce, it is not clear whether such open attitudes toward divorce in general reflect increased willingness to marry a divorced person. Investing educational differences in the overall attitudes toward divorce and willingness to marry a divorced person can highlight the potential disparity between the two. College-educated people may display more open attitudes toward divorce as such attitudes may be considered as a desirable norm. However, give strong tendency of homogamy by various factors including education among college-educated individuals, it remains to be seen to what extent college-educated people are willing to marry a divorced person consistently with their generally open attitudes toward divorce. Utilizing data from the 2018 National Fertility and Family Health and Welfare Survey, complemented by another online survey conducted in 2022, this study examines educational differentials in attitudes toward divorce and willingness to marry a divorced person among never-married people in South Korea. Our findings reveal that while college-educated individuals are more open to the general idea of divorce, they are less inclined to marry divorced individuals, especially those with children. This result suggests potential persistence of assortative mating based on marital history, particularly among the highly educated, indicating that underlying perceptions and stigma associated with divorce continue to influence marital partner choices in Korea. We discuss the results in connection with the broad literature of assortative mating and inequality.

RC48-762.4

LEE, YEWON ANDREA* (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Organizing As the Youth, for the Youth: How the Youth Are Taking on the Old Urban Housing Problem

This presentation explores how organizing as the youth and utilizing the shared experience of a generation can reinvigorate social movements. In particular, I analyze how youth organizing can elevate old intractable issues of urban housing unaffordability, weak tenants' rights, and outright extortion of tenants' lump-sum deposits by landlords. In South Korea, a youth social movement organization (SMO) known as the "Unshelled Snail Union" is bringing renewed awareness to these longstanding issues by refracting them through the lens of generational injustice and inequality. By centering the holistic lived experience of the youth, the SMO also situates the housing problem within the "polycrisis." For example, from the perspective of the youth, the crisis of housing unaffordability is compounded by the crisis of youth unemployment. In addition, the government's neoliberal response to these problems—expanding access to debt—has served only to layer a crisis of youth indebtedness on top of the existing crises. This relational perspective pushes the youth-led SMO to criticize stopgap measures and effectively advocate for structural fixes. Through this case study, I analyze how youth activism that began one decade ago by foregrounding college students as a particularly vulnerable housing class has not only expanded its agenda to speak to a wider and more general audience but is now leading the charge to claim housing as a human right. Much has been written on the ability of youth activists—as digital natives—to capitalize on their savviness in connecting and amplifying their voices through social networks. I build on such scholarship and others that theorize the unique power of the youth-led activism by further analyzing how the youth, by leaning into their generational experience and offering distinctive articulations of deep-seated social problems, can be an effective engine for change.

RC02-JS-70.5

LEE, YEWON ANDREA* (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Organizing Everyday Spaces of Solidarity for Defending Livelihoods in Urban Korea

Based on ethnographic research, my presentation highlights the politics of solidarity that emerge from acts of spatialized civil disobedience. In particular, I study the tenant shopkeepers organizing against the displacement and precaritization of their urban livelihoods by occupying their shops against eviction orders. I engage with the insights of *Against Abandonment* by highlighting how "care infrastructures" for organizing can grow and morph through everyday spatialized practices at a time when heightened speculation on urban spaces is threatening the very prospect of sustaining an enduring relationship with space in urban Korea.

RC39-643.1

LEE, YOUNG HEE* (The Catholic University of Korea, South Korea)

Beyond Medical-Scientific Fix: Searching for a Social Solution for the Humidifier Disinfectant Disaster in Korea

In November 1994, South Korean firm Yugong began selling a humidifier disinfectant on the domestic market that it claimed was "capable of completely eradicating bacteria in humidifiers". However South Korean government's medical agency officially announced in 2011 that the fatal lung diseases found in some hospitals mainly among children and young mothers were caused by chemical disinfectants used in household humidifiers, marking the start of the humidifier disinfectant disaster in Korea. Over the past twelve years almost 8,000 people have claimed themselves as victims of the disaster, and a medical-scientific approach has been taken by the Korean government in its efforts to solve the problems in terms of relief of and compensation for the potential victims. One of the unintended consequence of this approach

has been the fact that the number of "official victims" recognized by the government is quite small compared to the total number of applicants who claim to be suffering from the humidifier disinfectant disaster. This is mainly due to the fact that the medical-scientific approach relies on excessively strict, rigid, and narrow medical-scientific criteria provided by medical experts for judging the degree of applicants' bodily damage from the use of humidifier disinfectants. As a result, this medical-scientific approach is becoming increasingly criticized by patients' organizations mainly composed of rejected applicants. Based on the analysis of the limits of this medical-scientific fix approach and after clarifying the social implications of the disaster from a sociological perspective, this paper proposes certain social approaches focused on participatory governance as a means of sustainable solution to the problem. Finally, the paper emphasizes that the act of taking social responses to the humidifier disinfectant disaster should also be considered a process of enlarging and deepening democracy in Korea.

RC44-JS-150.2

LEE, YOUNGRONG* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Micro-Fragmenting Gig Workers: Solidarity Under Tensions

The gig worker group is highly heterogeneous due to low entry barriers and platforms' preference for recruiting non-committed workers. My study explores the 'micro-fragmentation' among gig workers—varied by workers' economic dependence, platform loyalty, and means of labor—and its impact on worker solidarity. Through 21 months of comparative ethnography in Seoul and Toronto, I examine how micro-fragmentation weakens solidarity conditioned by commonalities, by creating complex layers of heterogeneity among workers. Baemin, Seoul's largest food delivery company, implemented a two-track system distinguishing full-time motorbike 'riders' from part-time 'connectors' (couriers using bikes, e-bikes, kickboards, cars, or walking) and penalized and rewarded them differently. In Toronto, before Foodora exited the Canadian market, they recruited both bicycle couriers downtown and car couriers in the suburbs, which created boundaries among workers due to differing conditions. This micro-fragmentation generated tensions among gig workers, including unionized workers. Despite ongoing tensions, gig worker unions strive to organize these diverse groups into an industrial union, promoting collective class consciousness and addressing each group's specific demands. I highlight the complex heterogeneity among gig workers as a result of platforms' control regimes to undermine worker solidarity and the challenges unions face in organizing highly heterogeneous workers.

RC10-154.3

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (Université de Lille - CNRS, France)

E Petitions and Mobilisation Dynamics : The Case of Environmental Engagement of Citizens

Petitions are, like demonstrations and boycotts, a form of political action arising from the people with the aim of issuing a challenge to power (Tiberj, 2017). E-petitions are increasingly recognised as another way for citizens to make their voices heard and/or influence the political agenda. The main aim of this research is to investigate electronically enabled forms of participation and their mobilisation dynamics in three environmental e-petitions. We focus on the local and global dynamics associated with online/offline forms of engagement, and look at the actual behaviour of e-petitioners. We then show how e petition may be seen as an entanglement of on line-offline and global-local dynamics, and explain which factors influence the level of success that a collective movement may achieve in the policy making process.

Our results highlight the benefits of localized engagement in mobilizing citizens and fostering collective action by examining specific case studies in France and Belgium. We also delve into the mechanisms and processes through which e-petitions can trigger mobilization, ranging from social network effects to emotional resonance and issue salience. Last, we analyze how e-petitions can effectively serve as a catalyst for change in environmental policy and promote sustainable practices.

Access to a database on the website lapetition.be, provides the opportunity to overcome a certain number of limitations that are associated with traditional methods of studying political participation, since this allows us to focus on the reality of the signatories' behaviour rather than on their declarations.

Our research presents a comprehensive case study conducted in France and Belgium, analyzing the dynamics and outcomes of e-petitions focused on environmental concerns. We examine the impact of local engagement, considering geographical, social, and cultural factors that influence the success and effectiveness of online mobilization efforts.

RC40-656.3

LEGUN, KATHARINE* (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
VICOL, MARK (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
CAMACHO VILLA, CAROLINA (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)
ALMEKINDERS, CONNY (Wageningen University, Netherlands)

Crop-Making: Plant Breeding, Botany, and Political Economies of Production

The role of plant breeding in mediating the relationships between the botanical-reproductive dynamics of plants and the demands of commodity systems has been a quiet recurring thread in the agrifood studies literature on crops (for example Soluri (2005) for bananas, Guthman (2019) for strawberries, Legun (2015) on apples). In this paper, we focus centrally on plant breeding as a socially situated activity that materially integrates the botanical reproductive functions of plants with the demands of commodity chains and global production systems and the local cultural and political contexts. Breeding programs define a crop's botany, geography, and (re-)production politics at the same time through specific practices and socio-cultural relations. Through empirical explorations and comparisons of breeding and (re-)production politics in wheat, potatoes, maize and apples, we advance crop-making as an entry point to better understanding how breeding invests plants with power in the context of the global political economy of agrifood commodity chains.

RC40-JS-124.2

LEGUN, KATHARINE* (Wageningen University, Netherlands)
DWIARTAMA, ANGGA* (Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Indonesia)

What Are Games Good for? Exploring Opportunities and Limitations to Using Board Games in Research

There is a growing interest in the use of serious games for sustainability education or to explore trade-offs in decision-making. Board games are a subset of these serious games, and have the advantage of face-to-face interaction and more seemingly malleable components and rules. In this paper, we consider the opportunities board games present for thinking through the rules that organize actions and the informal modes of interaction encouraged by platforms. We emphasize the role of discussion, debriefing and the potentials of game re-design as an entry-point, generating insights into motivations for actions and strategies for change in the domain of sustainability. We elaborate on the use of board games drawing from a boardgame workshop event held in Indonesia with members of the local government, farmers and PhD candidates. The game was designed to explore tradeoffs and decision-making related to food safety, nutrition, yield, and environmental management, and was designed by an interdisciplinary team of scientists at Wageningen University in the Netherlands. In exploring the use of board games in this context, we also caution against the use of gameplaying itself as a source of data and insight, and consider the ethical implications of doing so.

RC21-303.2

LEHRER, UTE* (York University, Canada)
MURZENKO, NATALIYA (Université de Tours, France)

Amenity Spaces As Sites for New Community Building and Civic Engagement?

With the proliferation of high-rise condo towers throughout Toronto, we see a new phenomenon: while the provision of amenity spaces is mandatory, due to specific planning regulations for multi-unit buildings (Perrott, et al., forthcoming), these spaces have the potential to become places for community building and civic engagement. Amenity spaces, which take the form of gyms, BBQ places, roof terrasses, children's play areas, rock climbing walls etc., are sites of contact with neighbors within the same buildings, fostering not only a sense of belonging but also allow the possibility to organize. In this context they might become enablers of what John Friedmann had called the "Good Society" (Friedmann, 1979; Lehrer, 2016). However, these spaces come with a lot of contradictions.

In this paper, we will look at these amenity spaces, and will raise questions about marketization and financialization. While amenity spaces usually are part of the condominium, these spaces are managed and maintained through an extra layer of private administration. We will use a case study approach where we will conduct interviews with residents in 30 buildings throughout Toronto. Of particular interest is here the role that amenity spaces play, from the inhabitants' perspective, in community buildings and political action. We also will interview concierge and management of selected buildings to better

understand the logistics around these spaces. We want to address how much these private spaces are taking on the role of public spaces, and if by making them mandatory in the first place, the City of Toronto might undermine the political willingness of the inhabitants to pay for public amenities throughout the city. It is assumed that the outcome of the study will contribute to a worldwide phenomenon, where we see entire neighborhoods internalizing amenity space, which might lead to less civic engagement in the wider realm.

RC52-802.4

LEINOT, CLAIRE* (Ceped, Université Paris Cité, Institut Convergences Migrations, France)

Faire Sa Place Dans La Prise En Charge Du Cancer Au Bénin : Dynamiques De Professionnalisation Des Oncologues De Retour Au Pays.

Au Bénin, en 2019, seuls douze médecins béninois étaient formés à l'une des quatre spécialités de l'oncologie (chirurgie, radiothérapie, oncologie médicale, anatomopathologie). Alors que l'incidence des cancers augmente rapidement, le manque de personnel de santé spécialisé et l'absence de formation en oncologie dans le pays constituent des enjeux majeurs pour la prise en charge de cette maladie. Ces deux problèmes sont liés par un mécanisme de cause à effet : les médecins béninois doivent partir à l'étranger pour se former, et l'expérience à l'étranger constitue un espace-temps de recrutement lié à la socialisation professionnelle y ayant cours, ce qui empêche – en cas de non-retour - le développement d'un corps professoral au Bénin.

Cette communication s'intéresse pour autant bien à ceux qui sont rentrés et ont tenté de se faire une place dans la prise en charge du cancer au Bénin. Partant d'un cadre théorique liant sociologie des migrations internationales et sociologie des groupes professionnels, nous proposons à partir de la notion de « projet » d'interroger les tensions professionnelles au retour au pays. Ces tensions sont de trois ordres non exclusifs : l'insertion professionnelle, la pratique professionnelle et la reconnaissance professionnelle. C'est à propos de ce dernier type de tension que nous nous attacherons à développer l'argumentation. La reconnaissance professionnelle est ici envisagée dans sa perspective interactionnelle en prenant en compte les différents acteurs du secteur spécifique de la prise en charge du cancer au Bénin, ainsi que l'État.

À partir d'un corpus de trente et un entretiens approfondis réalisés entre 2022 et 2024 avec des médecins s'identifiant comme « vrais » oncologues et des médecins « spécialistes d'organes » traitant le cancer, il s'agira d'interroger les lignes de clivage et les dynamiques en cours, qui semblent mener à la constitution d'un nouveau segment professionnel.

RC15-JS-215.3

LEINOT, CLAIRE* (Ceped, Université Paris Cité, Institut Convergences Migrations, France)

Professional (Im)Mobilities of Nurses Trained Outside the EU: Challenges and Trajectories in France.

In recent times, the discourse surrounding the migration of health professionals has undergone a significant shift, particularly in light of the ongoing global pandemic. This shift has been widely disseminated in the media, particularly in comparison to the discourse that emerged during the 2000s. For example, in the communication materials of institutions such as the WHO and the IOM, there is a notable shift in focus towards elevating the profile of this population, emphasising its significance and indispensable role in managing health crises.

However, in France, nurses from outside the EU remain an invisible professional population, both in the public debate and in the eyes of the institutions. This is due to the fact that the non-recognition of their nursing qualifications, under legislation protecting regulated professions, effectively precludes any possibility of working in the healthcare system without a French state nursing diploma. Furthermore, while there is a pathway for those seeking to obtain a French nursing qualification, namely by undertaking further studies at a French training institute, this is constrained by the limited availability of places for nurses trained outside the EU.

The research is based on a series of interviews with these nurses. The objective was to gain insight into their biographical, migratory and professional backgrounds. These encounters with people from disparate countries and socioeconomic backgrounds, all of whom are excluded by law from the French healthcare system, prompted us to examine the relationship between objective and subjective downgrading. The period of deskilling that results from the non-recognition of the diploma obtained in the country of origin is an unavoidable stage in the migratory journey of these nurses to France. The length of this period varies considerably, but it is characterised by uncertainty, psychological suffering, adjustments to the migration project and a temporary or permanent change of career.

RC06-97.4

LEIVA GOMEZ, SANDRA* (Universidad Santo Tomas, Chile)
COMELIN FORNÉS, ANDREA (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)
GARCES, CAROLINA (Universidad Catolica de San Pablo, Bolivia)
LIBERONA, NANETTE (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)
PIÑONES, CARLOS (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

Circular Care and Emotions in a Border Area in the Global South

In border areas between Chile and Bolivia, circular care is developed through the circular mobility of Bolivian domestic workers in Chile. By circular care, we refer to the care practices carried out by Bolivian nationals with regard to their children left behind in Bolivia. Carrying out domestic work without a labour contract and highly precarious, Bolivian women carry out a circular mobility, taking advantage of the opportunity to care for their children in person, complementing the care practices that they carry out from a distance. In the background, there are multiple inequalities among Bolivian circular domestic workers, as they carry out their work in a structural framework of domination. Thus, their emotions are gendered, racialised, and their status as foreign nationals is added to this. In this way, they experience discrimination and inferiorisation marked by inequalities of class, ethnicity, nationality and migratory status. How the emotions related to the care of these domestic workers are constructed in a context of circular mobility is what we propose to elucidate in this paper.

RC02-37.4

LEIVA GOMEZ, SANDRA* (Universidad Santo Tomas, Chile)
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LIBERONA, NANETTE (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)
PIÑONES, CARLOS (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

Cross-Border Care in the Global South

In borders areas between Chile and Bolivia there is a movement of Bolivian domestic workers coming and going that has been categorized by social science as circular migration or mobility. Their job is to perform care work in Chile, a country that lacks sufficient public policies aimed at caring for both children and the elderly. Circular mobility is possible thanks to the geographical proximity and bilateral agreements between both countries. Although there are legal tools to obtain a visa that would allow them to settle in the country and work legally, many Bolivian women opt for permanent circular mobility, which implies highly precarious work without adequate protection. In this context, cross-border care work takes on particular characteristics, highly precarious and racialized. Despite the precarious conditions, Bolivian domestic workers remain in these jobs, caring for children who are not their own, transferring affection and attention, in a structural framework of discrimination, domination and inferiorization, anchored in colonial practices of servility and racialization.

RC08-123.3

LELIS, ROMULO* (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning, Brazil)

Rethinking Colonialism in Durkheim's Sociology

It has been widely assumed that Durkheimian sociology contributed to creating a sharp distinction between traditional and modern societies based on a Eurocentric bias that presents the latter as an exception to the former. Yet, a close examination of Durkheim's work may challenge this assumption. Through an in-depth analysis of his posthumously published lectures alongside *Les Formes Élémentaires de la Vie Religiuse* (1912), this paper demonstrates how Durkheim sought to make use of the model developed for studying Aboriginal Australians in his lectures in order to reevaluate European history. The topics covered include the genesis of property in Ancient Rome, the Crusades in the Middle Ages, the French Revolution and the role of mythical truths in the Morden Era. In doing so, the paper reveals how Durkheim reversed the equation by establishing Aboriginal Australians as the model from which Europeans are understood as an outcome rather than a departure from it. It concludes by suggesting that Durkheim's encounter with colonial ethnography led to a critical reimagination of Europe through his reverse methodology.

RC15-JS-122.2

LELLO, ELISA* (University of Urbino cùCarlo Bo, Italy)
BERTUZZI, NICCOLO (University of Parma, Italy)

From Big Farms to Big Pharma? Problematising Science-Related Populism from a Study of Vaccination Policy Criticism and Environmentalism

Scepticism about health/vaccination policies during Covid-19 has been considered a key example of 'science-related populism' (Mede and Schäfer, 2020) in the academic literature, which is mainly based on far-right case studies. However, criticism has also spread to various left-wing and especially environmental milieus, which is an under-studied phenomenon. By bringing together different strands of scholarly literature (mainly on vaccine hesitancy, Science and Technology Studies, and Political Sociology/ Science on the relationship between populism and democracy) and relying on a qualitative research design that aims both to take account of the political heterogeneity within this heterogeneous critical field and to deepen its links with environmentalism, we aim to highlight the limits and normative implications of interpreting this criticism solely as populism, and to contribute to the elaboration of an alternative interpretive model. Qualitative research and the analysis of frame-bridging operations (Snow et al. 2018) between environmental and health claims - *from Big Farms to Big Pharma*, echoing the paper's title - have led us to propose a different interpretive key, which proves useful in understanding why some environmentalist networks provided fertile ground for opposition to pandemic policies. The analysis highlighted the consolidation of worldviews in clear opposition to hegemonic values, where the critique of science finds a more appropriate explanation in a denunciation of the intrusiveness of capitalism in the production of science and the aporias of the growing scientization of politics, as well as in a rejection of 'reductivism' and a claim to self-determination that extend from the issues of food and the ecology to include the issue of health. The results of our research have significant theoretical and policy implications and are useful for rethinking operationalisation processes in quantitative research.

RC25-411.4

LEMAŃCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw), Poland)

Discursive Negotiations of Difficult Heritage: The Case of a "Contentious Monument"

This paper explores the sociological dimensions of discourse surrounding difficult heritage, focusing on the controversial monument in Olsztyn, Poland. Monuments, as physical embodiments of historical memory, often become focal points of contestation in public discourse, reflecting broader struggles over collective identity, historical responsibility, and national narratives. The monument in Olsztyn, commemorating Soviet soldiers, has sparked heated debates in both local and national contexts. This study aims to unpack the competing discourses that shape public perceptions of the monument, with attention to how different social actors—politicians, media, civil society, and local communities—mobilize historical narratives to legitimize or challenge its presence.By conducting a critical discourse analysis of media coverage, political statements, and public forums between 2020 and 2023, this research examines the evolving debates on what the monument represents. The findings of this study reveal that the discourse around the monument is not merely about the past, but about contemporary identity politics, struggles over historical interpretation, and the role of public space in negotiating difficult heritage. By analyzing the sociopolitical context of these debates, this paper contributes to our understanding of how monuments serve as discursive battlegrounds in post-socialist societies, where the past remains a contested terrain of memory and identity formation.

RC56-JS-239.3

LEMAŃCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw), Poland)

Repressing Memory and Rewriting Histories: Post-War Camps for Germans in Poland in Polish and German Politics of Memory

This paper examines the politics of memory in Poland and Germany concerning the camps for Germans in post-war Poland (1945-1949), recognising that the politics of memory is a narrower aspect of a broader historical politics. In both countries, the memory of these camps has been largely marginalised or silenced, albeit for different political reasons. The memory of the camps plays an important role in both generating political capital and shaping the identities of members of the contemporary German minority and borderland groups e.g. Upper Silesians, many of whom are descendants of internees. Through qualitative research conducted between 2022 and 2023 in Poland and Germany alike, this study investigates how these camps have been remembered, forgotten and instrumentalised in different contexts. Drawing on interviews with so-called guardians of memory (i.a. politicians and members of the aforementioned groups), the research reveals the complex intersections between the politics of memory, political agendas and minority identities. The findings reveal not only the contestation of memory narratives, but also the significant emotional and psychological impact of repression on communities.

RC24-JS-173.2

LEMKE, THOMAS* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Anticipating and Deferring. Elements of a Politics of Suspension

The talk brings together two disparate and hitherto largely unconnected strands of research: the critical analysis of cryopreservation technologies – the storage of organic material at very low temperatures – and the debate on modes of anticipation. Focusing on the cryobanking of organic material from animal and plant species for biodiversity conservation, I argue that cryopreservation practices are part of contemporary technologies of anticipation. They are linked to a politics of suspension by mobilising a liminal biological state in which vital materials are neither fully alive nor ultimately dead.

The politics of suspension promises to keep future options open in order to address the existential threats of the present. Following this imagination, de-extinction scientists and biologists dream of restoring ancient ecosystems and resurrecting extinct species as a way of responding to the climate crisis. However, this politics of suspension may also contribute to tendencies to preserve the status quo by putting on hold the political and social transformations needed to respond effectively to the climate crisis and biodiversity loss.

WG11-945.3

LEMPEREUR-CASTELLI, ORIAN* (PSL - EHESS, France)

Commemorating Police Racism Violence's Victims: A Comparative Case-Study of Memorial Practices in French Anti-Police Violence Movements

This oral communication examines the entanglement of memorial practices within collective protest actions against police violence in France. It focuses on two case studies of victim family collectives in Île-de-France: Zyed Benna and Bouna Traoré (died in 2005) and Lamine Dieng (died in 2007).

The comparative analysis explores how mnemonic practices circulate in protest contexts and become part of collective action repertoires. From a relational perspective, the study investigates memorial practices linked to police violence within a competitive memorial space. The circulation of these practices across activist, political, and media fields—particularly at different levels of the state (municipal, regional, national)—is essential, as collective memory is co-constructed (Bouzama, 2019).

Attention is also given to the role of activists as *memory activists* or *entrepreneurs* (Gutman and Wüstenberg 2023). This analysis, focused on the associative and collective levels, explores interactions between individuals, social actors, and public institutions. A key question is whether past mobilizations are shared by all activists or specific to certain groups. The aim is to understand who mobilizes these references within the movement against police violence, based on their position in activist spaces and factors like gender and class. Existing research highlights gendered power dynamics within activism, even though women often lead the fight against police violence in France. The paper also considers race and class to examine the trajectories of activists, particularly descendants of immigrants and those from working-class neighborhoods.

In conclusion, this paper addresses how the memory of victims of state racism and violence is commemorated and how counter hegemonic narratives are constructed in the French context.

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RC37-612.1

LENA, JENNIFER* (Columbia University, USA)
MCDONNELL, TERENCE (University of Notre Dame, USA)

The Meaning of a Junk Drawer – Kitchen Architecture, Organization, and Efficiency

This chapter explores the adoption of "scientific management" principles by home designers and domestic advice manuals, which yielded the modern galley kitchen and its junk drawer. We show how the affordances of our homes and a disciplined labor force of housekeepers achieved efficiency, minimizing the amount of time and number of steps it took to do "house work." Depicted as circuits within home spaces, these labor pathways are expedited by access to a fully stocked, conveniently located junk drawer. We hope the paradox of this is immediately clear and eventually resolved: a drawer full of "et cetera" plays a critical role in maintaining a highly organized, maximally efficient home. We argue that viewing junk drawers through the lens of household labor and interior architecture draws our analytical attention to all the work and activity that is necessary to bring junk drawers into existence and to maintain them. And because people complete very similar tasks at home, and junk drawers facilitate shorter circuits, the contents of our drawers are similar. It is our lifestyles and the structures of our homes that best explain the contents of our junk drawers, not our individual idiosyncrasies.

RC21-303.3

LENNA, VERENA* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Is This the Dawn of a New Era? Fragilities and Opportunities on the Transformative Path to Shared Public-Collective Governance in the Brussels Capital Region.

The experimentation with shared forms of public-collective governance is probably one of the most well-known and widely acknowledged contributions of urban commons to tackling many societal challenges —urban commons being understood here as a specific form of community spaces, thus excluding community spaces initiated and managed by public or private actors. This opportunity is now recognised by the local administration in the Brussels Capital Region as well, with a focus not so much on preventing privatisation but on reinventing how resources are managed, protected, and re-generated. Following a publicly funded study on the state of urban commons in the BCR (2022-2023), some local administrative entities are making efforts on various fronts to promote shared governance for community spaces and beyond, in what I describe as Brussels' molecular landscape of commons.

Drawing on my extensive experience with the Brussels commoning scene, this paper aims to briefly depict the efforts, potentials, and milestones achieved, as well as the uncertainties, fragilities, and hesitations—on the part of both commoners and the administration—that may continue to delay this new chapter for urban governance in the Capital of Europe. Written in dialogue with local actors during what appears to be a liminal phase, just before the dawn of a new era of shared public-collective governance in Brussels, the paper seeks to contribute to the reflection on the transformative dynamics of urban governance under the sign of the commons, navigating between resilience and resistance.

RC12-182.4

LENNHAMMER, EMMA* (Lund University, Sweden)

Temporal Inequalities and International Human Rights Law

The presentation aims to shed light on the need to consider colonial temporalities when researching international human rights law, especially in relation to indigenous peoples. Temporal concepts are integral to the language, function, and monitoring of human rights treaties. In the context of economic, social, and cultural rights, the role of time is particularly significant. The notion of progressive rights-realisation, as outlined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, creates a temporal space where subjects of rights need to remain until it is their turn to have their rights fully realised. The timing of this realisation is influenced by a variety of constantly changing factors: for example, how different actors – states, civil society organisations, and the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – *use* time in imagining human rights.

Despite the Sámi people's long-lasting presence in the area which is currently recognised as Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, their recognised presence in the realm of economic, social, and cultural human rights is quite recent. In the context of Sweden, it was not until the mid-1990s that the Sámi were explicitly mentioned during the review process of Sweden's implementation of the ICESCR. Moving from being made invisible in the earlier years, to being included in brief statements, the Sámi people's rights-concerns are becoming increasingly centred. Similarly, various actors engaging with international human rights law are increasingly invoking time. However, the *uses* of and *control* over time in the context of the Sámi people are impacted by the colonial legacies in the region. Thus, the focus of this presentation is to reflect on the way (legal) times operate in relation to the use of power within the context of Nordic states and the Sámi people's human rights.

RC42-JS-52.2

LEONARD DAVID, WENDERING* (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), Germany)
ZHANG, NAN (University of Mannheim, Germany)
OSTERMANN, KERSTIN (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

The Girl Next Door? Childhood Cross-Group Exposure and Inter-Ethnic Marriage

How does exposure to individuals from different ethnic backgrounds during childhood affect interethnic relations in adulthood?

Set in late 19th century America, a period of peak immigration of German and Irish families, we analyze the impact of childhood cross-ethnic exposure on later-life decisions to marry an outgroup partner. Using full-count U.S. census data from 1880 and 1900, the initial sample includes over 370.000 American, German, and Irish boys up to the age of 18 across 40 cities.

Our analytical strategy includes identification of next-door neighbors based on census entry order and georeferenced data, construction of organic neighborhoods using an innovative machine learning algorithm (Ostermann, 2024), and the linkage of boys in the 1880 U.S. census with their respective entry in the 1900 U.S. census. We create samples of matched boys who are identical in terms of socioeconomic and demographic factors and differ only in whether they grow up next to an ethnic outgroup neighbor or solely next to ethnic ingroup neighbors.

The findings reveal significant increases in the predicted probability of interethnic marriage for individuals exposed to neighbors of a different ethnicity during childhood. The effect varies across the three ethnic groups, with American boys showing the most consistent positive effects. Further analysis demonstrates that the impact of interethnic exposure on marriage decisions is moderated by neighborhood ethnic composition. For American boys, the effect decreases as the share of Americans in the neighborhood increases, while patterns for German and Irish boys are more complex. These results contribute to our understanding of how early-life intergroup contact shapes long-term social cohesion, offering insights into the role of spatial proximity in fostering interethnic relationships.

RC21-316.2

LEONE, PATRIZIA* (Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna, Italy)
PITTI, ILARIA (University of Bologna, Department of Sociology and Business Law, Italy)
LANDI, ALESSANDRA (University of Bologna, Italy)

Applying a Situated Intersectional Methodology to Gendered Mobility

In recent years, the intersectional approach has been largely used to study social, economic, and political inequalities. In the framework of feminist studies, it might be considered the most important theoretical contribution to analysing social stratification and the distribution of power in social life. Initially elaborated to highlight the "triple oppression" of gender, race and class, the concept of intersectionality has progressively become a lens to analyse how multiple social oppressions and disadvantages shape different subjects' daily experiences. Within this framework, this contribution aims to apply the concept of intersectionality to urban mobility and gender inequalities. It is largely acknowledged that men and women do not move in the same way and persistent socio-spatial constraints, cultural norms, and unequal power distribution prevent women from being equally socially and spatially mobile. However, studies of female mobility often rely on a homogeneous conceptualization of gender identities, neglecting the intersection of their multiple positions in society. The present research involves about 40 women living in different areas of Bologna (Italy), through semi-structured interviews. Adopting a "situated" approach to intersectionality (Yuval-Davis, 2015), the study explores women's spatial mobility considering their social, territorial and temporal locations along different axes of disadvantages, such as age, ethnic origins, family status and ability. Based on feminist epistemological perspective, our work combines "intracategorial" and "intercategorical" methodologies (McCall, 2005) to reveal social inequalities reproduced by existing analytical categories on urban mobility Delving into personal narratives, the intracategorial analysis situates subjects within the network of

relationships defining their social locations, while the intercategorial analysis allows the study to shed light on the relationships of inequality along multiple dimensions. The results unveil the different nodes of oppression shaping women's mobility and the interplay of space and gender in defining women's subjective identities.

RC48-755.4

LEONORA, ANNA MARIA* (University of Catania, Italy)
MAVICA, GIORGIA (University of Catania, Italy)
NICOLOSI, DAVIDE (University of Catania, Italy)

Projects, Routes, Returns: Activists' Networks That Support Voluntary Return Projects for Migrant Women in Italy

From 2011 to 2023, the European Commission introduced new tools to enhance the European Union's approach to migration, focusing particularly on the practice of assisted voluntary return. However, there is a gap in the literature concerning the social networks that support migration and voluntary return projects, especially in the Mediterranean region (Anis and Chka, 2020).

This paper aims to mix the results of 30 interviews with migrant women in Italy from Tunisia and Morocco with the outcomes of focus groups with pro-migrant associations from field research conducted for the PRIN PNRR *WePropose* project, with a particular focus on investigating the role of "pro-social associationism" in support of migrant women (Boccacin, 2012).

How have associations and movements acted in supporting women in their desire for social/professional inclusion or the possible return to their home country? Is there an organised system of support networks in place for migrant women or are they helped on an informal basis by individuals or the association group? Recent studies have described some forms of pro-social activism dedicated to practical and humanitarian support for people who are discriminated against or in a condition of financial hardship, with the ultimate aim of guaranteeing a democratic and equalitarian society (Evers and Johan, 2019; Bartolotta, 2016).

The aim of the research and data collection, based on a mixed qualitative approach and the theoretical framework of gendered migration, is to investigate the intentions of the various associations that defend migrant women; specifically, the question is whether they are purely pro-social or if they have hidden motives that seek to achieve results that are not directly related to the defence of the rights of people in difficulties, or of human rights in general.

WG01-890.3

LEONORA, ANNA MARIA* (University of Catania, Italy)

Who Helps Women? Job, Family and Social Justice in the Migration Stories of Moroccan and Tunisian Women in MENA Countries

The socio-political shifts of the so-called "Arab Spring" (Castells, 2012), have catalyzed greater recognition within social research (Bouzekraoui & Ferhane, 2017) towards the support networks for women engaged in gender equality in the MENA region (Sadiqi, 2014). These networks, primarily composed of NGOs and civil society associations, are committed to securing the rights and safety of migrants while simultaneously maintaining crucial ties between host and origin countries. This work presents the findings from field research conducted for the Next-Generation EU funded project *WePropose*, focusing on interviews with 30 migrant women in Italy from Tunisia and Morocco. The data collection - grounded in a qualitative approach within the broader empirical framework of gender migration - illuminated the complexity and heterogeneity of migratory experiences, highlighting the significant challenges posed by linguistic and cultural differences or traumatic memories. Moreove, data underscores the paramount importance of individual economic autonomy and personal security in long-term migratory projects, which include aspirations for social and professional integration. Additionally, the indispensable role of INGOs and civil associations becomes evident in light of the marked differentiation in individual life in terms of agency: while positive experiences of social and professional integration in host countries do not always translate into a desire for changes in the country of origin. These results provoke critical reflections on the resilience and adaptive strategies employed by migrant women within complex and often hostile environments, both in their homelands and host countries. Through the collaboration of NGOs and civil society organizations, these women develop a heightened sense of awareness, though not always with a collective dimension, thereby sometimes interrupting the virtuous cycle of reproducibility of civic engagement. This limitation raises important questions about how to foster a broader sustained commitment to social change, both for the individual and for the collective.

RC52-807.1

LESZCZAK, ELODIE* (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France)

A Quiet Claim to Expertise: School Canteen Workers, a Feminised Care Activity

In French nursery and primary schools, staff accompany the children to the school canteen. They chat with them, calm conflicts, encourage them to eat, cut their meat, teach them how to use their cutlery. From washing their hands to clearing away their trays, these workers are essential to the smooth running of the children's lunchtime. However, they are rarely the subject of attention, recognition or academic study.

The aim of this communication is to explore the issue of professionalism in this low-skilled group, which consists mainly of women – and in large cities, of ethnic minority women. I will draw on an ongoing qualitative study that I have been conducting since October 2023 in two canteens, one in a working-class district of Paris and the other in a rural school of average socio-economic status in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region.

Far from being a job that requires no skills or that simply reactivates skills from the domestic sphere, repeated observation of their daily activity reveals all the specific competences needed to carry it out. Feeding one's own child is not the same as ensuring the safety, wellbeing and satiety of dozens or even hundreds of children, with all the associated noise and constraints such as time pressure. The workers are aware that a form of expertise gained through practical experience on the job enables them to carry out demanding tasks effectively, but they have internalised a sense of subservience both to the educational professionals alongside whom they work in the school and to the professionals who prepare the meals, who are more qualified and more likely to be male. Although the group has professionalised since its emergence in the last century, this process therefore remains incomplete due to obstacles stemming from their work situation and the (gendered) representations associated with their job.

WG08-915.4

LESZCZAK, ELODIE* (Laboratoire Triangle, France)

More Than a Lunch Tray: The Emotional Dimensions of Feeding Pupils and Eating at School

In France, the school canteen is still tainted by stereotypes: noisy, bland, serving up industrially produced food. On closer inspection, however, this institution does more than fulfil the mechanical objective of providing children with the food they need to concentrate on their next lessons. Relationships are formed and interactions take place between the children, among the canteen staff and between these two groups. The children laugh, give each other food as a token of affection, sometimes some cry. The staff express their pride or disappointment at the daily behaviour of the children, some of whom they have known for years; they are happy or upset at the reception of the food they have prepared. The school canteen is a break, a hybrid space, not quite classroom time, but not quite separate from school either. It offers more freedom, while at the same time being part of the socialisation process that teaches children which emotions are acceptable and which should not be shown or felt in a group setting.

Since 2023, I have been conducting a qualitative study in two school canteens, one in a working-class district of Paris and the other in a rural school. In both contexts, the preparation and serving of food is emotionally charged for the staff, and the moment of eating can evoke feelings of affection and comfort, but also frustration or repulsion in the children. Based on repeated observations of the preparation and consumption of the school meals, I aim to show how even an eating context that is perceived as impersonal (as opposed to family meals in particular) is a setting for emotions and social interactions – some of which re-enact more general power dynamics (of boys over girls, of adults over children, etc.), while others are specific to the context of communal eating.

RC24-388.2

LETOURNEAU, ANGELINE* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Indigenous Land, Labour, and an Anticolonial Just Transition

Calls for a just transition have emerged as one of several responses to the Anthropocene. Canada's just transition policy, the Sustainable Jobs Plan, explicitly calls for the inclusion of Indigenous peoples, but the plan assumes a particular framing of the ecological crisis and appropriate solutions. This framing inhibits the ability of Indigenous to fully participate in defining a sustainable future for their communities and humanity more broadly.

The Tlicho, an Indigenous people in Northern Canada, face a range of compounding challenges, including the impacts of climate change, the

environmental and social legacy of mining, and the ongoing effects of colonialism. They are victims of the colonial and industrial processes that have shaped the ecological conditions of the Anthropocene. Despite this, like many other Indigenous groups, they have had limited opportunities to meaningfully participate in defining the Anthropocene or in determining appropriate responses to it.

This paper explores how the Tlicho assert their autonomy during a "just transition," focusing on community identity and meaning-making as sources of strength. It outlines the lessons learned from the Tlicho context, which can inform anticolonial responses to the Anthropocene. The paper emerges from a commitment to move beyond stereotypes about Indigenous peoples and their relationship to the land, seeking to foster avenues for contextually situated Indigenous definitions of environmental justice.

RC32-522.8

LETOURNEAU, ANGELINE* (Colorado School of Mines, USA)

Reproductive Resistance: Gendered Power Dynamics and Climate Change in the (M)Anthropocene

Climate change is increasingly factored into reproductive decision making. However, little work has employed a critical examination of gendered structures of power to understand reproductive decision making as a site of resistance to the (m)Anthropocene.

There is an established body of literature devoted to reproductive decision making and the increase in voluntary childlessness in recent decades. Among this has been research on the relationship between environmental concern and fertility intentions, demonstrating a correlation between perceived ecological decline and anti-reproductive attitudes. Across many cultural and ethnic groups, women are more likely to express concern for environmental decline than their male counterparts and bear a larger proportion of household sustainability and reproductive labour. Women are also much more vulnerable to the climate crisis but remain excluded from the male-dominated systems of power that have created this planetary crisis to being with. These systems depend upon the ongoing reproductive labor of women to sustain the robust workforce and tax base necessary for their ongoing hegemony. While this reproductive labour has long been undervalued in patriarchal systems, as more women are making the choice not to have children at all, the importance of this labour is increasingly felt. The message from many women, made by collective movements such as Birthstrike, is clear: we will not have children who are doomed to suffer due to climate inaction.

Reproduction is an extremely personal choice, yet the threats reduced birth rates pose to existing structures of power make climate-induced reproductive anxiety a contentious site of resistance to the (M)Anthropocene. This paper seeks to explore these gendered relations of power, examining the tensions between personal agency, climate emotions, and the external forces that seek to limit or control reproductive freedoms.

RC37-614.2

LETTAU, MEIKE* (Zeppelin University | Chair of Cultural and Media Policy Studies, Germany)
BRAND, MICHÈLE* (Zeppelin University, Germany)
EL KAHLA, IYADH* (University of Tunis | Higher Institute for Music, Tunisia)
EL KAHLA, ALLA* (International Council for Traditions of Music and Dance (ICTMD), Tunisia)

Knowledge Transfer through Artistic Means. Scientific and Artistic Approaches in the Context of International Cultural Policies

The presentation explores knowledge transfer through artistic means, emphasizing its role in fostering democratic, participatory formats that create dialogue. Coessens highlights the complexity of knowledge embedded in art, communicated through sensory and embodied experiences (Coessens 2016). The Arab region is known for innovative forms of knowledge production and transfer emerging out of the need to counter postcolonial legacies. Scholar and artist Jas critiques the Global North's view of knowledge "as a goal to be achieved" (Jas 2024). In contrast, she argues for formats of knowledge transfer that focus on communities and social cohesion, and embrace procedural uncertainty and open-endedness (Jas 2024).

The presentation addresses three key research questions: (1) How can knowledge transfer through artistic means be conceptualized? (2) What socio-political dimensions of artistic work to knowledge transfer can be identified in the WANA region? (3) How can knowledge production and transfer be conducted justly in times of transformation and crisis?

The analysis is based on the case study of the "تواصل [Tawasol] Cultural Production and Policy Network" (2023-2025), an academic training program, that examines artistic expression as means of knowledge transfer and their socio-political dimensions. The network connects partners in Germany, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Egypt and is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). The analysis draws on three selected examples from Egypt and Tunisia: autonomous, and collectively driven socio-political artistic and creative practices, the role of emerging female artists in socio-political transitions, as well as independent music production and distribution cycles.

The presentation aims to analyse knowledge production under the lens of how social and cultural practices inform academic discourse, and how these knowledges are made accessible. Overall, the presentation discusses international cultural and academic collaboration, using concepts such as 'Fair Cooperation' (Hampel 2015), drawn from cultural policy studies, thus contributing to interdisciplinary debates in sociology.

RC17-JS-203.2

LEVI, TSAMIYAH* (UNICAMP, Brazil)
FONSECA DE ALMEIDA, ANA MARIA (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Institutionalizing Diversity: How Universities Are Promoting Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

How are universities addressing the growing concerns about equal opportunities in higher education? This study examines the actions taken by 156 universities in different regions to improve opportunities for historically underrepresented groups. The research highlights a significant investment in institutionalizing initiatives to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion across multiple aspects of university life.

Focusing on 23 key institutions, the study identifies the dominant diversity models adopted by universities from different regions. It examines how these diversity initiatives are integrated into the university's organizational framework, the specific issues and demographic groups targeted, and the tools and actions used to achieve their goals.

Despite regional differences, our study reveals a widespread global diffusion of diversity initiatives in higher education. In particular, the leading universities in each country share a common approach to structuring these efforts. This approach typically involves the establishment of an autonomous office dedicated to diversity that is positioned high within the university's governance structure. This office is often led by a faculty or staff member with significant expertise and supported by a committee or board representing various university stakeholders.

Our findings indicate that many of these diversity initiatives reflect a recent shift from earlier efforts focused primarily on gender inequality to a broader emphasis on diversity and inclusion. In addition, almost all of the diversity statements emphasize excellence as the primary goal of the university's initiatives, suggesting that excellence can be a driver and justification for institutional change toward diversity.

RC17-256.13

LEWINS, KEZIA* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Exceptionalism As a Means to Inclusion: Academic Labour in Select South African Universities [before-2014]

Post-apartheid, legislative and workplace-based efforts to transform the composition of the academic labour market to meet social justice imperatives and better reflect South African demographics have proved lackluster.

In 2014, the reignited student movement called the higher education sector and institutions out for their collective failure to uproot coloniality. This paper looks at the period proceeding this defining movement to critically examine the perspectives and experiences of Black and White academics as they consider and negotiate the salience of 'race' as mediator of inclusion or exclusion as employees, within their workplace contexts.

The outcome of indepth interviews reveals distinctively racialised patterns although academics self-identify along a spectrum of inclusion/exclusion. In particular, the continuity of structural violence, as well as participants' double consciousness indicates that Black academics have been incorporated into the case study institutions through being exceptional, in a context where they are still the exception.

The paper ends with a consideration of the significance and Implications of these findings in light of more recent institutional workplace changes.

RC15-229.4

LEWINS, KEZIA* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Questions of Assimilation Vs Autonomy: Reflections on Ambiguity in 20 Years of Teaching Medical Students Sociology in South Africa.

This paper provides an account of the curricula, content, and pedagogical changes that have occurred in the teaching of Sociology to medical students, at the case study institution in South Africa, over the last 20 years.

The context, rationale, and author's evaluations of these changes are also presented. This is accompanied by a discussion of the strengths and challenges faced at each critical juncture.

This paper is primarily reflective in nature, drawing on the author's 20 year career of teaching first year medical students. The author's reflections are supplemented by interview data with five colleagues also working in the field.

At the core of the changes within the case study institution, is the mainstreaming of social science content within the Medical School. This raises key questions such as: should one expect to do one's self out of a job if that job has been done well?

s Sociology staff, we find ourselves experiencing the classic dilemma of whether we are becoming complicit in our own exclusion as mainstreaming has effectively moved the Department's offerings from a Sociology of Medicine to a Sociology in Medicine.

Such changes have also led us to reassess the qualitative impact of our continued participation in such courses. As medical pedagogies do not lend themselves to our subject matter and at times we question whether "a little knowledge does more harm than good".

All the while, our own department tries to hold all sub-disciplines in equal standing, and thus, does not aim to reallocate our speciality internally. As such, this causes doubt, loss of a role, and institutional turnover of academics committed to the sub-discipline.

The author also questions the significance and implications of these changes within an institutional and national context beset by austerity and that drives a STEM [Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine] agenda.

WG06-892.1

LEWIS, SOPHIE* (University of Sydney, Australia)
WILLIS, KAREN (Victoria University, Australia)
SMITH, LORRAINE (University of Sydney, Australia)

Lonely Care: How Is Loneliness Implicated in Relationships of Care in Chronic Illness

Living with chronic conditions can be extremely lonely but how such loneliness is implicated in relationships of being cared for or providing care is less well known. While some researchers have explored loneliness for people who experience chronic ill-health, with some attention to those around them, particularly their informal carers, less explored is how loneliness emerges and/or flows within carer and/or cared-for relationships. Drawing on Mol's work on the logic of care, and the sociology of affective relations, we examine how loneliness is relational for people with chronic conditions and those who support them. Using data from qualitative interviews with people with chronic conditions experiencing loneliness and those who care for them, our analysis reveals the various interdependencies and moral expectations within these care relationships that are implicated in experiences of loneliness. Findings reveal how fear of being a burden on others, expectations to 'fix' loneliness (in themselves or in the other person), and discomfort talking about loneliness circulate within these care relationships, illuminating similarities and differences across different kinds of care relationships (e.g. child/parent, intimate partner, siblings). We argue for the importance of understanding and responding to loneliness as relational and co-created, and discuss the wider implications for the care economy, and care societies.

RC42-674.1

LEWIS BROWN, ROBYN* (University of Kentucky, USA)

Status Value Theory and Diseases of Despair

Research has linked perceived deprivation with mental health and substance use trends that have disproportionately affected middle-aged non-Hinospanic whites without a college degree in the U.S. However, the role of subjective aspects of deprivation in explaining variation by race and educational attainment remains understudied compared to traditional indicators of economic hardship.

This study integrates status value theory to provide a deeper understanding of the social and cultural roots of diseases of despair. The theory's emphasis on the consensual nature of status beliefs illuminates why feelings of despair can become widespread within certain communities. Its consideration of the self-reinforcing nature of beliefs also helps contextualize why, for people in lower-valued status positions experiencing diminished opportunities, negative societal valuations may seem confirmed and strengthened and potentially exacerbate despair-related health issues.

This study extends research by examining the effects of perceived downward mobility alongside economic hardship indicators. Using data from the Life Experiences and Well-Being in Adults Study (N=1,343), we analyzed the impact of these factors on three key diseases of despair among middle-aged adults in the U.S.

Findings revealed that perceived downward mobility disproportionately affects middle-aged White Americans without a college degree across all outcomes. Additionally, greater economic stressor exposure was associated with each outcome and exacerbated symptoms among White Americans without a college degree compared to their Black American counterparts, but only in the context of higher perceived downward mobility.

This study advances previous work by demonstrating that subjective aspects of relative deprivation, understood through the lens of status value theory, play a crucial role in understanding the relationship between race, education, and despair-related health outcomes. Status value theory helps explain the findings by highlighting how the internalization of lower status valuations can lead to heightened feelings of worthlessness and despair.

RC04-56.3

LEYTON, DANIEL* (University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

Biopolitical Neuroscience and New Education Professional Subjectivities in Chile

We are in the presence of the return of biology in social sciences and society (Brubaker, 2016; Meloni, 2019). Within it, neuroscience locates the brain as the biological underpinning of culture, citizenship, and society (Damasio et al., 2007). In education, this comprises a new biopolitical rationality seducing educational actors' subjectivities and guiding new problematisations of their professional selves (Haye et al., 2018). Neuroscience has expanded into the realm of education through the mobilisation of numerous actors, funds, research, journals, markets, mass media, books, and their unrelenting efforts to draw out its implications for teaching, learning, and policy (Vidal & Ortega, 2017).

Drawing on extensive mapping of actors, programmes and discourses of neurosciences in education and on 18 interviews with educators actively participating in the emerging field of neuro-education in Chile, we developed a post-Foucauldian approach to explore the influence and subjectifying force of neuroscience's translation into the professional field of education. We extend Foucauldian scholarship by developing a distinction between expertise and professionalisation and the concept of pedagogies of brain awareness (Rose, 2013).

We demonstrate empirically how neuroscience discourses have expanded and attracted education professionals via a privatisation process of 'organisational recalibration' (Ball, 2009) oriented to selling policy solutions and improvements for schools and educational professionals in order to make them amenable to performativity demands. We also identify the historical displacement of the centrality of psychological discourses of the self in the formation and lifelong learning projects and of educators by a new centrality of the medical professions and gazes into the education professional field. Through our interviews, we point out neuro-educational discourses' capacity to become a puissant regime of professional subjectification by reconfiguring the language, thinking and feeling of education, pedagogy, and responsibility and expanding educators' sense of agentic capacity amidst the production of epistemic unequal relationships.

RC34-562.2

LI, CHUANG* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Digital Authenticity: Negotiating Subcultural Identity in Chinese Skateboarding Videos

This study examines the construction and performance of cultural identities among Chinese skateboarders through the lens of digital content production, focusing specifically on skateboarding videos. Employing a mixed-methods approach combining in-depth interviews and content analysis across various digital platforms, we investigate the dialectical relationship between video format, content, and the self-conceptualization of cultural identity within this urban subculture. Our findings illuminate how the form and content of skateboarding videos significantly shape the processes of identity formation and subcultural affiliation. Core members of the skateboarding community

often articulate their central identity through participation in collective "team videos," a format that reinforces group solidarity and subcultural authenticity, serving as a medium for establishing cultural capital within the field of skateboarding culture. Conversely, individualized trick demonstrations on platforms like Douyin (TikTok) are perceived within the community as a less authentic form of identity performance, framed by skateboarders as a strategic adaptation to the "rules of the game" in the attention economy of digital media. This tension between subcultural authenticity and digital visibility underscores the complex negotiation of identity that Chinese skateboarders navigate in the contemporary mediascape. Our research contributes to the sociological understanding of how digital platforms and their inherent structures shape the performance and perception of subcultural identities, offering insights into the broader implications of digital media on youth subcultures in China and illustrating how traditional notions of authenticity are challenged and redefined in the digital age.

RC39-647.1

LI, JING* (University of Osaka, Japan)

Gender, Empowerment, and Community: The Role of Self-Help Networks Among Female Evacuees Post-Fukushima

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident led to a massive evacuation. As of May 2011, approximately 170,000 people had been evacuated. However, even 13 years after the accident, as of March 2024, approximately 29,000 people are still living far from their homes. Evacuations can be broadly categorized as mandatory or voluntary, with voluntary evacuees often facing limited public support for housing and livelihood assistance.

This research focuses on female voluntary evacuees who participated in self-help communities in their 'New Hometowns', and the activities of the self-help communities. The study utilized a qualitative research approach, conducting semi-structured interviews to collect life stories from female voluntary evacuees and involved participant observation of the self-help communities' activities.

This research analyzes the post-disaster lives and transformations of affected women from the perspectives of feminist geography, women's studies, and disaster sociology.

The results of the study indicate that some of the female voluntary evacuees who participated in self-help communities experienced a transformation in their identity as disaster victims, gained empowerment through their involvement, and navigated the challenges brought by the life of evacuation. However, the realization of this empowerment was limited and conditional. This empowerment was closely associated with the evacuees' own educational level and marital status, the social capital provided by these communities, and the broader changes in gender equality taking place in Japanese society.

RC34-551.2

LI, RUN* (ENS de Lyon, France)

Identity, Precarity and Youths in China and France

In the era of capitalist globalization, the intensified circulation and global allocation of capital have made the precarity of wages, employment, and individual livelihoods more pronounced. Simultaneously, there is a growing demand among individuals for authentic self-expression. In China, a discourse of "lying-flat"(Tangping, 平) has gained traction among the youth, gradually becoming a part of their lived experiences. In France, a similar discourse of despair and meaninglessness is emerging among young people, who either resist authority and reality or engage in apathy. Within both social systems, the individualization and self-narratives among youth are undergoing changes. However, the tight interconnection of the global economy links local contexts, leading both China and France to witness a reconstruction of social relationships. This study combines digital ethnography and local ethnography, conducting interviews with government officials, labor intermediaries, informal economy participants, and precarious youths in Shenzhen(China) and Lyon(France). Additionally, in-depth interviews were carried out with 30 young individuals in situations of precarity. This research employs an interdisciplinary perspective to explore the interplay between local contexts and global dimensions, examining how global capital abstracts itself from familial, religious, and community relationships to construct industrial chains and resource allocations worldwide. This process generates precarious work and life trajectories, ultimately reshaping youth subjectivity. Analysis of the research materials reveals that the identity formation of precarious Chinese youths is rooted in ruptures between urban and rural experiences, while the identity of precarious French youths is influenced by divisions in urban spaces, educational experiences, and cultural contexts. Young people in precarious situations in both countries exhibit fractured and discontinuous identities, reflecting the coexistence of individualism and insecurity, alongside efforts and limitations in forging collective identities.

RC07-JS-79.4

LI, WENYU* (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)
ZHENG, XIAOJIAN (University of Galway, Ireland)

Interpreting Community Solidarity in Response to Social Crises: A Case Study of T Community in T City of China

The expansion of urban territory has absorbed the original rural regions, which might leave the original villagers insecure in the face of life-changing shifts. In China, the community is the most fundamental urban governing unit, a platform for residents to participate in self-governance, ensuring the practice and operation of social policies at the grassroots level. Relocation communities are unique products amid urbanization by rebuilding villages into communities for the original people to live in. The original residents' experiences and efforts to cope with challenges and crises during the demolition, relocation, and return procedures, are academically valuable in researching community formation.

This paper takes the T community in T City of China as an example of a relocation community. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with seven original villagers who witnessed the community's formation and five staff members participated in community construction and future planning. This paper reproduces the process of T Community uniting residents, jointly solving crises, and enhancing individuals' capacity to deal with social crises over the previous 30 years of China's urbanization. It demonstrates how the community, as a fundamental component of social order, binds people to society; and how residents shape the new community. This paper found that the solidarity generated between the community and its inhabitants appears in three areas: economic rewards, cultural concepts, and social engagement. Residents participate in community governance and take the subjective initiative to shape the community form, which is critical for overcoming the insecurity caused by crises and future development. Further, this study discussed how to leverage the value of community solidarity to cope with foreseeable social risks in future-oriented practices.

RC25-414.1

LI, YAO* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Intertextuality without Clear Source in Population-Environment Debates within Digital Public Sphere in Social Medias

This presentation explores the phenomenon of intertextuality without clear source in public debates concerning population and environmental issues within digital public spheres in social medias. As digital platforms increasingly serve as venues for discourse on pressing global challenges, the role of intertextuality — the incorporation of elements from other texts within a new text — becomes pivotal. However, the prevalence of intertextuality without explicit attribution in these debates poses significant implications for the accuracy, credibility, and influence of online conversations.

Traditional intertextuality theory often emphasizes citation forms over sources, limiting its application in social science research. Yet, intertextuality is crucial in linguistic turns of micro-social studies, revealing deep social, cultural, and historical interconnections. Intertextuality with ambiguous sources poses risks to knowledge reproduction in electronic public spheres. Ambiguously citing views from one's own coalition leads to norm violations in knowledge production, while obscure references to opponents' arguments exacerbate polarization, intensifying conflicts and divisions. This study aims to bridge this gap.

Drawing on a comprehensive analysis of social media posts, online forums, and blog entries related to population growth and environmental sustainability, this study identifies instances where arguments, data, and narratives are reused, adapted, or referenced without clear indication of their original source. This pattern not only undermines the transparency and traceability of information but also fuels misinformation and polarization, particularly in complex and emotionally charged debates about population dynamics and their environmental impacts. By shedding light on this overlooked aspect of digital discourse, the study calls for heightened awareness and stricter norms around sourcing in electronic public spheres, ensuring that debates on population and the environment are grounded in accurate, verifiable, and attributed information.

RC53-821.2

LI, YAQUN* (University of Minho, Portugal)
RABOT, JEAN MARTIN (University of Minho, Portugal)
COSTA, ROSALINA (Universidade de Évora & CICS.NOVA. UÉvora Universidade Nova de Lisboa - NOVA FCSH Av. de Berna 26-C 1069-061 Lisboa, Portugal)

Young Adults Thinking about Their Childhood: Evolving Practices of "Tiger Parenting" Among Chinese Migrants

Traditional Asian parenting, often characterized as a "double-edged sword," can deeply influence both childhood development and the parent-child relationship. This study investigates the practices of parenting within Chinese migrant families in Portugal, examining how parental expectations and understanding of "tiger parenting" have shifted among younger generations.

The narratives on Asian European childhoods were collected in the context of a broader qualitative sociological study focusing Chinese migrants living in Portugal. Using semi-structured and in-depth interviews, 25 participants were involved in this research to achieve two main objectives. First, the exploration of how the socio-economic and cultural context of migration shapes the parenting perceptions and strategies of Chinese parents, particularly in comparison to older generations. Second, it assesses the impact of "tiger parenting" on children's development and their intimate relationships with their parents, delving into whether such practices foster close bonds or create distance.

The findings are expected to provide insights into how migration and exposure to Western ideologies influence parenting behaviors and child-rearing practices, contributing to a broader understanding of the changing dynamics, tensions, paradoxes and opportunities of Chinese parenting behaviors in the European society.

RC04-48.1

LI, ZIYUAN* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
HE, SHENJING (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Exploring Inequalities in Cross-Border Education: A Case Study of Cross-Border Schooling and Housing Decisions between Shenzhen and Hong Kong

Education and housing choices are intertwined, contributing to simultaneous wealth accumulation and social reproduction inequalities. A significant body of research has used Bourdieu's concept of capital to explore how parents make strategic schooling and housing choices. However, how such intersected dynamics play out in cross-border education has thus far been neglected despite its growing importance. Particularly, how are different types of capital converted to each other across borders at the intersection of housing and education? How to secure social reproduction through such circular migration? This paper explores these questions using the case of Cross-Border Students (CBS) between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, drawing on the concept of Bourdiesian capital and border studies.

This paper examines these questions through qualitative analysis of 28 semi-structured interviews collected from CBS families, supplemented with other public data, including official reports, policy documents and social media. The anticipated outcomes include two aspects – spatial behaviour and inequality. Economic capital demonstrates higher transferability across the border, enabling CBS families to offset spatial disadvantages by leveraging economic capital to school districts in Hong Kong through property rental and investments. However, mainland families with substantial economic capital later opt to enrol their children in expensive mainland international institutions, dropping the housing decisions in Hong Kong. This shift arises as school allocation in Hong Kong integrates privileged students with other peers, weakening the original advantages linked to economic capital. Consequently, wealthy families returned to an environment where social capital easily converted to "better education". The affluent families secure schooling and housing advantages, and the economically disadvantaged group settle for affordable public schools in Hong Kong, enduring geographic difficulties of longer commutes and reduced social interactions with peers. This study reveals inequality among CBS with different backgrounds, contributing to a more resilient educational distribution.

RC28-449.8

LIAO, QIONG* (Sogang University, North Korea)

A Sociological Analysis of Bride Price in Chinese Marriage: Focusing on the Evolution of Women's Property Rights

The guarantee of female rights and interests requires more complicated strategies than ever in the context of weakening property rights in marriage. With the change in Chinese marriage law, the devaluation of domestic labor and the imbalance of interest at the time of divorce have made women re-evaluate their marriage behavior. The purpose of this study is to examine the marriage culture in China. In particular, this essay focuses on the mode of female behavior regarding the 'bride price:' which functions as 'dowry' in a traditional marriage. What are the conditions under which some Chinese women request a high bride price? Or what factors make Chinese women prefer to choose marriage without a bride price?

This study delves into the evolving role of bride price in Chinese marriage culture, positioning it as a complex social phenomenon intertwined with shifting gender dynamics. Through an analysis of historical records, legal codes, and internet ethnography, the research examines changing perceptions of bride price and its impact on marital negotiations. The findings reveal that bride price has increasingly become a tool for women to evaluate the sincerity and financial capacity of potential spouses, reflecting broader socio-economic transformations and shifts in property rights. Furthermore, the study highlights how bride price negotiations contribute to growing gender distrust, exacerbated by evolving economic roles and legal structures. While serving as a protective measure for women in patriarchal contexts, bride price also reinforces existing gender inequalities, making it a point of both cultural significance and societal debate.

RC06-90.4

LIAO, QIONG* (Sogang University, North Korea)

Comparative Study on Young Adults' Dating and Spousal Selection between Online and Traditional Matchmaking Market

As marriage dynamics in modern China evolve, spousal selection requires more nuanced strategies, particularly with the rapid growth of digital platforms. As delayed marriage becomes more common, matchmaking has emerged as a key method for young adults to find potential partners. This trend has significantly impacted the formation of intimate relationships. This study explores two key questions: (1) How do young Chinese adults perceive the limitations of traditional matchmaking, and what value do they attribute to online matchmaking as an alternative? (2) How do young adults' experiences with either online or traditional matchmaking influence their expectations regarding spousal selection criteria and intimate relationships?

The research is based on a survey of 800 participants aged 20-35, all of whom have experience with either online or traditional matchmaking. The survey captures their perspectives on the effectiveness of these approaches, particularly in relation to spousal selection criteria and emotional involvement. Through a comparative analysis, the study aims to reveal whether online matchmaking offers greater flexibility and emotional depth compared to traditional practices, and how each method impacts relationship formation and stability. This research contributes to a broader understanding of how evolving matchmaking practices are reshaping relationship dynamics and marriage expectations in contemporary Chinese society.

RC12-191.1

LIAO, WENJIE* (Rochester Institute of Technology, USA)
WANG, YOUYI (Fujian Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Gender Gap in Access to Justice: The Role of Lawyers and Courts

Previous research indicates that in labor litigation, women workers in China are awarded significantly less compensation than men for the same amount of claim, a pattern that exacerbates the already dire gender inequality in the workplace. This paper examines whether the legal profession and legal institutions can mediate this gender gap. Using more than 90,000 legal decisions issued in 2019 across China, we found that while men and women do not differ in their likelihood of using legal presentation in litigation, women are more likely to utilize legal aid services and men are more likely to use private lawyers. While the presence of both legal aid agents and private lawyers significantly increases the number of evidence presented in a case, which in turn increases the rate of compensation awarded towards the worker, legal aid's effect is significantly smaller in comparison to that of a lawyer, suggesting that women might benefit less from legal presentation. Additionally, we found that in courts where special gender-focused training

program is implemented, the gender gap between compensation rate is non-existent, suggesting the courts' awareness of and action towards gender dynamics in law suits are consequential in their legal decision-making. These findings have implications for understanding how legal profession and institution can shape the gendered access to justice and provide important insights for policy makers who aspire to design and implement policies that promote gender equality through the law.

RC33-541.3

LIEBIG, STEFAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

New Data Spaces for Social Sciences

In order to more precisely research the major societal challenges of the coming decades, including digitization, climate change, and war- and pandemic-related societal changes, and to be able to identify the need for political action on this basis, the social sciences need innovative research data and methods. The German Research Foundation (DFG) has established the long-term infrastructure priority programme "New Data Spaces" (SPP 2431) (https://www.new-data-spaces.de/en-us/) to open up and develop such new data spaces. In the first funding phase 16 projects aim to expand the analytical potential of existing longitudinal survey data, to achieve substantial progress in expanding the scope and strength of panel studies in Germany through various disciplinary perspectives, foci, and approaches, and to address the theoretical and methodological challenges of integrating different data types, modes of data acquisition, and respondent-driven designs. The projects are located in four research areas (1) exploration and integration of different data types, (2) respondent-driven designs, (3) Instrument validity, and (4) Multimodal data acquisition. A key feature of the projects is that representatives of the social sciences and computer science work together here,

In this paper we describe in more detail the challenges related to measurement quality in surveys identified by the SPP 2431 "New Data Spaces", present the research questions and the methodological and technical approaches of the projects that address measurement quality issues, and show how the methodological results and the technical solutions developed within the four research areas may affect data collection and measurement quality in standardised surveys.

RC18-266.1

LIETAR, MAXIME* (CURAPP-ESS - Université de Picardie Jules Verne, France)

A "Participative Washing" ? Local Political Order and Democratic Innovation.

How and why does the political order invest participative modes at local level? Based on an ethnographic study carried out in a rural area in the Hauts-de-France, this paper will show how the agents who dominate the local field – councillors and high-ranking officials - define the roles of the members of participatory innovations, in order to stabilize the state of the field in which they are dominant. We focus on the relationships between the members of participatory workshops (residents, parents, teachers), set up to draft the social and educational policy objectives of a territorial project, and inter-municipal councillors of this territory. These latter, dominants, ignore or reclaim the participants' activities, which reinforces their dominant position, fix positions in the local field and, at the same time, define the roles of each agent.

The proposal will emphasize the value of local social capital and of symbolic capital in the local production of public policies, expressed in re-appropriation of the work of participatory workshop members by local councillors. The degree of insertion of agents in the local order offers the possibility of putting certain policies on the political agenda -or not. For example, some parents and education professionals intend to prioritize the inclusion and support of disabled people. As members of a participatory workshop, they introduce this project to the assembly of local councillors. However, these dominants ignored the request as soon as the exchange was over, preferring to give an economic direction to the agenda that they manage, rather than the social branch outlined by the participants. Nonetheless, elected officials indicate that they use the democratic innovation to build their policies and, in other cases, they reinvest the proposals in reminding that they've initiated the participatory initiative. This paper will finally propose to interpret these practices as "Participative Washing".

RC25-416.1

LIETAR, MAXIME* (CURAPP-ESS - Université de Picardie Jules Verne, France)

"Education Au Développement Durable" : The Meaning and Scope of the Depoliticization of French School Curricula

In France, "Education au Développement Durable" (EDD) defines a set of issues based on the sustainable development objectives promoted by the UN in 2015, and invites to think about the global civic education. This type of education is promoted by the instituted order and produced by the Ministry of National Education; so it fits into the existing relationships of the economic, social, political and cultural fields. Based on an analysis of the content of these curricula, this proposed communication asks the following research question. What kind of ecological education is proposed in French curricula, and what compromises and tensions emerge from this content that respects the instituted order?

Our analysis focuses on the discourse used in curricula : what action verbs are used, what actions are targeted, what changes are defined. In order to verify the effects of this lexicon on youth, this paper will focus on examples taken from an ethnographic survey of eighteen schools and five camp holidays located in an intercommunality in the Hauts-de-France region. It reveals the school's acceptance of the capitalist order. Indeed, EDD promotes an ecology based on the individual responsibility of practices, which ruling out the overhaul of a productivist system. Every child is encouraged to think about sorting waste or watching his energy consumption ; in contrast, the the consequences of capitalism are never approached. We'll emphasize the inadequacy of lessons that respects the capitalist order, which is trumping the ecological emergency, all the more so as the representatives of local authorities involved in transposing these public policies to the local level adopt a posture of maintaining their position in the field of local power. EDD praises a posture that strengthen discriminations between humans and non-humans, maintaining Nature as a domesticated space but, ironically, a space that we should exploit more virtuously.

RC15-JS-221.4

LIFSHITZ MILWIDSKY, LIAT BELA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
INBAR, YAEL (Tel-Aviv University, Israel)
AVNOON, NETTA (Tel-Aviv University, Israel)
RAZ, AVIAD (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

Ongoing Traversing Boundaries Dance: AI Strategizing and Real-World Deployment in Healthcare Experts Dynamics

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) is integrated into healthcare, aligning implementation with evolving regulatory strategies of those working on as well as those working with AI is critical. However, limited research explores the link between AI regulatory strategizing and in situ deployment, as well as the impact on healthcare professionals. Our study addresses this gap by analyzing policy reports and conducting 78 in-depth interviews (2022-2024) with managers, expert users, and policymakers professionals. We first explore how Israeli government bodies deliberate the 'sandbox regulation' of AI in healthcare. Next, we conduct an inductive field study on the bottom-up boundary work involved in AI deployment within a public healthcare organization. Our findings highlight the "sandbox" use of AI as manifested by collaborative and configurational boundary work by middle managers professionals confronting challenges of flexing the boundaries, disrupted knowledge transfer, and selective integration as dynamic boundary work for strategizing and deployment of AI in healthcare settings. We conclude by discussing the gap between AI strategy regulations and real-world implementation and the role of healthcare professionals as shaping and potentially bridging this disparity.

RC47-741.3

LIM, WOONTAEK* (Keimyung University, South Korea)

Transformation of Work in Postgrowth Society: Focusing on the Case of Dual Transformation in the Korean Auto Parts Suppliers

As in other countries, the dual transformation of the manufacturing industry in Korea was promoted in earnest under the name of the 'Korean New Deal' after the outbreak of COVID-19. In the case of Korea, digital transformation during this period progressed rapidly with a focus on automation. The automation rate and labor replacement rate by machines in Korea's manufacturing industry reached the world's highest level during this period. That leads in a low-growth phase is ultimately to a very profound impact on employment relations.

This research deals with the current situation and innovative strategies of auto parts suppliers and labor's counter strategy in the process of dual transformation in Korea. As demand and production of electric vehicles increase at a global level, Internal combustion engine parts manufacturers are increasingly aware of the crisis. Digital transformation offers parts manufacturers opportunities to increase productivity and reduce costs. At the same time, with the spread of platform-based production, due to digital transformation, exclusive transaction practices are gradually reduced, and the stable transaction relationship between main contractors and subcontractors may become unstable. Against this background this study analyzed the counterstrategies between local parts makers and trade unions in the process of digital transformation through a survey of auto parts makers in Daegu(which is Korea's leading auto parts production area).

The counter strategies of both sides were found to affect work organization and skill level in different ways during the digital transformation process. Furthermore, the union's response strategy was very passive. The union focused on protecting organized workers and wages while allowing contingent employment of workers.

To solve this problem, we emphasize the need for a citizen-labor solidarity strategy that strengthens the resilience of local communities and pursues social-ecological transformation instead of the existing technology-driven, cost-saving dual transformation.

RC40-655.5

LIMA COELHO, SANDRA* (University of Beira Interior, Portugal)

Health and Environmental Sustainability: Factors That Promote a Reduction of Meat Consumption in Portugal

This study investigates the motivational factors influencing the reduction of meat consumption in Portugal. The increase in meat consumption over recent decades, especially in developed countries, has raised concerns about health and environmental sustainability. The study is based on a literature review addressing global and Portuguese meat consumption, motivations, and barriers related to its reduction. A survey was conducted among Portuguese citizens aged 18 or older using Google Forms. The questionnaire, adapted from previous scales and translated into Portuguese, comprised eight sections, beginning with a question about dietary habits and meat consumption. This directed respondents to specific sections according to their answers.

Results reveal that most participants identify as omnivores, with a smaller percentage of flexitarians, pescatarians, and vegetarians. The sample mainly consists of women, with an average age of 40.6 years and high levels of institutionalized cultural capital. The key factors influencing the reduction of meat consumption include social norms, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and environmental concerns. Social norms and the perceived benefits of reducing meat consumption—such as health improvements and contributions to environmental sustainability—are particularly significant. However, perceived barriers, like lack of information and resistance to changing dietary habits present challenges.

The study concludes that it is crucial to develop communication and education strategies addressing environmental and health concerns to promote more conscious eating. It provides insights into the factors that motivate behaviour changes regarding meat consumption, offering guidance for public policies and awareness initiatives.

RC48-757.3

LIMA COELHO, SANDRA* (Católica Porto Business School, Portugal)

The Local Currency Mor: Benefits, Obstacles, and Opportunities for Social Change

This research examines the implementation of the local currency MOR as an alternative to traditional currencies, focusing on its potential to enhance social cohesion and economic development in Montemor-o-Novo. The study aims to identify the characteristics and benefits of local currencies, understand how the MOR currency can drive social transformation, and analyze the effects of this transformation on the community.

Employing a qualitative approach, the research conducted a case study on the MOR currency, utilizing methods such as document analysis, direct observation, and semi-structured interviews with community members who use the currency. The data were organized and analyzed through content analysis, considering the context of the respondents' statements.

Findings indicate that the MOR currency has the potential to strengthen the local economy by encouraging consumption within the community and fostering partnerships among merchants. Interviewees noted that the currency facilitates economic transactions and contributes to a network of support and solidarity among community members. For instance, merchants have collaborated to create joint offers, such as partnerships between a florist and a craftsman.

However, significant challenges in implementing the currency were also identified. These include the need for greater recognition and support from local authorities and the difficulty in persuading the community to adopt the new currency. Obstacles such as a lack of incentives and resistance to change must be addressed to ensure the currency's sustainability.

In conclusion, despite these challenges, the MOR currency presents a promising opportunity to revitalize the local economy and promote social transformation in Montemor-o-Novo. The research suggests that, with adequate support and effective communication strategies, the MOR currency's model could be replicated in other communities, contributing to more sustainable and inclusive development.

RC21-310.2

LIMA GURGEL, GIOVANNA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Dismantling of Public Policies: The New Reurb LAW and Its Impacts on Brazilian Social LAND Regularization Policies

The unplanned expansion of the urban fabric is the primary factor leading to land tenure irregularities, giving rise to informal urban settlements (such as slums and shantytowns), which can be easily identified across Latin America due to their non-compliance with urban, legal, social, environmental, and/or infrastructural standards. For this reason, in the 1980s, several Latin American countries began investing in land tenure regularization policies as an attempt to extend the benefits and services found in formal cities to informal urban settlements. Two main models were adopted, leading to a narrative debate on the most appropriate strategies to fully achieve land regularization. Initially, Brazil, by adopting the integrated socio-spatial regularization model, implemented effective tools to carry out land tenure regularization through interventions in various sectors within informal communities. However, the introduction of a new tool focused solely on land titling—land tenure legitimation—seems to have sparked a new trend: the dismantling of previously established urban policies. The literature addressing this subject, through an analysis of the legal framework (Law No. 13,465/2017), has speculated that the introduction of this new tool has led to a reduction in interventions; however, empirical evidence has yet to confirm this claim. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the impacts of the new regularization tool on the various dimensions of Brazil's social land regularization policies (in terms of density and intensity), focusing on the regularization processes established at Federal, State, and Municipal levels in the states of Rio Grande do Norte (RN) and Rio Grande do Sul (RS) between 2010 and 2023.

RC18-264.3

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Digital Public Sphere and Activism from Brazilian 'Coletivos': (Re)Defining Boundaries between Public and Private

This paper analyzes the dialogical relationship between the structural constraints regarding the increasing use of digital communication tools and the actions of activists from Brazilian 'coletivos' (collectives) who turn to these tools to impute new meanings on participation and politics. Collectives are recent forms of social and political mobilization emerging in the Brazilian public sphere through activisms linked to a variety of themes and domains in everyday life. In particular, the analysis highlights the importance of building bonds of friendship and solidarity among activists that go beyond formal ties. Often, these bonds are built or reinforced through digital communication tools that function as new arenas of political socialization. The use of digital communication tools, the emphasis on personal biography as motivation for political engagement, the strengthening of friendships in political struggles, and the discourse of horizontality are some of the dimensions of theses activisms that indicate the redefinition of structural patterns of political culture in Brazil, such as the separation between public and private, as well as the relationship between democracy and public sphere. In general terms, the activism of collectives and the theoretical debate on public sphere in the 21st century constitute a mirror game, where the transformation of one is reflected in the other. The main conclusion of the paper points to a causal correlation between (i) the unplanned effects of the intensification of the use of digital communication tools, particularly social media, in social relationships in general and in politics specifically, and (ii) the subjective meaning aimed at by actors who politicize their daily and private lives.

RC04-61.5

LIN, CHUN-WEN* (National Chiayi University, Taiwan)

Uncovering the Missing Piece: Environmental Injustice in Taiwan's Education for Sdgs

Taiwan has made significant strides in education for sustainable development goals so much so that SDGs is said to be an integral part of our citizenship education rather than just political rhetoric. However, an important issue that remains underexplored in these efforts is environmental injustice. While Taiwan's SDGs frameworks have focused on achieving ecological sustainability, they often fail to account for the uneven distribution of environmental burdens and benefits across different communities. Marginalized populations, particularly indigenous groups and economically disadvantaged communities, are disproportionately affected by pollution, resource exploitation, and environmental degradation. These groups often have limited access to the environmental benefits resulting from corporate and governmental sustainability policies, which can exacerbate existing social inequalities.

This paper explores the missing piece in Taiwan's SDGs efforts: the lack of integration of environmental justice principles. Through a combination of literature review and interviews with scholars, policymakers, and community leaders, this research seeks to understand the specific environmental injustices faced by vulnerable populations in Taiwan and the systemic barriers that contribute to these disparities. The study also highlights the ways in which environmental justice could be incorporated into Taiwan's SDGs policies, offering more equitable approaches to sustainability that consider the social and economic impacts of environmental policies.

By shedding light on these overlooked issues, this paper aims to contribute to a more inclusive understanding of sustainability in Taiwan, where SDGs practices can be reformed to ensure that all communities benefit from environmental initiatives. Addressing environmental injustice is crucial to fulfilling the broader goals of sustainable development and ensuring that Taiwan's SDGs policies are aligned with both ecological and social equity.

RC04-66.7

LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan)

A Catalyst for Change: Moving Toward Pedagogies of the Possible through Talent Development

Education is charged with the responsibility for helping students become productive members in a society. The coronavirus pandemic revealed the relative acceptance of inequality in educational opportunity and illustrated the critical role of government in creating equal opportunities, such as supplying internet access and technology to rural or low-income students. Committing to developing the talents of all students will bring about a new era in education. By treating every student as gifted, we can help students develop transformational giftedness so that they can better our society. When gifted education is envisioned as more open and accessible, it will become a force for education reform, making schools more responsive to opportunities and challenges. With the rise of information technology, especially artificial intelligence (AI), the nature of talent development may change. Gifted education should play a major role in creating innovative nations. The author begins with a review of the definitions of giftedness and creativity, highlighting the notion of talent development as an instrument in service of societal change for the better. Then, the author briefly discusses why we conceptualize pedagogies as transactional and why it is necessary to move toward more transformative pedagogies. The author then introduces the conception of "Pedagogies of the Possible" and discusses how such pedagogies represent a particular case of creative learning experiences. The author closes by discussing the core features of "Pedagogies of the Possible", and highlights the kinds of new possibilities and transformations. The author concludes with a discussion of knowledge as a means to not only develop gifted abilities but also to maximize the number of talented people who can make transformative contributions. The multimethod design was used to bring together the results from the quantitative, qualitative and policy/document analysis.

RC09-JS-164.1

LIN, REX TSUNG-WEI* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Making (Queer) Kinship in a Childcare Institution in Taiwan

In 2019, Taiwan legalized same-sex marriage, marking a significant milestone in the country's LGBTQ+ rights movement. However, for LGBTQ+ youth residing in child welfare institutions due to family dysfunction or deviant behaviors, the celebration of marriage equality remains distant. While studies have explored queer families within traditional societal structures, the unique dynamics and experiences of LGBTQ+ youth in institutionalized "family-like" settings have been less examined. This study investigates how heterosexual and LGBTQ+ staff members within these institutions engage in various forms of "doing family" and "making (queer) kinship," and also how would institutionalized LGBTQ+ youth perceive gender, sexuality, and family in relation to their institutional experiences.

The research reveals that the case in Taiwan, its institutional policies, influenced by national deinstitutionalization trends, aim to create a more family-like environment. However, the effectiveness of these policies is mediated by staff members' individual "cultural toolkits" based on their gender and sexuality. Additionally, the study highlights the complex interplay between institutional logic, individual queer identities, and the formation of queer kinship within the childcare institution. It emphasizes the queer identity itself would influence the epistemology and methodology staff members adopt to reach their professional goals. This not only reflects the relationship between practical social work and the imagination of making (queer) families/kinship, but also coins with the "stigma as coalitional politics" discussed by Heather Love.

RC17-256.2

LIN-JANUSZEWSKI, LIANG-WEN* (Paderborn University, Germany)

Symbolic Violence and Affective Practices of First-Generation Students' University Transition Experiences

This study investigates how symbolic violence manifests through affective practices during first-generation students' transitions into higher education. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of habitus, symbolic violence, and corresponding affective practices, this study investigates how day-to-day classifications, academic language, and pedagogical practices in the higher education field function as exclusionary mechanisms that reproduce inequality.

This research utilizes data from an ongoing longitudinal project at a regional German university, comprising 41 in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted between March 2023 and June 2024. The sample nospans three cohorts of first- and second-year students, including 12 male, 16 with migrant backgrounds, and 27 first-generation students. Using reflexive thematic analysis, the study examines shared perceptions and affective struggles of first-generation students, while recognizing their heterogeneity across age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and parental influence.

Key findings reveal, first, world-making upon university arrival, with students seeking validation through varied affective practices based on gender and migrant background. Second, mystification and classification through pedagogical practices, including academic language, misrecognized meritocratic belief, and teaching culture. Third, evolving self-perceptions are influenced by constraining or empowering affective practices throughout their higher education journey.

This research illuminates the subtle mechanisms of social exclusion via symbolic violence in higher education, contributing to our understanding of how these processes impact student transition experiences and outcomes. By examining the interplay between institutional practices and students' affective responses, the study provides insights into the reproduction of educational inequalities and potential interventions to support first-generation students' success.

RC34-557.2

LIN-JANUSZEWSKI, LIANG-WEN* (Paderborn University, Germany)

Transgressing Classed Boundaries of Gender Norms in Higher Education: A Longitudinal Study of Undergraduate Students' Experiences

This study investigates how undergraduate students navigate and challenge gender norms in their higher education trajectories, focusing on their evolving practices that transgress classed boundaries of gender norms and their resulting affective practices. Utilizing intersectionality and the Bourdieuian lens, this study examines the interplay between class, gender, symbolic violence, and the affective aspects of habitus in the higher education field. While upward mobility through higher education is often perceived as advantageous, it is essential to investigate how challenges in embracing more fluid and open-minded gender norms unequally impact students' affective practices based on their social characteristics.

The present study draws on interview data from an ongoing longitudinal project examining undergraduate students' transitions and experiences in higher education at a regional German university. The analysis includes 66 semi-structured interviews with 41 students enrolled between 2021 and 2023,

nospanning completed first and ongoing second rounds. The diverse sample, including 12 male, 16 migrant, and 27 first-generation students, enables an intersectional analysis of how students negotiate inconsistent gender norms between their original social milieu and the field of higher education.

Preliminary findings reveal a complex interplay between habitus, disciplinary culture, and students' affective experiences as they negotiate traditional gender norms, varying significantly across different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. The study demonstrates how higher education can serve as a site for both reproducing and transforming traditional gender norms, particularly for first-generation and migrant students. This research contributes to understanding of how upward mobility through higher education impacts students' engagement with evolving gender norms and their relationships with friends and family.

RC48-745.4

LINA, BENCHEKOR* (Aix-Marseille University, France)

The Return to the Land As a Militant Conversion

How do activists move from a revolutionary project for political regime change to the creation of an alternative farm in a rural area? This paper analyses the ways in which some activists in the 20 February 2011 movement move from a revolutionary dream to the practical implementation of a 'real utopia' (Guéguen and Jeanpierre 2022). The 20 February 2011 movement (M20F) saw the emergence of an unprecedented protest dynamic in Morocco (Bennani-Chraïbi and Jeghllaly 2012). In the wake of the so-called 'Arab Springs', a section of Moroccan youth demonstrated their desire for change and their willingness to initiate a political and social revolution. Since this period of ferment, many M20F participants have turned to new forms of commitment. In addition, new networks of acquaintance and friendship have emerged from the coalitions that have been set up, bringing together activists from the left and extreme left, Islamist activists and independents (Smaoui and Wazif 2013). These encounters have given rise to new initiatives in a variety of forms: NGOs, student movement, feminist (David 2019) and environmentalist struggles, etc. In this paper, we will look back at the emergence of an eco-place, located two hours from the Moroccan capital. The initiators of this project have acquired a plot of land with European funding and are setting up the infrastructure needed to live independently. The collective draws on both local protest struggles and alternative militant experiences that have emerged in Europe. Between internationalization and a return to tradition, and through a decolonial rhetoric critical of Western domination, the actors in this project are trying to create an inclusive alternative. The paper is based on an ongoing ethnographic study, as part of a thesis on the life trajectories of participants in the 20 February 2011 movement in Morocco.

RC53-822.1

LINDE, MARIE-CHRISTIN* (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Generational Justice and the Genuine Subaltern Status of Childhood: Preliminary Considerations of a Radical Democratic Framework

This study aims to critically examine the concept of intergenerational justice through the lens of the subaltern status of childhood. Firstly, i will demonstrate how traditional theories of justice, including egalitarianism, the capability approach (cf. Sen, 2010) and John Rawls' "Theory of Justice" (1979), fail to adequately address childhood as a spezific and distinct phase of life. Furthermore, these theories often reduce children to "future adults", thereby ignoring their intrinsic value in the present.

In order to understand why theories of justice fall short when it comes to childhood, I have explored the fundamental ways in which childhood is constructed. Before we can discuss justice for children, it is crucial to establish that childhood is a social construct with a subaltern status. Current concepts of intergenerational justice often focus on future generations while overlooking the immediate realities of children. This approach treats children as passive recipients of frameworks designed by adults, marginalising their experiences and needs. Consequently, this reinforces their subordination to adults within societal structures - what I refer to as the "genuine subalternity" of childhood (cf. Spivak, 1988).

This genuine subalternity must be recognised before any meaningful discussion of justice for children can take place. Childhood requires a distinct conception of justice that is not simply an extension of adult frameworks. I propose a radical democratic approach that recognises the distinct needs and experiences of children and advocates for justice that is co-created by both adults and children. Only through this framework can we ensure true intergenerational justice - a justice that takes into account not only children's future potential, but also their current agency and status, even if the subaltern status of childhood cannot be overcome.

RC53-825.1

LINDE, MARIE-CHRISTIN* (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

The Subalternity of Childhood: A Three-Level Explanation

The research aims to apply Spivak's concept of subalternity (Spivak 1988) to the experience of childhood. It argues that childhood can be considered a genuine subaltern position within society due to the influence of social and power structures that often perceive children as subordinate actors in comparison to adults. The restricted influence and limited access to social power, coupled with structural inequalities, reinforce this subaltern status.

The research examines three ways in which subalternity can be derived in relation to childhood:

1) the necessity of education is used as a rationale for denying children full human status. Children are frequently viewed as needing guidance and instruction, and are often categorized as a distinct group.

2) the concept of productive indeterminacy in pedagogical practice is discussed, with a particular emphasis on the significance of social integration for the subjectification of children. Furthermore, the study explores the subaltern position of childhood concerning language and communication models.

3) examines the legal status of children as non-citizens, with a particular focus on the German legal system. It questions whether children are regarded as objects or subjects of legal recognition and how this contributes to their significant subaltern status.

This study thus illuminates the intersections between subalternity, childhood, and social power structures, offering a comprehensive overview of how children are marginalized in various societal contexts. It provides insights into how social, educational, and legal frameworks contribute to the subaltern position of childhood and highlights the need for a more nuanced understanding of children's roles and rights within society.

RC33-550.5

LINDINGER, KORINNA* (TU Wien, Austria)

Masculinity and Space from Children's Perspectives

The contribution presents results and methodological reflections on two qualitative research projects with nine to twelve year olds. Both are part of a multi-year grounded theory approach to study spatial appropriation from the perspective of marginalized children in a privileged district of Vienna. The analysis of their everyday geographies uncovers, how spaces of belonging are established. It also demonstrates how deprived social participation manifests spatially. In understanding space from children's points of view, several dimensions of boundary-making (see Fegter and Andresen 2019) become apparent, first and foremost gender, class, age and racism.

Talking about space is difficult (see Martina Löw 2018) and research settings with marginalized young people must make even more effort to develop shared means of communication. *Schultorparasiten* employed strategies of visual elicitation, participatory spatial interventions and group interviews to understand the interlink between formal and informal educational spaces in children's appropriation of the city. *Figures of speech* used DIY-3D technology to navigate and capture individual places of importance, enabling and empowering children to position themselves in the city beyond social attributions, an art-based alteration of a mobile interview (see Kusenbach 2018).

While practices of socio-economical exclusion have been the focus of the study, the absence of female practice and voice raised as substantial issue in the process. This paper therefore analyses how concepts of masculinity manifest in children's appropriation of space.

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Kusenbach, M. (2018). Go-Alongs, in: Uwe Flick (ed.), The Sage handbook of qualitative data collection. London: Sage, 344–361.

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RC53-811.5

LINDINGER, KORINNA* (TU Wien, Austria)

Play in Research. Considerations on an Involving Methodological Approach

It is a serious task in child-centered research designs to establish trustful situations in which children can express their sense-making. Building on means of interaction and communication which are part of children's everyday life and expertise often serves as key factor in regard to research validity and data quality.

Playful methodologies seemingly meet this condition. Yet, play has been rarely reflected as research method in activation, data collection, analysis and dissemination. A reason might be the several ambiguities of the magic circle (Sutton-Smith 1997), in other words the immersive power of good games or intensive play with its multilayered, frictional relations to social practices and cultural codes. Then again, play has been framed as prominent competence and means of appropriation by children, and in a cross-generational definition as self-chosen, voluntary activity, localized in time and space, constituted by rules and enabled by one's own imagination, experience and competence (Caillois 2017). In this, the author finds a lot of similarities to methodological and ethical qualitative research requirements, especially in the realm of participatory or space-related approaches.

The contribution reflects on research projects by the author with children between four to twelve years of age. It identifies potentials of play as an inclusive research strategy on the one hand and points out challenges on the other. While social-reformist, e.g. in pedagogy, social work, urban studies, have refered play as method to address social hierarchies and practices, post-colonial perspectives have stressed the power relations embedded in play (Trammel 2020). In order to engage in a differentiated debate, the paper will relate the considerations on play in empirical processes to current debates in cultural studies on play.

Caillois, R.. *Die Spiele und die Menschen: Maske und Rausch*., 2017.
Sutton-Smith, B. *The Ambiguity of Play*. 1997.
Trammell, A. Torture, Play and the Black Experience. 2020

RC09-140.2

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University, USA)

Neoliberal Capitalism, Extractivism, and the Politics of Dispossession of Indigenous People in the Philippines and Their Resistance

Neoliberalism's constant search for new spheres for global capitalist expansion and extractivism go hand in hand. This is seen in the global expansion of corporate mining that results in the expulsions of indigenous people from their land and disrespect of their basic social, economic, political, environmental, and cultural rights necessary for their survival. Indigenous ancestral lands are the last frontiers of capitalist imperialism that destroys remaining elements of communalism in indigenous concept of land, production, and environment. In such a process, transnational capital and neoliberal nation-states allies. Extractivism in the periphery and the flow of extracted resources to the core feeds the global capitalist system, breeding global inequality and human rights violations. The Philippine case illustrates this. Embodying neoliberal policies, the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 serves the extractivist expansion of transnational capital for profit while plundering the environment, usurping the Filipino people's sovereignty, and dispossessing the indigenous people of their ancestral lands and subsistence livelihoods. But Indigenous People and other human rights defenders challenge transnational corporate power, state violence in defense of capital, and bureaucrat capitalism. Their dialectic of resistance enlightens the need for an integrated framing of human rights and sustainability in development. Applying some principles of grassroots-oriented research that begins inquiry from the marginalized people's experience, I gathered primary data by conducting fieldwork in the Philippines, visited a mining site, and interviewed indigenous people affected by corporate mining and their forms of resistance.

TG03-960.7

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University, USA)

Neoliberalism, Imperialism and Militarism and the Crisis of Human Rights in the Philippines and the People's Resistance

Weaving together primary data from fieldwork and secondary data from a collection of literature and documentations, this paper examines the crisis of human rights in the Philippines in the context of neoliberalism, imperialism and the various forms of people's resistance both within the Philippines and overseas. While many discussions on human rights rarely contextualize the occurrence of human rights violations within the regimes of neoliberalism, imperialism and militarism this paper will examine how these various social forces intersect to suppress people's political, economic, cultural inalienable rights. The right to fight for these inalienable rights is a basic right – but such political right is suppressed to manufacture consent to neoliberal policies that seek to maintain global capitalism. Political rights (such as the right to fight for rights) and economic rights (such as the right to access basic needs) are inextricably linked. Militarism becomes the political tool of the state to violently suppress people power, to divide and rule, and to continue its counterinsurgency, which is supported by imperial powers, like the United States, through military aid. As global capitalism continually seeks cheap labor for maximum profit workers' rights get violated, and as it (capital) seeks to transnationally expand Indigenous People are dispossessed of their ancestral lands, violating their rights enshrined in UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People. But various sectors of the Filipino people have persisted in their resistance and their various social movement organizations have engaged in various collective actions in defense of human rights both on the local and international scales. Their resistance is forming collective power (a form of political right) and suggest insights that achieving the universal goal of protecting human rights requires changing oppressive and exploitative political and economic systems.

RC24-398.2

LINDSAY, JO* (Monash University, Australia)
LANE, RUTH (Monash University, Australia)
ARUNACHALAM, DHARMA (Monash University, Australia)

Underexplored Sustainability Strategies: Sharing Goods with Friends and Family

In the pursuit of sustainable consumption, reducing acquisition and prolonging the life of household items—like clothing, appliances, and furniture—has never been more essential. Practices such as purchasing second-hand goods, borrowing, sharing, and passing items between people don't just offer environmental advantages—they build social connections too. Despite their everyday nature, these informal exchanges of goods remain under explored in sustainability and consumption research. This study draws on a unique national survey of 2,700 Australian households, shedding light on how everyday sharing of goods flows through informal networks of family and friends. We argue that these personal relationships are pivotal to both understanding and encouraging the circulation of used goods in a developed economy. Our findings reveal gendered, class-based, and life-stage differences in sharing practices and the influence of social capital, which allows more privileged groups to participate more actively. Households with children, for instance, experience faster consumption cycles, driving greater circulation of goods. Generational shifts also play a key role, as attitudes toward second-hand goods evolve. We contend that informal sharing—within families and communities—holds just as much significance as formal sharing economies in diverting goods from landfills and supporting sustainable consumption. This everyday circulation is vital to the sustainability conversation.

RC25-409.2

LINDWALL, JOHAN* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Constructing Agency in Welfare Encounters: Narratives of Autonomy, Integrity, Knowledge, and Responsibility in Encounters between People Who Use Drugs and Swedish Social Services

People who use drugs have increasingly come to be portrayed as rights-bearing subjects within European welfare discourse. With some delay, this is also the case in Sweden, where they have long been positioned as legitimate objects of societal control and interventions but are increasingly spoken of as active and knowledgeable service users. Rights-based discourses that emphasize clients' autonomy, integrity, knowledge, and self-determination have gained rhetorical precedence in Western social work over authoritarian discourses that privilege professionals' knowledge and control. At the same time, such discourses can be employed by welfare organizations to responsibilize and legitimize the shifting of responsibility for clients' welfare from professionals to the clients themselves. Moreover, clients' autonomy and self-determination are in practice always conditioned by welfare organizations' mandates, knowledge, resources, policies and prevailing legislation. However, there is relatively little research on how clients who use drugs perceive and handle their encounters with professionals in welfare organizations, particularly regarding autonomy, integrity, knowledge and responsibility. The focus of this paper is on how clients narratively construct their *agency* in the encounter with professionals within social service. The material, collected in an ongoing study, consists of transcribed interviews with people who use drugs and are in contact with social services, and is analyzed by employing narrative analysis methods and analytical concepts from discursive psychology. I analyze and discuss the values, ideals and dilemmas produced

in clients' narratives, as well as how these are presented to both orient and limit clients' agency within their narrative constructions. Preliminary findings suggest that agency in clients' narratives about their encounters with social services cannot be described in terms such as 'restricted' or 'unrestricted' but is constructed as framed by tensions and dilemmas related to dimensions such as autonomy, integrity, knowledge and responsibility.

RC21-334.1

LINK, FELIPE* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Vertical Neighborhoods in Santiago De Chile: New Forms of Sociability in a Segregated Latin American Metropolis.

In the last two decades, Santiago de Chile has experienced a critical verticalization process promoted by financialization in the context of urban neoliberalism, which has radically transformed the built environment in central areas, the sociodemographic composition, and the social practices and interactions of its inhabitants. This paper proposes considering the importance of daily encounters in the public space in everyday practices, thus expanding the notion of local sociability besides the traditional urban community. Three vertical neighborhoods in Santiago, Chile, were analyzed through secondary data about their urban environment and primary data collected through surveys and qualitative interviews with residents of high-rise buildings. Although densification by verticalization inhibits social interactions, the results indicate differences between urban practices regarding urban vitality at a neighborhood scale. So, despite structural conditions such as segregation, the daily use of public space and local commerce favors the emergence of social ties, which are not considered personal networks but valuable in terms of public familiarity and recognition, transforming the traditional idea of neighborhood community. We seek to discuss the influence of the built environment of three different high-rise new buildings on the formation of social relations in urban space.

RC49-776.3

LINN, JAMES* (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development, USA)
KADRI, MICHELE* (ILMD, FIOCRUZ, Brazil)
ARREDONDO, EMANUEL* (universidad de Valparaiso, Chile)

Mental Health Reform and Social Inclusion for Those with Mental Disorders and Developmental Disabilities in the United States,Brazil and Chile

In the second half of the 20th century,mental health reform beginning with the deinstitutionalization of patients who had severe mental disorders,and later including individuals with developmental disabilities was a major structural change which facilitated greater social inclusion of these patients in the United States and countries of Latin America. This process occurred as a result of the following factors:the development of psychiatric medications which could successfully treat psychotic episodes and eliminate the need for confinement or restraint;the political influence of several social movements in the United States and the Americas which demanded freedom and social participation of patients;the rising cost of staffing and maintaining large Psychiatric hospitals. Also,some countries in Latin America including Brazil and Chile were substantially impacted by the Caracas Declaration of 1990 which called for a transformation of a mental patient care system from large mental health hospitals to community services.The integration of persons with severe mental disorders and individuals with serious developmental problems was measured against the following criteria(1)Have a well-paying personally fulfilling full-time job;(2)Form a committed relationship or family with a spouse or partner;(3)Live in your own apartment or house(Chuaqui,2017). This presentation will include a critique of the current mental health care systems which exist in the United States,Brazil and Chile.These sytems will be assessed using the theoretical framework of intersectionaliy which assumes that multiple marginal or disadvantaged social statuses interact at the micro level of patients lived experience(Bowleg,2012).

RC38-631.3

LINN, SARAH* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)
GHANEM, HALA (Hashemite University, Jordan)
ABULOUZ SAMI HUSSEIN, ABDALLAH (Hashemite University, Jordan)

Migrant Background Youth and Sensemaking of Place, Community and Belonging through Intergenerational Oral Histories in Jordan's Industrial Heartland

Place-based community histories are complex navigations of differing perspectives and lived experiences which can be underpinned by traumatic, celebratory and/or claim-based narratives. These accounts offer multiple avenues to build a sense of ownership and belonging to place – particularly for migrant and refugee background communities who are looking to construct and forge new lives and to make sense of displacement and (re) settlement. Engaging and understanding the history of a place from the lived experiences of different (migrant) communities across multiple generations can provide a rich opportunity to understand how societies are shaped, and cities developed, by transnational and transcultural encounters.

This paper examines the work of the British Academy funded project *Surfacing Zarqa,* which trains young people living in Zarqa, Jordan's industrial capital, to conduct oral history interviews with diverse communities that reside in the city. Zarqa has long been a home to refugee and migrant communities: it was founded by Chechen forced migrants in the early 20th century, rapidly developed with the establishment of a Palestinian refugee camp in 1946 and ballooned with industry and the arrival of South Asian migrant workers from the 1970's onward. Despite this rich and complex past, there is a significant lacuna of public and lived histories of the communities that consider the city 'home'.

This paper considers three interconnected themes which centre around the communication of memories and sense of belonging within this diverse urban community: 1) How transcultural, transnational and transgenerational biographical histories intersect in an 'overlooked' industrial and refugee-receiving city. 2) How such histories and experiences are surfaced, communicated or silenced and 3) how critical engagement with these memories allow young people to situate their own sense of belonging, and to reimagine and reexamine their aspirations in, and beyond, the city of Zarqa and the Kingdom of Jordan.

RC28-456.4

LINTUNEN, LOTTA* (European University Institute, Italy)

Changing Choices? Primary and Secondary Effects through Times of Educational Contraction

This paper explores how inequality of educational opportunity (IEO) evolves in the context of educational contraction. Using Finnish register data (StatFin), the study examines the transition to secondary school for complete birth cohorts born between 1975 and 1997 through nonlinear probability models and the KHB decomposition. It decomposes the upper secondary school transitions into primary and secondary effects by gender, cohort, and parental socioeconomic status (EGP). The results show increased horizontal stratification and stabilizing overall inequality after an initial decrease for earlier cohorts, driven by a decrease in secondary effects. Notably, the trends differed by gender. Females continued to experience a constant increase in inequality driven by increased primary effects, while males from the V-VII classes experienced a modest decrease in inequality. The findings point towards possible mechanisms at the intersection of class, gender, and IEO. These results challenge traditional assumptions that IEO operates predominantly through secondary effects. The polarization between vocational and general secondary education and the stagnation of secondary effects may be one of the reasons behind educational contraction. The findings highlight the importance of re-examining the mechanisms behind IEO in societies facing educational contraction, suggesting that traditional stratification theories may only partially capture the dynamics at play.

RC28-452.4

LINTUNEN, LOTTA* (European University Institute, Italy)
HÄRKÖNEN, JUHO (European University Institute, Italy)
SIRNIO, OUTI (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)

Where Does the Pipe Leak? Educational Contraction and the Role of Educational Transitions in Finland

This study employs Multiple Sequential Pathways Logit Models (Härkönen & Sirniö, 2020) to examine the role of timing of educational transitions and the phenomenon of educational contraction in Finland, a country known for its historically equitable educational opportunities. Cohorts born from the 1980s onwards are achieving lower education levels than previous cohorts and the association between parental and filial education has strenghtened. This trend contrasts with the broader European context and OECD countries, which have generally experienced an increase in tertiary education attainment since the 2000s. We decompose timing and cohort differences in completing transitions for full birth cohorts born between 1960 and 2005. The role of timing is important as it may result in stratified delays in educational completion and lifetime educational attainment. Previous evidence suggests that the observed decline in university degree attainment by age 30 may be partially attributed to the increase in the age at entry to higher education. One possible reason behind this decline is increased selectivity in admission to higher education requiring multiple years of reapplication to enter university. To account for the delay in educational careers, we have expanded the analysis to cover university attainment at the age of 35. The preliminary analysis shows a slight delay in both entering university and graduation. However, if we measure the final educational attainment at age 35 the level of highly educated working-age population has not contracted as drastically as suggested by previous studies. The most interesting finding seems to be that after the educational expansion stalled, academic secondary schools have become increasingly middle-classed resulting in increasingly stratified final educational attainment.

RC48-753.2

LION, VERONICA* (Hebrew University, Israel)
HALPERIN, LIV* (Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel)

From Protesting the State to Protecting the Nation: Gendered Forms of Nonviolent Resistance in Israel's Pro-Democracy Protest and War

Triggered by the planned judicial overhaul of the current (far) right government, a massive nonviolent protest movement emerged in December 2022 to fight for Israel's democracy and social justice. Women's groups seeking social transformation have reached unprecedented visibility in light of their creative practices and embodied performances, most notably through the performative adaptation of the dystopian "Handmaid's" imagery. Through a variety of practices, they managed to highlight the government's explicit attack on women's rights. Women in Israel have historically both participated in social activism and developed their own, women-led/-only practices, thereby often finding a way to voice their interests while mostly being sidelined from official decision-making processes and leadership positions. Our research comparatively investigates gendered, embodied, intersectional and symbolic expressions of resistance of five different women's groups, namely Building an alternative [*Bonot alternativa*], Mothers On Guard [*Imahot al hamishmar*], Breaking Walls [*Shovrot kirot*], Mothers Against Violence [Imahot neged alimut] - as well as the peace movement Women Wage Peace [*Nashim osot shalom*]. Following the October 7th outbreak of the still ongoing Israel-Gaza war, these groups adapted their activism to address the urgent needs of affected communities, further underscoring the resilience and adaptability of women-led civic resistance in times of crisis. This study draws on qualitative methodologies, namely feminist ethnographic research (in person and digital) and interviews conducted from January 2023 to 2024. It answers current calls in social movement research for more nuanced intersectional analyses and particularly emphasizes an embodied perspective. Our paper highlights the different ways these women's groups employ their bodies in relation to their intersectional positionalities within the complex power structures of a democracy in decline and growing social cleavages within the context of war.

RC42-JS-37.2

LIPARI, GIUSEPPE* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Inquiring Student Agency in Secondary Education: Key Challenges for an Exploratory Research

Student activism in secondary education has received limited attention in social and political studies, and it is consequently almost absent from the relative academic literature. The distance from learning centres and from organising happening there represents a clear limit to the understanding of political action of the youngest, with implications on analyses related to the education sector and to broader societal issues. This paper would like to expose the challenges that I am experiencing in my studies on student agency in secondary education. Ethical and safety issues related to the under-age of research participants, mixed with the high public exposure of some school student leaders and to the changing tools and rationales of repression in European countries, all have an impact on the methodological challenges of my qualitative study. The importance of a participant observation that is truly immersive, getting the adequate trust of participants, but at the same time not resulting intrusive gets evident in the attempt of studying agency and how school students organise it. Political challenges are just around the corner, given my personal and political story that positions me as a researcher which is at the same time an activist and a former school student leader. It is essential to make boundaries clear, without hiding the opportunities of restitution that such a study gives to the movement, finding a good balance between the acceptance of suggestions to avoid any harm and the need for trustable and accurate analysis. The paper will examine the existing similarities to my previous work on university student unions, getting inspiration from my most recent fieldwork activities in Italy and the Netherlands, with the goal of producing a reflection useful to my next studies on the field and more broadly to future inquiries on school student politics.

WG08-904.4

LISDERO, PEDRO* (CIECS (CONICET y UNC) / UNVM / CIES, Argentina)
SCRIBANO, ADRIAN (CONICET, Argentina)

Modernization and Politics of Sensibilities in China and Latin America: A Theoretical Review

Theories of modernization in Latin America sought to explain the standard deviation of the evolution of the societies of the region, in relation to the forms of development of European societies. Among the variables that were used to investigate the subject are: the level of economic growth and industrialization, the degree of incorporation of "modern" patterns in social relations and the mode of political organization. In this context, the transformations in consumption, expectations and beliefs around the pattern of predominantly "archaic" societies marked by "traditional" features implied various diagnoses of the politics of the sensitivities in force in those societies.

For many Chinese researchers the achievement of Chinese-style modernization presents significant historical and global impacts. From the 1970s until the late 1990s, China's swift economic expansion was acclaimed by the global community as a remarkable phenomenon. In recent decades, China's advancement in modernization surpasses its remarkable GDP growth rates. As a late-developing nation, China achieved industrialization within decades, unlike the centuries required by developed countries. Unparalleled economic growth has coincided with enduring social stability. It is in this horizon that many maintain que Chinese-style modernization signifies a "novel paradigm for human civilization".

This proposal seeks to investigate and point out the main coincidences and differences between the Latin American and Chinese theoretical perspectives to explain and evaluate the modernization processes.

RC53-827.3

LIU, BONAN* (University of Muenster, China)

Inhabiting in a Forest of Early Childhood Education and Care: Entangled with Grass, Ants, and Grasshoppers

As the impacts of climate change gain increasing attention, natural elements have become a significant focus in the field of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC). Two main trends have emerged: one involves bringing nature into kindergartens, such as nature corners in classrooms, more plant decorations, and classroom pets; the other involves taking children out into natural environments, such as hiking, camping, and forest schools. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork from a private kindergarten in China, which rents a small forest for the children, this paper explores what it means to inhabit a forest in the context of ECEC. While a 3-year-old boy was catching grasshoppers, he was accidentally bitten by a red ant, causing

his hand to swell. Although the teachers initially worried it might be a more serious bite from a leafcutter ant, they later concluded it was likely an allergic reaction to a local red ant. Despite the concern raised by the incident, the boy's parents were understanding and believed it was not a serious issue, allowing him to stay at the kindergarten for the rest of the day. At first glance, this story appears to be about child safety in kindergartens. However, from a posthuman perspective, humans and more-than-human entities are entangled, and the ant's bite can be seen as a form of boundary-making from the more-than-human. In the context of the Anthropocene, this paper may contribute to the broader conversation on posthumanism in education, advocating for a more inclusive understanding of ECEC that acknowledges the significance of more-than-human actors.

RC52-803.3

LIU, CHANG* (The New School for Social Research, USA)

Performing Expertise without Experts: Barefoot Doctor Program and Medical Expertise in Rural China

During China's Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), a large number of lay medical workers— the "barefoot doctors"—were trained and worked in the rural areas as semi-doctors "to provide elements of environmental sanitation, health education, preventive medicine, first aid, and primary medical care while continuing their farmwork" (Sidel and Sidel 1982: 37). American sociologists and public health scholars, who visited China during the 1970s have analyzed its health care delivery quality, focusing on comparing health care systems of China and the U.S. (Sidel and Sidel 1982; Blendon 1979; Rosenthal and Greiner 1982). Recent scholarship has examined the role of the barefoot doctor program in establishing the rural medical system and in introducing western medicine in rural China (Fang 2012; Pang 2017). However, these literatures are often less engaged with the meaning making and interactions among various actors in the barefoot doctor program, and their insights have yet to be brought into theorizing the establishment of the barefoot doctor program as a new network of medical expertise in rural China.

Drawing on the model of "boundary objects" proposed by Star and Griesemer (1989) and the theory of expertise by Gil Eyal (2013), this paper investigates how the barefoot doctor program emerged as a new network of medical expertise in rural China during the Cultural Revolution, with a focus on the collaboration between experts and lay people in the network, as well as the role of the boundary object — A Barefoot Doctors' Manual. I argue that the success of the barefoot doctor program is a social outcome of the cooperative work among the "alliance" of the heterogeneous participants of the barefoot doctor program, consisting of the state, professional medical doctors, and rural residents. In this network of medical expertise, barefoot doctors work as a key node, bridging rural residents and professional doctors together.

WG08-912.4

LIU, CHANG* (The New School for Social Research, USA)

Romantic Dystopia: Dating Narratives and Relationship Bloggers on a Chinese Female Online Platform

In Cold Intimacies, Illouz (2007: 5) analyzes emotional capitalism as a contemporary American culture, "in which emotional and economic discourse and practices mutually shape each other, thus producing…a broad, sweeping movement in which emotional life…follows the logic of economic relations and exchange." Likewise, a large group of female relationship bloggers in China have developed a set of their own narratives to rationalize romance and intimate relationships as well, by using the language of business and even "games". Their dating narratives are same popular in the overseas Chinese female online community in the Western society, where the digital-based dating culture is prevalent among the younger generations. This research project examines the notion of "emotional capitalism" through an investigation of how overseas Chinese relationship bloggers produce their dating narratives, with a focus on a female-oriented social media platform Xiaohongshu, also known as "Red".

Based on in-depth interviews with the relationship bloggers and their followers on Red, I argue that Chinese female relationship bloggers are producing a gendered dating narrative with two major features: First, the dating narrative has a significant commodification logic which commodifies romantic relationships, objectifies potential partners, and represents the dating process as a gambling game. Second, this narrative has a gendered perspective that emphasizes a strong female selfhood in relationships, while downplaying the importance of romance and romantic love for women. In the meantime, men are portrayed as players in the dating game who do not share the same interests with women and are often seen as adversaries.

RC28-444.2

LIU, HAN* (University of Texas at San Antonio, USA)
JUNG, EUNAH (Brown University, USA)

Residential Segregation in New Asian Destinations in the United States: A Spatial Perspective

Residential segregation is an important aspect of spatial inequality that shapes minoritized groups' life chances. In the past decades, there has been a rise in the share of immigrants settling down in new destinations that have limited prior exposure to immigrants. To assess how this spatial diffusion of immigrants is leading to new patterns of integration and assimilation, many studies have assessed residential segregation between White and different immigrant groups, but their findings are not conclusive. Aiming at addressing this inconsistency in the literature, this study explores how spatial connectedness to traditional gateways is associated with White-Asian segregation in new destinations.

With county-level data from the US Census and the American Community Survey, we will first construct a population-weighted spatial measure to quantify the extent to which each new Asian destination is connected to traditional gateways. This spatial measure essentially establishes a continuum between two Weberian ideal types of new destinations, with the first type being ethnoburbs arising from the natural expansion of traditional gateways and the second type being new destinations developed out of changing labor demands. In the second step, we will use two-way fixed-effects models to test whether our spatial measure can explain the heterogeneity in segregation among new Asian destinations between 2000 and 2020. In addition to White-Asian segregation, we will also conduct group-specific analysis for six major sub-groups: Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese. In the final step, we will further decompose the effect of spatial connectedness into compositional differences of immigrants across locales (e.g., differences in nativity, income, etc.) and remaining effects that can be potentially attributed to discrimination and exclusion. Findings from this study will shed new light on segregation in new immigrant destinations from a spatial perspective and may inform policies aiming at improving immigrants' integration, assimilation, and well-being.

RC55-837.2

LIU, HAN* (University of Texas at San Antonio, USA)
JUNG, EUNAH (Brown University, USA)

Residential Segregation in New Hispanic Destinations in the United States: The Effect of Spatial Connectedness to Traditional Gateways

Residential segregation is an important indicator of spatial inequality that shapes minoritized groups' life chances and well-being. Over the past three decades, as an increasing share of the Hinospanic population in the US has settled down in new destinations that do not have a strong historical presence of their co-ethnics, researchers also got interested in assessing segregation patterns in these new destinations. However, results from prior research are not conclusive. While some studies documented segregation levels to be lower in new than in traditional destinations, others found the opposite pattern. Aiming at addressing this inconsistency in prior research, we evaluate how spatial connectedness to traditional gateways may moderate White-Hinospanic segregation in new destinations.

Our unique spatial perspective is rooted in the theorization of heterogeneity among new Hinospanic destinations. By analyzing different socioeconomic forces behind the spatial diffusion of the Hinospanic population, we identify two Weberian ideal types of new destinations, with the first type being those arising from the natural expansion of traditional gateways and the second type being those developed out from the changing labor demands. With this theoretical typology, we then propose that spatial connectedness to traditional gateways is a unique indicator that can be used to establish a continuum between the two ideal types.

We will test the significance of this spatial perspective with county-level data from the US Decennial Census and the American Community Survey. Firstly, we will construct a population-weighted spatial measure to quantify the extent to which each new destination is connected to traditional gateways. Then, we can use this measure to explain heterogeneity in segregation among new Hinospanic destinations between 2000 and 2020. In the final step, we will incorporate a comparative approach into the study by replicating the analysis on three major Hinospanic sub-groups: Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans.

TG03-957.2

LIU, JIAQI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
DING, MEI (Fudan University, China)
ZHU, JIANFENG (Fudan University, China)
JIANG, RUI (The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), China)
DONG, DONG (JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Uncertainties, Risks or Hope? Managing Embryos in a Multidisciplinary Team of PGT

Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT) is a globally expanding selective reproductive technology, offering the chance to identify embryos without specific genetic abnormalities, thereby increasing the likelihood of livebirths and healthy infants.

While existing qualitative research on PGT's clinical decision-making process primarily focuses on patients and their families, less attention has been paid to the perspectives of the medical specialists, particularly in the context of mainland China.

Drawing on ethnographic observations conducted between 2021 and 2024 at an assisted reproductive clinic in Shanghai, China, and in-depth semi-structured interviews with 16 PGT providers (genetic counselors, geneticists, IVF doctors, nurses, etc.) and users, we explore how this multidisciplinary team of PGT negotiates the selection of PGT embryos for transfer in medical contexts. Especially, how providers from various backgrounds perceive and frame these PGT embryos as clinical uncertainties or even risks, often in contrast to the promise of this technology.

Through close interactions with the multidisciplinary team of PGT, we offer a deep understanding of the production and interpretation of PGT embryos' uncertainty. On the landscape of uncertainty, PGT providers with distinct professional standpoints and decision-making resources often hold varying perspectives on PGT embryos and offer different recommendations, contributing to dilemmas faced by PGT users. The divergence in decision-making among PGT providers serves as a lens to explore how China's family planning policy originated in the 1980s continue to influence the practice of reproductive experts in the genomics era.

RC25-419.2

LIU, RUEY-YING* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Becoming Americanized: The Generational Shift of Chinese Americans' Linguistic Construction of Their Ethnicity

Ethnicity is widely understood as a social construct in contemporary social science research, yet how the collective meaning and boundary of a given ethnic group shifts over generations remains elusive. Taking a conversation analytic approach, this study explores the generational shift of how Chinese Americans approach their ethnic groups in everyday language use.

This study utilizes data collected for a focus group study involving Chinese Americans. To address the underrepresentation of Chinese Americans in the evaluation of new medications, 12 focus groups were conducted among foreign-born and US-born Chinese Americans to investigate their perspectives on clinical trial participation. Drawing on the audio recordings of the focus groups, the present study performs a secondary analysis with a focus on how Chinese Americans construct their ethnic identities, memberships, and practices through their language use.

The analysis reveals three key differences between foreign-born and US-born speakers, suggesting a generational shift toward these aspects: 1) heterogeneity: foreign-born speakers tend to portray Chinese people as a homogeneous entity, whereas US-born speakers orient to heterogeneity within the group; 2) membership: foreign-born speakers do not reference their individual identity and background, whereas US-born speakers often establish their membership within the Chinese community; 3) the broader context: foreign-born speakers focus their discussions solely on Chinese, whereas US-born speakers tend to expand their discussions to include the broader Asian community and other minority groups in the US.

These differences highlight the intricate interplay between cultural background, generational influences, and societal contexts in shaping linguistic practices among Chinese Americans. I argue that the observed generational shift in these aspects reflects how the process of Americanization is manifested in everyday language use. This study also makes a novel methodological contribution by showcasing how secondary analysis affords insights into interactional research, which has traditionally relied on primary data analysis.

RC32-508.1

LIU, TIANQI* (Fudan University, China)
BAN, TIANRUO* (Independent, China)

Menstrual Hygiene Technology and the Modern Body: A Study on Tampon Use Among Female University Students in China

While tampons are widely used in Western markets, only a small number of women in China use them for menstrual hygiene management. Both social media and academic literature often portray tampons as a healthy and modern product. However, this narrative overlooks the lived experiences of tampon users and potential health concerns. Drawing on Sara Ahmed's concept of "sweaty concepts" and McDonnell's theory of "cultural objects," this study explores how tampons intersect with women's menstrual experiences and their understanding of their bodies. It highlights both the physical practice of tampon use and the cultural significance of the product itself. Based on interviews with 16 tampon users from a university in Shanghai and an analysis of tampon-related content on social media, this study examines these dynamics.

The findings follow three main lines of inquiry: (1) As a form of menstrual hygiene technology, tampons help women conceal menstrual blood more effectively and support the transition to a body perceived as unaffected by menstruation, thus more aligned with productivity; (2) As a relatively new product in menstrual hygiene, tampons challenge traditional taboos surrounding the "hymen" while introducing new health concerns; (3) As a commodity, tampons carry symbolic value, and their purchase involves consuming the associated knowledge and imagery, with the market shaping a vision of the "modern" woman. These findings suggest that power dynamics are embedded in the study of cultural objects. Menstrual hygiene products, along with the knowledge and social meanings attached to them, are continually shaped by mothers, schools, media, experts, and businesses. Women's agency is closely intertwined with these power structures.

RC54-832.6

LIU, WENQING* (Fudan university, China)
CAO, HAO* (Wuhan University, China)

Justice Interrupted: How Platformed Narrative Strictures Failed Chinese Domestic Violence Survivors' Online Evidence Presentation

Existing studies indicate that digital technologies facilitate informal justice outside the state (Powell, 2015). Chinese domestic violence survivors, for example, leveraged platform affordances to seek visibility and validation through *evidence presentation*. Yet they found that they failed to bring about informal justice despite the fact that such narrative tactics align with prevailing legal standards on evidentiary fidelity and public expectations for vulnerable survivors. Why were these seemingly convincing narrative strategies counterproductive in the digital sphere?

Drawing on 38 formal and informal interviews with survivors, anti-DV workers, and platform moderators as well as participatory observation, this study shows how the interaction between platformed constraints imposed narrative strictures on survivors' evidence presentation.

First, while survivors tried to present evidence of suffering, platforms' business imperatives prompted them to suppress such content to make users upbeat and sustain their digital engagements. Specifically, by censoring "violence and negative content," survivors who showed their physical and mental harm to elicit public sympathy were silenced for "violating community standards."

Furthermore, as survivors attempted to disclose the details of domestic violence to lend veracity to their stories, platforms removed such evidence in the name of protecting user privacy. Indeed, abuse-referencing narratives, were removed automatically upon perpetrators' reports under the platform's enforcement of legal rules.

Lastly, when survivors exposed official documents to prove official misconduct, platforms—in accordance with state mandates—purposively aided state-engineered misinformation to discredit survivors and mislead the public through platforms' recommendation algorithms.

In all, platformed constraints—shaped by market demands, legal frameworks, and official policies—imposed narrative strictures that rendered survivors' experiences invisible and ultimately thwarted their pursuit of informal justice.

RC49-781.2

LIU, YU-CHING* (Department of Socila & Policy Sciences, University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Caregiving Experience of Unpaid Carers of People with Schizophrenia in Taiwan: A Qualitative Study

The Carer Support Centre (CSC) was established under the Ten-Year Long-Term Care Project 2.0 to provide multiple support services to carers. Based on the carer referral mechanism, long-term care case managers, who primarily conduct needs assessments for care recipients, will refer carers to the CSC for support if they recognise that the carers are experiencing significant burdens. However, the CSC faced challenges in better supporting carers of people with mental health issues, as it primarily assisted carers of individuals aged 65 or older with physical disabilities before the implementation of LTC 2.0.

Therefore, this study draws on the concept of carer burden to understand the challenges faced by carers of people with schizophrenia (PWS). The findings help contextualize carers' experiences within the framework of carer support policy. Insights were gathered from thirty carers through semi-structured interviews.

The subjective burden experienced by carers of PWS was identified as "the experience of frustration." Many carers expressed a strong sense of self-blame, coupled with guilt and regret for not providing enough attention to the PWS in earlier life. Furthermore, carers often felt undermined and devalued by the negative perceptions of other family members or practitioners. In terms of objective burden, "the impacts of caregiving on carers' lives and well-being" were also identified. Many carers reported self-withdrawing from social interactions to avoid unhelpful or intrusive conversations. Most notably, carers experienced severe mental health issues, including suicide attempts, especially before their relative was officially diagnosed, and lacked adequate social care support during this period.

Based on these findings, the CSC could implement interventions to strengthen carers' confidence and belief in their roles, including support groups exclusively for carers of PWS to enhance social participation. Additionally, CSC services should extend to carers whose relatives have not yet received a confirmed diagnosis.

RC49-782.2

LIU, YU-CHING* (Department of Socila & Policy Sciences, University of Bath, United Kingdom)

The Unheard Voices of Unpaid Carers within the Long-Term Care System in Taiwan

The model of carers offers policy perspectives on informal carers in the long-term care (LTC) system, focusing on whether they are seen as co-workers or co-clients. Taiwan's Long-Term Care Services Act adopts the co-client perspective, highlighting that carers' rights are equally important as those of LTC recipients. This perspective is reflected in the Ten-Year LTC Project 2.0 (LTC 2.0), which has provided social care for individuals with mental health conditions and their carers since 2017. For example, respite care is offered to carers under LTC 2.0.

This study examines unpaid carers' decision-making processes regarding various LTC services, utilising the models of carers. Insights from thirty carers of people with schizophrenia (PWS) were gathered through semi-structured interviews.

The findings revealed that carers using LTC 2.0, and non-LTC 2.0 services had differing preferences, shaped by their perceptions of PWS needs. Non-LTC 2.0 carers prioritized the independence of PWS, while LTC 2.0 carers were more concerned with health deterioration, leading them to choose LTC 2.0. Many carers were worried about their ability to sustain caregiving, driving them to seek LTC support. Additionally, access to respite care for carers was tied to whether their care recipient was an LTC 2.0 user, rather than being considered independently. As a result, carers' voices were often overlooked in the needs assessment process.

Based on the model of carers, Taiwan's LTC system has not adequately integrated carers. The system primarily focuses on the needs of care recipients and still views carers as co-workers, acknowledging but not fully addressing the potential conflicts of interest between them. Greater attention should be given to the broader impact of LTC on carers and how the caregiving relationship affects their well-being. The needs of both service users and carers are interconnected and should not be treated separately within the social care system.

RC36-596.1

LIU, YUANBING* (Jiaxing University, China)

Education-Centered Family Life: How Parents Conduct Boundary Work in Economically Advanced Rural Areas of China

Existing research on rural families and their offspring's education, a subject that has not yet garnered sufficient academic focus, often adopts a deficit model predicated on Pierre Bourdieu's cultural reproduction theory. However, as China's modernization progresses, certain rural regions are increasingly moving beyond the narrative of resource scarcity. The relationship between families in economically advanced rural China and their children's education has been minimally investigated. This study explores how parents orient towards their children's education in one of China's most developed rural areas through the lens of 'boundary work', drawing on in-depth interviews with 15 parents with school-aged children. The analysis shows that, contrary to the largely deficit model in previous research on Chinese rural parents and their children's education, the parents in this study typically put their children's education at the center of the family life, navigating complex internal familial boundaries along generational, gender, spatial, and temporal dimensions, in the hope to maximally support their children's educational performance and achievement. By presenting family life centered on education in economically advanced rural China, this paper adds a local contextual nuance to the analysis of educational aspirations among Chinese rural families, offering a perspective that transcends the conventional deficit model. The findings enhance our understanding of the intricate dynamics of boundary work and the strategic educational engagements of parents in the context of rural modernization. This paper also discusses how the typically instrumental boundary work parents conduct around and for their children's education may alienate both themselves and their children from the family daily life (which is supposed to be) featuring relaxation, communication, warmth and love.

RC31-494.4

LIU, ZHEN* (Zhejiang University, China)
BALK, DEBORAH (Baruch College, City University of New York, USA)
MONTGOMERY, MARK (Stony Brook University, USA)

Understanding Internal Migration to Urban Areas in Developing Countries: Differences and Consistencies across Urbanization Stages and Historical Periods

The literature on internal migration presents ambivalent measures of migration. The "migration-defining" spatial boundaries and time periods are often inconsistent among data collected in different countries which hinders meaningful cross-national comparisons, as well as among censuses and surveys collected for the same country which prevents consistent urban in-migration estimations useful for urban population estimation and projection over time. Meanwhile, the measures of urbanization also vary across countries and data sources. This paper attempts to compare and consolidate various census microdata and surveys for urban in-migration and population estimates, as well as satellite data for consistent measurement of urban development. Using hundreds of millions of records from 152 census microdata samples from the International Integrated Public Use Mirodata Samples (IPUMS-I) and 208 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for 84 developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America collected from 1970s to 2022, as well as satellite data that measures built-up areas based on the Global Human Layers(GHSL) from 1975 to present, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of historical trends in urban in-migration patterns by age, gender, education as well as its correlation with urbanization(in terms of both population change and urban development measured by built-up levels) at both the subnational and national level. Using mixed-effects regression models that controls for subnational and national-level population and economic conditions, as well as varied migration-defining spatial units, this paper also presents empirical evidence on how prevalence of migration to urban areas changes along urbanization stages, as well as how the relative role of migration in contributing to urban population and urban development shifts over time. Lastly, with datasets available before and after Covid-19 for 21 selected countries, this paper also attempts to show migration to urban areas might have changed due to large-scale public crises.

RC39-JS-28.3

LIU, ZIKUN* (Wuhan University, China)
ZHU, YUANHANG (Yale University, USA)

From Local Heroes to National Symbols: A Comparative Analysis of Local Media's Roles in Disaster Response

"Don't be afraid, we're all here." Chengdu Broadcasting Host Jing Sun, braving aftershocks, rushed into the studio after the Wenchuan earthquake, with her colleagues launching a 232-hour continuous live broadcast. Due to the longstanding perception of disaster news as a taboo, this case represents an unprecedented spontaneous information broadcast initiated by a local radio station. Similarly, Genie Chance, a radio reporter at local radio station KENI, who'd hustled to the police station to report within minutes of the Alaska earthquake, and she became a symbolic center for the community. How do local media seize opportunities to produce information, promote community solidarity, and gain legitimacy? How these individual charismas serve as catalysts in the local sphere, facilitating the transformation of powerful symbolic processes into institutional responses? What differences does this reflect between the media systems and disaster management systems of China and the United States?

Informed by relevant literature on disaster management and media systems, we conducted a textual analysis of media reports and policy documents from both China and the United States. We found that disasters create a unique opportunity for the emergence of charismatic individuals. This study examines the ritualistic and ceremonial nature of media representations of disasters, contrasting them with practical and informational functions. The informational role of the media elevates them to a sacred status, positioning it as a bearer of community identity. In China, this charisma is typically subsumed into the collective, and Jing Sun being transformed into exemplary models or cadres that embody the state's charismatic authority. In contrast, the United States places greater emphasis on the individual heroism, prioritizing personal autonomy. The findings highlight the local ritual processes through which the media generates both information and solidarity during disasters.

RC36-596.2

LIU, FENGSHU* (University of Oslo, Norway)
LIU, YUANBING* (Jiaxing University, China)
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False Consciousness or Rational Choice? RURAL Families Aspiring for Their Offspring'S Higher Education in China'S Remote Areas

This study explores rural (grand)parents' conceptions and practices concerning their offspring's education, drawing on in-depth interviews with parents/caretakers in 30 households and participant observation in 6 families in a remote area in 2023. The participants typically argue that *shangdaxue* (going to college/university) is of paramount importance for their children's future welfare, or 'the only way out'. They are doing all they can to support their offspring to achieve as much education as possible from a university/college as prestigious as possible, which entails constant toiling, self-denial, health problems, and anxiety about their children's school performance and higher education prospects. These findings indicate that present-day rural families in remote areas typically show strong educational desire and intense educational anxiety—no less than urban (middle-class) families do—contrary to the 'deficit discourse' dominating previous research which highlights rural parents' lack of higher education expectations and support for their children due to low levels of cultural, economic and social capital._

We argue that on the one hand, the remote rural families' firm belief in higher education seems to reflect a false consciousness in the Marxist sense about social mobility in contemporary China, where it is increasing difficult, if not impossible, to achieve social mobility through educational accomplishment, especially for disadvantaged groups. On the other hand, however, it is firmly grounded in their rational conclusion that among the multiple choices seemingly available to rural youth, striving for higher education is after all the most effective way to change fate, despite the opportunity costs and slim chance to get into a good-enough university. This rational choice derives from their lived experiences of the deep-rooted rural-urban disparities. The latter perspective also allows for a much-needed actor-oriented approach to complement the deficit model.

RC02-31.1

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Building the Channels, Keeping the Gates: The Role of Intermediaries in Shaping Differentiated Transnational Labor Mobilities out of Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the largest labor sending countries in Asia. While Indonesian workers are seen in many different countries and different occupations, there are salient regional patterns of labor migration: Domestic workers often come from East and Central Java; Workers bound for Malaysia primarily hail from North Sumatra and West Nusa Tenggara. Moreover, while workers from North Sumatra are more likely to work in factories, those from West Nusa Tenggara mostly work in palm oil plantations. Women from Lombok, on the other hand, often work as domestic workers in Hong Kong and Taiwan instead of Malaysia. Meanwhile, some regions' outbound labor mobilities are more diverse and the destinations have also changed over the time, such as West Java. How can we understand such regional patterns and changes? Sociologists explain the mechanisms for shaping transnational migration trajectories and patterns by emphasizing accumulative causation, especially the effects of social networks (Massey 1993). Recently, researchers have introduced more feedback mechanisms in the explanation of migration corridors, bringing in influences of social media as well as the changing economic conditions in sending and receiving countries (Bakewell et al. 2016). This literature misses the role of intermediaries. This paper investigates the shaping mechanisms of such transnational labor mobility patterns from the vantage point of the intermediaries. Using national labor mobility data as well as interviews with sending companies in different regions of Indonesia between 2022 and 2024, this paper shows how the intersection of ethnicity, religion, gender and class create historical patterns of regional inequality in Indonesia, and such inequality has shaped regional patterns of migration and sustained and reproduced by intermediaries.

RC39-648.3

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Barriers to Improving Climate-Related Disasters Preparedness in Rural Malawi through the "Agent, Host, and Environmental Actors" Model

Introduction: Recently, Malawi has been severely affected by climate-related disasters, including three cyclones since 2019. The study examines how multiple actors shape disaster vulnerabilities among rural populations in Malawi and analyzes the factors contributing to rural populations' vulnerabilities to extreme weather events.

Aim: This study aims to identify barriers to improving preparedness levels and reducing disaster vulnerabilities. Drawing on Parrish's (1964) epidemiological triangle and Blaikie et al.'s (2004) disaster vulnerabilities

concept, the study explores the interplay between natural and built environments, rural and urban communities, and resource use amid extreme poverty and climate-related disasters.

Methods: Participant observations and 40 in-depth interviews were conducted in Neno District, Malawi, in 2021, supplemented by additional observations and policy desk review in 2023 and 2024. This study was part of a collaboration between Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and Partners in Health Malawi/Abwenzi Pa Za Umoyo.

Results: The study's results highlight the pathways in which overexploitation of natural resources contributes to multiple disaster vulnerabilities among rural communities. In this context, increased urbanization has led to higher wood energy demands, resulting in deforestation in rural areas. Rural households, already facing poverty, underdeveloped infrastructures, and climate variability, often resort to charcoal production, which provides insufficient income to improve preparedness while exacerbating environmental hazards that increase the same communities' vulnerabilities to climate-related events. With insufficient investment in preparedness, rural communities remain at risk as extreme weather events, intensified by global factors, continue to strike the country.

Conclusions: The relationship between climate-related disasters and human-environment interactions is multi-directional. Environmental protection alone may inadvertently harm rural livelihoods without improving emergency preparedness. Similarly, physical protective measures will be limited if they do not address rural-urban disparities. Therefore, human-environment interactions must be incorporated into disaster risk reduction frameworks and include community engagement to improve preparedness while addressing broader societal changes.

RC24-391.3

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Expanding Feasibility: Public-NGO Partnerships in Designing and Implementing Disaster Management Plans in Southern Malawi

Introduction: Recurrent climate disasters, disease outbreaks, and the COVID-19 pandemic have driven the development of district-level disaster management plans in Malawi. However, extremely limited resources and centralized state structures hinder their implementation. The study examines the complex interplay between health, welfare, and disaster management stakeholders from NGO and public sector in designing and implementing disaster management plans in Southern Malawi.

Aim: The study examines strategies employed by district-level public officers to develop disaster management plans amid recurrent emergencies and resource constraints, as well as the relationships and negotiations between public and NGO stakeholders surrounding preparedness priorities.

Methods: As part of a collaboration between Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and Partners in Health Malawi/Abwenzi Pa Za Umoyo, data were collected through in-depth interviews with 28 stakeholders in Neno and Chikwawa Districts, Malawi, during August-September 2024, supplemented by document analysis of policy papers related to Cyclones Idai, Ana, and Freddy.

Results: Both public and NGO stakeholders prioritize *feasible* interventions in low-resource settings while negotiating with the central government and donors for more costly, infrastructure-focused investments. Public servants promote "open-source" disaster management plans, creating a pool of shared priorities and resources, including systems, staff, and data. They build networks and long-term relationships with NGOs and multi-sectoral actors to enhance program implementation *feasibility* through the establishment of permanent and ad-hoc committees and training.

Conclusions: Disaster management plans in Malawi are subject to neoliberal policies advocating for selective services based on *feasibility* and cost-effectiveness with limited resources, echoing similar approaches for other public services in the country. However, public servants' focus on long-term relationships creates spaces of imaginaries of what could be *feasible* in disaster preparedness and management. All the while, challenging the notion of *the feasible* by negotiating for infrastructure-focused investments.

RC07-JS-155.7

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Sociología y Sistemas Complejos: El Estudio De La Agricultura Campesina En El Emergente Contexto De Un Estado De Intervención Económica En México

La sociología enfrenta el reto de asociarse con otras disciplinas del ámbito de las ciencias sociales, de las ciencias experimentales e incluso con las discipilinas relacionadas con las ingenierías para abordar problemas que afectan a la naturaleza y la sociedad. La vía que posibilita la conjunción de las diversas disciplinas es el enfoque de los sistemas complejos, una perspectiva multidimensional que debe ser articulada sobre la base de la formación de un marco epistémico común que articule a las disciplinas que intervienen en el abordaje y búsqueda de solución de un problema de la sociedad y la naturaleza. A partir de este marco epistémico común se pueden formular las preguntas que se derivan del campo de la sociología y que deben ser abarcativas para que todas las disciplinas participantes se vean identificadas con el problema a atender. Las grandes interrogantes del análisis social son de carácter sociológico, pero estas conjeturas deben armonizar a los conceptos y metodologías propias de cada una de las disciplinas. En el caso de la agricultura campesina, la biología, la geografía, la agronomía, la economía, la sociología y la historia, entre otras disciplinas, pueden dar forma a las dimensiones o campos de estudio que posibilitan adentrarse a la problemática campesina. Estos procesos de investigación e incidencia social deben considerar el contexto social y político de la nueva realidad nacional en México, donde emerge un nuevo sistema económico y político que orienta el curso de las investigaciones más allá de los retos teóricos y las metodologías de los sistemas complejos.

RC53-JS-210.1

LLOBET, VALERIA* (CONICET / UNSAM, Argentina)
ROSEN, RACHEL (University College London (UCL), United Kingdom)

Childhood and the Unequal Distribution of Futures

Sociology of childhood has, from the outset, distinguished itself as intent on understanding children as agents in the present – not simply human becomings. In the last decade, however, some have called for a revision of the field's relationship with temporality, not least by signalling children's own preoccupations with the future. Yet some of this scholarship, despite its focus on children's climate activism, breeds a sense that there is no future at all, and certainly no common horizon, be this for the planet or for children in 'edge' populations. In this paper, we respond to the diffuse problems posed by this literature examining the ways the young make futures in difficult and uncertain circumstances. We enter this debate with an ethnographic approach to the everyday lives of children in *villas* in Argentina and unaccompanied migrant children in England with two goals. First, we consider the complex emotional, moral, and material texture of futures which animate life from the point of view of our young interlocutors. Second, we argue that there is at once a profoundly unequal distribution of futures in late capitalist, neo-colonial contexts but that imaginaries and futuring practices are complexly articulated, such that while futures are overdetermined, transformations cannot be precluded. Our goal is to avoid the binarism of either a radically open future or a futureless apocalyptic horizon, while keeping alive ethnographic insights about the relationship between hope, aspirational normativity, and the materiality of the reproduction of life in contexts fraught with inequality. While pointing to the unequal distribution of futures, we nonetheless hold on to the possibility of a future at all, where such futures may be different from the grossly unequal present, instead of condemning political imaginaries and practices to a repetition or degradation of present-day conditions.

RC53-824.1

LLOBET, VALERIA* (CONICET / UNSAM, Argentina)

What Is Critical in Critical Children's Rights?

Children's rights have gained an important position in research in recent decades. Certainly, with the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereafter: UNCRC), a significant incentive was created 'to do' children's rights research (Bendo, 2019; Quennerstedt, 2013; Reynaert, 2009). It resulted in both a quantitative increase in the number of published research articles in scientific databases and a qualitative expansion of the object of study in terms of themes, approaches, disciplines, etc. (Quennerstedt, 2013). Today, children's rights research seems to be an *'established and legitimate field of study'* (Quennerstedt, 2013: 233), even to the extent that increasingly this field is referred to as 'Children's Rights Studies'. With this, it presents itself in the academic landscape alongside other research fields such as childhood studies, human rights studies, welfare studies, development studies. Notwithstanding this slow evolution of a research field's 'coming of age', more and more critical questions have been raised in recent years about the central object of study, that is to say children's rights. These critical questions are very diverse in nature and originate from different disciplines. However, the common thread that underpins them all is that they do not seek to disqualify the concept of children's rights; instead, they strive for a more profound and nuanced understanding of children's rights, *beyond* the UNCRC. Although these critical issues mostly start from a critique of mainstream children's rights discourses, the stakes are primarily a search for providing alternative pathways to understanding and enacting children's rights. This book approaches this issues.

RC04-64.2

LLOS CASADELLA, BERTA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

"Maricón El Último": La Experiencia Escolar Del Alumnado LGTBIQ+ En La Educación Secundaria En Cataluña.

Aunque la experiencia escolar representa un eje fundamental en la producción y reproducción de desigualdades en el sistema educativo, tradicionalmente ha ocupado menos espacio en la literatura que otras dimensiones de análisis como el acceso, los resultados académicos o los recursos. Siguiendo a Reay (2010), incorporar las experiencias escolares como eje analítico en el estudio de las desigualdades educativas implica comprender la escuela no solo como una institución que transmite conocimientos, sino como generadora de identidades sociales. En este sentido, la presente investigación propone que de la misma forma que una institución educativa clasifica, premia y expulsa sujetos por sus resultados académicos, gustos y aptitudes para el aprendizaje, también lo hace por sus cuerpos, deseos e identidades. Para ello, se analizan los malestares y bienestares del alumnado LGTBIQ+ en la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria en Cataluña. Así, al situar la dimensión emocional de la experiencia escolar en el centro del análisis, se pretende complejizar el estudio de las desigualdades educativas explorando cómo la escuela representa un espacio narrativo privilegiado para algunas identidades y uno de subordinación para otras (Elizalde, 2014).

La investigación se centra en las experiencias de 81 jóvenes LGTBIQ+ de 16 centros educativos y emplea una metodología de métodos mixtos con predominio cualitativo, utilizando como técnicas la herramienta digital *Relief Maps* y grupos de discusión. Los resultados muestran que el alumnado LGTBIQ+ sufre malestar y violencia en la escuela, con desigualdades significativas entre las experiencias debido a factores como el rol del profesorado frente a la violencia, la configuración de los espacios escolares y la articulación de la masculinidad hegemónica. El estudio concluye que es crucial convertir la escuela en un espacio de protección emocional para las personas jóvenes. También sugiere repensar la victimización del alumnado LGTBIQ+ y reconocer su capacidad de resistencia frente a la cisheteronorma.

ŁOJEWSKA, OLGA* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Germany)

Phantoms of Diversity: Reclaiming Multicultural Pasts through More-Than-Human Alliances in Urban Voids

Before World War II, Poznań was home to a vibrant Jewish community that significantly shaped the city's cultural and social fabric. Like many cities in Central and Eastern Europe, its multicultural character was deeply altered by the war, leading to the near-erasure of its Jewish heritage. While traces of this multicultural past still linger in the urban environment, these sites remain abandoned and largely uncommemorated. Threatened by the forces of capitalist urban transformation, these urban voids reflect a process of forgetting Poznań's diverse heritage rather than preserving its memory.

In this context, the paper explores how urban voids can foster more-than-human alliances, offering opportunities to reclaim forgotten multicultural pasts and construct progressive futures. Urban voids are liminal spaces in contemporary cities, caught between obsolete past functions and future redevelopments. Simultaneously, their material degradation gives rise to new qualities that can contribute to the development of new urban imaginaries. The analysis focuses on the case of the Edmund Szyc Stadium in Poznań. Once appropriated as a forced labor camp for Jews during the German occupation, the now-abandoned stadium has become a habitat for an emergent ecosystem, lacking any material acknowledgment of its past. By engaging with the more-than-human elements of the space, the paper argues that urban voids like the Edmund Szyc Stadium can serve as catalysts for re-engaging with forgotten cultural diversity. In doing so, they offer an alternative approach to commemorating the multicultural histories of cities like Poznań, challenging dominant memory politics and proposing new practices of urban ecology and remembrance.

RC33-548.1

LO PRESTI, VERONICA* (Sapienza University of Roma, Italy)
TOLENTINO, LAURA (Sapienza University of Rome - Department of Communication and Social Research, Italy)
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Emotional Dynamics in Digital Learning during the Covid-19 Era: Exploring Generative AI Technologies in Social Research

The widespread adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) tools offers new analytical capabilities that enhance our understanding of social phenomena (Airoldi, 2022). In particular, certain AI models facilitate the identification of trends and patterns in emotions, which are valuable for investigating the mechanisms underlying social structures and group dynamics. The significant integration of digital tools in pedagogical practices, accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic (Fasanella A., Lo Presti V., Parziale F., 2020), presents both challenges and opportunities for research on emotions and learning within digital environments. Indeed, recent studies in neuroscience demonstrate that human cognitive processes, including attention (Vuilleumier, 2005), learning and memory (Phelps, 2004; Um et al., 2012), and reasoning (Jung et al., 2014), are shaped by emotions. Consequently, it is essential to consider the capacity of educational technologies to influence emotional experiences, with potential implications for learning outcomes (Chai M. Tyng et al., 2017). Based on data collected from the research project "The Evaluation of the Social Impact of Distance Learning after Covid-19" conducted by Sapienza University of Rome, this study aims to analyze the emotional responses of teachers and students in digital learning spaces during the Covid-19 pandemic. This analysis will be conducted using the textual content of interviews and focus groups, transcribed in Italian, and examined through textual analysis techniques employing generative AI. Specifically, the umBERTo AI model, which is derived from the BERT architecture, will be used to conduct sentiment and emotion analysis on Italian-language texts. In light of the findings, this research further seeks to explore the opportunities, limitations and ethical considerations inherent in the application of AI technologies in social research.

RC06-97.2

LOBAKA, TEBOGO* (Social Development, South Africa)

The Failure of the South African Family Law System in Custody Battles: A Father's Perspective

This article examines the experiences of four non-resident fathers in child custody battles in South Africa. These fathers have been in constant legal battles and have concluded that the South African family law system has failed them. The system, according to these fathers, refers to the various laws related to the maintenance court system and the children's court, as well as the people who implement them, including social workers from the Department of Social Development, court-appointed psychologists, and family lawyers, and all the other organisations tasked with ensuring that the best interests of a child in custody cases are upheld. The interviewed participants maintained this view based on what they perceived as the barriers that the system places before fathers. Participants in this study also believed that in child custody cases, the courts tend to be biased against men, and they lament the slow manner in which the children's court handles and resolves child custody cases. The narratives of the four participants presented in this article shed light on an important aspect of parental relations in South Africa. The study recommends a coordinated effort by the government, the South African court system and organisations advocating for fathers' rights to encourage the involvement of non-resident fathers, and commends the recent court judgements in favour of fathers in parental alienation cases. The article emphasises that the systems should promote positive and active father involvement with their children with the same vehemence as financial provision by fathers for mothers and their children.

RC36-590.1

LOCKIE, STEWART* (James Cook University, Australia)

Is Nature Conservation Possible in the Anthropocene?

Earth system processes summed up in the idea of the Anthropocene are forcing profound change in how we humans produce food, energy, etc., prepare for natural hazards, and conceive the goals of nature conservation. Rapidly escalating climate impacts demand anticipatory action, according to proponents of resilience-based ecosystem management, to expand the protected area estate, intensify ecosystem restoration, improve habitat connectivity, reduce anthropogenic pressures, and accelerate the adaptation of ecological communities. While each of these options have potential for regressive social impacts, assisted ecosystem adaptation attracts particular criticism over the alleged risks of unintended ecological impacts and legitimation of continued greenhouse gas emissions. Drawing on experience in the Great Barrier Reef, this presentation considers possibilities for solidarity, empowerment, and community-building through the development of new conservation paradigms including assisted ecosystem management. In doing so, it asks how nature conservation might be different when considered in relation not only to biological but to cultural, linguistic and social diversity.

RC24-388.1

LOCKIE, STEWART* (James Cook University, Australia)

Reflecting on Ten Years of Publishing Environmental and Climate Justice Research

Since *Environmental Sociology* commenced publication in 2015, submissions, readership and citations have been dominated by studies of climate change and environmental justice. This presentation will review theoretical, methodological and empirical trends evident through the journal and reflect on the power relations implicit in research relationships, the ethical conduct of research, and whose knowledge counts when claims of injustice are made or contested.

RC40-JS-106.4

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KRALL, ATTILA (AgriKulti, Hungary)
VEER, ZSÓFIA (AgriKulti, Hungary)
MATTIONI, DALIA (University of Pisa, Italy)
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CHIFFOLEAU, YUNA (INRAE, France)

Can Value be Created for Neglected and Underutilized Crops? the Importance of Consumption Influencers in Europe

Can value be created for food if their seeds are neglected or underutilized? The scientific literature highlights two entry points that can help us to better understand how value might be created: through the creation of enabling food environments and through the diversification of value chains. We explored this relationship between enabling food environments and diversified value chains by conducting an online survey of over 1000 actors that are involved in the selling or in the valorization of neglected or underutilized cereals and legumes (NUCs) in seven EU countries (Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland). We identified an important role for 'consumption influencers', who are intermediary actors between producers and consumers who shape consumption practices within food environments. By exploring the organization of these value chains and the types of ecosystem benefits created from the sale or use of NUCs, we can explain how a sub-sample of actors (72) position themselves primarily around environmental concerns, which the majority actively promote through social media and by word-of-mouth. The social missions of these actors are more concerned with the model of agriculture that is unfair to both the agroecosystems and farmers, than with the nutritional benefits of NUCs. The sector relies heavily on organic certification and the perceived benefits from selling NUCs is mainly environmental. The NUCs sellers have a rather loyal customer base. We look across these initiatives in order to find themes in value creation that are distinguished based on the transparency and communication of ecosystem benefits along the value chain.

RC44-693.4

LODI, LORENZO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

De-Fetishising Unions in Global Production: Scrutinising Workers' Power and Labour Weakness in the Automotive Global Value Chain in Morocco and Tunisia.

This paper examines the contradiction between the disruptive power of workers in Global Value Chains (GVCs) and union strategies that often perpetuate their vulnerability. Mainstream industrial relations analyses typically focus on GVC workers' limited structural power—due to informality, precarity, and gender-based oppression. These conditions, combined with State and managerial despotism, challenge unionization/associational power as well.

Yet, in GVCs, weak labour-market power could be counterbalanced by strong workplace-disruptive power rooted in the synchronization needs of just-in-time production. Historically, the labour movement did not emerge from a scenario of secure jobs and established "social dialogue"; thus, objective conditions cannot be exaggerated as reasons for labour weakness in global production.

Drawing on extensive fieldwork experience and a critical approach to global labour studies (Ness 2015, Atzeni 2021, Nowak 2021), this paper underscores the disconnect between workers' exploitation within GVCs and the corporatist or social-democratic strategies of unions. This disjunction perpetuates labour vulnerability, complicating efforts to (1) consolidate grassroots organization and (2) effectively leverage workplace power through strike actions.

Morocco and Tunisia as peripheral, yet increasingly important nodes of the global automotive industry, serve as a case study. The weakness of Moroccan labour associations in this industry is aggravated by prioritizing institutional recognition over support to militant actions, despite efforts by grassroots workers to organise and mobilise. In Tunisia, relatively strong unions in the car-component sector have often divided and demobilized workers in critical labour disputes.

I attribute the moderate approach of Morocco and Tunisia's unions to two factors: (1) their fundamental acceptance of a low-wage and "dependent" accumulation model in exchange for institutional and material concessions from the state to their key constituency (public sector workers); (2) the influence of Global North labour bureaucracies, which promote a corporatist agenda under the guise of "social dialogue" through training programs targeting Global South unions.

RC34-575.4

LOIS LIAO, LOIS LIAO* (Cardiff University, Brazil)

Exploring Identity and Mental Health through Creative Methods and Food-Related Events: A Methodological Approach for Understanding Youth of Global Majority Background

Understanding how young people from global majority cultures navigate their identity and mental health is a complex task, particularly in the context of rising racism and cultural marginalisation. This paper proposes a methodological framework that utilises **creative methods** (such as participatory arts and storytelling) and **food-related events** as key tools for researching these sensitive issues. By providing youth with alternative means of self-expression, creative methods allow participants to engage more deeply with their cultural heritage and articulate their emotional experiences in ways that traditional research methods may not capture. Food-related events, as culturally significant and socially interactive settings, create an accessible and comfortable space for exploring connections to home culture and identity.

This paper will argue that these methods offer a unique advantage in addressing the needs of ethnic minority youth, particularly those attending youth drop-in centres, by fostering meaningful discussions in a non-threatening, creative environment. The study design will be tested in Wales, where youth from global majority cultures are increasingly facing challenges to their sense of belonging and mental wellbeing in light of recent social tensions.

The aim is to demonstrate how creative, culturally relevant approaches can lead to more nuanced and authentic data collection, allowing researchers to gain deeper insights into how ethnic minority youth perceive their identity and well-being. This paper contributes to the growing recognition of relational wellbeing as a socially and culturally embedded concept, positioning creative and food-based methodologies as effective tools for future research in this area.

WG10-JS-98.4

LOIS LIAO, LOIS LIAO* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

The Body without Organs: How a Chinese Youth Community Becomes Decentralized and De-Organized Using Web3

In their seminal work A Thousand Plateaus, Deleuze and Guattari introduced a new social imagination: "Be rhizomes, not trees; be minority, not majority; and be a body without organs (BwO)." They challenged traditional modes of organizing communities and social movements. Decades later, we have observed changes in how social collectives have been organized in China, in the example of 706 Youth Community. Since its inception, "decentralization" has been a central theme for 706 Youth Community, although they initially adopted a "tree" structure, in Deleuzian terms. However, various events—such as urban management policies in Beijing, the Covid-19 pandemic, and cryptocurrency restrictions in China—have propelled the community to abandon the "tree" and embrace a rhizomatic structure. Additionally, the rise of Dali (Yunnan) as a "nomad's heaven" and advancements in Web3 and blockchain technology have further enabled the community to approach the ideal of a BwO.

This paper, through document analysis, ethnography and interviews, examines the evolution of 706, the largest Chinese youth community, to understand its transformation over the years. In particular, the research focuses on understanding how Web3 and crypto became the facilitating tool of its organizational change.

But how close are they to the ideal BwO as envisioned by Deleuze and Guattari? This paper seeks to explore this question, shedding light on the complex and dynamic nature of contemporary Chinese youth communities.

WG11-948.3

LOMBARD, NANCY* (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)
PROCTOR, KATY (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

Justice Work - Sisters (having to) Do It for Themselves

This paper outlines findings from our research which sought to explore the lived experiences of victim/survivors of stalking and/or coercive control as they navigated their way through the Scottish Criminal Justice System (SCJS), commissioned by the Scottish Government. Building on the work of Acker (1990), Hochschild (1983), Fishman (1978), Kelly (2016) and Vera-Gray (2018; 2020) our findings show that women's involvement as victim-survivors with the criminal justice system insists they perform elements of both hidden (behind the scenes) and visible (but unacknowledged) work. These types of work replicate already identified elements of emotional, safety and violence work. In addition, however, we uncovered a new form of work that women must undertake when seeking justice which we have conceptualized as 'Justice Work'.The 'Justice Work' performed by victim-survivors had varying degrees of visibility and prominence but was essential for the progression of their case within the criminal justice system. Our analysis found that 'Justice Work' could take the form of three types of labour:

- Self-Education, Educating Others and Advocacy
- Identity Negotiation and Performance
- Investigation and Evidence Gathering

This presentation will gave an overview of each form of 'justice work'. We argue that such work is wholly gendered and should not be deemed necessary in a system where it is the responsibility and role of the criminal justice system to collate evidence of a crime. Women were juggling multiple roles and responsibilities during their criminal justice journeys, many of which added to the stress, trauma and disempowerment they felt.

RC29-464.3

LOMBARDI, RAFFAELE* (Associate Professor LUMSA University Rome, Italy)
ANTINELLI, GAIA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
SPAMPINATO, ANGELICA (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

Preventing Violence Against Women through the Digital Media: Reflections on the Role and the User Interface Designs of Mobile Applications

The study of the relationship between the media and gender-based violence has revealed a potential risk: the media system may contribute to the legitimisation of gender stereotypes, which are the underlying causes of gender discrimination and male violence against women (Suárez-Villegas, 2020). This study examines the representation of violence against women in television advertisements. The findings of international studies indicate that media coverage of this issue tends to frame violence against women in two mutually reinforcing ways: *victim blaming* and *perpetrator excusing* (Lamb, 1996; Nettleton, 2011; Taylor, 2020).

This paper presents a further development of research on narrative strategies and gender roles in institutional communication on gender-based violence (Lombardi, 2023). This study compares the digital communication strategies of the Italian government and other private organisations in relation to violence against women. The study examines digital tools and platforms for the prevention of gender-based violence, with a particular focus on mobile apps (Eisenhut et al., 2019).

A systematic search was conducted on two app distribution platforms (*App Store* and *Google Play*) with the objective of identifying available apps and collecting descriptive information on these tools. This information included details on the owners, target audience, functions, conditions of use, dissemination, and user interface design development, including registration and entry, everyday use, and suspension (Light, Burgess, Duguay, 2016).

The findings permit a comparison of the Italian government's utilisation of digital platforms with those of private entities. They may indicate the potential for extending novel communication modalities to institutions and offer the opportunity to evaluate the risks to privacy posed by these platforms in addressing gender-based violence.

RC08-114.2

LOMBARDO, CARMELO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
PUOTI, MATTEO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The Intellectual Function and Its Fields: Organizational and Connecting Activities, Degrees of Organicity, Hegemonic Agenda Extensions.

This paper offers a reconsideration of the "intellectual function", showing the potential of its connotation in an extended sense, applying it to multiple social fields and subfields.

Organizational and connecting functions of cultural intermediation and entrepreneurship, set in continuums and varying combinations between strictly cognitive and material work, are those Gramsci had considered necessary to reach a "concrete approximation of the reality" of the roles and strategies proper to those who (organically) act in relation to a trend or group which seeks to be hegemonic – and do so, either by leading and complying with new conformities, or by behaving according to social space portions that produced them and professional trajectories that mark them.

If the methodological fallacy of seeking the nature of intellectuality through degree differences between cognitive and material labor should be avoided, conversely, all activities of those who provide connections of various kinds, within civil society, between profane/public/popular instances and identities, and those of experts/leaders/producers, are to be included; activities that tend both to encompass instances and values that already socially widespread (common sense and conformity) and to thicken the links between different groups, individuals, ideas, institutions.

Agents who carry out such activities in a minute, occasional and inaccurate way should also be included, in order to track both their position-takings and strategies within their own recognized and elected fields as specific/autonomous, as well as their position in the broader power and economic fields. All those ranging from the "creators" of the various sciences, philosophy, art, politics, literature, to provincial teachers and journalists, to the "humblest administrators and disseminators", can thus be included in the object of study. The distinctive feature of the intellectual, in short, is to be sought in the relations system in which intellectual activity, or the "grouping that personifies it," is placed.

WG11-955.4

LONGKUMER, MANGYANGER* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India)
TEWARI, VATSAL* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)
GILL, ZORAWAR SINGH* (Kings College London, India)

Youth Narratives on Violence in the Indian State of Manipur

Violent clashes over land and political resources among the ethnic communities of Manipur have been recurring themes in its history for the last few decades. Profoundly different in 2023, however, was the widespread usage of *instant-messaging* Social Media platforms, such as WhatsApp and Instagram, in disseminating information at breakneck speeds. The spread of the *spectacles of violence* and bloodshed, accompanied frequently with the political mobilization of youths within *digital spaces*, led to spontaneous constructions of narratives of violence.

Our research paper will focus on the changing nature of violence in India as a developing country - the role of technology in the intensification of violence, and how digital media implies the growing importance of emotional *proximity* to conflict as transcending traditional physical limitations. We shall highlight the perspective of youth on the origin of violence, its continuation, and their visions for the future, along with their views on the (in)actions of the State in the violence.

We adopt a mixed methods approach incorporating in depth interviews (n=50), surveys (n=300), and content analysis across popular social media platforms like YouTube and Instagram to understand in detail the narrative construction, knowledge production and sense-making of the violence by Youth.

Findings from our pilot reveal sharp differences in how events are interpreted by stakeholders from different vantage points. Crucially, all youth interviewed in the pilot project have expressed critical views on the State Government's acts of omission and commission during the duration of the conflict. They have also expressed the need for structural transformations. We have also found very different views on the initial impetus for the conflict among those interviewed. Our findings will have implications for stakeholders of the conflicts including policy makers and civil society at large through its ability to inform possible reconciliation and/or conflict resolution strategies.

RC24-395.3

LONGLANDS, HELEN* (UCL, United Kingdom)

Re-Envisage Education for Gender Equality and Green Transformation in the Age of a Digital Society?

This paper explores opportunities, challenges and potential threats linked with digital technologies for supporting women activists' engagement and leadership in processes for gender equality, social justice and green transformation in education in South Africa drawing on research conducted in three neighbourhoods where acute effects of climate change, environmental degradation and gender inequalities in education intersect.

Literature highlights the importance of understanding how climate change, gender, education, poverty and other social divisions intersect and are localised in different contexts (Pankhurst, 2023), the necessity of addressing intersecting inequalities in education in ways that engage with long-standing strategic, feminist issues around gender equality, empowerment, social justice and countering misogyny, actively involving women most affected by these issues in processes of change (Moletsane et al., 2021), and the need for better data (Longlands et al., 2024). Studies also discuss how digital technologies can support women, especially poor and/or marginalised women, to access information, develop greater awareness of rights, have their voices heard and facilitate or enhance participation in different forums, share knowledge, ideas and information and build solidarity and networks (UNESCO 2024; UN Women 2024; Barrera Yañez et al. 2023). But studies also highlight how digital technologies, and rapid technological change, can mask, reinforce, deepen and lead to new forms of gender inequality, discrimination, silencing, distortion and misinformation, enabling practices and narratives to spread that further marginalise and discriminate (Galloway 2024; Di Meco & Wilfore 2021).

This paper considers this dilemma. The research draws on the AGEE Framework and participatory approach (www.gendereddata.org), both informed by the capability approach, to consider local insights on gender, education and climate, how connections can be built to ensure women's increased access to information and social capital can support their leadership in climate activism, and how better data can inform effective policymaking and practice in this area.

RC32-537.2

LONGMAN, CHIA* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Rest As Resistance in the Feminist Classroom

This paper presents an autoethnographic reflection on the challenges and learning experiences I encountered in feminist teaching, including the establishment of a Gender and Diversity Studies Master's program in North Belgium, which has been running for a decade. The conditions for higher education and critical thinking have been increasingly constrained, reflecting broader global trends. Despite attacks on fields such as gender, postcolonial, and migration studies, these disciplines have gained popularity among students, coinciding with broader initiatives to diversify curricula and implement diversity action plans in the neoliberal university.

Within Gender and Diversity Studies, this growth has brought both opportunities and challenges. While the student body is slowly diversifying in terms of backgrounds, motivations, and political engagement, whiteness and cis-women remain overrepresented among both students and faculty. This raises important questions about how to address these imbalances in feminist education and work toward more inclusive teaching practices. Furthermore, the increasing diversity among students creates unique demands for flexibility and accommodation, particularly for those who are neurodiverse, disabled, or working. The push for digitalization—accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic—has led to requests for live streaming, recorded lectures, and flexible and individualized learning options, alongside in-person teaching.

This paper explores how these accommodations intersect with the feminist classroom, which aspires to be a space of safety, bravery, accountability, and often vulnerable, embodied, and affective pedagogies. Following a leave of absence from academia due to burnout and personal crisis, I reflect on my return to teaching. Through concrete pedagogical examples, I discuss how I introduced "rest as resistance," creativity, joy, and mutual care into my teaching while navigating the evolving complexities of feminist pedagogy within changing academic and institutional landscapes.

WG10-919.3

LONGO, GINA MARIE* (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)

The Internet As an Institution: Reconceptualizing the Digital for Sociology As a Discipline

Within the last twenty years, a new generation of up-and-coming social science scholars has pursued their research agenda using digital spaces and data to investigate our social world. Like other previously burgeoning sub-disciplines within social sciences, digital sociology is still subject to more mainstream disciplinary criticism, especially when publishing and disseminating peer-reviewed work. To integrate digital sociology into the mainstream, we must move forward methodologically and theoretically towards more integrated research, so that non-digital scholars do not treat digital spaces as ad hoc proxies for "real" (i.e., more traditional) data or as mutually exclusive from "real life." But how? For digital sociologists, a necessary first step is reconceptualization of the digital spaces we study. What are the Internet and its digital spaces therein? I argue that social scientists study the Internet as a social institution. Patricia Yancey Martin (2004) once conducted a comprehensive review of the conceptual development of the institution throughout twentieth-century social theory to argue that sociologists should study gender as such. Extending her argument, the first part of this article draws on Martin's twelve criteria for categorizing any phenomenon as a social institution to make a case for the Internet. I use examples of prior digital scholarship to demonstrate how the Internet represents a new social institution worthy of inquiry through "its twelve defining characteristics" of endurance (persistence over time), social practices, conflicts, power struggles, identity formation, and change, among other criteria (Martin 2004; 1256). This approach can enrich the evaluation of peer-reviewed digital research, expand social theory, deepen our understanding of the Internet's social nature, and stimulate more critical investigations into the interconnections of the Internet and other social institutions that could reshape the landscape of digital sociology and open up exciting new avenues for research.

RC30-478.2

LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)

Le Travail Des Jeunes Au XXI Siècle : État De La Situation Et Nouveaux Enjeux, Presse De L'université Laval, 2024, By Maria Eugenia Longo & Mircea Vultur

A key phase in the transitions to adulthood and the integration of new generations, a lever for innovation and economic growth, and a reflection of vulnerabilities and social inequalities, youth work is a central focus of research and political concern. This book deepens the discussion on this population confronted with structural transformations in the labor market and unexpected contexts, in Canada.

RC30-479.2

LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Canada)
LAUZIER, MARTINE (INRS, Canada)
GALLANT, NICOLE (INRS Urbanisation Culture Société, Canada)

The Subjective Experience of Uncertainty, Justice and Risks in Times of Crisis: New and Old Forms of Inequalities in Work in Quebec

In addition to health issues, the pandemic crises has had short-term social impacts of an unprecedented magnitude on employment, education, future plans and family and social activities. These shocks have been amply documented but long-term repercussions on subjectivity are much less well

understood. This presentation will present results from a mixed methods project analysing the impacts of disruptions in work and employment due to the pandemic and discussing the nature and subjective experiences of uncertainty and longer-term consequences on workers' pathways. It focuses on some of the most brutally affected occupations (nurses; cashiers; delivery people; high-tech and IT professionals; cultural workers; university students in employment). Data was built from seven focus groups (totalling 54 participants) conduced in Québec between 2020 and 2022.

Firstly, results reveal two dimensions which lastingly mark individual pathways foreseeable objective changes in workplace and activity (exit and retention, increase of worked hours, etc.), but also the singular conditions of these changes (e.g. an exit by dismissal vs. by resignation; continuity in the same job vs. a radical employment turning point, etc.), showing a complex continuum of uncertainty and perceptions of justice. Secondly, we observe that workers who remained in labour market during the crisis experienced specific difficulties and opportunities, highlighting stable tendencies towards the exacerbation of advantages and disadvantages regarding qualification and gender (career and income opportunities for the more qualified; violent workplace conditions for less qualified workers; intensification, emotional stress, burnout for female workers; etc.). Thirdly, the data shows that the perception of risks was unevenly distributed for people in employment, less related to physical health than to relational, financial, emotional, and mental health outcomes. In conclusion, beyond the objective changes in activity resulting from the pandemic, workers' stories show the subjective experiences and impacts of these changes, revealing new and pre-existing inequalities at work.

RC37-JS-85.1

LOPES, PAUL* (Colgate University, USA)

Latinos and Their Music in a Nation of Immigrants: The Social Imaginary in the U.S.

This paper focuses on how trans-national migration and immigration generates new forms of popular culture. The focus is on the migration of individuals from Mexico and the Spanish-Speaking Caribbean to the mainland United States and their creation and consumption of music. It looks at the *borderlands* of the Latino experience in the United States and how Latinos in this country must navigate a variety of borders – geographic, cultural, artistic, market, and psychic – in their music-making and music-consumption. It emphasizes how the dominant racial imagination in the United States effects this navigation as Latinos confront a state of being a "perpetual immigrant" or what Thomas (2010) calls a "citizen-immigrant." I use Flores (2000) concept of the Latino imaginary to conceptualize the process of navigating the various borders of the Latino experience using a number of case studies of Latino music and Latino artists. I end with Macía's (2019) argument that a new *cultura panamericana* or hemispheric imaginary – a transnational imaginary – is emerging not only in the U.S. but across the America's that works against the older borders of national identity and the racial imaginary.

RC25-413.4

LOPES DIAS, JOYCE SUELLEN* (PUC-SP, Brazil)

"Empowering School Communities: Navigating Ethical-Political-Suffering through Engaged Multiliteracies"

This research is embedded in the extension project "BRINCADAS: BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND ACTION GROUPS," coordinated by Professor Fernanda Coelho Liberali. It takes place at CEU EMEF Perus school, where I serve as a principal/trainer that aims a counter colonial school management. The project was initiated in response to the ethical-political-suffering experienced by the school community, using engaged multiliteracy practices (Liberali, 2023) and playful activities as tools to foster agency and empowerment among its members.The primary aim of this project is to stimulate the agency of various actors within the school community, promoting the development of an anti-racist and inclusive educational environment that upholds diversity as a core principle. Specifically, the project seeks to encourage active community participation in creating intersectional strategies (Akotirene, 2018) to address various forms of ethical-political suffering. The research is deeply rooted in the theoretical frameworks of Critical Literacy of Race, Gender, Sexuality, and Class (Ferreira, 2012, 2014, 2015) and is informed by critical discussions on race, inequality, and power dynamics, as articulated by scholars such as Carneiro (2012) and Fanon (2022). The methodology employed is Critical Collaborative Research (PCCol) (Magalhães, 2009, 2011), which emphasizes the creation of contexts that promote active participation and foster collective transformation. Throughout the research process, the school community identified significant challenges, such as waste accumulation and improper disposal. These issues were exacerbated by an insufficient number of cleaning staff, who were predominantly Black women and men. In response, the community implemented several initiatives, including lectures on proper waste disposal, recycled toy workshops led by older students, and advocacy efforts directed at public officials, which successfully resulted in improvements to the school's waste management infrastructure. This year, the school actors are working on build a relationship with other schools and public representants to build what is being called: "Perus Green Belt".

TG04-JS-225.2

LOPES JR PIMENTEL, ORIVALDO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Afghanistan)
OLIVEIRA, VALTENCI* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

The Evangelical Churches in Brazil and the Environmental Crisis

Our paper presents the potential strength of the religious phenomenon to face the emergence of environmental issues in the public sphere, with particular focus on how the involvement of the evangelical churches, of the most different classifications, had been with those issues, in this typical peripherical urban neighborhood of Felipe Camarão in Natal, Northeast Brazil. The planet suffers with problems of anthropogenic origin that affect not only human beings but non-humans by the environmental crisis and the New Climate Regime. Increasingly extreme catastrophic events have occurred across the planet and those events have reached this researched neighborhood. To reflect on this problem, we resort to the theoretical contribution of Bruno Latour with the "Sociology of Associations". The research had been carried out since 2021, with interviews, site visits and participation in activities related to the issue. We analyzed the data qualitatively and found out that, even the churches do not have any proactive collective or individual initiative on the environmental issues, they are not opposite to the New Climate Regime, and it is possible that they would become an important factor of environmental conscientization. At present, we are testing this possibility and we will bring our findings in the presentation.

RC14-JS-149.1

LÓPEZ DE AGUILETA JAUSSI, ANE* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
RAMIS-SALAS, MIMAR (University of Barcelona, Spain)
CAÑAVERAS MARTÍNEZ, PAULA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Musical Sociology: A Sociology That Is Inspired By Music

According to literature about music and sociology, the Sociology of Music is defined as the sociological analysis of Music, that is, the study of musical behavior and its role in society. Musical Sociology is defined as the Sociology inspired by the art of the muses, that is, music. To our knowledge, this is the first work that presents and differentiates Musical Sociology from the Sociology of Music. For this work, we have developed an extensive literature review that includes the reading and commenting of works of both Sociology of Music and Musical Sociology in public gatherings and debates since 1995. As a result, it has been seen that the Sociology of Music includes excellent works that explore music's role in society and even social changes, including the analyses of Verdi's influence in the Italian unification or music's role in fostering social cohesion, among other topics. However, it also englobes works that show a remarkable ignorance about music and have perpetuated social inequalities.

An example is 'The Distinction' by Bourdieu, where, besides the elementary mistake of confusing correlation with a causal relationship, he denotes his musical ignorance in the examples he exposes of musical works that show distinction among social classes. He depicts the 'Well-Tempered Clavier' by Bach as a music oeuvre unknown by popular classes, ignoring that such music is so popular among citizens that it even appears in Hollywood movies. On the other hand, Musical Sociology is exemplified by the Dialogic Society theory, inspired by the nine muses, which guide the orientations to achieve a sociology that citizens like and use. It also overcomes social inequalities by giving people the right to access and enjoy music, leaving behind cultural elitism, as in the case of Dialogic Music Gatherings.

RC25-415.1

LOPEZ DE AGUILEYA JAUSSI, GARAZI* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
OLABARRIA MOREJÓN, ANE (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain)
SOLER-GALLART, MARTA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Development of Academic Language Among Vulnerable Children

Scientific literature highlights the importance of children's proficiency in academic language, i.e., the language used at school, necessary for learning and educational success. However, children from low Socioeconomic Status (SES) are found to be the least exposed to academic texts and discourses outside the school setting and, therefore, have fewer chances to develop such skills. Hence, this paper aims to provide evidence of Dialogic Literary Gatherings' promotion of children's academic language skills by analyzing a classroom from a school located in a marginalized neighborhood in Spain, where 90% of students are of immigrant origin. The methodology of this study is based on the communicative methodology, which is the pioneer in current scientific priorities: co-creation and social impact. Two DLG sessions were observed in which 11-13-year-old students read and debated Homer's *The Iliad*. Researchers found the emergence of six elements that the scientific literature categorizes as academic language and literacy skills: Nominalization, Connectives, Morphologically Derived Words, Referential Links, Construction of Judgement and Value, and Arguments. Indeed, 58 of the 167 student interactions contained a judgment, value, or argument.

Contrary to some reproductionist ideas that have had great popularity in the Sociology of Education, DLGs have offered in this context children from low SES and minority backgrounds the possibility to access high-quality books and engage in high-quality interactions in which judgments, arguments, critical reflections, or values prevail. They have been given access to books they could not approach before, as classic books are linked to particular social barriers (such as cultural elitism) fostered by many authors like Bourdieu. Further research should determine whether the development of these skills during the DLG is transferred to other school subjects. However, these findings show that the analyzed children have developed some academic language skills that the scientific literature defined as essential for school success.

RC48-758.4

LÓPEZ DE GUEREÑU, NURIA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
TEJERINA, BENJAMIN* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The Role of the European Union Regulation on Business Activity with Regard to the Climate Crisis, Environmental Sustainability and Economic and Social Justice

The social sciences have received criticism for leaving institutional, political and economic aspects understudied, despite the fact that the forces leading to global climate change are incorporated into social structures. One of the social institutions insufficiently analyzed for its capacity for transformation towards a more sustainable society is the Enterprise.

The significant investments that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change require to fight against a transformation that accentuates inequalities demand measures to guide capital flows with specific environmental, but also economic and social, objectives. In this sense, the evolution of the reflections that various institutions have been developing around the measures leading to the transformation mentioned shows a growing role given to the private sector (along with the public) and its capacity for environmental, social and economic transformation.

This communication analyzes the extent to which collective action that generates knowledge, awareness and social context, which has resulted in increasingly strict European and Spanish regulation of business activity and governance, is conditioning business practices.

To this end, the triple impact of the sustainability metrics (non-financial information) that listed companies are required to report in Spain since 2019 has been studied: (1) the corporate strategy, (2) the relationship between the company and the different stakeholders and (3) the awareness of the people who are part of the business project. Subsequently, through interviews, the results of the analysis have been contrasted with identified key agents, analyzing the discourse and social practices generated in the field of large Spanish companies.

It can be concluded that regulation is becoming an accelerator of corporate transformation, despite the fact that the strategic orientation of its activity towards sustainable practices was already taking place.

WG08-910.3

LOPEZ FLORES, PABEL CAMILO* (CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia)

Devastación Eco-Territorial, Angustia Ecológica y Re-Existencias En Bolivia: Impactos Del Ecocidio y Respuestas a Las Violencias Múltiples En América Latina

En América Latina, la actual crisis socio-ecológica planetaria está estrechamente relacionada con el modelo económico neoextractivista, que continúa expandiendo y exacerbando su alcance e impactos hacia nuevos territorios, generando los llamados "territorios de sacrificio". En la reciente y aun actual fase post pandemia esta dimensión de la crisis ha estado marcada; por un lado, por la acentuación de los múltiples despojos y formas interseccionales de violencias en los territorios y ecosistemas, de manera particular en la región Andina-Amazónica, como se evidencia de modo dramático con los recientes mega incendios forestales de los últimos años, que acaso sintetizan algunas de las modalidades de ecocidio actuales y dan cuenta de las múltiples violencias y de los efectos eco-societales y/o de las formas de angustia ecológica en los territorios, por la devastación eco-territorial en curso; por otro lado, se asiste a la proliferación e intensificación de conflictos socio-ecológicos, disputas territoriales y formas de resistencias y re-existencias, de parte de sujetos socio-territoriales y comunitarios, que no solo están proponiendo visiones alternativas hacia o más allá del marco de la sustentabilidad sino también propuestas de recuperación y recreación de prácticas comunitarias, que no solo tienen el potencial de potenciar la resiliencia de las comunidades, sino que también la posibilidad de recuperación y "sanación" socioecológica de los territorios impactados por el extractivismo. Se propone analizar algunos de los actuales procesos de devastación socio-territorial y de modalidades de ecocidio en la región Andina-Amazónica, particularmente en Bolivia, y sus efectos societales de angustia ecológica, así como experiencias de disputas de territorialidades y de defensa eco-comunitarias, frente a los modelos extractivistas en América Latina. En particular, recurro a experiencias de conflicto y re-existencia para desarrollar un enfoque teórico que vincula el amplio debate sobre el neoextractivismo en América Latina con los debates en torno al antropoceno y el capitaloceno.

RC48-749.2

LOPEZ FLORES, PABEL CAMILO* (Postgrado en Ciencias del Desarrollo, CIDES-UMSA, Bolivia)

Territorios De Sacrificio, Re-Existencia Comunitaria En Bolivia. La Contiocap y La Actual Rearticulación Indígena-Campesina En Las Luchas Por Lo Común

La denominación *territorios de sacrificio*, al igual que la noción de re-existencia, se posicionan como expresiones recientes y más o menos generalizada, asociada a sujetos territoriales en conflicto socio-ecológico y movimientos de justicia ambiental de América del Sur, así como para designar territorios y geografías sobre las que se despliegan emprendimientos extractivistas y despojos múltiples con impactos por daños y riesgos ambientales, sintetizan y expresan en cierta medida un forma de nombrar y problematizar la situación que atraviesan varios territorios en la región, en los que se manifiestan conflictos socioambientales, des-reterritorialización y transformación socio-ecológica, sociopolítica e identitaria. Este trabajo se propone abordar algunos de los conflictos socio-ambientales y movimientos socioterritoriales en la región Andina-Amazonica, a partir del análisis de la tensión y disputas de territorialidades en algunas 'territorios de sacrificio' en Bolivia, dando cuenta, a su vez, del rol protagónico de las mujeres en las luchas y resistencias socioterritoriales, es decir de procesos que podrían (o no) identificarse como de ecofeminización territorial, específicamente en las tierras bajas de Bolivia, como en la experiencia de la Coordinadora de Defensa de Territorios Indígenas, Originario, Campesino y Áreas Protegidas CONTIOCAP, como una actual estratégia de rearticulacion socioterritorial de lucha anti-extractivista en este paìs andino-amazònico. Asimismo, se plantea analizar y problematizar las reivindicaciones de movimientos comunitarios en la defensa de sus territorialidades y entornos socio-ecológicos y productivos frente al hiperextractivismo, como experiencias de re-existencia comunitaria que disputa los sentidos de transición y/o transformación socio-ecológica.

WG08-903.5

LÓPEZ FUNES, MANUEL* (Universidad de Granada, Spain)
HOCASAR DE BLAS, AARÓN (Universitat de València, Spain)
RUIZ PÉREZ, MARCO ANTONIO (Universidad de Granada, Spain)

La Dimensión Emocional Del Antifeminismo En La Extrema Derecha Digitalmente Mediada: El Caso De Alvise Pérez En Telegram

Alvise Pérez, líder emergente de extrema derecha en España, ha construido su liderazgo desde el campo digital utilizando un canal de Telegram, donde despliega una narrativa contra las instituciones y que le ha llevado a irrumpir con éxito en las elecciones europeas con su candidatura *Se Acabó la Fiesta (SALF)*. En su discurso adquiere especial fuerza el mensaje antifeminista y una exaltación de valores de masculinidad tradicional que, reproduciendo mensajes de la manosfera, construye su comunidad de seguidores. Este trabajo busca hacer emerger las emociones subyacentes en su estrategia discursiva y comprender cómo estas participan en la construcción del discurso antifeminista.

El diseño metodológico mixto combina técnicas de minería de texto con análisis del discurso a muestras del corpus, así pretende abordarse desde una mirada multidimensional que señale tanto las dimensiones manifiestas del discurso enunciado por el líder de la formación de extrema derecha como aquellas más latentes relativas a las emociones apeladas a través de este. Así, desde este diseño metodológico, pretende explorar la adecuación del campo digital como medio y dispositivo de medición de cara al estudio de las emociones intrincadas en los discursos de la extrema derecha. Este trabajo camina a doble camino entre la sociología digital y la sociología de las emociones y pretende aportar hallazgos y propuestas en esta dirección.

Los resultados apuntan a un centralidad del antifeminismo en el discurso del líder de *SALF* y a la vinculación de la violencia hacia las mujeres como un fenómeno provocado por varones racializados, desplazando el debate desde el plano del género a la cuestión migratoria. En este sentido, se observa una vinculación de estas líneas discursivas con el miedo y la incertidumbre.

RC12-190.5

LÓPEZ GARRIDO, RAQUEL* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)

Access to Justice and Failure to Identify Women Victims of Trafficking for Criminal Exploitation, Especially Drug Trafficking

Women trafficking is an international issue. The first step in order to provide basic services to their victims is their identification. However, when it comes to criminal exploitation, the failure to identify the victims interferes with these women's access to justice. In Spain, the failure to identify victims of women's trafficking for criminal exploitation, especially drug trafficking, has denied access to justice to many women, finding them in prison for drug trafficking judgements, even if the victim is fulfilling all the indicators and protocols for trafficking. This is the case in STS6008/2023, a Sentence carried out on a women victim of human trafficking for criminal exploitation in drug trafficking, charged with prison even with the fulfillment of the indicators for human trafficking. We will expose and analyze the problematic based on the obstacles encountered by this woman in their access to justice in Spain, having the mentioned Sentence already adopted as jurisprudence, which will close the door on the identification of victims of human trafficking, punishing and denying access to justice. Instead, they are being criminalized and punished for a crime they were forced to perpetrate due to their situation of vulnerability. The STS6008/2023 is a set of appeals in which they expose that the characteristics of the woman judged meet the criteria to identify her as victim. However, the decision is based on her not being judged for human trafficking, but for a crime against public health. Both international and domestic protocols outline the importance of the identification of victims by professionals, as many of the victims are not aware of their situation or are afraid and would not speak up. This failure to identify victims by the justice lands a benchmark to deny access to justice to women victims of human trafficking for criminal exploitation, especially drug trafficking.

RC48-760.1

LOPEZ MARTIN, ALEJANDRA* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Discourses and Local Initiatives in the Face of the Ecosocial Crisis. the Case of the District of Sant Andreu in the City of Barcelona.

Climate change and ecological issues have gained prominence in european cities agendas. Nowadays, the debate on the limits to growth is increasingly present, although still secondary in international and urban policies, despite the urgent need to address the climate crisis. In the european context, urban, social and ecological movements focus on the need to transform local economic growth models to tackle the ecological crisis, often defined as ecosocial crisis as a result of simultaneously addressing climate and social agendas, making ecological justice central. These movements and grassroots organizations are not only calling for change, but also propose transformative solutions to the crisis, based on degrowth, everyday environmentalism, and the defense of commons through socio-ecological practices. From an urban governance perspective, there is a call to co-produce climate resilience policies, fostering collaboration between different types of local stakeholders.

Departing from urban sociology and urban sustainability perspectives, this paper aims to understand how public, cooperative and community/civil groups, organizations and initiatives articulate socio-ecological discourses and practices to address the climate crisis and move towards a just socio-ecological transition. Our empirical work focuses on the Sant Andreu district, a peripheral area of Barcelona where social and ecological justice criteria converge in these responses. We conduct a qualitative analysis of discourses and initiatives through interviews and focus groups with public and community stakeholders to examine how these initiatives are articulated.

Our preliminary findings reveal that bottom-up and bottom-linked initiatives for socio-ecological transition, led by grassroots actors, emphasize a transformative discourse that views social issues through an ecological lens. They defense that in peripheral neighborhoods, community action is key to addressing socio-ecological problems, offering collective responses to both ecological and economic challenges that address real everyday needs, through object-sharing networks, energy efficiency workshops, and urban gardens, among other initiatives.

TG12-992.13

LOPEZ RUIZ, JOSE A.* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)

Discrimination, Social Trust and Solidarity: Comparing Southern European Nations

In line with discussions on empathy and social love, the study offers a critical perspective on how discrimination and other factors can affect solidarity relations and social cohesion. In contemporary societies, discrimination against certain social groups and collectives, particularly the immigrant population, as well as differences in political ideology, educational level, and social class, play a crucial role in shaping social trust and solidarity. Utilizing data from the European Social Survey (Round 11, 2023), we propose to analyze how these factors influence social trust in the European context, focusing on the comparison between Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. The methodology includes a multiple regression analysis, where social trust is taken as the dependent variable and discrimination, political ideology, educational level, and social class as independent variables, to identify the main determinants of social trust in these countries. Additionally, a cluster analysis is employed to explore perceptions and experiences of discrimination (especially towards the immigrant population), allowing us to observe how different discrimination profiles group together based on sociocultural and economic contexts.

This research aims to contribute to understanding how political, educational, and social class differences can be both sources of division and bridges toward a more solidary society. By analyzing how social trust and discrimination are configured in Southern Europe, this work seeks to provide insights into the dynamics that can foster or inhibit solidarity and empathy, challenging traditional conceptions of these values in a European context.

RC30-JS-135.3

LOPEZ-SANDERS, LAURA* (Brown University, USA)

Temporal Inequality in the Gig Economy: How Immigrant Generation, Gender, and Algorithmic Management Shape Time Poverty

This study investigates how temporal inequality and autonomy manifest for first- and second-generation immigrant workers in platform economies, focusing on unincorporated self-employment. Employing a mixed-methods approach that integrates quantitative data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) with 96 in-depth interviews, this research examines how migration status, algorithmic management, and gender norms shape workers' control over their time. The findings reveal substantial temporal disparities between first- and second-generation immigrants. First-generation workers in unincorporated self-employment, experience severe time poverty, driven by fragmented work schedules, unpaid waiting periods, and caregiving responsibilities. In contrast, second-generation immigrants report lower levels of time poverty, prioritizing personal well-being and exercising greater temporal autonomy in navigating the gig economy. Drawing on Wajcman's (2020) theory of temporal inequality and Cottom's (2020) racial capitalism, this study argues that platform economies intensify temporal exploitation through algorithmic management, disproportionately affecting racialized Latino immigrant workers. This research contributes to the literature by theorizing how temporal exploitation intersects with race, gender, and migration status, demonstrating that platform labor reinforces, rather than mitigates, existing inequalities. These findings highlight the critical need to examine how time is commodified and controlled in the gig economy, especially for marginalized immigrant workers on the periphery of the labor market.

RC17-251.3

LOPEZ-SANDERS, LAURA* (Brown University, USA)

Worker Responses to Racial Capitalism and Job Displacement in Immigrant Labor Markets

This study, grounded in racial capitalism theory, investigates worker responses to undocumented immigrant exploitation and racialization in South Carolina. Using ethnographic methods and interviews, it examines alignment or divergence in worker and employer perspectives on immigrant labor as complementary or competitive. It uncovers a transition from a white/Black to a Black/Non-Black racial schema, introducing "categorical displacement" as a mechanism of oppression. The study emphasizes racialization's role in job displacement, showing employers replacing Black and white workers with undocumented Hinospanics under the guise of colorblindness. It provides insights into the intersections of race, gender, and immigration within racial capitalism.

RC24-402.4

LOPEZ-SINTAS, JORDI* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
LAMBERTI, GIUSEPPE (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
ABEDINI, NEGIN (University Autonoma of Barcelona, Spain)

Purchasing Organic Food: Social Heterogeneity in the Mean Effects of Drivers

We explore how social heterogeneity shapes the mean effects of drivers of organic food purchase behaviours, incorporating social practice theory regarding the psychological model underpinning those purchases. However, we extend the model beyond individual motivations to address broader social influences. Using a representative Spanish population sample, we developed a holistic model that uncovered the extent to which social practices shape heterogeneity in the drivers' effects. We identified four social organic food purchase practices that differed in the mean effects of the sequential determinants, with age and family lifecycle stage, more than social position, better explaining differences. The results underscore the need for policy interventions sensitive to the heterogenous determinants of organic food purchase behaviors, and targeted approaches based on more effective and inclusive sustainable consumption policies.

RC23-378.3

LORD, CAROLYNNE* (UKCEH, United Kingdom)
DURAN DEL FIERRO, FRANCISCO (University College London, United Kingdom)

Digital Research Infrastructures As a Scientific Reform Movement: Leveraging Sociological Resources for More Equitable and Sustainable Scientific Futures

Digital research infrastructures (DRI) have transformed the field and potentials of scientific research, embedding increasing amounts of data and computation, whilst changing what it means to do science. Though policy and practice is taking note of the reformation influence of DRI, sociological accounts of this phenomena remain scarce. This is unsurprising. Whilst DRI has changed the contours of the social sciences, it is – arguably – in the natural and physical sciences that the most transformational changes have occurred. Given that it is already well established that the social cannot be separated from the technical, the current lack of involvement of the social sciences in this reform could prove detrimental to resulting policies and interventions.

We attend to this gap, reporting the results and implications of two projects which are embracing social scientific approaches to better understand this reformational movement. The first (ARINZRIT) mobilises theories of practice as a framing mechanism to understand the changing role and significance of DRI in scientific research, using interviews and practice-based concepts to understand this change. The second (FAIR Data Accelerator Project) zooms in specifically to data sharing, understanding this in the context of astronomy; using digital ethnology (interviews, mobile ethnography, online participant observation) to make visible the hidden cultural barriers to data sharing. By engaging both a broad and specific view, this paper recognises the potential pitfalls of omitting social approaches to a movement which not only technological, but also cultural. We argue, here, that we must embrace this topic to ensure that the policies that are being designed to catch up with the rapid changes to scientific practice, are not only sustainable but also equitable. Finally, we discuss how social science approaches that already permeate existing policy discourses around sustainability and equity should be leveraged to challenge monolithic views of science.

RC28-438.3

LORENTE LABRADO, PATRICIA* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain)

Exploring Gender Differences in Persistence: Analyzing Test-Taking Behaviors in High-Stakes Assessments

Effort and persistence are critical determinants of students' academic success, skill acquisition, and future life outcomes. As such, these non-cognitive factors play a key role in discussions of social mobility. Research on gender differences in effort and persistence has shown that female students tend to be more self-disciplined and exhibit traits like conscientiousness. Studies on cognitive endurance in low-stakes tests, such as PISA, have also found that female students generally outperform males in persistence, regardless of the subject. However, research on student effort remains limited due to challenges in methodology and data availability, particularly in measuring effort accurately. Additionally, most existing studies on effort rely on low-stakes tests, which may not accurately reflect how students perform when real incentives are present. This study addresses those limitations by using a novel measure of effort from economics—test persistence. In tests where question order is randomized, the difficulty remains constant on average, allowing performance to be separated into cognitive and non-cognitive components. Initial performance reflects cognitive skills, while a decline in performance throughout the test signals persistence.

Focusing on gender differences, this study uses data from online exams conducted during the 2019/2020 academic year at Universidad Carlos III de Madrid. By leveraging the platform's ability to randomize questions, the research provides a bias-free measure of persistence. The objective is to explore gender differences in both test performance and persistence in high-stakes university exams, where real incentives to sustain effort exist, thus addressing the gaps left by previous studies that relied on low-stakes contexts.

WG11-945.4

LOUNA, HASSAINI MOUSSAOUI* (Aix-Marseille University, France)

"Open the Doors, the Martyrs Are Coming". Analysis and Contrast of the Memorial Construction Process of the 2001 Black Spring in National and Diasporic Contexts

The Kabyle Black Spring is a series of collective actions against *tamḥeqranit* or *hogra* launched in 2001, following the murder of a schoolboy in a gendarmerie post in Kabylia.

Based on a fieldwork carried out in Algeria and France with activists, movement delegates and rioters, this abstract analyzes the processes of memory construction of the Black Spring in the given contexts, questioning the existence of a transnational memory of 2001.

The gains of the Black Spring – mainly the official recognition of Amazigh language – are minors considering human losses : State repression left 126 people dead, 5000 injured, including 200 permanently disabled. Such a toll, questions the place of these events in the lives of the « wounded of Kabylia ». For those remaining in Algeria, indicators suggest *hogra* is still going on. Commemorations seem hopeless in a post-*Hirak* context while they are multiplying in diaspora and relayed by social media. They allow former rioters to denounce the violence of a regime still unpunished, and to draw attention on the challenges associated with migration, revealing the reconfiguration of ties with Algeria and the creation of diasporic communities aound 2001. Restoring the trajectories of these wounded allows to understand the long-term effects of violence and how living context affect the recovery of people, and the place this memory may have in their life.

Hence, the urge to focus on the place this memory holds within Kabyle communities, by exploring memorial supports used to build and maintain this memory. This mirrors the impossibility of commemorating 2001 in Algeria, where authorities have reduced the possibilities of political self-organization. To describe memory entrepreneurs and to distinguish narratives about 2001 in the studied contexts can better help us understanding the role of 2001 events in collective memory of democratic activists.

WG08-903.2

LOUWES, FREDA* (Karl Franzens Universität Graz, Austria)

From Muslim to Trans "Predators" – How Right-Winged Media Is Constructing a New Discourse on the Endangerment of the "German Woman"

On New Year's Eve 2015 Germany was shocked when several hundred migrants from North Africa rioted in Cologne. This horrendous event where many people were harmed and women sexually assaulted gave rise to radical anti-migrant and anti-Muslim discourses, promoted by the far right. A common enemy was constructed: Muslim male migrants. For many years the image of racialized predators was refined and scholars have taken on the challenge to analyse the lines of arguments, concluding with the concept of *femonationalism*. Albeit anti-migration and anti-Muslim perspectives are still dominant in German media, especially in right-winged media, a new group has emerged that challenges this traditioned belief.

When the German parliament passed the novel *Self-Determination Law with Regard to Gender Registration,* anti-transgender sentiments gained unprecedented popularity. How does this relate to femonationalism? A Critical Discourse Analysis of German populist media sites showed that the lines of argument presented in femonationalist anti-migrant discourses are applied in the context of transgender rights. Both migrants and transgender persons are being *othered* and by that constructed outside of the *normal population*. While migrants are not recognized as part of German society and hence othered as the *unreal* population, transgender persons are denied their gender identity and depreciated as *unreal* genders. Each group is presented as predators, endangering women and society by dismantling established *cultural norms*. The alleged dangers emanating from transgender persons resemble the idea of Muslim migrants attempting to *Islamise* the Western European world. Furthermore, male migrants and transwomen are constructed as predators to white European women albeit the evidence only has cloud when *rationalization* and *mythopoesis* are applied. The concept of *femonationalism* allows for in-depth analysis of various contexts and need not be reduced to anti-migration discourse as the issue of transgender and queerness in general will gain more attention in coming years.

RC07-JS-190.4

LOVELUCK, BENJAMIN* (Université Paris Panthéon Assas, France)
LE LUDEC, CLÉMENT (Université Paris Panthéon Assas, France)

Asserting "Digital Sovereignty" to Rein in Platform Power? European Regulatory Instruments and Their Limitations

In the context of a growing debate on adequate policy responses to Big Tech dominance (Moore & Tambini, 2022), the enactment of the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) highlight the European Union's political efforts to regulate major digital platforms (Bietti, 2021). While the DMA focuses on ensuring fair competition in digital markets, the DSA aims to regulate digital public spaces by addressing the responsibilities of platforms in managing online content.

The EU is thus actively engaged in a global race for "digital sovereignty" – a concept that, while somewhat vague, has been widely discussed (Floridi, 2020; Roberts et al., 2021). In a bid to protect its citizens and promote the emergence of European tech champions, the EU is developing a framework of "digital constitutionalism" (Suzor, 2010, 2018; de Gregorio, 2021; Celeste, 2023). This approach involves a comprehensive legislative arsenal and new investigative and sanctioning powers aimed at regulating digital platforms.

Our research focuses specifically on the regulation of digital public spaces, through the lens of DSA negotiations and implementation. Key questions include: What policy approach underpins the DSA? What regulatory instruments does it offer? At what level should they be applied and what are their limitations? Ultimately, does the DSA empower European states to counterbalance the influence of Big Tech?

To address these questions, we carried out documentary analysis and qualitative fieldwork. We conducted 19 interviews with members of the administrations involved in negotiating and implementing the DSA, and with stakeholders active in shaping the legislation.Our analysis delves into the origins of the DSA at national and international levels.We then assess the DSA's regulatory instruments to understand their impact on the division of powers within the digital regulation chain, involving the European Commission, EU Member States, social media platforms and citizens.

RC05-80.1

LOVETT, RAY* (Australian National University, Australia)
HUNT, NADINE* (Australian National University, Australia)
MAHER, BOBBY* (Maiam nayri wingara: Indigenous Data Sovereignty Collective, Australia)

Creating Sovereign Indigenous Data in Australia: A Guide for Indigenous Communities

Indigenous communities and nations in Australia have a right to data and information to determine their priorities, to make decisions and to monitor progress against their priorities. Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov), offers a philosophical approach, while Indigenous Data Governance (IDGov) offers practical considerations to achieving IDSov (Taylor & Kukutai, 2016). To date there are few community driven IDSov projects have defined and applied IDSov principles in a way that operationalises Indigenous nation (re) building. This presentation outlines the development of a practical guide for Indigenous nations and communities in Australia to use in their own data journey. It outlines four key stages of the Indigenous nation/community data project of (1) Governance, agreement making and policy, (2) Priority setting, (3) Data design, collection, compilation, management and reporting, and (4) Partnerships and translation.

We will outline the elements of each stage, and provide an applied example from an Indigenous community in Australia identifying key lessons learned. The model and guide are presented in a way so other Indigenous communities can pick it up and implement it within their respective communities/ organisations.

TG07-982.1

LOW, KELVIN* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Human-Animal Relations As Sensory Phenomena

Human-animal presences in city life is neither a novel nor recent phenomenon. I approach different sites of urban encounters as contact zones between humans and animals. In reflecting on how such multispecies co-presences and encounters surface boundaries and parameters of spatial use and sensory governance, the paper engages with the following queries:

What sources or avenues of urban sensory governance are there, and how are they invoked, contested, and altered over time in relation to heightened presences of nonhuman actors in urbanity? Through what methodologies can we ascertain and conceptualise urban density and sensory contexts vis-à-vis sensorial proximity, identified transgression, and spatial limits? By outlining human-animal relations in the city as sensory phenomena, a range of methodological approaches and data generation on human-animal encounters and urban dwelling are illustrated. These will elucidate upon how such co-presences require further reflections and urban planning and governance to manage human-animal relations and urban sensescapes.

RC05-70.1

LOZA, JORGELINA* (CONICET FLACSO Argentina UBA NYU Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Ideas Sobre La Nación y El Estado En Javier Milei: Sentidos y Segregaciones Detrás Del Concepto De Argentinos De Bien

En 2023, luego de una fuerte campaña mediática, Javier Milei ganó las elecciones presidenciales de Argentina. Sus mensajes provocadores y su tono agresivo causaron tanta sorpresa como sus propuestas de derribar la institucionalidad estatal argentina, de las cuales se declaró un férreo opositor y destructor. Sus mensajes sobre la historia de la nación y sus ideas sobre el funcionamiento de sus instituciones nos convocan a pensar sobre la idea de nación que se propone difundir, y las adhesiones que logra. En sus discursos encontramos alusiones conservadoras en términos de valores y amenazas contemporáneas a la nación (la Agenda 2023, el progresismo, etc), consideraciones negativas del Estado en tanto organismo opresor sobre las libertades individuales. La nación, en Milei, es una herramienta del Estado para transmitir ideas específicas sobre la sociedad que cumplen una función ordenadora y opresora. No encontramos apelaciones a la nación en tanto comunidad, exacerbado por ideas que refuerzan la división interna como la categoría de argentinos de bien. Esa idea de lo distintivo como aglutinador rompe con el instalado discurso de la nación integradora y homogeneizadora, como entramado político que organiza la diversidad, bajo principios de horizontalidad y solidaridad.

Este trabajo analiza las perspectivas sobre nación, Estado y patria en los discursos oficiales de Javier Milei. Tomaremos también algunas de sus presentaciones en eventos de lo que se ha llamado la nueva derecha global. Nos interesa profundizar en la categoría de argentinos de bien, que distingue categorías internas en la sociedad nacional. A través del análisis de contenido, buscamos comprender estas dinámicas políticas, que distan de ser espontáneas y responden a lógicas de distribución de poder global. Nos interesa explorar ideas de nación contemporáneas que tienen amplia difusión en los países latinoamericanos, vinculándolas con un contexto transnacional que las fomenta, robustece y disemina.

RC52-804.2

LOZANO, CLAUDIA* (Berlin Psychoanalytical Institute, Germany)
JABBAZ CHURBA, MARCELA* (Universitat de València, Spain)

Movilidad Científica. Trayectorias Profesionales En Tres Sistemas Científicos Nacionales.

La movilidad científica está condicionada por la disposición de infraestructuras materiales y por el prestigio de los sistemas científicos de los países, pero la decisión de migrar no es automática; implica la percepción de las diferencias derivada de esas condiciones y de sus implicancias para la trayectoria propia.

Los estudios sobre migración altamente calificada y éxodo científico destacan la confluencia de las dimensiones estructural y psicosocial para explicar la decisión de migrar. Mediante la reconstrucción de trayectorias científicas internacionales, esta contribución analiza los factores estructurales y psicosociales relativos a la decisión de migrar en dos momentos: 1) la percepción inicial del migrante de las diferencias entre la situación del país de origen y del país de destino, así como del impacto potencial de la movilidad internacional en su trayectoria profesional; y 2) con posterioridad al establecimiento (temporal, permanente o recursivo), la comparación de sus perspectivas de desarrollo en distintos países. La rememoración y la discusión de las perspectivas de desarrollo reveló la centralidad que adquieren las relaciones de dependencia y la interconexión con el entorno más amplio -familiar, social, político- y las contingencias, tanto en el país de origen o retorno.

Se abordará cómo los ideales compartidos sobre la labor científica configuran de manera persistente disímiles controversias en torno a la movilidad científica internacional. Se focalizará en las trayectorias de cinco científicas y un científico originarios de Argentina que desarrollaron actividades de investigación y docencia en dos o más sistemas científicos, particularmente los sistemas argentino, alemán y español y más puntualmente, norteamericano.

Los relatos recogidos destacan la necesidad de reducir y manejar la incertidumbre y el temor que infunden las transiciones entre posiciones institucionales y sus efectos en la vida académica y personal en un contexto de lazos sociales débiles y provisorios.

RC32-JS-222.3

LOZANO VALDIVIA, ELIA GUADALUPE* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
CASTAÑEDA BERNAL, XÓCHITL YOLANDA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Access to Justice after the Gender Perspective. Case of México.

The year of 2009, marked the beginning of a new era in the administration of justice in Mexico, framing a reconfiguration of the activity of the legal professional, extending their powers to respond to the citizen needs. The Mexican State was declared internationally responsible by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (2009) in accordance with the judgment in the *González et al. case (Cotton Field)*, laying the foundations for a comprehensive policy to overcome: violence, discrimination, impunity and inequality against women.

By recognizing those demands of the socio-cultural reality and with the aim of eliminating the obstacles that place women in a disadvantaged situation, an analytical method was incorporated into the current justice model to guarantee access to formal justice effective and equal (Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación [SCJN], 2020). For legal professionals involved in the creation of law, the administration, procurement and delivery of justice and who have the transformative obligation towards social change as well as substantive equality between people regardless of their gender (taking into account the varied implications of gender, without omitting the different contexts), involved them training in a huge program that will allow them to recognize the professional skills acquired.

RC39-644.4

LU, JING-CHEIN* (Central Police University, Taiwan)

Barriers to Stakeholder Participation in the Recovery Process of Multifamily Housing: Experiences from Condominium Reconstruction after the 2016 Meinong Earthquake in Taiwan

Many disaster studies indicate the importance of stakeholder participation in post-disaster recovery. Effective stakeholder engagement facilitates consensus-building and strengthens social capital, thereby accelerating the recovery process. However, following major disasters, the involvement of stakeholders with diverse values can present challenges that impede recovery efforts. In urban areas, buildings such as condominiums often have complex property rights, where stakeholder participation and consensus-building directly influence both the trajectory and pace of housing recovery.

This study examines the condominium reconstruction process following the 2016 Meinong earthquake in Taiwan, focusing on the perspectives, roles, and interactions of stakeholders, including homeowners, government officials, professionals, and donations. In Taiwan, condominium homeowners hold individual unit ownership, while land is jointly owned. Reconstruction decisions require collective consensus, with legal thresholds that must be met before reconstruction can proceed. In addition to financial concerns, homeowners must also reach a consensus, which often slows condominium reconstruction compared to single-family homes.

In the early post-disaster phase, the government was initially reluctant to support condominium homeowners in rebuilding on the original site. Instead, they prioritized the use of disaster relief funds and donations to assist affected residents in purchasing or renting housing elsewhere. Nevertheless, some homeowners preferred to rebuild on the original site. They collaborated with professionals to overcome challenges related to consensus-building, funding, and reconstruction barriers, ultimately leading to a shift in government attitude. Reconstruction was completed 5–6 years after the disaster.

The collaboration of professionals and the empowerment of homeowners were crucial to the successful reconstruction of the condominium cases examined in this study. The findings also highlight that current recovery policies in Taiwan lack mechanisms that promote collaboration between professionals and affected residents, hindering the recovery of condominium-type buildings after major disasters.

RC05-79.10

LU, YAO* (University of California-Davis, USA)

Colonial Bureaucracy, Post-Independent Statecraft and Social Movement in Africa: Making Racial Classification in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This project examines why state racial classification varies in post-independent Africa. State racial classification constitutes state-making through defining the nation, legibility projects, and policy-making. How and why different forms of racial classification emerge and change in post-independent African countries is less understood. I address this gap by explaining racial classification changes in two former British colonies, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Drawing from archival, interview, and oral history data, I find that the strength and survival of colonial bureaucracy play a critical role in post-independent classification variations. Post-independent Zambia saw a classification break from its colonial racial categories, allowing the Zambian state more autonomy in shifting its legibility and policy projects around tribal identities. This was the result of nationalist projects, social movements, and a relatively weaker colonial bureaucracy in Zambia. In contrast, Zimbabwe retained racial classifications similar to those from its colonial period, largely due to the survival of a stronger colonial bureaucracy. Despite nationalist movements, this enduring colonial legacy in Zimbabwe constrained efforts at reclassification. This project contributes to the understanding of the politics of state legibility and belonging in post-independent nation-states, emphasizing the influence of colonial legacies, statecraft, and social movements. The persistence or alteration of colonial classification systems helps explain why political and economic distribution in some post-independent nations continues to mirror their colonial past. Understanding the mechanisms of colonial (dis)continuity offers insights into how these patterns can be dismantled.

RC37-JS-19.4

LUCHETTI, LIA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

Visual Art and Social Change: Practices of Creative Subversion in the Public Discourse

Recent research has highlighted the performative nature of the arts and the social and cognitive effects of the arts for the identity formation, the body representation, the social transformation (Hennion, Grenier 2000; Tota, De Feo 2020) and the power of the arts on social structures (Gaupp et al. 2022) and in educational settings (Tota, De Feo 2022). Different forms of art, such as visual art on which this paper aims to focus, can become resources that people use in everyday life for constructing meanings and shaping social experience (DeNora 2011). Emphasis will be on "artivism", i.e. the use of art to mobilise people and to express demands for social justice in the public sphere (Danko 2018; Trione 2022). Within this framework, this paper aims to explore the ways in which art - as arts-in-action (DeNora, Ansdell 2017) - can affect the public discourse. The focus will be on the relationship between artistic practices realised in the context of culture jamming and brandalism (Allgajer 2020; Lekakis 2017) and social imaginaries, with particular regard to the the role of art in shaping the collective imaginary of migration. Starting from this approach and using the methodology of qualitative interviews with Italian subvertising activists, we will discuss the capacities of artistic practices to turn into symbolic devices capable of challenging, for example, ethnic and gender stereotypical representations (Tota et al., 2023) and contributing to articulate concepts such as democracy, equality and social inclusion in the public discourse.

RC48-JS-141.1

LUCILE, DAVID* (Université Lyon 2, France)

Écoféministes des villes. Saisir les modalités d'une appropriation de l'identité « écoféministe » depuis l'Ile-de-France.

C'est dans l'urbanité de Paris, et plus largement de l'Ile-de-France, que j'ai « trouvé » mon terrain (Siméant-Germanos, 2012). Des militant·e·s se réclament de l'écoféminisme, manifestant contre sa réappropriation « apolitique, anhistorique, qui ne fait que recréer un entre-soi blanc de femmes cisgenres intégrées dans l'économie hétérosexuelle » (Bahaffou et Gorecki, 2020, p. 34). D'autres encore, constatant la sous-représentation des femmes dans les arènes de discussion et de décision relatives au changement climatique, créent une association pour la diversité des voix pour le climat. Ce sont les conditions et les formes de cette lutte, inscrite dans le courant théorique et politique de l'écoféminisme qui m'intéressent : comment la lutte écoféministe se déploie-t-elle depuis l'Ile-de-France ? Comment cette attention aux vulnérabilités des communautés sexisées et racisées face à la crise écologique se manifeste-t-elle depuis la ville ?

Cette communication se fonde sur une enquête, toujours en cours, à partir d'entretiens et d'observations dans le cadre d'une thèse sur la production, la circulation et les usages situés de l'écoféminisme en France (1970-2020).

Alors que l'écoféminisme terrien a déjà fait l'objet d'analyses (Rimlinger, 2021), la communication interrogera, à partir d'une étude de cas, les pratiques et discours constitutifs de cette appropriation de l'écoféminisme localisée dans un espace urbanisé.

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RC05-JS-33.2

LUCZAJ, KAMIL* (University of Lodz, Poland)
HOLY-LUCZAJ, MAGDALENA (University of Wroclaw, Poland)

Narrating Historical Changes in Global Academia: The Intercultural Imaginaries of Female International Professors

This paper investigates the geographical imaginaries embedded in the life stories of foreign-born professors who migrated from Poland—considered a semi-periphery in global knowledge production—to the United States. Positioned within the framework of biographical sociology, this study highlights their lived experiences of intercultural exchange while emphasizing the role of historical circumstances in shaping their narratives.

The primary focus is on the letters of Hanna Buczyńska-Garewicz, a Polish-born professor of philosophy who migrated to the U.S. in the 1980s. We examine the biographical factors that both facilitated and hindered her acculturation process, with particular attention to how cultural differences were remembered and narrated over time. Buczyńska-Garewicz's personal documents nospan from the 1960s to the 1990s, a period during which she witnessed the decline of continental Europe and the rise of the U.S. as a global hegemon. Although familiar with the Western academic tradition, she was largely surprised by the cultural patterns she observed in North America. Her experience suggests that geographical imaginaries oscillate between admiration for academic excellence and disenchantment resulting from deconstructed myths and stereotypes through direct cultural encounters.

From a decolonial perspective, this analysis uncovers the process by which the U.S. emerged as a global centre of knowledge production, contributing to the sociology of science. Through Buczyńska-Garewicz's lens, we observe the old centres (e.g., Germany, France, the U.K.) being replaced by a new hegemon, while the underlying mechanisms of domination remain largely unchanged. Additionally, we explore how cultural capital—understood as the migration-facilitating capital she accumulated during her stays abroad before relocating to the U.S.—shaped her migration trajectory. This analysis offers valuable insights into the study of female academic careers among migrants from peripheral countries to global centres.

RC06-87.1

LUERING, KLARA* (German Youth Institute, Germany)

The Role of Fathers As Kinkeepers: First Results from an Interview Study with Three-Generation Family Lines

Currently, the international literature on fatherhood focuses on 'new fatherhood' and highlights the increasing involvement of fathers in raising children and the transition of masculine social patterns towards greater emotional involvement (Bosoni et al. 2019). But it has also been shown, that in other areas of care work (e.g. housework), fathers' participation has not increased so significantly (Gerum 2021). Studies focusing on the concept of 'doing family' (Jurczyk 2018: 61) add the intrafamilial dimension: These studies suggest that women are often the 'managers of everyday life' and 'direct' the activities of other family members (Miller 2017). Moreover, they often organize family events and have the responsibility to ensure the family remains connected – also across generations or across countries (Brannen et al. 2014, Parke et al. 2021). However, what role do fathers play as kinkeepers and how has this changed over time and generations? Little attention has been paid so far to the concrete intergenerational transmission of these patterns within a family (Brown et al. 2018).

In our study, we therefore explore both past and current social conditions for fatherhood in Germany and Poland and examine the intergenerational transmission of fatherhood patterns and practices. Based on an analysis of in-debth-interviews with family lines (great-grandfathers, grandfathers and fathers in Poland and Germany), we will present which roles fathers take on as kinkeepers and which particular difficulties are faced by fathers

in challenging life situations (e.g. divorce, migration, poverty, mental or health restrictions). First results suggest that although fathers' roles in families are largely dependent on surrounding factors – above all the intra-partnership dynamic with the respective mothers – they play an active part in interconnecting family lines, for example by organizing family activities or holidays. Furthermore, they pass on family-related norms and values that has been under-highlighted so far.

RC19-274.1

LUKASIEWICZ, KAROLINA* (Silver School of Social Work, New York University, USA)
MATUSZCZYK, KAMIL (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland)
CICHOCKA, EWA (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Navigating Local Welfare Systems. a Comparative Study of Marginalised Migrants Accessing Welfare Resources in Stockholm, Berlin, London, and NYC.

A growing field of studies has focused on cities' making their welfare systems available to migrants (e.g. Bruzelius et al., 2023; Homberger et al., 2022; Łukasiewicz et al., 2024). Yet, little is known about migrants' experiences accessing and utilising various urban welfare resources from a comparative perspective. Using cases of four top-immigrant destination cities in the Global North, Berlin, Stockholm, London and New York, and a group of Polish migrants with varying marginalised statuses (being low-income, undocumented, experiencing homelessness), we analyse strategies they use to navigate accessing urban resources and discuss macro, mezo micro-level factors shaping the process. Our article is based on comparative qualitative research, which draws from a subsample of 62 interviews with migrants conducted between 2020 and 2024. All interviews were recorded, transcribed and analysed using the Grounded Theory Approach (Bryant and Charmaz, 2019). Our results indicate that study participants used the assistance of welfare brokers, support of familial ties, or modern technologies to navigate exclusive, punitive, bureaucratised and insufficient social assistance. Urban socio-economic characteristics and the political profile of local leadership, as well as the national-level welfare framework, shaped varying needs to utilise different strategies.

RC20-300.1

LÜKEN-KLASSEN, DORIS* (State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg (ifb), Germany)
ALI MOHAMED, SARAH (The University of Bamberg, Egypt)

Encountering Cultural Diversity in Family and Counselling Centers: Qualitative Longitudinal Research Study on Challenges and Opportunities

Thanks to international migration, contemporary societies are experiencing demographic and societal transformations, as well as an increase in cultural diversity. To enhance mutual respect, to build bridges across cultures and to promote social cohesion, it is essential that sociological research devote attention to intercultural encounters, their ongoing challenges, intertwining dynamics, and opportunities.

Our qualitative longitudinal research investigates these challenges, dynamics, and opportunities of intercultural encounters between refugee families and social work practitioners. To this end, semi-structured in-depth expert interviews were conducted in family and counseling centers, providing informal education services for parents, in Bavaria, Germany. The same 33 centers were interviewed in three waves—in 2016, 2019, and 2023—in order to gain insights into the perceptions and repercussions of intercultural dialogue. For the analyses, a decentered research approach has been adopted, embracing our different disciplinary approaches and different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds.

Analyses show that encountering cultural diversity proved to be challenging due to different communication styles of high versus low context cultures and to different norms and values (e.g., regarding hospitality, punctuality, or gender roles). Further, the heterogeneity of different cultural (sub)groups and their (perceived) diverse needs are overwhelming for some practitioners. Additionally, limited resources constrain practitioners' ability to meet the high demands. Nevertheless, over the course of time, the majority of centers have implemented innovative methods to strengthen cross-cultural encounter and dialogue. These include inter-religious events, low-threshold language cafés, and cultural-sensitive parenting programs designed to enhance familial resilience, to name but a few. These strategies offer opportunities to foster intercultural awareness and understanding, connectedness between people from different cultural backgrounds, as well as social integration and cohesion. Despite the presence of numerous cultural misunderstandings and uncertainty, we identified an increasing reciprocal empathy and cultural sensitivity which led to more perspective-taking of other individuals' backgrounds.

RC01-26.5

LUKERIA, TETIANA* (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine)

Restoration of Public Services in De-Occupied Communities of Ukraine

The European Charter of Local Self-Government defines that local self-government is the right and ability to manage a certain share of public affairs, under their own responsibility, in the interests of the local population. Provision of public services to residents of communities is one of the powers of local self-government bodies provided for by decentralization.

In Ukrainian legislation, a capable territorial community is one that is able to provide the appropriate level of public services, in particular in the field of education, culture, etc., taking into account different resources.

After the full-scale invasion and in the conditions of the ongoing war, the territorial communities of Ukraine faced certain difficulties in providing public services. This is due to the destroyed infrastructure, lack of personnel, availability of services.

Based on empirical data, the following main tendency can be identified:

1) the demand for social services has increased. This is due to the fact that a significant proportion of residents of de-occupied communities are socially vulnerable;

2) the system of providing administrative services was overloaded. After the de-occupation, communities adjusted the provision of administrative services in different ways. Decentralization contributed to the expansion of the network of administrative service centers, and residents of de-occupied communities have access to administrative services;

3) cooperation of communities contributes to the provision of public services in conditions of limited resources. For example, joint financing of geriatric facilities, financing for maintenance of primary medical care;

4) cooperation of territorial communities with NGO. Decentralization facilitated the opportunity to join forces with organizations. This is especially observed in the social and medical spheres.

WG10-JS-29.1

LUKIC RADOVIC, MAJA* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, Serbia)

Interplay between Law and Virtualization of Modern Society in Relation to Population Ageing

Human rights law was born and has developed in the so-called Western world, and it is only in the legal systems that belong to that realm that it truly continues to be implemented. Virtualization of modern-day society, which started to transpire in the past decade and a half, originated from the Western world as well. It was there that all hardware technologies and software applications have been developed. However, the societies that form the Western world also suffer from strong ageing trends. These trends are challenging long-term viability of social insurance, pension and health systems. Many aspects of virtualization represent a response to the diminishing pool of human resources. Virtualization, however, is dehumanizing by its very nature. Not only is it alienating older individuals, who are not proficient in accessing the virtual realities, it is profoundly modifying the formation of children and adolescents. In the paper, an attempt is made to form a synthetic view on whether the values forming the core of human rights law are suitable to be regarded as a firm limitation on certain tendencies of societal virtualization, what would be a reasonably expected outcome if such limitation would have become effective, as well as what would be needed, at conceptual and/or policy level, to make them effective.

RC31-JS-91.3

LÜKÜSLÜ, DEMET* (Yeditepe University, Turkey)
GÜMÜS MANTU, PINAR (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Germany)

Rethinking the High Skilled Migration through the Lens of Social Class: The Case of High Skilled Migration from Turkey to Germany

There is a long history of migration from Turkey to Germany yet the migration of the highly skilled is a new phenomenon. This paper aims to discuss the new wave of migration from Turkey to Germany through the social class perspective and study it as a middle-class migration based on qualitative research of 50 in-depth interviews with young people and young adults who had migrated from Turkey to Germany during the last decade. Our research demonstrates (as already underlined by previous research) that the new wavers tend to distinguish themselves from the old wave and create boundaries between themselves and the population in Germany with a migration (particularly guest worker) history from Turkey on the basis of their education and cultural capital. It is interesting that discussions around Social class are quite invisible in this picture and the highly skilled often emphasize their educational qualification as their personal success and their parents' eagerness to give their children a good education. This way of relating to old wave migrants echoes also the hierarchization of migrant experience by migration and integration policies which categorize high skilled ones as "good and deserved" whereas the others (such as refugees or low skilled migrants) as the ones to be controlled and integrated. Tending to put themselves in a superior position, the high skilled seem to oversee the continuity and commonality of historically established social inequalities which affect both themselves and the old wave. This paper discusses the fragility of highly skilled migrants from Turkey to Germany, whose migration experiences are characterized with insecurities and difficulties, but who are unable to translate these precarious experiences into a social class and inequalities political discourse, question the injustices they are faced with from an historical perspective and skip potential moments for the solidarity of migrant struggles.

TG04-JS-225.6

LUNKES, BIANCA* (UFRGS, Brazil)
BENDOROVICZ TREVISAN, JANINE (IFRS Bento Gonçalves, Brazil)

The Relationship between the Evangelical and Agricultural Parliamentary Fronts in the Brazilian National Congress and Their Impact on the Climate Crisis

Since the Constituent Assembly of 1986, various social groups have organized to occupy seats and defend their rights and values in Brazil's new democracy. Among these, evangelicals, predominantly Pentecostals, and ruralists stand out, with their presence in Brazilian politics becoming increasingly significant at every election. Currently, 213 out of the 513 federal deputies belong to the Evangelical Parliamentary Front, and 290 to the Agropecuary Parliamentary Front, with several members integrating both. This paper analyzes the dynamics between these social actors concerning moral affinities and political engagement within the National Congress, focusing on legislation and discussions related to environmental issues and the climate crisis in Brazil. This analysis is based on searches in official websites and media outlets, examinations of the legislative process regarding environmental laws, and public statements from representatives of the both groups. It is observed that the neoliberal ideology constitutes the foundation for the union between those groups. As they gain strength through the accumulation of votes—an attractive aspect for both groups—legislative proposals such as the one that become known as "Poison Bill," as it facilitates the registration of agrochemicals in Brazil and has been criticized by Fiocruz and the UN for its potential harm to the environment and human health, have been and continue to be approved by the Chamber of deputies. Thus, evangelical parliamentarians, motivated by principles that are not necessarily religious but driven by the desire for greater societal control and the strengthening of neoliberalism, contribute to the exacerbation of both Brazilian and global environmental crises while hindering potential advances in addressing emergencies. This research contributes to the debate regarding the influence and power of religious actors in Brazilian politics and their negative impact on the environment.

RC02-40.5

LUO, JIALING* (Sichuan University, China)

Infrastructures, State, and Modernity: An Ethnographic Study of a Chinese Metropolis

An infrastructural turn has emerged in the social sciences over the past two decades (Graham & Marvin, 2022). In particular, infrastructures are increasingly seen as ethnographic sites by anthropologists and other social scientists, who explore their promises and failures (Nikhil, Gupta & Appel, 2018), social complexity (Harvey, Jensen & Morita, 2017), and coloniality (Cupers & Meier, 2020). My research, based on intensive fieldwork in the eastern suburbs of Chengdu, western China, examines planned urbanization and infrastructure development that have transformed villages into urban neighborhoods within just twenty years.

My ethnography reveals that former villagers from Wangcun have resettled in newly built apartment blocks within a gated community on their former site. This compound is situated between two massive developments: the 3rd Ring Road, part of an intricate intra-city transportation system, and the Chengdu East Railway Station, a key node in the nationwide high-speed rail network. Interviews with these former villagers indicate that while they perceive their gated community and nearby transportation networks as modern, as the state promotes, they also express frustration with living in high-rises. They find that the ring road and railway station hinder mobility, making it difficult to navigate on foot or by bike. Other issues mentioned include malfunctioning lifts, a dramatic change in lifestyle, and fatigue resulting from the rapid pace of change, as they describe it.

In China, urbanization is often viewed as an inevitable pathway to modernization, with modernity closely tied to infrastructure - historically associated with development, progress, and freedom (Appel, Anand & Gupta, 2018). This high modernist mentality (Scott, 1998) drives top-down urbanization and the proliferation of mega projects. This ethnography aims to provide new insights into the interconnectedness of infrastructure, the state, and modernity in China and beyond.

RC50-786.3

LUPOLI, MATTEO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

A Political Ecology of Coastal Tourism: Cheap Labour and Nature Appropriation in Rimini and Durrës

The proposed research investigates the model of mass coastal tourism, a historically significant sector in global tourism that has often been overlooked in debates on sustainability within tourism studies. By adopting the analytical lens of political ecology, the study applies Jason W. Moore's world-ecology perspective to offer a socio-ecological analysis of this industry. Moore's theory highlights the critical role of ecological surplus, which refers to the relationship between the levels of capitalized labour and the appropriation of cheap resources. This framework emphasizes how capitalist accumulation relies on the continuous appropriation of labour and nature at minimal or no cost and underlines that the "cheap" labour and nature must be continually defined and redefined through both symbolic operations and simultaneously violent processes.

The choice of case studies is partially motivated by the paradigmatic nature of the case of Rimini, which has served as a model and as a laboratory for the development of the coastal tourism industry in the Mediterranean area. Following Butler's tourism area life cycle, Rimini has now reached a mature stage of development. To avoid the risk of over-reliance on a single case study, the research also focuses on a context that shares similar morphological and tourism characteristics but has developed under different temporal and socio-political conditions. The Albanian coast, has only recently opened up to international tourism, offering a contrasting yet complementary case. In particular, Durrës represents an important example due to its tourism model, which, like Rimini, is based on the convenience and accessibility of services.

Empirical data is drawn from a multi-case study analysis of Rimini, Italy, and Durrës, Albania, with attention to two central "cheap" elements: labour and natural resources. The study employs qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and secondary source analysis.

RC30-483.3

LUPOLI, MATTEO* (University of Bologna, Italy)
INTRUGLIO, LUDOVICO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Labour and Environmental Crisis: Investigating Convergence in Fossil-Dependent Regions, the Case of Ravenna

The Italian city of Ravenna, with its deep ties to the fossil fuel industry, offers a crucial lens through which to explore the intertwined crises of labour and environment. A central element in this debate is natural gas, framed by some as a "bridge fuel" necessary for a gradual transition to sustainability, while others argue that its continued use perpetuates the extractive logic at the heart of the environmental crisis. A significant player in this dynamic is Eni, the energy company that has been a cornerstone of Ravenna's economy for over 70 years. Today, Eni is grappling with the demands of the energy transition, but its most prominent proposal is the construction of a *Carbon Capture & Storage* (CCS) facility. This project aims to mitigate carbon emissions by storing CO2 underground, yet it is facing opposition from environmental activists who argue that it perpetuates dependence on fossil fuels rather than advancing a decisive shift toward renewable energy.

This paper examines whether the evolving concept of *Just Transition*—which now reflects the convergence of labour and climate justice movements—can be translated into practical terms in a region where fossil fuels have long shaped both the economy and employment. The study investigates the perspectives of workers and unions, who have mobilized to protect jobs in the oil and gas sector, as well as environmental activists advocating for a radical departure from fossil fuels. Using a qualitative methodology, this research draws on over 30 semi-structured interviews and two focus groups with local union representatives and environmental activists, shedding light on the tensions and potential areas of convergence between these opposing groups. By focusing on Ravenna, this paper aims to contribute to the broader debate on how labour and environmental concerns can intersect in the context of energy transitions.

RC32-510.3

LUQUE MARTIN, IRENE* (Faculty of architecture and the built environment department of urbanism, TU Delft, Netherlands)

Radically Imagining the Feminist City: Navigating the Tension between the Present and a Radical Future

This paper examines the challenge of imagining a feminist city 100 years into the future, based on empirical insights from a participatory workshop developed through the FEM.DES network in the Urbanism Next Conference in Amsterdam (2024). A feminist city asks participants to envision beyond immediate solutions to today's issues and engage with radical imagination. However, participants often focused on mitigating current problems, raising a critical question: How do we imagine transformative futures when our imagination is shaped by oppressive systems?

The paper investigates the tension between the necessity to dream of a feminist future and the difficulty of breaking free from present realities. Central to this is an exploration of methodologies for radical spatial imagination that can transcend oppressive circumstances. The methodology aims to foster ways of thinking that are not confined to solving today's crises but instead create urban spaces for feminist ideals, liberation, and equity. This study addresses how spatializing the radical imagination can both challenge and empower participants, encouraging them to envision urban environments free from oppression. It highlights the risks of being bound to the present while also considering the power of imagining spaces where feminist values shape the built environment for future generations.

The findings suggest that while participants struggled to imagine beyond the present, developing a methodology for radical spatial imagination offers a pathway to rethinking urban landscapes and systems. By harnessing imagination as a tool for liberation, this process opens up opportunities to design cities that move beyond mitigation and into transformation.

RC30-484.3

LUSINI, GIOVANNA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Managerial Strategies and Policy Tools in the Process of Industrial Transformation: The Case Studies of the (former) Indesit in Campania and the B/S/H Bosch Hausgerate in Berlin

This work explores the interaction between managerial strategies and industrial policy tools in the processes of industrial transformation in two case studies on the former Indesit in Campania, Italy, and Bosch-Siemens Hausgeräte (B/S/H) in Berlin, Germany.

The analysis focuses on how firms and institutions adapt to the shifts induced by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (or Industry 4.0) and examines social dynamics that shape the transitional process. The study nospans three key historical phases: industrialization (1950-1973), deindustrialization (1973-1990-2015), and reindustrialization 4.0 (2015-2022).Through these phases, the research traces the evolving relationship between entrepreneurial actions and industrial policy, providing a comparative perspective on two regions facing different socio-economic challenges. The methodology adoptes is mixed-methods (MM) and integrates both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative analysis compares contextual and transitional variables such as GDP, unemployment, productivity, research and development, innovation, and human capital across Italy and Germany at national and regional level. The qualitative component is based on semi-structured interviews (45 in total) conducted in both countries, using Lazarsfeld's model to explore the key dimensions of firms' change (managerial strategies, policy tools, and actors' behaviors).The findings contribute to the ongoing academic debate on the resilience of manufacturing sectors in the face of deindustrialization and the transformative potential of Industry 4.0. The research suggests that, despite the challenges of deindustrialization, the manufacture has shown remarkable resilience, with entrepreneurial strategies and policy tools playing a crucial role in fostering long-term reindustrialization, even in less developed regions. The study also highlights the complementarity betweem digital and green transition.

RC31-JS-180.3

LUTZ, HELMA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany, Germany)
PALENGA-MÖLLENBECK, EWA (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Home Care for Sale. the Transnational Brokering of Senior Care in Europe

The world of senior care provision and care work is changing rapidly. Across Europe, brokering agencies for live-in care workers have become powerful players in reshaping welfare systems, transnational care chains and working conditions. This presentation draws from the recently published volume 'Home Care for Sale', which brings together the latest research on live-in home care for seniors in Europe, exploring processes of commodification and marketisation, the transnationalisation of care work, the private household as a workplace, and workers' contestation of the live-in care arrangement.

RC02-36.3

LUTZ, HELMA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany, Germany)

Senior Home Care for Sale in Europe

In Europe, the trend towards forced commodification of migrant labor becomes not only evident in the increasing marketization of senior home care offered by placement agencies, but also includes accelerating transnational mobility and border regimes as part of transnational care and value chains. This development includes the return of private households as workplaces outside legal work monitoring. An exploitative mode of private care provision in seniors' homes, brokered by placement agencies, has become part of the contemporary political economy of care migration. The European East to West and South migration is now a stable pattern in closing care gaps; it derives not only from the breakdown of the economies in former state-socialist countries, but is also closely connected to gendered patterns of care provision. This trend is supported and promoted by the European Union's interventions in the health sectors of its member states, by introducing an extensive commercialization of care. This paper deals with the various facets of the care economy.

RC14-205.2

LYCHKOVSKA-NEBOT, OKSANA* (Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine)

Ukrainian War Memes: Between "Folk Tales" and New Practices of Identity

One of the new features of the Russian-Ukrainian war communication, which began on 24 February 2022, is the abundance of lively, sparkling humour that fills the media discourse and especially social networks during the most difficult periods of the military campaign. Numerous studies on laughter show that it is part of a certain form of social action. This disposition gives rise to a particular culture of laughter that examines reality through the prism of laughter and comic relief. Using socio-anthropological content analysis, we plan to study the development of new humorous and visual elements on digital platforms (Telegram and FB) during the war in Ukraine, in particular war memes as archetypal elements of the Ukrainian collective imagination as well as constituents of a new identity. We understand the meme as a unit of cultural information that consciously or unconsciously transmits from one to another the idea, image, symbol, action, all cultural information, to form a model of consciousness and human behaviour; it is also the collective unconscious now of acquisition of verbal and visual forms. Formally, Ukrainian war memes are presented as short texts or texts accompanied by images, or as short comic strips. The results show how the memes developed over the period 2022 - 2024. At the beginning of the war, memes existed in the form of 'new folk tales' that identified membership of real or imagined communities. In 2023 - 2024, memes proposed means and mechanisms for recognition and understanding by others. These are elements based primarily on a set of given cultural properties: language, symbols, elements of the mind, myths, modes of perception and expression. Memes also contain mechanisms of ethnocentrism, the creation of stereotypes, the confrontation and opposition of an 'us' group and a 'them' group, and mechanisms for the creation of national identity practices.

RC31-505.4

LØLAND, INGRID* (University of Stavanger, Norway)

In the Shadows of Control: Transnational Repression and the Quest for Social and Religious Protection in the Eritrean Diaspora

Transnational perspectives have shed light on the complex interplay of economic, socio-cultural, religious, and political dimensions shaping migratory cross-border links and processes. However, the phenomenon of transnational repression—defined as the exertion of state control and coercion across borders—has been underexplored, particularly concerning its religious dimensions. This article seeks to address this gap by focusing on the Eritrean diaspora, a group significantly impacted by the authoritarian regime's long reach. Central to my inquiry is the question: How do transnational repression mechanisms shape religious practices, spaces and political identities of the Eritrean diaspora in Norway, and how do Eritrean dissidents receive social and religious protection outside the framework of the nation-state? By integrating insights from transnational social protection theories, political anthropology and religious studies, this research aims to illuminate the experiences of Eritrean dissenters within the diaspora, exploring the religious spaces they navigate amid repression and the forms of social protection they seek and create. Preliminary findings indicate that religious exclusion, threats, and the formation of alternative worship spaces are common experiences, yet qualitative research on these dynamics remains scarce. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the religious and socio-political landscape of transnational repression and protection mechanisms, emphasizing the need for bottom-up perspectives that reflect the lived realities of diaspora communities.

M

RC05-JS-33.4

M'FARREDJ, MARIEM* (University Mohammed V, Morocco)

Migracion Inversa Y Enfoque De Genero Estudio Sociologico SOBRE LOS Significados De La Estabilidad De Las Migrantes Extranjeras EN Marruecos

La migración inversa desde los países del norte hacia los países del sur representa un cambio en los patrones de migración en el contexto marroquí, reflejando así una evolución en la lógica de las relaciones económicas y sociales entre los países del norte y del sur. Esto impone nuevos desafíos para ambas partes que requieren el desarrollo de políticas inteligentes para aprovechar estos nuevos movimientos poblacionales. Marruecos ya no es solo un destino turístico preferido, sino que también se ha convertido en un destino de residencia, no solo para los países del África subsahariana que lo ven como un lugar de paso y de asentamiento, sino también para los países del norte del Mediterráneo. Según los datos del censo general de población y vivienda de 2014, el número de extranjeros que residen en Marruecos superaba los 84.000, de los cuales el 40% son de nacionalidades europeas. Esto nos lleva a preguntarnos: ¿por qué esta migración inversa y cuál es su significado desde el punto de vista sociológico?

Basándose en un enfoque de género y en una muestra de residentes europeas en Marruecos de forma definitiva o casi definitiva, el estudio tiene como objetivo comprender los significados y dimensiones de esta transformación en el proceso migratorio, así como analizar las formas de interacción entre estas migrantes y la nueva sociedad. Especialmente porque la migración ya no es solo un fenómeno económico o turístico, sino que adquiere otras dimensiones no económicas que este estudio pretende explorar.

Palabras clave: migración inversa, integración cultural, residencia, mujer, género.

RC02-JS-198.4

M. MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* (Northeastern University, USA)

The Violence of Sanctions: A Gendered Political Economy Approach

Although they helped weaken the South African apartheid regime, sanctions since then have become controversial, because of their effects on the economy and society and because they are imposed by powerful states against less-powerful ones (e.g., US sanctions against Cuba since the 1960s). Studies also document the harsh effects of the 1990s UN and US sanctions on Iraq. A large body of research has come to examine sanctions –their history, place in international law, and the power relations, effects on democracy, and broad social effects. Gendered effects, however, are under-researched. Since the 1980s and especially since 2010, Iran has experienced US sanctions, and the related literature continues to grow. In 2020, the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies published papers under its "Iran Under Sanctions" theme. Through a focus on the sanctions armory against Iran, I make two claims. First, I show how sanctions constitute a form of violence –specifically, state violence– directed at a country's economy, polity, and civil society, and as such should be included in what Cockburn termed "the continuum of violence." Second, I argue that a sanctions regime prevents gender equality or reverses the empowerment of women and girls through both direct and indirect mechanisms: (a) directly, by restricting trade, imports and exports that constrain the state's revenues and compel austerities and job losses, with implications for schooling, health, and employment opportunities for women and girls; and (b) indirectly, by strengthening hardliner and patriarchal state elements that respond to external threats and impositions by clamping down on civil society activists and campaigns for gender equality. Women and girls in Iran are victims of two forms of state violence: the violence of US sanctions, and the violence of their repressive state. My paper on sanctions thus elucidates the interactions of violence, political economy and gender.

RC32-515.1

M. MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* (Northeastern University, USA)

Women, Peace, and Security in the Middle East: An Agenda of Empty Promises?

I put the spotlight on the global Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, launched in October 2000 by the UN's Security Council in the form of Resolution 1325, to secure women's physical security and their participation in peacebuilding and post-reconstruction activities. Framing the discussion are theories of norm and policy diffusion through intergovernmental organizations and treaty ratification, and of the effects of a hierarchical world-system characterized by inequalities, militarized masculinities, and new rivalries. In reviewing the literature on UNSCR 1325 and its attendant National Action Plans (NAPs), I examine the NAPs that the Arab League and several MENA states have adopted, assessing strengths and weaknesses of the documents and finding them largely aspirational and symbolic. I also draw attention to those states in the region that have not adopted a NAP. I conclude that the WPS agenda has considerable potential for the MENA region and elsewhere but is undermined by the international system's growing militarization, conflicts, and wars, preventing adoption of the WPS agenda and implementation of robust NAPs in the MENA region.

RC50-JS-159.1

M. R. GAGLIARDI, CLARISSA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Reuse of Factory Buildings for Leisure and Possible Re-Elaboration of the Meanings of Industrial Heritage through Tourism: A Study in São Paulo, Brazil

This study **focuses on three experiences of reusing factory buildings in São Paulo**: a former drum and refrigerator factory converted into a leisure equipment; a textile factory transformed into the contemporary art space; and a sugar mill, converted into a public leisure and events space. The approach is multidisciplinary, seeking to observe in each case the relevance of the factory in their socio-historical contexts of origin, the memory associated with them in their process of patrimonialization, and the processes of rehabilitation and insertion into the leisure circuit. Among **the concepts** mobilized, we used the idea of the urban *commons* - above all to interpret the meaning expressed by the factories in which generations of workers and their families have established social relations - and the idea of *cultural mediation* - taken as a reference to analyze the role of heritage sites themselves in what they connect to previous memories and meanings, but also to tourist narratives and museum exhibitions, consumer objects and events through which social groups effectively relate to, appropriate and rework the meanings of industrial heritage. **The objectives** of the study were to analyze the issues involved in reclassifying industrial heritage for tourism and leisure and to reflect on the possibilities of collective appropriation of these assets. After all, how do heritage, tourism and leisure come together in the cases observed and what are the underlying issues? **The sources** included bibliographic and documentary material, field visits accompanied by interviews with qualified interlocutors and managers of the three sites analyzed. As complementary support for measuring the projection that tourist use promotes of these three factories, we observed how each of them appears in the records that their visitors make on the digital network

WG10-916.2

MA, CINDY* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

For Safety and Solidarity: East and Southeast Asian Diasporic Political Mobilizations in Times of Crisis

The covid-19 pandemic laid bare a series of compounding crises, including underfunded healthcare systems, labour precarity, and global regimes of anti-Blackness. Against this backdrop, Asian diasporic communities faced specific, heightened pressures. Cast as vectors of disease and foreign agents by reactionaries and conservative elites, East and Southeast Asian (ESEA) people became hyper-visible in public space and targets of racial violence. This period of heightened vulnerability spurred a range of responses across diasporic communities. In the UK, community organisers coalesced around the acronym "ESEA" as a way of advancing political demands on behalf of an often-invisibilised group within the country.

While "Asian," in the UK context, had typically served as shorthand for South Asians and "British Chinese" excluded many of those experiencing heightened racial violence, "ESEA" emerged as a useful alternative (Yeh, 2021). The term, which has been in circulation for a decade, was brought to the fore by online activist collectives raising awareness of anti-ESEA violence and subsequently embraced by long-standing community organisations. For instance, newly-formed groups like Voice ESEA undertook data collection in 2020 through Freedom of Information requests to create a catalogue of anti-ESEA violence in the UK (Voice ESEA, 2024). Meanwhile, in March 2024, Hackney Chinese Community Services, which has had a presence in East London since 1985, announced its rebranding as "ESEACC": East and Southeast Asian Community Centre (HackneyChinese, 2024).

This conference presentation draws on interviews with community organisers and a digital ethnography of popular Instagram accounts, to map the terrain of ESEA political activism in the UK. The presentation will highlight recurrent demands of ESEA community groups—online and off—while identifying areas of tension within this heterogeneous coalition. More broadly, it will document a contemporary process of digitally-mediated racial formation and the emergence of a racial "category in the making" (Public Data Lab, 2024).

RC40-655.2

MA, HUIDI* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, China)
WAN, FANGLIANG (Chinese Academy of Sciences Chengdu Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, China)

Gardening: An Initiative of Sustainable Alternative in the Time of Climate Change

Gardening is one of the important legacies of the agricultural civilization, which still affects human life and the ecological environment. It is a 'spatial container', a bearer of natural and cultural genes, and a shelter for life and mind. Although it is a small space, it is a source of value for a range of economic formation and diverse imaginations. Today, human faces an uncertain future: "The ground is shifting under our feet. Anxiety levels are off the charts. We are in a climate meltdown. Extreme temperatures, raging fires, droughts, and epic floods are not natural disasters. We are on a wild ride, about to exceed the 1.5-degree Celsius global warming limit." (Guterres, 2024) Penalties from the Earth are worsening the crisis in grain and food production. Against this backdrop, gardening is attracting a great deal of attention as a 'micro' economic form. According to a survey conducted by Chinese academics on 'food-self provisioning', 90% of urban households interviewed were involved in this activity. A sustainable alternative is on the horizon. On the one hand, gardening encourages people to return to a natural, green and frugal way of living; on the other hand, it teaches people's de-growth, less consumption and better environment. Historical experience tells us that gardening has never far away our lives, as well as has always pushed reason and restraint oneself with its tenacity and vigor. This paper adopts an interdisciplinary perspective, based on literatures and survey data to describe the cultural history of gardening, understand the relate to the happenings of individuals, families and communities, why can it serve as an alternative in sustainable development? In what ways can it influence the present and the future? These issues will be the focus of this paper.

RC34-556.3

MA, XINYI* (School of Social and Behavioral Sciences,Nanjing University, China)

Research on the Process of Seeking 'Da Zi' and the Trend of Moderate Interaction of Young People

Recently, a new type of Chinese social relation ' Da Zi ' relationship has exploded on Chinese network platform, which means a temporary community of people with a common hobby or common purpose. Based on in-depth interviews with 12 young people of different genders, ages, identities, and regions, this study focuses on the reasons for finding the ' Da Zi ' relationship, the classification and the flexibility of the ' Da Zi ' relationship, the social mentality of the young people and so on, the research findings are as follows:

Firstly, in Chinese young people's eyes, the ' Da Zi ' relationship can be divided into two types :an alternative of friendship or the construction of idealized relationship. And there are 3 reasons why young people seek for the ' Da Zi ' relationship : accurately meet the diverse needs, quickly and time-saving achieve expectations, and seek comfortable social relations. We can consider the ' Da Zi ' relationship as 2 types : the event-related Da Zi and the interest-related Da Zi, and they can be further divided.

Secondly, the ' Da Zi ' relationship has good flexibility and has the potential to be transformed into friendships or stranger relationships. On the continuum of relationship strength between ' Da Zi ' and other forms of social interaction, ' Da Zi ' can find any position between strangers and friendship. The schematic diagram of ' the flexibility of the Da Zi relationship ' is formed by the crossing of the two dimensions of the depth of the existing emotion-righteousness embedding and whether the interest demand expectation is clear.

Thirdly, the phenomenon of the ' Da Zi ' relationship popularity reflects the moderate interaction social mentality of Chinese young people, which is the positive reconstruction of social relations by Chinese young people.

RC32-512.6

MAAKE, TSHEPO* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Navigating Cisheteronormativity in Military and Police Training: Experiences of Black Gay Male Soldiers and Police Officers in South Africa

The South African historical research proves that military training camps during apartheid were sites of cisheteronormativity which recognised cis-gendered heterosexual men and informed the ill-treatment of gay male recruits who were exposed to harsh conversion therapies. Due to limited research, little is known about gay male soldiers and police officers' encounters with cisheteronormative occupational cultures in their training experiences post-1994. This study explores how cisheteronormativity manifests and inform the negotiation and recognition of Black gay men's identities in the male-dominated military and police training spaces. Through qualitative in-depth interviews with 24 Black gay soldiers and police officers who underwent police and military trainings, the study established that Black gay male soldiers and police officers are often propelled by cisheteronormative ideologies and occupational cultures in training spaces to carefully negotiate their sexual identities. The findings contribute to our knowledge of how cisheteronormative occupational cultures operate as oppressive forces, that hinder the full recognition and integration of gay men in the police and military contexts. Consequently, I argue that it is necessary to trouble cisheteronormative male occupational cultures in order to promote and achieve the social integration of Black gay men in military and police training spaces.

RC48-JS-244.5

MAAROUFI, MOUNA* (University Hamburg, Germany)

From Autonomous to Abolitionist Commoning: Connected and Caring Communities and Commons in a Solidarity Neighborhood in Berlin

Prefigurative practices of commoning of urban spaces were mainly analyzed from the perspective of anarchist or autonomous Marxism in the past. This debate paper sheds light on recent imaginations and prefigurations of a radically different future which have emerged from within anti-racist and racial justice organizing in cities with large racialized and migrant communities. Based on ethnographic research in the neighborhood Kreuzberg in Berlin which has been deeply transformed by migrant and refugee movements in the last decade, the article examines to what extent an abolitionist perspective on commoning has evolved which seeks to consider and counter the ongoing and past dispossessions, displacements, and divisions in racial capitalism. In the observed racialized and marginalized communities which gather around a collective neighborhood space and kitchen, a recognition of shared vulnerability and the importance of practices of mutual aid and care are central in reacting to social crises and inequalities in a way that transports an alternative imagination of social relations and infrastructures. In the process, various activist communities and groups across different social justice struggles become connected such as around housing, migration, and queer-feminism as exemplified by the researched groups International Women* Space, Sleeping-Place-Orga and Right-2-the-City. Their formation of caring and connected communities which share spaces and spontaneous support in the everyday point to possibilities of forming local and translocal solidarity communities and neighborhoods. At the same time, the awareness, accountability, and care needed for building collective, empowering, and non-hierarchical relations is a central concern and challenge for the communities living in a context of uneven precarities, repression, and violence. Nevertheless, through their experiments with abolitionist commoning, a radically different more democratic, diverse, and de-commodified vision of urban futures is built and enacted.

RC05-84.1

MAAROUFI, MOUNA* (University Hamburg, Germany)

Infrastructures and Infrapolitics in Racial Capitalism: Refugees' Contested Inclusion and Intermediation on a German Labour Market

In the last years the central role of racialisation and racism for capitalist accumulation have become increasingly acknowledged. The heritage of the Black Radical Tradition and its theories on racial capitalism and abolitionism have been taken up and begun to inspire anti-racist activism. This paper seeks to actualize these theoretical traditions based on a concrete empirical context while connecting them to autonomous Marxist perspectives such as the autonomy of migration approach. By examining the conjuncture of racial capitalism in Germany after the 'summer of migration' in 2015, the paper offers a theoretical reading of racial capitalism based on an empirical analysis of political-economic interests, infrastructures, and trends which are relevant for the pursued forms of refusal and resistance such as everyday infrapolitics. Through its empirical analysis of refugees' inclusion and intermediation on the labour market, it connects and reconsiders key concepts associated to theories around racial capitalism such as expropriation and coercion, refusal and fugitivity. Particularly in a recent context shaped by ever more restrictive, repressive, and racist policies towards migrants and refugees as well as attacks on critical humanities such as race and post-colonial studies, it is politically important to point to the continuous processes of racialisation – even during supposedly more 'welcoming' and liberal conjunctures – which further predominant racial divisions and discourses. At the same time, the manifold and often overlooked tactics and tools of racialised precarious workers must be emphasized more than ever and considered crucial components of a radical leftist and anti-fascist politics. These trends and transformations are not only relevant for the struggles of racialised workers, but shed light on the conditions and struggles of precarious workers more broadly.

RC11-160.1

MAASS, ELISA MARGARITA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Methodology to Form Cohousing: Collaborative Housing for Young and Older Adults

In Mexico, gentrification (Ley, 2019) has modified and increased the cost of living in city neighborhoods. As a result, urban housing has become unaffordable and inaccessible (Johnson, 2021), especially for vulnerable population groups such as adults and the elderly. The problem is huge, so much so that the elderly, stressed by this new urban reality, have had to migrate to the peripheral areas of the cities and this relocation has generated low quality of life conditions.

Cohousing (Williams, 2018) appears in our country as a solution for adults and older adults to maintain their housing, their social networks and offer a process of active aging and quality of life. This paper presents a comprehensive methodology to form collective housing communities in co-ownership or housing cooperative regime. It proposes the solution in the face of the problem of unwanted loneliness, social isolation and its emotional implications, as well as poverty of economic resources and facing chronic degenerative diseases (Wilson and Hebert, 2017), -which are the three characteristics and conditions most present in this adult and older adult population in our country-. The 18 steps required and distributed in 3 stages of work, help a community of friends, neighbors, colleagues or relatives to collaboratively plan their common housing. Mutual support, solidarity, respect and trust among group members are the values that guide the way to self-design and self-manage Cohousing.

The presentation is framed within the work and research carried out by the Cohousing Mexico Network, which was born at the National Autonomous University of Mexico at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Sciences and Humanities. And it is in tune with the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs of the UN agenda 20-30 (United Nations, 2015), within the framework of elder-friendly cities (Jacobs, 2015), and collaborating in community solutions to protect older adults.

RC12-190.1

MAAZIZ, LYNA* (Galatasaray Üniversitesi (GSÜ), Turkey)

Are Citizens' and People's Tribunals an Efficient and Fair Means of Dispute Resolution?

Citizens' and People's Tribunals are non-traditional means of dispute resolution, and a heritage of the Russell Tribunal which aimed to investigate crimes committed in the Vietnam war (late 1960s). A quite recent example is the Tribunal having judged in 2021 China's acts violating Uyghurs' human rights.

On the one hand, the success of this relatively long-lasting practice relies on the direct involvement of different actors of the civil society such as: law practitioners, journalists, NGOs, activists, as well as members of the targeted sub-community. Such a diversity in the participants is an undeniable asset because it allows varied approaches and personal experience to be taken into consideration in the appreciation of a factual situation or series of events. This can answer some criticisms of the traditional court system where judges are excellent lawyers but may not have enough understanding of special circumstances and sometimes miss calling for expertise.

Replicating the different layers of society in a courtroom can be beneficial since opening the debate wider than a hearing exclusively reserved to law specialists will contribute to a more representative and inclusive reasoning, supposedly resulting on a more legitimate decision. Moreover, privileging Citizens' and People's Tribunals may be interesting for the parties seeking an alternative resolution of the dispute particularly in the context of court

congestion and delays. It is not certain that this option may reduce the costs borne however, since the investigation would still generate expenses.

On the other hand, Citizens' and People's Tribunals raise concerns relating to: the possible lack of consent to jurisdiction ; the absence of *res judicata* ; the difficulty to impose reparation ; the risk of non execution of the decision, *inter alia*.

Despite these deficiencies, should Citizens' and People's Tribunals be encouraged, or more, *generalized*, as a supplementing dispute resolution mechanism ?

RC48-753.3

MABER, ELIZABETH* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Learning, Justice and Atopia in Myanmar's Gender Activism Movements

Gender activism has a well-established history in Myanmar and the border regions : in the 1990s many ethnically aligned women's organisations (such as the Shan Women's Action Network or the Karen Women's Organisation) were founded, often associated with the ethnic armed struggles for auto-determination (Hedström 2016). By focusing on the needs of ethnic women and children in conflict, and attending primarily to culturally acceptable female domains such as education and healthcare, the women's organisations in ethnic regions were able to gradually establish a position for themselves that was less contested while they were viewed as operating in non-political spheres (Laungaramsri 2011). This then provided a platform from which to engage in more overtly politicised campaigns such as reporting on the systematic rape and abuse of ethnic women by the military (WLB 2014) or advocating for women's inclusion in the peace negotiations (Lahtaw & Raw 2012). As Myanmar's political and conflict landscape has shifted over the last 15 years, gender activist movements have likewise responded, with more diverse organisations emerging employing varied strategies to contest authoritarianism and the gender hierarchies implicit in militarisation.

Community education has frequently been mobilised as a way of sharing information within such movements, often reaching across Myanmar's borders, reinforcing the position of community education as occupying an alternative space for the recognition and renegotiation of identities. This paper explores the position of education and learning in the shifting dynamics of gender activist movements within Myanmar's multiple conflicts, offering a discussion of the historical and contemporary evolution of gender activism through Deleuzian conceptualisations of social space and nomadic subjectivities. The notion of *atopia*, being beyond or out of place, is offered as a way of understanding the distinctive forms of learning in these cross-border activist movements.

RC42-JS-64.3

MABER, ELIZABETH* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Visibility & Anonymity: Solidarity in Research across Conflict Borders

This paper reflects on the challenges of working in conflict-affected settings, across borders, subject positions and experiences within the shifting dynamics of armed conflicts and authoritarianism. As the presenting author, I bring together reflections from a series of dialogues and conversations held with colleagues and research partners. We ask questions of the nature of visibility and anonymity in research: who benefits from visibility and what risks these incur, especially when conflict dynamics can change so rapidly. This reflects a tension in much of my current work in the context of Myanmar's resurgent civil war. Having worked in Myanmar in education and gender since early 2009, I was working on two collaborative research projects when the military coup of February 2021 returned the country to military rule. In these two projects we adopted different strategies in reaction to the coup, in the direction of the research, the methods used and decisions around authorship and anonymity. Both projects had prioritised decolonial feminist approaches to the research. Yet the coup and ensuing civil war has reminded us of the risk and consequences associated with our different subject positions, while also bringing new priorities to the fore. Here, we reflect on these dynamics of working across borders and across cultures in conflict settings.

RC21-314.2

MABIN, ALAN* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Challenges of University–City Relationships: Reflections from South Africa

This paper explores practices in 'doing urban research, teaching and public engagement differently', including initiatives at several institutions in different South African cities (Fort Hare in East London, Western Cape in Cape Town, Nelson Mandela in Gqeberha, Pretoria in Tshwane and Witwatersrand in Johannesburg) to forge new connections and play new roles as urban actors. Considering pedagogies, methodologies and deliberative forms, it is also concerned with institutional relationships between universities, city governments and other organisations. The purpose of the paper is to examine the challenges that face those who seek to bring institutional (and physical) relationships closer together, with illustrations from often contradictory projects and results. Human and network relationships form a key element of the context. The paper necessarily engages with varied understandings of the public role of universities. It seeks to identify factors that support success for innovative approaches and tactics within universities and beyond.

Sources of the paper include participation in practices at Wits on the part of the author (starting in 1980s Mabin 1984), secondary material (reports on relevant initiatives e.g. Bank et al. 2018, Oldfield et al. 2019, https://www.chrflagship.uwc.ac.za/the-way-to-greatmore/, https://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/en/project/citylab-programme), and select interviews. The paper intends to provide an informed account of developments in university–city relationships and to link that to wider questions on the general subject, claiming neither a definitive account nor conclusions that might be generalised but which may provoke further reflection.

Bank, Leslie, Nico Cloete and François van Schalkwyk (eds) (2018) Anchored in Place: Rethinking the University and Development in South Africa (Cape Town: African Minds)

Mabin, Alan (1984) WEJGE: the genesis of an exploration in urban learning, South African Geographer 12 (1) 69-79

Sophie Oldfield and Alma Viviers (eds.) 2019 Building Houses Bit by Bit: The Stories of Hazeldene – Ekupumleni (African Centre for Cities, UCT)

RC21-304.1

MABIN, ALAN* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Politics of Left behind Places in South Africa: Is There a Rebellion Against Metropolitan Elites?

South Africa tops the list of global inequality. The geography of inequality and unemployment is complicated. Widespread, though local and relatively small, people demonstrate and protest against public authorities. Since 'the country experienced unprecedented levels of unrest and destruction of public and private property in July 2021' whether these events relate to 'left behind places' emerged. Populist movements grew, the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) and Patriotic Alliance since 2013, and in 2024 national and provincial elections the new uMkhonto weSizwe Party scored 15% of the national vote, 45% in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, and majorities in some districts while EFF has continued to gain support in some left behind places.

The paper will explore spatiality of populism in South African circumstances. Do these developments parallel experiences in other parts of the world? Are 'the populations of left-behind places revolting against metropolitan elites' (Amarouche et al. 2024)? Can it be argued that 'rising territorial inequalities give rise to populism and localized dissent' (Amarouche and Nafaa 2024)? What alternative causalities can be postulated? – for example as Tups et al (2024) put it, 'hope rather than hopelessness can prevail in 'left-behind' places' – perhaps via populism but possibly via other relationships.

Amarouche, M, and N. Nafaa (2024) What about left-behind places in the global south? A narrative review, Nordic Geographers Meeting, University of Copenhagen, June, Copenhagen, Denmark

Amarouche, M., M. Rousseau, V. Béal, N. Nafaa (2024) Can we import the narrative of left-behind places into the global South? Urban Affairs Conference - Cities on the Edge, Urban Affairs Association; European Network for Housing Research; European Urban Research Association, April, New York

Tups, Gideon, Enock N. Sakala & Peter Dannenberg (2024) Hope and path development in 'left-behind' places – a Southern perspective, Regional Studies 58 (6)

RC55-847.2

MAC-IKEMENJIMA, DABESAKI* (Ford Foundation, Nigeria)

Exploring the Utility of the Subtractive Approach to Quality of Life Importance Weighting

This paper seeks to contribute to two inter-related debates on the measurement of Quality of Life (QoL): 1. the utility of importance weighting, and 2. the appropriate translation of the 'gap approach' to QoL. While on the one hand scholars argue for the utility of importance weighting (e.g. Hsieh, 2016), others (like Wu & Yao, 2006) argue that it is unnecessary. Relatedly is the issue of an effective approach to weighting that is both methodologically robust and intuitive. The data analysed is a sample (n=970) from a wider study on qualitative approach to QoL measure development. Respondents were undergraduate students from various disciplines and levels of study at a university in Nigeria. A survey using a battery of instruments: the Student Quality of Life Scale (SQOLS), a new, 40-item measure of importance and satisfaction with achievement and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), was undertaken. The SQOLS domains include material, status, relational and achievement, while the SWLS is a widely used measure of global life satisfaction. Drawing on the WEDQoL Group's (Woodcock et al, 2009) approach, the analysis used an abridged, 3-point scale for satisfaction items and a 5-point scale for importance items. A composite SQOLS measure was created using the subtractive approach, in which the satisfaction scores were subtracted from the importance scores, following Roszkowski and Spreat (2010). The composite SQOLS domain scores and the SQOLS were positively correlated with the SWLS showing convergence. Based on the results, the paper argues that consistent with Hsieh (2016), importance weighting has utility and validity, especially in homogenous groups. Further, it argues for the further application and testing of the subtractive method, particularly in developing countries where people's expectations often outweigh their ability to achieve them satisfactorily.

RC34-576.5

MAC-IKEMENJIMA, DABESAKI* (Ford Foundation, Nigeria)

The Role of Philanthropic Socialisation in Young Elite Giving in West Africa

Scholarship on African philanthropy, emphasising the role of culture in giving to address social and communal problems in Africa, has gained root over the past two decades. However, very little is known about whether youth, in general, or young elites (middle class and high net worth) in particular, give financially to address problems in their societies, and if so, what factors drive their giving. Drawing on the concept of political socialisation, this paper explores the impact of 'philanthropic socialisation' on giving among young elites in Nigeria and Ghana. Data for the paper derives from 16 semi-structured interviews with individuals aged 22 to 35 in Ghana (7) and Nigeria (9) conducted for a wider study on young elite philanthropy. The interviews focused on the extent to which participants gave financially to social causes and what factors influenced their giving. Findings show that a majority of the participants gave to social causes related to education, health, child development, and activism, and were willing to continue doing so. Those who did not give aimed to first attain financial security and resilience before allocating resources to communal or social issues. Willingness to give financially was expressed both in present and aspirational terms, meaning the ability to give in future was contingent on an expectation of increased income and assets. Almost all participants cited their parents' (mainly mothers') giving behaviour as influencing their giving, with only a small number mentioning religion and culture. This suggests that like political socialisation, 'philanthropic socialisation' plays a role in youths' giving behaviour, intentions and attitude. While based on a limited sample, the findings have relevance for further examining the assumptions underlying African philanthropy, particularly on the role of culture and the extent of its influence on the giving behaviours and intentions of young people.

RC26-424.1

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (University of Palermo, Italy)
LETO, ANTONIO (Independent, Italy)

Artificial Intelligence in Politicians' Public Statements

AI has got political power, containment of the risks and development of the benefits of AI could only be generated in an informed and open public debate but, warns Suleyman (2023), politicians are reticent to speak openly about the dangers ahead because they are used to a world of order and control, in a condition where the contours of the dilemma are not predictable and the levers of control do not work. Starting from the distinction between 'governance by AI' and 'governance of AI' (Erman, Furendal 2022), the paper will analyse the public speeches of the main European political leaders on the topic of artificial intelligence, in order to identify - in an ideal-typical way - the most recurrent frames and the political and communicative strategies related to them. In particular, public statements taken from newspapers and statements on official social networks will be collected, and the positions on the influence of artificial intelligence on decision-making and on the externalisation of democratic decision-making to AI systems will be analysed, as well as on the soft law and ethical guidelines produced by private actors in relation to the question of political legitimacy. Methodologically, statements will be selected according to a reasoned choice criterion over the past two years and analysed by means of a CAQDAS.

RC22-340.4

MACARIO, GIULIA* (Catholic University in Milan, Italy)

"We Have Always Been Here": Three Generations of Leadership from the Muslim Brotherhood to the Islamic Action Front in Jordan

Women in the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) have often been seen as marginal figures within a predominantly male-dominated organization. However, their ability to carve out space and relevance reflects a significant shift among both women and men within the movement. Notably, women are gaining momentum in the Islamic Action Front, which today serves as the main opposition party in Jordan and embodies the political project of the MB.

Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork and a diverse range of sources—including biographical interviews and archival documents— this paper aims to unearth women's history within the MB, reexamining the organisation's dynamism, debates, contrasts, and internal criticisms in light of women's contributions.

The study highlights three key figures whose different experiences in geography, class, and motivation illustrate the multifaceted and ordinary nature of the MB in Jordan. The first is Fatima Farhan (Umm Ahmad), born in the 1940s. She was a charismatic leader and founding member of the political party, actively engaged with the MB in various sectors, including *da'wa,* education, and teaching, two decades before the party's establishment in 1991. The second figure is Hayat al-Misiymi (b. 1961), who became the first woman elected as an MP within the party in 2003 and the second woman nationwide. Active since her high school years, she later solidified her commitment through student movements, syndicates, and the political party. Hayat hails from Zarqa, a densely populated and impoverished neighbourhood near the Jordanian capital. Finally, the paper examines the rise of Dima Tahboub (b. 1970s), the former spokeswoman of the party and a current MP, who is a significant figure in contemporary Jordanian politics. This study explores how these women navigate their roles as both innovators and outsiders in a complex religious, social, and political context, as well as within the holistic but ordinary movement of the MB.

RC21-332.2

MACARTHUR, EWEN* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

"Dans Le Noir": Where the Forest Meets the City, a View from Tangier, Morocco

"It suits them [white Europeans] for us [black Africans] to live in 'le noir' [in the darkness or the black]", a longtime resident of Tangier, Morocco, who is also a familial chief in Cameroon reflected, drawing explicit links between the extra-legal policing of racialized migration through EU Partnership Agreements in North Africa and the subversion of regulatory regimes in the continent's centre. Contrasting memories of seeing the twinkling lights of European cities through his deportation flight window with the relative darkness of landing back in Cameroon after stowing away on a ship as a child, and comparing this to subsequent years living without lights in the forests of Algeria and Morocco – dressed in dark clothes to avoid detection by the police, admiring "shining" cities from a distance – another Cameroonian resident who now struggles to maintain a viable life in the city insists living in 'le noir' is "a reality for us". In this paper, I map and model key elements in the socio-spatial recomposition and affective experience of 'le noir' by focusing on a selection of moments and movements through which 'le noir' is formed and transformed: as an ultimately unknowable zone of seeming hopelessness, apparently of no apparent value, offering a perspective without perspective, and threatening an orientation of total disorientation. In reflecting on how Cameroonian interlocutors reflect (or try not to reflect too much) on the situations they inhabit in context, I show how not everyone in 'le noir' (as a socio-spatial situation) is 'noir' (as a racial identity read through skin colour) or vice versa, and yet signs and symbols of blackness and their various significations come to be associated with one another in affective material ways. I consider how this view from Tangier might inform a propositional politics of inhabitation (Lancione and Simone 2021).

RC44-700.2

MACCARRONE, VINCENZO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Power Resources in Global Labour Governance

Power resource theory (PRT) is experiencing a comeback. Initially devised to explain the emergence of the welfare state as a result of the growing strength of labour, PRT has been increasingly applied also by labour relations scholars. Over time scholars have increasingly expanded the taxonomy of power resources. While definitional boundaries are still somewhat blurred, there is now a certain agreement that, beyond the power that workers accrue from their position in the production process and from their collective organization, one should also look at the institutions fostering or weakening workers' rights, and to the resources that labour can gain from building broader alliances and from its influence on society at large.

Unsurprisingly, given that the original research question leading to the development of PRT was to explain the emergence of *national* welfare states, initial PRT-inspired approaches suffered of a degree of methodological nationalism. This applied also to its application to industrial relations. When the effect of transnational forces was considered, it was essentially seen as an exogenous shock that affects actors' power resources at the domestic level. Thus, for instance, Wright (2000) conceptualised globalisation as a form of external pressure that, through heightened international competition, affects negatively the power of the working class. Over time, however, scholars using the PRT have become more attentive to the politics of scale that is generated by the growing entanglement of national industrial relations within an increasingly transnationalised global economy.

In this theoretical essay, I discuss five recently published books that advance our knowledge of power resources within global labour governance. The aim of the essay is twofold. First, it shows the potentialities but also the limitations of a transnational theorization of workers' power resources. Second, it contributes to broader debates on workers' agency in global labour governance and global value chains.

RC05-JS-217.3

MACCIANI, CAMILLA* (University of Bergamo, Italy)
CARUSO, FRANCESCO SAVERIO* (University of Calabria, Italy)

Agricultural Racial Capitalism and the Refugeezation of Migration: Exploring the State-Sanctioned Entrapment of Racialized Migrant Farmworkers in the Province of Foggia.

In the past years, multiples scholarly analyses have examined the condition of liminality experienced by asylum seekers and refugees within the asylum system.

At the same time, in the past decade, migration underwent a process of "refugeezation" (Dines, Rigo 2015), whereby asylum became the only channel to obtain a regular status and waiting became a core element in defining experiences of migration in general. This transformation also affected the experience of racialized migrant farmworkers employed within Southern Italian agricultural sector who, from being mostly seasonal undocumented workers, increasingly became asylum seekers. Furthermore, following the increasing criminalization of labor exploitation and *caporalato* put in place by Italian government through the implementation of law 199/2016, a vicious circle was generated, according to which in order to be employed it is necessary not only to hold a valid permit of stay, but also other documents -such as ID card, tax revenue code, bank card- which, however, are often difficult to obtain due to the precarious legal status of asylum seekers and the widespread racism characterizing public offices' employees. As a consequence of that, the grey area between documented and undocumented migrants grew disproportionally, with a large number of people being formally documented but unable to exercise any rights.

Building on five years of ethnographic observation and grassroots activism in two of the largest informal settlements of Foggia province (Borgo Mezzanone and Torretta Antonacci) as well as in public offices of the area (such as Immigration Office, Post Office, Civil Registration Office,etc.), the present contribution intends analyzing the ways in which administrative limbos have become a tool to implement a racialized management of labor force and migrant mobility, forcing an increasing number of racialized migrant farmworkers to be entrapped within informal settlements, due to their structurally precarious legal status.

RC30-483.5

MACCIANI, CAMILLA* (University of Bergamo, Italy)
PERROTTA, DOMENICO* (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Top-Down Ecological Transition in the Automotive Sector and Labor Crisis: An Analysis of Bari Industrial Area Transformations.

In the past decade, ecological transition has become an imperative, in light of the increasingly dramatic consequences of climate change, becoming a central pillar of global and EU policy. However, ecological transition implies productive transformations that can have a negative impact on certain social issues. Literature on the topic highlighted that, while in the past environmental and social issues have often been considered as opposed to one another, more recently the concept of "just transition" has opened the space to understand them as intertwined. At the same time, literature shed light on different approaches characterizing ecological transition, to be broadly distinguished between "bottom-up" and "top-down".

Building on qualitative field study developed by the authors as part of the PRIN 2022 research group "Just transition in the factory. Workers' mobilizations and participatory innovation in emergent Italian experiences", the present contribution intends analyzing the social implication of a top-down transition by examining the consequences of EU Parliament ban on diesel and petrol cars by 2035 on the Bari-Modugno Industrial area. The district hosts some of the largest car component producers of Southern Italy, which employ various thousands of workers, offering valuable job opportunities in an area characterized by high levels of unemployment and labor exploitation. Building on in-depth interviews with workers, union representatives, as well as engineers and local managers, the paper explores how the adoption of a top-down approach to transition promotes the exacerbation of conflicts between environmental and social issues, ultimately preventing just transition to take place. In addition to that, the paper argues that top-down governmental ecological transition can be used by companies as a justification to close or resize productive sites considered as unprofitable and delocalize production.

RC02-37.3

MACEDO, CARMEN* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
REDONDO, MICHELLE (CRESPPA- Centre de recherches sociologiques et politiques de Paris, Brazil)
PICANCO, FELICIA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Dispositivos Digitales y Regulación En El Mercado Globalizado Del Cuidado: El Caso Del Programa Au Pair

En el contexto de la globalización desigual y estratificada, con la reducción de distancias impulsada por avances en transportes y tecnologías de comunicación, los flujos migratorios y la circulación de personas se han vuelto más complejos. A pesar de ello, el flujo Sur-Norte, orientado hacia la incorporación en actividades de cuidado, sigue siendo significativo. En este sentido, el programa Au Pair destaca como un importante responsable. Este programa de movilidad conecta a familias anfitrionas que buscan cuidadores de niños con jóvenes, mayoritariamente mujeres de países del Sur, que articulan expectativas de ascenso profesional y crecimiento personal a través del intercambio cultural. Este estudio analiza el programa Au Pair considerando la intersección de procesos como la diversificación migratoria, la transnacionalización del mercado de trabajo doméstico y el surgimiento de plataformas digitales. La investigación incluye análisis de las normas que regulan el programa, el funcionamiento de tres agencias-plataforma, la observación en dos redes sociales y el monitoreo de perfiles en otras tres, además de 12 entrevistas en profundidad con brasileñas candidatas a au pair. Se concluye que la regulación del programa favorece la asociación a la categoría de estudiantes, en desmedro de la categoría de trabajadoras domésticas, lo que influye en la falta de reconocimiento del trabajo realizado. Las agencias-plataformas actúan como agentes reguladores que priorizan los intereses del mercado. Por otro lado, las redes sociales funcionan como dispositivos digitales que informan y moldean las prácticas y subjetividades de los jóvenes que planean la movilidad a través del Au Pair. Ambas instancias contribuyen a la compleja frontera del programa en relación con la imagen del trabajo doméstico tradicional.

RC17-249.2

MACEDO, JOANA* (University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

School Managers and School Trajectories in Educational Institutions in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

This study analyzes the role of school administrators in combating inequalities within basic education institutions. The research focuses on the process of grouping carried out through enrollment in public high schools in Rio de Janeiro, and whose methodology is based on in-depth interviews with school administrators represented by the people who serve as high school principals in the public education system of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The interviews were carried out using a snowball selection method and allowed us to capture school principals strategies for creating an effective school that promotes educational opportunities for students, one of them through class transfers. In this study, those school principals are understood as street-level bureaucrats, as they are directly responsible for implementing the public enrollment policy inside of which the transfers are. Through the theoretical framework regarding the importance of school leadership and school climate for building an effective school, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of public high school principals in Rio de Janeiro through strategies for moving students within the school institution. This movement of students within the school system is known as class transfers, in which part of them are the prerogative of the school principal to carry them out. Preliminary results indicate that school managers seek to build a democratic and inclusive school through the possibility of student transfer, while their actions indicate discretionary, and sometimes selective and stigmatizing social processes. Thus, this study does not intend to exhaust all possibilities of analysis, but to include class transfers as an object of analysis to understand the internal functioning of the school institution and the role of school principals in the formation of a fair school in combating inequalities in schools trajectories.

WG10-919.1

MACHADO, MARIANA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
IANNI, AUREA (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Digital Society, Risk Society, and the Metamorphosis of the World: Exploring Digital Technologies through the Work of Ulrich Beck

The concept of "digital" can be understood through various contexts and disciplines, providing a range of definitions. In technology, it refers to computational systems and digital infrastructure; in economics, to the transformation of production processes and business models; in politics and ethics, to the implications for governance, privacy, and human rights; in epistemology, to new modes of knowledge production and dissemination; and in sociology, to how digital technologies reshape social practices and public spaces. Thus, the digitalization of society reflects the inherent polysemy of the concept, characterizing it as a multifaceted phenomenon.

Given that digitalization arises from scientific and technological practices developed and applied by public and private entities, Ulrich Beck's risk society theory provides a relevant theoretical framework for analyzing its implications. According to Beck, technoscientific advancements – including digitalization – aim to solve problems and promote innovation, yet simultaneously generate new types of risks. These risks are generally uncertain, invisible, incalculable, and have global reach, at least initially. This paradox of progress reflects the overlap of socio-economic vulnerabilities inherited from the 19th century and the self-produced risks of late modernity.

In the context of the global risk society, digitalization – especially through the use of algorithms, artificial intelligence, and big data – constitutes a transformation associated with the "metamorphosis of the world" suggested by Beck, an alteration in the human condition that connects the risk society with processes of cosmopolitanization, individualization, and reflexivity in modernity. Digital risks emerge as diffuse, immaterial, and difficult for individuals to grasp, undermining autonomy, privacy, and democratic institutions.

The invisibility of digital risks in this context is obscured by an ideology of technological development, perpetuating dependency and deepening the challenges posed by digitalization. For Beck, emancipation from these global risks requires the assertion of data protection and digital freedom as fundamental rights.

WG11-JS-175.4

MACHADO DE SANTI, MARIA FLORENCIA* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Uruguay)

La Construcción Punitiva Del Conflicto Social. Concepciones Acerca De Las Adolescencias En Conflicto Con La Ley Penal, En El Ámbito Jurídico y Político En Uruguay.

El presente documento surge en el marco de la elaboración de la Monografía del Diploma en Penalidad Juvenil de la Universidad de la República del Uruguay – Facultad de Ciencias Sociales. Se realiza una reflexión teórica en torno a las concepciones expertas acerca del sentido del uso del castigo que se infringe a las adolescencias que se encuentran en conflicto con la ley penal en Uruguay, centrándose en el discurso político y en las producciones normativas nacionales.

Se utilizó una estrategia de investigación cualitativa y exploratoria, en donde se estudiaron los cuerpos normativos nacionales desde el año 2004 al año 2013: Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (CNA), y las leyes: Nº 18.777, 18.778 y 19.055 que modifican el CNA. Asimismo, se analizaron las argumentaciones realizadas en la Cámara de Senadores a la hora de aprobar las tres leyes mencionadas, durante el período 2011-2013. Se pretende desentrañar qué fundamentos teóricos, metodológicos y empíricos utilizaron las y los senadores.

Desde el año 2010 se ha generado un proceso de neopunitivismo en nuestro país con respecto a las y los adolescentes. Este está dado por el aumento de penas y la creación de nuevas figuras delictivas, que recaen sobre ellas y ellos.

Resulta pertinente problematizar los discursos que sostienen al tratamiento de las adolescencias que se encuentran en conflicto con la ley penal, teniendo en cuenta el proceso histórico que los ha construido socialmente como peligrosos. Así como también, considerar las consecuencias que esta tríada legislativa genera sobre las y los adolescentes penalizados. Por último, es una temática de interés, debido a la pertinencia de reflexionar acerca del cambio de paradigma que establece el Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (Doctrina de la Protección Integral) con respecto al Código del Niño (Doctrina de la Situación Irregular).

RC22-361.3

MADDOX, AMREI* (German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany)
STICHS, ANJA* (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Germany)

Interviewing Muslims: What Role Does the Origin of the Interviewer Play in Face-to-Face Interviews?

For various reasons, Muslims in Germany are not an easy subpopulation to interview. One reason for the relatively low willingness to participate can be found in general reservations about or an unfamiliarity with social science surveys. Experiences of discrimination and a lack of German language skills can also be an obstacle for this group, which is made up of many new immigrants.

In our article, we present the design of the study Muslim Life in Germany 2020 as a best practice example for generating reliable data on Muslims. As part of the study, more than 4,500 face-to-face interviews were conducted with immigrants and their descendants from 23 Muslim-majority countries, including 3,472 Muslims. In view of the aforementioned hurdles when interviewing Muslims in Germany, additional Syrian interviewers were sent into the field. Hence, we use this data for bivariate and multivariate analyses to examine the extent to which the use of these Arabic-speaking interviewers influenced the results of the survey. 43% of the interviews with Muslims were conducted by Arabic-speaking interviewers. With regard to the investigation of interviewer effects, we focus on the following topics:

- We examine whether Syrian interviewers achieve a different participation rate than interviewers without a migration background. We further analyse whether there are differences between the groups of people that could be reached in terms of socio-demographic characteristics. For example, language barriers should be eliminated for Arabic-speaking target persons and they might have easier access to people from Muslim-majority countries due to similar migration biographical backgrounds.
- We investigate whether differences in the response behaviour of Muslim interviewees to culturally sensitive questions on religion and social cohesion exist in association with the origin of the interviewer that might suggest social desirability effects.

RC22-JS-105.5

MADDOX, AMREI* (German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany)

The Use of Digital Religious Content Among Refugees in Germany: Frequency, Change and Relation to Communal Religious Practice

Various European studies on digital religious life among Muslims exist. These are often case studies of a certain type of digital religion, e.g., lifestyle vlogs, or focus on Islamist or Salafist contents and radicalization. However, information on the overall pervasiveness of the actual consumption of religious content online and in social media is largely missing. To gain more insight, the topic was entered into the questionnaire of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees – a large, representative survey of refugees in Germany – in 2021. Besides the frequency of using digital religious content, detailed information on the type of use was gathered. The frequency was surveyed again in 2023. Also information on individual religiosity, offline religious practice as well as on various demographic, socio-economic and attitudinal characteristics is available which allows for a detailed investigation of this topic at hand.

Within the present study, I investigate the following aspects: First, I examine to what extent digital religious content serves as a substitute for physical communal religious practice in 2021. On the one hand, religious events were heavily limited during this time due to the COVID19-pandemic. On the other hand, Muslim refugees less frequently attend religious events compared to Christian refugees. This is in part due to them not finding suitable events within the existing Muslim community infrastructure. Second, I investigate, to what extent changes in the frequency of using digital religious content can be observed between 2021 and 2023, i.e., between mid-pandemic and post-pandemic times. Was the use steered by restrictions put on physical meetings and the worries about the general pandemic as well as personal situation during this time? Third, I take a look at which individual factors shape the use of digital religious content. Who are the people that use them and who are less likely to do so?

RC04-61.6

MAEDA, MUGIHO* (Kokugakuin University, Japan)

A Historical Analysis of the Reappearing Teacher Shortage in Japan

The difficulty of teacher shortages has been discussed as a major obstacle to SDG 4, "Quality education for all." The problem is serious not only in countries with low-income and high-birth rates, but also in countries with high-income and low-birth rates (UNESCO et al. 2024).

Although improving teacher salaries has been highlighted as one of the promising ways to address the current teacher shortage (UNESCO et al. 2024), Japan, which is known for its relatively high teacher salaries through national legislation (Akiba and LeTendre 2009), is also facing a nationwide "teacher shortage" these days (UNESCO 2022). It is important to clarify why the "teacher shortage" problem has reappeared in Japan, because it would enable us to consider why improving teacher salaries could not solve the problem, and how we can implement it effectively. This study clarifies a historical and long-term process that teacher shortage has emerged in modern and contemporary Japan, contributing to a more holistic understanding of teacher shortage as an urgent and historical problem.

I collected newspaper articles and parliamentary records on teacher shortage, and analyzed their trends by referring to secondary sources.

As a result, the problem of teacher shortage in Japan has always been caused by exogenous factors such as population dynamics and economic changes, because the financial basis for teacher salaries was too unstable and insufficient to retain teachers and continuously attract candidates. In addition, the long-term view point for teacher supply and status has been lacking in Japan, which has resulted in the reappearance of the "teacher shortage" problem today. This study argues that it is essential not only to establish improving teacher salaries and incentives to attract high-quality candidates, which are emphasized as urgent and contemporary measures, but also to keep them stable and continuous from a long-term point of view.

RC48-748.3

MAES, HENRY* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

What You Feel, Who You Are - the Emotional Fabric of Anti-Gender Movements in Belgium

This paper examines the emotional dynamics within anti-gender movements in Belgium, with a specific focus on how emotions contribute to the formation of collective identities. Drawing on the affective turn in social sciences, I argue that emotions such as disgust, righteousness, and pity are not only mobilization tools but are also central to shaping how activists perceive themselves and their struggles. Further, I explore the "character work" (Jasper, 2018), that activists engage in, which involves assigning positive or negative emotional associations to both allies and adversaries.

Despite the significant attention to collective identities in the study of social movements, this framework has rarely been applied to anti-gender activism. Most research on these movements has focused on discourses, strategies, and opportunities (Graff & Korolczuk, 2021; Kuhar & Paternotte, 2017), often overlooking the role of emotions and identity work. This perspective surely draws from a new tradition in the study of the radical right: the necessity to understand the rationality of those actors. However, I contend that by examining the emotional ties within these groups, we can gain a deeper understanding of their collective reasoning and the sense of belonging that sustains their activism.

This study relies on ethnographic fieldwork and focus group data with field-recruited participants within three anti-gender organizations: a radical right LGB group, a Catholic traditionalist organization, and an anti-trans medical advocacy group. Reflexively such an approach poses challenges, both intellectually and emotionally for the researcher (Bellè, 2016). Yet, by embracing the researcher's sensitivity as a tool, we can better grasp the affective dynamics of anti-gender mobilizations (Hemmings, 2020). Deeming emotions as central to both identity formation and mobilization, this paper seeks to offer new insights into the emotional infrastructure of anti-gender movements and their capacity to engage and sustain their members.

TG12-992.8

MAESTRI, GIANLUCA (Università di Parma, Italy)
GHERARDI, LAURA* (Università di Parma, Italy)

Social Love, Solidarity, and the Civil Sphere: Strengthening Bonds to Heal Divided Societies

The contemporary global landscape presents unprecedented challenges for fostering social cohesion and solidarity. We explore the dynamics of social love within the framework of the civil sphere, focusing on emotions and emphasizing its role as a key mechanism for promoting inclusivity and collective well-being. How can social love bridge social divides? By analyzing the interplay between social love and solidarity, we show these concepts contributing to the strengthening of the civil sphere, where individuals and groups negotiate shared values, democratic principles, and mutual respect. Through case studies we highlight the potential for social love to create (emotional) bonds of solidarity that are essential for the sustainability of democratic societies in the face of polarization and social fragmentation. Our aim is to offer insights into how cultivating solidarity through social love can enhance the resilience of the contemporary civil sphere.

TG12-998.3

MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Love As a Vocation. Professionalisms in Childcare 0-3

The feminisation of work has led to a political change favouring the expansion of early childhood education and care (ECEC). ECEC is considered to facilitate women's participation in the labour market, thus reducing the risk of poverty and gender inequalities, and to improve children's social and cognitive development to enable society's productivity in the knowledge economy. In this context, ECEC services have diversified into different provision models (public, private for-profit and non-profit, social innovative initiatives) with varying degrees of institutionalisation. Despite the emergence of different work settings, each characterised by different formulations of professionalism and its pedagogical project, one common feature of their professionalisms is love. Professionals in the field – an overwhelming majority of women – must provide *by-default* love to their very young children, and they are chosen for their loving capacity more than their credentials. Care – as an expression of social love - is an ambiguous term in their discourses: once considered the primary scope of ECEC service, it is now neglected in favour of assuming a more educational attitude.

This paper will explore the consequences of the expansion of ECEC services on the professionalism of early childhood educators and the role that love plays in defining professionalisms in the different work settings examined. I will present the preliminary results of 20 in-depth interviews conducted with 24 practitioners in early childhood education services in Barcelona.

RC38-JS-27.3

MAGARAGGIA, SVEVA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
CHERUBINI, DANIELA (University of Parma, Italy)
TURCHETTI, ALESSANDRA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Trans-Mediterranean Generation: Youth of North African Origin in Italy between Local Configurations and Global Connections

'Youth' - conventionally understood as a phase of transition to adulthood - is a controversial and ambiguous concept, difficult to define from a global perspective, as it varies from one context to another (Bessant, Collin, O'Keeffe, 2024; Philipps, 2018). In Western societies, and particularly in Italy, youth is a complex and elusive stage of life (Gambardella et al., 2021; Magaraggia, Benasso, 2019). This is particularly true for young people with a migrant background, for whom the liminal nature of youth is intertwined with the liminality of their 'in-between' experience of identity and citizenship (Besozzi, Colombo, Santagati, 2009; Caneva, 2011). This paper presents the first results of the research project 'Growing old, feeling like citizens?' (PRIN, University of Padua & Milan-Bicocca) - a multi-site qualitative study based on biographical interviews, focus groups and ethnographic observation - which addresses the transition to adulthood of young Muslims of North African origin in Italy. Drawing on an intersectional and 'lived citizenship' perspective (Kallio et al., 2020), the study explores the transnational, diasporic and trans-Mediterranean connections between practices of identity performance, political engagement and cultural expression (Acocella & Pepicelli, 2018; Camozzi et al., 2019; Cingolani, Ricucci, 2014). In constructing their own sense of 'multiple belongings' (Valtolina, Marazzi, 2006), the descendants of North African migrants in Italy must come to terms with structural constraints that reiterate their exclusion (Hepworth, Hamilton, 2014) and a sense of 'marginality' linked to their family history (Ricucci, 2005) but also to the particular life phase they are experiencing. Nevertheless, they manage to mobilise multiple resources and adopt different strategies to navigate this complex liminality, linking their own identity, political and cultural practices to transnational dynamics, often involving their parents' countries of origin (Queirolo Palmas, Stagi, 2018; Zanfrini, 2018).

RC12-192.4

MAGASI, SUSAN* (University of Illinois Chicago, USA)

The Access Equity Model: An Action-Oriented Framework to Address Health and Participation Disparities Among People with Disabilities

In 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act enshrined legal protection from discrimination based on disability status into federal law. Yet, despite progress made from 35 years of civil rights protection, the 74 million people living in the United States with disabilities continue to experience significant barriers to social participation in all aspects of society as full and equal members. Notably, people with disabilities, especially those living at the intersection of other minoritized identities based on race/ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and economic status, are disproportionately impacted by the adverse effects of social determinants of health, leading to health and participation inequities.

To support the development of evidence-informed interventions and public policies to break down barriers to health and participation experienced by people with disabilities, a community-based participatory research team of disability rights advocates and disability scholars developed the Access Equity Model. Grounded in aggregated data from four qualitative studies with cross-disability samples (n=159), the Access Equity Model emphasizes modifiable barriers and supports at the individual and environmental levels as entry points for intervention, as well as measurable outcomes, grounded in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health.

This presentation will include exemplars of the application of the Access Equity Model across a range of contexts and demonstrate its utility in addressing the complex health and participation inequities that confront people with disabilities in the Anthropocene.

RC32-510.1

MAGDA SHEPHERD, CAITLIN* (university of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Green Transition through Socially Engaged Arts: Addressing Climate Change By Capturing Cultural Value through 'Roaming Rooms' and 'Public Map Platforms' in Ynys Môn

Green Transition Through Socially Engaged Arts discusses feminist, arts based research, affective and site-specific engagement methods as tools to engage children and young people with public mapping processes. The methods and practices we discuss in this paper, have been developed as part of The Public Map Platform (PMP) research project. PMP is a two-year research initiative led by Cambridge University to make places in the UK better for the people who live there. The project is currently being piloted on Ynys Môn, North Wales. PMP proposes that engaging voices of diverse communities and representing data spatially on a public map platform accessible to all, enhances decision-making and resource allocation in pursuit of a socially just, green transition.

Lle Llais as a temporary, site-specific experience, comprises a pop up architectural installation, a multi-sensory activity journey and a programme of arts based activities. The aim of *Lle Llais,* is to create temporary relational and infrastructures that facilitate embodied, arts based experiences, inviting children and young people to share and map their knowledge and experience of specific cultural, social and environmental value.

In this paper, we discuss how feminist, arts based research, affective and site-specific engagement methods, offer relational and imaginary infrastructures with which to activate, listen to and map children and young people's relationships with, and knowledge of, their cultural social and natural environments. We propose that the novel formation of the physical and relational infrastructure of *Lle Llais*, combined with a designated digital open public map platform, and the social artistic engagements that they facilitate and curate, can feed into social and cultural consultation with children and young people; methods of public engagement core to green transition processes.

RC49-780.1

MAGLAJLIC, REIMA ANA* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)
TANG, LYNN (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)
MOGHNIEH, LAMIA (Centre for Culture and the Mind, Department of English, Germanic, and Romance Studies, University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
SZABZON, FELIPE (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil)

Case Studies Regarding Responses to Distress in Extreme Events

In the contemporary world, experiencing extreme events have become part and parcel of many individuals and communities' everyday realities. From genocide and war, state violence, economic crashes, to pandemics and severe climate change, extreme conditions and events have been made commonplace as never before, leading to severe collective and intergenerational suffering, displacement, and material vulnerabilities. Within these radical times, humanitarian and medical interventions, and their discourses of recovery and social justice, seem lacking, inappropriate in scale, and many times unfitting. This panel is focused around interdisciplinary inquiries into life, recovery in violent and extreme times. It is a follow-up of the, 'Researching Responses to Distress Caused by Extreme Events: A Virtual World Cafe for Mental Health Researchers and Practitioners' held in October, 2024. We look at how individuals and communities live in extreme times, mapping their ways of healing, recovery and rebuilding, and the forms of psychological, medical and economic distress that they experience. We also examine the various services, interventions and regimes and policies of care around extreme events, assessing their efficiency. In this panel, we draw on ethnographic, sociological and clinical approaches from various regions like South-East Europe, the Middle East, Latin American and Asia, to discuss our connected histories, current trends and research gaps.

Each of the authors will offer insights through case studies based on their research to date. One of the case studies will focus on the Virtual World Cafe noted above.

RC24-383.2

MAGNANI, NATALIA* (University of Trento, Italy)
DUDKA, AURORE* (University of Trento, Italy)

Energy Transition and Energy Demand Flexibility: From a Technological/Behavioural Approach to a Community-Based Perspective

Our contribution will focus on energy demand flexibility in the context of energy transition. Under the RePowerEU scenario, renewable energy sources are expected to comprise approximately 69% of electricity generation by 2038. This significant shift will profoundly reshape the design and operation of energy systems in particular in relation to energy demand and the role of consumers. While in the past energy demand was treated as something fixed, now it is thought of as something that can and should be flexed. This is linked to the need to manage a higher proportion of intermittent forms of renewable energy supply. However, in the literature different approaches can be identified as to how flexibility should be analysed and implemented. In particular in our presentation on the one hand we will highlight the limits of the dominant technological/behaviourist approaches to flexibility which focus on offering more information or variating the economic incentives. On the other hand, we will uncover the added value of sociological approaches to flexibility which focus on the role of social practices and social relations and highlight the role of inequalities through the concept of flexibility capital. Eventually sociological approaches underscore the distinctive value of Energy Communities in reducing and flexing demand through their capacity to reconfigure collective socio-technical contexts of action. Accordingly, in our presentation we will conclude with the analysis of some community-based projects around flexibility elaborated by three European energy cooperatives (the Italian ènostra, the French Enercoop and the Dutch Endona). Through in-depth interviews and analysis of grey literature we will uncover the way the selected energy cooperatives accompany the socio-technical process towards energy demand flexibility and actively engage prosumers.

RC22-338.1

MAGOUT, MOHAMMAD* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

The Roots of Arabic Sociologies of Religion in the Nahda

One of the primary motifs of the Arab *Nahda* with its thriving printing sector was the production and dissemination of "useful knowledge" —be it scientific, cultural, social, or political. Among the topics addressed in the numerous publications of the *Nahda* was religion—whether as a general category of social thought or specific religions. While one cannot speak of a scholarly field of the sociology of religion in the Arab world during this period (roughly 1850s – 1920), one can locate in the literature of the *Nahda* the earliest attempts at producing knowledge about religion in Arabic outside the domain of traditional religious disciplines (such as theology and heresiography). This article will analyze a number of articles and entries from periodicals (especially *al-Jinan*, *al-Muqtataf,* and *Thamarat al-Funun*) and *al-Ma'arif Encyclopedia* (the first modern Encyclopedia in Arabic) and a selection of books. The paper will argue that many of the writings of *Nahda* on religion were motivated by two main concerns: "otherness" in religion—both geographical "other" (in far-away countries) and the local "other" (heterodox minorities in Syria such as Alawites, Ismailis, Druze, and Yazidis)—and the relevance of religion for politics. The paper, additionally, will try to infer the resources of these preliminary investigations, locating them in traditional heresiographies, folk knowledge, and missionary sources.

RC53-819.4

MAGYAR-HAAS, VERONIKA* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
RAMOS, ANNE (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

On the Importance of the School Context for Well-Being. Comparative Analysis of the Perspectives of Children Under 6 and over 8 Years of Age

In Switzerland, school-related well-being has become particularly relevant since the pandemic, or rather since the publication of research showing not only the intensification of social inequalities but also the increased loneliness and rise in suicide attempts among children and adolescents during and after school closures (see Stocker et al. 2020).

In the paper, we draw on two projects that focused on the subjective well-being of children and asked children aged 2–6 and 8–14 years about what is important to them and what they value. The study in the area of early childhood was conducted during the pandemic, while the one with older children followed after the pandemic. Even though neither the pandemic nor school were the subject of the research, they served as relevant contexts for the interviews. It was the children themselves who, in their narratives, made the (shortcomings of) school relevant – without being asked.

The article is based on comparative analyses of the way the two age groups talk about their kindergarten, which is part of the school system in Switzerland, and about school. What role does school play from the children's point of view? From the earliest years, how important do children consider school contexts to be for their well-being?

While, for example, system-theoretical perspectives ascribe the functions of selection and socialisation to schools and inequality-theoretical and praxeological perspectives demonstrate how schools themselves reproduce social inequality, the children's narratives show what they miss when they cannot go to school. This perspective on the aspects that are relevant and even missing, that represent a deficiency, provides *ex negativo* information about the psycho-social and emotional relevance of the school context for the well-being of the children. We are pursuing these aspects systematically and comparatively with regard to the age groups under 6 and over 8 years of age.

RC53-JS-187.1

MAGYAR-HAAS, VERONIKA* (Université de Fribourg, Switzerland)

On the Interrelation between Vulnerability and Violence. Phenomenological Approaches to Perceptions of Violence in Heterogeneous Phases of Life

In recent decades, the phenomenon of vulnerability has received considerable attention in the fields of philosophy and ethics, but also increasingly in childhood studies and gerontology (see Mackenzie et al. 2014; Butler 2010; Andresen 2014; Heite & Magyar-Haas 2020). In philosophical works (Mackenzie et al. 2014), it is assumed, that human existence is conditioned by vulnerability due to the sociality and dependency of the body. Bodily beings are vulnerable because they depend on others and on their 'responses' and care. In addition to this ontological argument, it is emphasised that dependence on the care of others varies according to the different phases of life. Human vulnerability is always situated in concrete social and political conditions. This brings into focus another form of vulnerability that is specific to situations, contexts and social structures. The interconnection of these two – ontological and relational – dimensions of vulnerability can be seen in the argument that humans, as social and emotional beings, are exposed to humiliation, abuse, and so on, and as socio-political beings, to political violence (Butler 2010). Concepts of violence – as well as concepts of childhood and old age – are embedded in historical, social and cultural contexts and are subject to their orders and ordering arrangements. Based on phenomenological perspectives (Staudigl 2014), the paper addresses the following questions: Which distinctions – with regard to the heterogeneous phases of life – are considered relevant when it comes to what matters as violence? Which forms of interaction, humiliation and (institutional) discrimination against children and old people are perceived as violence? By linking the two ages, the aim is to go beyond the bodily and symbolic dimension of violence and also to explore those vulnerabilities and violations that result from what is not yet or no longer articulated, considered or recognised as violence.

RC48-759.3

MAHDAVI, MOJTABA* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Iran's Woman Life Freedom Movement and the Challenge of a Post-Islamist Democracy

"Zan, Zendegi, Azadi" (Woman, Life, Freedom) was the motto of Iran's recent democratic social movement, which sparked after the death in detention of Zhina Mahsa Amini on 16 September 2022. This nationwide progressive movement, largely led by women and other Iran's subalterns, has manifested a paradigmatic societal transformation towards a "post-Islamist" social condition in post-revolutionary Iran.

Inspired by theories of social movement and employing a methodology of discourse and data analysis (utilizing both primary and secondary sources), this paper delves into the dynamics of Iran's "civil society" and its "post-Islamist social condition" (not post-Islam as a religion and culture) wherein all forms of Islamist discourses are socio-intellectually exhausted. Given the emergence of multiple democratic social movements in post-2009 Iran, the paper demonstrates in detail how discursive, structural, and demographic paradigmatic shifts at the "societal" level have profoundly contributed to Iran's "post-Islamist renaissance" and to a "*cautious*" optimism for the rise of a post-Islamist "polity".

Subsequently, the paper will critically examine major structural and agential obstacles hindering the materialization of a post-Islamist "polity". It will be argued that the current post-Islamist "social" condition is surrounded by some "political" obstacles. Employing a "dialectics of structure and agency," the paper examines how the interplay of three structural factors – the "state

apparatus", "uneven socio-economic conditions" and the complexities of "global power" – reinforce these obstacles. The examination of "agential" factors will focus on "leadership" skills, "organizational" capacities, and "ideological discourses" within Iran's pro-democracy forces. The conclusion will shed light on whether and under what conditions Iran's social-political agents can transform structural obstacles into opportunities to materialize the Iranians' dream of a post-Islamist democratic polity.

RC22-359.2

MAHDAVI, MOJTABA* (University of Alberta, Canada)

The Sacred and the Secular in the Post-Islamist Condition: A Critique of Multiple Faces of Muslim Exceptionalism

Contrary to conventional wisdom, Muslim-majority societies are generally in a "post-Islamist" (not post-Islam) *social* (not political) condition. What is the relationship between the sacred and the secular in such a post-Islamist condition, where both secular and Islamist authoritarianism challenge the rise and success of a post-Islamist democratic polity? This paper examines this question in three interrelated sections: The first section problematizes the rise and revival of the idea of "Muslim exceptionalism", which suggests that Muslim culture is exceptionally and inherently incompatible with secular democratic values. Revived after the crisis of contemporary post-Islamist social movements in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), this discourse characterizes Muslim culture and religion with authoritarianism and ties this to the crisis of secular democracy in the MENA region and beyond. It will be shown that this idea is shared by some seemingly opposing views, including Orientalism, Orientalism in reverse (religious and nationalist nativism), and a particular reading of cultural relativism. This section problematizes the epistemological roots, intellectual flaws, and political implications of this discourse.

The second section conceptualizes the idea of a post-Islamist democratic polity and how it may resolve the false dichotomy between the sacred and the secular in Muslim majority contexts. It demonstrates how a progressive post-Islamist discourse demystifies the myth of Muslim Exceptionalism, challenges both the ethnocentric idea of Western universalism and cultural particularism, and offers a third path toward an alternative and multiple modernities and democracies in Muslim contexts.

The third section examines a concrete case of the post-Islamist condition in post-revolutionary Iran at the societal and state levels, as well as the prospects and challenges ahead for reconciling the sacred-secular binary and establishing a post-Islamist democratic polity in the country.

RC21-315.4

MAHDI, ZEHRA* (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India, India)
MAZUMDER, TARAK NATH (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India)

Negotiating Muslimness and Informality: Jamia Millia Islamia and the Making of Jamia Nagar

This study examines the dynamics of Jamia Millia Islamia, a Public University, and Jamia Nagar, an unauthorized (informal) Muslim majority settlement in Delhi, India. By constructing a spatio-temporal trajectory of Jamia Millia Islamia and its precincts over a 100-year period, I investigate its evolution, the departure from the University Settlement to University and the informal settlement and their inter-linkages. The study employs an evidence-based approach, utilizing archival data, historical anecdotes, secondary literature, and open-ended, semi-structured field interviews.

Building upon the extant literature on universities as anchor institutions, I demonstrate the changing roles and the causal relationship of the University and community, from philanthropy to shared values and place-based initiatives to cutting down on extension of material resources. Based on the analysis, I situate the University in five thematic roles in its interaction with the space and people—University as the land developer, University as employment generator and multiplier, University as a community (*Jamia Biradari*), University as the locus for Muslim educated middle-class concentration, and University as political site.

Through this study, I conceptualize Jamia Millia Islamia as an unconventional and multifaceted urban actor, creating an overarching Muslim sanctuary and providing tacit patronage and legitimacy to the production of Jamia Nagar amidst India's shifting political landscape. I argue that this unique positionality stems from the University's historical ideological mission, thereby resulting in a Muslim space distinct from conventional Muslim spaces in India. Moreover, this case highlights the role of anchor institutions in inadvertently supporting urban informality. These findings contribute to universities' capacity to shape urban development trajectories beyond educational and economic impact, and particularly in contexts of informality and socio-political complexity.

RC05-78.4

MAHER, BOBBY* (Australian National University, Australia)
LOVETT, RAY (Australian National University, Australia)

Implementing Indigenous Data Governance for Indigenous Data Sharing and Access in Australia

Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov) is a global Indigenous developed and led philosophy asserting Indigenous rights in data. In Australia, an Anglo-colonised state, IDSov has increasingly been identified and communicated as a high priority for governments. All governments have committed to supporting 'data sharing' through a National Partnership Agreement for Closing the Gap by providing access to data and information at a regional level for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. To ensure that the data agenda benefits Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities requires commitment and systems change in those state agencies and embedding Indigenous Data Governance (IDGov) structures and processes to guide Indigenous data priorities, data sharing from the state to communities and state actors facilitating access to Indigenous data for Indigenous communities.

The Maiam nayri Wingara Indigenous Data Sovereignty Collective together with the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and the ACT Health Directorate have embarked on a process to embed IDSov through IDGov. This presentation will share the IDGov development and implementation processes of: (1) Socialising IDSov and IDGov concepts with community, the ACT Health Directorate, including the executive, (2) Undertaking priority setting and data mapping exercise, (3) Developing an IDGov structure including policy and procedures and (4) Mapping the system to evaluate the systems change.

The project may act as an example for other state agencies across the Australia to embed IDGov structures within their systems. The result will ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can take control of their data for their self-determination and nation (re)building.

RC44-698.2

MÄHLCK, PAULA* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Domestic Work in Postcolonial Tanzania Examines the Dynamics of Learning Domestic and Care Work within Affluent Expatriate Households, Characterized By Significant Economic Privilege and, at Times, Diplomatic Immunity

Paula Mählck employs contemporary narratives from privileged female expatriate employers and Tanzanian domestic workers, colonial documents, analysis of the built space of expatriate households, as well as literary works and analytic autoethnography to investigate the continuities and changes in contemporary employment relations as compared to those during the British colonial era from the 1920s to the 1960s. While the relationship between women employers and domestic workers serves as the entrance of the investigation, the study delves deeper into postcolonial dynamics of learning and their interconnections with gender, race, and class. It emphasizes learning to cope as a dynamic process involving negotiation and movement, offering a nuanced perspective that transcends the victim/survivor dichotomy.

Moreover, the book highlights the subtlety of unlearning oppressive practices and relations, distinguishing them from formal affirmative actions. It underscores unlearning as a means for individuals and collectives to challenge established knowledge, perceptions, and practices, aiming to demonstrate the possibility of change. Through its multifaceted approach, which includes the historicization of alternative narratives, sociological analysis, theoretical discussions on social reproduction, and critical examinations of research methods for Western scholars researching non-Western contexts, this book provides valuable insights into the complexities of domestic work taking place in expatriate households in postcolonial Tanzania. It offers a thought-provoking examination of learning, learning to cope, and unlearning within the context of privilege and power.

RC44-699.3

MÄHLCK, PAULA* (Department of Education, Stockholm University, Sweden)

Domestic Work in Postcolonial Tanzania. Gender Learning and Unlearning.

This abstract is for the session *Author meets critics* (organized by Omar Manky, On behalf of the GLJ and RC44 organizing committee)

Domestic Work in Postcolonial Tanzania **examines the dynamics of learning domestic and care work within affluent expatriate households, characterized by significant economic privilege and, at times, diplomatic**

immunity. Paula Mählck employs contemporary narratives from privileged female expatriate employers and Tanzanian domestic workers, colonial documents, analysis of the built space of expatriate households, as well as literary works and analytic autoethnography to investigate the continuities and changes in contemporary employment relations as compared to those during the British colonial era from the 1920s to the 1960s. While the relationship between women employers and domestic workers serves as the entrance of the investigation, the study delves deeper into postcolonial dynamics of learning and their interconnections with gender, race, and class. It emphasizes learning to cope as a dynamic process involving negotiation and movement, offering a nuanced perspective that transcends the victim/survivor dichotomy.

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RC11-168.5

MAHMUD, AYESHA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
TORRES, SANDRA (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Intergenerational Solidarity in the Context of Migration: A Scoping Review

Providing physical, emotional, and financial support to ageing parents is a deeply ingrained social, religious, and, in some cases, legal obligation within ethno-cultural contexts. As population of ageing have changed the socio-demographic composition of various societies, and the globalization of international migration has destabilized the ethno-cultural landscape in which care is provided, debates on intergenerational solidarity and conflict have re-surfaced. Against this backdrop, engaging in inventories of knowledge becomes particularly propitious since theorization tends to expand the sociological imagination. One of the questions one can pose is for example whether the literature on filial piety is relevant to our understanding of international solidarity as it plays out outside of the North American and European context. To explore what characterizes research on intergenerational solidarity and conflict, this study deploys scoping review methodology. Relying on the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and delimiting the search to the following keywords: filial piety, intergenerational solidarity and intergenerational conflict, an approximate total of 500 peer reviewed articles have been identified. The review utilizes content analysis to identify the moral and material connections that the literature takes for granted, the research questions that the literature have focused on, the methodology employed, as well as the results which have derived from the empirical studies. In doing so, the review will identify the knowledge gaps that ought to be addressed in order for the debates on intergenerational solidarity and conflict to be advanced within the sociology of ageing, sociology of migration, and the sociology of family.

WG01-JS-57.4

MAHROUG, NAOUAL* (Université Paris Cité (Cerlis) & Fellow ICM (Policy), France)

« Step By Step » : De l'Endurance Pour Comprendre Les Procédures De Demande d'Asile (France)

Pendant près de quatre ans (de 2016 à 2020), j'ai mené une ethnographie des espaces de l'asile de la région parisienne, là où les exilés parlent des procédures, les interrogent et se questionnent sur les démarches à mener. L'ethnographie repose sur mon implication auprès d'eux, sur des observations dans les permanences juridiques, des structures d'accueil et d'hébergement pour demandeurs d'asile, des files et salles d'attente de préfectures, du tribunal administratif, des cabinets d'avocats, entre autres.

Les demandeursd'asile sont ballotés entre les diverses administrations, juridictions et associations, bloqués dans les procédures, obligés de recommencer sans fin les démarches. Les expériences de l'incertitude font écho à ce que j'appelle les « incompréhensibles de l'asile ». Les exilés ont conscience de ce qui leur échappe tout au long des procédures. Ils font face aux « incompréhensibles de l'asile ». Herd et Moynihan (2019) qui travaillent sur la notion de fardeau administratif, théorisent trois types de coûts administratifs : les coûts d'apprentissage, de conformité et psychologiques. Il est possible de penser les coûts de l'incertitude.

C'est en cheminant, au sens propre comme au sens figuré, qu'ils parviennent à injecter de l'intelligible dans les procédures. Parcourir les « chemins de l'asile » est une pratique qui contribue à donner du sens aux règles du droit et à tenter de s'extirper de situations insécurisantes. Il s'agira de démontrer que marcher participe au cheminement permettant la compréhension des procédures de l'asile. Marcher apparait comme un acte de résistance pour comprendre et s'informer(Lejeune, 2014). C'est en marchant que se bâtit la conscience du droit (Merry, 1990;Pélisse, 2005)de façon à la fois pragmatique et intime, par le vécu de situations. C'est aussi en dehors du droit que les exilés trouvent des ressources pour cheminer dans les démarches de l'asile, le rapport à la loi se construisant par la marche.

RC50-JS-199.1

MAHROUSE, GADA* (Concordia University, Canada)

Privileged Mobilities and in/Voluntary Travel

In recent years, I have been an active member of two distinct scholarly networks/associations. One focuses on refugee/migration: *The Critical Refugee Studies Network Canada*, and the second focuses on tourism: *Critical tourism Studies Association*. These affiliations have led to my participation in numerous workshops and conferences in which I have consistently noted remarkable overlaps in the two fields. For example, as critical projects, the fields of Critical Tourism Studies and Critical Refugee Studies share the fundamental objectives of examining border controls and how governmental power normalizes geographic mobility for some while restricting the movement of others. They also share many conceptual and political concerns about how race, gender, class, and citizenship are shaped and reflected in governmental processes and practices of political economies and nationalisms. Yet, those who work in refugee/migration studies and those who work on tourism rarely 'speak' to each other.

This paper seeks to bring together these distinct and seemingly disparate critical fields of inquiry and to highlight how they inform each other under the broader rubric of "privileged mobilities." To this end, I examine the conceptual and material links between tourists and refugees in the contemporary moment. The aim is to propose a theoretical framework for exposing the compelling similarities and crass differences between the figures of 'the tourist' and 'the refugee'. It takes as its starting point the idea that tourism is a social phenomenon (as opposed to an industry) in which the access to voluntary travel is paradoxically linked to the increased policing and surveillance of borders (Torabian & Mair, 2017).

RC06-89.2

MAHURKAR, VAISHNAVI* (FLAME University, India)
CHAUDHURI, MAYURAKSHI (FLAME University, India)

Negotiating Boundaries of Intimacies in Family and Marriage: Ethnographic Cases from Contemporary Urban India.

This paper investigates how young urban Indians understand, experience, and negotiate intimacies particularly in family and marriage, in the increasingly digital landscape of contemporary urban India (Lupton 2014).Drawing from our ongoing research across the Indian metropolises of Pune, Mumbai, and Bengaluru, this paper explores how incorporation of digital technologies into daily routines and activities, digital embodiments, shapes intimate spheres and intimate relationships into newer forms. Thus, this paper reflects on how dispersed social ties are becoming the new norm and a mantra for new-age mobility (for more details on this shift, please refer to Hannam, Sheller, and Urry 2006; Salazar 2017).

Situated within the sociological framework of intimacies as both individually experienced and institutionally mediated through family and marriage, this study examines how the evolving and contested nature of these institutions is transforming intimacies in the increasingly digitalized urban Indian context. In doing so, the paper explores the negotiations around non-normative intimacies and how young urban Indians transgress, challenge, or reproduce traditional norms vis-à-vis marriage, family and beyond by employing the boundary work framework (Lamont and Molnar 2002; Alba 2005; Barth 1969; Wimmer 2008).

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RC01-24.1

MAIA NETO, JACINTHO* (Brazilian War College, Brazil)

La Escuela Superior De Guerra: Un Análisis De Sus Cursos y Sus Reflejos Para Las Relaciones Civiles-Militares En Brasil

La Escuela Superior de Guerra (ESG) ha contribuido, al largo de sus 75 años, para la producción de conocimiento y para las relaciones civiles-militares en Brasil, en especial, en las áreas de Seguridad, Desarrollo y Defensa Nacional. Este trabajo buscó presentar y analizar cómo se ha materializado este aporte desde su creación en 1949, a partir del análisis documental y bibliográfico realizado, inicialmente, con énfasis en los once reglamentos que guiaron la estructura organizacional y académica de la Escuela y, posteriormente, sobre los lineamientos que regulaban sus cursos. Con este objetivo, caminamos por este marco legal, extrayendo las ideas y acciones que guiaron la construcción del conocimiento, sus relaciones con la estructura y el ambiente organizacional, buscando también comprender los impactos que el ambiente externo tuvo en la Escuela y sus reacciones, a partir de la materialización de estructuras y cursos. Finalmente, se presenta la materialización de la investigación científica y de los estudios de posgrado stricto sensu en el Instituto Therezinha de Castro.

RC44-695.1

MAICH, KATHERINE* (Texas A&M University, USA)

Caring for Those Who Care: Domestic Workers and the Global Care Economy

Who will care for us? And who is doing the caring for those who care? Domestic workers migrate internationally and within their home countries across "global care chains" that are racialized, gendered, and change with time (Hochschild 2002). Migrant domestic workers often face concerns around legal status, immigration barriers, employer dependency and fears of deportation. Many of these workers leave behind families and kin networks and find themselves without the structural support they may have once had.

Yet an important shift has happened over the last twenty years in terms of these legal protections, as many governments have shifted to establish equal rights protections under the law for domestic workers, especially across Latin America. Yet there is a gap in terms of domestic workers being left out of care provisions in the countries they work in and live.

This paper touches on the importance of *worker voice* for domestic workers, in that they must have a voice in policy discussions around the politics of care and the growing care economy. It draws from a 7-point framework on worker voice to suggest that the only ways forward to care for those who care is to center domestic workers' voice at the heart of the discussion.

RC25-420.2

MAIDO, MARJORIE* (Iloilo Science and Technology University, Philippines)

Finding Hope in Faith: How Religion Supports the Faithful during Times of Loss and Despair

Gabriel Marcel suggests that hope is the expectation that something desirable will happen in the future, even if there is no guarantee. However, hope does not manifest passively – waiting for good things to happen, but takes an active engagement with the world through the willingness to take risks and make choices to pursue goals. The church, during the COVID-19 pandemic, has lost its essentiality, and the religious find it hard to connect with the faithful. When they have been given the chance to resume their pastoral care, they, too, have either been compromised or suffered from loss and despair. This study elaborates on how the religious continue with their pastoral activities despite having been diagnosed with COVID-19, suffered a personal loss, or have witnessed friends losing their lives from the pandemic. From the narratives of priests and seminarians who have personally experienced the harsh impact of the pandemic, this paper aims to understand how faith factors in the propagation of hope. For Marcel, faith is an essential part of human existence as it gives a sense of meaning and purpose that is not dependent on individual circumstances. The research participants acknowledge that their faith, just as Marcel described, allows them to transcend their finite, limited selves and connect with something greater than themselves – the community, the world, and most importantly, God.

RC25-411.1

MAIDO, MARJORIE* (Iloilo Science and Technology University, Philippines)

Heritage, Power, and Politics: The Institutionalization of Cultural Mapping for Community Engagement and Identity Formation

Cultural mapping has become an essential tool for documenting and preserving heritage. Sen. Loren Legarda's and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts' joint advocacies aimed at community cohesion and identity formation were realized upon the enactment of Republic Act 11961.

Drawing on empirical data gathered from the cultural mapping project, this paper explores how different social institutions engage with the identification and recording of their cultural properties to add value to the interpretation of heritage within their communities. Anchored from Laurajane Smith's Authorized Heritage Discourse (AHD), the paper contends that cultural mapping is located within performances of power, manifested by the interests of the dominant political actors and institutions. Though the process offers opportunities for the marginalized groups to assert, if not include, their narratives, bureaucratic political structures remain a challenge.

Moreover, the paper expounds on the role of cultural mapping in identity formation, delving into how this initiative influences communities' collective memory and sense of belonging. This paper aspires to discuss the complex intersections of heritage, power, and politics in cultural mapping, highlighting its potential for community empowerment and a tool for political authority.

RC07-110.1

MAIER, TOBIAS* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education, Germany)

How to Capture the Unknown? Lessons from Systematic Forecasting of Future Labour Market Dynamics

The aim of the Qualification and Occupation Projections (QuBe) is to systematically extrapolate developments in the German labor market and education system to identify medium- and long-term matching problems at the occupational level as early as possible. By maintaining past behaviors and trends in a baseline projection while also modeling alternative scenarios, QuBe offers a systematic approach to provide decision-makers in the labour market and education sector with critical insights into actual and potential future labor market dynamics.

The model includes information on labour demand by 72 economic sectors, 144 occupational groups and 4 skill levels, labour supply by four qualification levels and 144 initial vocational qualifications as well as information on occupational and regional mobility, household consumption and Germany's position in the world market. Since its inception in 2010, with a projection up to 2025, the baseline projection has now been updated for the eighth time (until 2040) and more than 30 alternative scenarios have been calculated. These include, for example, the digitalisation of the world of work, the socio-ecological transformation (climate adaptation, implementation of a hydrogen value chain) and the impact of a change in population growth due to changing migration flows (Syria and Ukraine).

Each update includes a comprehensive assessment of the model system, providing a nuanced understanding of whether current trends are in line with traditional trajectories or diverging towards alternative scenarios. Even though the model systems combines several rich data sources such as national accounts, the German microcensus and employment statistics, the evaluations show that it is not so much the exact forecast but the structural changes that add value for decision-makers. In the presentation I will show what kind of concepts have been useful and robust to inform about the uncertainty of the future, given the long history of the unique model system.

RC21-304.2

MAILLARD, DORIAN* (Université de Lorraine, France)

Re-Dimensioning Urban Decline from the Perspective of Weakening Popular "Habitabilité" in the "Bassin Minier Du Nord-Pas-De-Calais»

This communication offers a primary theoretical and programmatic formalization of empirical results obtained from two field researches focused on the analysis of the "spatialités" (Lussault and Stock, 2010) of inhabitants from an exemplary area of urban decline: the "bassin minier du Nord-Pas-de-Calais"(Maillard, 2021, 2022).

They highlighted that the closing of coalmining triggered a material and symbolic reconfiguration of this territorial construct which challenges the "traditional" running of local lifestyles and local people's multidimensionally limited capabilities of adaptation. This growing misalignment between "habitat" and "habiter" (Lévy and Lussault, 2013) weakens the capacity of the vulnerable working-class populations to turn the restructuring arrangement of their local space into resources of action (Stock, 2015), thus co-contributing to the weakening of their already socio-economically strained sustaining strategies (Fol, 2009).

The systemic nature of this issue of "in-habitabilité" (Lévy and Lussault, 2013) tends to highlight a structural dynamic of urban decline in post-industrial/mining areas which is yet overlooked by the literature on "left-behind places". I formulate the hypothesis that this analytical "blind spot" stems from the "modèle partitionnel" (Volvey et al., 2021) of this research field, which, far from considering the "spatial question" as a genuine co-explanatory dimension of decline phenomena, continues to grasp it as the study of the translation/distribution "dans l'espace" (Lussault and Stock, 2010) of more fundamental socio-economic dynamics (e.g., Fol et al., 2014).

The empirical highlight and theoretical formalization of this new spatial issue open up a new dimensional (Volvey et al., 2021) contribution to the study of the structural dynamics of "left-behind places". In this communication, I propose to set out: (1) the empirical foundations of this issue of "(in-)habitabilité"; (2) its contributions to the more general analysis of "left-behind places"; (3) and the perspectives opened by its new empirical testing in the coal mining areas of Lorraine and Nord-Pas-de-Calais.

WG01-JS-240.1

MAIOLINI, CARLO* (MUSE - Science Museum, Italy)
FAMA, PATRIZIA (MUSE - Science Museum, Italy)
BERNARDI, MASSIMO (MUSE - Science Museum, Italy)

Muse Science & Humanities Program As a Tool to Welcome, Investigate and Illuminate the Anthropocene in a Science Museum

The oral contribution will present the MUSE Science & Humanities cultural program as a vehicle for engaging with the Anthropocene theme in a science museum context. Started in 2020, the MUSE Science & Humanities (S&H) Program is part of the overarching MUSE Anthropocene initiative that reflects the museum's commitment to address the pressing environmental and societal challenges of this era. By blending scientific rigor with the creativity of the arts, MUSE aims to foster a deeper understanding of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental sustainability through an articulated portfolio of post-disciplinary exhibitions, conferences, publications, masterclasses, collaborations, site specific art, music, dance and theatrical installations. Through these practices, the S&H Program presents the Anthropocene not merely as a scientific concept but as a lived reality that demands to the audience both intellectual engagement and emotional reflection, transcending populist gestures, and offering participative experiences that prompt visitors to critically reflect on humanity's role in shaping the planet's future.

The presentation will account of how the S&H Program was conceived to act as a "contact zone" where scientific knowledge and artistic perspectives could converge to spark dialogue among diverse actors, audiences and backgrounds. In line with the session's theme of art as a medium for climate change mediation, the presentation will put forward practical examples of emblematic program initiatives. "Agorà", a new museum space for hybrid projects, and "Collezione Antropocene" the first Italian public art collection dedicated to Anthropocene, will be presented as key outputs of the program. MUSE's efforts align with broader questions about how museums can serve as platforms for climate action. Through collaborative and bottom-up projects, the Science & Humanities Program and the Anthropocene Initiative try to transform MUSE into a dynamic space for fostering environmental awareness, cultivating global-local connections, and inspiring actionable change in response to the Anthropocene challenges.

RC11-167.2

MAJ, MILENA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
REBKOWSKI, TOMASZ (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
KWINTA-ODRZYWOLEK, JOANNA (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
KAZAK, JAN (UPWR, Poland)
ASLANOGLU, RENGIN (UPWR, Poland)
VAN HOOF, JOOST (HHS, Netherlands)
TAVY, ZSUZSU (HHS, Netherlands)

Older Citizens' Perspectives on Quality of Life in Their Cities: Analysis of Resident Reports Submitted through a Co-Created Online Tool

Population ageing and urbanization are two dominant forces shaping today's social and economic landscape, particularly in the context of developing sustainable, age-friendly cities. The challenge is to prepare for these shifts in ways that enable both current and future generations of older adults to benefit from age-friendly urban strategies (van Hoof et al., 2018). While "ageing in place"—the ability of older adults to live safely, independently, and comfortably within their communities—has become a priority in many national policy agendas (WHO, 2015), many aspects remain underexplored, especially through the active engagement of older citizens.

This presentation aims to examine reports from older adults submitted via a web application developed as part of the City and Co project, funded by ENUTC (2021/03/Y/HS6/00213). The application feeds data into a Geoportal, a city map that visualizes user input alongside other city information, such as demographics, services, and land use. Together, the application and Geoportal serve as innovative tools for supporting the creation of age-friendly initiatives. The study analyzes data from two Polish cities—Kraków and Wrocław—where older citizens co-developed the application during the co-creation process.

Our analysis is based on a study involving over 50 users aged 65 and older, who tested the application between Winter 2023 and Summer 2024. The tool allowed users to submit photos with comments about age-friendly challenges, positive experiences, and neutral observations, linking them to specific WHO domains and city locations. Participants found the application intuitive and effective, noting that it gave them a sense of agency in shaping age-friendly city initiatives. Preliminary findings reveal both similarities and differences in how older adults perceive the quality of life in their cities, which are discussed in the broader context of promoting age-friendly policies.

RC08-JS-32.1

MAJASTRE, CHRISTOPHE* (FRS-FNRS/Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Is It Possible to Write a History of "Anti-Sociology"? Taking a Look Back at Alternative Traditions in France and Germany

"Anti-sociology" is an uncommon expression: it was claimed by German sociologist Helmut Schelsky as a a self-designation in the 1970's and also used in the French context to designate Deleuze and Guattari's effort to turn the marxist and freudian traditions over their own head. In the first case, anti-sociology apparently refers to an alternative tradition to a supposed "mainstream sociology". As the example of Schelsky shows, this tradition can not be entirely absolved from its link to the historical experience of Nazism, even when this historical background appears totally absent, such as in the case of Schelsky's former pupil Niklas Luhmann. In the French context, on the contrary, the critic of sociology seems to take hold in the opposite political camp: it stems from philosophers vying to radicalize the emancipatory revendications of "1968".

From the vantage point of a history of sociology, this raises the question of the relationship between these two intellectual movements: can they be subsumed under a single category such as "anti-sociology"? Is it possible to think of them as somehow related, rather than opposed? And finally, what do they tell us about the political standing of sociology?

These are the questions that will be treated in this presentation, which will take stock of the intellectual approaches of "histoire croisée" and historical sociology.

RC08-117.2

MAJASTRE, CHRISTOPHE* (FRS-FNRS/Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)
CASTELANELLI, BENJAMIN (Université Paris 8, France)

Les Livres De Sociologie Sont-Ils Des Livres Comme Les Autres? Les Sciences Sociales Dans Le Champ Éditorial Allemand Des Années 1970

La place des sciences sociales dans "l'ordre des livres" (Chartier 1996) fait l'objet depuis quelques années l'objet d'une réflexion accrue au sein des travaux se réclamant d'une "histoire sociale des idées et des intellectuels" (Hauchecorne and Matonti 2017). Cette approche prend pour objet les conditions de production, de diffusion et de circulation des savoirs sociologiques à travers leur support matériel principal – le livre. Or, la définition même de ce qui constitue un livre de sociologie apparaît ambigue, dans la mesure où elle ne réside pas que dans le contenu, mais dépend aussi des processus d'étiquetage et du travail d'intermédiation réalisé par les éditeurs (Bourdieu 1999).

Cette communication porte sur la manière dont cette catégorie a émergé en Allemagne de l'Ouest à travers les jeux de concurrence au sein du champ éditorial dans les années 1970. En se concentrant sur l'"après-68", elle propose d'interroger les effets des transformations sociales et culturelles de la période sur le statut des ouvrages en sciences sociales. Son hypothèse principale est que ce statut se transforme sous l'influence de deux phénomènes : d'une part, une démocratisation de l'accès au livre à travers l'élargissement de sa diffusion et l'abaissement continuel de son prix et, de l'autre, la nécessité de distinguer la valeur des livres scientifiques par rapport à d'autres types de littérature profane.

La communication montre comment ces phénomènes affectent les stratégies des éditeurs généralistes ou spécialisés dans les sciences sociales, mais aussi les discours sur la place des savoirs sociologiques dans l'ordre politique. Elle combine deux types d'analyse : une analyse quantitative d'une base de données des publications en sciences sociales constituées à partir des entrées de la Deutsche Nationale Bibliographie (12 000 observations) et une analyse qualitative des discours sur les pratiques associées à la lecture des sciences sociales dans les publications professionnelles spécialisées.

RC09-141.5

MAJDA, SOUMANE* (ABS-UM6P, Morocco)
BÉDUNEAU-WANG, LAURENT (ABS-UM6P, Morocco)

Valuation, Organizing and Craft : Carpet Making in the South of Morocco

Recently, the role of craft in our contemporary societies has experienced renewed interest. While some considered it a primitive mode of organization and work, recent literature has highlighted its role in reconfiguring societies. Beyond its economic aspect, craft carries a deeper significance of guardianship, linked to historical nostalgia and re-enchantment. Socioeconomic relations and societal values are continuously renegotiated, evolving alongside technological and societal progress. This works focuses on carpet weaving within a rural community living in Siroua, a semi-arid mountain region in the South of Morocco. Through an empirical case study, we trace the whole process of carpet production and commercialization from sheep rearing to its sale in the market. We have adopted an iterative field approach, going back and forth regularly to maintain strong relationships with the targeted population and ensure the critical distance needed to interpret and analyze our data. Our research specifically directs attention towards the natural circumstances associated with climate change, acting as a catalyst for transformation, turning carpet weaving from a simple domestic activity into a revenue-generating business. As a research question, we ask how the transformations affecting the carpet craft generate new configurations that challenge dominant societal structures while constituting a new organization. Weaving, well beyond a simple «primitive» traditional activity, represents an evolutionary mechanism of societal reconfiguration. Significant changes have been implemented to address climate change by introducing innovative techniques, namely by fostering entrepreneurship. These dynamics result in a shift from a domestic practice to a structured income-generating activity, paralleling the transition from individual efforts to collaborative ventures in cooperatives and, potentially, factories. As weaving practices evolve, women's roles within the community are also being redefined. The new production methods and work organization (cooperatives) emerge as forms of social mobilization and women's empowerment, enabling them to contribute to addressing broader community challenges.

RC48-JS-185.4

MAJED, RIMA* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Beyond the "Scholar Activist" Label: Reflections on Positionality in the Lebanon's 2019 Uprising

Rare are the instances when a scholar of social movements finds herself in the middle of a revolutionary uprising at home. For more than a decade, I have been engaged in reading and studying waves of uprisings and revolutions in other countries from an academic perspective. In the afternoon of October 17, 2019 - on a casual day in Beirut - history suddenly took a major turn with the eruption of an uprising of an unprecedented scale and spread. Within hours, the streets and squares of major cities from North to South of the country were filled with hundreds of thousands demanding the downfall of the regime. I found myself amongst the masses, making similar demands. In this roundtable discussion, I want to reflect on three main questions: (1) who gets to write our (hi)story? through a reflection on the role of foreign reporters and academics; and the ethics of extractivism in knowledge production; (2) what is the role of the engaged academic beyond the "scholar/activism" framework? through a reflection on positionally, and a critique of the colonial "mission civilisatrice" approach that is prevalent in academic culture; and (3) how do we produce theory from within the unfolding events? through a reflection on "messiness" as an analytic category.

WG10-934.1

MAJUMDAR, PRATICHI* (University of Delhi, India)

Gendered Smartness: An Exploration of Women's Experiences of Digitised Indian Cities

Like several countries in the Global South, India too has seen a recent influx of governmental and private projects with the aim to transform the urban space into a "smart" one. The Government of India has identified 100 cities under its *Smart Cities Mission* and several others are selected by private developers for improving economic growth and quality of life through the use of information technology and digital tools.

While most such projects exclude the urban poor and working classes – men and women – from their visions of smartening the city, middle-class women, interestingly, are not invisibilised. Rather, images of "the modern Indian woman" – entrepreneurial, adept with digital technologies, financially independent, and yet rooted in the family – are often placed at the centre of such proposals. But a slight scratching of the surface reveals the masculine ordering of the plans and their translation in the city space. Whether in terms of security and surveillance, access to housing, health and sanitation, or in terms of public discourse and celebrations, the new high-tech cities remain entrenched in traditional, patriarchal moralities. Women, are sometimes enthusiastic participants, and sometimes resist and rebel against this. Mostly however, women across classes try to find ways to negotiate with the old and new anxieties and vulnerabilities that come with living in the city, while trying to benefit from the opportunities and access that it allows.

Drawing from ethnographic and cyber-ethnographic qualitative research conducted among women in different cities in India, the paper highlights the lopsided experiences of digitised urban spaces in terms of gender and class. Through a reading of the *Smart Cities Mission* and other public and private projects, the study examines the space allocated to women in these developmental dreams; and its coincidence with women's own dreams and experiences of the city.

RC14-208.3

MAJUMDAR, PRATICHI* (University of Delhi, India)

Masculinities, Media and the Creation of the Gendered Cities and Identities: A Study of Desi Hip-Hop and Stand-up Comedy about Gurgaon

"Gurgaanwe wala chhora" (the boy from Gurgaon) is infamous as a violent, aggressive, young man unable to give up his hyper-masculine ways in spite of the rapidly urbanizing and sophisticating space around him.

Gurgaon, a city in the National Capital Region of India, has one of the highest crime rates in the country, particularly violence against women. One finds concerns regarding safety (or the lack of it) in Gurgaon everywhere – in news, on social media, in pop-culture references, in serious conversations, in jokes or passing remarks.

This paper examines two forms of media content about Gurgaon – online stand-up comedy videos and Hindi/Haryanvi rap or *Desi* Hip-Hop (DHH) music videos. In both case, one finds frequent references to violence and aggression, with mentions of guns, alcohol and sexual innuendos. But the tone, descriptions and the targeted audience for the two are polar opposites.

The comedy videos, catering to the white-collared professional, working in the IT companies and Multi-national corporations located in "new" Gurgaon, mock the rural, uncivilized male of the "old" city. The DHH songs, on the other hand, are popular among the local, semi-urban Haryanvi population of the region and the machismo of the visuals and lyrics is a source of regional and masculine pride and a projection of strength.

Through the examination of these videos and the audience reactions to them, the paper tries to show how media images and discourses about cities is shaped by people's perceptions of them; but also go onto further colour and reinforce these perceptions. In this case, adding to the general image of Gurgaon and its people as hyper-masculine. Interestingly, this becomes a way for people to create and express identities, forming groups as well as "othering" people in terms of gender and sexuality, class and communities.

RC06-JS-87.5

MAJUMDAR ADUR, SHWETA* (California State University, Los Angeles, USA)

"You Should Have Thought about What Would Happen to Us": Queer South Asians and Transnational Familial Solidarity

This paper examines the lives of Queer South Asian immigrants in the US as they "do family" across their countries of origins and destination. I focus particularly on "coming out" narratives and the impact that "coming out" as LGBTQ+ has on transnational South Asian families. Based on 30-indepth qualitative interviews, archival material, and web content analyses of queer South Asian websites and blogs, the findings demonstrate the centrality of the transnational, extended, and multigenerational family in "coming out narratives". Findings further show that "coming out" is fraught and a multilayered process that disrupts familial solidarity and the conventional, heteropatriarchal - expectations around the circulation of care and expectations of caregiving and results in nuanced reorganization of solidarities, expectations, and care. Theoretically, this paper contributes to the broader scholarship on sociology of sexualities – especially, to the work on "sexual migrants" as well as to the broader scholarship on transnational families by queering the conversation of families and circulation of care.

RC44-697.4

MAJUMDER, MRINMOY* (UCA, India)
ARORA, SHUBHDA* (City, University of London, India)

Gendered Spatialities on Platform: Solidarity and Tensions in Worker Organising Efforts

This study examines intersectional gender spatialities and how they influence and shape the leadership, hiring practices, networks, and worker organising efforts within the platform work model. Drawing on the theoretical constructions of spatiality, the paper explores the spatio-temporal arrangements that resist or reinforce worker unionising and solidarity in the platform economy. Using narrative interviews conducted in the Indian context with platform workers engaged in ride-sharing and delivery services, as well as prominent trade union leaders, this inquiry brings forth the lived experiences of gender intersectionalities. Our findings suggest that worker organising efforts and trade union composition are dominated by patriarchal spatialities, which undermines the rights and concerns of gender-marginalised workers within the platform economy. This, in turn, creates an environment which is unable to foster true worker solidarity and leads to further 'division of labourers'. The study further finds that many platform companies have systematically encouraged and promoted seemingly gender-progressive moves, especially hiring women in traditionally male-dominated services like driving and food delivery. These strategic decisions have been introduced by companies with the objective of (a) creating gendered tensions that shape and constrain collective bargaining efforts and (b) disrupting worker organising efforts, where the introduction of women can challenge the solidarity and power equations within traditional unions that are male-dominated. Therefore, gendering the workforce is a strategic effort by platform companies to increase tensions that break worker unionising. Men dominate the trade unions and the workforce, thereby producing patriarchal spaces where women have limited visibility and roles and while the 'introduction of women' in some of these male-dominated services by the app companies may seem inclusive and progressive, it has reified patriarchy and gender inequalities, further hampering women's representation and unionising efforts in platform work.

RC44-696.5

MAJUMDER, MRINMOY* (UCA, India)

Locating 'Caste' within Labour Theory

This conceptual paper attempts to critique the Marxist perspective on class-based labour theory, which primarily accounted for the post-colonial economic landscape. In this paper, I argue that the traditional Marxist theory fails to account for social constructs such as 'caste', which plays a significant role in shaping the labour market in India and most of Southeast Asia.

I contextualise the work arrangements within the platform economy, which is rapidly growing in India. Several studies and news reports have already established the plight of platform workers. Given the increasing challenges, it becomes necessary to critique the social positioning of caste and labour within the platform economy model. Incorporating the social realities of caste-based division of labour and exploitation in the platform economy will offer a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of labour.

RC32-517.2

MAKAROUN, BERTHA* (Pólis Pesquisa, Brazil)
SIMOES, SOLANGE (Eastern Michigan University, USA)

Women and the Future of Democracy: Anti-Gender Politics and Women's Electoral Responses in Brazil and the US.

Our paper examines the advances of the extreme right on democracy by shedding light on the attacks on gender and setbacks in women's rights focusing on the gender dynamics in recent electoral processes in two very distinct societies and countries that, nonetheless, have experienced a converging and strong resurgence of the political right. We look into those trends in Brazil, a Global South country whose recent political history includes a military dictatorship, and the United States, a Global North country that has taken so much pride in its centuries-old democratic institutions. On the one hand, we draw attention to the similarities and convergences in the centrality given to anti-gender discourses and policies by right wing candidates and political parties. On the other hand, we put light on the increasing gender gaps in voting and their impact on the state of democracy in both countries.

Moving beyond gender gaps in voting, we also examine the recent changes in gender gaps in political representation, with both countries experiencing an increase in the number of women elected to political office with progressive agendas but also, in some cases, reproducing conservative views of gender. We conclude by discussing a) the factors that might explain both the electoral appeal and electoral contestation of the anti-gender agenda in such distinct contexts and) the extent to which women and gender issues might impact the future of democracy in those societies.

RC04-JS-35.1

MAKHETHA, TREVOR* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Early Childhood Education Beyond the Anthropocene: Drawing on Indigenousness Knowledge Systems and Ubuntu to Shape ECE Curricula, Policy, and Pedagogy

In South Africa, Early Childhood Education (ECE) is defined as "a comprehensive approach to education policies and programmes for children from birth to five years with the active participation of practitioners, their parents and other caregivers". South Africa's vision for ECE is to protect children's rights by providing environments and resources for the development of a child's full potential in all aspects of growth and development: cognitive, emotional, social, physical and moral. Research has shown that quality care and education during early childhood are beneficial to children's growth and development throughout their lives. Environments and programmes must thus provide varied and age-appropriate experiences for young children in the years before formal schooling. This intervention could not be more urgent, given the reality that more than one-third (36%) of the 19.5 million children in South Africa are under the age of 6. Of the children below 6 years old, approximately 4 million live in the poorest 40% of households, with the gap between rich and poor widening. Research also indicates that the children who live in the poorest conditions have the least opportunities for growth and development. There is no equitable access to quality ECE provision and resources, and there is no equitable expenditure on ECE across geographic areas. Stark inequalities exist across the country, with poor and wealthy children being exposed to considerable variation in the delivery of essential services based on the area in which they live. To address these disparities, the president of South Africa recently signed into law the mainstreaming of ECE. This creates the space for contemplating innovative approaches to provide equal access to ECE. My paper, drawing on qualitative research conducted in South Africa, demonstrates how Indigenousness Knowledge Systems and Ubuntu can be used to inform education about nature, the environment, and sustainable futures.

RC04-52.14

MAKHETHA, TREVOR* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Forging Inclusive Solidarities: Developing Learner-Centred Interventions to Prevent and Reduce Violence in South African Schools

Schooling in South Africa has been characterized as unequal, unjust, unsafe, and generally dysfunctional. The level of school-based violence is particularly alarming, with many scholars contending that it is an enveloping experience, arguably one of the most critical issues facing young people in South Africa. However, school-based violence is experienced uniformly, and it mainly impacts the Coloured minority and African majority in rural areas and urban peripheries. A substantial body of scholarship has been dedicated to uncovering the complexities of school-based violence at schools attended by mostly African youth. However, very little research has been done to examine how school-based violence impacts Coloured youth. I should pause to mention that South Africa's history of colonialism, slavery, and Apartheid, essentialized race, racism, and race thinking to the extent that race structures all facets of South African society. To answer my main research questions: (i) How do young Coloured male learners experience and navigate school-based violence, and (ii) how these experiences impact the educational trajectories of young Coloured men, I conducted a 13-month-long ethnographic PhD study in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa. My study reveals that gender-based and homophobic violence is rampant and has lasting implications for Coloured male learners and schools attended by Coloured youth. My findings suggest a clear sense of unhappiness and frustration with the culture of misogyny and homophobia that stigmatizes and excludes many young Coloured men. Learner narrative suggests that interventions to counter the scourge of violence should be multipronged and not limited to infrequent discussions in Life Skills classes. Adults (teachers as well as parents) need to break the silence on homophobia andcultivate a disposition of tolerance and respect. Additionally, such discussions and programmes should be discussed in partnership with young people and not be isolated and hidden from the public domain.

RC26-423.3

MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALENA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation)

Updating Adaptation Strategies and Developing the Meanings of Dacha Space

The report examines a wide range of practical issues related to the process of migration of the urban population from large cities to small settlements, namely, the process of updating adaptive strategies and the development of meanings of dacha space during the implementation of the process.

This view of the study of deurbanization acquired particular significance in the years marked by the total COVID-19 pandemic, which forced city dwellers to leave cities en masse and settle in non-urban spaces. The theme continues to be heard today - in the context of new epidemiological threats, natural disasters and other factors pushing city residents out of its borders.

In the new wave of research 10 cases of relocation of Moscow city residents aged 19 to 53 years of various professions and social statuses were examined.

The family's opportunistic strategy becomes more complex and no longer involves the use of absolute practices "we moved out of town", "stayed in an apartment", "we live in two houses", but becomes more multi-level, includes the combination of different formats of interaction with space and implementation solutions found that satisfy each family member.

Citizens note an increased need for creative function: it becomes possible to introduce a creative hobby as a regular ritual, rather than a one-time random activity. There is a change in attitude towards social networks (they are considered as one of the possible channels of communication with an audience of observers about the peculiarities of living outside the city without the goal of blogging).

Push and pull factors are considered not from the perspective of a radical and final assessment that influences decision-making, but, often, in the context of a possible impending rise or fall of the "wave" of the epidemic or other reasons to continue maintaining dacha space living.

RC05-77.18

MALAGA, JAY* (University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

Exclusion of Indigenous Fijian Knowledge: Factors and Effects

Chilisa (2012) underlines the necessity for social science research to free itself from only Western European perspectives, urging for the recognition of other forms of living and knowing among non-Western realities. According to Chilisa, the hegemony of Euro-Western knowledge systems in contemporary research comes at the expense of other cultures, especially those of the formerly colonized. In the Pacific and Fijian contexts, Naidu (2010) presents the impact of globalization on the mindset and value systems of South Pacific Island nations, particularly in Fiji as a post-colonial state. He notes that even before the contemporary integration of developing economies in the global market as well as the consequent political crisis brought by socio-economic and technological forces, decades of colonialism already featured major structural changes in island societies. Varani-Norton (2017) narrates the persistent dominance of British colonial structures over the handling of the culture of the iTaukeis, the indigenous Fijians, although adoption or hybridization of other systems with traditional culture has been in practice among them even before first contact with Europeans. While this essay argues that colonial and contemporary politico-economic and socio-cultural factors contributed and continue to contribute to the exclusion of Fijian indigenous knowledge, negatively affecting local communities, the student-researcher intends also to explore the role of indigenous societies themselves along with the state in these exclusionary dynamics. This, in turn, would inform the understanding of the causes and past initiatives to address the issue as well as the proposal of possible alternatives and solutions in relation to negative effects and conditions.

RC39-637.2

MALAGA, JAY* (University of the South Pacific, Fiji)
PANETTIERE, GIULIO* (University of Oslo, Norway)

Roots in Water: How Fijians Deepen into Their Traditions to Combat Current Crises

Roots in Water: How Fijians Deepen into their Tradition to Combat Current Crises

The Covid-19 pandemic came as a shock, aggravating existent economic and political crises (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2022), along with the consequences of climate change. Despite this, it has also demonstrated how civil societies have responded with resilience and solidarity, challenging conventional approaches to development and peace.

In the Pacific Islands, the crisis has pushed communities to resort to alternative strategies based on indigenous sociocultural contexts that "have made us rethink human security (Ratuva, 2021, p.20)." Meanwhile, even after decades of globalization, villages became "safe havens" during the pandemic, sparking a "re-storying" of economic development (Kabutaulaka, 2020, p.49).

Back in 2009 at the UNGA, climate change concerns involving Pacific Island countries already led to a resolution placing the agenda along with international peace and security (Weir & Virani, 2011). Further, Havea (2019) asserts that climate change affects people's peace due to its effects on livelihoods, health, and well-being, emphasizing how peace can be promoted in adaptation strategies.

As more and more areas in Fiji are either already suffering from or at risk of seawater intrusion, its consequences, along with the challenges brought by relocation efforts, push indigenous communities to adapt their knowledge and practices accordingly.

Fiji as site of research provides a microcosm of the interplay between social order and social growth. With its history of colonization and its multicultural society, Fiji offers not just a map of peace and development issues, but more importantly, a resource for solutions and strategies from its indigenous cultures and contemporary experiences.

RC57-875.2

MALAINA, ALVARO* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)
ZHOU, LIYING (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

Fiction Cinema As an Alternative Sociological Tool for Exploring the "Pluriverse": The Example of Kaili Blues (Bi Gan, 2015)

Our work is part of a general framework of critical reconceptualization of sociological theory in connection with decolonial perspectives (Mignolo and Walsh, 2018) and the ontological turn (Holbraad and Pedersen, 2017), taking the visual arts of the Global South as a possible alternative non-Eurocentric

methodology for exploring the worlds of subaltern minorities, beyond the modern global world. It follows the model called "ethno-cinematographic rhizomes" (Malaina, 2020), inspired by Deleuze and Guattari (1987), applied to independent film productions in Southeast Asia.

In our paper we want to expand its application to the film *Kaili Blues* (2015) by Bi Gan, for the study of the Guizhou region, southwest of China, where alongside modernizing processes coexists a local culture that combines Mahayana Buddhism and animism of ethnic minorities such as the Miao ethnic group. This low-budget film combines narrative techniques of an almost documentary realism with dreamlike and surrealist irruptions. We are shown a rural reality with intertwined times and spaces that is especially visualized in a sequence shot of more than 40 minutes. In this diegetic universe, people perceive time in a non-linear way, past, present and future coexist at the same time, thus showing the notion of circular time characteristic of traditional agricultural societies in East Asia, different from the Western conception of linear time. This film, like others by directors such as Apichatpong Weerasethakul (Malaina, 2022), shows us that fiction cinema can be a very effective aid to the decolonial social scientist who seeks to study the "pluriverse" (Escobar, 2018). With its immersive qualities, it allows us to explore other non-modern "worlds" in a sensorial and emotional way, constituting an innovative and alternative sociological approach to orthodox Eurocentric methodologies of rational and formal representations.

RC16-243.2

MALAINA, ALVARO* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

Revisting Animism in Sociological Theory Trough the Cinema of the Global South

The concept of animism has been revisited in recent decades in anthropology within the framework of the so-called "ontological turn" (Descola 2013, Viveiros de Castro 2014, Holbraad and Pedersen 2017), leaving the colonial framework in which it arose as the primitive belief of the colonized. It is understood more than as a religion as an experiential and lived form of relationship with the environment (Ingold 2000) in which the modern separation between culture and nature do not operates, hence its interest in the era of ecological crisis of the Anthropocene, which is born from the anthropocentric forgetfulness of said relationship (Latour 1993, 2018).

I consider that sociological theory must also open itself to the new concept of animism, to broaden its modern Eurocentric limits, an urgent task in this context of ecological crisis. I have recently incorporated selected independent films of the Global South as a heterodox methodology for visualizing animist ontology for a sociology that I propose to call "ontological." Specifically, I have investigated as an example the film work of Thai director Apichatpong Weerasethakul, who presents us with the Thai region of Isaan, highly influenced by Laotian animism and shamanism (Malaina 2022). Within the framework of an epistemic model inspired by Deleuze and Guattari's (1987) concept of rhizome, I suggest that films such as *Tropical Malady* (2004) or *Uncle Boonmee who can recall his past lives* (2010), allow us to sensorially and emotionally explore "other world" of the "pluriverse" (Escobar 2018) with different relations between the human and the non-human. I conceive these examples of fictional cinema as "ethno-cinematographic rhizomes" that could be extended to other independent film productions from the Global South and serve as practical and methodological support to a social theory that opens up to the "ontological turn."

RC28-437.3

MALDONADO, LUIS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
BARSGTED, MATIAS (Instituto de Sociología, Pontificia Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Cultural Change in Contemporary Chile

Recent studies suggest that cultural change can be explained by two broad models. The settled dispositions model posits that people's dispositions remain stable over the life course, whereas the active updating model argues that dispositions are updated in response to new events. Generally, existing studies have adopted one of these explanatory models without systematically evaluating or contrasting them, which is problematic since both processes may account for change. In this context, Kiley and Vaisey (2020) analyzed panel data from the USA, finding that most individual-level changes in attitudes reflect non-persistent change, highlighting the significance of generational replacement. Conversely, using data from several countries, Lersch (2023) and Tormos (2021) present evidence supporting the active updating model. A persistent gap in this literature is that most panel data evidence of individuals' changes comes from just a few countries, mainly Britain, Germany and the USA. High-quality panel data for studying changes in personal culture are scarce in the Global South.

This study addresses that gap by examining changes in personal culture in Chile. We analyze six waves of the Social Longitudinal Study of Chile (ELSOC)—a representative panel of residents in Chile—to assess whether patterns of personal cultural change are better explained by the active updating model or the settled dispositions model. The findings suggest that most attitude dynamics align with the settled dispositions model, leaving little room for life-course changes to drive social change. These results are consistent with existing research and provide insight into the external validity of previous findings. We also explore the role of social heterogeneity in explaining these results, particularly the importance of socioeconomic status.

RC23-366.3

MALDONADO-MARISCAL, KARINA* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Revisiting Social Innovation through the Lens of the Global North and South

This presentation explores different notions of innovation and social innovation, contrasting perspectives from Europe and Latin America. Drawing on three key concepts - social innovation, grassroots innovation and Buen Vivir (BV) -. Although these concepts do not reflect innovation in the same dimensions, they share a critical perspective on an idea of innovation and development that is different from purely technological development and that needs to discuss new social arrangements.

The research highlights the characteristics of social innovation and analyses how it is understood in different regions and cultures (Maldonado-Mariscal, 2023a). It also reflects on a study that analyses the importance of the combination of social innovation and grassroots innovation, in which countries in the Global South, particularly India and Brazil, play a major role (Maldonado-Mariscal, 2023b). Finally, the study deepens the four analytical dimensions of Buen Vivir (technology, environment, economy and society) and offers a vision of how this socio-environmental philosophy rooted in Latin America emphasises the balance between human well-being, community and nature, as well as ecological harmony over traditional growth models (Maldonado-Mariscal & Hölsgens, 2024).By comparing the different approaches to innovation in the European and Latin American contexts, this research provides a comprehensive understanding of how social innovation can serve as a tool to address global challenges. It also highlights the importance of alternative perspectives in shaping more sustainable and inclusive development pathways.

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RC04-66.2

MALDONADO-MARISCAL, KARINA* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Social Innovation in Higher Education: The Role of Universities from a Historical and Contemporary Perspective

This paper proposes a definition of social innovation in education (Maldonado-Mariscal & Schröder, 2023) and examines its transformative potential in higher education. Through historical and contemporary analysis, it explores how universities have evolved from a focus on teaching and research to a 'third mission' that incorporates social responsibility and civic engagement (Breznitz & Feldmann, 2012). Initially framed around economic contributions, this third mission has expanded to address broader societal challenges. We introduce the concept of the 'engaged university', which is particularly relevant in the Global South, where institutions act as regional change agents through knowledge and technology transfer (Appe et al., 2017). Universities are increasingly seen as spaces for activism and multi-directional knowledge exchange with communities (Loorbach & Wittmayer, 2024), highlighting the importance of co-creating knowledge with society. This collaborative approach fosters innovative educational practices that respond to contemporary global challenges. In addition, we present a case study that illustrates how universities can drive social innovation in education. Overall, this paper emphasises the crucial role of universities in fostering social change.

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Maldonado-Mariscal, K. and Schröder, A. (2023) Social innovation in education. In Howaldt, J.; Kaletka, (Eds.). (2023). *Encyclopedia of Social Innovation*. Edward Elgar Publishing. Pp. 221-226. https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800373358.ch39

RC53-JS-228.1

MALGOSA GASOL, ESTEL* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

(In)Valid Consent: Early Childhood's Narratives about Consent in Spain

In 2022, the Spanish government enacted a law that centred consent as the key principle for regulating cases of sexual violence. This legislative shift, alongside several high-profile cases of sexual violence in the sports sector, brought consent into the spotlight of public debate around sexuality education. However, the topic remains controversial in Spain, as not all forms of consent are equally valid (Serra, 2022).

The notion of childhood innocence (Robinson, 2013), which positions children as asexual beings in need of protection—a concept particularly reinforced in early childhood (Cela & Malgosa, in press)—complicates the recognition of children as capable and agentic individuals who can make decisions about their own sexuality (Alvarez & Malgosa, 2024). While consent is recommended in numerous sexuality education curricula (Bragg et al., 2021; Gilbert, 2018), adults often validate children's consent for practices such as hugging and kissing, yet do not extend this validation when it comes to practices perceived as related to adult sexuality, such as peer genital touching (Hulth, 2024).

From a new feminist materialist perspective, which conceptualises consent as part of a sexuality 'assemblage' (Deleuze & Guattari, 1988), this paper will explore the human and more-than-human elements that, through intra-action (Barad, 2007), shape the (im)possibilities of (sexual)consent for children. Focus groups conducted with children aged 3 to 8 as part of the ethnographic research project *SexAFIN* of the Autonomous University of Barcelona will serve as the basis for this analysis.

RC12-192.1

MALHOTRA, RAVI* (University of Ottawa, Canada)
SAMMY, CHEYANNA (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Harassment and Disability Justice: Rethinking the Place of Workers with Disabilities in the Anthropocene

Whose knowledge counts in the Anthropocene? How can we include the voices of people with disabilities? In this paper, we explore the meaning of disability justice through a reflection of the lived experiences of workers with disabilities in Ontario, Canada. Based on an analysis of 39 qualitative open-ended interviews with adults living with a variety of disabilities engaged in some sort of paid work, we interpret their experiences and identify barriers. We suggest that three variables worked to demoralize disabled participants: stigma, unattainable expectations, and barriers. Together, we argue that these variables constitute a poisoned environment for some workers with disabilities: the working conditions are hostile, negative and intolerable. We suggest how avoiding burnout and facilitating retention of employees with disabilities requires a serious commitment to fostering an inclusive environment. We are cognizant how time structures the workplace in a way that is exclusionary of many people whose mind-bodies function in disparate ways. Using the groundbreaking work of the philosopher Cornelius Castoriadis, we suggest that his notion of social imaginary significations may assist in creating a workplace that is sensitive to the needs of people with disabilities and respects the knowledge of disabled people to create authentic disability inclusion n the workplace.

RC22-361.4

MALIK, ASHAR* (University of Chicago, USA)
ABDELHADI, EMAN (University of Chicago, USA)

Conspicuous Abstention: Distinction through Restraint Among Muslim Americans

Sociological literature tends to measure religiosity through belief (e.g. in God, scripture, etc.), practices (e.g. prayer), attendance in religious services, or identification (i.e. declared membership in a denomination). Abstention, as a form of religious practice and/or a signifier of religious identity, remains under theorized. Yet, there's reason to believe it may be salient. We draw on life history interviews conducted with eighty second- and 1.5-generation American Muslims to explore the role of abstention in religiosity. We use name-based sampling drawn from a voter-registry to recruit Muslims who are varied in their levels of practice and involvement in Islamic spaces and institutions.We deploy a Bourdieusian model of distinction, and find that abstention does important boundary work for Muslim Americans. Among non-Muslims, abstention from pork, drugs, and alcohol serves as a signifier of identity. Among Muslims, abstention from music, movies, and mix-gendered interaction establishes tiers of religiosity, marking the 'more practicing' from the 'less practicing.' In either case, distinction works by creating interactional tension. Our work has three payoffs. We add to the broader understanding of religiosity, suggesting that abstention can be an important metric for understanding both religious practice and identity. We also expand on theories of distinction by examining the interactional deployment of abstention as a boundary marker. Lastly, we add to empirical knowledge on Muslim Americans across levels of religiosity and embeddedness in Muslim space.

WG08-JS-123.3

MALINOWSKA, ANIA* (University of Silesia, Poland)

Affective Sublimations or How We Feel with Intelligent Technologies

This presentation explores an aspect of the evolution of human emotional cultures in response to interactions with intelligent technologies, to offer a comprehensive taxonomy of emotions that arise in these contexts. Inspired by the phenomenon of "uncanny valley", it systematically traces unique affective responses to our technologically mediated environments and investigates how these emotions shape human social identity. This talk draws on my latest project titled *Artificial Feelings: Emotions We Have Developed With Technology* which rather than viewing emotions solely through a psychological or biological lens, frames them as outcomes of cultural practices, signaling how human emotional make-up is co-constructed alongside intelligent machines.

Central to this analysis (and the proposed talk) is the concept of affective sublimation, defined here as a specific emotional transformation that occurs when human feelings are modulated, redirected, or reinterpreted through interactions with technological devices. This phenomenon captures the way technologies, by blending functionality and perceived agency, evoke responses that surpass ordinary emotional reactions – generating a unique spectrum of attachment, empathy, or even discomfort that reshapes our sense of self and others.

In response to the session's call and drawing attention to these interpretative tensions, this presentation seeks to illuminate how our emotional responses to technology challenge and expand traditional notions of human subjectivity, ultimately revealing the deep entanglement between emotional experience and the socio-technical world we inhabit.

RC23-369.2

MALLICK, SAMBIT* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

Ethnographies of Science: Boundary Organizations in the Agricultural Biotechnology–Policy Interface in India

This paper is based on ethnographies of science to posit science, to study the culture of science, to understand the changing narratives about the nature, methods and ethos of science, and to help science and its publics re/design new research questions, programmes, and science and technology policies. It explores qualitative research that examines how scientists encounter the science–policy boundary in the normal course of doing their research. Grounded in the questions of practical relevance, it relies on an interview-based study that took place between 2017 and 2019 in different institutional settings in India in which interviews with 68 practicing agricultural biotechnologists aimed to encourage scientists to reflect as openly as possible on their own experiences of and engagement in policymaking domains. These institutional settings include institutes of national importance, central universities, state universities, mission-mode organizations, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. These agricultural biotechnologists sometimes refer to institutions that mediate between policy- or decision-makers and scientists, called boundary organizations. The influence of contract funding brings somewhat volatile and diverse patterns (often referred to as anomalies) in research activity. In other words, the pressure to bring in research funding allied with the demand for policy accountability also presents a kind of diversity within a scientist's repertoire of projects. Individual scientists often have to negotiate and delineate research relationships with various customers who are simultaneously policymakers and funders of research. Empirical evidence from interviews suggests that there were often occasions when such boundary organizations were absent from the drawing up of contracts, agreements and the negotiation of research boundaries at the science–policy interface.

RC21-317.4

MALOUTAS, THOMAS* (Harokopio University, Greece)

The Building Stock and the Evolving Social Relations and Neighbourhood Profiles in Central Athens between the Early 1970s and the Early 2020s

In the last 50 years (1970-2020) the centre of Athens was dominated by the typical Athenian apartment block built during the building boom of the 1960s and 1970s. This stock still accommodates about 70% of the population of the city centre (Municipality of Athens). This housing stock remained the same during these 50 years to a large extent, but residents changed much as well as the relations among them. The social and ethno-racial profile of central neighbourhoods changed substantially together with their position in the social status hierarchy of the neighbourhoods in the metropolitan area.

The proposed presentation focuses on the significant changes of the social profiles and relations among among the residents of the centre of Athens, although the housing stock, the type of housing and allocation system emained, more or less, the same. The main point is to provide evidence about the important changes in social relations and to claim that such changes are not necessarily linked (produced by) changes in the building stock and/or the housing allocation system.

RC21-311.3

MALOUTAS, THOMAS* (Harokopio University, Greece)
SOULIOTIS, NICOS (National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), Greece)

The Social Profile and Spatial Imprint of Elite Groups Among Higher Occupational Categories in Athens

The paper will use a combination of detailed data of the 2021 census (type, level and country of studies; occupational status; available housing space and tenure etc.) and other accessible data (e.g., the detailed distribution of real estate prices across Athens) to delimit the spatiality of concentrated privilege, assuming that concentrated privilege works in a similar way with concentrated deprivation. In a recent research we have shown that the expansion of high occupational categories (professions) in Athens reinforced internal divisions (based on characteristics such as family traditions of pursuing the same profession, advanced studies in prestigious institutions, and employer or self-employed status). However, at the same time social segregation in Athens remained relatively moderate, as the high rate of home ownership and the low rate residential mobility obstructed the translation of socio-economic inequality into spatial division (among others see Maloutas 2016). The paper will examine whether there are changes of the elite spatiality during the 2010s which alter the above-mentioned patterns.

References
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Maloutas, T. (2016). Socio-economic segregation in Athens at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Tiit Tammaru, Szymon Marcińczak, Maarten van Ham, Sako Musterd (eds) *Socio-economic segregation in European capital cities. East Meets West, Routledge,* London and New York, pp. 156-185.

RC08-127.4

MALTZ, HERNÁN* (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Peripheries of the Sociology: The Sociology of Literature in Argentina

When approaching the sociology of literature in Argentina, at least two main dimensions emerge on its outlying situation: not only the peripheral condition of Argentine sociology within Western sociology, but also the marginal (even neglected) position of the sociology of literature within the local sociology. Pablo Alabarces has already called attention to this problem regarding the sociology of culture and some of its connections to the sociology of literature. However, as he tends to dissolve the latter into the first one, I find it relevant to establish a more detailed account of the sub-discipline. Given that there are no international overviews (in English) on the development of this area of studies in Argentina, I propose a presentation that takes into account not only the main authors and published works (starting with the key works by Carlos Altamirano and Beatriz Sarlo in the 70s and 80s), but also the publication of intraductions (local translations of foreign works), the development of teaching activities and the celebration of conferences, among other factors of importance. Framed within a general perspective of an international (although disconnected) sociology of literature, the description of the history and the current state of the sub-discipline in Argentina can also function as a way to bear in mind one of the more unstable sides of sociology.

RC46-726.2

MANALO LAO, RESURRECCION* (ESCR - Asia, Inc., Philippines)
ISLES, ALLERINE (Asian Social Institute, Philippines)
FORTIN, JUDITH (APMC, Philippines)
MAPAGPALA FISHERFOLK COALITION, INC. (Save Rizal Movement, Philippines)

Laguna De Bay: A Vital Ecosystem Under Threat

Laguna de Bay, the second-largest lake in Southeast Asia, plays a crucial role in the livelihoods of approximately 100,000 artisanal fisherfolks in the Philippines. This vital ecosystem supports a range of activities, including fishing, power generation, transportation, water supply, flood management, recreation, and wildlife preservation.

However, rapid urbanization, industrialization, and the proliferation of illegal fishpens have significantly impacted Laguna de Bay's water quality, ecosystem, and the livelihoods of artisanal fisherfolks. The planned Laguna Lakeshore Road Network further threatens the lake's delicate balance.

This study will employ evidence-based research methodologies to investigate the current state of Laguna de Bay and explore potential solutions. In collaboration with MAPAGPALA, a Coalition of Laguna Lake Fisherfolks federations covering five major areas in the South and the National Capital Region namely - Taguig, Rizal, Lumban, Siniloan, Tanay, Binangonan, primary data will be collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, surveys, and analysis of existing data. Key Objectives of the study include impact assessment of human activities on Laguna de Bay's ecosystem and the livelihoods of artisanal fisherfolks; identification of sustainable practices and policies to protect and restore the lake's health; and exploration of opportunities for collaboration among stakeholders to promote the sustainable use of Laguna de Bay.

The study will provide valuable insights into the challenges facing Laguna de Bay and offer recommendations for sustainable management, conservation including climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk resilience. By promoting evidence-based decision-making and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, this research aims to contribute to the preservation of this vital ecosystem and the well-being of the communities that depend on it.

TG03-962.3

MANALO LAO, RESURRECCION* (ESCR - Asia, Inc., Philippines)
VARGAS, EDWARD R. (OPAPP, Philippines)
NARCISO, HILDA (Claimants 1081, Philippines)

Lessons on the Reparation of Philippine Martial Law Victims-Survivors

Under Proclamation 1081, Martial law was declared in the Philippines by the late President Ferdinand Marcos in September 1972, until February 1986. Historians and human rights monitoring entities view that the period had 3,257 extra-judicial killings, 35,000 documented tortures, 737 "disappearances" and 70,000 incarcerations.

After 25 years, in 1994, the US and Singapore Courts, awarded the Philippine Martial law victims the amount of $2 billion as indemnification. Nineteen years later, the 15th Congress under the late President Benigno Aquino III, enacted Republic Act 10368 otherwise known as the "The Human Rights Victims Reparation and Recognition Act of 2013". The said law established the Human Rights Violations Victims Compensation Board (or HRVCB) and authorized P10 billion (about US$245 million) in payments to the victims. The funds came from the ill-gotten wealth of the Marcos administration. Out of the funds, 11,128 were awarded and compensated.

So far there is no available scientific literature involving assessment on the nature, processes and the impact of the reparation undertaken. Employing evidence-based methodologies, in collaboration with Claimants 1081 and with victim-survivors and their families in select areas in Metro Manila, Central Cebu, Davao and CARAGA, primary data will be collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, surveys and analysis of existing data. Key objectives of the study include an evaluation of the gains, level of pursuing justice against specific perpetrators, the economic, psycho-emotional, social-spiritual wellbeing, the healing/restoration of the dignity of the survivors and families. Gaps in the implementation of RA 10368 will also be identified.

This study is timely as it will provide invaluable insights and offer recommendations in adopting effective remedies and reparation in the light of the extra-judicial killings during the anti-illegal drugs campaign of the Duterte Administration, and other grave human rights transgressions of individual and collective rights in the country.

RC47-737.3

MANARAS, NIKOLAOS* (Maynooth University, Ireland)

Organizing in the Era of the Far-Right Ascent; The Spanish and Greek Left after 2015

Externally imposed austerity and its adoption by mainstream parties from across the political spectrum in Greece and Spain in the 2000s and early 2010s triggered several waves of social mobilization, focusing on a range of issues including socio-economic grievances as well as identity and national sovereignty. Capitalizing on mass mobilizations and widespread discontent with traditional mainstream parties, left-wing outsiders Podemos and SYRIZA gradually gained support. Following their rapid ascent, these parties witnessed dwindling influence as they moderated their discourse and experienced internal disputes and splits. Popular disappointment with the parties' performance and a de-legitimisation of leftist projects more broadly led to mass withdrawal from active popular participation as a 'left-wing melancholia' took hold. In the wake of such processes, space has opened for various conservative projects to increase their influence and present themselves as offering the only realistic responses to long-standing socio-economic grievances and sentiments of declining national sovereignty following the era of neo-liberal globalization. Indeed, far-right parties have gained access to parliaments in both countries espousing an anti-immigration and nationalist rhetoric that is often normalized by the mainstream parties and media. Drawing from qualitative interviews with key figures in the Greek and Spanish left -including academics, activists, trade unionists and organizers- this research identifies the strategies utilized both by institutional (parties and unions) and non-institutional (social movements, local activists and organizations) forces to counter this reactionary wave; the social bases they are targeting; and, more pertinently, the principal challenges they face. Initial findings suggest four interlinked phenomena are stifling their collective efforts to re-build and confront the reactionary wave: a) lack of co-ordination between those actors, b) decline of active membership and/or participation, c) rising violence against sympathisers and d) weakness to construct a concrete narrative for the current situation.

RC34-567.2

MANDICH, GIULIANA* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
CUZZOCREA, VALENTINA (Università di Cagliari, Italy)

Constructing 'Nodes' for the Future? Belonging and Return Mobility in Sardinia

This presentation seeks to discuss varieties of belongings flourishing in the Italian island of Sardinia. Standing in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, Sardinia has a long tradition of emigration due to economic difficulties, which contraposes itself to a strong touristic vocation. In this context, young people have seen mobility as a way to imagine their future (Cuzzocrea and Mandich 2016). In this presentation, we discuss what it happens when the desire to return after having had some experience abroad – which is itself based on articulated dynamics of belonging - starts to arise (a), and the possibilities of accumulation of capital that may accompany this process (b).

To explore this theme, this presentation delves into the rich material generated by NODI (Home - NODI (nodi-itaca.com)), an experiment of community creation initiated by a Sardinian returnee, which is flourishing around the objective to create a system of transferable resources travelling across continents, but having Sardinia as an elected hub to support human and social capital. This example of community creation is explicitly based on the appreciation of potentialities found in loco, but also on a peculiar relation with the island that could be connoted, again, as belonging. Looking at the activities organised by NODI, and reflecting on the postcast material gathered through ITACA (a section of NODI) with the involvement of returnees and/or Sardinians abroad, the presentation also touches on the concept of aspirational justice and on an emotionality that is not encapsulated in itself but rather used to explicitly inspire and support future generations of Sardinian youth to engage with the territory, attempting to design new possibilities and scenarios of justice.

Reference:
Cuzzocrea V, Mandich G (2016). Students' narratives of the future: imagined mobilities as forms of youth agency?. Journal of Youth studies, vol. 19, p. 552-567.

WG08-908.4

MANDICH, GIULIANA* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Examining Foundations of Hope through the Lens of Optimism

This proposal seeks to analyse the epistemic and methodological foundations of hope by exploring its intricate relationship with optimism. This connection is a nuanced and critical topic within sociology, philosophy, and social theory, offering rich ground for discussion.

Both hope and optimism are situated within a temporal framework and are deeply intertwined with emotional experiences; however, they are often viewed in contrast to realism. The relationship between these two constructs can be complex. For instance, Bennett (2011) posits that optimism represents a tendency to entertain positive expectations about the future, potentially serving as a "stronger version of hope." Conversely, Terry Eagleton (2015) critiques optimism as a superficial trait that does not inherently require deep reflection. He argues that hope, in contrast, is cultivated through reasoned engagement with the future and provides a basis for meaningful social transformation.

I propose that hope and optimism, while distinct, belong to the same family of positive constructs regarding future outlooks (Mandich and Cuzzocrea *forthcoming*) . Hope emerges in personal experiences, triggered by specific events and emotions (Anderson, 2006), and is responsive to unique contexts (Cook & Cuervo, 2019). Optimism, however, is understood as a broader disposition shaped by cultural and socio-historical contexts, acting as a vital component of the "structure of feelings" conceptualized by Williams (1992) and further explored by Berlant (2008) and Coleman (2020).

While it is essential to analytically distinguish between hope and optimism, recognizing their interrelation in individual experiences is crucial for understanding how people orient themselves towards the future. This exploration contributes to a deeper comprehension of emotional dynamics and provides insights into the potential for social change rooted in hope.

RC50-786.4

MANELLA, GABRIELE* (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna, Italy)

The Mediterranean Sea: Between the Coastline...and the Hinterland: A Review through the Astmed Conferences

The sea, and the economic, social and cultural world around it, has changed a lot in a few decades. If we just focus on tourism, it has been pointed out how the coastline has gradually shifted from a symbolic socio-cultural "showcase" to a possible element of union for different coasts and social systems.

Even the idea of "tourist destination" has changed considerably: it has left more space to the one of "tourist region", to be considered as a larger territory able to offer peculiar and integrated products. This new meaning, therefore, includes not only the coastline but also the hinterland on the one hand and the maritime and intercoastal tourism on the other.

The Mediterranean region is notoriously characterized by an historical and cultural complexity that makes a unique image impossible. On the other hand, there is also the impression that this sea represents a common physical and symbolic heritage not only for the Mediterranean countries but also for all the people who cross and enjoy it.

How has the way of seeing the Mediterranean Sea changed in recent decades? Which focuses of attention have been decreasing and which ones have been increasing? In which countries or regions?

This proposal starts from these questions for a historiographical and sociological reflection through the last six ASTMed conferences (Ravenna 2001, Thessaloniki 2005, Granada 2008, Sassari-Alghero 2011, Arcavacata di Rende 2014, Kotor 2019 and Bertinoro 2024). As regards the research tools, the publications resulting from these conferences will be used together with some bibliographic databases and some interviews with ASTMed Board members or former members as key-informants.

RC26-426.3

MANERA, MARIKA* (University of Messina, Italy)

Power, Knowledge, and Gender: The Historical Marginalization of Women in Sociology

The history of sociological theories is conventionally told as a story of male agency, a narrative of theoretical contributions divided into a "founding generation" that includes Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, and Karl Marx, and a "classical generation" that includes Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, George Herbert Mead, and Robert E. Park. This history is presented as a natural account, beyond the power of human beings to change it. On the contrary, as sociology teaches us, history is a social construction (Berger, Luckmann, 1966) shaped by the power dynamics within the discipline, and like all histories, it reflects a conflict between exclusive and inclusive values and practices (Becker, 1971; Lemert, 1995; D. Smith, 1987).Over time, due to cultural and political processes, women have experienced both the institutionalization of the discipline and the gradual definition of the sociological canon (Politics of Knowledge) (Lengermann, Brantley, 1998), as well as processes that delegitimized their scientific contributions based on their gender identity. Through these processes, the authority of their thought was diminished or

denied, and their audience was relegated to that of the men close to them (Politics of Gender). Political, social, and economic power has influenced the production, dissemination, and use of knowledge, relegating female empirical contributions to oblivion.This research aims to explore the processes of knowledge erasure experienced by female figures in the field of sociology during the canonization process, considering the broader historical phenomenon in which women are often depicted in historical narratives as lacking genius and scientific talent. In reality, they were systematically deprived of opportunities and hindered in disseminating their knowledge to future generations. The primary object of this contribution is to adopt a critical approach towards conventional paradigms of social and scientific knowledge, questioning the practices and styles of thought, action, and writing typical of sociology (Stalel 1985).

RC09-141.4

MANGA, PRISKA* (Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal)

Les Défis De l'Entreprenariat Des Femmes Et Des Jeunes Au Sénégal

Depuis son indépendance en 1960, le Sénégal a mis en place plusieurs programmes pour booster l'entreprenariat des jeunes et des femmes afin de promouvoir l'autonomie de ces dernières et de lutter contre le chômage des premiers. Ces programmes sont conduits par un cadre institutionnel avec diverses directions et agences, qui se sont multipliées au lendemain de l'alternance 2000. Toutefois, si ces programmes ont été jugés ambitieux, ils peinent à atteindre les objectifs visés. Les obstacles sont entre autres la faiblesse des remboursements, la « mort précoce » des entreprises, … Fort de ce constat, cette recherche s'intéresse aux raisons de l'échec de ces entreprises et aux profils des bénéficiaires.

Les données analysées dans le cadre de cette recherche ont été recueillies à partir d'une méthodologie qualitative avec des techniques telles que les entretiens, les observations directes et indirectes et les coupures et commentaires d'articles de presse. Les cibles sont les autorités au niveau institutionnel et les bénéficiaires. Pour l'analyse, nous avons eu recours au logiciel Nvivo et à l'analyse de contenu.

RC09-129.1

MANGA, PRISKA* (Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal)

Publier Un Article Dans Une Revue Scientifique

Cette communication s'adresse surtout à des doctorant.e.s et de jeunes chercheur.e.s.

Il existe une pléthore de manuels et de listes de conseils, et même des conseils de rédaction comme ceux présentés dans cette communication qui tentent d'expliquer comment écrire et comment publier avec succès. Il y a un savoir-faire que l'on ne trouve que sur le terrain. Pour être un auteur à succès, vous devez être un bon lecteur et un critique engagé. Vous devez prendre une part active à l'effort. Les différents éléments pour réussir dans ce domaine seront présentés dans cette communication.

RC34-569.3

MANGION, CARMEN* (University of Malta, Malta)

Negotiating Tradition and Modernity: The Experiences of Maltese Young People in Tertiary Education

The societal changes and transformations occurring in the last two decades have left an impact on the transitional journey of young people. This paper explores the interplay between tradition and modernity in the lives of Maltese young people in tertiary education. Taking a qualitative narrative approach, narrative inquiry gives the participants the opportunity to construct their own stories. Three sets of interviews were held with sixteen participants throughout the course of their studies at the University of Malta. This paper focuses on one common pattern elicited from the data: the traditions of a small island state, Malta, against the backdrop of societal changes. It highlights the transformations in the structure of the family, religion, gender, the labour market and the digital revolution and how these changes impact the transitional journey of Maltese young people. The findings of this study illustrate that Maltese youth are still rooted in tradition and continue to rely, to different extents, on social structures which provide powerful frameworks. However, a number of Maltese young people are ready to embrace new freedoms, providing opportunities for growth and development. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how Maltese young people in tertiary education negotiate their transitional journey, offering insight into the wider theoretical understanding of youth transitions.

RC17-JS-224.7

MANI SANKARAN, SABARI GIRISAN* (PhD Candidate, South Asian University, India)

Creating Alternate Channels for Circulation: The Hidden Labour of Farmer-Environmentalists in South India

The academic discourse on health/ natural foods often centres around the friction in beliefs and practices between those involved in the agroecological campaign and the profit-seeking enterprises engaging in organic food production. Even the works that attempt to emphasise the significance and embeddedness of commercial endeavours within the agroecological campaign predominantly characterise social movements to be of oppositional nature, thus foreclosing the possibilities of studying the constructive practices that are essential to some of the campaigns. Coming out of a year-long ethnography in Tiruvannamalai district in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, this paper presents the practices of small-scale farmers who engage in the production, conservation and selling of native rice and vegetable varieties. Creating new networks, finding appropriate processing methods and 'translating' their principles to their buyers - the paper particularly explores these hidden labours that those farmers perform as they are made to find their own channels for processing and marketing their farm outputs both within and outside their district. The farmers' meetings, seed campaigns, and the food festivals that they conduct also help them expand their consumer base and gain legitimacy – thus blurring the distinction between the campaign and their commercial interests. Drawing from works that contrast farmer collectives, territorial markets and household livelihood strategies with organic food companies, global capital and expansionist logic, this study adds a new critique to 'the conventionalisation framework' that marks the literature on sustainable food production practices. The farmers engaging in sustainable food production in India actively create pathways to circulate their commodities outside those offered by the corporates and aggregators. Thus, an attempt has also been made to challenge the theoretical limiting of farmers to the production aspect of the agroecological discourse that, in actuality, encompasses a broad range of entities nospanning the production-distribution-consumption spectrum.

RC40-661.4

MANI SANKARAN, SABARI GIRISAN* (PhD Candidate, South Asian University, India)

Fragmentary Virtues and Assembled Traditions : The Dietary Prescriptions of Farmer-Environmentalists in South India

Despite having a fundamental connection with food production, a farmer with three-four acres of land living in an Indian village is not an image that comes to our mind when we readthe anthropological literature on people making ethical and health-related choices in their food consumption. Coming out of a year-long ethnography in Tiruvannamalai district in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, this paper presents the dietary schedules, health choices and medicinal articulations of small-scale farmers who engage in the production, conservation and selling of native rice and vegetable varieties. These bodily virtues are often drawn from varied sources, such as everyday sayings, folklore and literary texts, in a fragmented way. Creating new networks, finding appropriate processing methods and 'translating' their wisdom and principles to their buyers - the paper also discusses these hidden labours that those farmers perform as they are made to find their own channels for processing and marketing their farm outputs both within and outside their district. The farmers' meetings, seed campaigns, and the food festivals that they conduct also help them expand their consumer base and gain legitimacy – thus blurring the distinction between the campaign and their commercial interests. In this way, an attempt has been made to challenge the theoretical limiting of farmers to the production aspect of the agroecological discourse that, in actuality, encompasses a broad range of entities nospanning the production-distribution-consumption spectrum. A deeper look at the farmers' perception and practical enunciation of tradition and indigeneity is also carried out to critique both the works that assume that farmers of the global South inherit a knowledge system passed on smoothly through their respective traditions and the frameworks that reject the articulations of indigeneity and alterity altogether.

RC19-282.2

MANICOM, DESIREE (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)
PHILILE NGUBANE, NOKUTHULA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)

Social Protection of Vulnerable Children in South Africa: The Case of the Implementation of the Foster Child Grant Programme

International conventions and charters recognize the right to social protection for children. In South Africa social protection of vulnerable children is seen as especially important due to their exposure to various social ills such as poverty, child abuse, orphanhood. Social protection policies and legislation are in place to address these issues. South Africa offers a variety of social protection interventions for children, primarily in the form of social grants, including the Foster Child Grant, Child Support Grant, Child Support Grant Top-up, and Care Dependency Grant. This paper draws on a doctoral study which focussed on the impact of the Foster Child Grant (FCG) and the experiences of foster parents in accessing the Grant in South Africa. The study employed a qualitative methodology, gathering data through in-depth interviews with 40 foster parents from four different local municipalities. The study findings indicate that under conditions of poverty, the FCG is primarily used by foster parents for nutrition, schooling, clothes, medical expenses and burial insurance. However, despite these favourable impacts, challenges were identified by foster parents in accessing the FCG. Some of the challenges include the lack of information regarding the application procedures and eligibility criteria, lack of required application documents and long waiting periods for application approval. These challenges impact on the distribution and access of the grant. The recommendations of the study include the need to revise the Foster Care Grant programme's accessibility and distribution procedures to improve its reach and impact. Some of these revisions include improving the systems, structures and procedures that are in place to deliver the FCG programme.

RC36-599.2

MANIFET, CHRISTELLE* (UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE, France)

Higher Education Systems between Quality Assurance, Rankings, and Alienation to the Labour Market. What out-of-Ranking Higher Education Systems Can Teach Us?

This examines changes in university access in France between 2000 and 2010 through the lens of institutional sociology, which considers political, sectoral, and organizational dimensions. It aligns with the hypothesis of a decline in 'social institutions' while exploring what replaces them, focusing specifically on the evolving university institution.

Access to higher education is a significant social and political issue that has sparked debates and reforms globally. A sociological approach allows us to move beyond simplistic classifications of educational systems as elitist versus democratic or closed versus open. For instance, the American model, often regarded as elitist, incorporates compensatory mechanisms in its admissions policies that do not merely select but also prepare and support students. Similarly, the hierarchical organization of higher education nospans from elite universities to community colleges.

The French university system is known for its 'non-selective' admission rules. However, it experiences new challenges, such as selection by drop-out rates and a distinction between academically elite institutions and accessible universities. The introduction of authentic admissions policies in France since the 2000s reflects more complex dynamics than just a shift from democratic to neoliberal education ideologies. These policies are often justified by the need to combat university failure, provide individualized student support, and enhance public service delivery.

This study questions how these changes in policy occurred and what institutional conditions enabled them. By adopting a pragmatic approach that considers various interests, legislative frameworks, and administrative provisions, we aim to uncover the key institutional forces that have shaped the emergence of new admissions policies in France.

RC40-656.1

MANN, ALANA* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Food Ethics and Practices of Care in the Uncanny Anthropocene

The future is messy but not without hope in the "uncanny" Anthropocene of the new materialists. In opposition to grand narratives that glide over situated differences, Tsing's (2015) "patchwork" of localities don't scale neatly into any discernible whole. Like Tsing, Esing (2022) invites us to look beyond the grand notion of the Anthropocene to see "what else is there". She argues that survival of all species on earth requires "renewed care and attention to the complexities of multispecies resurgence" and a "making space for the resurgent dynamics of natural ecologies" (2023).

This paper explores the potential of care ethics to inform the planning and development of value-based territorial food networks (VTFNs), contesting the *agrilogistic*s (Morton 2016) or "dark uncanniness" of an Anthropocene - an earth 'sacrificed' to agriculture. It applies feminist political ecology and new materialism approaches in analyzing where and how care ethics contribute to the relational dynamics of VTFNs.

The concept of an ethics of care has its roots in feminist philosophy, dating back to Françoise d'Eaubonne's *Le féminisme ou la mort* (1974), and moral theory. It informs postcolonial and ecocritical thought including eco-feminist perspectives that emphasize relationships, responsiveness, and interdependencies. Practices of care intersect with what Thompson (2016) calls the overarching goal set of food ethics – the right conduct, social justice and sustainability. Following Puig de la Bellacasa (2017), this research reveals how care in VTFNs is relational and situated between multispecies, objects and emerging forces in a more-than-human world making and remaking itself. It demonstrates how affective, ongoing practices of care are generated in the agri-food entanglements we are pulled into by crisis in the Anthropocene.

RC40-JS-124.5

MANN, ALANA* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

Speculating on Agri- Imaginaries with and through Digital Food

Food and agriculture have long been at the center of popular and scientific or 'expert' imaginaries of the future. In presenting alternative visions of desirable or undesirable worlds, agri-imaginaries investigate possibilities across all aspects and dimensions of production and consumption. In imagining alternative futures, we are able to critique and reimagine our current food system.

Meaningful engagement in imagining alternative futures is the goal of speculative design. Speculative design involves developing scenarios based on protypes as a means to explore alternative present and future states by engaging people in critical reflection and facilitating public discussion (Barendregt & Vaage 2021). This paper theorizes how speculative design methodologies can be applied in building and debating food imaginaries that focus on digital food technologies and proposes a structure for operationalizing this process.

Digital food, simply defined as food-related digital engagement, has a significant role to play in achieving sustainable food futures across the domains of production, distribution, representation, and consumption. Digital agriculture is already integrating the key elements of food production with transformative impacts and digitalization is profoundly reconfiguring consumers' relationships with food, with new platforms emerging from already existing, multi-scalar webs of community resilience and sociality. During the Covid-19 pandemic many of these webs played a vital role in provisioning locked-down communities, from providing online deliveries meals to communities in need to reconfiguring disrupted supply chains for local needs.

Digital technology is only a means to an end, however, and technologies are not neutral or universally accessible. Nor do they necessarily invite wide participation in the governance of food systems. How might agri-food researchers employ speculative design to create the spaces, contexts and perceptual bridges (Dunne and Raby 2013) that invite a broad range of imaginative, even radical, perspectives on thinking and doing digital food?

RC32-524.1

MANNAN, FOUZIA* (East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Can Economic Development Steer Women's Empowerment in Rural Bangladesh?: A Feminist Perspective

This study explores the nexus between economic development and women's empowerment in rural areas in Bangladesh. The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in reducing poverty and empowering rural women through income-generating activities is well acknowledged. By creating income-generating opportunities, NGOs play a significant role in getting women involved in the decision-making process as well as in becoming confident, strong leaders. NGOs have success stories but all these stories do not have a consistent trend. Though NGOs have made considerable socio-economic changes, they have not paid attention to the deep-rooted patriarchal social structure that hinders women's status and empowerment process in rural society.

In this paper, the author revisits the same villages that she studied 22 years ago, to investigate if socio-economic development has impacted women's lives in any other way in the selected villages. Qualitative methods were employed for data collection, with the help of a set of guidelines, 15 case studies were constructed, using in-depth interviews and participant observation. Qualitative analysis was used to draw broad inferences with minimal use of statistical techniques. The revisit observed some significant changes such as the physical appearance of the villages (roads and buildings etc.), diversification of livelihoods, and migration of both men and women, which has changed the dynamics of household relationships. Feminist discourse has long argued that without the empowerment of women, real development is not possible. Despite this fact**,** feminist scholars critically argue that culture and religion portray an expectation of the ideal role of a 'good woman' in society. More importantly, discriminatory laws and violence against women proved to be a hegemonic masculine culture in Bangladesh. Hence, the author of this paper contends that in the context of globalization and women's empowerment -economic progress does not necessarily usher in women's agency in rural Bangladesh.

TG12-992.5

MANSTETTEN, RUTH* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)
WAGNER, GRETA (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Boundaries of Compassion: Affective Dimensions of Refugee Solidarity in Germany and Britain

Times of crisis are times of contested solidarity: While solidarity with those affected by wars, environmental disasters or pandemics is called for, marginalised groups are also often scapegoated and excluded from practices of aid and solidarity. Against this background, our paper investigates boundary drawing as a key dimension of solidarity: What narratives are used to justify or reject calls for solidarity? How are symbolic boundaries (Lamont) used to include or exclude actors from the community of solidarity? And what role do emotions and affects play in the (de)legitimation of solidarity?

Based on a qualitative discourse analysis of the reception of refugees in German and English newspapers since the so-called refugee crisis in 2015, our paper examines the way boundaries are drawn in narratives of cohesion and solidarity. Based on our findings, we distinguish between hierarchical, identificatory and moral/affective dimensions of boundary work.

On the one hand, our findings suggest that similar struggles are taking place in England and Germany between more right-wing and left-wing interpretations of who deserves solidarity. On the other hand, an examination of the affective foundations of solidarity reveals notable differences between Germany and England in the valuation of 'compassion' as a basis for solidarity claims. While in England the role of 'compassion' is at the centre of struggles over solidarity, in German discourse empathy and compassion are problematised as legitimate foundations of solidarity and play a subordinate role.

Our paper reflects on these differences by examining their political, historical and philosophical background. We conclude with an interpretation of the role of compassion for practices of solidarity inspired by the works of Arendt, Adorno and Honneth.

RC07-JS-211.3

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Artificial Intelligence, an Intricate Part of the 4th Industrial Revolution – Motifs and Implications for Human Development?

This current decade witnessed an upsurge in scholarly research on the phenomenon dubbed the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR. This was largely influenced by the claims of its advocates that the 4IR is bringing changes at the global scale never seen before and therefore that the world will never be the same. Such claims are no new to academic scholarship. Francis Fukuyama before wrote about the end of history and others wrote about globalisation as marking an end to fragmented world. Whether such claims are founded or not, the point is that they are made based on observation under the subject that has always captured the imagination and interest of social scientists i.e., seeking to understand and explain epochal changes in human history. Presently, we have seen a shift in this interest to artificial intelligence (AI). The question though is: just how new is this AI phenomenon? Closely linked to this is, what drives it and what implications does it have for human development in the long term? Is it likely to mark progress or the opposite of it? This paper examines the AI phenomenon through a critical review of evidence. The drive behind its rapid growth and its implications for human development, as understood through the United Nations Development Programme's index, are also examined.

RC05-77.2

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Indigenous African Theoretical Concepts of Social Cohesion and Unity in Diversity in South Africa – an Exploratory Analysis.

While the concept 'social cohesion' is often used interchangeably with 'social solidarity' as articulated through Durkheim's theory of social change. These concepts refer to positive social relationships in society which give rise to social capital as a glue that binds people together. This is especially so culturally diverse societies where social cohesion binds people across the boundaries of diverse identities into a nation. Thus, any nation riddled with divisions, and which seeks to build a common coherent national identity, would find this concept appealing. South Africa is one such society where this concept enjoys high currency within the national discourse. The post-apartheid government has been working hard to overcome the historical racial and social divides by creating a nation united in its diversity. This however remains a challenge as it has not yet been achieved and therefore begs the question: how best can the achievement of this national imperative can be enhanced? With this question in mind, this paper explores the indigenous African theoretical concepts of social cohesion. This is done to not only showcase indigenous African concepts as contribution to the world's theoretical body of knowledge on social cohesion and nation building, but also to highlight the specific role these concepts can play in strategies meant to achieve social cohesion for a nation that is united in its diversity.

WG08-913.5

MARANGONI SANTOS, HUGO* (State University of Campinas - Unicamp, Brazil)

Analysing the Intersectional Dimensions of Emotional Experiences Among Black Educators in the Framework of Educational Work.

This paper aims to analyse emotions from sociological, historical, and geographical perspectives. It seeks to outline the analytical framework adopted for addressing and advancing reflections in these fields, as well as the points of convergence and tension between them, and how they shape the work experiences of Black teachers. The sociology of emotions, dating back to the 1970s, is oriented by an interest in how emotions are shaped by prevailing social structures and modes of production. This allows for a connection with the analytical categories of emotional labor proposed by Hochschild (1983) and the dynamics of differentiation and hierarchization that underlie the sexual division of labor (Kergoat, 1983), combined with intersectional dimensions (Crenshaw, 1985). History acknowledges gaps produced by historiography and identifies a redirection of its analytical lenses toward emotions, particularly through dialogue among some other social sciences, which seems to pave a new avenue for analytical production, namely emotionality (Stearns and Stearns, 1985). In this way, history appears to issue a kind of mea culpa, aiming to recalibrate its own investigative methods. Geography, in turn, reorganizes the debate around the experiences between space and emotions and the psychological effects produced by the interaction among individuals, nature, and social relations. It emphasizes the paths taken

toward understanding the mechanisms of belonging and non-belonging that operate in the production of territoriality and are deciphered in emotional experiences, which, non-arbitrarily, align with dimensions of class, race, and gender (Rodó-Zárate and Jorba, 2022). Thus, the study suggests a potential understanding of a possible sexual and racial division of emotions that would unevenly shape the work and spatial experiences of these educators.

RC12-191.2

MARAŞLI, GÖKÇE* (International Institute for The Sociology of Law, Spain)

The Influence of Adversarial Conduct in Legal Procedures on Women's Access to Justice: Female Experiences with Enemy Criminal Law Practices in the Turkish Judicial System

The concept of enemy behaviour towards women has a long history. In the historical period, this enmity appeared in different shapes. In ancient Greece, it was expressed by philosophers and poets humiliating women, while in the Middle Ages witch trials were established and women were judged according to irrational reasons. Hostile attitudes developed against women in many areas of social life cause women to be excluded from social life and to hesitate to attend social life. Law is one of the fields where women face these prejudices. The masculine structuring within classical legal practices causes women to avoid accessing the justice. Both during the complaint and during the trial, women are confronted with mizojinist attitudes and practices that prevent them from being a part of the justice system. In this study, the problem of women's access to justice has been analysed based on the reflections of misogyny in law. However, the hostility that prevents women from accessing the justice system is addressed according to the theory of enemy criminal law. In Turkey, it has been observed that women and males receive disparate treatment in courtrooms, resulting in a prevailing perception of impunity in cases involving crimes against women. Nonetheless, in instances where women are defendants, the judiciary adjudicates them with utmost severity. This condition has led women to lose faith in receiving equal treatment in court, resulting in their reluctance to seek access to justice. This scenario was studied through a gender-based study of enemy criminal law, as addressing such attitudes and activities just through the concept of enmity would not yield adequate legal knowledge. Within this framework, court documents were examined, and solicitors from several cities were interrogated. The influence of a gender-biased enemy criminal law culture on women's access to justice was demonstrated through field study.

RC39-645.2

MARCHEZINI, VICTOR* (Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), Brazil)
SILVA, JANAINA (Graduate Program on Disaster- São Paulo State University, Brazil)
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PORTO DE ALBUQUERQUE, JOAO (University of Glasgow, Scotland)
SUSSEL GONÇALVES MENDES, TATIANA (Instituto de Ciência e Tecnologia/Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho", Brazil)
GAMEIRO COTA DIAS, KAROLINA (Doctorate Program on Earth System Science, Brazil)
RIBEIRO POLERA SAMPAIO, MONIQUE (Doctorate Program on Earth System Science, Brazil)

Engaging Universities and High Schools in Disaster Preparedness: Bridging Teaching, Research and Extension Activities

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) provides many recommendations about the importance of risk knowledge in guiding policies and actions to prevent and mitigate disaster risks and potentialize disaster preparedness. Particular references are made to involving diverse social groups, such as young people, in risk knowledge generation. However, implementing SFDRR recommendations is still challenging, especially in developing participatory methods in disaster preparedness that bridge the generations of children and youth, such as those in high schools and universities. This study discusses innovative methods of risk knowledge generation: i) participatory analysis of disaster risk creation processes, ii) decolonial participatory mapping to enhance capacities, and ii) citizen science on risk perception and communication. The participatory analysis of disaster risk creation processes was based on adapting the Pressure and Release Framework to young people. Using Sao Luiz do Paraitinga, Brazil, as a case study, students used PAR to identify and discuss the root causes, dynamic pressures, and unsafe livelihoods that explain why disasters happen in the city. The decolonial participatory mapping was based on epistemologies provided by Global South scholars, especially those discussing territoriality and place attachment. Based on this innovative method, high school students mapped the potentialities of their neighborhood. Finally, the methods related to citizen science aimed to advance its debate on social science fields, bringing the topics of risk perception and communication to engage high school and undergraduate students. Using these three innovative methods, students identified why disasters happened, the people's perception of disaster risks and ways of communicating them, and discussed strategies for increasing their capacities to extreme events. The repertoire of methods can help enhance people's preparedness, especially students' skills, and abilities in managing data, information, and misinformation in emergencies, in communicating risks in social media during crises, and in co-producing contingency planning in the schools.

RC57-873.1

MARCI, TITO* (University Sapienza, Rome, Italy)

The 'Pictorial Form' As a Social Datum

The aim of this contribution is to show how painting, not only in its content aspect but above all in its formal aspect, constitutes a social 'datum' of great interest for scientific research. A 'datum' taken not as a numerical value, but as a conceptualisation of socio-historical experience realised in the form of an image.

We refer above all to the formal aspect of pictorial art because it is precisely in the formal constitution of the work and the pictorial space that a semantic field is defined that is capable of producing, enhancing and reflecting the constitution of political-social relations. A good example of this is the Renaissance perspective construction and its subsequent dissolution.

RC21-309.2

MARCINCZAK, SZYMON* (University of Lodz, Poland)
BARTOSIEWICZ, BARTOSZ (University of Lodz, Poland)
MIKOŁAJCZYK, TOMASZ (University of Lodz, Poland)

Housing Affordability and Segmentation in Urban Europe in the 21st Century

The 'dramatic' decline of housing affordability has been noted in many global and ordinary cities around the world in the past decades. And it is clear that house prices and household expenditures on housing have escalated faster than household incomes. The situation aggravated in the late 2000s in the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), and there are voices arguing that the COVID19 pandemic has even further increased the importance of the housing affordability issue. This presentation illustrates trends and variations in housing affordability, understood here as the housing expenditure-to-income ratio, and housing segmentation (housing ownership) in Athens, Berlin, Budapest, Helsinki, London, Madrid, Paris, Vienn, Warsaw, and Zurich in 2006-2022. This study relies on the micro-data from several rounds of the EU-SILC survey; for Warsaw, we used the results of the Household Budget Survey. In addition to a descriptive analysis portraying changes in housing affordability and segmentation in the ten selected cities in the first two decades of the 21st century, we also offer the results of regression models which illustrate the demographic, economic, and social disparities in housing burden and ownership patterns. Whereas the differences across cases in the share of owner-occupied housing are sensitive to the institutional/national context, the declining rate of homeownership has been a consistent trend since the mid-2000s. Even if it is hard to weave a universal narrative on the relationship between characteristics of households and differences in housing affordability, it seems that homeowners and higher income households enjoy a relatively low housing burden.

RC51-792.3

MARCUELLO SERVOS, CHAIME* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Digital Ecosystems and Sociocybernetic Dynamics in the AI-Driven Metaverse

The expansion of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and the emergence of the metaverse are reshaping our understanding of social structures, economic processes, and human interaction. This paper explores the complex interplay between AI, data capitalism, and the metaverse through the lens of sociocybernetics. We examine how these digital ecosystems transcend traditional territorial boundaries, creating new paradigms of power, control, and social organization.

Drawing upon sociocybernetics principles, we analyze the feedback loops and self-organizing processes that characterize the AI-driven metaverse. This approach allows us to uncover the dynamic relationships between human behavior, AI systems, and virtual environments, revealing how they collectively shape social norms, economic structures, and governance models beyond conventional geographic constraints.

In addition, this paper delves into the commodification of data within these digital ecosystems, investigating how AI-powered data capitalism perpetuates existing inequalities while simultaneously generating novel forms of digital stratification. We explore the ethical implications of these developments, focusing on issues such as digital surveillance, data privacy, and the potential for algorithmic bias in shaping social interactions and economic opportunities.

By applying sociocybernetics analysis, we provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex, interconnected nature of AI, the metaverse, and data capitalism. It concludes with a review of the challenges and opportunities posed by these technological advances, anticipating more nuanced debates on digital governance, digital justice and the future of coexistence between humans and artificial intelligence in virtual realms.

RC51-790.2

MARCUELLO SERVOS, CHAIME* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

From the 'social Question' to the 'digital Question': Challenges of a Digitalized Planet.

As our world becomes increasingly digitised, we are witnessing a profound shift from the old 'social question' that dominated the discourse of the 19th and 20th centuries to a new 'digital question' that defines the 21st century. This paper explores how the growing influence of artificial intelligence (AI) and digital technologies is reshaping social structures, economic systems and human interactions on a global scale, giving rise to new forms of inequality and injustice.

Through a socio-cybernetic approach, we examine the complex feedback loops between human behaviours, digital technologies, AI systems and social structures that perpetuate and exacerbate existing social disparities while creating new forms of exclusion. We are experiencing a great transformation where computers and data have moved beyond the machines that powered the industrial revolution.

Today, the planet is conditioned by data capitalism. Unprecedented control over personal data and digital infrastructures by corporations and states reflects historical power imbalances. This paper shows some global patterns of digital injustice and identifies possible mitigation strategies.

It proposes a roadmap for addressing the 'digital question' of our time from a socio-cybernetic basis, seeking alternative, sociologically imaginative perspectives that envision possible future developments and solutions to the challenge of 'digital justice' as a response to the 'digital question', avoiding the pitfalls of past social challenges.

RC10-152.3

MARCUS, KAHMANN* (Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), France)
FRISONE, ANNA* (Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), France)

The Impact of Brexit on European Works Councils: Forms and Factors of Continuity and Change

European Works Councils (EWCs) provide employees with consultation and information rights in multinational companies (MNCs) operating in the European Union (EU). The decision of the United Kingdom (UK) to leave the EU (Brexit) meant that UK subsidiaries in EU-based MNCs no longer fall under the scope of the European works council directive. As a result, UK-based EWCs are moved to other EU-countries. Management may eliminate UK members from EU-based EWCs. The directive's threshold conditions for the existence of an EWC may not be met anymore, resulting in their extinction.

This paper explores the question of how EWCs have been affected by Brexit and what strategies the various actors have developed to pursue their interests in keeping or disrupting a specific EWC. Using a qualitative case study design of some 60 company cases, we analyse how EWCs developed since Brexit. Interviews have been led with EWC and SE-Works Council members and managers from the UK, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy and Ireland. This data is complemented by data from trade unions, expert interviews and document analysis.

We focus on two sets of questions. First, we seek to analyse the characteristics of change in EWCs in specific companies: Which changes have occurred in EWCs regulatory frameworks, i.e. the company specific EWC agreements, formal structures and participation rights and how can those developments be categorized? In which aspects did an EWC remain stable or change after Brexit? To cover different types of change, we draw on institutionalist theory and develop a typology with four types of developments, i.e. stability, exclusion, limitation and innovation. Secondly, the study aims at explaining the changes observed: What are the key factors and mechanisms explaining the above-mentioned developments? How did the developments unfold in processes of bargaining between the actors involved (i.e. management, EWC, national representatives, trade unions)?

RC15-222.2

MARELIĆ, MARKO* (Andrija Štampar School of Public Health, School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia)
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Predictors of e-Professional Behavior of Doctors of Medicine and Dental Medicine in Croatia on Social Networking Sites

E-professionalism refers to a form of professionalism that involves the implementation of the principles of "traditional" professionalism in online activities. The research, understanding, and monitoring of e-professionalism are of great interest not only to the healthcare professions but also to medical sociology and the sociology of professions. To achieve broader results and applicability of the findings to more than one healthcare profession, this study included two healthcare professions: doctors of medicine (MD) and doctors of dental medicine (DMD).

The aim of this study is to measure the e-professional behavior of MDs and DMDs in Croatia and to identify predictors influencing their e-professionalism.

The study was conducted on a purposive sample of MDs and DMDs in Croatia who were users of at least one social networking site (SNS). Data collection took place in 2021 through an online survey, yielding a total of 1,013 responses, of which 753 were from users of social networks. E-professionalism was measured using validated instruments based on a defined normative framework constructed from relevant sources.

The results show that a stronger acceptance of attitudes toward the ethical use of SNS in interactions with patients is the strongest predictor of unprofessional behavior on SNS, followed by the frequency of SNS access (those who access more often exhibit unprofessional behavior more frequently). In contrast, established predictors of the benefits of SNS, such as the potential for proactive posting of professional information of public health interest, show that the most important predictors are age and attitude toward SNS, with older doctors and those with positive attitudes engage in such activities more frequently. There were some differences between MDs and DMDs that support the existence of two types of professionalism: organizational and occupational.

RC46-JS-146.2

MARIANETTI, MARTINA* (University of Palermo and University of Messina, Italy)

Climate Change and Mobility in the Small Island Developing States of the Pacific Ocean: How the Blue Economy Approach Can Help Boost Adaptation

Climate change significantly alters migration patterns, particularly in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific Ocean, where environmental degradation threatens livelihoods and displaces communities. This paper explores the complex climate change-migration nexus, highlighting how traditional frameworks often overlook the multifaceted drivers behind mobility. While the term *environmental refugee* has gained traction in academic discourse, it remains contentious and fails to capture the socio-political intricacies influencing migration. By analyzing existing literature and case studies, we argue for a more nuanced understanding of climate-induced mobility that incorporates economic, cultural, and political factors.

We propose that the Blue Economy approach offers a viable pathway for adaptation, promoting sustainable use of ocean resources to enhance community resilience. This framework not only addresses immediate environmental challenges but also empowers local populations by integrating ecological sustainability with economic development. By advocating for policy solutions that recognize the interconnectedness of migration, climate change, and socio-economic conditions, this paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on justice in the Anthropocene, emphasizing the need for equitable and inclusive interventions in the face of climate-induced displacement.

RC22-347.6

MARIN GUTIÉRREZ, DANIEL* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Argentina)

Aproximación Cuantitativa a La 'religión Vivida': El Caso Del Cofradierismo

Una de las características específicas del enfoque de la 'religión vivida' es la polisemia de significados que adquieren las creencias, rituales y verdades dogmáticas de cada sistema religioso en la adaptación que cada persona realiza para incorporarlas a su vida cotidiana. Esto hace que las metodologías para analizar la 'religión vivida' hayan estado restringidas al uso de técnicas cualitativas, especialmente, etnográficas. Sin embargo, se han advertido casos específicos que podrían ser tratado como singulares y que, de un modo u otro, fomentan esta forma de experiencia religiosa: el cofradierismo, como frame socio-religioso, promueve que las personas se integren en un sistema religioso de base católica, con un alto grado de institucionalización, aunque con la suficiente flexibilidad como para desarrollar su propia estructura de creencias, valores y opiniones. Si bien las hermandades y cofradías son asociaciones públicas de fieles y, por tanto, instituciones de la Iglesia católica que oficialmente comparten el mismo sistema religioso, el estudio cuantitativo de las creencias, valores y opiniones de las personas integradas en las hermandades demuestra que, generalizadamente, estas personas se alejan sustancialmente de las posiciones magisteriales y dogmáticas de la propia Iglesia. En esta ponencia se sostiene, por un lado, que dentro de sistemas religiosos aparentemente estructurados existen fenómenos que promueven experiencias de religión en la vida cotidiana y, por otro lado, que el uso de metodologías cuantitativas pueden producir inferencias significativas, aunque fuesen descriptivas, para evidenciar un determinado comportamiento homogéneo dentro de la 'religión vivida'. Los datos que se presentan corresponden a una encuesta realizada entre personas que pertenecen a hermandades en Sevilla (España), observando que mayoritariamente éstas se alejan de las opiniones de la Iglesia católica. Esta tendencia de homogenización abre la puerta a considerar a estos fenómenos singulares como sistemas religiosos propiamente constituidos o como meras desviaciones de un sistema religioso anterior.

RC17-JS-243.2

MARÍN RAMOS, ESTHER* (University of Alicante, Spain)

El Conocimiento Como Ideología De Opresión o De Emancipación a Través Del Cine

El cine constituye una inspiración necesaria para la sociología especialmente ávida de alternativas en la sociedad poscolapso (Francescutti, 2004, 2011, 2022; Marín-Ramos, 2018a). Sin embargo, los abordajes más usuales que ha recibido desde nuestro campo lo reducen a una consideración epistemológicamente subordinada: como reflejo de la realidad (Kracauer, 1947), reproductor del orden dominante y sus desigualdades (Sorlin, 1977), como instrumento propagandístico o evasión alienante de las masas (Dorfman y Mattelart, 1972; Combs,1993). Sus tratamientos más benévolos se limitan al uso del cine como divulgador del conocimiento y ejemplo crítico de las falencias ya señaladas por las ciencias sociales (Subirats, 2012).

Pero nos resistimos a descubrir en los escenarios narrativos de la ficción audiovisual su potencial no ya para predecir ni solo para advertir del riesgo, sino para desplegar posibilidades y conocer alternativas a las ya conocidas. Esta investigación reconoce el valor del cine como agente de cambio social en sí mismo, a través del análisis cualitativo de las producciones de algunos de los cineastas más reconocidos en la actualidad. El análisis realizado arroja conclusiones ciertamente autorreferenciales, en las que el cine busca legitimarse a sí mismo como agente de transformación social y, al hacerlo, ofrece propuestas sobre una nueva ideología de emancipación para la que el conocimiento ya no es suficiente.

WG01-JS-142.6

MARÍN-NANCO, BETZABETH* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Empleo Público En Precario

- Dentro de la literatura sobre precariedad laboral, el sector público ha sido considerado un espacio de buenos empleos (Vives et al, 2021; Blanco y Julián, 2019; Favieri, 2016), incluso para las mujeres. Sin embargo, las transformaciones del trabajo han permeado las fronteras que han separado al sector privado del público, sumado a la instalación de la Nueva Gestión Pública que exige al Estado en tanto empleador actuar desde la eficiencia, privatizando o subcontratando al personal y externalizando la provisión de servicios básicos.
- En la ponencia se presentan algunos resultados derivados de la tesis doctoral de la autora, respecto a la medición de la precariedad laboral en el empleo que ofrecen las municipalidades de Chile. Para ello, se articulan datos cualitativos y cuantitativos, estos últimos derivados de una base de datos nacional construida por la autora. Como técnicas se utilizan el análisis de contenido, y el análisis de correspondencias múltiples con el análisis de clúster k-medias para construir una tipología de perfiles precarios.
- Entre los resultados, se identifica que las variables más relevantes son la ley de contratación, el sector de servicios y el lugar de trabajo. Los perfiles vinculados al funcionariado tradicional están feminizados, mientras que las nuevas formas de contratación tienden a estar ocupadas por hombres. En relación con las características territoriales e institucionales, las comunas donde hay mayor ruralidad, se concentra el funcionariado, mientras que en los urbanos la proporción se invierte. Así también los municipios con presupuestos más grandes concentran al personal en perfiles precarios regulados por estatutos no públicos.
- Con todo, se concluye que la precariedad laboral en el sector público chileno es multidimensional y se expresa como un mosaico de formas y grados, superando la visión dicotómica de precario/no precario, o de un continuum ascendente.

RC55-839.1

MARÍN-NANCO, BETZABETH* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Gender Equality Indicators for Public Employment in Chile.

Data governance in the public sector remains a pending issue when measuring Gender Equality. The sexual division of labour is a phenomenon that also affects the State, which is usually required to be the guarantor of progress towards Decent Work and Gender Equality in the private and civil society sectors. However, less is known about what happens internally, especially in local governments.

The paper will show a proposal of Gender Equality indicators for employment in Chilean local governments, with special emphasis on those that allow observing horizontal segregation and vertical occupational segregation.

For this purpose, the database elaborated by the author in the framework of her doctoral thesis will be used, with secondary information sent by different governmental agencies. In addition, interviews with key actors in Chilean municipalism will be used.

The results will be divided into five indicators: access or entry to public employment, input, process, outcome, and impact (Buquet et al, 2010). Along with this, problems that cannot be seen with numerical data will be shown, so qualitative variables will be necessary.

The presentation will conclude with the identification of a basic system of municipal employment indicators with a gender perspective. Theoretically, this research seeks to show evidence of public employment in full transformation, ceasing to be an expression of secure and stable jobs, especially for women.

RC12-179.3

MARONI, MARTA* (Maastricht University, Netherlands)

The Data Governance Act and European Constitutional Imaginaries: Assessing the Environmental Impact of European Data Sovereignty

Data have gained ground as a metaphor for prosperity and innovation, promising to solve complex individual and societal problems, including environmental crises. The EU is pursuing an ambitious strategy of reorganising the European economy and society around big data. As part of its data governance strategy, the EU has enacted the Data Governance Act (DGA). This legislation establishes a horizontal regime to unlock the re-use of certain categories of protected data held by the public sector, sets up data intermediation services, and promotes services based on data altruism for the public good. The DGA echoes issues of solidarity and distribution, treating data as the great equaliser in today's surveillance-capitalistic society.

However, by combining sociotechnical and constitutional imaginaries, this paper argues that the idea of data as a source of powerful innovation also functions as a tool for the self-empowerment of the European constitutional project. The paper underlines how the European data governance strategy comes at the expense of environmental justice. To advance this argument, the paper particularly focuses on data centres. Data require physical infrastructure as they need to be stored and securely contained. Data centres, massive assemblages necessary to store, manage, and process data, are part of critical internet infrastructure. A constant power supply and cooling systems are imperative for protecting the operations of data centres, which are dependent on specific climate and geographical conditions.

This paper claims that, while the European data strategy attempts to foster greater redistribution, efficiency, and prosperity, the strategy remains inherently rooted in the capitalistic logic of extraction and accumulation, which dramatically contributes to the exploitation of environmental resources. This is an opportunity to rethink constitutional questions at the boundaries of law, technology and the environment.

RC50-787.3

MAROTTA, ILARIA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
FREIRE VARELA, ANTÓN* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)
PROSPERO, CIRO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Tourism Breaking Barriers: Connections between Industrial Tourism and Waterfront Regeneration in Naples (Italy)

The process of deindustrialization and subsequent tertiarization of urban economies has resulted in significant changes to the urban landscape in recent years. These transformations have resulted in the creation of unused spaces and structures that separate urban and marine areas, thereby disrupting the mutual interdependencies between them. In coastal cities, the ports have historically played a pivotal role, serving as significant industrial hubs at the local and international levels. Despite the gradual loss of their centrality, these structures retain significant architectural vestiges that serve to attest to their past significance and contribute to the formation of urban collective memory.In several cities, these vestiges of the industrial past have undergone functional reconversions and rehabilitation into sites that are the subject of industrial tourism. This trend, which has involved several port cities in recent decades, is characterized by the valorization and rediscovery of disused industrial areas.

The principal aim of this study is to examine the phenomenon of industrial tourism in port areas in the context of Southern Europe, with a particular focus on the city of Naples (Italy). In addition to hosting numerous examples of disused industrial heritage, Naples is confronted with discontinuous processes of waterfront redevelopment that are often incongruous with the urban characteristics of its city. The case studies were analyzed through a literature review, while the case of Naples was examined in greater depth through an ethnographic research approach.Preliminary results indicate that while several southern European cities have embraced industrial tourism through brownfield redevelopment, Naples has notably lacked this engagement. The city's neglect of its port heritage has prevented the revitalization of its historical connection to the sea, leaving significant opportunities for cultural and economic enhancement untapped.

TG12-993.2

MARQUARDT, FRANCA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, Italy, Germany)

Radical Hearts Exploring Affective Threads of Internationalist Feminist Movements in Spite of Systemic Violence

The PhD project explores different threads of affective relations within internationalist feminist social movements and to what extent this relates to a new form of intersectional, prefigurative practice of movement-building. As such, it interrogates how we can move from an isolated narrative of identities towards a political struggle, taking into account the complexities of interlocking systems of oppression. Internationalist feminist movements spearhead intersectional thinking as they centre revolutionary love, a more-than-romantic feeling of relation based on a common vision for liberation.

The Palestine solidarity movement is a poignant point of departure for studying solidarity and love in social movements, as these frames are deeply engrained in the Palestinian struggle. Recent efforts to provide a feminist perspective in these protests and building trans-territorial and intersectional coalitions have contributed to establishing the movement as a cornerstone of liberatory organising. At the same time, the movement, especially in Germany, is exposed to increasing state and police violence which relates to the specific historical context as well as a general authoritarian turn in global politics. Correspondingly, the fieldwork will focus on how internationalist feminist movements in Berlin, Germany engage in love and solidarity despite violence and how this creates a new form of affective organising.

In this context, the thesis advocates for a deeper understanding of affective ties in social movements as transformative tools against systemic violence and capitalist alienation. Through long-term ethnographic fieldwork and participatory methods, the project looks at the possibilities and challenges of building affective bonds within and across movements. Here, emotions between activists and their networks build the groundwork for exploring the larger process of building an international feminist movement for liberation from imperialism and capitalism.

RC03-JS-18.1

MARQUES, EDUARDO* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Politics of Incremental Progressivism: Governments, Governances and Urban Policy Changes in São Paulo

Large metropolises of the Global South are usually portrayed as ungovernable site of clientelism and patronage, or as cradles of civic action and social participation. They are neither. Or maybe they are both, but also many other things simultaneously. The book *The Politics of Incremental Progressivism: Governments, Governances and Urban Policy Changes in São Paulo* challenges these views by suggesting a more nuanced and grounded interpretation. By comparing the trajectories of 31 redistributive urban programs in eight policy sectors studied in detail with process tracing analysis, the book shows the recent occurrence of a slow and contentious, but clear incremental process of progressive policy change. The comparison between programs and sectors shows the existence of two types of policy trajectories - of gradual incorporation in the agenda and of oscillation. The triggers to these trajectories involve a mixture of partisan politics, median voter behavior and elements of the policy process, such as its multilayer governance, and mainly the multiple connections between state institutions and civil society organizations within policy sectors. The book constructs conceptual bridges between political science and urban studies to explain progressive policy change, mobilizing processes and mechanisms associated with both urban politics and policies. The analysis contributes to the understanding of how cities are governed, what kind of policies their governments construct and deliver and, more importantly, under what conditions they produce policy changes that can reduce their striking social and urban inequalities.

RC21-327.1

MARQUES, EDUARDO* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Trajectory of Urban Precarity in São Paulo, between Policies, Crisis and Inertia

Precarious urban areas are among the main social and environmental problems in cities in the Global South. As is widely known, Brazilian cites house a large stock of precarity in favelas and irregular settlements. At same time, the country experienced an important expansion of progressive policies towards these areas since the return to democracy in the late 80s. These policies were formulated and disseminated locally in the 90s and reached the federal government later in several progressive administrations. At the same time, recent years brought one intense economic crisis, the Covid pandemic

and a very conservative federal administration, before the recent return to the precious political trajectory.

This article explores the net effect of this trajectory over the urban and social conditions of precarious areas in São Paulo, the largest and most important city in the country. Exploring recently released data from the 2022 data, the article investigates comparatively the social and urban features of precarious areas today with the two previous decades the new millennium.

RC28-432.1

MARQUES-PERALES, ILDEFONSO* (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)
RODRÍGUEZ DE LA FUENTE, JOSÉ (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

Preferences Regarding Social Justice in Argentina and Spain: A Comparative Analysis of Stratification Factors and Perception of Inequality.

The aim of this paper is to carry out a comparative study between Argentina and Spain on preferences for social justice, mainly regarding income redistribution. To this end, the weight of certain objective and subjective stratification factors (social class, educational level, income) on these dispositions regarding inequality will be analysed. At the same time, as mediating factors in this relationship that can explain the social mechanisms involved, the role played by some dimensions of inequality perceived by people will be analysed (Gimpelson and Treisman, 2018). We will focus on observing the effect of subjective social mobility, as a proxy indicator of relative deprivation, and of the perception of social inequality.

RC55-849.2

MARQUES-PERALES, ILDEFONSO* (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)
FACHELLI, SANDRA (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)
LOPEZ-ROLDAN, PEDRO (University Autonome of Barcelona, Spain)

The Vicious and Virtuous Circle of Inequality: A Comparison of Social Mobility between Latin American and European Countries

This study examines the structural and relative dimensions of intergenerational social mobility across ten countries, encompassing five from Latin America and five from Europe, through the application of an innovative measurement approach. Using the Mutual Information Index, we provide a nuanced analysis that simultaneously captures and distinguishes between the structural and relative effects in social mobility patterns. Two main hypotheses guide our research. The first posits that nations with late industrialization processes, exemplified by the Latin American countries in our sample, exhibit reduced social fluidity compared to their early-industrialized counterparts. We anticipate that countries with intermediate industrialization timelines, such as Italy and Spain, will display characteristics more closely aligned with late-industrialized nations. Our findings largely support this hypothesis, although Italy's behavior deviates somewhat, showing greater similarity with early-industrialized countries.

The second hypothesis proposes that early-industrialized nations show a reduction in inequality gaps relative to late-industrialized countries when assessed through the M Index, particularly with regard to the marginal effect. Contrary to our expectations, this hypothesis is not supported. Instead, we observe an inverse relationship: in Latin American countries, the marginal effect amplifies inequality, while in European nations, it mitigates class barriers. The application of the Mutual Information Index reveals a mechanism that elucidates the "vicious circle" prevalent in late-industrialized nations and the "virtuous circle" characteristic of early-industrialized countries.

This research highlights the methodological advantages of incorporating both structural and relative dimensions in social mobility analyses, complementing traditional approaches that primarily focus on relative mobility. Our findings contribute to the broader discourse on comparative social mobility, offering insights into the complex interplay between industrialization timelines and social fluidity in diverse national contexts. This study not only advances our understanding of intergenerational mobility patterns but also underscores the importance of multifaceted analytical approaches to capture the nuanced dynamics of social stratification.

RC48-JS-196.2

MARSHOOD, HALA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

The 2021 Dignity Uprising in Palestine: New Developments in Class Formation, Settler-Colonialism, and Resistance in 48 Palestine

My research focuses on the 2021 Dignity Uprising in Palestine that is considered a highly significant moment in the recent history of Palestinian struggle. Through 34 interviews with participants and organisers of the uprising from 48 Palestine (Palestinians with Israeli citizenship), I am exploring the features and impact of changing class formations in this settler-colonial situation, attentive to how the uprising included wide engagement of marginalised youth, as well as the distance the uprising opened from traditional Palestinian political elites and structures. I also explore the emerging de-colonial and emancipatory views of the participants during and since the uprising.

Through this research I examine how the break from elite Palestinian mainstream structures, as well as the wide engagement of segments of the Palestinians proletariat, which I explore through the concept of 'surplus populations', was reflected in the tactics of resistance that defragmented the map of Palestine organically and from below and gave a moment of hope and a sense of momentary liberation. This will represent an archive of strategies of political mobilisation, as well as an identification of the uprising's qualities\ tactics\imaginaries\motivations and how they break from older structures of Palestinian struggle.

My fieldwork occurred during the major events that happened in Palestine on the 7th October and the ongoing genocide in Gaza, and this has informed my research in ways that I am developing. However, the research includes a reflection on the current situation from the point of view my participants, bringing to the focus ideas around solidarity, belonging and re-fragmentation, as well as the further distancing of younger generations from Palestinian political elites in 48 Palestine (with a similar reflection on the West Bank) instigated by the the events of October 07 and what followed.

RC56-861.2

MARTI, LUNTUMBUE* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

La Fabrique d'Un Anticolonialisme d'Etat. La Mise à Distance Du Passé Colonial Dans La Politique Étrangère Belge (1990-2002)

En 2002, le ministre belge des Affaires étrangères reconnaît la « **responsabilité morale** » de la Belgique dans **l'assassinat de Patrice Lumumba** et présente, au nom du gouvernement, des **excuses officielles** à la République Démocratique du Congo. La coalition libérale au pouvoir – engagée dans une double stratégie de **mise à distance du passé colonial** et de **modernisation de sa diplomatie** à l'égard des pays d'Afrique centrale – a décidé deux ans plus tôt de mettre en place une commission d'enquête parlementaire chargée d'étudier ce crime fameux de l'histoire postcoloniale belgo-congolaise, afin de favoriser un rapprochement avec le nouveau président du pays, Laurent-Désiré Kabila. Cet acte de reconnaissance est l'aboutissement d'un double processus de fond qui anime le champ du pouvoir belge depuis plus d'une décennie : (1) la préoccupation croissante de **contourner les accusations de néocolonialisme** afin de préserver des liens économiques et politiques privilégiés avec la RDC, le Rwanda et le Burundi, ses anciennes colonies ; (2) une « **intégration** logique et morale », paradoxale et problématique à bien des égards, **de la critique anticolonialiste par les élites** politiques et administratives belges.

Sur base d'entretiens et d'archives inédites du parti libéral belge couvrant la décennie 1990 – un parti historiquement proche des milieux d'affaires, et, à ce titre, particulièrement investi dans ce travail de préservation de ces relations postcoloniales – cette intervention voudrait retracer la sociogenèse de cette mutation du discours diplomatique belge à l'endroit des pays d'Afrique centrale et le rôle décisif joué par ce parti dans la fabrique de ce nouveau discours d'Etat. On tentera notamment de montrer comment ce *néocolonialisme progressiste*, ou *cet **anticolonialisme d'Etat***, relève à la fois d'une forme spécifique « d'**ignorance blanche** » et d'une appréhension cynique et ordinaire de la **compétition géopolitique**.

RC44-691.2

MARTICORENA, CLARA* (CEIL-CONICET/UBA, Argentina)

La Clase Trabajadora Frente Al Proyecto Refundacional De Milei. Un Análisis De Las Condiciones De Posibilidad De Emergencia De La Extrema Derecha En Argentina.

El presente artículo sostiene que el ascenso de la extrema derecha en Argentina expresa un cierre del ciclo abierto con la crisis del 2001. La insurrección popular a comienzos del siglo XXI, expresó y configuró un punto de inflexión en la correlación de fuerzas sociales, abriendo una etapa donde la clase trabajadora, aunque sin capacidad de plantear una salida autónoma a la crisis económica, social y política del neoliberalismo, condicionó la restauración de la dominación y acumulación capitalista posterior. Entre los procesos sociales que explican el ascenso de la extrema derecha en argentina, cabe destacar un largo proceso de estancamiento económico, sobre el cual se desplegaron los efectos de desmovilización y desorganización de la clase trabajadora durante la pandemia, y de una crisis política profundizada por el fracaso de las últimas dos coaliciones electorales de la burguesía, el gobierno de Cambiemos, y el gobierno del Frente de Todos.

El objetivo de este trabajo es indagar en las condiciones de posibilidad del avance de la extrema derecha considerando los cambios en el poder de clase en las últimas dos décadas. Para ello, recuperamos el análisis propuesto por Gramsci para el análisis de las relaciones de fuerza, centrándonos en los cambios en la disposición de fuerzas objetivas y en la disposición de fuerzas políticas. Abordaremos, por un lado, distintas fuentes que permiten caracterizar el mercado de trabajo y los cambios en la composición de la clase trabajadora, y por otro, diversos indicadores que permiten abordar el nivel económico-corporativo de las relaciones de fuerza (Evolución salarial, Conflictividad laboral, afiliación sindical, negociación colectiva, legislación laboral). A partir del análisis propuesto, buscamos inscribir el reciente ascenso de la extrema derecha en clave de la articulación de procesos de movilización-desmovilización y (re)organización-desorganización de la clase trabajadora en la argentina reciente.

RC37-JS-171.4

MARTIGNANI, LUCA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Creators of Law? Disciplinary Measures and Police Officers in Crime Novels, Cinema and TV Series

This speech focuses on the disciplinary measures applied to police officers in crime novels, cinema and TV series. Such measures are represented as narrative devices that show an anti-hero in conflict with society. From the point of view of the plot, the character takes on almost subversive connotations, positioning himself towards society as a potential creator of law. The reasons why this legal creation is not realized are examined. Officers' behavior rather indicates the critical potential of the detective genre, which departs from the perspective of amusement to offer insights into the relationship between the ethics of principles and responsibilities. The adoption of disciplinary measures offers the image of a legal system that seeks to stabilize social tensions. The officers' reinstatement into service is the culmination of a narrative plot and a reflexive mechanism that the law develops in order to redefine its boundaries by accepting a certain degree of discretion by the officer subjected to disciplinary measures.

RC29-464.4

MARTIN, JENNIFER* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)

Blurred Lines: Impact of Digital Technology in Child Sex Trafficking and Online Child Sexual Exploitation - Critical Issues for Practice and Research

Historically, child sex trafficking (CST) and online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) have been seen as distinct crimes requiring different research, different practitioners, and different responses. Both are global issues with lasting effects on children, families, communities; yet responses typically fail to comprehensively address multi-level factors contributing to their exponential growth. Experts including those with lived experience, note that the increasing role of technology has blurred the distinction between groups of victims: in the past, CST victims were not typically also victims of OCSE. New methods of luring, tracking, selling, abusing and exploiting children are almost always facilitated by technology and perpetrators are increasingly able to commit these crimes from a distance and continuously adapt and diversify their methods, especially as technology rapidly evolves. Perpetrators seek child victims both to exploit a very high demand for sex with children and because younger victims are easier to manipulate and control. In Canada, individuals at greatest risk of CST and OCSE include children, particularly young girls, and members of vulnerable or marginalized groups such as: Indigenous and Black girls; migrants and new immigrants; 2SLGBTQ+ youth; children with cognitive disabilities; children in the child welfare system; street-involved youth; and those who are socially or economically disadvantaged. The way forward requires improved responses to CST & OCSE, and increased access for all youth regardless of race, sexual and gender identity, class/socio-economic status, and ability, as well as policy development that supports improved and equitable access to services. A cross-sectoral, international, and multidisciplinary response is critically needed if we are going to even begin to reduce these crimes, protect potential victims, and help those who have been directly impacted already. In this presentation, two new programs in CST and OCSE - an international executive leadership program and an international graduate degree program – will be discussed.

RC35-577.2

MARTIN, STEMPFHUBER* (Paris Lodron University Salzburg, Austria)

Systems Theory Perspectives on Social Digitalisation and Techniques of Affection

In recent years, major proponents of systems theory have developed an update of their theoretical-analytical apparatus to address the pressing questions of the rise of digital techniques and technologies in contemporary society. Whereas one influential offer (D. Baecker) emphasizes the escalating importance of possibilities and compulsions to *networking* in the (digital) next society, another (A. Nassehi) advocates a sociology of knowledge that focusses on the role of *pattern recognition* with the help and constraints of digital techniques. While these positions propose different diagnoses concerning the (r)evolutionary effects, i.e. the very novelty of digitalisation for the structure of modern society, they nevertheless both stress (a) the need to deepen the sociological conceptualization of *social* digitalisation *beyond* phenomena of merely technological transformations, thereby inviting a reluctant sociology to (b) reflect on processes of digitalisation as problems of *observation*, i.e. as problems for the conceptual and analytical distinctions and tools that can adequately address social digitalisation.

This paper will address systems theory approaches as helpful supplements, but also as challenges for the theory of Social Digitalisation (Kornelia Hahn). It will focus on new and changing *techniques of affections* brought about by social digitalisation (and accompanying technological reconfigurations) – as questions for empirical research as well as challenges for social theory and the suitable terminology sociology has as yet to develop.

WG08-915.6

MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA* (University of Almería, Spain)
LATORRE MARTÍNEZ, RAQUEL (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
CORREA BLÁZQUEZ, MAGDALENA (University of Almería, Spain)
MUNOZ TERRON, JOSE MARIA (University of Almería, Spain)

Tecnologías, Cuidado y Emociones En La Alimentación

Comer, además de una necesidad básica humana de nutrición, es también una de las formas de ser parte del mundo y de relacionarnos con el entorno. Cuando las personas, en determinadas situaciones, no pueden proporcionarse a sí mismas el alimento que precisan, ser alimentadas es una forma de cuidado que otras personas pueden y deben realizar por ellas. En tales circunstancias, comer y dar de comer pueden convertirse en actos mecánicos, repetitivos, desprovistos de las emociones, significados y vivencias propios de las actividades que nos hacen desarrollar vínculos con el mundo, que nos hacen sentirnos parte de él. Realizadas de modo negligente, dar y recibir alimento pueden devenir prácticas que ponen en riesgo, tanto la atención a la salud y el bienestar, como el respeto a la dignidad de las personas. Hay relaciones de poder que se expresan en pequeños gestos: una cucharada introducida en la boca a la fuerza, el resto que cae y ensucia,...

Se producen así diversas tensiones entre cuidar y descuidar en torno a la alimentación y el comer. Estar o no atentos a cómo se produce el ensamblaje entre las modulaciones de la necesidad (apetito, hambre, desgana), las prácticas (servir el plato, ayudar a ingerir alimento), las respuestas (cómo se traga la comida, o se saborea lentamente) y los objetos y cuerpos que forman parte de todo el entramado, marca la sutil frontera entre cuidado y descuido. Nuestra investigación busca explorar, por eso, las tecnologías destinadas a facilitar el comer y dar de comer, un cuidado no solo físico, sino también emocional y moral, pues su materialidad está marcada por aspectos éticos, en tanto actividades que hacen mundo cada día.

Interrogamos, pues, las múltiples relaciones que se establecen, en la trama de los cuidados, entre alimentos, objetos y personas, así como las relacionalidades que vehiculan.

RC49-778.3

MARTÍN RÍOS, ANA* (University of Málaga, Spain)

Reconstructing Grief: The Role of Support Groups in Suicide Bereavement

This study explores the experience of bereavement due to suicide in the context of the growing privatization of death in contemporary societies, which has made the socialization of grief more challenging. The primary objective is to understand how suicide bereavement is experienced from a sociological perspective, through the accounts of individuals who have participated in mutual support groups organized by an association in Málaga, Spain.

The methodology employed was qualitative, involving semi-structured interviews with people who had lost loved ones to suicide. The interviews addressed topics such as the social and familiar support received, the stigma attached to suicide, and emotions like: shame, guilt, and failure. A significant finding is that parents, particularly those whose children have died by suicide, often experience intense feelings of guilt or failure due to their perceived role as protectors.

Preliminary results indicate that social stigma surrounding suicide complicates the grieving process, leading to the isolation of bereaved individuals, as social discomfort often results in inadequate support. Interviewees noted that society tends to avoid discussing suicide, which exacerbates their emotional distress.

Conversely, specialized mutual support groups for suicide bereavement play a crucial role in the emotional reconstruction of the bereaved. These groups offer a stigma-free environment where participants can express their feelings and rebuild their social identity. They act as substitutes for traditional mourning rituals, which once provided communal support.

In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of support groups in managing suicide bereavement by providing spaces for emotional release and the rebuilding of social networks—an aspect that postmodern society has largely lost. Further research into these phenomena is recommended to enhance the support mechanisms available to those grieving a suicide.

TG12-992.3

MARTINELLI, MONICA* (Università Cattolica Milano, Italy)
LAMPUGNANI, DAVIDE (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

The Role of Breaking Events and Feelings in the Generation of Solidarity

The presentation aims to focus the link between turning points in individual biographies and social change focusing on the role played especially by compassion and empathy. We aim at investigating how biographical specific rupture events can lead to specific forms of social solidarity enabling sustainable, supportive social bonds generating new possibilities in people involved in them. To this end, we build a theoretical framework that integrates the perspectives of M. De Certeau concept of "founding ruptures" and the G. Simmel "sociology of sense impression". The theoretical framework of De Certeau theory of "founding ruptures" allows us to identify the process and specific conditions that can lead an individual from a biographical turning point to social forms of solidarity in which compassion and empathy build responsible and free social bonds, able to change not only the own personal life but also the social context. Simmel's analysis of sensitivity in the interaction space suggests the important role of our sense impression that brings about feelings in us becoming a bridge over which we feel the human condition in a deeper way. The mutual perception that takes place from the senses is the site where emotional experiences (feelings) and meaning attribution (knowledge) to the other and the human condition generate not only an unexpected subjective resonance or biographical change but also reciprocal actions and relationships having relevant social effects. We consider a set of life stories marked by biographical 'founding ruptures', showing that this shift was facilitated, above all, by unexpected encounters with human fragility and a living compassion and empathy. The stories were collected during an exploratory and qualitative research project and relate to founders or members of organizations, associations, or communities operating 'on the borders' of the rationalized, technically developed contemporary social reality.

RC22-JS-133.1

MARTINEZ CUADROS, ROSA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Bridging Faith and Health: Religious Diversity and Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia

This presentation explores the intersection of religious diversity and the management of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) within Catalonia. Specifically, it aims to bridge two fields often studied separately: the management of religious diversity and the governance of sexual and reproductive rights. The concept of SRH has been central to global development policies since the late 1940s, with international bodies such as the UN and WHO playing a pivotal role in its advancement. At a national level, in Spain SRH gained formal recognition in 2010 with the introduction of national legislation that expanded rights, promoted sexual education, and included SRH in health science curricula while emphasizing the training of professionals in this field.

Simultaneously, Catalonia has experienced significant diversification in its religious landscape. For instance, according to the latest data from the Map of Religions elaborated by the General Directorate of Religious Affairs (body of the Generalitat de Catalunya), the region now hosts 7,291 places of worship representing 15 different faith traditions. In response, institutions have developed strategies to actively manage religious diversity, offering training programs to enhance understanding in areas such as healthcare, where religion can play a key role in shaping beliefs and practices.

Drawing on policy documents analysis and interviews with experts in both fields, this presentation will highlight the key debates and challenges surrounding the integration of religious diversity into policies on sexual and reproductive rights, with a particular focus on the use of assisted reproduction techniques (ART).

RC22-JS-61.3

MARTÍNEZ CURIEL, ENRIQUE* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Homilías Desde El Límite. Adam Kotas y La Inmigración Latina En Las Vegas, EUA

El padre Adam Kotas, de origen polaco, es todo un nuevo *influencer* por determinados momentos de su apostolado. La pandemia de COVID-19 permitió y facilitó difundir mensajes por medio de las redes sociales a través del video, ayudó a darle visibilidad a su estilo de predicar, pero no han sido esos los únicos factores que lo hicieron "viral" en las redes. Quizá menos visible, ha resultado el hecho de que, a fines de 2021, Kotas dejara la Iglesia Católica con sede en Roma y se uniera a la Iglesia Católica Nacional Polaca, institución creada en el siglo XIX como reacción a la falta de atención de la iglesia de Roma a las congregaciones de inmigrantes polacos en Estados Unidos. Adam Kotas ha asumido la bandera de defensa de los migrantes latinos, en especial los mexicanos, en su congregación ubicada en Las Vegas, Nevada, añadiendo más elementos a su figura polémica: predicar en "la ciudad del Pecado", una ciudad asociada a las apuestas y a la prostitución y de la que no salió a pesar de dejar la iglesia de Roma. El registro del lenguaje (rural, popular) y los giros de un lenguaje en doble sentido que utiliza en sus homilías, han generado popularidad y a la vez controversia en torno a su imagen. Estas circunstancias que dificultan la secuencia y la predica de los rasgos de esta figura del Padre viral Adam Kotas entabla una serie de nuevos retos y con ellos nuevos enfoques metodológicos para el análisis sobre el impacto que sus homilías tienen en el creer y el actuar de la feligresía latina que se encuentra dentro y fuera de Estados Unidos. Sobre estos nuevos retos metodológico aquí presentamos.

RC51-795.3

MARTINEZ DOMINGUEZ, MARLEN* (SECIHTI - CIESAS PS, Mexico)
SOTO SANCHEZ, ALMA PATRICIA* (CONAHCYT-CIESAS PS, Mexico)

Construcción De Alternativas Para El Acceso, Uso y Apropiación De Tic Por Jóvenes Indígenas Universitarios En Oaxaca, México.

Las TIC son un elemento de la sociedad actual, presentes en la salud, la educación, las finanzas y el gobierno, con impactos en el mercado, finanzas y en los hogares (Clercq et al., 2023). De acuerdo con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, es necesario promover la inversión en tecnologías para el empoderamiento de las comunidades para lograr el objetivo 9. Construir infraestructuras resilientes, promover la industrialización sostenible y fomentar la innovación (Naciones Unidas, 2015).

Estudios de Bartikowski et al. (2018) y Alva de la Selva (2015) sugieren que no todos los individuos se apropian de las tecnologías digitales, que en consecuencia genera la brecha digital, asociada con factores económicos, sociales, educativos y normas socioculturales. Por otro lado, existen en distintas latitudes proyectos de medios comunitarios, como radio, intranet, telefonía, que se desde la apropiación de estas tecnologías, producen y difunden contenidos, transmitiendo voces y proyectos, al tiempo que son utilizados como herramientas para la defensa de los territorios (Barrón, 2019; Huerta, 2021; Srinivasan, 2007)

Con respecto a la brecha digital en la educación, Lloyd (2020) señala la falta de infraestructura tecnológica, escasos programas de alfabetización digital y la carencia de dispositivos. La misma autora señala que, en 2018 el 55% de los estudiantes a escala nacional no contaba con internet ni computadora en casa, pero la cifra aumentaba para las zonas rurales e indígenas.

En ese sentido, el objetivo consiste en analizar cómo la brecha digital afecta el proceso de educación de jóvenes indígenas, y los procesos en que distintas comunidades enfrentan esto, a través de la generación y apropiación de tecnologías (internet y radio) para la comunicación comunitaria y la educación superior. La metodología consiste en un análisis cuantitativo y cualitativo, utilizando información del INEGI y la aplicación de entrevistas semiestructuradas a estudiantes del ISIA y la Unixhidza.

RC19-275.3

MARTINEZ FRANZONI, JULIANA* (University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica)
SÁNCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, DIEGO SÁNCHEZ-ANCOCHEA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Autocrats Prefer Carrots over Sticks, Too: The Cases of El Salvador and Nicaragua

How does social policy differ under electoral autocracies compared to electoral democracies? While the existing political economy literature has focused on autocrats' motivations for providing public goods, it has paid less attention to within-country comparisons. The latter provides an ideal research design to isolate the role played by political regimes while an array of other factors is kept constant. More research can also be done considering the varieties of responses to social policy under authoritarian contexts in countries with an exclusionary social policy legacy.

Our research draws on two comparisons that speak to the voids mentioned above. First, we examine President Bukele's electoral authoritarian government in El Salvador against the preceding eight years of electoral democracy. Second, we compare social policy in two electoral autocracies: Bukele's El Salvador and Ortega's longer-standing regime in Nicaragua.

In El Salvador, excluding the impact of the pandemic, Bukele has given social policy less priority than previous administrations. Moreover, decision-making has been more unpredictable, opaque, and volatile under autocratic rule, in contrast to preceding governments under which checks and balances were more robust. In this regard, Bukele's administration resembles other populist regimes, regardless of whether they function under electoral democracies or autocracies—similar to Mexico's López Obrador and Brazil's Bolsonaro (Borges, 2023).

The comparison between El Salvador and Nicaragua reveals that authoritarian governments use social policies to maintain legitimacy when fiscal resources are available and abundant. However, in the absence or presence of limited resources, the lack of institutional checks makes social policy an easy target for cutbacks. This is evident in Nicaragua's social policy retrenchment following the depletion of Venezuelan aid in 2017 and the cuts of overall social spending imposed by El Salvador's growing debt following high public spending during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RC19-272.1

MARTINEZ FRANZONI, JULIANA* (University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica)

The Social Policy Agenda in the Global South: 25 Years of Limited Expansion

What has been the trajectory of ideas regarding social policy over the past 25 years? The evolution of policy ideas has been shaped by global challenges, with expanded social protection becoming central in debates. The need for state-led solutions has intensified in recent years in response to mounting inequality, automation, humanitarian crises, and the transition to greener economies. Crises such as the 2008 financial crash and COVID-19 temporarily amplified discussions around transformative ideas like universal basic income (UBI) and universal healthcare. However, these debates often receded as immediate threats were managed, reflecting the transitory nature of such radical policy debates.

Before these crises, the global social policy agenda shifted significantly. A breakthrough came with the focus on gender and intersectionality, driven by feminist economics. These ideas reshaped the global discourse, highlighting the unequal burden of unpaid care work, particularly for women. This intellectual shift spurred the development of integrated care systems in Latin America, bringing gender disparities to the forefront of policy.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, further accelerated this evolution. The SDGs solidified a broader vision of social protection, emphasizing decent work, gender equality, and reduced inequalities within a rights-based framework. International organizations like the UN, ILO, and WHO played vital roles in institutionalizing these ideas and setting global standards.

Looking back, social policy ideas responded to the failures of market-driven reforms of the 1990s. These reforms, which emphasized deregulation and privatization, deepened inequality and vulnerability, prompting the shift toward poverty reduction in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000. These ideas laid the foundation for today's social policy agenda, which is way more ambitious than 25 years ago. Then and now, to redress the recurrent underplay of political economy factors might be one of the main challenges ahead.

RC55-846.2

MARTÍNEZ GARCIA, JOSÉ SATURNINO* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)
GIOVINE, MANUEL* (National University of Córdoba, Argentina)

Educational Inequalities and Conceptions of Justice. Indicators for Their Measurement

The way we think about justice, equity and education are not independent of the way we construct and interpret the indicators that emerge from international assessment exercises. Perhaps no operation has as much impact on mass media and public opinion today as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) report. However, readings of the results of the indicators can sometimes be confusing or even contradictory.

The aim of this communication is to analyse the way in which theories of distributive justice, and in particular those dealing with equity in education, are linked to the way in which the statistical data that can be obtained from international education assessment operations are processed and informed in idicators.

The conception of equity according to a philosophical model of understanding social order establishes a criterion for considering under what conditions an observed inequality can be considered fair or not.

This is a highly topical and relevant issue given that these indicators are used by educators, politicians and communicators in order to assess the current state of education in different countries and, consequently, affect the design, implementation and evaluation of national and regional education policies that seek to improve these indicators. Utilitarians and libertarians will not use the same indicators. Neither will libertarian liberals and egalitarians. Much less Marxists. An example is given for Spain using PISA data.

WG10-924.1

MARTÍNEZ JOYA, LUCÍA* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
SÁNCHEZ ESPINOSA, JOAQUÍN JAIME (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

El Discurso De Odio Online: Percepciones Sobre El Ciberacoso Desde Una Perspectiva De Género

La presente comunicación versa sobre datos obtenidos en el marco del proyecto de investigación PID-2021-1271130D-I00 durante el año académico 2023/24 en distintos centros de la provincia de Almería. Dicho proyecto se encuentra focalizado en los discursos de odio y la radicalización violenta tanto dentro de las redes sociales y nuevas tecnologías como fuera de las mismas. A tal efecto, la investigación ha permitido conocer las reacciones de los menores de los centros de secundaria, formación profesional y bachillerato frente a los discursos de odio tanto fuera como dentro de las redes sociales. Durante dicha labor de investigación se contó con una muestra total de 571 menores.

Al interior de esta muestra, se hallan un total de 261 hombres, 263 mujeres y 19 personas no binarias. Además de poseer una gran diversidad cultural y étnica, el hecho de que gran parte de la muestra pertenezca a la parte de la población almeriense descendiente de personas migrantes, captura la realidad multicultural de la sociedad almeriense.

Por otro lado, la investigación ha permitido comprender la percepción que comparten los jóvenes sobre la ciberviolencia y cómo ésta ha sido percibida o si ha causado perjuicios psicológicos o sociales en jóvenes, indistintamente de su género.

El método seleccionado para dicha investigación ha sido cuantitativo. En cuanto a la técnica, se ha usado la encuesta. Para la explotación y su consiguiente análisis de datos, se ha utilizado el software estadístico SPSS, desde el que se ha creado una matriz de datos que ha permitido el cruce de las variables objeto de estudio.

RC43-683.1

MARTINEZ LOPEZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Contemporary Struggles for Housing Justice

Most medium and large-size cities have been experiencing an acute housing crisis since, at least, the 2008 great financial crisis, although questions about housing injustice have much longer and deeper historical roots since the dawn of capitalism. The features of housing injustice nospan from classical issues of unaffordability, discrimination, poor construction and maintenance, overcrowding, and segregated urban location to increasingly cries about home evictions and forcible displacement, homelessness, unsustainable indebtedness of homeowners, unprecedented global real estate speculation, tax benefits for luxury (and largely vacant) homes, landlords harassing tenants, overpriced and short-term rentals, the decline or privatisation of social housing, and racialised and gendered social reproduction in home-making, to name a few. Housing scholars in general and sociologists in particular have rightly paid attention to many of these phenomena, but research on contemporary grassroots struggles for housing justice has enjoyed less relevance in mainstream publications, conferences, funding and teaching. This presentation aims at offering an account of studies focused on recent housing movements, protests and organising, mostly from Spain and Europe. I will argue that key concepts from what I designate a 'sociological political economy of housing activism' framework help analysing the contentious processes in which activists, their opponents and third parties are involved. In particular, 'sociospatial and sociotemporal structures of opportunities and constraints' of housing struggles and their 'multi-dimensional outcomes' have fruitfully contributed to my analyses of squatting, anti-eviction and tenants' movements. I will thus present my findings on these movements by recalling the importance of appropriate theoretical interpretations.

RC15-232.1

MARTÍNEZ MORENO, ALICIA* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
RUIZ CALLADO, RAUL (Universidad de Alicante. Domicilio: Crta. San Vicente, s/n; 03690 San Vicente (Alicante), Spain)

EL Deporte Como Motor De Cambio Social. EL Caso De Lucentum Zona Norte En Colonia Requena, Alicante (ESPAÑA).

El deporte ha demostrado ser un motor clave en la transformación social, especialmente en contextos de vulnerabilidad social. El proyecto **Lucentum Zona Norte**, desarrollado en el barrio Colonia Requena (provincia de Alicante, España) se enmarca en la premisa de que el deporte puede ser el motor de un proceso de transformación social positiva en una comunidad vulnerable.

Colonia Requena es un barrio ubicado en el norte de la ciudad de Alicante que experimenta una realidad social ciertamente compleja. La escasa inversión pública desde la propia fecha de creación del barrio supuso el grave deterioro de las viviendas y el espacio comunitario en muy poco tiempo. Existe una "nueva problemática urbana" que está estrechamente ligada al incremento de la degradación en las áreas periféricas de las ciudades (Wacquant, 2007; Castells, 2010; Sassen, 2010).

El principal objetivo del proyecto es fomentar la inclusión social a través de la práctica deportiva. Además, busca promover un estilo de vida saludable entre la infancia y adolescencia del barrio, haciendo partícipes a los adultos y personas mayores en los encuentros comunitarios que se celebran en el marco del proyecto. El aparato metodológico es de carácter cualitativo, basado en el enfoque del *DesignTraining*, y las técnicas de la Investigación-Acción Participativa (IAP). Mediante la ejecución de dos entrenamientos semanales, se realizará una autoevaluación bimestral que va a proporcionar datos longitudinales para su posterior análisis y seguimiento.

El diseño, la ejecución y el seguimiento de Lucentum Zona Norte desde la sociología aplicada y de la comunicación subraya la importancia de integrar el deporte en las políticas públicas de inclusión e intervención social, siendo una herramienta clave para mejorar la calidad de vida en barrios vulnerables. En definitiva, se propone que el deporte, como fenómeno social, tiene el potencial de romper ciclos de exclusión y marginación social.

RC21-333.4

MARTINI, NATALIA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

The Caring Capacity of the City. Examining the Experiences of Polish Homeless Migrants with Care in Berlin

This paper discusses how the city prefigures possibilities for care. Drawing on insights from an ethnographic study of Polish homeless migrants in Berlin and their experiences with care in the city, it outlines a complex ecology of social practices and material arrangements that, in acting infrastructurally to sustain precarious urban lives, generatively shape the city's caring capacity. Polish migrants make up the majority of Berlin's non-German homeless population. Since most of them are either not entitled or practically unable to claim state benefits, they rely on care that operates in the city beyond the local welfare system, mainly through non-state emergency services, the city's material infrastructure, and people's care-full non/engagement. Taken together, these care infrastructures form a life-sustaining web that interweaves multiple and diverse sites of care and extends throughout the city. Prefiguring the everyday work of caretaking, maintenance, and repair, this web sustains Polish migrants throughout their experience of homelessness in Berlin.

RC53-815.2

MARTINKENE, GINTE* (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)
BERNOTAS, DAINIUS (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)

Non-Formal Education of Children in the Context of Transnational Families Life

The child is the future of society and its potential. Childhood is the most vulnerable stage of life, when it is important to respond to the child's needs and also to ensure his rights. The United Nations Convention mentions the following basic principles for ensuring children's rights: (1) non-discrimination; (2) the best interests of the child; (3) the right of the child to express his opinion and to be heard; (4) the child's right to live and development. Child development includes the creation of a safe, creative environment that promotes the child's development and ensuring the freedom to act in it. In order to ensure the comprehensive process of the child's development in childhood, formal and non-formal education is important. Transnational families face the challenge of how to ensure quality of non-formal education of children when one or both parents live at a distance. The aim of the presentation is to analyze the role of non-formal education in the child's development process in Lithuanian transnational families. A combination of several researches was used to reveal this goal. *First*, the study of focused discussion groups with experts from various fields of non-formal education in Lithuania. *Second*, a qualitative study was conducted with members of Lithuanian transnational families. In order to comprehensively analyze the experiences of transnational families, both parents and child(ren) of the same family were interviewed. The visual map method was used for conducting interviews, the uniqueness of which is manifested through the opportunity to receive not only verbal, but also non-verbal information, to engage the research participant and to obtain visualizations of the research participants' descriptions. The conducted research revealed the main challenges faced by transnational families during the provision of non-formal education for children, highlighted the resources used by families, good practices, possible solutions and recommendations.

TG12-JS-36.4

MARTINS ALBUQUERQUE, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Federal University of Pernambuco - Brazil, Brazil)
GALINDO FILHO, LUCAS TAVARES* (LA SAPIENZA University of Rome (ITALY), Italy)

Technological Advances and New Ecosocial and Affective Solidarities

In this context of a crisis of values and ideologies in the 21st century, we believe that technological advances are contributing to the creation of new generations of narcissistic and fragile individuals and, conversely, individuals who have a deeper existential and affective awareness of reality. On the one hand, we observe with concern artificial intelligence taking the form of an active and autonomous agency in the organisation of cultural institutions and collective and individual subjectivities. However, in the opposite direction, we see ecosocial reactions in favour of new processes of moral, affective and political individuation. These new physical and virtual associative networks have enabled the emergence of experiences of democratisation of everyday life at local, national and transnational levels that facilitate a new ecosocial consciousness. These reactions generate new processes of collective and

individual subjectivisation that allow for the formation of more affective and loving solidarity networks. It's as if the risk of the climate crisis has led those individuals who are more sensitive to the phenomenon of finitude to develop new survival strategies based on more intense and lasting affective and loving ties. It's as if the risk of the climate crisis has led those individuals who are more sensitive to the phenomenon of finitude to develop new survival strategies based on more intense and lasting affective and loving ties. The number of individuals involved in caring for the most vulnerable or who co-operate in the production of solidarity economy or agro-ecoology is growing. This process is necessary for the advancement of a humanist movement that articulates individual and collective rights, respecting the coexistence between humans and non-humans, between culture and nature.

RC43-JS-9.2

MARTINS MARTINS, PEDRO* (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas - Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
XEREZ, ROMANA (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas- Universidade de Lisboa - CAPP, Portugal)

Sustainable Social Housing and Eco-Social Policies: Exploring the Linkages in the Portugal Case

This article explores the relationship between social housing and eco-social policies, a topic that has recently gained attention as it seeks to redefine well-being from an ecological perspective by addressing human needs and planetary limits. Portugal is one of the EU countries most vulnerable to energy poverty, largely due to poor housing quality and low energy efficiency, particularly affecting low-income families. Rising energy prices and a lack of building rehabilitation exacerbate the problem. While energy poverty is increasingly recognized, energy costs are not fully integrated into social housing policies. Current measures, such as energy cost subsidies, only target low-income households, and clear guidelines for measuring energy poverty are absent in Portuguese laws and literature. Although a National Long-Term Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty exists, there is limited data on its effectiveness.

The article investigates the link between eco-social policies and sustainable social housing in Portugal in the last decade, using a systematic review of literature and a content analysis of housing laws, combined with measures to combat energy poverty and promote the rehabilitation of residential buildings. Efforts to address energy poverty in Portugal have largely focused on rehabilitating buildings for tourism rather than for social housing. Furthermore, energy policies aimed at reducing energy poverty often rely on public awareness for their successful implementation. The Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR), funding for the rehabilitation and construction of social housing mandates improvements in energy efficiency. However, these policies have proven more effective in new constructions than in the rehabilitation of existing buildings.

This article provides valuable insights for Southern European countries, such as Spain, Italy, and Greece, which have similar social housing systems, and highlights the urgent need for immediate action to promote sustainable social housing.

RC54-JS-55.2

MARTIRE, FABRIZIO* (Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)
APRILE, ROSARIO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Social Love, Trust and Pro Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours

Relational good, both a fundamental aspect of a community's well-being and of an individual's quality of life, requires the commitment of the single individual and the relational role played by others (Portela et al., 2013). The relational good thus affects the behaviour and propensities of individuals towards others and it is determined by several factors, such as trust.The presented research aims to understand the interactions between the propensity to engage in loving behaviour considering trust towards others. This interaction refers to environmental behaviour to observe how trust and social love can interact in producing pro environmental attitudes and behaviours which are examined as an element of the public sphere. To achieve this cognitive aim, the results of a questionnaire previously used as part of a larger research program dedicated to Social Love were adopted. In particular, the questionnaire was administered to a wide range of respondents throughout Italy to investigate Italians' propensity for loving behavior.The first phase of the research involved the construction of a social love index, with which the respondents' disposition to have loving behaviors in their daily lives (Cataldi e Iorio, 2023). Instead, the second phase of the analysis was dedicated to the theme of trust. The topic was divided into three dimensions, and an index was constructed for each of the three dimensions. More specifically, these dimensions concern trust towards the generalised other, mistrust and distrust towards specific categories of people, for example, people with a different ethnicity or religion. In the end, the aim is to understand the relationship between love behaviour, the three dimensions of trust, mistrust, and distrust, and how this relationship affects pro behaviour towards the environment.

TG04-967.5

MARTIRE, FABRIZIO (Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)
APRILE, ROSARIO* (Department of communication and social research, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
PALMIERI, MARCO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The Experts' Self-Representation. They Mirror Themselves in the Perceptions of the Non-Experts Public(s)

Several crisis events rapidly succeed one another, often overlapping, determining a permacrisis, a prolonged period of instability and insecurity due to the transition from one crisis to another (Wright, 2022; Zatti, 2024). The COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical conflicts, and climate change are all multiple and permanent crisis events that generate uncertainty among individuals. In these circumstances, experts put their expertise at disposal, to inform and prepare citizens disoriented by unforeseen phenomena they do not understand (Dayè, 2020). Furthermore, the experts make their expertise available to decision-makers, offering practical solutions to challenging problems that destabilise the community's everyday life (Bulsei, 2017). The research topic presented in this paper is the relationship between the experts and their non-expert public(s). Empirical research has been conducted on the self-representation of the expert, delving into how experts feel their non-expert public(s) perceive them, to inquiry the representation that the expert has of his/her public(s), how the expert perceives to be represented by the people addressed to, and the responsibility the expert feels to carry out on the shoulder when she/he applies his/her expertise. To reach these objectives, twelve focus groups have been conducted in private and public research institutes that deal with geopolitical, climate, and healthcare topics. Sixty experts in these knowledge domains have been interviewed through the focus group technique. The results explore the relationship between the experts and their non-experts public(s), assuming the point of view of the experts in an interactional environment. This relationship can be conflictual when non-experts public(s) interpret it as symmetrical, wherein their lay expertise can replace that of the experts; on the contrary, this relationship is trust-based when non-experts public(s) rely on experts and their solving performance of a crisis context.

RC37-604.2

MARY, MARCO* (Laboratoire des sciences sociales (LASSP) / IEP Toulouse, France)

Le Chorégraphe : Ni Intellectuel, Ni Militant. La Revendication Artistique d'Une Posture De Créateur Engagé Sur Des Sujets Sociétaux.

En danse contemporaine, les artistes mobilisent régulièrement comme inspirations artistiques des questions d'actualité notamment en lien avec les rapports sociaux de genre, de classe, de race ou les questions écologiques. Dès lors, l'enjeu de cette communication est d'analyser la spécificité de la posture des chorégraphes : ils revendiquent la légitimité de créer de nouveaux imaginaires tout en affirmant une autonomie par rapport aux milieux académiques et militants. Ainsi, nous articulons une sociologie des dispositions des créateurs (Faure, 2000) avec une sociologie des biens symboliques (Chamboredon, 1986) pour rendre possible un rapprochement entre les conditions de la production et l'interprétation des formes esthétiques (Alpers, 1983 ; Baxandall, 1985 ; Elias, 1991 ; Casanova, 1997).

En premier lieu, nous étudierons les ressources (livres, articles, podcasts) mobilisées par les artistes pour créer des spectacles pensés comme « engagés ». Nous montrerons que ces biens symboliques agissent comme des socialisations de renforcement (Darmon, 2016) : leurs mobilisations permettent de situer socialement et politiquement le chorégraphe. Dans un second temps, nous proposerons une science des œuvres chorégraphiques : en quoi les créateurs « tordent » le réel sur scène ? Quels sont les outils (corporéité, texte, costumes, objets) mobilisés par les artistes pour revendiquer des visions alternatives sur des thématiques sociales ou citoyennes ?

Cette communication s'appuie sur une enquête ethnographique par entretiens avec des chorégraphes et des programmateurs (50) et par observation-participante comme danseur-interprète dans une compagnie qui travaille sur des problématiques écoféministes. Cette position de recherche privilégiée m'a permis d'observer de près les mécanismes d'esthétisation d'enjeux sociétaux par des artistes. En somme, cette recherche vise à démontrer la tension dans l'affirmation d'une nouvelle posture du chorégraphe qui d'une part, affirme la légitimité d'un regard singulier sur le monde, mais qui d'autre part, refuse d'être considéré comme un militant ou un chercheur académique.

RC37-616.3

MARY, MARCO* (Laboratoire des sciences sociales (LASSP) / IEP Toulouse, France)

L'Art Et l'Argent. Ethnographier La Négociation Des Financements Entre Les Chorégraphes De Danse Contemporaine Et Les Institutions Culturelles.

Dans le milieu de la danse contemporaine français, la première étape de la création d'un spectacle consiste à trouver des financements. Les chorégraphes doivent solliciter des rendez-vous avec des représentants culturels (directeurs de théâtres ou responsables politiques) pour parvenir à récolter suffisamment d'argent pour salarier des collaborateurs (danseur, scénographe, créateur son, costumier). Cette activité est indispensable dans la mesure où le champ chorégraphique dépend économiquement et politiquement des pouvoirs publics (Faure, 2008). Dès lors, de quoi parle-t-on dans un rendez-vous avec un théâtre ? Dans un milieu qui invisibilise les questions financières, comment se déroulent les négociations pour obtenir de l'argent ?

A partir d'une enquête ethnographique par entretiens avec des chorégraphes et des programmateurs (50), cette communication étudie les enjeux économiques du travail artistique. De plus, étant moi-même salarié dans une compagnie de danse contemporaine comme danseur-interprète, j'ai pu assister et observer directement des rendez-vous entre des créateurs et des institutions culturelles (10). Il s'agit ici de proposer une ethnographie du rapport entre l'artiste et l'institution en analysant les liens de séduction et les effets d'homologies structurales. L'enquête révèle l'ambiguïté de ces rapports économiques : à la fois indispensables pour la survie des artistes mais toujours déniés par l'idéologie du génie créateur.

Nous nous intéresserons d'abord aux dispositions sociales acquises par les chorégraphes lors de socialisations antérieures (famille, écoles supérieures) créant un capital spécifique : le créateur doit apprendre « sur le tas » à élaborer des relations avec les programmateurs dans le contexte d'un marché artistique qui intègre de plus en plus les outils du néomanagement (Sinigaglia, 2021). Ensuite, nous analyserons la continuité entre « identité professionnelle » et « style de vie d'artiste » : l'entretien des rapports de séduction et d'amitié (Quemin, 2021) avec les institutions sont indispensables pour la survie dans la carrière du chorégraphe.

RC25-419.4

MASATAKE, HONGO* (Momoyama Gakuin University, Japan)

Is the COVID-19 Vaccine Crisis a DIS?: A Comparison of Japan's DIS and the UK's "Blood Scandal" Case

This presentation examines the significance of side effects and health damages caused by COVID-19 vaccines being framed as "drug-induced sufferings (DISs)" in Japan, and compares it to the recent "blood scandal" case in the UK. In Japan, health damage caused by pharmaceuticals, along with social problems accompanied by social suffering, such as prejudice and discrimination, has historically been categorized as a DIS. Thalidomide and AIDS have emerged as notable DIS issues, and there has been a history of victim movements where victims have won compensation through lawsuits. These movements played a crucial role in shaping the current medical system. While health damages from COVID-19 vaccines are partially compensated for under the framework established by previous DIS cases, there is a possibility that vaccine-related harm could be redefined as a DIS, leading to victim movement, as in the past. Furthermore, conspiracy theories about the replicon vaccine, which has not been approved in any country other than Japan, are spreading. Could the COVID-19 vaccine crises evolve into a DIS issue? If so, how would it differ from past DIS cases, and would it lead to sufficient compensation? This report considers these issues by analyzing the strategic differences between various compensation movements. It focuses on the UK's contaminated blood scandal, where an inquiry report was submitted in May 2024, revealing HIV and HCV infections caused by contaminated blood products. Based on this case, I assessed whether framing the COVID-19 vaccine crisis as a DIS issue would lead to compensation and the resolution of the problem.

RC28-442.2

MASI, BELÉN* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

"on Top of Everything, You're Argentinian". Methodological Notes on the Challenges of Studying Elites in Catalonia

Studying elites is widely recognized for presenting several challenges. Firstly, elites are a small yet highly powerful group, well-educated, with vast resources, and often elusive and difficult to access. Additionally, they may hold more symbolic and cultural capital than the researchers, placing the latter in a subordinate and sometimes uncomfortable position (Cousin et al., 2018). These challenges vary depending on the country and the specific type of elite being studied (e.g., economic, educational, or cultural), and are further influenced by the researcher's own class background and network of contacts. In the case of Catalonia, the Catalan elite, commonly referred to as the Catalan bourgeoisie, is particularly closed and cautious, with very few studies managing to gain access to this world. Moreover, most of these studies are more focused on social and family profiles than on research related to social stratification (see Pérez Arias 2022, Cullel & Farràs 2001).

This presentation will explore the challenges of conducting qualitative research on elites in the city of Barcelona. Specifically, this research not only involves interviews but also utilizes a methodology for studying the geographies of intersectionality: Relief Maps (Rodó-Zárate, 2013). This self-administered digital tool captures individuals' experiences in various spaces of everyday life based on different social identities, such as gender, race, age, and more. The particularities of this methodology, combined with the affiliation to a well-established research group (Intermaps-UPF), introduce challenges for fieldwork that yield ambivalent results, facilitating certain aspects of access while complicating others. This presentation will address the access barriers arising from the characteristics of the population and the researcher's own positionality, while also highlighting the adaptive strategies employed during fieldwork to navigate these complexities effectively.

RC38-629.3

MASSARI, MONICA* (University of Milan, Italy)
DI MEO, SILVIA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Wounded Memories, Besieged Lives: Surviving and Resisting across the Mediterranean Borders

Since the explosion of the so-called "refugee crisis" and the introduction of increasingly restrictive policies aimed at preventing migrants from crossing European borders, the topic of migration and death across the Mediterranean has gained high visibility in public debate. The endorsement of harshly questioned policies aimed at enforcing the externalization of European borders often through violence and human rights abuses and the rise in the number of migrants missing/drowned in the Mediterranean, however, have actually enhanced a collective indifference in public opinion on the dramatic conditions migration by sea still largely occur and on the destiny, identity and right to be mourned of those who disappeared in the Mediterranean.

Based on ongoing research addressing three major shipwrecks occurred in the Mediterranean (2013-2023), this paper deals with the relationship between hegemonic forms of narration enhanced by institutional agencies and mainstream media and counter-narratives of the same *disasters* promoted by survivors and victims' family members who witnessed the tragic event or their consequences both at public level and in their intimate lives and relationships. In particular, through the analysis of biographical interviews carried out with survivals and victims' family members – men and women of different nationalities and generations, often dispersed across borders and operating at transnational level –, the paper focuses on the forms of memorialization and memory practices carried out in the public arena that strongly call for a recognition of victims' rights, agency and identity. Attention will be devoted to the role played by women (mothers, sisters, daughters) in promoting forms of mobilization through art-based participatory practices where mourning for their beloved ones becomes not only a way of remembering, but also an act of disobedience that challenges that regime of invisibility, censorship and oblivion that politics and history would like to consign those bodies and their identity to.

RC26-431.5

MASSIDDA, LUCA* (University of Tuscia, Italy)

Right to Inform, Victims' Rights and Right-Wing Politics: When the Interplay between Political and Journalistic Discourse in Gbv Reporting Reinforces Distortions and Discriminations.

The paper examines the relationship between journalistic discourse and political communication, focusing on how the principal national and local newspapers covered gender-based violence during the recent national election campaign in Italy (September 2022). The objective is to examine how the electoral context shapes the journalistic representation of gender-based violence. Specifically, it seeks to determine whether the electoral context leads to an increase or decrease in attention towards the issue and whether the interaction with the electoral frame facilitates a more accurate narrative of journalistic coverage or, conversely, acts as an amplifier of the distortions and prejudices that are commonly encountered in public, media and political discourse on gender-based violence. Comparing the journalistic and the political actors' representation of GBV the paper aims to understand if and how these narratives influence each other. Data presented were collected within the framework of the PRIN research project, entitled "STEPSISTER - STEreotypes and PrejudiceS In preSs represenTation of gEndeR-violence" (Principal Investigator: Dr. Rosalba Belmonte, Tuscia University).

RC26-429.1

MASSIDDA, LUCA* (University of Tuscia, Italy)

Women's Rights and Gender Issues in the 2024 US Presidential Campaign: A Video-Style Analysis of the White House Candidates' Campaign Ads

The paper aims to analyse the role that gender issues and women's rights played in the 2024 US presidential election campaign. The analysis of the communication strategies adopted by Donald Trump, Joe Biden and then Kamala Harris will focus on the election commercials released by the three candidates who placed gender issues and women's rights at the centre of their political narratives. The videos were subjected to analysis in their verbal, non-verbal and production components. This was achieved through the construction of an audiovisual content analysis form, which was developed by combining the video-style analysis methodology proposed by Kaid and Johnston (2001) with the coding and content analysis methodology used by the Wesleyan Media Project (Fowler et al., 2023). Ultimately, the form was integrated with a bespoke set of variables designed to identify and classify the ideological and value-based references present in the examined multimedia texts, whether implicit or explicit. The objective is to understand the extent to which gender, family, and women's rights issues were pivotal in the construction of the different campaigning strategies and in the configuration of the axes of conflict on which the electoral competition was played/decided.

RC02-45.3

MASSO, MATILDE* (University of A Coruña, Spain)
VÁZQUEZ CHAS, LORETO (Departament of Sociology and Communication Sciences. A Coruña University, Spain)
DOMÍNGUEZ SANISIDRO, NEREA (Departament of Sociology and Communication Sciences. A Coruña University, Spain)

Gender and Class Influences on Monetary Behaviour and Financial Subjectivities

This communication analyses the main transformations of payment methods and their effects on spending, saving and indebtedness patterns.

The digitization of payment methods and systems entails numerous transformations related to the structure of monetary transactions, which in turn leads to new behavioural patterns and financial subjectivities. Our aim is to identify how the digitalization of payment methods affects to the categorization processes developed by different social groups. To this end, this communication analyzes the most relevant contributions and limitations in theoretical approaches to these issues: the theory of mental accounting (Thaler, 1999); the everyday life financialization (Chiapello, 2015; Martin, 2002); the social earmarking of money (Zelizer, 2011) and the concept of relational work (Bandelj, 2016, 2017, 2012).

The communication focuses specifically on three closely related aspects: first, the effects of the digitalization of payment methods on economic behaviour; second, population's attitudes towards money and its social functions; third, different spending and saving strategies according to social groups (gender, age and social class).

We have conducted a telephone survey of a sample size of 2000 individuals in Spain over 18 years, and semi structured interviews to 30 individuals according to three variables: gender, age and income levels.

Provisional results points out to the identification of the relational functions of money and the identification of different mental accounting patterns by gender and class.

RC24-JS-241.3

MASTROSIMONE, LUCA* (IUSS Pavia - University of Torino, Italy)
PADOVAN, DARIO (University of Turin, Italy)

Shadows of the Deep Transition. a Political Ecology of War Beyond the Anthropocene Narrative

Existing sociological perspectives on the ecological crisis, particularly those centered on the Anthropocene, often neglect the complex links between environmental degradation, global fossil capitalism, and the intensification of armed conflicts. We argue that these processes are instead central features of the shift towards a profound, long-term transformation of interconnected socio-technical systems, particularly centered around the energy sector: the Second Deep Transition. By integrating insights from political ecology, social metabolism, and Arrighi's world-systems analysis, we position contemporary conflicts within the competitive dynamics of both established and aspiring hegemons seeking to shape new hegemonic cycles while reconfiguring global capitalist metabolic patterns. Our examination of the interplay between nature, capitalism, and war, historically intertwined with military power's need for energy access and control, reveals how extractivism and ecocidal militarism manifest in both old and new armed conflicts, rooted in systemic power disparities. Despite recurrent pacified imaginaries of the transition, we highlight how the novel competition for energy resources and raw materials can still exacerbate potential conflicts and violence, indicating both the continuity and co-existence of traditional resource wars with the so-called "Green Wars" for critical minerals and renewables. Understanding these complex interactions is essential for fostering and envisioning just, peaceful, and sustainable futures. By challenging reductionist and deterministic narratives, we advocate for a political ecology of war as a vital framework for sociology to address these urgent challenges.

RC08-116.2

MASTROSIMONE, LUCA* (University of Turin, Italy)
PADOVAN, DARIO (University of Turin, Italy)

Strategic Knowledge and Neo-Organicist Sociology: Lessons from the Forgotten Paths of Sociological Thought

This paper examines the trajectory of Italian sociology between the two World Wars, emphasizing the concept of Strategic Knowledge as a heuristic tool. This approach complements the internal history of the social sciences, particularly sociology, by investigating the blurred boundaries where sciences become knowledge and disciplines transform into techniques of thought, control, and social action. During the fascist regime, sociology didn't disappear but aligned with creating an integrated system comprising the state, society, and individuals. Anticipating later functionalist and systemic theories, Neo-organicist sociology, developed by the renowned scholar Corrado Gini, responded to this need. Gini updated and radicalized Spencer's ideas, defining strategic, selective, and biopolitical knowledge to address bio-social reproduction problems, framed as "social pathology" issues. This theory envisioned society as an organism where the public hand assists and controls the market, ensuring order and integration, and supporting evolutionary tendencies while intervening as needed. Combining racism and planning, it proposed a then appealing reordering of social and (re)productive forces to address the crisis of international capitalism through social engineering. By examining the production, selection, dissemination, and consumption of sociological knowledge in this authoritarian context, the paper reveals peculiarities, unexpected influences, and connections with other experiences and sociological frameworks. It also addresses underexplored aspects in the history of sociology, focusing on how - despite other claims - sociology may coexist with authoritarian experiences; how science can influence the development of political and social techniques to achieve social order, and how these techniques, in turn, shape scientific arguments.

RC47-737.1

MATAR, JIMMY* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Between Widened Imaginaries and Retreat: Strategies from the Margins of the October 17 Uprising in Lebanon

Despite recurrent waves of social mobilizations in many parts of the world, dominant power structures remain relatively unshaken. Continued opposition to current socioeconomic and political realities, absorbed and nullified by reformist pathways, has left many disappointed and demobilized. In line with this general development, albeit with key contextual differences, Lebanon has witnessed a series of social mobilizations since 2011 culminating in the October 17 uprising in 2019. Struggling against a hegemonic sectarian system firmly controlled by ruling political and financial elites, a variety of collective actions ranging from disruptive to prefigurative were deployed. While many organizations focused on bottom-up change tried to adapt their visions and/or strategies to the rapidly developing context, siloed and sectoral approaches remained dominant. A wider more coordinated strategy that captures the imagination of the moment, directs various actions towards a common goal, and dislodges electoral politics from the dominant discourse remained elusive. Based on a series of semi-structured interviews with activists from various organizations, the adaptability of tactics to turbulent changes were dissected. Responding to the uprising, repression, pandemic, socioeconomic collapse, August 4 port explosion, parliamentary elections, and sectarian parties' resurgence, collective actors, specifically those driven by bottom-up social change, engaged with the different phases from varying lenses. Mobilization peaks were met with intensified activities, widened imaginaries were met with a flourishing of initiatives – many of which did not survive, socioeconomic crises were met with mutual aid and solidarity, and demobilization was met by retreat and return to gradual slow building. Notwithstanding their shortcomings and marginal influence on the overall trajectory of the uprising, the strategies and principles of some actors guided their attempts to maneuver harshly changing realities on the ground.

RC21-322.2

MATAR, JIMMY* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Commoning in Turbulent Times: Between Cooptation, Survival, and Social Change in the Aftermath of the October 17 Uprising in Lebanon

The deep socioeconomic and political legitimacy crisis facing the dominant neoliberal system in many parts of the world has resulted in recurrent waves of social mobilizations opposed to the current realities. Far from being classified as a unified movement in regards to what is desired, a notable segment struggles for alternative systems rooted in solidarity, cooperation, and participatory forms of democracy. While not being an all-encompassing ideological direction, a significant overlap lies between such principles and commoning. In line with this general development, albeit with key contextual differences, Lebanon has witnessed a series of social mobilizations since 2011 culminating in the October 17 uprising in 2019. Struggling against a hegemonic sectarian system firmly controlled by ruling political and financial elites, a variety of collective actions were deployed. Beyond the disruptive actions which are not the focus of this paper, alternative ways of life and reimagined realities were temporally born in the squares, as well as more durable ones which fed into and resulted from these mobilizations. Based on a series of semi-structured interviews with activists from various commoning initiatives, the challenges of navigating a complex, hostile, and changing landscape were dissected. With varying degrees of success and failure, initiatives constantly had to grapple with survival against market forces and private property, cooptation and absorption into NGO structures, and internal community building based on commoning principles. To avoid isolation and being driven to the margins, social movements also constitute an opportunity for such initiatives to engage in wider social struggles that attempt to alter the wider socioeconomic landscape into a more favorable environment.

RC15-235.1

MATERASSI, LETIZIA* (University of Florence, Italy)
SOLITO, LAURA (University of Florence, Italy)
MACRÌ, ESTER (University of Florence, Italy)
GRECO, ERIKA (University of Florence, Italy)

An Ounce of Prevention: How Health Narratives Can Bridge Social Inequalities

This study aims at investigating those changes that occurred in public health communication over the past 20 years, through the lens of cancer screening and vaccination campaigns. While public health communication is meant to serve the entire population, it often targets specific audiences based on disease prevalence and demographic factors. This creates a tension between effective messaging and the risk of perpetuating health inequalities, particularly regarding gender.

The research, part of a financed research program entitled "ECoHeTE", analysed 223 campaigns between 2000 and 2023, focusing on cancer screenings and vaccines and edited by World Health Organization and specific Italian health institutions. Data was collected from institutional websites and social media platforms. The analysis found significant gender imbalances in the content of these campaigns. A large portion (38%) focused on women's reproductive health, especially HPV vaccination and screenings for cervical and breast cancer. No campaigns were found targeting men specifically, despite the existence of male-specific screenings, such as for prostate cancer. Screening campaigns are more frequently aimed at women, while vaccination campaigns tend to address the general population, often featuring mixed-gender protagonists. Women are often the central figures in cancer screening campaigns, reflecting their traditional roles as caregivers and health advocates within families and communities. However, this portrayal can also reinforce a narrative of women as vulnerable and in need of expert guidance.

The study also examines the evolution of gender representation in these campaigns over the last two decades, analysing the language, visuals, and narratives used. It highlights how the portrayal of women in health communication has shifted, but still often emphasizes their role as individuals who need to be protected, sometimes at the cost of portraying them as fragile. This exploration provides insight into how public health narratives may contribute to or challenge social inequalities, particularly in gendered contexts.

RC15-JS-122.6

MATERASSI, LETIZIA* (University of Florence, Italy)
MACRÌ, ESTER (University of Florence, Italy)

Before and Beyond Covid-19: A Multidisciplinary Study on Vaccine Hesitancy in a Post-Pandemic World

Since 2020, the focus on vaccines has primarily centered around Covid-19, shaping both public and scientific debates, as well as communication strategies and individual perceptions. Vaccine hesitancy, in particular, has become entangled with politically charged and media-driven narratives, often creating a polarized divide between supporters and skeptics, which has complicated a deeper understanding of the issue. In this study, we take a multidisciplinary approach, combining insights from sociologists, social psychologists and physicians, to explore the different aspects of vaccine hesitancy— fear, lack of awareness, knowledge gaps, uncertainty, and trust— and how these factors influence vaccination behaviors beyond the immediate crisis of the pandemic. While the research emerged in the wake of the Covid-19 emergency, our scope extends beyond that single vaccine to include others: Measles, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, and HPV. To begin, we carried out an extensive literature review, analyzing the contents of 124 articles indexed on Scopus and published in international journals between 2013 and 2023. Subsequently, quali-quantitative research was carried out through the administration of a standardized questionnaire using a mixed-method approach (CAWI-CATI), involving a sample of 1.000 individuals, proportionally distributed across Italian regions and covering the entire Italian territory. The research investigates the relationship between the various dimensions of vaccine hesitancy concerning the different types of vaccines considered, in comparison with pre- and post-Covid literature. The primary goal is to determine whether, and to what extent, the debate surrounding Covid-19 vaccinations has influenced the perception of the effectiveness of other vaccines for different diseases; secondly, we aim to examine the narrative frames employed in vaccine communication and how they influence the motivations or positions of hesitant populations.

RC34-572.4

MATHAMBO, VUYISWA* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)
MHLANGA, NOKHETHO (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)
JUAN, ANDREA (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

Youth Entrepreneurial Pathways: Gendered Experiences of African Graduates

Formal employment has been shrinking since the 1970s, with work becoming more piecemeal and informal. Youth participation in the labour market, especially on the African continent, is primarily characterised by precarity. Faced with structural barriers to livelihoods, youth are pursuing opportunities outside of formal employment, including entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship entails starting a new business venture and/or expanding an existing one. With the precarity of work expected to continue, partly due to Africa's youth bulge, it is imperative that youth entrepreneurial pathways be better understood as entrepreneurship has been shown to contribute to innovation, job creation and economic growth. This paper describes the entrepreneurial motivations and journeys of African graduates, with a focus on their gendered experiences. Tracking graduates funded through scholarships and using an integrative mixed methods approach, this paper draws from the findings of a five-year longitudinal cohort study. Quantitative interviews were conducted with 577 graduates in 2020, 2022 and 2024 while 106 graduates participated in qualitative interviews in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024. Findings showed the gendered nature of entrepreneurial motivations and journeys of African graduates, with a higher proportion of male than female participants having started business ventures and operating businesses with formal registration. While the data indicated the interconnectedness of entrepreneurial drivers, the primary entrepreneurial motivation for both male and female participants was to make money and help people. Furthermore, entrepreneurship was described as an "alternative" to formal employment in contexts of poverty and unemployment. The profitability gap between male and female-owned businesses was concerning with the types of businesses started, particularly in agriculture and the digital economy, favouring males than females due to gender stereotyping. This paper underscores the need to expand the concept of work and for context- and gender-sensitive interventions and continuous support for African graduates in order to ready them for the future.

TG04-966.1

MATHIEU, HÉLOÏSE* (Université de Montpellier, France)
GRAMAGLIA, CHRISTELLE* (INRAE, France)

Coping with Mining Risks in the Ecuadorian Amazon: Daily Life in the Grip of the Anthropocene

The Ecuadorian Amazon region is at the heart of tensions between environmental preservation and economic development. Long isolated, it has been integrated into the global economy through the exploitation of its natural resources. Today, extractivist policies and the "Buen Vivir"-oriented Constitution have created a complex context where development issues, environmental preservation and indigenous rights tend to collide. Their friction influences lifestyles, land use and socionatural relationships, in a context of contamination risks. Our study focuses on the Tena region, where legal and illegal mining expansion is rapidly transforming territories and exposing populations to various pollutants.

Using an ethnographic approach, we reveal how communities living near mining activities interpret, experience and deal differently with environmental threats, while considering the structural inequalities that influence their vulnerability. Our aim is to examine how they live and cope with the challenges of the Anthropocene, negotiating between traditions, economic necessities and new environmental realities. Reconstructing the weft of ordinary experiences and knowledge enables us to better grasp the reality of risk society in the Amazon, and identify ways of living in the ruins of extractivism.

The final purpose is to enrich our understanding of the socio-exposome concept as developed by P. Brown and L. Senier to decipher the complex dynamics that shape exposure to pollutants, taking into account social practices, socio-economic contexts and power relations. It is also a way of discussing indigenous alternatives to the current crisis of global contamination.

RC31-495.3

MATHRANI CHAKRABORTY, RADHIKA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

"I Thought, Well, This Is a Sindhi Paada (Neighbourhood)!": Hindu Sindhis and Diasporic Belonging in Hong Kong

This paper explores how Hong Kong became a meaningful and desirable node in the Hindu Sindhi diasporic network, and how older mercantile imaginaries frame contemporary forms of belonging in the 'global city'. The Hindu Sindhi diaspora in Hong Kong has emerged through a range of mobilities and connections - sojourning for trade from the 1880s onwards, displacement from Sindh during the 1947 Partition, and more contemporary migrations for business, employment, and marriage. Drawing on interviews, ethnographic data, and archival sources, this paper explores how Hong Kong emerged as a 'place of the future', and as a 'Sindhi place' in this diasporic imaginary. Research for this paper was carried out from 2019-2021 - at a time when 'expatriate' mobilities and futures in Hong Kong came into question alongside new 'national security' legislation, pro-democracy protests, and the Covid-19 pandemic. However, during this uncertain time, older mercantile imaginaries continued to shape the Sindhi diaspora's ties to the city. An interlocutor who described Hong Kong as a 'lit-up city' and place of the 'future', also felt, on arriving at Hong Kong's Wyndham Street in 1969, that they had arrived in a 'Sindhi *paada*' (neighbourhood). Interlocutors often narrated local histories of such neighbourhoods to map diasporic change and belonging. They also expressed how a futural vision and promise of Hong Kong circulated in the wider Sindhi diasporic imaginary, and continues to mediate mobility and community here. Through such accounts, I suggest that diaspora nodes (like Hong Kong) emerge as 'points of convergence' - in space and time, where people, things, goods, and ideas collect; and as 'points of articulation' – for articulating and experiencing belonging, as well as orienting and facilitating movement and connections to elsewhere. This frames the 'global city' as a node within wider diasporic currents, mediating forms of belonging for such communities.

RC46-726.1

MATSHIBI SHILLAH, MUTSHIDZI* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
SAMSON, MELANIE (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
UYS, TINA (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Women Street Reclaimers: Existing Practices and Potential for Organising

Reclaimers engage in precarious labour that involves rescuing materials that have been thrown away and revaluing them because they see value in things others discard as valueless. In addition to the mental and physical challenges confronted by all people (men and women) who do this work, women street reclaimers often struggle to freely navigate urban streets due to safety concerns due to high levels of gender violence and working hours that start before dawn. Research on gender and how reclaimers organise is limited, and this study aims to contribute to this knowledge by exploring the organising experiences of informal women street reclaimers. Through participatory observations and semi-structured interviews with 5 women street reclaimers in Johannesburg who are members of the African Reclaimers Organisation (ARO) and 3 ARO leaders, this study explored how the women work collectively and opportunities to deepen this collaboration. The findings revealed that, ironically, a key strategy used by women to address the gender issues they confront is to enrol support from male colleagues and partners, which addresses their immediate practical gender needs, but serves to reinforce patriarchal assumptions and power. In addition, women reclaimers also draw on traditionally feminised forms of solidarity, such as stokvels and collective purchasing to mediate their work-related challenges, strategies which are not typically understood as part of worker organizing and collective action.

RC39-648.2

MATSUKAWA, ANNA* (University of Hyogo, Japan)
TATSUKI, SHIGEO (Doshisha University, Japan)

Breaking Administrative Silos and Enhancing Vulnerable Support: A Post-Earthquake Strategy for Disaster Response in Aging Communities

The 2024 Noto Peninsula earthquake exposed significant challenges in disaster response within Ishikawa Prefecture, largely due to horizontal and hierarchical siloed administrations. These siloizations hindered effective coordination, particularly in providing comprehensive support to vulnerable populations such as the elderly and disabled. The rigid division of responsibilities between the prefecture and municipalities further slowed response efforts. To address these issues, the establishment of a special unit for coordinated disaster response was recommended, focusing on bridging administrative gaps.

While progress has been made in wide-area evacuation strategies through the creation of intermediary centers, challenges remain in effectively supporting vulnerable individuals. The needs of the "hidden vulnerable" demographic—those not easily identified but at high risk—have been particularly difficult to address. However, emergent NGO networks have played a vital role in disaster recovery, deploying specialized professionals and highlighting the importance of collaboration between government agencies and civil society.

In Okunoto, the earthquake exacerbated pre-existing social and economic disparities, particularly in the reintegration of evacuated elderly and disabled individuals. The proposal to incorporate long-term care facilities into new housing developments, such as temporary and public housing complexes, has been put forward as a sustainable solution. This approach would provide more efficient care for an aging population and address the logistical challenges posed by remote areas. However, this strategy requires significant public investment and intergenerational consensus to transition towards more compact, accessible settlements, especially as the region faces the dual pressures of hyper-aging and population decline.

In summary, addressing administrative siloization, enhancing support for vulnerable populations, and fostering government-civil society collaboration are critical for improving disaster response in hyper-aging regions like Okunoto.

WG10-935.1

MATSUSHITA, KEITA* (Kansai University, Japan)

Digital Nomads in Japan: Community Integration and Sustainable Tourism Practices

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote work, leading to a rise in digital nomads. While freelancing has traditionally been common among digital nomads, more corporate employees now practice this lifestyle. This trend reflects a broader shift in how people evaluate work-life balance, seeking more flexible and personalized approaches. In tourism, "slow tourism," which focuses on sustainability and minimizing environmental impact, is gaining attention as an alternative to over-tourism and rising concerns about climate change.

Digital nomads, many of those in tech and AI industries, often engage in long-term stays in various locations, contributing to both sustainable tourism and local business innovation. These individuals promote environmentally conscious travel and stimulate entrepreneurship and investment in the areas where they live temporarily. In response, many countries and regions have introduced policies such as digital nomad visas and subsidies to attract this new workforce and enhance local economies.

In addition to their economic impact, digital nomads highly value community building. They strive to integrate into local communities while forming connections with other nomads with similar work and life values. Co-living and co-working spaces have become vital hubs for fostering these communities, blending professional collaboration with social engagement.

This study uses Japan as a case study to examine how local governments and organizations attract digital nomads and how communities form around them. It explores how regions develop environments that meet the needs of digital nomads, focusing on co-working and co-living spaces. The research also looks at the perspectives of local stakeholders, including community managers, residents, and the nomads themselves.

Findings reveal that digital nomads value community and intimacy but face challenges balancing diversity, mobility, and a sense of stability. A combination of online and in-person interactions is also essential to maintaining their communities and intimacy.

RC05-82.5

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

Does Work-Life Balance Matter?: Narratives of Motives for Migration Among Young Japanese in Germany

Young migrants from developed countries have relatively more freedom to choose their destination countries and residential status. Students or young workers in Japan tend to choose Oceania, North America, or Western Europe due to the various residential options available in these regions. Although they may initially enter these countries as travelers, students, and working holiday makers, they may eventually become migrant workers to stay longer. These Japanese migrants, unlike business expatriates, have been considered lifestyle migrants. Previous studies of Japanese lifestyle migrants in Canada and Australia found that they prioritized work-life balance, which aligns with typical Western values. However, the reasons for leaving their home countries, such as overworking in Japan, may not be directly connected to their choice of destination. Even though dissatisfaction with life in their home country may lead them to migrate, the choice of destination is a complex decision influenced by a wider range of factors. Are Western values, as seen in the narratives of migration motives, a decisive factor in choosing the destination, or do they merely justify the decision to stay? The paper examines the attitudes of young Japanese migrants towards Western values in their narratives of migration motives, based on an ongoing survey in Dusseldorf conducted since 2019. It aims to uncover how migrants change their attitudes towards Western values after migration and how this change shapes their narratives of migration motives and choice of destination.

RC38-JS-118.5

MATTHIES, PAULA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Biographical Perspectives on the Nexus of Antisemitism and Genderpolitics

Antisemitism is not merely prejudice against Jews, it is also an ideology itself and therefore a worldview. Its efficacy is not only historically evident, but also contemporarily visible. It intersects with racism, anti-feminism and misogyny, and is linked to societal dynamics. This can be seen particularly well in social gender relations in liberal democracies. It is precisely against the background of the flexibilization of gender relations, and the simultaneous persistence of traditional gender roles that a field of tension and struggle is emerging. This brings ambivalences and uncertainties to the fore. These, in turn, provide fertile ground for antisemitic and anti-modernist responses (visible e.g. in the TradWife Phenomenon), going hand in hand with wider developments of de-solidarization and nationalization. I argue, that in order to understand these kinds of phenomena they have to be embedded in the biographical as well as the socio-historical context. Biographical research is particularly suitable for this purpose as it claims to reconstruct the interrelationship between the individual and society. Lived experiences are the place where society inflicts its pain and thus becomes tangible as a universal framework (Adorno 1993). Against this background, I argue that antisemitism serves as a cohesive force during times of changing gender relations and that a biographical approach is critical to understanding the function of antisemitism within societal dynamics. In this contribution, I will provide an overview of my ongoing dissertation project, outlining the research design and its underlaying explanatory potential in addressing the following questions: What function do antisemitic patterns of interpretation fulfil within biographical meaning making? How do they relate to regressive gender political orientations? And what insights do they offer regarding the way subjects orient themselves within and respond to dynamics of changing gender orders?

RC17-248.3

MATTHIEU, GARCIA-MESA* (LEST CNRS UMR 7317 / Aix Marseille Univ, France)

Meta-Organisation As a Response to the Challenges of Quality and Fraud in the Field of Continuing Vocational Training in France ?

The continuing vocational training (CVT) market in France is worth around 30 billion euros (Froment et al., 2023). It is a sizeable market shared between more than 120,000 training organisations (TOs) (Froment et al., 2023). Since 2021, part of this market has been regulated by Qualiopi certification. The aim of this certification is to meet the challenges of both training quality and fraud prevention. However, this certification has major shortcomings and does not guarantee the quality of the training courses (Cour des Comptes, 2023 p.56-57) or sufficiently regulate fraudulent practices (Froment et al., 2023, p. 4). Faced with these pitfalls, the IGESR and IGAS proposed in a joint report to create a governance body to coordinate the quality of vocational training (Froment et al., 2023, p. 6).

Could this governance body be a meta-organisation (MO)? A MO is an organisation made up of organisations. It is based on consensual and non-hierarchical practices whose main objective is to organise collective action at a relatively low cost (Berkowitz and Dumez, 2016, p. 150-151).

This study is based on several semi-structured interviews and observations conducted with Céreq, France Compétences, competence operators and private, associative, cooperative or public OFs. This exploratory study attempts to materialise the operational reality of setting up a meta-organisation and its limits in the field of continuing vocational training.

RC24-395.1

MATUS, CLAUDIA* (Center for Educational Justice, Chile)

Biodiversity and Gender As Hypotheses

This study examines the scientific knowledge generated at the OHM-I Patagonia Bahía Exploradores, explicitly addressing the intersection between the climate crisis and gender. Here, gender is not merely understood as a social category or as the representation of women within research teams but rather as an epistemological approach. We argue that existing data related to climatic variations, ecological disturbances in rivers, biodiversity shifts, and changes in land use should be re-evaluated through the lens of gender as a hypothesis. This analytical shift enables us to challenge ingrained assumptions and avoid reinforcing inequalities within the research itself.

Our methodology is grounded in a critique of three fundamental aspects: sampling processes, instrument design, and data management. First, concerning sampling, we question the gendered assumptions embedded in the selection of samples. What presumptions about gender and sex guide these decisions, and how do they influence our understanding of ecosystems and environmental changes? We also explore whether interdisciplinary approaches inform sample collection and the prevailing discourses that underpin these practices.

Second, the role of instruments in shaping research outcomes is critically assessed. We analyze how measurement tools are designed and used, focusing on their assumptions about objectivity and their implications for knowledge production.

Finally, we scrutinize databases and data characterization and management. This involves interrogating the underlying logic that organizes environmental

data and how it might be transformed when gender is treated as an analytical hypothesis rather than a neutral category. By addressing these dimensions, we aim to produce more inclusive, equitable scientific knowledge that is attentive to the nuanced intersections between environmental science and gender.

RC04-60.1

MATUS, CLAUDIA* (Center for Educational Justice, Chile)

The Problem with Naming in the School Curriculum

This research critically examines how Chilean school curricula construct and reinforce ideas of normality and difference, particularly around dimensions like gender, sexuality, race, and social class. It identifies four problematic aspects of how public policies on education frame social inclusion.

First, policies often adopt a narrow, essentialist understanding of diversity, reducing complex identities to singular categories that oversimplify students' experiences. Second, social inclusion efforts typically focus on superficial interventions—such as anti-bullying programs or teacher diversity training—while neglecting more profound structural inequalities embedded in educational practices and curricula. Third, most policies lack an intersectional perspective, failing to account for how overlapping identities like race, gender, and class intersect to create distinct forms of marginalization. Lastly, policies tend to center on accommodating marginalized students within existing norms, leaving dominant, heteronormative, middle-class values unchallenged, which further perpetuates systemic inequities.

This study challenges such approaches by examining how formal and informal curricula perpetuate essentialist notions of identities. Through ethnographic research in two Santiago schools (one with a high percentage of vulnerability and the other with the elite and upper class), we document how students and teachers perform common sense and power structures present in the official curriculum that normalizes specific identities while marginalizing others.

Rather than addressing segregation or academic disparities, our research explores how students are taught to categorize identities as superior or inferior, normal or different. By problematizing how these notions are embedded in school knowledge and practices, we argue for rethinking inclusion policies by understanding how a particular knowledge is produced in the official curriculum. This research contributes to debates on social inclusion and policy enactment, promoting a more critical understanding of educational justice.

RC19-273.2

MATUSZCZYK, KAMIL* (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland)
LUKASIEWICZ, KAROLINA* (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland)
CICHOCKA, EWA* (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Poland)

Inside out: Exploring the Constraints of Researcher Positionality in a Comparative Study Involving Marginalized Urban Migrants

Numerous studies have highlighted the complexity of the insider position in knowledge production. While shared nationality, gender, or language between researchers and study participants can facilitate fieldwork access, they may also limit the development of genuine rapport. A handful of studies have explored the significance of the researcher's social class in studies involving marginalised migrant communities and the limitations it may impose on qualitative research outcomes. Using a case of a comparative study of marginalised Polish migrants accessing welfare systems in four top-immigrant destination cities: Berlin, London, Stockholm, and New York - we address this gap. Our study is based on 95 interviews with migrants and service providers conducted between 2020 and 2024. The findings suggest that a partial insider stance, resulting from shared characteristics such as ethnicity, language, or immigration status, but not social class, can create a false sense of rapport between researchers and participants, leading to inadequate knowledge production. We will focus on the limitations of our positionality as white Polish university-based scholars during fieldwork and the risks it carries. Our experiences revealed how class differences expressed in language (using academic categories, regional differences) or place of origin (capital city vs. other cities) between the researcher and participants influenced the quality of collected qualitative data. Throughout the research, we encountered participants' anxieties about discussing their earnings, reluctance to describe their living conditions, and efforts to use "proper language." We also faced challenges in positioning ourselves in relation to participants' racist narratives. Our analysis explores how the researcher's position contributes to the reproduction of meanings and narratives and perpetuates feelings of shame and undeservingness among participants. The presentation concludes with ways of reducing such risks in qualitative research with marginalised migrants.

RC06-JS-115.5

MATYSIAK, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)
CUKROWSKA-TORZEWSKA, EWA (University of Warsaw, Poland)
KASPERSKA, AGNIESZKA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
KAUFMAN, GAYLE (Davidson College, USA)

Employers' Discrimination Against Fathers and Mothers Taking Parental Leave: Evidence from a Choice Experiment

In this study, we examine the consequences of parental leave use for mothers' and fathers' hiring and earning opportunities. This topic is of high social importance given the persistently low uptake of parental leave by men in Europe. In countries where parental leave is granted to fathers on a "use it or lose it" basis, men typically make use of the portion of the leave specifically designated for them but rarely take advantage of the entitlements available to both parents. One of the reasons for this state of affairs might be that employers discriminate against parents who make use of parental leave and penalise fathers more than mothers. This is because men are still expected to be loyal employees for whom work always comes first. We test these hypotheses using a self-designed discrete choice experiment, which allows for the estimation of causal effect and discriminatory practices. We interview 1,000 managers who are asked to assess hypothetical job candidates with randomly assigned genders and varying durations of parental leave taken. We also asked them to answer several questions about themselves (e.g. gender role attitudes, work centrality) and the company they work in (e.g. presence of ideal worker norms). The sample is representative in terms of the employer's gender and the company's size, sector and region. This study is situated in Poland, where a two-month parental leave for fathers was introduced in May 2023, following the implementation of the EU Work-Life Balance Directive. Data collection is still ongoing, and results are not available at this stage; however, data analysis and the final article will be completed by the time of the conference.

RC23-364.4

MATZNER, NILS* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ, Germany)
OTTO, DANNY (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Germany)

Carbon Cascadia - a Carbon Dioxide Removal Game

Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR, also known as Negative Emissions) is positioned by the IPCC as a necessary component for achieving climate goals and is part of Germany's climate strategy. However, methods for removing CO2 are still not well known. The opportunities and risks of CDR are barely discussed, both among stakeholders and the general public.

In our talk, we will build on the research conducted on biomass-based CDR (bioCDR) in the project "BioNET – Multi-level Assessment of Biomass-based Negative Emission Technologies" to introduce a CDR removal game. Previous stakeholder processes and modelling have shown that bioCDR methods have significant CO2 removal potential but also face numerous challenges. Furthermore, our research indicates that no single CDR option can provide the necessary contributions to meet climate targets. Instead, a portfolio of methods is required to balance the weaknesses of individual approaches, maximize synergies, and consider co-benefits for the environment and society, alongside the removal potential.

Given this complex situation, the challenge is to clearly convey knowledge about various CDR methods and provide opportunities for discussion regarding their just application and (competitive) relationships to one another. For this task, we designed a serious game called **"Carbon Cascadia"**. It serves both as a communication tool and as a means of scientific data collection to better understand the complex interplay of different CDR options. The game has already been successfully tested in a simplified pilot version with stakeholders. Currently, we are developing it further as an online video game.

RC32-529.10

MAULSHARIF, MIRA* (Narxoz University, Kazakhstan)

Patriarchal Structures and Gender Attitudes: Barriers to Women's Opportunities, Global Trends, and the Role of Education

Globalization has significantly impacted gender relations, creating tension between global efforts to promote women's rights and traditional cultural norms. While international frameworks advocate for gender equality as a fundamental human right, some societies justify maintaining gender hierarchies through cultural and religious arguments. Over recent decades, Kazakhstan has experienced cultural changes, and gender equality has become a more prominent issue. Deeply entrenched patriarchal norms remain a major barrier to gender parity. These cultural values, transmitted through family and education, perpetuate the belief that women should be subordinate to men, and this patriarchy, supported by kinship and religious values, continues to marginalize women in decision-making processes.

This study explores how patriarchal structures and gender attitudes contribute to gender inequality and limit women's opportunities in Kazakhstan. Using qualitative methodology, 25 interviews were conducted with young Kazakh men and women, aged 20 to 35, examining their perspectives on gender roles. The findings reveal that family upbringing reinforces gender stereotypes, with men often assigned primary status. While society places more expectations on women, men are often justified or supported. Traditional norms that restrict women's freedom are more prevalent among older generations, and education is seen as less influential than social media in shaping understanding of gender equality.

Some informants noted that religion can support gender equality and family values but can also be misinterpreted by followers. Despite these challenges, there is an awareness of how gender inequality should not manifest in family, societal, educational, and career contexts. Globalization, education, career opportunity and internet access have contributed to delayed marriage, lower birth rates, increased female financial independence, and the spread of progressive views, but these advancements often clash with existing patriarchal structures. To address these conflicts, a comprehensive approach is necessary, including reforms in educational curricula and policies that promote gender sensitivity in education and society.

WG11-954.3

MAXWELL, CHRISTOPHER* (Michigan State University, USA)
MAXWELL, SHEILA (Michigan State University, USA)
GARNER, JOEL (Retired, USA)

Structural Determinants of Lethal Violence By and Against the U.S. Police

In the U.S., there is a longstanding and deepening concern about the rate of homicides by and against the police and how these vary across areas and across critical demographics (such as race). This concern has led to numerous studies testing hypotheses about the differences in police-induced homicide rates by jurisdictions. Our literature review of more than fifty studies identified various samples, methods, and measures used in these studies and a lack of consistent findings for any of the tested hypotheses. This study addresses several limitations of previous studies by linking newly collected data from a representative sample of US law enforcement agencies [LEAs] with data collected for the U.S. Census and by non-governmental organizations to bring an alternative view to the debate. Several critical items provided by the LEAs are their annual counts of people shot at and shot by police officers. Using these data as dependent measures, this study re-examines frequently tested hypotheses identified by our review. Additionally, we examine the influence of changing social conditions on variations in the rate of civilian and police use of lethal force. Our analyses use multivariate regressions to produce models that explain the variations in the frequency of violence. The results uniquely show the impact of the tested factors on lethal violence rates and how these factors vary by the target.

RC34-553.2

MAXWELL, SHEILA* (Michigan State University, USA)
MAXWELL, CHRISTOPHER (Michigan State University, USA)

How the Prevalence of Drug Use and Timing of First Initiation Influence Risky and Protective Behaviors Among Youth in the United States: Assessing Three Decades of Data

Since at least the early 1990s, the United States government and non-governmental institutions have invested significant resources into preventing the use of addictive substances, particularly by adolescents. The U.S. federal government alone spent nearly ½ Trillion dollars between 2012 and 2024 to prevent and reduce drug use. The scientific rationale behind these efforts was a body of correlational evidence that showed that alcohol and marijuana use, particularly early-onset use, were likely "gateways" to numerous more risky behaviors and adverse outcomes. Yet, many prevention efforts tested through experimental trials have produced mixed effectiveness results. It is possible that while drug use is associated with risky behaviors and adverse outcomes, marijuana use, particularly, is not the 'gateway' drug that it is purported to be. Drug use and other risky behaviors are potentially co-occurring behaviors all resulting from stressful life events and other adolescent characteristics. Indeed, investigators have not yet examined systemic changes in drug use patterns by youth over time, and how these changes relate to variations in risky behaviors. Using completed surveys of about 250,000 14- to 18-year-old students from a nationally representative sample collected bi-annually between 1991 and 2023, this study aims to address this gap in research by first examining the degree by which prevalence and timing of first substance use vary over time (years). We then assess whether any temporal changes have, in turn, influenced the prevalence of various risk and protective factors once the sample's demographics are controlled. This latter assessment will examine whether drug use and changes in drug use patterns precede changes in adolescents' risky behaviors since the 'gateway' hypothesis presumes that drug use precedes other risky behaviors.

RC57-867.2

MAYER, ELISABETH* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Tracing Postcolonialism - Discrimination in the French Labor Market in the Film Vivre Me Tue

Images can address topics that are beyond the reach of narrated language and make it possible to connect to the experiences and events of previous generations. It is well known that biographical experiences can manifest themselves in subsequent generations. I will use the example of France to show how colonial history plays a role in the life stories of French men and women of Maghrebi origin.

In a film analysis, I focus on the feature film *Vivre me tue* by Jean-Pierre Sinapi, in which Sami Bouajila portrays the character Paul Smaïl. Although the film was released in 2002, it addresses a still pressing and relevant issue in French society that shapes the lived life of many: the discrimination faced by individuals in the job market due to their Maghrebian background. To illustrate this, we accompany Paul Smaïl during his job interviews. I analyse three scenes from the film in which Paul experiences various forms of discrimination. Through the examination of these cinematic representations, it becomes evident how individual experiences are intricately woven into a complex interplay with overarching societal and historical contexts.

My research focus is originally rooted in sociological interpretative-reconstructive biographical research, in which I study visual biographies in particular, which are created with analog and digital images. This has given rise to questions regarding the integration of moving images into biographical research and the treatment of text and image montages. This article aims to explore the use of video material in addition to biographical-narrative interviews, in order to gain deeper insights into social phenomena that are often difficult to articulate linguistically, such as a country's colonial history.

RC38-625.4

MAYER, ELISABETH* (University of Vienna, Austria)

'Youth' in Images – Liminality and Emancipation in Visual Biographies on Social Media

Youth, as a time of coming of age, is characterized by processes of emancipation, particularly through the detachment from family and societal self-positioning. Social media offer a playful way to shape identities, negotiate ambiguities that arise, create new spaces 'without family' and connect with peers. At the same time, analog photo collections remain significant for these biographical processes, complementing the digital realm.

In my presentation, I aim to explore the question of how the liminality of the life phase 'youth' becomes visible through image motifs and practices as a form of visual biographical work. The focus is on the visual self-presentation of a biographer in his mid-thirties. The data material is drawn from my dissertation, which is grounded in interpretative-reconstructive social research and combines image cluster analyses with biographical case reconstructions. A defining characteristic of the selected case is that a visual biography emerges, meaning that biographical communication with images takes place across several phases and areas of life, with particular emphasis on emancipation processes. I show how questions of orientation, which are usually associated with youth, are negotiated particularly on social media and can continue to be of importance in young adulthood.

The aim of this contribution is to explore youth not as a clearly demarcated life phase but to examine how biographical questions associated with 'youth' are negotiated with images. This offers insight into the liminality and ambiguity of this life stage, which is often difficult to define. The presentation highlights how these negotiation processes become visible in visual biographical work and how social media, in particular, provide a pictorial (rehearsal) space.

RC22-345.2

MAYORA SYNNES, RONALD* (University of Agder, Norway)

Límites Étnicos En La Iglesia Noruega En El Extranjero

Este artículo investiga cómo se crean y negocian los límites étnicos dentro de la Iglesia Noruega en el Extranjero (NCA). Utilizando la teoría de la creación de límites étnicos de Andreas Wimmer, los autores analizan entrevistas y observaciones en seis iglesias de la NCA en los Estados Unidos. Este artículo muestra que el lenguaje emerge como un marcador de límites crucial. Si bien la NCA es inicialmente inclusiva con todos los que se identifican como noruegos, el lenguaje ritual crea una barrera entre los noruegos en el extranjero y los noruegos-estadounidenses. Los noruegos-estadounidenses, especialmente las generaciones segunda y tercera, enfrentan desafíos porque a menudo no hablan noruego, lo que los excluye de la plena participación en rituales como la confirmación.

Además, el artículo identifica la "blancura" como una expectativa implícita dentro de la NCA, a pesar de las opiniones antirracistas del personal. Los autores argumentan que tanto el lenguaje como la blancura funcionan como elementos estabilizadores en la construcción de la identidad noruega. El estudio demuestra cómo, incluso en un contexto aparentemente inclusivo como la NCA, los mecanismos sutiles pueden contribuir al mantenimiento de los límites étnicos y exclusión

RC42-JS-64.1

MAYSTOROVICH CHULIO, NATALIA* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Between Two Worlds: Vicarious Trauma in Ethnographic Fieldwork on Exhumations and Francoist Repression

This paper examines the immersive nature of ethnographic fieldwork, particularly when researching the exhumation of mass graves and interviewing survivors of Francoist repression in Spain. Ethnography requires researchers to engage deeply with participants' lived experiences, which, in the context of mass violence, exposes them to traumatic environments. The psychological impact of these experiences often goes unnoticed during the fieldwork itself but surfaces during the transcription and write-up phase, when the researcher has returned to the relative calm of everyday life. This paper highlights the importance of reflection in ethnographic research, but argues that meaningful reflection can only occur with sufficient temporal and emotional distance from the fieldwork, which poses challenges when researchers are still closely engaged with their material. This delayed processing of trauma, compounded by the isolated nature of ethnographic research – particularly for novice or doctoral researchers working abroad – leaves researchers vulnerable to vicarious trauma. The paper seeks to interrogate the emotional toll on researchers conducting participant observation in the context of exhumations. By exploring how they navigate the tension between violent pasts and peaceful present-day environments through their close contact with survivors of political violence. It calls for better institutional support and strategies to mitigate the psychological risks associated with such work.

RC48-JS-196.1

MAYSTOROVICH CHULIO, NATALIA (University of Sydney, Australia)
SHAHBAZI, SHIMA* (Western Sydney University, Australia)
MCCABE, LINDSAY* (Western Sydney University, Australia)
GOLAHMAR, EHSAN (Sydney University, Australia)

Colonial Legacies and Intersectional Justice: A Comparative Analysis of Palestinian and Indigenous Activism

This presentation examines the intersectional dynamics of Palestinian movements and their connections to broader global struggles for racial, economic, and gender justice. It also highlights solidarity between Indigenous communities, specifically focusing on the ties between First Nations youth in Australia and Palestinians. Both groups contend with historical and ongoing colonial practices that undermine their cultural identities and access to land, which is essential for community survival. By analysing contemporary activism—such as the BDS movement and local initiatives like the Blak Caucus—this presentation underscores the critical role of youth in advocating for justice and recognition. Drawing on foundational colonial studies texts, including works by Wolfe, Watson, and Tauri & Porou, it situates these movements within a broader framework of resistance against settler-colonialism, illustrating how local struggles contribute to and enrich global justice efforts. This comparative analysis emphasises the shared experiences of Indigenous communities and the potential for cross-cultural solidarity, underscoring the importance of an intersectional approach in understanding liberation struggles worldwide.

RC22-JS-176.2

MAZARIEGOS HERRERARA, HILDA* (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)

La(sin)Vergüenza y El Activismo Progresista De Mujeres Creyentes

En los últimos ocho años, a raíz de las movilizaciones públicas de agrupaciones religiosas conservadoras, anti-género, anti-aborto y anti-feministas; comunidades de fe incluyentes y colectivas de mujeres creyentes y personas LGBTQ+ en México y América Latina, han redoblado sus esfuerzos en dos sentidos: 1) mediante relecturas críticas, desde el feminismo y la teoría *queer,* de los textos sagrados y los discursos conservadores que las deslegitiman como personas con derechos y con libertad de ejercer la creencia religiosa que deseen; y 2) al llevar esta crítica teórica al activismo, donde a partir de la resignificación de emociones como la vergüenza, ejercen una práctica religiosa espiritual herética, reivindicando sus cuerpos, sus vidas y sus deseos-afectos disidentes, a la vez que elaboran contenidos informativos con el propósito de acompañar a sobrevivientes de *violencia espiritual*, como lo hace la agrupación Teología Sin Verqüenza.

Esta ponencia tiene como fin, dar cuenta del potencial político de la vergüenza, cuando se resemantiza desde cuerpos, corporalidades e identidades históricamente discriminadas y excluidas como son las mujeres y personas de las disidencias sexogenéricas que, además, profesan una religión minoritaria como es el caso del protestantismo en México.

RC15-226.5

MAZHAK, IRYNA* (National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv, Ukraine & RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Dublin, Ireland, Ukraine)

Social Capital and Psychological Well-Being of Ukrainian Female Refugees in Ireland: An Online Survey

This study investigates the relationship between social capital and mental health outcomes, including psychological well-being, perceived stress, depression, anxiety, and PTSD, among Ukrainian female refugees settled in Ireland. Given the forced displacement triggered by the 2022 Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, refugee populations are at heightened risk for mental health issues.

This online cross-sectional survey explored various dimensions of social capital—such as relationships with family members, relatives, friends, colleagues, neighbours and locals, participation in Ukrainian community meetings, participation in the Ukrainian religious community, communication with people living in Ukraine, having close one to share their issues with —and their associations with mental health indicators.

A sample of 656 Ukrainian female refugees (2023) aged over 18 years old was recruited through online platforms. Key social capital factors were measured alongside standardized psychological assessments, including perceived stress (The Perceived Stress Scale), depression (Patient Health Questionnaire-9), anxiety (The Beck Anxiety Inventory), PTSD (Post-traumatic Stress Disorder DSM-5), and self-reported mental health of Ukrainian female refugees in Ireland.

The study underscores the critical role of social capital in shaping mental health outcomes among female refugee populations. These findings have implications for policy and practice, highlighting the need for initiatives that strengthen social networks and foster community integration to enhance the psychological resilience of refugees.

RC45-711.4

MAZIÈRES, SOFIANE* (Sorbonne University, France)

The Dual Spread of Disease and Social Norms. Modeling Social Networks and Mechanisms of Stay-at-Home Orders during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

This study examines mechanisms of public compliance with stay-at-home orders implemented in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Scholars has proposed various hypothesis to explain compliance patterns as the result of media coverage, public policies enforcement and civic capital. However, they fail to explain why some countries such as France had high level of compliance while having low levels of trust in policy makers and medias. We hypothesize that, through their daily interactions, individuals have contributed significantly to the emergence and reinforcement adherence to stay-at-home orders through social control. Using the french 2020 spring lockdown as an example, this article aims at answering *to what extent social networks and interactions have an impact on the dynamics of compliance with public health policies*.

Using data from Google Community Mobility Reports and social surveys conducted in France, we first perform a statistical analysis to find evidence of the existence of such mechanisms. Then, we develop a counterfactual reasoning, using data-driven agent-based simulations to explore compliance mechanisms by systematically comparing model outputs with the actual lockdown compliance curve. Our results reveal significant variation in compliance levels resulting from social interactions, showing that individual compliance to lockdown cannot be properly understood without taking into account social networks and interactions. Our model allows us to better interpret compliance with public health measures as the result of the combined effect of policies, media coverage and social interactions.

RC50-JS-40.1

MAZORRA, ALVARO* (UNED, Spain)
NOFRE, JORDI (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)
GARCÍA-RUIZ, MANUEL (Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Portugal)

Gentrification and Extractivist Touristification in Lavapiés, Madrid. Reasons and Impacts of a Unique Convergence in Contemporary Southern Europe

This paper examines the simultaneous processes of gentrification and extractivist touristification in the neighborhood of Lavapiés, an emblematic area in the historic center of Madrid, Spain. Lavapiés represents a distinctive case in southern Europe, where both trends have coexisted and interacted for years without either process reaching its full development.

In this context, the study delves into the intricate relationship between the dynamics of gentrification and touristification, followed by an analysis of their current interaction in the case of Lavapiés. Through a mixed-methods approach that combines ethnographic research with data from official statistical sources, the analysis demonstrates that the current transformation of Lavapiés is more complex than a simple disruptive touristification, as has occurred in other historic centers in southern Europe, such as Barcelona or Lisbon. In Lavapiés, this process intertwines and competes with other urban processes, such as the renewal of the built environment, the gentrification of residents and businesses, and the territorial precarity and stigmatization of a significant part of the neighborhood.

Thus, the recent emergence of the speculative tourism industry in Lavapiés has led to the displacement of the gentrifiers who arrived in the neighborhood in the late 1990s, as their distinctive lifestyles and consumption practices are increasingly hindered. As a result, the neighborhood is becoming an exclusive (and exclusionary) enclave, characterized by the simultaneous transformation of the traditional commercial landscape into a new disneyfied tourist commercial area and the conversion of family homes, both rented and owned, into high-yield financial assets.

Finally, the analysis concludes by emphasizing the importance of considering local sociopolitical contexts when studying gentrification and touristification, warning that generalist comparisons between cities may lead to misleading conclusions about the transnational dimensions of urban change processes in southern Europe's central urban areas (and beyond).

RC21-309.4

MAZORRA, ALVARO* (UNED, Spain)

Social Inequality and Residential Segregation in Spanish Global Cities. the Cases of Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia (2001 - 2021)

Over the last three decades, the most populated Spanish cities have experienced significant spatial, social, and economic changes. The new urban economies have played an essential role in the acceleration of such transformations, entailing a range of both positive and negative impacts at the spatial, social, economic, and environmental levels. This paper presents a quantitative analysis of how the advancement of the globalization and deindustrialization processes has encouraged social polarization in the Spanish cities of Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia, as well as a significant increase in intra-urban socioeconomic residential segregation.

In particular, the globalization of the three metropolises have strengthened their position in the world hierarchy of global cities, becoming important poles of attraction for multinational companies, investments, tourists and qualified human capital.However, the economic growth of these cities has not been endorsed in the social sphere. The period between 2001 and 2011 is clearly marked by the influence of the economic crisis of 2008. The polarization of the occupational structure, the structural decline of industrial employment and the sharp increase in unemployment then fuelled the increase in social inequality in these cities. The consolidation of the unequal dynamics during the period of expansion that began in 2015 highlights that inequality has become a structural element of the current dynamics of the main Spanish global cities.

The research concludes by arguing that the increase in levels of social inequality and residential segregation reflects the trend towards polarized urban models, which reproduce in urban space the differences observed in the social structure. In this context, the growing contrasts observed between the winning and losing areas and groups of globalization suggest that the main social challenge of global contemporary cities is to be able to move towards economic development, without relegating the disadvantaged groups and spaces from the process of modernization

RC30-475.4

MAZZAGLIA, SILVIA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Young, Beautiful and Temporary. the Outsourcing of Emotional Labour and Interactional Practices between Front-Line Workers and Customers in Milan's «Events Industry»

Within the global urban tourism and leisure industries, the events sector has experienced rapid growth, significantly impacting local labour markets in urban contexts undergoing deindustrialization.

In recent years, the Italian city of Milan has undergone a remarkable proliferation of events. Although this is not a new phenomenon, since EXPO 2015 there has been a noticeable shift toward the rise of a proper events economy, contributing to the creation of a multitude of temporary service jobs.

Among these positions, the labour demand of stewards and hostesses, providing front-line services during events, has increased. Although these jobs are often portrayed as 'side hustles' for students and young people, the reality is far more complex.

First of all, the outsourcing of front-line event workers has significantly expanded in recent years, resulting in the rapid growth of specialized labour intermediaries, which play a central role in recruiting, selecting and managing labour force for events. Moreover, this system has also shifted the quality of employment, prioritising flexibility and cost-effectiveness, which translates into low-wage and unstable working conditions for employees.

Secondly, these roles require significant emotional and aesthetic labour. Therefore, workers are expected to uphold a particular appearance, often reinforcing the processes of gender stereotypisation and essentialisation. In addition to this, workers are tasked with managing customer interactions, all while facing intense pressure, fast-paced environments, heavy workloads and strict forms of labour control.

Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in Milan, this paper explores the precarious nature of event-based labour, with a dual focus. First, it examines how employment agencies shape the labour conditions and individual experiences of stewards and hostesses. Second, it investigates the strategies these workers employ to cope with the stress and pressures of customer interactions.

RC28-JS-20.3

MAZZERO, CRISTINA* (University of Trento, Italy)

(Un-)Bordering Universities? Staggered Pathways to Higher Education for Displaced Students in Italy

Thriving on the growing literature on refugee participation in higher education (HE), this contribution sheds light on the institutional opportunity structure by examining how universities problematize and redefine social, juridical, and educational boundaries that characterize the participation of displaced students in HE. In doing so, the paper argues that universities are not just educational providers, but also key (un-)bordering actors as they actively shape these dynamics of in-exclusion through dedicated policies, practices, and narratives, defined here as 'bordering practices'. The focus is on Italy, a context whose increasing sensitivity towards displaced students has yet to be thoroughly examined by dedicated research.

Specifically, the paper inquires how Italian universities create obstacles and opportunities for displaced students by delving into the heterogeneity of dedicated institutional provisions implemented by 12 public universities in 2015-2023. More than 160 documents and 50 semi-structured interviews with academic and administrative staff were collected.

Data reveals two important aspects. Firstly, universities create staggered pathways of inclusion, where displaced students face various difficulties at different stages of their academic careers, starting from the selection phase. Secondly, bordering practices occur along three main dimensions of inequalities: geographical, symbolic, and social. First, universities act as gatekeepers in crossing political borders, determining who is granted access to education based on legal and administrative borders (*geographical dimension*). Second, each university provision establishes different selection criteria according to citizenship, educational level, or migration trajectory, thus creating multiple categories of displaced students (*symbolic dimension*). Third, universities also influence the broader academic inclusion of displaced students with the presence or absence of dedicated services and support, which are often provision-based (*social dimension*). Overall, although showing sensitivity towards forced migration, the (un-)bordering practices implemented by Italian universities also create new lines of inequalities between displaced students themselves, directly impacting their educational trajectories.

RC17-256.12

MAZZERO, CRISTINA* (University of Trento, Italy)

Are Some Displaced Students 'More Displaced' Than Others? How University Categorization of Displaced Students Affects Educational Inequalities in Italy.

Decentering the traditional state-centric perspective, recent studies call for a stronger analysis of how other state institutions and non-state actors create and (re)negotiate migrant categories through everyday practices, policies, and narratives (Könönen, 2018). Thriving on this debate, this paper focuses on the higher education (HE) sector and explores the role of HE institutions (HEIs) and university personnel in identifying and categorizing students with a forced migration background (*displaced students*). Usually considered "super-disadvantaged" (Lambrechts, 2020), this category fruitfully unveils the inequalities that categorization practices might produce in granting educational rights. Thus, the paper inquires how HEIs categorize displaced students by delving into the heterogeneity of institutional provisions implemented by 12 public HEIs in the period 2015-2023. The focus is on Italy, a context whose increasing sensitivity towards displaced students has yet to be properly unpacked by dedicated research. More than 150 documents and 50 semi-structured interviews with academic and administrative staff were collected.

Documentary data confirm that Italian HEIs categorize displaced students very differently according to criteria like citizenship, legal status, previous educational attainments, and period of migration. These categories change over time and across provisions, showing HEIs responsiveness to international crises but also to shifting political interests. Overall, these findings suggest that HEIs categorization practices create new lines of inequalities between displaced students in accessing HE. Furthermore, interview data indicate that such differences mirror divergent institutional expectations on students' academic performance and ideas of deservingness and merit. Specifically, HEIs and their personnel find themselves divided between performative and humanitarian logics, whose balance directly affect displaced students' educational rights. In terms of policy implications, findings indicate that adopting the most comprehensive category of "at-risk students" allows universities to recognize the multifaceted and changing factors of risk underpinning displacement and to implement more inclusive provisions.

WG01-879.3

MCDONNELL, KATHERINE* (University of Galway, Ireland)

INGOs As "Justice Enablers" for Corporate Human Rights Harms?

Access to remedy, accountability, and justice for human rights harms arising from business activities and development projects is a central concern in the field of Business and Human Rights (BHR). According to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, civil society organizations (including International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)) and human rights defenders "have a critical role to play in facilitating access to effective remedies. They are often "justice enablers" for the victims of corporate human rights abuses" (UN Working Group, 2017), tasked in part with translating and sharing relevant knowledge on remedy, and supporting those seeking remedy in their efforts. Drawing from scholarship, primary sources, and reflections from the author's time as an INGO practitioner, this paper critically examines the role of INGOs as "justice enablers" in the context of seeking remedy outside of court for corporate human rights abuses. It focuses on three central questions:

- How is the role of "justice enabler" imagined for INGOs in this context, both by themselves and by others involved?
- How might they fill that role effectively and ethically? What are the challenges in doing so?
- How do practices of power by corporate actors undermine their justice-enabling efforts?

Having access to and experience with relevant "epistemic goods" (Fricker, 2007), namely information related to rights, and to technical and strategic information about engaging in various remedial mechanisms, INGOs may be seen as distributors of those goods. Being tasked with addressing power imbalances in this role, INGOs must also grapple with their potential complicity in reproducing harmful power dynamics (Knuckey, et.al, 2020). This is particularly important, given practices of power commonly employed by corporate actors include framing INGOs negatively (Fuchs and Lederer, 2007). The paper considers how INGOs might, and should, try to navigate their role in facilitating access to remedy, accountability, and justice.

WG11-948.5

MCINNES, ELSPETH* (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Australia)
KOSHAN, JENNIFER (University of Calgary, Canada)
LEONETTI, CARRIE (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Panel Discussion: The Power of 'Vengeful Woman' and 'Parental Alienation' Narratives in Family Law Systems

Family law systems globally have established a culture of failing to protect mothers and child targets of men's coercive control, violence and abuse. Across multiple jurisdictions, including England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA, children are being removed from mothers alleging violence and abuse and placed in the care of the alleged perpetrators. This issue has been identified in a recent UN report (Alsalem, 2023) https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5336-custody-violence-against-women-and-violence-against-children and researchers in affected jurisdictions. Panellists from Canada, New Zealand and Australia will discuss the contradictions and drivers of the failings of family law systems.

WG08-906.2

MCLEAN, CAITLAN* (Torrens University Australia, Australia)
SLACK-SMITH, LINDA (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Hope As a Social Practice: Insights from Naturally Living Parenting and Children's Oral Health

Keri Day explored hope as a social practice in motherhood within the Madres de Desaparecidos movement in Argentina, illuminating how hope manifests in everyday, mundane aspects of mothers' lives. We deliberate on how hope itself can be interpreted as a social practice or a "connective tissue" which holds social practices together in complex arrangements.

We position our research at the intersection of the sociology of hope and the sociology of parenting, addressing two key points in Scribano's (2024) agenda for advancing the sociology of hope: rethinking multiple ontologies and a renewal of methodological approaches.

Our study examines how hope manifests in naturally living parenting approaches to children's oral health, studying the interplay between

utopian ideals, growing individualisation, the mundanity of daily life and the romanticisation of the natural as a means of "doing" hope.

Using Social Practice Theory as a theory-method package, we consider hope as both an emotional practice and a connecting element between practices. Our data comes from a practice-based study of naturally living parenting and children's oral health, using qualitative methods to interpret how social practices constitute naturally living parenting.

We explore how hopefulness of a "natural" utopia is reproduced through practices like food choices, health interventions, and resistance to mainstream norms in online and offline spaces. Within these connections, hope is entangled with love, care, responsibility, and guilt, reproduced through daily parenting practice.

Our findings support Day's argument that hope emerges in the messiness of the mundane and extend it by revealing how hope is both a social practice and a connective tissue between practices. This research advances the sociology of hope by demonstrating its applicability to everyday parenting practices and contributes to the sociology of parenting by illuminating the role of hope in shaping alternative parenting approaches.

RC49-771.1

MCMAHON, RACHAEL* (Community Service Provider, Australia)

"the Magic Pill" - Reflections on a Psychiatric Panacea

"I have been mad enough to study reason; I was reasonable enough to study madness" (Michel Foucault)

My desperation to take away the constant pain of living with schizoaffective disorder legitimises and empowers my faith in biomedicine and its psychiatric science, hoping that there is a "magic pill" to cure me, a panacea for mental ill-health. I am subject to the powered space, manifestations and ramifications of the reason and power of psychiatry.

Part of the human experience includes reason and faith and power and pain, and these can be translatable and understood as per relative variable social and cultural contexts. An example of a cultural experience of Madness, that I will examine, is within the hegemonic Western psy-science space, whose biomedical activity is constructed not as a procedure or as a set of principles but as a culture (Latour and Woolgar 2013).

Psychiatry - its science, its reason, its values, its perceived validating measurements, its treatment can be understood as cultural artefacts of psychiatry; 'magical' cultural artefacts, such as the treatment of the 'Magic Pill'. The Magic Pill is an esteemed cultural artefact of psychiatry. Part of the magic of psychiatry can manifest as a hope, allure, belief, and possibly a deception – not offering a panacea after all. The Magic Pill has been developed and augmented over the history of the hegemonic Western psy-science space, within which the phenomena of Madness have been determined, inaugurated, instituted, and intellectualised. Foucault further explains how Madness can be viewed as a factor of biopower (Cisney & Morar 2020)

I will use the method of the "sacred" narrative (Hendry 2009), providing a lens of lived/living experience to understand the magic of psychiatry and the faith we have in it, demonstrated by a discussion of psychiatry's cultural artefacts.

WG06-902.1

MCNULTY BURROWS, CATHRINEA* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Voice: Notions of Bias, Competency & Institutional Capture within Qualitative Research for Institutional Ethnographer's with Lived Experience of the Ruling Relations Being Investigated..

Dorothy Smith's (1987) sociology of institutional ethnography (IE) emerged to address the objective birfurcation of knowledge whereby ordinary people could no longer see themselves, or their lived experiences within the sociological accounts being created about them. Smith's ontological turn towards a sociology for the people came from listening to the women's voice and taking action. Smith's notes (2021) the aim was to develop a useful methodology that would both capture the actualities of their lives and extrapolate how their lived experiences tied into the wider web of relations to talk back to decision-makers. It was Smith's ontological turn that captured my attention as a traditionally trained sociologist and later drive to pursue a PhD.

Fast forward to three decades later, at the launch of Simply Institutional Ethnography (2021) Smith is reflecting upon a question about her legacy mused she had hoped more sociologist's had taken up IE. As a PhD student, I felt sad because I could see its usefulness driving meaningful progress,however, my attempt to apply the sociology within the context of institution had not been good and i would later fail out of my programme. In actuality, unfortunately had found beginning in my lived experience to locate a door into the social triggered supervisory concerns, overshadowed my voice as a competent researcher, brought my credibility into question and feelings of wrongdoing to the fore.

This paper's aim is to explore the tensions between traditional sociological training and conducting institutional ethnographic work in contemporary academic institutional settings. In doing so, I discuss the key concepts underpinning qualitative working practices being navigated by researchers at the subjective/objective interface e.g. bias, voice, competency, institutional capture and how these are connected to other wider institutional procedures used to guide and assess the work of researchers producing knowledge within the lived experience paradigm.

RC12-187.4

MEDDA-WINDISCHER, ROBERTA* (Eurac Research - Institute for Minority Rights, Italy)
CREPAZ, KATHARINA* (Eurac Research - Center for Autonomy Experience, Italy)
SIMEONI, FE (Free University of Bozen-Bolzano / Eurac Research, Italy)

Erosion of Minority Rights in the 21st Century: Navigating Global Challenges, Postcolonialism, and the Role of AI

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the previously favorable stance towards minority rights, regarded as fundamental components of democratic societies, has begun to show signs of fatigue, if not outright resistance, leading to the erosion of established minority rights standards. As a result, minority rights have increasingly lost prominence on political agendas, overshadowed by other global challenges, including the disruptions caused by climate change, rising global economic inequalities, health crises, increased international mobility, international conflicts, and technological advancements, particularly in media and artificial intelligence. This shift also intersects with the ongoing global debate on postcolonialism, which calls for a re-examination of power structures and a reconsideration of whose voices and rights are prioritized.

Aiming to revitalize the field of minority rights research and reframe the minority rights paradigm amid global challenges, including postcolonialism, this presentation explores the increasing significance of AI systems across various domains of human life, particularly in relation to minorities and the accommodation of their needs and claims. Using Kimberlé Crenshaw's (1989) concept of intersectionality as the main framework, we argue that discriminatory AI is a human-made problem and can therefore only be tackled through a human-centered approach. This approach includes discussing protected attributes and their (in)stability, vulnerability, and essentialist vs. non-essentialist attributions of group identity, as well as focusing on human-made inequalities and power imbalances as the source of biased AI systems. AI models are biased and discriminatory because our societal structures are as well; solutions that only address technological challenges fall short of tackling the underlying issue of inequalities. We analyze the EU AI Act and the European Centre for Algorithmic Transparency as possible strategies for mitigating discriminatory effects through AI governance, and conclude that successfully creating fair AI will not be possible without addressing the societal roots of its discriminatory behavior.

RC05-77.10

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Philippines)

Cultivating Partnerships with Indigenous Communities in Davao City, Southern Philippines

The study analyzes the developments in Catholic church teachings after Vatican II in promoting dialogue with indigenous communities through an examination of documents issued from the Vatican and local Philippine Church. In the light of these, it then aims to examine and analyze the current initiatives of the Josefa Segovia Foundation (JSF) as a faith based organization (FBO) in its efforts to partner with the five indigenous communities of Davao City. The concept of dialogue, various roles of civil society in promoting peace and development and an interdisciplinary ecological perspective was utilized in examining strategies, approaches and innovations in working with indigenous communities. Findings show that JSF views indigenous communities as partners in promoting peace and development in Davao City. They have supported the organization of indigenous leaders, women and youth with their efforts to empower them in accessing services of different government agencies and civil society organizations, by promoting peace and dialogue, education and respect for indigenous culture, and environmental protection.

RC39-640.5

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Philippines)

Indigenous Community Displacement from Their Land and Homes: The Case of the Manobo Indigenous Community in Bukidnon Province, Southern Philippines

The study examines the various factors in the displacement of indigenous communities in Bukidnon Province, Southern Philippines, using concepts related to mobility and an interdisciplinary political ecology perspective. In particular it traces the historical roots of indigenous communities displacement and the social and ecological factors that affected their lives in their ancestral domain and resulting movement or mobility to other places. The roles of government and civil society vis a vis internal displacement of the indigenous community will also be analyzed in an effort to recommend policies and programs to assist these communities.

TG03-962.1

MEDNICOFF, DAVID* (University of Massachusetts-Amherst, USA)

The Politics of Regional Regimes and the Prospects for Addressing Increasing Refugee Crises in the Middle East

Scholars of Arab societies for decades have used the term "azmatology" to describe the Middle East's tendency to always seem in *azma*, crisis in Arabic (e.g., Dwyer 1991). This regional state of crisis appears even more urgent than ever today, with millions of Lebanese, Palestinian and Sudanese adding to the ongoing displacement of nearly 6 million refugees from Syria. As Israel's war in Lebanon and Gaza continues, neither international refugee law nor relevant international organizations have proven able to stem the rising tide of massive human displacement of vulnerable Arab populations. At the same time, the Middle East is remarkable both in its range of regional governance challenges and its entanglement in global resource and military geopolitics. A dearth of regional governance organizations has encumbered the alleviation of problems of mass displacement in the region, while the global significance of the Middle East has likely exacerbated these problems.

Indeed, there are both concrete issues and contested global discourses around international rights and governance that play into the lack of development of regional legal and institutional approaches to collective governance challenges. Building on prior work I have done on human rights and refugee policy in the Middle East, this paper begins by elaborating the importance of the double-edged sword of Western countries' engagement in the Middle East through the oil and weapons economy but also the language of democracy and the rule of law. The internal contradictions of resource and military politics versus liberal political norms have amplified many Middle Eastern states' own tendencies to limit their use of regional and international formal governance norms and structures. Contextualizing these contradictions then allows the paper to consider what changes, and prospects for change, might foster a more effective interplay of regional and international policy towards mass refugee displacement in the Middle East.

RC12-180.13

MEDNICOFF, DAVID* (University of Massachusetts-Amherst, USA)

The Rule of Law and Lexicons of Development and Justice in a Shifting Middle East and North Africa

Two phenomena have typically been true recently regarding the rule of law in Arab states as they seek to expand, or at least retain, their reach. First, judicial review has been minimized in order for it not to constrain executives (e.g., Brown 2001). Second, law has been deployed as a lexicon that can sustain bureaucratic growth and globalization. In such a context, states seek to instrumentalize the rule of law as a technology of public administration, and, sometimes, intimidation.

Nonetheless, legal values across Arab societies are contested complexly domestically, regionally and internationally (e.g., Dupret 2021). However autocratically states may deploy law, this contestation means liberalizing norms around law and justice emerge, and erupt, as they did in 2011 (e.g., Brown and Mednicoff chapters; Bali and Lerner 2017). Governments in the MENA reacted to 2011 in part by foregrounding legal change that they claim enhances the rule of law, a strategy assisted by multifaceted lexical meanings of "the rule of law" itself.

Building on original data from a $1 million grant project in the Arab Gulf, this paper argues that Arab governments, particularly those with major resources like Gulf states, have balanced religious and secular tropes around law to underscore technocratic and transnational mediational legal features so as to claim fealty to the rule of law, while avoiding pressures for greater legal accountability or political rights. This effort helps account for the extensive public diplomacy that countries like Qatar and the UAE maintain around the rule of law. Explicating the process of skirting judicial review by hyping law as a technology of growth and globalization links the paper to both panel themes. Specifically, the paper illustrates its argument based on overall legal growth in the post-2011 Arab world, and the recent case of Qatar's legal management of the 2022 World Cup.

RC53-825.3

MEDRANO LOERA, GERONIMO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Play in Early Childhood: A Tool for the Construction of the Psychic System and the Sociological Subject

This paper aims to explore how play in early childhood is a fundamental tool for the construction of the psychic system, allowing children to be considered as sociological subjects with agency, rather than merely categories of study. Play is analyzed as a voluntary, symbolic action essential for children's cognitive, emotional, and social development, while also contributing to neurodevelopment by stimulating key areas of the brain involved in integrating the internal (emotions, thoughts) with the external (social norms, rules). This process facilitates neuroplasticity and the consolidation of neural networks that are essential for emotional regulation and decision-making.

Based on the theories of Piaget, Luhmann, Mead, as well as other theorists of child development and sociology, the analysis examines how play facilitates the internalization of social norms, emotional regulation, and the formation of mental schemas, while simultaneously allowing children to develop an autonomous identity and create a sense of agency. Play is a symbolic space where children experiment, learn, adopt roles, rehearse social situations, and develop cognitive and emotional skills, enabling them not only to internalize social expectations but also to actively participate in shaping their social reality.

Furthermore, it is argued that play in early childhood serves as a means of self-regulation and adjustment to social expectations, allowing children to acquire socially determined emotional and social skills expected for adulthood. Finally, this paper highlights the importance of understanding play as a manifestation of children's agency, suggesting a shift in how we conceive early childhood—not just as a phase of development, but as a stage where children actively influence and are influenced by the social structures around them, which has significant implications for child-centered educational and social policies.

WG11-944.2

MEER, TALIA* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
MUELLER, ALEX (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)

"We Must Finally Deport on a Grand Scale": State Violence in Germany in the Context of Israel/ Palestine – Public, Personal and Affective

Over the past 12 months, the German state has aggressively expanded restrictions on expressions of solidarity with Palestine. This ranges from bans on demonstrations in various federal states following 7 October 2023, to the prohibition of wearing kuffiyehs at schools and public places, to banning any language other than German or English at protests, to erecting police check points at the entry of largely immigrant (Arab) neighbourhoods. At the same time, the state has actively encouraged, and participated in, expressions of support for Israel, as well as directly politically and financially supporting the Israeli state. It claims this as its 'Staatsräson' (raison d'etat), threatening those that do not conform to this orientation toward Israel with censure and, in the words of chancellor Olaf Scholz, "deportation on a grand scale". In this political economy of emotions (Ahmed, 2004), the nation is consistently oriented toward a love relationship with Israel (Dochartaigh, 2007). By contrast, migrants and racialised people are seen as threats to public safety and as contagions of antisemitism and become objects of hate – unwanted, unrepresentative, and ejectable, feeding from and into ever-more-popular right wing populist anti-immigrant narratives. Drawing on our own observations as scholars living in Berlin, and an analysis of media and state policy, we describe how through the restriction of basic civic and political rights, the German state constructs migrants and German racial minorities as dangerous 'others', the rightful subjects of state control and violence. We then examine the impact of sustained state violence over the last year on migrants' and racial minorities' mental health and feeling of (un)belonging and (un)safety: drawing on quantitative survey data and in-depth interviews from an on-going study, we show that migrants and racial minorities living in Berlin experience state power as pervasive, controlling publics, persons, and affective lives.

RC47-736.4

MEHRA, ANAND* (University of Delhi, India)

The Forgotten Dalit Land Movement: A Struggle for Sovereignty and Land Rights in Postcolonial India

This study delves into the overlooked Dalit land movement in Haryana, India, from a postcolonial lens. In 1965, 3,000 acres of government land were allocated to landless Dalits, but dispossessed in 1973 for state projects, sparking a 113-day satyagraha. The Republican Party of India and leader Chaudhary Chand Ram mobilized 27,000 protestors in Delhi, facing mass arrests and casualties. The movement's eventual success, secured by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1979, restored land ownership to Dalit tenants.

This movement represents resistance against internal colonialism, exemplifying struggles for sovereignty and autonomy within India's postcolonial framework. It is a significant case of marginalized communities resisting dispossession and advocating for equitable land rights. Yet, the movement remains largely unrecognized, highlighting the necessity to decentralize perspectives on subalternity and power geographies.

By engaging with this history, the study contributes to broader discourses on social movements, intra-nation resistance, and the ongoing fight for socio-economic justice in postcolonial contexts. The movement also demonstrates a critical aspect of environmental and land colonialism, where state projects challenge the rights of marginalized communities. Such localized, decentralized struggles provide fresh perspectives on the historical and contemporary dynamics of power and dependency.

RC56-858.1

MEHTA, SHRAY* (Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom)

Anti-Colonialism in the Vernacular: Swami Sehajanand and Anti-Caste and Anti-Colonial Peasant Intellectual Thought in India

Writing in the 1910s Swami Sehajanand, a Hindu saint and later the founder of the Indian Peasant's Front which later became the Communist Party of India, started his intellectual career as an advocate of Brahmanical supremacy. By the end of his intellectual career by late 1940s, he had broken all his ties with any caste organizations and created anti-imperial peasant struggles by arguing that for the collapse of imperialism it was necessary to confront the caste system in India. He was a strong critic of Gandhi's anti-colonial though and centered caste as the main target of his politics and thus challenged both Gandhi and the Indian National Congress's strategy of fighting the British. He thus saw the breaking of the feudal land relations in India as central to contesting imperialism in India.

This paper will build an intellectual biography of Sehajanand's anti-colonial thought by engaging with a newly discovered archive of his work which contains hitherto untranslated and unexplored works. These new sources were chanced upon while working on a larger project of an oral history and a political ethnography of the Communist Party of India.

The paper will contribute to the sociological knowledge of anti-colonial thought by introducing the centrality of caste as a social relation to the success of colonialism. Sehajanand's though provides a window to explore the dialectic of caste and colonialism and the challenge of confronting them simultaneously.

RC18-JS-134.1

MEHTA, SHRAY* (Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom)

Post-Colonial Nations, Populism and the Enemy of the People: Situating Modi in the Past and the Present of the Indian State

This paper argues that populism in post-colonial nations is based not on the idea of 'the people' but on the idea of the 'enemy of the people'. This 'enemy of the people' is constructed historically and includes political parties that mobilized for, and failed to enforce, revolutionary political change. While political parties create, as opposed to just mobilizing, cleavages it is not understood as to what happens when the attempts to create these cleavages fail. I demonstrate that the resultant 'failed articulations' get institutionalised in the judicial, political and popular history in the form of 'the enemy of the people' and these failed articulations in the past hamper emergent anti-authoritarian politics in the present.

I make this argument through an archival and ethnographic case study of the political idea of the 'anti-national' in India. Using archives from 1920 to 2014, covering the terrain of anti and post-colonial politics, I historicize the idea of the 'anti-national' as it goes from having a fluid meaning to becoming a consolidated legal term and bring forth the various legislations that were passed, over decades, to curb 'anti-national' political parties and social movements which challenged the hegemonic state. Further, through a sixteen-month-long ethnography of emergent anti-authoritarian movements in India led by the Communist Party of India and Dalit organizations, I demonstrate how this historical concept has been expanded by the Modi government to undermine the emergence of oppositional politics.

In doing this, I bring to bear the importance of colonialism and its impact on emergence of populism in postcolonial nations and thus chart a distinct trajectory of historicizing populism in the global south. Methodologically, I argue for archival and ethnographic 'immersion' to be built into historical sociological projects to appreciate path dependency and historical contingency in which political articulations succeed and fail.

RC15-224.2

MEI, XIAO* (Fudan University, China)

Maneuvering between Cultures: The Reception of Hospice Care in the Chinese Medical Community and Implications for Health Policy

The expansion of hospice care worldwide has been received differently by medical communities in different societies. Nonetheless, the existing effort to explain how culture affects the reception of hospice care is inadequate. Based on fieldwork conducted at Chinese medical institutions and care facilities between 2017 and 2022, this paper draws on a theoretical framework that distinguishes between declarative culture and nondeclarative culture to explain the discrepancies between healthcare professionals' beliefs about the value of hospice and their daily healthcare practice. Moreover, I want to demonstrate that the culture of hospice care and the culture of medical institutions are not separate, independent entities but rather are in "constitutive relations" that bring out specific forms of hospice care and influence the design and implementation of health policy in the Chinese context. The above analysis helps clarify the obstacles and opportunities faced by hospice care in China and contributes to existing research on the reception of hospice care worldwide.

RC32-517.3

MEIER, PETRA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Body in Representation and What That Means for Promoting an Inclusive Democracy

In recent years, scholarship on the radical right has displayed an increasing interest in understanding its gendered aspects and what radical right political leaders and members of parliament ventilate. Scholars have unpacked the hegemonic white, binary, cisgender, heteronormative conceptions of femininity and masculinity that obfuscate any intersectional differences, and revealed how radical right discourses on sex, gender and sexuality propagate a toxic masculinity and a reactionary conception of femininity. Increasingly, feminist scholars investigate how members of parliament and other political or social actors engage with defending and strengthening gender and LGBTQI+ equality and rights to counter radical right, often labelled anti-gender initiatives, focusing on strategies, coalitions, and mechanisms of resistance or opposition. Much of this work sees a political arena, which for decades has been considered a main hub to promote equality and an inclusive society, turning increasingly hostile, inaccessible, shrinking, or even disappearing. This paper will address one particular aspect of this issue, focusing on the body of political actors. Literature on political representation pays a lot of attention to what politicians say and do while little attention is paid to how messages get constructed, supported or undermined relying on the body, be it intentional or not. This paper would like to look at attacks of radical right political actors focusing on the body and how it is used to convey anti-gender messages attacking the equality acquis. First, it will discuss how bodies become politicised and accrue meaning in themselves, as strong carriers, or symbols of their views on sex, gender, and sexuality. Second, it will address the question of what to do with this from a feminist point of view when it comes to the repertoire of strategies they can rely on to counter anti-gender attacks.

RC21-329.2

MEJIA ARTIEDA, ADRIANA* (FLACSO, Ecuador)
DEL ARCO PINZAN, LARA (independent, Brazil)
HINOJOSA, MILAGROS (independent, Peru)

Analysis of the Ecological Consequences of International Armed Conflicts: A Preliminary Review

This paper examines the ecological consequences of military activities in two emblematic cases over the last five years (2019-2024). Our approach is based on a qualitative metabolic analysis rooted in urban political ecology and social metabolism. By focusing on the transformation of most affected ecosystems through conflict, the study investigates how military operations reconfigure socio-ecological structures and systems, exacerbating environmental injustices and generating ecological degradation.

By focusing on environmental degradation as both a consequence and a weapon of war and drawing on frameworks from political ecology and social metabolism, the research explores how the material flows of warfare—including resource extraction, energy consumption through manufacture, transport, utilization, and waste generation including emissions—intersect with existing power structures and environmental vulnerabilities in select areas in Ukraine and Palestine. The study emphasizes the disproportionate impact on communities, examining how military activities amplify pre-existing inequalities in resource access and environmental quality, leading to forced displacement.

Through a critical analysis of secondary data, including spatial analysis, environmental impact reports, and policy documents, the paper maps the biophysical and social consequences of those two international conflicts which recently drive media attention, multilateral involvement and costed great environmental social degradation. This article considers how destruction of infrastructure, contamination of water sources, and degradation of agricultural lands reshape the urban fabric and social structure.

This research not only contributes to ongoing debates in urban political ecology, but also advances our understanding of environmental justice in conflict zones. It demonstrates the need for a more detailed framework that takes into account the complex interplay between military operations, social metabolisms, socio-ecological vulnerabilities and power structures.

RC11-JS-156.5

MELANIE, FLEISCH* (Center for Social & Health Innovation, MCI | The Entrepreneurial School®, Austria)
KERSCHBAUMER, LUKAS (Center for Social & Health Innovation, MCI | The Entrepreneurial School®, Austria)

Construction of 'useful Others'? Neoliberal Logics and the Emergence of Agency in the Austrian Labor Market

The following article presents a critical examination of the categorization and differentiation of young mobile individuals (YMI) within the context of Austrian labor migration. The analysis is centered on the agency of these individuals and, consequently, on the structural and symbolic dynamics that shape their experiences. In light of demographic shifts across Europe and the persistent labor shortages in Austria, the recruitment of YMI is increasingly regarded as a pivotal strategy for sustaining social and pension systems.

By employing Degele and Winker's multi-level analysis, this study illuminates the structural dimensions and symbolic representations that shape the lives of YMI at various levels. On this foundation, the research adopts a dual approach. This entails the integration of structured interviews with key stakeholders in the field of labor migration to examine institutional contexts, coupled with the utilization of narrative interviews to elucidate the lived experiences of YMI.

The objective is to examine the processes through which YMI are constructed as "useful others". This necessitates the identification of the structural and symbolic dimensions that shape both access to labor market resources and social benefits, as well as the agency of these individuals.

Preliminary findings indicate that YMI are situated in disparate economic and social contexts as a consequence of the interplay between gender, origin, age, and class relations. These positions are shaped by the influence of heteropatriarchal, colonial and neoliberal logics. Individuals are considered "useful" if they provide economic benefits, yet they must also conform to cultural norms, as postulated by Kourabas (2021) in the concept of "ambivalent concurrency."

This study contributes to a broader discussion on social participation and integration in contemporary migration policies, and serves to highlight the urgent need for political and institutional reforms to promote inclusivity in education, the labor market, and social services.

WG10-JS-42.2

MELCHIOR, CLAUDIO* (University of Udine, Italy)

The "Grey Digital Divide": A Longitudinal Analysis of ICT Attitudes Among Italian Older Adults

This longitudinal study examines the evolving digital engagement of older adults in northern Italy, addressing the critical intersection of population aging and societal digitalization. The literature consistently demonstrates that older adults often exhibit lower digital literacy and technology usage, potentially leading to social exclusion. This research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of changes in digital engagement over time, informing targeted interventions to enhance digital skills and promote active aging.

The study employs a quantitative approach, initially comparing data from 1,381 questionnaires collected in 2019 and 2022, capturing perspectives before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The research investigates: 1) changes in the frequency of digital device usage; 2) self-reported comfort with technology use as a proxy for digital literacy; and 3) attitudes and motivations related to technology and digital education among Italian adults aged 60 and over.

Preliminary findings from the 2019-2022 comparison reveal an increase in the frequency of digital technology use among older adults post-pandemic, albeit still low in absolute terms. This increased usage was not accompanied by improved comfort or perceived ease of use, suggesting that the pandemic-driven push towards digitalization did not necessarily enhance digital literacy or motivation for improvement. Counterintuitively, attitudes towards the digital technologies appeared to have deteriorated rather than improved post-pandemic.

To provide a more comprehensive longitudinal perspective, a new data collection based on the same methodological approach is planned for spring 2025. This extension will allow a periodic comparison in three-year steps (2019-2022-2025), providing insights into the long-term evolution of digital engagement among older Italian adults. The findings of this study can provide valuable input for policy and intervention strategies aimed at addressing the "grey digital divide" in the context of ongoing digital transformation.

RC35-579.1

MELE, VINCENZO* (University of Pisa, Italy)

A Vitalist Turn in the Last Generation of Critical Theory?

The 'third' and the 'fourth' generation of the Frankfurt School – Axel Honneth and his student Rahel Jaeggi – tried to redirect critical theory out of the 'ice- desert of abstraction' (Adorno) back to a possible concept of 'good life'. Drawing from – and renewing – Honneth's analysis of the social pathologies of recognition, Rahel Jaeggi attempts to elaborate a Critique of forms of life (Jaeggi, 2018). Jaeggi is convinced that Habermas' exclusive attention to the question of ethics and normativism has produced an analytic neutralisation toward any form of individual life and all its potential emancipative properties. Within this conceptual frame the critique of form of life is not conducted from an external authoritarian perspective, but from an immanent perspective. Like Georg Simmel taught us in his major *Sociology* (2009), we should consider the forms of social life as arising from the reciprocal relations of intentional individual actions. In every form there is an 'immanent transcendence', strictly connected to the process of life: the dialectics of 'more life' – the immanent side of life – and 'more-than-life' – the transcendent one. These are two complementary aspects of life within a dialectical scheme which is open and tragic, since it never ends, and has no final synthesis. Even if Jaeggi seems to disempower Simmel's possible contribution to an immanent critique of forms due to her pragmatist approach in terms of a 'problem-solving' attitude towards life – life is viewed as a process of accumulated experiences that does not know 'springs' or 'new beginnings' – at the same time her form of criticism intends to be immanent and transformative: it is immanent because it starts from the immanent crisis of social practices and institutions; it is transformative, as it allows for a transcendence of context.

RC18-262.1

MELEGH, ATTILA* (Corvinus University of Budapest 1093 Bp. Fovam ter 8; Tax number: HU 191 569 72, Hungary)

Anti-Migrant Populism and Simulated Embeddedness in Eastern Europe

Based on the analysis of an emerging excellent recent literature on an authoritarian turn in the region and my 2023 book of "The Migration Turn" anti-migrant populist rethoric is not only and instrument of authoritarian governments, but it is part of a real historical event and represents the emergence of a new epoch. The Eastern European developments have been shaped by the interplay of global and local demographic transformations, a wave of marketization, and

structures of migratory capitalism— appearing in ideational processes as *reification and a sense of biopolitical competition. Eastern Europe is not a passive victim in this historical change, but it has been legitimizing the neoliberal order for a longer period of time and it is now questioning some of its consequences without any systemic critique. This has led to the isolation of humanitarian discourses and the rise of anti-migrant populism. These discursive developments have also been facilitated by the particular varieties of migratory capitalisms and mechanisms of unequal exchange in the region that have been accompanied by a demographic and migration panic and a nationalist claim for further sovereignty and national emancipation with regard to intra-European hierarchies. After summing up some points concerning local-regional development, the paper ends with reflecting on why the enormous tensions of marketization and the reification of migration (the migration turn) have become immanent engines of change. I will also argue why we should speak about neoliberal nationalism and populism as stated by Joppke, and why these changes do not represent a Polanyian double movement and why the claim of rising embeddedness in this respect needs more careful consideration. It seems that it is better to talk about a simulation of embeddedness as a new form of populism, when we confront a deepening crisis of the neoliberal regimes.*

RC19-JS-145.2

MELHAOUI, MERYEM* (Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Mohammed First University, Oujda, Morocco)
SAID, MOUSSAOUI (Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Mohammed First University, Oujda, Morocco)

La Migration Des Étudiants Marocains : Entre Pauvreté Sociale Et Quête D'intégration Économique Et Culturelle

Cet article aborde la migration des étudiants marocains vers l'étranger sous l'angle de la pauvreté sociale et de l'exclusion, en mettant en lumière l'impact des conditions économiques et sociales au Maroc, telles que la pauvreté et la précarité, sur le désir d'intégration sociale et économique. En s'appuyant sur le cadre théorique de Serge Paugam concernant «l'intégration inégale», il analyse les facteurs qui poussent les étudiants à quitter le pays, notamment la faiblesse des politiques publiques, le manque d'opportunités professionnelles et l'exclusion sociale. L'article examine également la possibilité d'un retour de ces étudiants après avoir achevé leurs études à l'étranger, en explorant si ce retour est motivé uniquement par des raisons économiques ou s'il inclut également des dimensions sociales et culturelles. Cette analyse est liée aux politiques migratoires marocaines et internationales, en mettant l'accent sur le rôle de l'État marocain dans l'encouragement au retour des compétences et sa contribution à la lutte contre la pauvreté et la précarité sociale, dans le but de bâtir une société plus inclusive et intégrée.

RC30-475.8

MELIDIS, KYRIAKOS* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany)

Normalization of Precarity after the Financial Crisis in Greece and Spain

The contribution explores the distinctive form of precarity that emerged in Southern European countries Greece and Spain, in the aftermath of 2007/08 financial crisis. Over the past decade, these two semi-peripheral states implemented extensive labour reforms, that significantly contributed to the widespread rise of precarious working and living conditions. It is argued that the precarity has taken on a contradictory form, becoming „normalized" in the subjective perceptions of individuals regarding both present and future expectations. The normalization occurs as working and living conditions deviate from established normative standards but are nevertheless accepted as the limits of what is realistically achievable within these societies. The adaption to these limitations, particularly through lowering of expectations, emerges as the key mechanism by which precarious workers internalize and accept their precarious status. The analysis is based on qualitative interviews with young professionals without pre-crisis working experience. The findings, especially the divergence between normative and realistically achievable standards, are discussed in the conclusion, in the context of different conceptualizations of precarity in the North and South.

RC32-532.4

MELLAKH, KAMAL* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Mohammedia Université Hassan II de Casablanca, Morocco)
ABDELLAH, HMOURI* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines d'Al Jadida Université Bochaib Doukkali, Morocco)

Changement Climatique Et Transformation Des Rapports Sociaux Du Genre Dans La Commune Rurale De Meski, Région De Daraa Tafilelt. Maroc

Le changement climatique (CC) transforme non seulement l'environnement physique mais aussi les rapports sociaux au sein des communautés rurales. Au Maroc, les femmes, souvent responsables de la gestion des ressources domestiques et agricoles, sont particulièrement vulnérables aux effets des changements environnementaux. Notre communication cherche à appréhender les transformations des rapports sociaux du genre dans les communautés rurales au Maroc sous l'effet du CC. Elle se base sur une étude de terrain menée dans la commune de *Meski* située dans la province d'Errachidia, région de Draa Tafilalet au Maroc. L'étude est basée sur l'observation directe de terrain, une douzaine de focus groupe auprès des femmes et des hommes, une vingtaine d'entretiens semi-structurés avec différentes catégories d'acteurs et parties prenantes directement ou indirectement concernés par les questions du genre et CC. Nous montrerons comment la contrainte climatique qui caractérise la région de Draa Tafilelt (climat semi-aride de type saharien) a chargé le calendrier de travail domestique et productif des femmes et intensifié leur contribution à la gestion des ressources naturelles et aux activités productives. Sous l'effet de la contrainte climatique, les normes inégalitaires de genre se renforcent en matière d'accès aux ressources naturelles et aux politiques de soutien mises en place par l'Etat pour atténuer les effets de la sécheresse. Il ressort aussi que les inégalités de genre en matière de pouvoir de prise de décision au sein de ménage et de la communauté persistent mais des nouvelles dynamiques de pouvoir, de prise de décision et d'autonomisation en faveur des femmes et des jeunes filles apparaissent. La contrainte climatique nous donne ainsi à voir les capacités d'action des femmes et des jeunes filles rurales pour déjouer les normes établies de genre et contourner la domination masculine

RC52-802.1

MELLAKH, KAMAL* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Mohammedia Université Hassan II de Casablanca, Morocco)

Les Nouvelles Perspectives De La Sociologie Des Groupes Professionnels Dans Le Contexte Académique Marocain

Les groupes professionnels qui se sont imposés comme des objets importants et toujours renouvelés en sociologie n'ont historiquement occupé qu'une place marginale dans la foisonnante production sociologique marocaine. Celle-ci a été plutôt axée sur d'autres objets tels que l'étude des tribus, de la religion, de pouvoir politique, des élites et du sacré. Les questions portant sur la famille, la femme, l'islam, la politique et la religion continuent à occuper une place centrale dans les publications des sociologues marocains que ce soit en arabe ou en Français. Mais des nouveaux objets émergent en lien avec les transformations de l'économie et la société marocaine tels que le travail, les professions et les métiers.

Dans notre communication, nous proposons de montrer comment et pourquoi la sociologie des groupes professionnels s'est éclipsée au profit de la sociologie politique et de la sociologie rurale dans la trajectoire académique marocaine avant de connaitre un regain d'intérêt. Les groupes professionnels ont émergé comme des nouveaux objets en lien avec les nouvelles dynamiques de la vie économique et sociale marocaine : développement et multiplication de salariat, évolution et diversité sans précédent des activités productives formelles et informelles, émergence et développement d'une manière simultanée des professionnalités contemporaines, des métiers organisés et bien établis mais aussi des petits métiers à bas statut, précarisés et sans reconnaissance sociale. Le décryptage de ces dynamiques professionnelles n'a pas manqué de susciter l'intérêt des chercheurs marocains. Des nouveaux thèmes sur le travail, le salariat mondialisé, les métiers et les groupes professionnels ont émergé dans le prolongement des travaux sociologiques conduites principalement en Europe. Se pose alors la question des postures méthodologiques et des catégories d'analyse adoptées par les chercheurs pour appréhender les situations des groupes professionnels dans le contexte social marocain.

RC52-799.5

MELLAKH, KAMAL* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Mohammedia. Université Hassan II de Casablanca, Morocco)

Les Pharmaciens D'officine Entre L' Etat Et Le Marché Au Maroc : Un Groupe Professionnel Sous Influence

Notre proposition de communication porte sur la situation paradoxale dans laquelle se trouve les pharmaciens titulaires d'officine au Maroc. Ce groupe professionnel à caractère libéral se trouve tiraillé entre les injonctions de l'Etat et les pressions du marché. La profession pharmaceutique s'est progressivement imposée depuis l'indépendance du Maroc comme une des professions libérales les plus valorisées scolairement et socialement. Cette profession a été introduite au Maroc par le protectorat Français à travers la figure du pharmacien militaire et de pharmacien hospitalier. Après l'indépendance du pays en 1956, l'Etat a maintenu le modèle Français d'organisation de la profession en lui injectant une dose de marocanisation. L'Etat a octroyé aux pharmaciens le monopôle de la vente des médicaments tout en leur imposant une politique de fixation de prix et de régulation pharmaceutique au nom de la préservation de la santé publique. Les pharmaciens se retrouvent ainsi continuellement face aux injections de l'Etat qui ne cessent d'intervenir pour contrôler le prix de médicament. Ils doivent également faire face à la puissance des industriels et des laboratoires pharmaceutiques qui agissent pour contrôler en aval le processus de production et de distribution des médicaments et à l'influence des médecins qui cherchent à contrôler l'achat de médicament à travers l'ordonnance et la prescription médicale.

RC24-JS-58.3

MELLAKH, KAMAL* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Mohammedia Université Hassan II de Casablanca, Morocco)
HMOURI, ABDELLALH* (Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines d'Al Jadida Université Chouaib Doukkali, Morocco)

Perceptions Sexo-Specifiques Du Changement Climatique Et Ses Effets Dans l'Oasis De Figuig, Région De l'Oriental. Maroc

Au Maroc, les femmes subissent les effets néfastes du changement climatique (CC) plus que les hommes notamment dans le milieu rural. Dans les zones oasiennes, les femmes font d'autant plus face à la vulnérabilité climatique puisque 60% de la production agricole est faite par des femmes oasiennes. Du fait des conditions socio-économiques et juridiques différenciées entre les deux sexes, les femmes oasiennes sont beaucoup plus vulnérables face aux effets des CC. Notre communication cherche à comprendre les perceptions et les effets sexo-spécifiques des changements climatiques au Maroc. Elle se base sur une enquête de terrain menée par entretiens et observations directes dans l'oasis de Figuig, située dans la région de l'oriental. Nous montrerons que les hommes et les femmes dans l'Oasis ont des perceptions et des préoccupations différentes à l'égard du changement climatique et ses effets. Les perceptions formulées sont régies par les normes de genre et les rôles socialement assignées aux femmes et aux hommes. Sous l'effet des contraintes climatiques (pénurie d'eau, la sècheresse répétée, crues, inondations, températures élevées,), la charge des tâches domestiques devient plus importante, ce qui a intensifié la contribution des femmes oasiennes à la gestion des ressources naturelles et aux activités productives. Les CC ont limité les ressources que les femmes utilisent de façon spécifiques dans leurs activités génératrices de revenus tirées de l'agriculture et l'élevage. Ils créent, également, des contraintes supplémentaires qui aggravent l'accès des enfants, en particulier les filles, à l'éducation et à la santé.

RC04-54.9

MELLO GARCIA, LUCIANA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
DA SILVA, MARIA NILZA (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Brazil)
GONÇALVES, MARIA ALICE (UERJ, Brazil)

Affirmative Action and Epistemic Changes: The Emergence of the "Sociology of Emergencies"

One of the most effects of the implementation of the affirmative action policy in higher education is the increase in the presence of black students and students from lower classes at universities. The entry of this public means that new subjectivities become part of a universe, which until then was mainly made up of white, middle-class people. The "traditional" public of the Brazilian university system has been accused of collaborating in the reproduction of what sociologist Guerreiro Ramos calls "sociologia enlatada", that is, a sociological practice that largely reproduces Eurocentric knowledge in an uncritical way. Students from affirmative action tend to provoke epistemic changes in their work.

Epistemology, as a theory of knowledge, investigates the standards used to evaluate knowledge or why we believe that what we believe is true. Patrícia Hill Collins assert that this is not an apolitical study of truth, but that epistemology indicates how power relations determine what is believed and why. The sphere of discussion around epistemology is important because it determines the questions that deserve investigation, the interpretative references that will be used to carry out the analysis and the purpose of knowledge.

The proposal of this communication allows us to think about how the process of racialization materializes in the production of knowledge by students. Scientific practice, far from being something neutral and objective, is fraught with several subjective aspects. The question is how and why race, in its social connotation, intervenes in the process of knowledge production. In other words, how black and brown students choose their objects of study and develop their postgraduate research in sociology. Thus, the processes of decolonization of the academic environment are focused.

RC21-323.1

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* (Niccolò Cusano University, Rome, Italy)

Mafia As a Difficult Heritage: Cultural Commodification and Urban Tourism

Mafia and, more broadly, organized crime represent an unavoidable aspect of contemporary society and the life of many communities. Over time, they have become part of the cultural landscape in many areas, and through the sedimentation of cultural stereotypes often conveyed by the media, they have also become a significant element of the tourist image of these regions.

From this perspective, the mafia constitutes a "difficult heritage," an aspect of historical and cultural identity that local communities, territorial stakeholders, and national agencies struggle to manage but nonetheless exploit as it becomes fully integrated into processes of heritage-making and tourism.

A series of converging mechanisms ultimately result in the commodification, banalization, and touristic exploitation of the mafia.

The liquid and post-modern culture of our society (even though it may be in a phase of transition) accelerates the processes of banalization and commercialization of history and cultural heritage. This also contributes to the banalization and touristic exploitation of the mafia, which is transformed into a tool for commercial theming, territorial marketing, and emotional and experiential tourism.

This process is further driven by a broader trend toward the patrimonialization of every cultural and social expression, promoted by both national and supranational agencies that protect cultural heritage, as well as by stakeholders seeking to highlight new attractions for their territories.

At the local level, the social and economic fragility of many areas (whether individual neighborhoods, entire cities, or regions) drives parts of the local community to capitalize on the tourist appeal of the mafia, responding to and regenerating the "tourist gaze" of visitors. These processes can be seen as forms of reappropriation of one's past (and potentially legitimate).

The paper examines several significant and paradoxical cases of the mafia's exploitation as a heritage element and tourist attraction.

RC37-618.2

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* (Niccolò Cusano University, Rome, Italy)

Museums and the Challenge of Contemporaneity: New Narratives between Sensitivity and Rhetoric

The relationship with community and society is a constitutive aspect of the museum. This is a dynamic relationship that, albeit in a discontinuous way, reflects and accompanies sociocultural and sociopolitical change, allowing museums to maintain a central role in the life of the communities at a local, regional, national and even supranational level.

The gradual decolonization of collections and narratives reflects a new, more inclusive and post-national concept of heritage, which simultaneously mirrors new dynamics of globalization and international balances, as well as new awareness within the local community.

The increasing focus on sustainability shows the assimilation of a significant cultural and economic paradigm shift, necessary to maintain a connection with younger generations and to respond to their demands. Similarly, attention to issues related to the role of women in society and art, and more broadly to gender identities, highlights the museum's adapting to a transforming society. Participatory dynamics, increasingly valued, reflect a renewed dynamism from the community and an interesting bottom-up process of re-appropriation of museums and heritage.

However, let's not forget that museums are still part of more complex territorial dynamics related to urban policies, tourism and gentrification (including iconic buildings by star-architects, blockbuster exhibitions, Michelin-starred restaurants inside museums, etc.), which reveals their dependence on financial and political mechanisms.

Does the attention to new sociocultural demands truly reflect the assimilation of ongoing sociocultural change? Or is it a sophisticated (not necessarily conscious) form of exploitation and commodification of new sensibilities, through which museums reassert their centrality in community mechanisms and regain an increasingly fragmented and hard-to-reach audience? With these practices are museums responding to the needs of powerful stakeholders and adapting to institutional and territorial processes, where museums represent a tool for urban competition, territorial and tourist marketing, and place-branding aimed at enhancing the attractiveness of territories?

RC10-148.1

MENDES, MANUELA* (CIES-iSCTE, Portugal)
BARBOSA, INÊS (ISUP, Portugal)

Public Sociology and the Collective Co-Production of Knowledge with Roma/Ciganos

There are still severe limitations regarding systematic, up-to-date, and in-depth knowledge about the conditions and living conditions of Roma/Ciganos people in Portugal, which is an obstacle to monitoring the impact and effectiveness of public policies and the processes of including this population. "Public sociology brings sociology into a conversation with publics, understood as people who are themselves involved in conversation." (Burawoy, 2005, p. 7) In this context and from this perspective, we have undertaken a study that seeks to overcome these shortcomings, committing itself from its conception to its implementation, monitoring, and publication to actively promote the active participation of people and groups of Roma origin, making them protagonists in the process of the social construction of knowledge about themselves. In other words, based on a multi-method strategy that is still being implemented, the aim is to implement a more inclusive strategy of collective co-production of knowledge, research "with" the Gypsies/Roma and not "about and for" them (Ryder, 2018). In this process, we aim to involve Roma organizations, informal groups, and other institutions that work closely with this community at various scales (local, regional, and national). The aim is to produce recommendations regarding public policies that efficiently and effectively combat the different levels and forms of inequality and discrimination. This research aims to unveil and analyze the cultural, ethnic, social, economic, symbolic, and geographical diversity and heterogeneity of people and collectives of Roma origin in Portugal and to adopt an intersectional perspective that intersects and interrelates various factors that are at the origin of mechanisms for the production and reproduction of social inequalities, from a multidimensional and multilevel perspective. Research "with" implies bridging the gap between academics, activists, and policy-makers.

RC28-442.1

MENDEZ, MARIA-LUISA* (Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Discussing the Challenges of a Sociology of Global Elites

Elites are under scrutiny and the field of elite research has flourished as both a critical observer as well as an active reporter of practices, consumption and cultural meanings associated to privilege. I discuss four challeges derived from editing the Oxford Handbook of the Sociology of Global Elites:

1) how to address the issue of power in globalised but also situated contexts, varieties of capitalism and stages of neoliberalism in different parts of the world?. how to bring to the forefront sociohistorical accounts that arise from the critical encounter and disruption with theories produced in the Global North.

2) how to address contemporary forms of elites' internal fragmentation, distinction and diversity?. Is this a matter of studying elites in different fields (political power, culture, economic power, public bureaucracies, sciences, among others)? Is there space for new elites (indigenous people, orange economy, etc.)?. How to adopt a relational and dynamic perspective to hierarchies and fragmentation within contemporary elites, as well as to their relations with and boundaries drawn towards other groups and social classes?.

3) how to address space?: how to respond to recent calls for more attention to the multidimensional urban geographies and demographies of elite reproduction and transformation by giving particular relevance to cities and urban landscapes as key arenas where capital accumulation, consumption take place? what is the role of contemporary elites in shaping cities in different parts of the world; exploring the role of the elites in redefining urban civic and financial centers; understanding the ways in which the elites define urban reputations, aesthetics and senses of belonging at different urban scales, etc.).

4) what to do conceptually?: are we addressing correctly contemporary forms of social reproduction among the elites? what is the role of other notions such as privilege or wealth accumulation?

RC44-JS-15.1

MENDONCA, MATEUS* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Entangled Platforms: Brazilian Migration and Food Delivery Struggles in the UK

This paper takes the case of Brazilian food delivery workers organizing in the UK to demonstrate how migrants can buttress the local labour power, even in such adverse conditions. While research acknowledges that migrants are the majority of the labour force in this industry, especially in the Global North, little is known about the detailed consequences for the labour processes and collective action. Moving from the discussion on how the food platform economy is shaping migration globally, this research sheds light on how this industry is being (re)shaped by this particular composition of its workforce.

The concept of 'platform migration', along with the Marxist theory of class composition, provided the analytical route to understanding how both 'platforms' (of delivery and of migration) are integrated. While platforms have benefited from migration, mainly by providing access to a larger pool of potential workers with little or no social protection, this dynamic has also produced the conditions for workers to respond and react. The migrant condition creates common ground cutting across all aspects of this industry, from the labor process and life experiences to collective forms of resistance and organization. It is by no accident that most organic strikes in these countries have been led by migrant workers (Cant, 2017). As a consequence, these struggles reflect the weaknesses, strengths, and transnational potentialities of these migrant communities. This double movement, I argue, is at the core of the political economy of the platform industry.

This study is based on a five-year participant ethnography with the Brazilian drivers' community in London and the IWGB Union, a migrant worker's trade union in the UK where I spent most of this time working as a full-time organizer. As part of this role, I engaged in many delivery struggles in Brazil as well.

RC04-51.2

MENDOZA HORVITZ, MANUELA* (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)
CARRASCO, ALEJANDRO (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Educational Justice Centre, Chile)
OYARZÚN, JUAN DE DIOS (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaiso, Chile)
HONEY, NGAIRE (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)

Between Inclusion and Academic Performance: The Enactment of an Inclusion Policy in Schools with High Academic Standards

This paper explores the policy enactment of the Inclusion Law (2015) and its new School Admission System (SAE, in Spanish), a desegregation school reform in a key case of social inequality worldwide: Chile, the third most unequal country within the OECD. SAE consists of a lottery-based online system where families apply to schools under a free school choice policy. Consequently, all types of selection in the admission processes started to be forbidden in those schools receiving state funding (which concentrate approximately 90% of the national enrolments), to eliminate arbitrary discrimination and increase social diversity in schools. This paper draws on a study focused on a small subset of secondary schools categorised as 'Schools with High Academic Standards' (SHAS), which are allowed to continue some degree of academic selectivity to keep their academic excellence. Our theoretical framework dialogues with studies on school inclusion that warn against a romanticised conceptualisation of it as 'happy togetherness' (Wise & Noble, 2016). Thus, we explore how school actors in SHAS are experiencing inclusion and social diversity while trying to keep high academic results. This paper focuses on the qualitative component of a mixed methods study, based on in-depth

interviews with school actors at 15 SHAS in Chile (out of a total of 34). We explore the experiences of the students and parents, as well as the strategies and adjustments implemented and/or projected by these schools' members of staff, given the implementation of SAE, to understand how the SHAS are enacting the reforms and adapting to more socially diverse students while trying to keep high academic results. We conclude with a discussion on the feasibility of desegregation policies in environments of academic excellence, an important challenge for school systems in transit of desegregation, such as the Chilean one.

WG08-JS-44.5

MENDOZA HORVITZ, MANUELA* (Universidad de O'Higgins, Chile)
ARIAS CÉSPEDES, MARÍA JOSÉ* (Centro de Estudios Interculturales e Indígenas, Chile)

The School and the Consequences of Confinement: New Social-Emotional Needs

The school, as a fundamental space for socialization and social networking, has become even more relevant after the pandemic (Choi and Lee, 2021; De Schaepmeester, van Braak and Aesaert, 2021). Our study focuses on the consequences of the pandemic on school coexistence in Chile, the OECD country that kept schools closed the longest since 2020, with a total of 259 school days with school closure (OECD, 2022), preventing students from interacting in the same physical space for an exceptionally long period period. Available data suggests a serious deterioration after the reopening of schools, mainly reflected in situations of school violence (Bellei et al., 2022). However, there is no systematic diagnosis of the school coexistence challenges in the post-pandemic period, nor is there a characterization of institutional responses to these challenges. This paper presents the findings of a research project that seeks to contribute to filling this gap by focusing on public schools. A mixed methods design was used based on descriptive and multilevel factor analyses of available data on school coexistence, as well as interviews and focus groups with key school actors. These methods have made it possible to gather valuable information on the perceptions and experiences of those at the front line of the educational system. The analyses show that the students' socioemotional wellbeing has required special attention from teachers, who have seen an increase in emotional dysregulation in their classrooms. Educational teams have recognized the urgent need to adapt the teaching spaces and pedagogical practices to address the emotional socialization deficiencies experienced by Chilean students during the long months of confinement. These results contribute to better understanding the schools' socioemotional challenges and responses in the post pandemic context and provide orientations to address these challenges, both nationally and internationally.

WG11-955.2

MENDOZA ZAPATA, ROSSANA MARÍA* (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS, Peru)

Children and State Violence in Peru

En los últimos seis años, el Perú ha tenido seis presidentes en el poder. Con el autogolpe del ex Presidente Pedro Castillo en medio de una fuerte oposición y polarización de la sociedad peruana, se inició el periodo de la actual presidente Dina Boluarte, apoyada en las fuerzas armadas y policiales y en una mayoría congresal de baja legitimidad. Quien llegara al cargo de vicepresidenta del Perú de la mano de Pedro Castillo con un programa progresista y de amplia popularidad, asume hoy el control del país haciendo uso desproporcional del aparato represor y abuso de las declaratorias de emergencia en las regiones del sur. Desde que inició su mandato las fuerzas del orden han asesinado 50 ciudadanos entre ellos siete adolescentes en el periodo diciembre 2022 y marzo 2023.

Se sabe además de otros cuatro niños y un adolescente muertos en el contexto de las protestas, y a la fecha resulta inestimable la cantidad de heridos y su actual estado de salud, además de otros daños colaterales. El estado peruano no ha protegido sus derechos y siendo de procedencia indígena y perteneciendo a regiones con historial de luchas y protestas, se les ha tratado con extrema violencia sin reconocerlos como niños, niñas y adolescentes, en otras palabras fueron adultizados.

Se pretende exponer de qué manera las niñas, niños y adolescentes de las provincias del sur se han visto afectados durante el estallido social para lo cual se presentarán avances de una Investigación Acción Participativa con niños trabajadores organizados de dos provincias del sur altamente afectadas, cómo ven ellas y ellos al estado peruano y qué piensan de lo ocurrido en el sur del Perú.

RC15-223.1

MENEGASSI, BRUNA* (University of Salamanca, Spain)
MAC FADDEN, ISOTTA (Department of Sociology and Communication, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Salamanca, Spain)

Mapping the Thematic Evolution of Qualitative Approaches in Food Environment Research: A Bibliometric Analysis (1995-2025).

A socio-ecological approach is essential for understanding the food environment (FE) and its impact on health equity, going beyond individual choices and considering how multiple factors interact to shape food behaviours. Acknowledging these complex influences helps explain why some populations face more significant challenges in accessing healthy foods, highlighting the role of structural barriers such as poverty and food affordability. For this reason, qualitative research can provide deeper insights into these dynamics and offer a more nuanced understanding of the FE. The study employs a bibliometric analysis software (SCiMAT) to examine the structural and dynamic characteristics of scientific research and illustrate the cognitive architecture of this topic, creating a science map and performance analysis to identify and visualize the conceptual subdomains within the research field as well as track its thematic evolution. We employed the Participants, Concept, and Context eligibility criteria to define search terms for the Web of Science core collection database. We analyzed 1,763 papers from 395 journals published between 1995 and 2025. Co-word and h-index measures were used to quantify and visualize thematic areas across four subperiods: A (1995-2010), B (2011-15), C (2016-20), and D (2021-25). Key findings include OVERWEIGHT as a motor theme from periods A to C, with the HOME FOOD ENVIRONMENT transitioning from a peripheral (highly developed and isolated) to a motor theme in this period. NEIGHBOURHOOD emerged as a motor theme in period B. In period C, URBAN FOOD ENVIRONMENT and AVAILABILITY emerged as new motor themes, and INMIGRANTS emerged as peripheral theme, forming clusters with ACCULTURATION and REFUGEES. In period D, FOOD INSECURITY became a motor theme, with PHOTOVOICE emerging as a peripheral theme. This analysis highlights the increasing complexity of the FE and the untapped potential for interdisciplinary qualitative research to both assess and improve the FE for public health.

RC29-460.3

MENESES FALCÓN, CARMEN* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)
RUA VIEITES, ANTONIO (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)
GARCIA VAZQUEZ, OLAYA (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)

La Discriminación De Las Mujeres Privadas De Libertad: Revisión De Las Reglas Bankgok

Se analiza la discriminación y desigualdades de las mujeres privadas de libertad en los centros penitenciarios españoles. Para ello se han recogido 135 entrevistas en profundidad en 16 centros penitenciarios, tres eran centros solo de mujeres, y el resto eran prisiones de hombres con uno o dos módulos de mujeres. Las entrevistas fueron a los y las profesionales que trabajaban en la prisión y a las internas en régimen cerrado. Entre los resultados obtenidos podemos destacar tres aspectos discriminatorios según las Reglas de Bangkok de Naciones Unidas (2010). En primer lugar, los espacios e infraestructuras en las prisiones son más reducidos y con peores condiciones para las mujeres en las prisiones de hombres con módulos de mujeres, siendo mejor en aquellas cárceles destinadas exclusivamente a las mujeres. En este sentido, los módulos y los patios son los más pequeños, son pocos patios o son un único módulo, estando hacinadas y sin la clasificación en función de su situación penitenciaria (primer grado, segundo, etc.). En segundo lugar, la oferta educativa, de actividades, de formación, de puestos remunerados era más escasas en las mujeres, a pesar de los esfuerzos de las prisiones y los planes de igualdad planteados. El menor número de mujeres frente a los hombres en los centros penitenciarios, el 8% de la población reclusa española, supone dificultades para crear actividades formativas para las internas. En tercer lugar, siendo muy desigual en función de la prisión, la oferta de atención a la adicción a sustancias psicoactivas es escasa o nula, y cuando se ofrece carece de perspectiva de género y de adecuación a las necesidades femeninas. Por último, cabe destacar que al ser los delitos de las mujeres menos graves y menos violentos hay una mayor tendencia a otorgar la excarcelación o medidas alternativas a la prisión.

RC32-535.3

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)
PONCE LARA, CAMILA* (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)

La Cuarta Ola Feminista En América Latina. Radicalidad e Innovación En Los Métodos De Acción En Chile y México

A lo largo de la última década, América Latina ha sido epicentro de grandes movilizaciones feministas encabezadas por mujeres jóvenes que luchan por la igualdad de género, la no discriminación, el derecho a decidir y a vivir una vida libre de violencia, demandas que las llevaron a ocupar masivamente el espacio público físico y virtual a través de clásicos métodos de acción -marchas, mítines, reuniones, cabildeo- pero, sobre todo, a proponer muy innovadoras estrategias para la protesta, que han ido desde el escrache, los tendederos, las asambleas y marchas separatistas, las ocupaciones de instituciones diversas, performance, pintas, quemas, acción directa, por un lado, y por otro lado a las ocupaciones virtuales por medio de los hashtag # para denunciar la recurrencia de la violencia a la que nos hemos visto sometidas de una u otra forma.

Dar cuenta del innovador repertorio de la protesta juvenil feminista en Chile y en México es el objetivo de la presente ponencia, con el fin de identificar las influencias, flujos comunicativos y particularidades de ambos países, así como la radicalidad desplegada que les ha permitido incidir en los cambios institucionales y formales de sus respectivos países.

RC48-JS-248.2

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Universidades Estadounidenses Como Epicentro De La Movilización Estudiantil Contra El Genocidio Palestino. El Caso De UCLA

En abril del presente año, tras seis meses de atestiguar la brutalidad de los ataques del gobierno israelí contra la población civil de Palestina, el estudiantado de diversas universidades estadounidenses se organizó en acampadas dentro de sus campus para demandar a las autoridades de sus instituciones que revelaran los contratos y recursos económicos invertidos por Israel para el desarrollo de investigaciones, armas e infraestructura para dar continuidad a su poderío económico y político (Disclose); así como para exigir la desinversión en los proyectos con fines de exterminio (Divest). Sin embargo, la movilización estudiantil que fue masiva y clasificada como la brújula moral de la población mundial hasta entonces impávida por los horrores del genocidio, prontamente fue reprimida a solicitud de las autoridades universitarias, en connivencia con los gobiernos de diferentes niveles que privilegiaron los intereses de los inversionistas sionistas.

Dar cuenta de tales acontecimientos al interior de la Universidad de California Los Ángeles (UCLA), la organización estudiantil, la represión vivida y el despertar de conciencias entre distitntos sectores universitarios sobre la dominación colonial israelí, así como de la ejecución en el presente de un genocidio, es el objetivo de la presente ponencia.

RC21-321.2

MENOSCAL CEVALLOS, JONATHAN* (Flacso, Ecuador)

Disaster Risk and the Regularization of Informal Settlements in the Peri-Urban Areas of Quito: A Public Policy Design and Governance Approach

More than 200 million people are affected by disasters, whose magnitude is worsened by factors such as climate change and the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable populations. This makes disaster risk a development issue. As a result of this concern, disaster risk has entered the public agenda with a systemic vision, considering risk as a social product linked to hazards and vulnerabilities in an exposed society.

Informal settlements in Latin America generally present high levels of vulnerability as they are often located in multi-hazard zones. In Quito, Ecuador, there is accelerated growth toward hazard-prone peripheries, contrasting with the urban decline of its central areas. This has generated social problems such as segregation, gentrification, marginalization, and more broadly, an increase in disaster risk, as evidenced by the recurring impact of events.

In response to this issue, the study aims to analyze how disaster risk has been constructed in the peri-urban areas of Quito, and how different public policies are currently being applied to reverse this situation. To this end, an analytical methodological framework for public policy design is proposed, where governance models serve as the explanatory factor for policy outcomes. This is done through a mixed-methods research design.

The qualitative, quantitative, and socio-spatial data processed reveal at different scales that, while informal settlement regularization policies have succeeded in formalizing land tenure and ownership, their legalization has not mitigated risk conditions. On the contrary, it has reproduced and generated other types of physical and social vulnerabilities. Therefore, alternatives for policy implementation are proposed.

RC39-642.2

MENOSCAL CEVALLOS, JONATHAN* (Flacso, Ecuador)

Disaster Risk Management and Reduction in Quito: An Analysis of Public Policy Design and Governance

More than 200 million people are affected by disasters whose severity is exacerbated by factors such as climate change and the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable populations. This makes disaster risk a development problem. In response to this concern, disaster risk has been incorporated into the public agenda with a systemic vision, which considers risk as a social product linked to threats and vulnerabilities in an exposed society.

Despite advances in risk knowledge and the implementation of policies, the impacts of natural events are increasing, especially in Latin America, due to factors such as weak institutions, the lack of regulatory frameworks, inadequate planning, and, above all, the widespread poverty affecting most of its population. This research, therefore, seeks to answer the question: What factors determine the success of risk management and reduction policies?

The hypothesis suggests that greater articulation between state and non-state actors in the policy design process leads to more coherent, congruent, and consistent policy instruments, which in turn generates behavioral changes in individuals, groups, and institutions, helping to achieve the expected political objectives. To explore this, an analytical-methodological framework for policy design is proposed, where governance modes become the explanatory factor for their outcomes.

The case study is Quito, Ecuador, a city exposed to multiple threats with a vulnerable population, especially in informal peripheral areas. Although policies have evolved through various instruments, the increasing frequency of disasters highlights their failures. However, there are specific cases where community actions, supported by international cooperation, have successfully generated capacity and reduced risk.

RC02-42.2

MENSE-PETERMANN, URSULA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Cross-Border Labour Markets: The Problem of Embeddedness in Infrastructures

The notion of the embeddedness of markets in institutions (Polanyi 1957) and social networks (Granovetter 1985) is a cornerstone of economic sociology. This also applies to labour markets (Marsden 1999; Fligstein 2001; Granovetter 1995). Yet, when it comes to ***cross-border*** labour markets, not only institutions and networks are of vital importance for enabling the cross-border matching of labour power to jobs. What is also needed to move workers across borders and place them on jobs in destination states, are "migration infrastructures" (Xiang & Lindquist et al. 2012; Xiang & Lindquist 2014; Lindquist 2017). Through their seminal articles, Lindquist and his co-authors have drawn attention to these migration infrastructures over the past decade. However, "infrastructure" is used by these authors in a very broad sense, encompassing brokers and other intermediaries (hence: actors), networks, rules and regulations (hence: institutions), channels, and physical entities such as dormitories and accommodation camps, transportation facilities, and the like. Hence, in this understanding, among other things, infrastructures include networks and institutions. The planned presentation ties in with focusing on forms of embeddedness beyond networks and institutions that may, however, be considered equally important for the enabling of cross-border labour markets. A typology of migration infrastructures will be presented that will help to define the term more precisely and allow to shed light exactly on those infrastructures that are not actors, networks, or institutions. Furthermore, these infrastructures will be linked to other concepts, such as the logistics that make infrastructures available for cross-border labour markets (Krifors 2020), as well as the migration industries that provide both, and by doing so create new markets. Thus, the presentation seeks to contribute to an economic sociology of migration by considering the embeddedness of cross-border labour markets in migration infrastructures, logistics, and other markets as a particular feature of migration labour markets.

RC48-JS-216.3

MENŠÍKOVÁ, TEREZA* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Religion-Related Mobilisation Frames As a Counterforce Against Far-Right Hindu Nationalism in India: The Case of Ambedkarite Online Activism

Socio-political activism and mobilisation efforts against caste-based discrimination are integral to the cultural history and heritage shared by Dalit and Bahujan communities across India. Their activities emerged as a reaction to hundreds of years of caste inequality and discrimination in social, political, economic, and religious interactions. With the wider availability of the Internet and new technologies in the 21st century, digital media has gained much importance in propagating anti-caste discourses and efforts, especially among the younger and college-educated generation of Dalit-Bahujans and Ambedkarites. Drawing on the legacies of Jyotirao Phule, B. R. Ambedkar and Kanshi Ram, activists primarily aim at creating change in Indian society, utilising digital media as a new type of protest repertoire for addressing the caste-religion relationships and the rise of far-right Hindu nationalism in India.

This paper focuses on the mobilisation discourses of contemporary Ambedkarite anti-caste activists through analysis of textual production published on the prominent Ambedkarite online blog platform *Round Table India: For an Informed Ambedkar Age* (RTI). The case study utilised a combination of structural topic modelling and content-based frame analysis on public textual contributions from 2010 to 2023, comprising approximately 3,000 documents with metadata from more than 1,000 authors all around India. The paper presents major topics, mobilisation frames, and grievances that dominate the current debate in Ambedkarite communities, how they evolve through time, and the role of religion in them – specifically Buddhism, which has been at the centre of one of the largest Dalit-Bahujan socio-political protests in history since the 1950s. With its central question of whether and how activists employ religion-related framings in mobilisation discourse, the paper addresses the current socio-political situation in India, interactions between Hindutva discourse and its anti-caste counterforces, and the overall role of religion in the mobilisation strategies of social movements.

RC06-JS-87.7

MERAYO, ELENA C.* (Western Sydney University , Australia)

When the Mother-To-Be Is the Daughter-In-Law: Transnational 'Matrescence' and Women's Family Care Between Australia and Nepal.

Nepal is a patrilineal society. Typically, women move into their in-laws' household after marriage and are expected to 'care for' their in-laws. Conversely, the mother-in-law becomes the daughter-in-law's primary carer when she gets pregnant, and traditionally, her main child-rearing companion and guide through this major life event. These care giving and receiving practices establish that the wife and the children 'belong' to the husband's family. When having a baby overseas, the in-laws will often be called into the host country to perform their postpartum caring duties, as culturally prescribed. They will bring their ancestral health-care knowledges and relevant therapeutic items with them. However, they will also be 'guests' in their daughter-in-law's home. This drastically changes intergenerational family roles and its associated care circulation practices and hierarchies. This paper analyses how these women's family care roles are re-signified and contested by the condition of the 'transnational household'. It draws on multi-sited ethnographic research on transnational experiences of antenatal and postnatal care for Nepalese women living in Sydney, Australia, and for their extended families in Nepal. In defining this life stage in anthropological terms rather than biomedical ones, I follow anthropologist Dana Raphael's (1975) use of the term 'matrescence'. I argue that *matrescence*, in the South Asian context, ought to be conceived as a *collective* biopolitical, discursive, spiritual, relational and bodily *process* that accompanies the prospects of the birth of a new family member. The collective aspect of this estate of 'becoming' in the family is emphasised, placing careful attention to how the web of relationships around the mother-to-be and future child shifts after conception, and how these relationships are negotiated in new terms in the transnational context. Data from more than 30 in-depth interviews and from extensive participant observation with mothers and their families in both countries illuminate these dynamics.

RC30-488.4

MERCIER, DELPHINE* (Maison Française D'Oxford - Kellogg College - Oxford University, United Kingdom)

From the Informal Economy to the Popular Economy: Concepts and Practices in Field Surveys.

The idea that the economies of the South are characterised by a large so-called 'informal' sector continues to dominate. The concept of the informal economy was coined in the 1970s to refer to the economies of the countries of the South, but the epistemological debate has tended to fade since the 1990s. As a result, there is a growing gap between empirical studies and their theoretical underpinnings. Today, the diversity and heterogeneity of the content covered by the notion of informal economy are such that this semantic category can no longer function as a concept. The use of the notion of popular economy stems from a series of intertwined theoretical traditions: 1- the Gramscian discussion of subaltern sectors, 2- British Marxist historiography, 3- a history from below valuing the practices and resistance of popular sectors. The tradition of subaltern and postcolonial studies has deepened these discussions from the margins, which, in the case of Latin America, has been reflected since the 1990s in the development of the notion of popular economy as a means of drawing attention to political alternatives on the continent. It was during our surveys in South America and in England, and our confrontation with Latin American colleagues, that the concept of popular economy appeared to us as more operative to describe economic activities which are neither informal nor totally illegal, but forged by experiences of creating income-generating economic activities and which are implemented by the populations without, however, being fully declared to the authorities. In this paper, we will attempt to move back and forth between categories and data, highlighting the different meanings of the activities observed in the logistics sector, particularly intermediary activities.

RC30-478.1

MERCIER, DELPHINE* (Maison Française D'Oxford - Kellogg College - Oxford University, United Kingdom)

Logistique Et Ses Monstres - Logistics and Its Monsters

Once again, it could all have started on the high seas. The history of capitalism is made and unmade by the conquests of the seas. Just as the birth of the great industrial cycle was made possible by ships laden with sugar and cotton, heavy with the labour of the slaves who amassed them, so the giants of the seas laden with containers are beginning something of a new cycle: not so much a general upheaval of the world's economies, but much more a managerial or technical transformation. The logistics revolution began with the invention of a big box in which to store goods. The container, which can be handled with a minimum of manpower, transported from quay to ship and then from ship to lorry without unloading any of the goods it contains, thus resolving the twofold constraint of breaking loads and the immense nuisance caused by port handling and its tumultuous dockers.

RC48-766.3

MERET, JACOB-LAKRIMDI* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Homeland Politics across Borders – How Borders Shape Political Activism Among the Libyan Diaspora

The events of 2011 have marked a turning point for the political activism among the Libyan diaspora. During the ruthless reign of Muammar al-Qadhafi, former Libyan leader by means of a successful military coup d'état in 1969, political dissent was efficiently suppressed by his consolidated security service – and often across international borders. While the Libyan diaspora is built on a long history of political emigration, going back to the Italian invasion and colonisation in the early 20th century, and continuing during Libya's short-lived independent monarchy, it has reached its peak during the era of al-Qadhafi. All along, borders have had a significant impact on political activism within the diaspora just as they both enable and limit activism in the diaspora's state of origin. For instance, living in exile did little to prevent Libyans from being subjected to al-Qadhafi's Revolutionary Committees that spied on Libyans across international borders and had them abducted or assassinated, often without repercussions. Constant mistrust towards fellow Libyans thus heavily constrained the diaspora's sense of unity and political activism. In the wake of the 2011 uprisings, however, the Libyan diaspora mobilized against the regime and became an important pillar of the revolution. More than a decade later, political activists still work with and through borders in order to navigate the fragmented political landscape in Libya. Border Studies offer approaches to research borders from different angles which enrich our understanding of the multiple functions a border combines. Therefore, this paper intends to examine how borders shape possibilities for political activism among the Libyan diaspora. Bringing together the entanglements of literature discussions that have often been considered separately until now, the goal is to outline the complex set-up in which Libyan diaspora political activism is embedded.

RC34-553.3

MERICO, MAURIZIO* (University of Salerno, Italy)
SCARDIGNO, ANNA FAUSTA (University of Bari, Italy)

The Pandemic As a Challenge to Rethink the Co-Operation between Formal, No-Formal and Informal Education

The paper relies on the consideration that the debate on educational processes that developed during the Covid-19 emergency focused almost solely on the role of schools and formal educational agencies, paying little attention to the multiple educational opportunities of which children, adolescents, young people and families have been deprived during the pandemic time.

Yet the pandemic revealed the need to focus on the times, opportunities, spaces and actors of no schooling which strongly re-emerged during that phase, thus inviting to take into serious account the challenge of the co-operation between the formal, non-formal and informal dimensions of educational processes, also as occasions for contrasting the "learning losses" associated with school closures, supporting student performances and attainments, and above all for sustaining the aspirations of youth in a wider manner.

The paper is based on an analysis of the scientific and public debate on the issues of schooling and education emerged since the very beginning of the pandemic, which reveals the need to re-evaluate the contribution of the no schooling within the more general education processes of younger generation.

In this perspective, beyond the everyday urgency, the Pandemic becomes a challenge also useful to rethink the educational processes of youth in light of a meaningful co-operation between formal, no-formal and informal education; it also means the possibility of integrating the educational processes that occur into places and spaces other than the formal and traditional ones.

Moving from this analysis, the paper final aim is to consider this dramatic but extraordinary opportunity as an occasion to outline the contours of a new time for education - richer, heterogeneous, and polycentric – able to put at the core the idea of a "continuum" in education.

RC12-178.2

MERIEM, REGRAGUI* (Université Internationale de Rabat, Morocco)

L'appréhension Juridique De La Justice Sociale à L'ère Anthropocène

La justice sociale, concept transversal aux sciences humaines et sociales, a été interrogée depuis l'Antiquité par des philosophes, des sociologues et des juristes. Si les appréhensions de cette notion ont évolué au fil des siècles, l'avènement de l'Anthropocène pose de nouveaux défis à sa conceptualisation et à sa mise en œuvre.

Les changements climatiques, la dégradation des écosystèmes et la raréfaction des ressources naturelles exacerbent les inégalités existantes et en créent de nouvelles. Aussi, le droit se trouve confronté à des questions inédites: la reconnaissance d'un statut juridique aux réfugiés climatiques, la responsabilité des États en matière de réduction des inégalités environnementales, et la question de la répartition équitable des ressources rares; sont autant de problématiques qui interrogent la notion de justice sociale à l'aune du droit. Ces enjeux soulèvent des questions fondamentales : la justice sociale doit-elle se recentrer sur les dimensions environnementales ? Comment concilier les aspirations à la justice sociale à l'échelle locale avec les enjeux globaux ? Le droit est-il outillé pour répondre aux défis de l'Anthropocène ?

Dans un contexte mondialisé, on se demande également si la justice sociale devrait adopter une conception globale, ou si elle doit conserver des spécificités locales? Les différentes interprétations qui en ont été faites à travers les cultures, renseignent davantage le juriste sur la relativité du concept.

Cet exposé propose d'explorer les conception de la notion de justice sociale à l'ère de l'Anthropocène. Il s'agira d'analyser les apports et les limites des approches juridiques existantes, d'identifier les nouvelles formes d'inégalités et de vulnérabilité, et d'envisager des pistes pour une justice sociale plus inclusive et durable. En somme, il s'agira de réfléchir à la manière dont le droit peut contribuer à construire un avenir plus juste et équitable pour tous, dans un contexte marqué par les bouleversements environnementaux et sociaux.

RC34-563.1

MERINO PAREJA, RAFAEL (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
MIRANDA, ANA* (FLACSO, Argentina)

La Transición Laboral De Las Personas Jóvenes En América Latina: Regímenes De Transición, Perspectiva De Género y Desventajas Educativas y Laborales.

En los últimos años hemos asistido a un fuerte debate entre las posturas que reclaman una economía política de la juventud, y aquellas que demandan un análisis renovado de la estructura social de clases en los procesos de transición a la vida adulta. Se trata de un debate que ofrece un nuevo contrapunto en el campo de los estudios de juventud, luego de aquel vinculado al antagonismo entre la teorización de las generaciones sociales y los marcos conceptuales de las transiciones juveniles.

En la presente comunicación se propone aportar aquellos debates conceptuales desde una mirada desde América Latina. Con ese objetivo, abordará el desarrollo de dos núcleos teóricos: los regímenes de transición y la perspectiva de género. Desde el punto de vista empírico, se trabajará con los resultados de una investigación sobre transiciones juveniles al mercado laboral, desarrollada en base al procesamiento de fuentes estadísticas secundarias de 18 países de América Latina. Una investigación realizada en base a la aplicación del Índice de Transiciones en Desventaja (ITeD), un indicador complejo desarrollado por la FLACSO Argentina y la UAB, bajo el auspicio de la Fundación Ayuda en Acción (España).

En las conclusiones, se sostendrá que el campo de los estudios de juventud no solo representa un campo de especialización para la elaboración de teóricas de alcance intermedio, sino que tiene la capacidad de desarrollar marcos conceptuales sobre las características estructurales de las sociedades contemporáneas. Pero, que para el desarrollo de esa capacidad, debe incorporar miradas globales que integren las "multiples e interconectadas modernidades".

RC37-619.2

MERKEL, JANET* (TU Berlin, Germany)

Glammons: On Commoning Museums and Other Cultural Memory Organisations

This paper presents findings from the GLAMMONS project (2022-2025), an EU Horizon-funded research project focusing on small, community-run GLAMs (galleries, libraries, archives, and museums). Framed by the concept of the commoning (Dardot & Laval, 2019; Linebaugh, 2008), this research aims to understand how self-organised communities address their cultural needs and explores how communities generate mutual wealth through the collective production and sharing of cultural resources, highlighting the collaborative and participatory processes that underpin them. A commoning perspective broadens the understanding of the diverse forms and processes involved in 'doing GLAMS', which seek to challenge dominant economic narratives, by proposing alternative models and frameworks for how these institutions can operate in a more socially engaged way. This approach demonstrates the capacity of community-driven GLAMs to promote cultural sustainability and collective ownership outside traditional institutional frameworks of the market or the state. The presentation will introduce the project, the methodology and the first findings on one aspect we are investigating: how different financial practices can facilitate and sustain community building in cultural memory institutions. To ensure long-term sustainability, all commons activities need resources to sustain their commoning - gifts, donations, volunteer work or financial practices that align with commoning principles such as indirect social reciprocity, autonomy, and self-organisation (Perilleux & Nyssens, 2017). A commons perspective raises many substantial questions for the GLAM sector and cultural policymaking. For example, contemporary public cultural funding often perpetuates neoliberal principles of competition, newness, efficiency, and market-orientation. Yet how would a more equitable, non-extractive funding paradigm look like that would enable heritage commons in the GLAM sector?

RC06-96.4

MERLA, LAURA* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

Children in Shared Physical Custody: Creating Stability in a World-in-Motion

Based on in-depth fieldwork, funded by an ERC Starting Grant project, with 21 children aged 10-16 living in (quasi-)egalitarian shared custody arrangements in Belgium, this paper explores how children create stability in their mobile lives. This issue is particularly important as stability is often considered an important prerequisite for the identity construction of children (Merla et al., 2021). SPC is approached here as a form of multilocal residency where children navigate within an archipelago (Duchêne-Lacroix, 2014) composed of two islands (their two parental dwellings) with specific characteristics and particular – and sometimes contradictory – local cultures (Winther, 2015). The paper starts by presenting a typology of the limits that each parent draws with their ex-partner's "island", and which constitute the background against which young people must deal in their daily lives. It then shows how children anchor themselves in their two living places and create stability in movement, notably through managing personal belongings that they take with them or, on the contrary, choose to leave in each place. The paper concludes by highlighting the key factors that shape those practices.

RC34-575.3

MERLIN J, IDA* (Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, India)
SOUBRAMANIAN, PRABAKAR* (Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India)

Relational Wellbeing: Understanding the Role of Social Connections in Youth Eudaimonia

Relational well-being as a dimension of youth eudaimonia accentuates the cachet of social connections to foster meaningful life. This paper explores how relational well-being, which is defined as the depth and quality of social connections and relationships, contributes to the overall eudaimonic experience of the contemporary youth. Using the frameworks of relational cultural theory and self-determination theory, the study sheds light on how the primary circle of family, friendships, and community cultivate relational well-being from psychological, sociological, and philosophical perspectives by highlighting the significance of interconnectedness and the fulfilment of the basic psychological needs of the youth. Literature suggests that having positive social connections is essential and the most fundamental aspect of youth development as it impacts their personal growth, autonomy, resilience and overall life satisfaction. The study also considers how social media and digital interactions influence relational well-being among youth, both enhancing and complicating traditional face-to-face relationships. This paper aims to offer insights into various interventions that can strengthen relational well-being and promote a holistic approach to youth development by understanding the role of social connections in youth eudaimonia. Focusing on the quality rather than the quantity of social connections, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how supportive relationships can act as catalysts for youth eudaimonia. Implications for mental health interventions, educational practices, and community programs are also discussed, which underscores the potential to foster relational well-being as a holistic youth development that significantly impacts the Anthropocene.

RC54-JS-14.2

MERLINI, SARA* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
INGLEZ, SOFIA ABOIM (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Liminal Transitions: Rethinking Transgender Journeys over Time

The fundamental role of life transitions is undeniable both in terms of empirical evidence and theoretical understanding. Lives undergo multiple changes over time, which accumulate and compound in different ways, and which have been a key object of study in the field of life course theory. The sequence of positions (related to employment, demographic ageing, parenthood or other) of a given person over time allows us to examine the interplay between individual lives and social change. Life course analysis is concerned with the frequency and timing of changes in these positions (Kok, 2007), and each change or event is therefore a transition, the key element that unifies the temporal and biographical fabric of lives.

Transitions are often understood as normative stages or milestones that occur for most people from birth to death, following a linear, age-structured life course that must overcome deficits and risks to achieve stability. For transgender people, gender transitions have generally been perceived as heightened disruptions - significant shifts that can be resolved by moving from one binary gender to the other, thus restoring the proper order of gender (Connell, 1987). However, recent societal changes and the unprecedented rise of gender non-conforming identities call for different analytical lenses and a differentiated perspective on what is meant by gender transitions.

Using data on gender transitions in Portugal and the United Kingdom, this paper discusses six exemplary cases that illustrate the temporal dynamics of non-linearity that are poorly captured by current life course tools. By revisiting and rethinking the notion of gender transition in tandem with that of liminality, following van Gennep and subsequent developments, we address the limitations of sequential models and demonstrate the need for tools that capture the ambiguity, temporal asynchrony, continuous and often never-ending transformations in the lives of trans and gender non-conforming people.

RC17-256.6

MERVE, OZDEN* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

From Segregation to Inclusion: Analysing the Implementation of Inclusive Reforms in Belgium's French-Speaking Elementary Schools

In Belgium's French-speaking region, the education of students with special educational needs (SEN) has historically been organized through a **segregated system** centered on specialized education. This system has been marked by the **overrepresentation** of boys from disadvantaged and immigrant backgrounds. However, recent reforms under the *Pacte pour un Enseignement d'Excellence* (2015) have aimed to shift the system towards a more **inclusive** model. Two major policy measures have been central to this transition: the Decree on **Reasonable Accommodations** (2018) and the creation of **Territorial Poles** (2022). These reforms aim to facilitate the inclusion of SEN students into ordinary schools.

This paper examines how these policies are being implemented in schools, using the **public policy instruments framework** developed by **Lascoumes** and Le **Galès** (2005). The focus is on the level of flexibility that school principals have in applying these policies. This research is based upon **20 interviews** conducted with primary school principals in the **Brussels-Capital region**. The sample includes schools with different socio-economic profiles: schools with low socio-economic indices (ISE) located in culturally diverse areas, high ISE schools in homogeneous neighbourhoods, and mixed ISE schools in socially diverse areas. Additionally, each category includes schools with an active pedagogical approach.

The study has two main objectives. **First**, it aims to analyze how reasonable accommodations and territorial poles are being implemented and adapted across different school contexts. It also seeks to understand the roles of various stakeholders, such as families, psycho-medical professionals, and educational staff, in supporting SEN students. **Second,** it compares the decision-making processes and stakeholder involvement across these schools to identify any differences linked to socio-economic factors and pedagogical methods. The ultimate goal is to assess whether exclusionary practices are being reduced, whether referrals to specialized education persist, and whether these new measures are helping to reduce, maintain, or exacerbate educational inequalities.

RC04-64.3

MERVE, OZDEN* (UCLouvain, Belgium)
ANDRE, GERALDINE (UCLouvain, Belgium)
VERHOEVEN, MARIE (UCLouvain, Belgium)
SOUTO LOPEZ, MIGUEL (UCLouvain, Belgium)

From Theory to Practice : A Literature Review on the Use of Intersectionality to Cast Light on Educational Inequalities

Despite increasing acknowledgement in social sciences, **intersectionality - originally theorized within Black feminist thought and movements** - remains either **neglected** or **oversimplified** in **educational research** (Jones et al., 2013; Sibbett, 2020). Its theoretical complexity is often overlooked, resulting in superficial applications that fail to fully capture the intricate intersections of social categories and power structures. This limits its potential to reveal the deeper mechanisms driving systemic inequalities in education (Sibbett, 2020). As both a theoretical and methodological framework, intersectionality offers a valuable lens for analyzing how different **social categorizations** such as gender assignment, racialization and classism intersect to influence **students' educational trajectories**.

Applying intersectionality to research methodologies presents significant **challenges** (Choo & Ferree, 2010; Davis, 2008; Nuñez, 2014). One significant challenge lies in recognizing the fluidity and interdependence of social categories (McCall, 2005). Additionally, focusing narrowly on specific marginalized groups without considering the larger systemic structures risks overlooking the

institutional and political roots of these inequalities (Anthias, 2013). Moreover, as intersectionality gains popularity across disciplines, concerns arise about the dilution of its critical roots in **Black feminist thought** (Robert et Yu, 2018). This shift threatens to reduce its transformative potential to tokenistic mentions of intersecting social categories, rather than employing it as a tool for challenging structural inequalities (Harris et Patton, 2018; Haynes et al., 2020).

In regard to these challenges, this paper presents a **systematic review of qualitative research** that applies intersectionality to the study of **educational inequalities**. It highlights the value of intersectionality as a heuristic tool, **rooted in feminist scholarship**, that has the potential to enhance our understanding of educational disparities and to drive social change **(praxis)** (Cho et al., 2013). Furthermore, the paper tackles the methodological difficulties of implementing intersectionality in qualitative research and suggests future pathways to better capture the complexities of educational inequalities.

RC15-JS-188.5

MERVILLE BOUDJEMA, LISON* (University Lyon 1 - International Center for Infectiology Research (CIRI), France)

Race, Migration and Tuberculosis : Which Treatment Orientations for Which Patient ? Qualitative and Quantitative Response

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious respiratory disease with a strong social inequality component and a major public health challenge on a global scale.

Diagnosing a patient suffering from TB means that healthcare professionals must act not only for and with the patient, but also with the whole social group in which they is embedded (the history of the patient and their community, their geographical itinerary, past and present living environment, professional activities, migration paths, etc.). This need to pay attention to both the individual and the social justifies the importance of the sociological approach to health.

This post-doctoral research is based on a study of public health authorities to the Centres de Lutte Antituberculose (CLATs) in Lyon, France. In high-income countries such as France, the majority of TB burden is related to displaced individuals born in high-incidence countries, or to at-risk individuals such as prison inmates or other socio-economic precarious individuals. Around a hundred cases of TB are diagnosed each year in France, over 90% of them in patients foreign-born.

The success of the public health plan depends to a large extent on the dialogue between patient and healthcare provider. In order to shed light on the major, often silent, trends in public health policy for people with migrant backgrounds, this work takes a detailed look at the interactions between medical staff and patients. Based on interviews and observations, the numerous quantitative data produced by public health agents are closely observed to shed light on the following questions:

How are patients steered towards one type of treatment or another based on how they are racially perceived by medical staff?

What is the impact of this unilateral decision on patients' access to remission?

How do public health policies organize screening of target groups, care and treatment termination?

RC51-795.1

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Krakow University of Economics, Poland)

Complex Systems Studies and a Polysemous Meaning of the Term Corporate Sustainability

Sustainability, referring to various levels of societal hierarchy, has become one of social theory and practice's most popular and influential terms. It has also become one of the crucial issues in modern management. However, the multitude of meanings of sustainability may doubt its applications' validity. Economic, environmental, and social domains cover all areas of corporate activities. Additionally, sustainability is a value-laden term, a universal good. Under such circumstances, the research on sustainability demands a sound conceptual background. The paper aims to show how selected methods of complex systems studies applied in studying the relations between a system and its environment can help order the research on corporate sustainability understood as a polysemous normative term. The environmental aspects of corporate sustainability will be treated as the core issue. The following problems will be studied: 1) Companies strive for environmental sustainability and the universal meaning of environmental sustainability. 2) A more detailed interpretation of the idea: "Think globally, act locally" in environmental protection. 3) The role of complex systems research in developing theoretical foundations of sustainability studies in the general sense and at the corporate level 4) The future applications of complex systems research in studying environmental and economic aspects of sustainability at the corporate level.

RC51-792.2

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Krakow University of Economics, Poland)

Governance of Artificial Intelligence: An Unachievable Aim?

AI governance concerns all societal levels and refers to politics, military, social systems, economy, and business. It is impossible to present a universal definition of AI governance that embodies both broadly defined institutional aspects of governance and normative recommendations concerning technical functional solutions relating to deep learning. In all attempts to develop AI governance, rules are usually presented based on ethical assumptions and involve all stakeholders. It is visible in all documents concerning AI governance, which various national and international institutions and business institutions have prepared. The universal challenges of any kind of governance deriving from the implementation of AI are identical with the traditional patterns of exercising power at all levels of societal hierarchy deriving from the infinite regress and reflected in the famous Juvenal's saying *"Quis custodied ipsos custodies?"*. In reference to the institutional reality this observation meets a specific contradiction. While this saying reflects the infinite regress in social control, in the institutional reality, there always must be the highest level of control. A sovereign state is the best example. The paper aims to show how obstacles deriving from multi-criterion and multi-level governance always lead to unsolvable paradoxes at all levels of societal hierarchy

TG03-JS-157.2

MESQUITA, MONICA* (NOVA University Lisbon | MARE Centre, Portugal)

Aye. a Praxis of Pracademics' Body

AYE - Action-research for Youth in Europe, as a ERASMUS+ project, has the challenge of to create dynamics of cooperation between youth collectives and universities, and being developed in four countries – France, Portugal, Italy, and Finland. In Portugal, with Ocean Literacy Observatory–NOVA University of Lisbon, and the EBANO Collective – a Youth Association, the main goal is to promote action research with young people through the art. The project is developed in the Trafaria – a coastal village on the other bank the European capital – Lisbon, which presents a complex, systemic, and diverse territory - a third margin. There is a significant heterogeneity of social groups - from small-scale artisanal fishermen to communities of African origins that suffer from marginalization processes. Nowadays, the ideal of development for the area became to take advantage of the touristic and landscape potential. The AYE in Portugal comes to counter-colonize the idea of development, searching in the own local context tools to minimize the detachment between academy, associations, communities, and Trafaria's territory. Moreover, research and projects related to Trafaria have been carried out top-down without genuinely considering the communities' rich coastal and riverside spatial knowledge, also manifested thought their art. Thus, the Academy-YouthAssociation body, acting through the belonging in this locality, presents itself with an emergency character in an attempt to overcome the historical lack of citizen participation and to confer greater justice in the production and living of this territory. This collective of people active in both civil society and academy identify themselves as pracademics - an emergent human posture to collectivetly act on the intellectual diversity encounters based on equal-liberty, bringing a cosmology to the humanscapes. The research process behind this co-construction generates politicization and allows for greater critical problematization of everyday territorial situations and sociocultural and ecological relations.

RC24-404.3

MESSAOUDI-MATTEI, IMANE* (Université de Genève, Switzerland)
BRÉTHAUT, CHRISTIAN* (Université de Genève, Switzerland)

Understanding the Paradoxes of Water Resource Management in Morocco: A Critical Analysis of Modernization Discourses in Rural Areas of the El Hajeb Province (Saïss Plain, Morocco)

Morocco is facing a widespread water crisis, exacerbated by six consecutive years of severe drought. This crisis threatens not only irrigation but also urban water supply, increasing inequalities in water access across different sectors. In response, the Moroccan government has implemented several measures under the banner of "better water governance." These include large-scale projects, such as the construction of over twenty new dams and several desalination plants, aimed at securing access to new water resources for domestic, industrial, and agricultural use. These initiatives are framed through narratives of "adaptation," "resilience," and "sustainability," emphasizing the need to maintain development efforts despite water scarcity.

This presentation will explore the discourses behind these strategies, particularly the reliance on dam construction to face water shortages. While one might expect a shift in discourse away from modernization in times of crisis, we observe the opposite—an intensification of the "modernity through water" narrative. Using the example of the M'dez dam project in northwestern Morocco, we will analyze the contradictions and competing discourses surrounding water management and governance, highlighting the paradoxes inherent in the country's approach to agricultural and environmental sustainability.

RC57-867.3

MESSINEO, FRANCESCA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Italians in Colonial Tunisia: Social and Cultural Implications

This paper explores the history of Italian migration to Tunisia. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many Italians, particularly from Sicily, migrated to Tunisia in search of better economic opportunities. This migration presents a unique case: a social group that cannot be strictly categorized as either colonized or colonizer (El Houssi 2012) and yet very much instrumental in supporting the colonial system (Morone 2015).

The phenomenon is illustrated by presenting the case of the author's family. Memoirs reported in literary or academic works and historical documentation are therefore combined with first-hand personal memoirs and the visual archive (mainly photographs) stored by the family itself.

Family archives represent a hybrid material that is difficult to catalog (Woodham et al., 2017), but they prove to be extremely useful for bringing back to life memories forgotten or silenced by conventional historical narratives. Family memories (Appadurai 2013) are also a site to produce shared meanings and social regulation, through which individuals make sense of their experiences and knowledge, inscribing them into a broader frame of reference (Neumann 1996). Essentially, they allow us to question the relationship between intentionality, identity representations, actors' horizons of meaning, and broader historical-social processes.

The memory of Italians in Tunisia has long been removed from national historical accounts and imagination, leading to its transmission being relegated to informal and family circuits, which are necessarily idiosyncratic and fragmented. Today, as part of a broader rediscovery of Italy's colonial past, Italians from Tunisia and their descendants are reclaiming their history and identity in the public sphere. Amid failed attempts at Mediterranean integration, where North African neighbors are increasingly viewed as a threat, recovering these memories highlights the vital interdependence and exchange between the two shores—an essential connection, despite the legacy of colonial exploitation.

RC12-187.2

METCALFE, JODY* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
TOPIDI, KYRIAKI* (European Centre for Minority Issues, Germany)

*Digital Self-Representation of Minority Wom*n: An Intersectional Analysis of Sámi Content Creators*

Intersectionality is useful as both a theoretical framework and tool for practical analysis. This is particularly the case in the experiences of minority women holding multiple minoritised identities and interacting with power structures that have historically and contextually marginalised them. This paper considers self-representation of Sámi wom*n through colonial legacies of forced assimilation and lasting colonial gender dynamics; their engagement with environmental activism through decolonial representations; and the development of inter-Sami and inter-indigenous solidarity. Through an in-depth discourse analysis on three Sámi wom*n content creators on Instagram, the analysis shows how they utilize the digital realm towards self-representation and cultural survival, while challenging dominant and mainstream narratives about their culture. This paper aims to show how intersectionality can provide a critical framework to connect digital self-representation and minority identity. Ultimately, this paper aims to capture the digital processes of identity production in intersectional terms, namely in relation to minority and indigenous identity(ies), representation, discourse and power.

WG10-939.1

METE, ALIM IRMAK* (TED University, Turkey)

Internet Restrictions, Vpn Technology, and the Dynamics of Trust and Distrust in Türkiye

Since the early 2000s, governmental intervention into online content has significantly increased in Türkiye. Numerous online platforms, including news sites and social media, have faced access restrictions or bans due to content deemed controversial or misinformative by the government, especially during times of turmoil. Turkish IP addresses have experienced incapacitation through bandwidth throttling or outright bans imposed by internet service providers. These restrictions have been intermittent, unpredictable, and conditional on platform officials abiding by governmental demands. The resulting discussions concerning internet freedom, state censorship, and state surveillance have lead people towards digital solutions, specifically and increasingly toward VPN technology.

This study focuses on Ekşi Sözlük, a popular collaborative dictionary platform in Türkiye where users share thoughts and experiences under different topic titles. Similar to a forum and mostly oppositional in attitude, Ekşi Sözlük had its own share of governmental restrictions. For the purposes of this research, the most frequented titles about VPNs were selected and over 1500 entries were analyzed with qualitative data coding method. Preliminary results suggest that Turkish users consider VPN as a means of resisting and bypassing governmental internet restrictions, as a tool for solidarity in times of disasters and social movements, and as a must for online freedom. However, distrust in governmental curatorship of accessible online content does not imply total trust in VPNs, seeing as trust and distrust are not antonyms in the sociological sense. Users report distrust in VPN companies' autonomy from state influence and the provision of data privacy, constantly redefining their criteria for trust and distrust in the technology. Studying the fluidity of dis/trust in VPNs in the turbulent sociopolitical context of contemporary Türkiye promises insight into the interplays between citizen and netizen, between perceptions on internet freedom and government censorship, and between the very definitions of trust and distrust themselves.

RC47-743.2

MEUTH, ANNA-MARIA* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)
BEST, FABIO (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)

Far-Right Normalization in Germany? Understanding Its Dis-Linearities through a New Multi-Level Approach

A current major focus of research about right-wing populism/extremism is on investigating and explaining the electorate of far-right movements and parties in Europe. The adoption and spread of far-right ideologies and policies and therefore their normalization in the national public discourses and parliaments are also highly discussed against the backdrop of their rise. However, how the process takes place at other societal levels is still little analyzed.

In this contribution, we want to empirically discuss the process of far-right normalization in Germany by proposing two very innovative perspectives and applying new methodological approaches. First, we are asking, how the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) in Germany is perceived by the population in the course of normalization processes. Interestingly, in a survey in Germany, conducted in March 2024, the majority of the population does not accept the AfD as a normal party and classifies it as racist and extremist. Secondly, we analyze far-right normalization at the local level. We present the results from a qualitative interview study on the perception of organized local democratic civil society groups and politicians about a far-right normalization. Experts are identifying new problems, challenges, and the possible development and impact of civil society counter-strategies against normalization processes. The results show that the analysis of the far-right normalization process at the level of attitudes and local spaces offers deep insights into the complexity and understanding in phases of parallel (dis-)linearity of the multilayered process.

RC23-371.1

MEYER, ALINA ANNA* (University of Rostock & University of Marburg, Germany)

Unite behind the Science! behind Who? a Qualitative Analysis Oft the Scientists for Future Movements Understanding of Science.

The Scientist for Future (S4F) Movement describes itselfes as a „a non-institutional, non-partisan and interdisciplinary association of scientists" who „[...] are committed to ensuring that scientific findings are appropriately incorporated into political debates and taken into account when shaping a sustainable future" (Scientist for Future 2024). The S4F Movement positions itself in the contested field between science and politics. They represent an unprecedented organisation of scientists in the German-speaking world and are thus entering a field of activities to tackle the climate crisis while also trying to maintain scientific integrity.

As part of my examination, I conducted a qualitative analysis of the S4F's understanding of science in order to identify the ambivalences and potentials of these negotiations. To this end, I used Donna Haraways scientific-theoretical approach of situaded knowledges (Haraway 1988) and conducted episodic interviews which I then analysed with grounded theory methodology (Corbin and Strauss 1990). I identified two different understandings of science within S4F, which I describe as less formalised and less exclusive and more formalised and more exclusive towards, for example, different types of knowledges and epistemologies. The understandings of science constitute themselves in relation to each other in terms of their internal and external logic as well as through functional and strategic distinctions to a social extriority.

My analysis suggests that the representation of understandings of science is closely linked to social diagnoses of a credibility advantage or loss towards science. This largely determines the extent to which scientists constitute their role understandings as scientists within and outside of S4F and which areas of responsibility they perceive for the S4F movement. S4F can thus be utilized to illustrate and discuss how different types of knowledges and epistmologies are perceived and negotiated in the tension zone between science and politics in the context oft he climate crisis.

RC28-450.3

MEYER, FRANZISKA* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Refugee Women's Transition to VET in Germany: Examining the Role of Gender Norms and Human Capital Endowments

Between 2015 and 2020, over 600,000 women applied for asylum in Germany (Eurostat, 2023). Since formal qualification and labor market outcomes are strongly coupled in the host country, the completion of vocational education and training (VET) can be considered an important foundation for the socio-economic integration of the predominantly young refugee women (Cardozo, 2023). So far, however, refugee women have only participated in VET to a very small extent (Niehues, 2021), which limits them to rather unfavorable segments of the highly segregated German labor market. For women's vocational trajectories in particular, traditional gender roles that assign women to the domestic sphere as well as the varying accessibility to education and employment systems depending on the country have proven to be of great influence (e.g. Nussbaum, 2004). The article therefore examines the extent to which various contextual conditions related to gender norms as well as human capital endowments acquired in the country of origin are associated with refugee women's transition chances to VET in Germany.

For this purpose, the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees is analyzed using a piecewise-constant exponential model for the time period 2016–2021. The sample comprises refugee women who are of the appropriate age to enter VET, i.e. between the ages of 18 and 30, and arrived in Germany after 2013 (N=945).

The descriptive results reveal that only 9% of the women in the sample transitioned to VET during the observation period. The multivariate analyses indicate that neither their human capital endowments acquired in the country of origin (i.e. level of education and work experience), nor their own gender role attitudes, nor having children nor the frequency of contact to persons from the same country of origin are significantly associated with their transition chances to VET; only having a partner shows a particularly strong negative association in this regard.

TG04-966.5

MEYER, SAMANTHA* (University of Waterloo, Canada)
NASCIMENTO, HELENA GH (University of Waterloo, Canada)
ARIKATI, GEETIKA (University of Waterloo, Canada)
ABDULKARIM, SULTAN (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Trust, Risk, and Uncertainty Surrounding the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: A Scoping Review of Public Perceptions

Artificial intelligence has immense potential to improve the health of societies. However, the pace at which AI is developing generates uncertainty in the utility of these technologies for social benefit. Accordingly, public trust in AI for use in healthcare is imbued with considerations of perceived/real risk. In recent years, scholars have conceptualized trust in AI in healthcare, noting dimensions of competence, honesty, and benevolence. The underlying assumption that has yet to be unpacked, however, is in what, or in whom, we are asking people to trust and how this relates to risk and uncertainty. For example, is the focus on algorithms, training data, the humans involved in obtaining training data, tech companies developing/regulating the technologies, or a combination? Do risk perceptions relate to public discourse and rhetoric? Does trust vary across social identity? We aim to systematically document empirical literature investigating public trust in AI within the context of healthcare. Following Arksey and O'Malley's framework for scoping reviews, we searched four databases to identify peer-reviewed and grey literature published between 2022 (launch of ChatGPT) and October 2024. Articles will be extracted in Nov 2024 and data will be charted in consideration of study design/location, definition/conceptualization of trust, focus of trust (in who/what), study population characteristics, and determinants accounted for as influencing public trust, including risk and uncertainty. To realize the potential benefits of AI in healthcare, health officials need to ensure that AI is trustworthy and then secure public trust. Building trust will require transparency regarding the real risks of AI use in healthcare, and how these risks will be managed given the uncertainty of the rapid evolution of AI. The present work will respond to identified gaps in our understanding of public perceptions of AI required before these technologies can be implemented for health system improvement.

RC15-JS-122.1

MEYLAKHS, PETER* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Lay Epidemiology and Its Tools: The Case of Vaccine Sceptics

Increasing vaccine uptake became a national priority in many countries. The lack of public confidence in the vaccines is often explained by the deficiency of knowledge about vaccination or inadequate understanding of information. However, there is extensive evidence that vaccine sceptics have more knowledge about vaccination than people who are ready to be vaccinated. This presentation seeks to explain this paradox by using the concept of lay epidemiology. The idea of lay epidemiology is based on the fact that individuals seek to make sense of the world around them, they make inference about the disease from personal observations and personal stories as well as from the media (both traditional and social) and, increasingly, from readily accessible in the Internet scientific research. In many respects lay epidemiology mirrors professional epidemiology: lay epidemiologists also conduct their own research; they collect and evaluate evidence and they also engage in risk evaluation. Based on 37 semi-structured interviews with vaccine sceptics residing in St. Petersburg, Russia we will systematically compare different aspects of professional and lay epidemiologies, such as ways of becoming an epidemiologist, criteria of evidence, risk evaluation and other features that pertain to epidemiological research. Unlike professional epidemiologists their lay counterparts focus not on populations, but individual cases, and their criteria of evidence, risk evaluations and other aspects related to epidemiological work are fundamentally different. In the era of ever-increasing erosion of public trust in many fundamental (including medical) social institutions the easiest and traditional ways of combatting dissent by disqualifying the dissenters as conspiratorial freaks may not be the most optimal way of dealing with the lay epidemiology phenomenon. The problem constitutes a major challenge for public health with no ready-made solutions.

RC15-237.3

MEYLAKHS, PETER* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Two Drug Epidemics in St. Petersburg, Russia? Substance Use, Risk Behaviors, and HIV and HCV Prevalence Among Young and Older People Who Use Drugs Attending a Harm Reduction Facility

Russia has an estimated 1.3-1.8 million people who inject drugs (PWID). In recent years concomitant decline of opioid use and rise of new psychoactive substances (NPS) use was observed. We conducted secondary analysis of survey data collected by a harm reduction organization in Saint-Petersburg, Russia (n = 978). The data were collected in 2019-2021 and analyzed using statistical and regression techniques. Older PWID group (30+) was significantly more likely to use opioids (87.5% vs. 32.4%) than young PWID; young PWID used NPS four times more frequently than older ones (79.9% vs. 21.5%). The odds ratio of being an exclusive stimulant user but not an opioid user among younger cohorts is more than forty-five times higher than among older cohorts all else being equal (AOR = 47.38; CI - 21.90-102.53; p < 0.001). The younger respondents were more than four times less likely to be HIV-positive than older participants (8.4% vs. 36.7%) and four times less likely to be HCV-positive (23.5% vs. 80.6%). Young PWID were significantly more prone to risk behaviors (syringes sharing in past month; having overdose in the last 12 months; and inconsistent condom use during past 3 months) than older PWID, which renders them vulnerable to rapid HIV and HCV transmission both by parenteral and sexual routes. It is possible that currently we are observing two epidemics – an "old" opioid epidemic among older generations of PWID and a new NPS epidemic among younger generations of PWID. New forms of harm reduction tailored to the needs of NPS users along with expansion of existing harm reduction programs for opioid users are urgently needed.

RC18-269.3

MHEDHBI, ZOHRA* (Pôle de recherche pour l'organisation et la diffusion de l'information géographique - IRD, Paris, France, France)
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RICHARD, YVES (Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, UMR Biogéosciences, CNRS/Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France, France)
THEVENIN, THOMAS (ThéMA, UMR 6049, CNRS/Université de Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, France, France)

Produire Une Expertise Territorialisée Entre Chercheurs Et Acteurs Autour Du Climat

Ce travail aborde les formes d'expertise scientifique territorialisée produites en interaction avec des acteurs sociaux (élus et techniciens). Ces expertises se manifestent par des données, cartes, systèmes d'information géographique et des modèles. Nous considérons l'expertise climatique comme un « objet intermédiaire » facilitant la collaboration entre acteurs et chercheurs. Cette approche remet en question le déterminisme technique qui postule que les connaissances des chercheurs transforment systématiquement les pratiques des acteurs. Toulouse, Dijon et Tunis illustrent la diversité des formes de collaboration entre chercheurs et acteurs autour du climat urbain.

À Toulouse, la collaboration entre chercheurs et acteurs a eu un impact significatif sur l'action publique, grâce à un développement sur vingt ans et un consortium diversifié. Les collaborations se sont structurées autour de plusieurs objets intermédiaires (cartes climatiques, guides de recommandations, etc.) pour construire une expertise hybride selon un large éventail de modalités d'interactions, depuis la recherche pure jusqu'à l'internalisation de l'expertise par les services de la métropole.

À Dijon, les chercheurs manifestent un engagement dans la collaboration avec les acteurs. Les analyses sur la chaleur urbaine et les campagnes de mesures mobiles initiées ont agi comme des objets intermédiaires facilitant les collaborations entre chercheurs et acteurs et sensibilisant les citoyens à l'adaptation. L'effet de ces objets est visible à travers leur intégration dans les documents de planification.

En revanche, à Tunis, dans un contexte institutionnel et urbanistique plus complexe, l'émergence de l'adaptation sur la scène urbaine repose principalement sur la capacité des outils intermédiaires produits, à savoir la carte de végétation, les cartes climatiques.

Ces expériences se déploient dans des temporalités variables. Elles prennent différentes configurations, allant de la simple consultation à l'initiative des praticiens, à l'application territoriale à l'initiative des chercheurs, jusqu'à des travaux de recherche-action entrepris dans une perspective de transfert ou de co-construction.

RC53-819.2

MICHAIL, SAMIA* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Schooling and Child Protection from Children's Perspectives.

While all children learn through experience, in a range of interconnected and influential contexts, like school, home and community, there is a staunch assumption that school is a strong protective factor for children's well-being. However, it is important to understand how children who have experienced trauma experience well-being in educational settings. Research on children's experiences of school when they are unsafe in other contexts is limited. There is evidence that children who are unsafe at home, underachieve academically as students. However, a deeper consideration is needed on how safety at school is constructed and might exacerbate or support the well-being of children who are exposed to violence, neglect and/or living in out-of-home care. This paper presents a theoretical discussion of how children construct safety at school, and other socio-political imperatives that drive social constructions of safety at school. It compares the dominant approaches of education as *means* to future well-being with an appreciation of academic achievement as an end *goal* resulting from well-being. It challenges the idea that school is always constructed as a positive learning environment and safe haven providing comfort and stimulation from violence in the home, through physical environment and relationships. It presents the experiences of traumatised children who describe school as a multifaceted and inherently risky institution. An institution where children's agency is needed to navigate safety with peers, safety with adults, and safety in physical spaces that can replicate unsafe experiences in other contexts of their lives. The implications of this analysis indicate that children's constructs of school-related safety, are essential. They need to be prioritised in educational policy to access the untapped potential for learning contexts to counter the impacts of violence on children. Furthermore, they invite a more integrated and dynamic discourse of schooling and children's well-being.

RC52-810.2

MICHAUD, MYRIAM* (Université Téluq, Canada)
STEBENNE, KAROLANE (Université Téluq, Canada)
BOURDAGES-SYLVAIN, MARIE-PIERRE (Université Téluq, Canada)

Les Coopératives De Travail Dans Les Professions Réglementés : Défis, Opportunités Et Quête De Sens

Cette communication s'intéresse aux coopératives de travailleurs dans les filières régies par les ordres professionnels. Ces modèles alternatifs d'organisation du travail suscitent un intérêt croissant, compte tenu de leur mode singulier de gouvernance et de gestion démocratique et participative. Face aux tensions croissantes entre les logiques professionnelles et managériales qui caractérisent de plus en plus de milieux de travail, les projets coopératifs constituent des voies alternatives en émergence pour atténuer ces tensions et favoriser les pratiques professionnelles en phase avec l'éthique professionnelle et la quête de sens des travailleurs. La création de coopératives de travail dans les filières régies par les ordres professionnels se heurte toutefois à de nombreux obstacles, liés notamment à la méconnaissance du modèle coopératif par les ordres professionnels, ce qui complexifie, voire freine la mise en œuvre de coopératives de travail. Fondée sur des entrevues auprès de professionnels impliqué dans la création et la gestion de coopératives de travail de la province de Québec (Canada), cette communication examine des enjeux liés à ces nouvelles formes de collaboration au sein des professions réglementées, ainsi que leurs impacts sur les pratiques et professionnelles et le sens au travail des professionnels.

RC36-JS-242.1

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, DIRK* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Alienation and the Sense of Possibility

What alienation theories and studies have in common is that they can be understood (implicitly) as contemporary seismographic reflections on social problems that reveal an "incompatibility" of the individual with the social structural dimension. If for Marx it is primarily a matter of structures of alienation that arise from alienated and alienating work practices and organization, exchange value and not least the commodification of everyone and everything, then analyses of alienation can be understood as depending on the particular form of human coexistence under the given formation of society. In this framework, it seems interesting to shed light on the currently significant (global) socio-cultural and political shifts in society with the help of Lefebvre's rhythm analysis. That is, the rhythms of the immanent relations between everyday life and social structure are to be addressed. In this context, the question arises whether and how currently developing social tendencies and their immanent contradictions can be anticipated in order to recognize, understand and react to possible future alienation scenarios.

RC36-590.2

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, DIRK* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Concrete Utopias and the Anthropocene

From the very beginning, human history was characterized by the integration of humans into their natural environment. In order to survive, it was essential to adapt to natural conditions on the one hand, and to change these to such an extent that they could be used by humans (for survival) on the other. I In (particularly Western) history, this duality shifted towards the "cultivation" of nature, or with the (scientific) thinking of the Enlightenment, and subsequently in economic growth thinking towards the (destructive) adaptation or even destruction of nature to achieve short-term "profit". The results include the environmental catastrophe and the associated social problems, such as escape and "migration" and resource wars and the ever-increasing division of society into more poor and fewer rich people. These global social changes are not only reflected in the erosion of the organization of (democratic) societies, but also in social coexistence and social coldness, which is expressed not least in exclusion and ethnic division efforts. The question that arises here is to what extent concrete-utopian aspirations can be brought together with political realities of power constellations in order to stop the end of history.

RC28-434.5

MICHELIN, IRENE* (University of Trento, Italy)

Overeducation Dynamics in Germany and the United Kingdom: Risk Persistence of the Phenomenon and (Gender) Wage (Gap) Prospects

This study delves into the complex phenomenon of overeducation in the context of the German and United Kingdom labor markets, adopting a longitudinal perspective. Most contributions on the risk of experiencing overeducation (and on its consequences) employ a cross-sectional approach, often neglecting the micro-level persistence of the phenomenon. Consistently with the latter aspect, a number of empirical contributions depict overeducation as a persistent phenomenon, rather than a temporary one. Therefore, first of all, the study investigates overeducation persistence and its possible heterogeneity across groups (i.e., distinguishing primarily between female and male workers), in a comparative framework. The two countries chosen for the study represent two different ideal-typical institutional configurations, but, according to existing literature, both of them have experienced an increased wage inequality recently. Research on the scarring effects of overeducation has shown a strong lock-in effect, especially in a highly educationally stratified context, such as the German one, as well as reduced earnings and wage trajectories. Then, the study addresses the potential role of overeducation persistence in contributing to the gender wage gap, and it investigates the extent to which processes of state dependence and/or mechanisms of accumulation of (dis)advantage over time are involved. In particular, it is expected that not just overeducation risk but overeducation dynamics vary by the gender of the workers, with female workers facing increased penalties, thereby contributing to the gender wage gap. The study draws on panel data from country-specific longitudinal household studies, namely SOEP for Germany, and BHPS and UKHLS for the United Kingdom. For the analysis, dynamic random-effect probit models and the Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition are performed. The study aims at contributing to research on stratification and on the longitudinal accumulation of inequality through a better understanding of both overeducation dynamics and gender wage gap, and their relation.

WG01-JS-57.3

MICKAEL, IDRAC* (CEDEM, Belgium)

Questionnements Sur Les Mécanismes De Réinstallation Des Réfugiés Depuis Un Pays Tiers – Le Cas Du Québec

Cette communication a pour objectif de décrire et de discuter le processus de sélection des Réfugiés Pris en Charge par l'État (RPCE) du Québec. Dans un contexte mondial défavorable à l'accueil des réfugiés, les programmes de réinstallation depuis un pays tiers deviennent des leviers permettant de contourner les regards suspicieux entourant les migrations de population pour garantir un accès légal et sécurisé à certains pays d'accueil. Ces mécanismes connaissent une véritable réminiscence depuis les années 2000 alors qu'ils restaient marginaux au siècle dernier, qui a pourtant connu des conflits plus meurtriers et des déplacements de populations bien plus intenses que ceux que connaît aujourd'hui l'échiquier mondial. Cette communication est issue d'une recherche confiée par le ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration (MIFI) du Québec à l'Équipe de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Familles Réfugiées et Demandeuses d'Asile (ERIFARDA) de l'Université de Montréal (UdeM). Il se base sur une revue de littérature réalisée à l'hiver 2021, que nous confrontons à huit entretiens semi-directifs réalisés au printemps 2021 avec des cadres du Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCRNU), de l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM), d'Immigration Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC) et du MIFI. L'objectif est de mettre en débat le processus de sélection réalisé dans des pays tiers, souvent au sein de camps de réfugiés, avec les recommandations émanant des acteurs supranationaux. Dans son objectif de permettre aux réfugiés un accès légal et sécurisé au Québec, nous verrons que bien des enjeux stratégiques entrent en ligne de compte.

RC31-502.1

MICONI, ANDREA* (IULM, Italy)
KOMPATSIARIS, PANOS (HSE University, Russian Federation)
CANNIZZARO, SARA (De Montfort University, United Kingdom)

Gendered Constructions of Migration in Europe an Intersectional Analysis of Inclusionary and Exclusionary Discourses on Social Media Platforms

This presentation explores intersectional discourses of migration and gender in the social media environments of three different European countries – Belgium, Greece, and Italy. Through a discursive analysis, we identify 1) an inclusionary discourse providing constructions of gender that welcome migrants in European societies articulated around the nodal points of *empathy and care*, *visibility, equality* and the *acknowledgement of societal relevance*; and 2) an exclusionary discourse providing constructions of gender that prohibit the inclusion of migrants in European societies, articulated through the nodal point of *threat*, as a *burden*, as *radically different* and *irrelevant* or *invisible*. For the analysis, we retrieved a dataset of 1000 posts per country about migration from Facebook and Twitter (now X) and we selected posts with a gender dimension. There is a lot of research about how traditional media, such as the press or TV and radio broadcast, report on migration in Europe, but less is known about what the role of social media – characterised by a mix of mainstream media agents and citizens journalism – is in representing migration in Europe. The paper shows the intensity over the discursive struggle over migration and how gender becomes activated in the struggle across the left/right-wing political spectrum in Europe.

[the paper was written as part of the EUMEPLAT Horizon project and apart from the listed authors for this conference the rest of co-authors are: 1. Carpentier, Nico 2. Lagrange, Babette 3. Van Bauwel, Sofie 4. Hroch, Milos 5. Doudaki, Vaia 6. Ingebretsen, Jim. 7. Archontaki, Ioanna].

RC26-428.2

MICONI, ANDREA* (IULM, Italy)

Representation and Misrepresentation of Migration in Social Media Discourse in Europe

The paper is based on a wide-scale analysis of social media debate in ten countries – Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye – that we run in the context of the Horizon 2020 project EUMEPLAT. We studied the debate between 2021 and 2022, selecting the posts discussing a number of keywords related to *immigration*; and, within this cluster, we focused in particular on those also implying a *gender* dimension. Following a "digital methods" approach, we collected the most impactful posts in terms of traffic, based on the metrics specific to each platform – Facebook, YouTube, Twitter – for a total of 720 posts per country. The focus we adopted is due this topic traditionally being the most polarizing issue in Europe; and, even more, to migration playing the role of constitutive other in the building of the European identity (i.e., Delanty).

We will present an overview on the between-country analysis, and in-depth observations of three sub-trends. In the first case, the use of a set of keywords in national languages allowed us to detect some nuances in the representation of migration. As to the in-depth inquiry, a first significant aspect has to do with all differences, in terms of impact, between the contents posted by common users and those posted by institutions, either media agencies or politicians. The second one is the role played by the reference to Europe in the representation of migration, which will confirm the hiatus between top-down and bottom-up communication (or between top-down Europeanization and Europeanization from below, to quote della Porta). The third aspect, that we also analyzed in force of a qualitative method – the theoretical discourse analysis – is the intersectionality between gender and migration in the social media debate in Europe, which will reveal an intricated pattern.

RC52-798.2

MIEG, HARALD* (Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Germany)

Translating Values into Quality: How We Can Use Max Weber's Ethic of Responsibility to Rethink Professional Ethics

A risk-based reinterpretation of Weber's ethic of responsibility can resolve core problems of professional ethics (the role of values, the multilevel problem, etc.) and address current issues—such as the social responsibility of professions or the accountability of professionals. From this perspective, professions as organizations and professionals as their individual members share and distribute responsibility (and risk) in that the primary responsibility of a profession is to provide domain-specific quality standards, while that of individual professionals is to be able to justify service against those standards on a case-by-case basis.

RC07-110.3

MIELEWCZYK, MARCIN* (Doctoral School in the Social Sciences at the Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Giving Voice to the Future Generations - Bringing Future Generations to the Debate on Green Transformation in Poland through Deliberation Using the Imaginary Future Generations Method.

The climate crisis has unleashed a series of doubts about what kind of future awaits us as a society. In the debate about social adaptation and acceptance of new climate policies, due to the longevity of the transition processes, it is essential to consider the fairness of the transformation process for current, but also for future generations. Although the role of future generations in the green transformation has been noted (cf. Jones et al. 2018), there is a lack of research on the procedural use of the category of future generations. Future generations are often referred to in political speech, media discourses, and scientific studies, but the "future generation" reference may be more than a rhetorical figure. Is it possible to gain insights into the worldview of values of future generations? If so, how can we give future generations a voice so they can speak for themselves?

The Imaginary Future Generations (IFG) method (see Hara et al. 2019) proposed the creation of imaginary groups that would represent future generations (not yet born) and negotiate with representatives of the current generation regarding visions of the future and related decision-making processes. In this way, future generations could become one of the stakeholders in the deliberation process. The method thus bridges the gap between the need for intergenerational justice and listening to the many different grassroots visions of the future, which has contributed to choosing sustainable regional policies while ensuring acceptance and understanding by the currently living local societies.

In the presentation, I'll show the results of the application of the IFG method in deliberation about green transformation policies (shift from coal, housing policies, transportation policies, biodiversity protection) in Poland, comparing visions of the future and the needs and goals expressed by the current and future generations during participatory workshops conducted in 2024.

RC43-686.4

MIELKE, KATJA* (bicc, Germany)

Bottom-up Social Infrastructures in Settlement-Making: Case Study from Lahore

This contribution will draw on longer-term empirical fieldwork in a low-income settlement in Pakistan's Lahore to focus on two interrelated dimensions of social infrastructure: First, the settlement process will be traced. It is not linear but characterized by progress and setbacks due to adverse policies by contesting land claimants and owners on the one hand and respective repeated steps to establish basic infrastructure on the other. Social infrastructure here comprises especially common buildings of congregation, e.g. a gurdwara, church or mosques, but also service infrastructure, such as sewage and electricity connections. Second, drawing on Simone's notion of "people as infrastructure," the analysis focuses on how a specific (un)settlement process at the margins depends on social capital. However, in extension of Simone's understanding of infrastructure made up of people through horizontal ties, the analysis clearly points to the necessity of having a mixture of both horizontal and vertical ties to employ patrons, seek protection from eviction and thus ensure mid-term settlement. Vertical alliances and operations constitute a relevant component of claim-making and political mobilization besides horizontal networks based on ethnicity, kinship, and religion. (In)Justice is countered through people-to-people support in ad hoc social coalitions of the residents that reflect a moral positionality and community ethic of the low-income dwellers. At the same time, the community is not homogeneous but power-hierarchies exist and destabilize the performance of a joint moral positionality around the establishment of tangible social infrastructure. The contribution reflects on power-hierarchies and (in)justice in low-income settlement contexts of the Global South and the two-dimensional role of social infrastructures in settlement processes that continue to be fragile. The case study draws on ethnographic data collected during several fieldwork research stays between 2012 and 2017 through informal and in-depth interviews with dwellers, neighbours, and local public representatives including from urban development authorities.

RC22-357.1

MIGLIETTA, ANNA* (University of Turin, Italy)

Parenting and the Transmission of Values in Immigrant Muslim Families

For Muslim migrant families, the transmission of traditional values and a strong ethno-religious identity is a central aspect of the educational process. However, Muslim parents face challenges in reconciling various educational models—both those tied to their cultural heritage and those of the host society. This tension also involves balancing different needs: the desire of parents to preserve and pass on religious and cultural values, and the need to adapt to the societal values their children encounter in everyday interactions. This study explores the cultural negotiation process undertaken by Muslim parents and examines its impact on their educational and parenting practices. A sample of 11 Muslim migrant parents from different national backgrounds (9 women; mean age = 48; average years in Italy = 25) participated in semi-structured interviews discussing their experiences of raising children within both their cultural heritage and Italian society. Data were analyzed using Atlas.ti. The findings underscore the pivotal role of religion in guiding parents' cultural negotiation processes, while also highlighting the perceived threat that cultural differences pose to their educational expectations.

RC54-829.2

MÍGUEZ PASSADA, MARÍA NOEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Primeros Acercamientos a La Sordoceguera En Uruguay

Las personas sordociegas resultan un contingente poblacional que ha sido históricamente invisibilizado desde lo social en nuestro país. Esto ha llevado a desconocer cuántos son, dónde están, cómo transcurren sus cotidianidades, cómo han sido sus historias de vida, cómo se proyectan hacia el futuro, cómo son percibidos/as y cómo se autoperciben, cómo han devenido sus entramados familiares, médicos, educativos y societales.

Más allá de que personas sordociegas han existido siempre, recién hacia fines del siglo XIX comienzan a aparecer textos en torno a la temática (fundamentalmente, en Estados Unidos, Canadá y algunos países europeos), a partir de estrategias educativas orientadas a esta población. Desde el ámbito de la salud llevó unas décadas más que la tomaran como una situación de discapacidad en sí misma, y no como la sumatoria de ceguera y sordera. La sordoceguera puede ser: congénita, adquirida, sordera congénita y ceguera adquirida y viceversa. Varios síndromes pueden llevar a la misma, siendo el más común el Síndrome de Usher. También puede adquirirse por otros síndromes, así como por meningitis, prematuridad, traumatismos encefalocraneales, toxoplasmosis congénita, entre otros.

En nuestro país, y en la región (salvo algunos países), se ha constatado la casi ausencia de investigaciones sobre la temática desde lo social. Por ello, a través de esta primera investigación exploratoria, nos orientamos hacia la delimitación de dicho objeto. Nuestro equipo de investigación está conformado por integrantes de la academia (uruguaya y francesa), así como por referentes de la Asociación de Sordociegos del Uruguay y de la Asociación de Sordos del Uruguay.

Consideramos que resulta fundamental poner este tema sobre la mesa, darle visibilización, conocerlo y hacerlo conocer, de manera de que comience a circular la temática y sus diversas aristas desde lo social, al menos, por los entramados académicos y societales.

RC21-317.2

MIKOŁAJCZYK, TOMASZ* (University of Lodz, Poland)
MARCINCZAK, SZYMON (University of Lodz, Poland)
BARTOSIEWICZ, BARTOSZ (University of Lodz, Poland)

Residualization of Public Housing – Lessons from Poland's Five Largest Cities

Housing inequality is one of the central topics in urban studies, and in the social sciences more broadly. It is also one of the most significant and visible aspects of socioeconomic inequality. Over the last three decades, the process of housing commodification has accelerated across western societies and, consequently, the public housing sector has contracted and become more closely associated with the poorest sections of societies in many cities. Over the same period, the political changes in Central and Eastern Europe have contributed to the dismantling and monetizing of state housing sectors at the forefront of broader social and economic transformations. Unfortunately, most recent studies on housing commodification and inequalities in Europe are confined to the national scale. The aim of this research is to detail the linkages between the position and functioning of public housing in the five biggest cities in Poland (Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, Lodz and Poznan) and the evolving socioeconomic profile of individuals and households that rely on public housing. Additionally, the aim is to present the spatial patterns of social housing concentration in the analysed cities, and how those patterns of evolved over the years. This study relies on microdata (statistical information on individuals and households) from three national Polish censuses (1988, 2002 and 2021) and from household budget surveys (2005–2022). The main finding of our study is that 'residualization' is present in the public housing stock in urban Poland, and that the process gained momentum in the first two decades of the 2000s. Nonetheless, the pace, scale and patterns of public housing residualization are sensitive to a given urban context.

WG11-JS-208.1

MIKULAN, JANJA* (School of Advanced Social Studies (SASS), Slovenia)

From Personal Suffering and Collective Trauma to Political Violence

This study investigates how structural conditions, individual incentives, and enabling environments interact to influence radicalization and violent extremism among former prisoners involved in political violence in Lebanon. Using thematic analysis of 10 in-depth interviews, the research explores how personal trauma is understood, how it influences beliefs and behaviours, and how trauma is reframed through collective experiences, contributing to radicalization.

The findings reveal that personal trauma plays a pivotal role in shaping violent behaviours. Many interviewees attached deep meanings to their traumatic experiences, viewing them as injustices that warranted retribution. This perception, often intensified by experiences of loss, violence, and psychological distress, led them to embrace extremist ideologies as a means of empowerment.

Collective and intergenerational trauma also emerged as critical in the radicalization process. Interviewees frequently reframed their personal suffering as part of a broader collective narrative of historical oppression and marginalization. This intergenerational transmission of trauma reinforced a sense of victimhood, driving individuals to align with violent groups in defence of their community's identity and perceived threats.

The research further explores the dynamic interaction between macro, mezzo, and micro levels. At the macro level, political instability, sectarian conflict, and war provided the structural backdrop for radicalization. Mezzo-level factors, such as community norms, extremist networks, and local violence, enabled individuals to turn to extremism. At the micro level, personal motivations, including the desire for revenge, belonging, and control, were instrumental in shaping their involvement in violent acts.

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that the radicalization process is a complex interplay between trauma, collective narratives, and structural conditions. Addressing violent extremism requires a holistic approach that considers trauma-informed interventions and the broader social and political contexts shaping individual behaviours.

RC42-679.3

MIKULAN, JANJA* (School of Advanced Social Studies (SASS), Slovenia)

Radicalization in Lebanon: Unravelling the Interplay of Social Identity, Ideology and Trauma

This study explores the processes of radicalization and political violence among former prisoners who engaged in acts of political violence in Lebanon. Through a thematic analysis of 10 interviews conducted with these individuals, the research examines how social identity, ideology, and collective trauma contributed to their radicalization and subsequent involvement in violence.

The findings reveal that religious and political ideologies played a crucial role in shaping the interviewees' identities and justifying their participation in violence. Radical interpretations of religious texts and sectarianism were central, with individuals perceiving their violent actions as part of a broader defence of their sect or religious group. Political contexts, such as the Syrian conflict and local political tensions, further amplified these identities, embedding the notion of violence as a necessary response to perceived injustices.

Collective trauma also emerged as a significant theme, with many interviewees recounting their exposure to violence and loss from a young age. This trauma, experienced both personally and communally, normalized political violence and fuelled feelings of revenge. Many former prisoners cited specific traumatic events as pivotal moments in their radicalization. The long-term psychological effects of these experiences manifested as post-traumatic stress, marked by hypervigilance, emotional detachment, and avoidance behaviours.

Furthermore, social networks and peer pressure were critical in the radicalization process. Family, friends, and community leaders influenced individuals to adopt violent ideologies, often through exclusionary social environments that left little room for dissenting views.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that the interplay between social identity, ideology, and collective trauma is central to understanding the radicalization and engagement in political violence. Addressing these factors, particularly the impact of trauma, is crucial in efforts to deradicalize and reintegrate former combatants and prevent radicalization of youth.

RC24-JS-58.1

MILANI, KHOLOUD* (HASSAN II AIN CHOCK CASABLANCA Laboratoire LADSIS, Morocco)

He Gendered Division of Sustainable Work in Moroccan Households: Cultural Legacies and Contemporary Challenges

In traditional Moroccan culture, women are widely perceived as being responsible for all domestic tasks, while men's involvement in such tasks is often associated with a loss of status or masculinity. This perception is reinforced by proverbs and oral expressions that highlight the strong social stigma attached to men participating in domestic labor. This paper explores how these cultural representations not only shape the division of household labor but also influence the allocation of sustainability-related tasks within Moroccan families.

As environmental concerns and the need for sustainable lifestyles grow, women often find themselves at the forefront of efforts to reduce energy consumption, manage waste, and adopt eco-friendly practices. However, these new responsibilities add to their existing burden of unpaid domestic work, exacerbating gender inequalities within households. Meanwhile, men remain largely disengaged from sustainability-related tasks, reflecting a continuity of cultural norms that position women as the primary caretakers of the domestic sphere.

This paper draws on empirical data and an analysis of Moroccan cultural expressions to explore the gendered dynamics of sustainable work within households. It examines the persistence of these cultural norms in a context where pressures to adopt sustainable practices are increasing and where the unequal distribution of this labor can have direct consequences on women's well-being and quality of life.

By investigating the role that traditional representations play in shaping the division of sustainable labor, this study highlights the challenges Moroccan households face in responding to climate change. It also offers comparative perspectives by examining how these dynamics evolve in other sociocultural contexts and what lessons can be drawn to promote a more equitable distribution of sustainable work.

TG04-973.2

MILIA, MATIAS* (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Computing the Uncertain: Environmental Data, Hazard Standardization, and the Foundations of Risk Assessment

During the 2025 hurricane season, two back-to-back hurricanes in the Atlantic Basin stressed the already ongoing concern about natural disasters and the impact of climate-risk-related environmental threats on the well-being of local populations. In recent years, environmental data streams have gained critical importance as they feed granular risk assessments and value calculations, which are increasingly relevant in decision-making processes like infrastructure spending, insurance premiums, and housing markets. The "vast machine" (Edwards 2010) appears to have transcended atmospheric politics and gone steadily into the ground. A deep entanglement of distributed sensing capabilities, decoupled from its exclusive human orientation, has assembled a new "world to be acted upon" (Gabrys 2019). Still, conceptualizations of disasters from science and technology studies have stressed the lack of straightforward confinement of their outcomes and the limits of standard operating procedures to address them (Kim Fortun et al., 2017). Uses of environmental data to minimize impact, standardize hazards, and project certainty over climate threats appear to be directed to avoid the disruption of specific sociotechnical systems. This paper is set to illuminate the infrastructural and epistemic processes that allow this by looking at the emergence and consolidation of risk assessment research since the 2010s. Using text-processing techniques on article metadata and close-up analysis of data-sharing statements, it identifies environmental data infrastructures critical in sustaining risk assessment efforts. Moreover, by showing the presence of specific entities and components of the sociotechnical systems as objects of disaster research, it describes the priorities, biases, and blind spots on what counts today as a risk, where it is perceived, and the prescribed ways to address it.

RC05-79.1

MILIA, MATIAS* (University of Notre Dame, USA)
BASHIR, INSHA BINT (Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, USA)
RASBERRY, LANE (University of Virginia, USA)
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HARDIN, REBECCA D. (School for Environment and Sustainability (SEAS), University of Michigan, USA)
ROSADO MURILLO, LUIS FELIPE (Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, USA)

Infrastructure Commoning? Contributions of FAIR-Care Integration Projects for the Future of Digital Sovereignty

In the nospan of five fast-paced years, data practices and infrastructures have been transformed by key technopolitical interventions. In the space of data management, CARE principles were articulated to introduce key questions of Indigenous sovereignty and stewardship that have been mostly absent from this space (Carroll et al., 2020). Debates about digital governance and sovereignty started to reach an effervescent point with critiques of infrastructural concentration, data extraction, and platform dominance (Zuboff 2023; Terranova 2022; Srnicek 2019). In this paper, we engage the new moment in this debate concerning the question of domain-specific FAIR-CARE integration and suggest alternatives for solidarity building around digital sovereignty projects (Carroll et al., 2021; Jennings et al., 2023; Murillo, 2023). Based on the study of the commons as an alternative governance framework that is not state or private-based, we discuss the experience of the Socio-Environmental Knowledge Commons (SEEKCommons) project in common tools and infrastructures for allies to support Indigenous, Latino, and Black digital projects. We elaborate on the concept of "infrastructural commoning" as a contribution to the work of FAIR-CARE integration in a space that necessitates more clarity concerning the importance of participatory governance mechanisms that involve indigenous and non-indigenous allies working on common infrastructures that protect data security and sovereignty in a context of extensive data extraction.

RC02-36.2

MILKMAN, RUTH* (CUNY Graduate Center, USA)
GOTTFRIED, HEIDI (Wayne State University, USA)

The "Gray Market" in US Home Care: Complexities and Contradictions

Home health and personal care are among the fastest-growing occupations in the United States. Public funds (primarily Medicaid) often cover home care workers' wages, but many care recipients are not eligible for such support, and instead pay out of pocket. Many privately-paid home care workers are formally employed – hired through specialized employment agencies or on-line matching services, but a substantial (though unknown) number are hired informally, typically paid in cash and outside of governmental regulation. This is the "gray market," for which data is almost nonexistent. To understand this gap, the paper presents the findings drawn from original data generated using an innovative methodology (based on Facebook's targeted advertising) to survey privately-paid home care workers compared to agency workers in four large U.S. areas: New York City; Los Angeles and surrounding counties, and a selection of metro areas in the Southwest and the Southeast. We also interviewed a subsample of survey respondents to both help interpret the survey results and collect workers' own insights on the past and future of home care. On the basis of these data, we compare three types of home care: formal employment in the Medicaid-funded segment of the home care market, formal employment in the privately-paid segment, and the understudied 'gray market." Our analysis complicates the conventional narrative about this rapidly growing occupation by highlighting the structural segmentation of the home care labor market as well as its geographical variations.

We seek to inform efforts to strengthen labor standards enforcement, which is especially vital for undocumented and vulnerable immigrant workers employed by private households, and support the broader effort to secure equitable and sustainable long-term care, for care providers and recipients alike. In this presentation, we will describe the challenges and rewards of our methodology and present preliminary findings from the project.

WG11-942.2

MILLER, KAREN* (City University of New York - LaGuardia Community College, USA)

Settler Colonization and the Blurry Lines between State-Sanctioned and Extra-Legal Violence

In this paper, I examine how states use seeming challenges to their monopoly on the use of legitimate violence to help spur the expansion of projects that may undermine the stability of the rule of law, but support the expansion of states' interests. I focus on Melquiades Fellores, who moved in 1941 from Panay, a sugar-plantation region in the Philippines' Visayan Islands, into what is now the municipality of Norala, a majority-Muslim area in South Cotabato on the island of Mindanao. Since early in the century, colonial administrators were attempting to spur transfers of populations from areas already dominated by imperial capitalism into indigenous-controlled spaces. They wanted to build a national political economy organized around commercial agriculture and mining that expanded into what they saw as the periphery. Upon arrival, Fellores was issued a plot of land that had been deemed "public" early in the century, a designation that dismissed the sovereign claims of its indigenous inhabitants. The Philippines' National Land Settlement Agency, responsible for migration into Cotabato at the time, also provided him with a rifle, a hoe, a level, and two saws, retired American-military supplies. Manufactured in 1900, the rifle was a tool for empire-building. It had been brought to the islands to prosecute the US military's brutal counterinsurgent war against Filipino sovereignty early in the century. In 1941, it was being redeployed as an instrument of conquest. Issued for hunting, these rifles contributed to the expansion of settler holdings on land confiscated from indigenous populations. They were also part of settlers' extra-legal arsenal for the consolidation of their power through intimidation, bullying, eviction, and the subjugation of the area's most vulnerable Muslim inhabitants. While they contributed to explosive unsanctioned violence, these weapons upheld the state's investment in settler colonization and its disinterest in Muslim lives.

RC30-489.2

MILTSOV, ALEX* (Bishop's University, Canada)

Reshaping Work: The Governance of Generative AI Integration and Its Impact on Labor Dynamics

This paper aims to critically explore current governance approaches for the integration of generative AI in the workplace, encompassing levels from company policies to regional, national, and international regulations. Generative AI, recognized for its capacity to produce human-like content, is poised to significantly impact labor dynamics (Frank et al., 2019; Warnke, 2023). Workers around the world, including social scientists, are expressing concerns about whether their employers may prefer AI over them in the near future. Anxiety about the potential loss of jobs to AI is a common sentiment among workers (Cox, 2023; Vallance, 2022).

This paper argues that generative AI is significantly transforming the workplace experience, raising complex governance challenges beyond the immediate issue of job displacement. These challenges include ensuring robust privacy protections amidst widespread data collection, maintaining equitable task distribution between generative AI systems and human workers, and providing equal opportunities for skill development to prevent a divided workforce where only some have the necessary skills to succeed in an AI-driven environment. Effective governance models are essential to address these comprehensive concerns, focusing not just on ethical dilemmas but also on fostering environments that enhance worker well-being and job satisfaction. This requires proactive regulatory compliance, clear communication policies, and an organizational commitment to continuous learning and adaptation.

Through an examination of various AI governance approaches—including legislative measures, corporate ethics policies, and international agreements—this study aims to identify effective strategies that positively influence worker well-being. These strategies may involve using generative AI to augment rather than replace human labor, leveraging AI for skill enhancement, and creating new roles that capitalize on human creativity. Understanding and implementing robust AI governance can help mitigate negative impacts and fully leverage the benefits of AI technologies in the workplace.

RC33-540.5

MINELLO, ALESSANDRA* (University of Padova, Italy)
RUSSO, CONCETTA (Guglielmo Marconi University, Italy)

Navigating Future Preferences: A Narrative Analysis of Fertility Decisions in Italy's Evolving Landscape

This study investigates the narratives surrounding fertility intentions and the fertility gap, emphasizing the evolving preferences of men and women in Italy. The discrepancy between intended and realized fertility reflects a complex interplay of deliberate choices to remain child-free and barriers that prevent individuals from having children. To explore these motivations, we analyzed specific emails sent to a prominent Italian newspaper in response to a survey addressing the country's low birth rate and fertility challenges, published in March 2023. This national platform, which ranks among the top three in online reach, facilitated a rich dialogue on a pressing societal issue.

Utilizing thematic qualitative analysis, we examined 86 personal narratives from 40 men and 46 women—comprising parents, childless individuals, and those child-free by choice. Narratives are a method of recapitulating past experiences through events that individuals interpret and convey. Labov (1972) noted that narratives encapsulate sociological information, enhancing the depth and robustness of our research. This approach reflects how individuals make sense of their experiences, revealing the socio-cultural, psychological, and emotional factors influencing fertility decisions that quantitative data often overlook.

Our analysis unearthed three salient themes: economic uncertainty coupled with ineffective family policies, mistrust of public healthcare regarding fertility treatments, and the anxiety linked to intensive parenting expectations. These themes resonate across genders, indicating a shared landscape of priorities and concerns among individuals regardless of their fertility status.

The convergence of narratives suggests a need for future policy interventions that address these critical issues, particularly focusing on economic stability, accessible healthcare, and robust family support systems. By understanding these narratives, we gain valuable insights into the preferences and behaviors shaping the fertility landscape in Italy, ultimately informing decision-makers on how to foster conditions that align with the needs of future generations.

RC14-JS-177.1

MINGUIJON PABLO, JAIME* (University of Zaragoza, Spain)
SERRANO MARTÍNEZ, CECILIA (University of La Rioja, Spain)
GASTÓN FACI, DIEGO FÉLIX (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Desarrollos y Limitaciones De La Innovación Tecnológica En Los Servicios Sociales Españoles: La Opinión De Sus Responsables

En esta comunicación se van a presentar los resultados de un estudio en el que se analizó la percepción de los responsables de los servicios sociales de las diecisiete comunidades autónomas que componen el Estado Español sobre el nivel de integración de las innovaciones tecnológicas en esa parcela de la administración pública.

Para ello, se ha utilizado un enfoque fundamentalmente de carácter cualitativo, basado en un cuestionario confeccionando siguiendo las directrices de la escala Likert. El citado cuestionario fue elaborado partiendo de una propuesta inicial del Laboratorio de Gobierno Abierto de Aragón, que fue perfeccionada y mejorada por el equipo de investigación. En concreto, se aborda la cuestión de la innovación pública a través de seis dimensiones, una de las cuales es precisamente la innovación tecnológica, que es la que se explota de manera específica en esta comunicación.

Entrando ya en las conclusiones del trabajo, a juicio de sus responsables, existe una implantación desigual de la innovación tecnológica en los servicios sociales entre las diferentes comunidades autónomas o regiones españolas, con un nivel general medio-bajo. Andalucía y Castilla La Mancha son las comunidades autónomas que presentan un mayor nivel de desarrollo, mientras que Baleares, Canarias, Cantabria y Extremadura son las que menos. Por otra parte, se ha detectado que el nivel de integración de las innovaciones tecnológicas tiene que ver con el desarrollo de las infraestructuras tecnológicas y con el apoyo técnico al conjunto de la organización. Igualmente, favorece el camino hacia el nuevo campo de la inteligencia artificial, el machine learning, etc.

Finalmente, hay que resaltar que esta investigación constituye una acción innovadora tanto en lo que hace relación al método como al objeto y presenta una alta potencialidad de ser aplicado en otros ámbitos públicos y países.

RC49-774.1

MINH TIEN, LE* (Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam, Vietnam)
LE THI THANH THU, LE* (Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam)

Perceptions of Mental Illness Among University Students in Vietnam: A Quantitative Research

The process of modernization, as well as rapid changes in society, have had a significant impact on people's mental health. As a developing country, Vietnam also faces serious mental health problems. According to the Vietnam Ministry of Health (2023), about 14 million Vietnamese are suffering from mental disorders. Many people also face stigma, discrimination and human rights violations. Mental health undoubtedly presents significant challenges to public health and development concerns, making it essential to enhance awareness of mental illness, particularly among the youth. Therefore, the current study aimed to determine levels of knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes towards mental illness among university students in Vietnam. A cross-sectional survey was carried out from June to July 2024. Data were collected using an anonymous, self-administered questionnaire distributed to 450 undergraduate students from various universities in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The previous validated Attitudes to Mental Illness Questionnaire was used. Data analysis included descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alpha, t-tests, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to examine relationships between variables. The findings of the research will serve as a basic for the development of educational initiatives aimed at increasing mental health awareness and reducing the stigma associated with mental illness among students.

RC08-114.1

MINH TIEN, LE* (Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam)

The Emerging and Development of Sociology in Vietnam: An Overview

Sociology, as a discipline, is relatively nascent in Vietnam. This article seeks to provide an overview of the evolution and establishment of sociology in Vietnam, examining its trajectory both prior to and following the Vietnam War through the analysis of secondary sources. The war resulted in a bifurcation of Vietnam into the South and the North, each governed by distinct political ideologies, which significantly influenced the emergence of sociology within the nation. In the South, where a pro-Western regime prevailed, sociology flourished, bolstered by scholars educated in Western institutions. Conversely, in the

North, under a socialist regime, sociology was regarded as a subversive field, as characterized by Bourdieu, and thus faced considerable resistance. After the war, Vietnamese sociology encountered a fate akin to that of its Chinese counterpart, experiencing a period of prohibition. It was not until the significant contributions of Francois Houtart, a sociologist from Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium, that sociology began to re-establish itself in Vietnam.

RC28-449.5

MINKUS, LARA* (Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany)

The Far-Reaching Effects of Menopause on Happiness, Mental Health and Quality of Life

Due to a lack of suitable large-scale survey data, the impact of the menopause on women's lives, e.g. in terms of work, leisure and family, has been severely understudied in the quantitative social sciences in general and in sociology in particular. Using waves 10-13 of the German Family Panel Study (*pairfam*), this study begins to fill this gap. The effect of menopause on quality of life and well-being is tested using a series of outcomes and fixed-effects regression. These outcomes include up to 20 indicators of happiness, mental health and life satisfaction. Menopause has a negative effect on all outcome variables, and for the majority of outcomes the menopause effect is significant. The results suggest that the menopause has far-reaching effects on quality of life and well-being, i.e. it reduces well-being and significantly worsens mental health. I conclude with an agenda for future research and important questions that remain to be answered.

RC50-JS-109.1

MIRA, DAVID* (Université Paris Cité, France)

De Nomade à Entrepreneur : Le Développement Et l'Encadrement d'Un Tourisme De Masse Par Les Aït Khebbach Dans La Sahara Marocain.

Merzouga se situe dans le Sahara du Sud-Est du Maroc et vit principalement du tourisme. Les habitants du village sont majoritairement des nomades amazighophones du groupe tribal des Aït Khebbach, qui se sont sédentarisés près de l'Erg Chebbi en raison de l'agriculture oasienne à partir des années 1930. Depuis les années 1980, les dunes de sable (d'une taille de 24 x 8km) attirent un nombre croissant de voyageurs. En conséquence, les habitants élaborent de plus en plus d'activités touristiques (des bains de sable, des activités de quad et de 4x4, des balades en chameau, des randonnées, des séances de yoga, etc.). L'arrivée des touristes a déclenché un processus de mise en valeur de l'environnement (le paysage désertique), du patrimoine immatériel et matériel (amazigh et nomade) et a entraîné une amélioration de la qualité de vie des habitants (développement économique, accès à l'éducation scolaire, accès aux services médicaux).

Depuis les années 2016, une explosion du tourisme que l'on pourrait qualifier « de masse », laisse des traces à Merzouga. Même s'il est impossible de chiffer le nombre de touristes, leur influence se fait sentir dans la transformation des lieux : à côté des nombreuses structures et de la présence visible de visiteurs à Merzouga, ainsi que d'une ambiance lumineuse et bruyante, le village se retrouve engagé dans un processus d'urbanisation. La zone de l'Erg Chebbi est entourée par des bivouacs sur un côté des dunes (environ 150) et par des hôtels de l'autre (environ 100), où se situent plusieurs villages, dont Merzouga. Une émergence des structures de luxe avec des piscines, de la haute cuisine, des systèmes de climatisation et de chauffage attire une clientèle plus aisée. À travers des données ethnographiques recueillies pendant deux ans chez les habitants de Merzouga, il s'agisse d'examiner les effets sociaux d'un tel développement.

RC34-569.1

MIRANDA, ANA* (FLACSO, Argentina)
SCOPINARO, NINA (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)

Youth Women and Transitions between Education, Work, and Care in Post-Pandemic Argentina: Belonging Among Young Mothers in Argentina

This presentation examines the transitions of young women from education to either employment or reproductive work, focusing on those who became mothers during the pandemic. Based on a qualitative longitudinal study conducted in two waves during and after the pandemic in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (Argentina), it assesses how the interaction of place, gender, and class shapes women's identities. The presentation concludes that understanding the sense of belonging is essential for developing affirmative and youth-centered policies. Additionally, it argues that expanding young women's horizons through guaranteed access to education, employment, and the care system is key to achieving social justice.

RC34-564.2

MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universidad de Chile, Chile)
CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
TOBAR, NICOLÁS (NUDOS- Millennium Nucleus on Digital Opportunities and Inequalities, Chile)
AGUAYO BANDERAS, ISMAEL (NUDOS- Millennium Nucleus on Digital Opportunities and Inequalities, Chile)
URZÚA, TOMÁS (NUDOS- Millennium Nucleus on Digital Opportunities and Inequalities, Chile)

Gender Differences in Digital Self-Efficacy at School across 52 Countries

Despite the widespread integration of technology in classroom instruction and general exposure to it, significant gender disparities persist in digital self-efficacy—understood as individuals' confidence in their ability to navigate challenges and achieve desired outcomes using technology. Digital self-efficacy plays a crucial role in the development and application of digital competencies, making it essential for acquiring and exercising relevant skills.

The existing literature identifies two key dimensions of digital self-efficacy: one related to basic or general applications and another focused on advanced or specialized technological tools. Using data from PISA 2022 (OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment), which surveyed 307,425 students from 52 countries through an ICT module, this study aims to achieve three objectives: (1) assess the dimensionality of self-efficacy based on the two constructs outlined above, (2) examine gender disparities across both dimensions, and (3) explore cross-national variations in these patterns.

Preliminary findings reveal that the two dimensions—basic and advanced digital self-efficacy—are empirically distinguishable across countries. Globally, students report higher levels of general self-efficacy than specialized self-efficacy. However, consistent with prior research, female students exhibit higher general self-efficacy but lower specialized self-efficacy compared to their male counterparts. These patterns show meaningful variations across countries, highlighting the influence of contextual factors on digital skill development and gendered outcomes.

TG04-973.3

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BISKUPOVIC, MARIA CONSUELO (CIGIDEN, Chile)
PALMA, KARLA (Facultad de la Comunicación e Imagen, FCEI, Universidad de Chile, Chile)
MORIS BARRA, JOAQUIN (Departamento de Ingeniería Civil Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile)
JUZAM, LEILA (CIGIDEN, Chile)

Participatory Mapping and Socio-Environmental Vulnerabilities: Natural Threats and Industrial and Urban Stressors in Mejillones.

This article addresses the identification and characterization of multiple risks in Mejillones, Chile, through a participatory mapping approach and the use of local knowledge. Unlike traditional approaches that separate natural hazards from stressors in the built environment, this work highlights how both categories interact, increasing the vulnerability of the local population. The primary goal is to understand how communities perceive and prioritize both natural hazards, such as tsunamis and earthquakes, and industrial risks, such as the storage and transportation of hazardous materials and environmental pollution.

The increase in storm surges because of climate change has had a direct impact on the management of the industrial zone, further exacerbating contamination in the bay and illustrating the interconnected nature of these risks. This study highlights how such phenomena, combined with other hazards, contribute to a complex vulnerability network where industrial stressors and environmental changes converge, increasing exposure to multiple risks.

Four participatory mapping workshops were conducted with key stakeholders, including neighborhood councils, fishermen, the Bay Protection Circle, and residents of informal settlements, who identified risk scenarios and mitigation strategies. The results reveal significant gaps in risk perception: while companies prioritize the management of industrial accidents, the community emphasizes environmental pollution and the lack of information on evacuation procedures. These discrepancies broaden the concept of risk, suggesting that the absence of consensus among stakeholders increases exposure to danger.

This participatory methodological approach offers a new perspective on risk management by integrating technical knowledge with local expertise, and it highlights the heterogeneous risks present in the territory. The study reinforces the importance of addressing both natural hazards and industrial stressors to reduce the vulnerability of the community, particularly in the face of evolving risks such as increased storm surges.

RC48-758.3

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Creative Resilience: Socioecological Art Practices in the Climate Change Crisis

As concern over the consequences of climate change escalates, art has emerged as a powerful medium for raising awareness and inspiring action. While the latest scientific studies (IPCC 2022) emphasize the urgency of the situation, a growing number of grassroots movements, such as Fridays for Future, Extinction Rebellion, and Just Stop Oil, are mobilizing millions to confront the climate crisis. In parallel, artistic practices are playing a crucial role in promoting socioecological awareness and catalyzing societal change.

This paper will explore how ecological art aligns with the broader socio-ecological practices driven by movements and organizations working across sectors like production, consumption, and energy. Beyond merely illustrating the environmental crisis, ecological art demands a radical rethinking of artistic practice by embedding social and environmental objectives at its core. Through transdisciplinary collaborations between artists, activists, and scientists, art is contributing to a collective effort to oppose or reverse the damaging effects of climate change.

The presentation will highlight key case studies, including art projects that intersect with grassroots movements, emphasizing how these works engage with the broader public, institutions, and policymakers and provide visceral experiences of environmental degradation, emphasizing art's unique ability to foster emotional engagement and inspire action.

This analysis, connected to the Project Socioecos, will contribute to transdisciplinary perspectives, encouraging collaboration between artists, NGOs, scientists, and activists to address the climate emergency through artistic creation and collective mobilization. Finally, this discussion highlights the importance of the role of art in socioecological practices to address the climate crisis.

RC37-604.4

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Reimagining Resilience. the Collective Imaginary, Artificial Intelligence, and Climate Change in the Future of Biodiversity.

Cornelius Castoriadis' concept of the collective imaginary emphasizes its central role in shaping societal institutions, norms, and cultural frameworks. The imaginary is a dynamic force that influences how societies interpret reality and innovate, forming symbolic structures that underpin law, politics, art, and science.

This paper explores how Castoriadis' theory intersects with climate change, using art as a critical lens by analysing the dystopian botanical atlas *Hortus Artifis* (Miranda de Almeida, 2024), inspired by *Hortus Eystettensis* (1613) that reimagines plant life under global warming. Using AI-generated images, this art project envisions resilient weeds adapting to climate stress, paralleling AI's capacity for continuous adaptation.

Through 16 images of weeds, the work inquires on how art, co-creating with an artificial intelligence, can shape future imaginaries, presenting both symbolic and literal transformations of plant species. This creative re-imagining emphasizes the resilience of overlooked species like dandelions and nettles, symbolizing society's need to rethink resilience and adaptability in response to environmental crises.

The project expands Castoriadis' idea that the imaginary evolves in response to environmental pressures. *Hortus Artifis* uses speculative imagery to encourage reflection on society's relationship with nature, technology, and the future. It exemplifies how the collective imaginary can be mobilized to address pressing challenges like climate change, highlighting the role of art in shaping societal transformation. Ultimately, Castoriadis' theory highlights the importance of the imaginary in the construction and re-construction of societal norms, and this artistic project becomes a vivid exploration of how the collective imaginary might be mobilized to address one of the most pressing issues of our time: climate change.

WG10-933.1

MIRELA, IVANOVA* (University of Basel, Switzerland)

Algorithmic Labor As a Game: Agency, Passion, and Unpaid Work in SEO

This paper examines the work of Search Engine Optimization (SEO) specialists who optimize websites for private businesses to achieve higher rankings on Google's Search Engine Results Pages (SERPs). Google's search engine is conceptualized as a proprietary marketplace (Staab, 2024; Christophers, 2022), where website owners compete for user attention. SEO specialists are the paid labor power responsibilized for improving website visibility. They have to navigate the inherent uncertainties of this market, shaped by the dynamic interactions between Google's algorithms, user behavior, and competitors (other website owners). Through qualitative interviews with SEO professionals in Germany and Switzerland, the study explores how these specialists perceive and experience their algorithmic labor.

The findings reveal that SEOs experience a strong sense of agency and efficacy in navigating the uncertain algorithmic environment, framing their work as a game. This agency stems from their ability to influence marketplace outcomes by studying, interpreting, and strategizing around algorithmic rules. This, in turn, fosters a deep personal investment—or "illusio" (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992)—in the "game" of their work. The online marketing specialists frequently describe their work not merely as a job, but as a passion, love, or even a hobby. This romanticization of work (Gregg, 2011) conceals the unpaid labor involved, such as continuous self-education and skill development, which SEO specialists pursue in their free time. The paper argues that this phenomenon is grounded in the construction of SEO work as a metrified game. This gamified structure (Ranganathan & Benson, 2020) enhances their sense of agency, deepening specialists' commitment to their work, while simultaneously concealing the labor embedded in activities perceived as "free time." The paper thus illustrates how algorithmic, game-like experiences align individuals' motivations with managerial interests.

RC32-526.3

MIRHOSSEINI, SABA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Feminist Fusion: A Year of Global Sisterhood and Struggle

2022 witnessed a year of significant feminist activism, driven by a range of social, political, and economic issues. These movements, though diverse in their contexts, collectively underscored the ongoing global struggle for women's rights. This study examines the global intersectionality of these activisms, focusing on the women's protests in Iran (known as Women, Life, Freedom) and the international solidarity they received, particularly from U.S. feminists. In Iran, protests initially opposing hijab laws evolved into a broader resistance against authoritarianism. Concurrently, in the U.S., the reversal of Roe v. Wade spurred a movement against conservative policies and the erosion of reproductive rights. This research argues that despite differing sociopolitical environments, women in both countries not only challenged patriarchal structures but also critiqued the dominance of white feminism, fostering a more inclusive and intersectional approach while unfolding new possibilities for women's autonomy at the same time. Drawing on the theoretical frameworks of Hardt and Negri's *Empire, Twenty Years On* (2019) and Julian Go's *Postcolonial Thought and Social Theory* (2016), this study explores how "Woman, Life, Freedom" functioned as part of "intersectional multitudes," confronting gendered oppression and broader forces of capitalism and authoritarianism. Highlighting the commonalities between Iranian women and U.S. feminists and activists, this paper emphasizes how these movements globalized their voices to effect systemic change. Using online reports, scientific articles on the globalization of feminist movements and archives, this research will contribute to understanding the global feminist movements and highlight the emergence of new forms of solidarity and resistance that are reshaping the global feminist landscape and contributing to the broader project of decolonizing knowledge. It further shows that women's protests in 2022 were not isolated and localized but gained international support and recognition, ultimately creating new forms of alliances against oppression and injustice.

RC32-514.4

MIRHOSSEINI, SABA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Unveiling Paradoxes: Global Population Control and the Rebirth of Women Under Authoritarianism

The rapid population growth in developing countries during the 1960s raised global concerns about potential economic and social instability. In response to these global pressures, the Islamic Republic of Iran removed legal barriers and initiated its exceptionally successful Family Planning Program in 1988, winning the 1999 United Nations Population Awards. This research

explores the transformative effects of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Family Planning Program on women's rights and societal norms. Although this population policy was at times implemented forcibly and violated women's rights and autonomy, it had significant "inadvertent" emancipatory effects on women. The program led to a notable decline in birth rates, increased life expectancy and evolved gender norms. It fostered an environment where love and partnership began to redefine heterosexual relationships for the first time under the Islamic regime of Iran. Drawing on Bourdieu's Field theory and his concepts of cleft habitus and symbolic revolution, this research analyzes how Iranian women navigated and resisted authoritarian constraints to enhance their agency. Using primary archival sources and exploring demographic trends in Iran, I highlight the paradox of empowerment amid oppressive conditions. This research contributes to the broader discourse on violence in authoritarian regimes and the resilience of feminist movements in contexts marked by both progress and backlash. Ultimately, it underscores the impact of the global field of population control in destabilizing authoritarian gender regimes and enhancing gender equality.

RC32-520.2

MIRIAM MATOS ALMEIDA, MARLISE* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Why Does Gender Matter so Much? Neoconservatism and Antifeminism in the Brazilian Case

The advance of anti-gender neoconservatism in Brazil, even while operating within a democratic context at this moment, undermines the citizenship of women in the country, as it persistently focuses on disqualifying feminisms and various struggles for the rights of the immense diversity of women in Brazil, all while defending a type of retraditionalizing Christian morality that genuinely threatens women's human rights. Despite the transnational nature of the advances of neoconservative agendas, we are experiencing political attacks in different institutional spheres (judicial, parliamentary, among others) that threaten and constrain the daily lives of women, jeopardizing the achievements of the last decades of redemocratization, especially the fight for gender, sexuality, and racial equality. The most evident manifestation of this is the attempt to prevent the expansion of women's human rights, as we observe an interest in restoring — with a focus on political centrality — the racist patriarchal family, traditional gender roles, and sexuality. This is an antidemocratic tendency of the neoconservative political project that is increasingly advancing within our parliamentary houses and other state powers. However, there seems to be a feminist reaction that involves placing one's own body in the political struggle, and the immediate consequence of this kind of "daring" is the response of political violence against women. How will we navigate this impasse, which is not (and never has been) merely identity-based, but overtly a matter of democratic reaffirmation? We will examine some examples from the Brazilian case that seek these possible paths forward.

WG10-926.3

MIRKOV, LIDIJA* (University of Belgrade - Faculty of Political Science, Serbia)

Discourse of Clickable News – Style of Hybrid Genres in Contemporary Journalism

Contemporary lifestyle allows us to access media content on the go – we use "smart" phones and watches to gain knowledge of the world instantly. The change in perception of importance of being informed right away and the never ending flow of information through our minds made some inevitable but quite obvious changes in the way media put those information on our cognitive plates. Style of news genres changed from concise objective language to narrative baiting for the media to gain clicks and views. Those language changes made a full change within the discourse too: the media are now the pushers of information instead of being independent torch-bearers. Phrasing of headlines leaving the crucial information from it (e. g. *You will never believe what happened next*) derives the discourse of misunderstandings; not all media readers will click on that kind of headline, but all of them will have an opinion about it. Therefore, the media do not help the culture of dialogue, nor they help a person to understand the world around them better but rather help confusing them more. The media are making the public information unintelligible in the times of "smart" technology, by which they make human understanding adjusted to the trends of technology instead of helping to shape the technology to be more prone to the living. This paper offers an introduction to the research of the new media language provoked by the need for clickability instead of informing the public, which makes profound changes in the media discourse and the reality of how media work.

RC34-554.6

MIROV, LOIKDZHON* (Research Center Sharq, Tajikistan)
MULLOEVA, SITORA (Independent, Tajikistan)

Neet-Youth of Tajikistan and the Effect of Education and Family

The level of NEET (not in education, employment or training) – youth people who are not engaged to education or employment in Tajikistan is one of the highest – 39-41%. Using missed method approach this research will investigate main reasons that increase the level of NEET in Tajikistan.

Article aims to investigate factors affecting youth during their transition from education to work. The focus of the paper is NEET-youth NEET (not in education, employment or training) of Tajikistan, and main factors that lead young people to this category. Particularly, this paper aims to investigate the impact of family background and individual characteristics on NEET in Tajikistan of age 18-29. Data from large-scale retrospective survey of 2000 youth, which was conducted in 2017, is used. And, results will be compared with results from 2022.

Methods of regression analyses and Kaplan-Meier estimator are used to analyse data. Initial analyses showed that education has positive impact on labor market outcome and the effect is stronger for women. Family background has no significant impact on labor market outcome, but can increase level of education which decreases the NEET level. Educated parents have higher chances to have employed children.

RC23-378.2

MIRZAIE, AYAT* (Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies (Iran), Ruhr-University Bochum, Iran)
QARAKHANI, MASOUMEH* (Reserach Fellow at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran)

Scientific Societies As Drivers of Science Reform

This research examines the critical role of scientific societies in influencing scientific reforms and advocating for accountability within Iran's predominantly state-controlled science policy. The main research question addressed is how scientific societies in Iran influence science policy and contribute to scientific reforms. The study involves an in-depth analysis of official documents related to science policy and the functioning of scientific societies in Iran and semi-structured interviews with a sample of Iranian scientific society presidents to obtain qualitative data on their perspectives, challenges, and strategies in dealing with state-driven science policies. Utilizing Bourdieu's field theory, the research investigates the complex relationship between science and politics and uses Burawoy's typology of sociology to uncover scientific professionalism. Their engagement in policymaking and their ability to moderate, challenge, or oppose state-driven policies largely depend on their development of professional, critical, policy, and public dimensions of their professionalism. The study finds that scientific societies encompassing a broader range of professionalism dimensions can be more influential. With multifaceted professionalism in science, these societies are more experienced in navigating constrained environments, influencing policy decisions, driving scientific reform, and upholding scientific integrity. The relative independence of scientific societies, particularly compared to universities, provides an outlook on their potential to shape science dynamics.

RC19-283.3

MISHENICHEV, KONSTANTIN* (InDrive, Kazakhstan)

Corporate Social Initiatives for the Sustainable Development in the Global South: Glocal Perspective of Social Changes

Issues of social injustice and social inequality attract the attention of a large number of people and various actors (governments, international organizations, businesses, NGOs, and activists) around the world, who are capable of influencing their resolution. The primary framework for the strategic fight against social injustice is often the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which help focus on specific environmental and social challenges and develop corporate social initiatives (CSIs) to address them. Business organizations in the Global South countries are increasingly seen as key players in addressing local issues. This research was conducted using literature review methods, secondary data analysis of SDG achievements in the Global South, organizational ethnography (based on InDrive, which implements social initiatives in LATAM, Africa and Asia regions), and competitor analysis. The results of the study indicate weak legal frameworks in many Global South countries, allowing businesses to implement CSIs with fewer restrictions. CSI strategies in these countries are shaped by local cultural, political, and social contexts, which can both facilitate and limit the implementation and scaling of CSIs. Business organizations strive to implement CSIs by engaging strong institutional partners, which helps to strengthen these initiatives, promote

best practices and creates potential for their institutionalization. CSIs impact various levels of the ecosystem and are often focused on achieving SDGs related to environmental protection, education, equal labor, and social and gender inequality. Given that the same people may be negatively affected by different environmental and social issues, companies are focusing on using an intersectional framework for CSIs to achieve more significant social impact and reach the largest number of vulnerable populations.

RC36-594.3

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Alienation from Self As a Virtue

This discussion addresses alienation as a psychological problem or "illness" that involves the separation of a subject (a self) from an object—either other objects or other selves, including one's own self. Self-alienation is thus regarded as a problem as equally serious as alienation from the other, from one's work, or from the means of production.

An existing interpretation of alienation as a psychological phenomenon suggests that alienation is a separation of self from both other selves and non-selves, and from itself. However, this assumption is problematic from a mirosociological or symbolic interactionist point of view. I propose that particular problems of modern society do not necessarily have their locus in social structures, but are instead associated with deficiencies in social selves, one of which is the lack of a capability for alienation-from-self. In this respect, self-alienation is not an individual problem, but rather a social problem, insofar as a self that is incapable of alienating from itself and looking at itself from without is not capable of cooperation and of playing cooperative games and social roles.

From this perspective, I qualify self-alienation and a return-to-self-as-other (me) in order to build a new and more sophisticated self (I-me)—which acknowledges that the other's opinion is taken into account—as a social virtue that heightens social integration and builds interpersonal trust. I maintain that self-alienation, in any of its forms, does not necessarily contribute to loneliness, as is sometimes assumed. I instead argue that non-alienated or non-alienable selves, which apparently depict the ideal of authenticity, may be viewed from another perspective as self-enclosed, self-centered, self-sufficient, and unreflective. They thereby possess neither an opportunity to gain a modern type of complexity, nor the possibility to know themselves as a whole.

RC36-593.3

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The Alienation of Sociology from Its History

In 2001, a number of sociologists combined forces to publish a book entitled *What's Wrong with Sociology*? (Stephen Cole, Ed.). This paper aims to contribute to the continuation of this discussion by offering a new answer to the question that they raised. I here argue that the main problem facing sociology is that not only has it been alienated from its own history, it has also been provided with a scientific biography that failed to grasp its true nature and did not present a comprehensible explanation of what the classical sociologists were doing and why.

This discussion puts forward the premise that the reason for the alienation of sociology from its history is that it was not constructed upon a solid and unitary foundation, but instead came to be marked by a persistent conflict between two opposing conceptions of sociology that reflected two different methodological positions and two different understandings of how sociology should begin—with theory, or with empirical data collection. The primary focus of the present investigation is on one of the most important controversies in sociology, namely, that represented by Talcott Parsons and Herbert Blumer which involved macro and microsociology as the markers of the two main opposing views of sociology. More particularly, I will explore "predecessor selection" as a strategy for writing both macro and microsociological histories that was employed by Parsons, as Camic (1992) established, as well as Blumer, who presented the history of the symbolic interactionist tradition.

RC01-25.3

MISHRA, ARPITA* (JNU, New Delhi, India)
GILL, ZORAWAR SINGH* (Kings College London, India)
TIWARI, GOKUL* (Independent Researcher, India)

Job Satisfaction, Commitment, and Retention of Border Security Forces: Insights from the India-Pakistan Border at Amritsar

This study examines the linkages between bureaucratic structures, moral decision-making, and emotional experiences of Border Security Force (BSF) personnel stationed at the Amritsar border between India and Pakistan. Drawing on sociological perspectives of bureaucracy and emotion work, this research investigates how BSF personnel navigate the demands of rigid institutional protocols, personal moral judgments, and the emotional challenges inherent in their roles. Through in-depth interviews with BSF personnel, coupled with ethnographic observations, the study aims to answer several key questions: How do organizational factors, such as the BSF's culture and structure, influence personnel's job satisfaction and commitment? What role do moral emotions and ethical decision-making play in the retention and attrition of BSF personnel? How do personnel cope with the emotional labor demanded by their roles, and what is the impact on their well-being and job retention? Preliminary findings suggest that the BSF's strong organizational culture significantly shapes personnel's attitudes and commitment. However, the emotional demands of the job, the liminal status of the organization between military and police, and the moral dilemmas faced in the course of duty can lead to stress, burnout, and attrition. Building trust with local residents emerges as crucial for effective border management and personnel's job satisfaction. Yet, formal protocols and the need to "see like a state" strains these relationships. The study examines the gendered dimensions of border security work and their implications for personnel's experiences and retention. By providing insights into the factors influencing the job satisfaction, commitment, and retention of BSF personnel at the Amritsar border, this research aims to inform policies and practices to support the well-being and effectiveness of security forces tasked with managing complex border dynamics. The findings contribute to understanding the human dimensions of border security and the challenges faced by those on the frontlines of geopolitical tensions.

RC25-408.4

MISHRA, BISHNU* (Galgotias University, Greater Noida, India)

Re-Examining Linguistic Performance at a Community Participation School in Rural Rajasthan: An Ethnographic Exploration

Most people, including teachers, consider language simply a means of communication. There is a need for a holistic perspective on language in order to appreciate the role of language in schooling and overall educational transmission. Language is needed to be examined in a multi-dimensional space and give due importance to its structural, literary, sociological, cultural, psychological, and aesthetic aspects. Sociologists and Sociolinguists emphasise that not only does linguistic competence need to be understood but socio-cultural and economic aspects of linguistic performance too must be taken in the consideration while discussing about the language and its origin, practice, and implications (Bernstein 1973, Bourdieu 1977, Gumperz 1962, 1971 Gumperz & Hymes 1986, Habermas 2001, 2002).

Against this backdrop, the present paper, based on an ethnographic fieldwork at a community - participation school in the Alwar district, Rajasthan, India attempts to examine and explain the nuances and modus-operandi of socio-cultural dimensions of linguistic competence & performance in the pedagogic communication and overall classroom processes at a community-participation school. These socio-cultural dimensions are categorised as Procedural & Empirical Language, and Lexical & Referential Understanding. These dimensions are categorised to capture different aspects of linguistic performance. The present paper, based on the fieldwork experience of the researcher and participants' rich narratives, specifically asks that how does the Procedural and Empirical Language function at the school and in overall educational transmission? and, how the Lexical and Referential Understanding is determined by variations in the efficiency of the communication between teachers and students from different socio-economic backgrounds?

Hence, the present paper is an attempt to present the detailed theoretical - conceptual interrogation and ethnographic reflection of linguistic performance during the process of schooling and overall educational transmission at a community-participation school situated in a village of Alwar district, Rajasthan, India.

RC40-662.3

MISHRA, KUSHANG* (University of Auckland, India)
BURCH, KARLY* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

From 'Green Revolution' to 'Data Revolution': How India's Emerging Ag-Tech Ecosystem Builds on the Capitalist-Colonial Promise of Technological Emancipation

Data-driven agricultural technologies (Ag-Tech) are becoming a global phenomenon. While much of the academic literature focuses on Ag-Tech in the Global North, there is much to be learned about the current push to expand the development and use of these technologies in the Global South. This paper explores India's emerging Ag-Tech ecosystem, which, according to Agfunder, is among the top five countries when it comes to investment in this

sector. Historically, India has also been the testing ground of many science-based agricultural innovations via the so-called 'Green Revolution', which has had a profound impact across the world. But what makes Ag-Tech funding in India more unique is the role of the Indian state, which is currently building a database to store data about farmers and their farming practices with the help of private companies.

We argue that this current wave of data-driven Ag-Tech, which prioritises science, technology, and corporate power over local knowledge and agricultural practices, has capitalist-colonial roots, which were followed by the British in the 19th century and later implemented by the Indian state post-independence with the help of American benefactors during the so-called 'Green Revolution'. Through the lens of anti-colonial Science and Technology Studies (STS), we consider how the funders, developers, users, regulators, and activists understand and enact the foundations of India's Ag-Tech ecosystem. In doing so, we pay specific attention to the post-colonial context which shapes realities and possibilities in Indian farming.

Our aim will be to shed light on the Ag-Tech space in India, critically looking at the historical roots of the emerging data-driven Ag-Tech sector as well as exploring possibilities of alternative ways of seeing technology with the rural communities instead of the top-down imposition of technology by Ag-Tech firms.

RC29-467.3

MISHRA, MANEESHA* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Drugs Trafficking and Transnational Crime: An Appraisal in India

Transnational crimes are illegal activities that transcend international borders and significantly impact several countries. Of all the transnational crimes, drug trafficking is considered to be the most powerful resource of transnational organized crime. Drug trafficking is the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances that are subject to drug prohibition laws as defined by Interpol. They are often linked with organized crime, violence, and corruption and have a significant impact on the global economy with widespread addiction straining public health systems. Drug trafficking is often controlled by cartels, which frequently engage in various illegal activities beyond the drug trade, such as arms smuggling and human trafficking. Poverty and unemployment are usually seen as a factor in driving individuals towards drug trade and abuse. In India, drug trafficking is a significant issue, determined by various factors including geographical location, socio-economic conditions, and global drug demand. As India shares borders with other countries, it is convenient for illicit drug dealers to use it as a transit point, with established trafficking routes through land, sea, and air. India has enacted stringent laws, such as the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, aimed at curbing drug trafficking and abuse. The following study examines the present trend of drug trafficking in India and assesses the effectiveness of the laws aimed at curbing drug trafficking in the country.

RC29-464.1

MISHRA, MANEESHA* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Victimization of Children in the Cyber Space: A Case Study in India

In the 21st century, Information and Communication technology plays a huge role in the lives of every human being irrespective of age group. During the pandemic, ICTs proved to be a boon, enabling us to carry on work without the anticipated disruption. However, the constant use of ICTs in our lives has also brought about certain risk factors. The frequent use of internet especially in children has introduced them to new threats in the cyber space. Being difficult to detect, cyber crimes often look for easy targets, children being one of them. Cyberbullying, Online harassment, Child sexual exploitation are some of the incidents that a child may face online. Cyber crimes have a detrimental impact on the psychology of children often affecting their personality and threatening their lives. The following study evaluates the trend of cyber crimes against children and tries to assess the effectiveness of legislative measures in combating victimization of children in cyberspace in India.

RC24-JS-108.3

MISIASZEK, GREG* (Beijing Normal University, Faculty of Education, Institute of Educational Theories, China)

Wicked Problems Sustained By Attacking Sociology: (Re) Entrenching Sociology in Higher Education to Avert Our Environmental Collapse

Deprioritizing and delegitimizing sociologies through global neoliberalization of higher education (HE) diminishes societies' ability to tame wicked problems by removing a discipline that untangles the inherent messiness between anti-environmental acts and social injustice. Attacks include perverting sociology into neoliberal, (neo)colonial tools that, at best, ignore and, at worst, justify hegemony, socio-historical oppressions (e.g., racism, patriarchy, heteronormativity), injustices, inequalities, planetary unsustainability, and anthropocentrism. A vital role of HE in the public spheres is teaching students for praxis to solve wicked environmental problems in which transformative sociologies are essential. The conundrums of how teaching sociologies diversify reflexivity for effective problem-solving is also the reason why the discipline is being attacked – as pedagogical enemies of hegemonies grounded upon neoliberalism – will be unpacked. Ecopedagogical and transdisciplinary approaches of teaching sociologies to end wicked problems will also be highlighted.

Sociologies are crucial to better understand the local-to-global contexts of inseparable socio-environmental connections and interrogating the politics of (in/non)formal education that instils such false separations and world-Earth distancing (i.e., separating humans from the rest of Nature. Without sociological analysis, the connections that we have with one another, and the rest of Nature are largely unseen, unlearned, and, in turn, unaddressed.

After briefly describing wicked environmental problems, this paper will delve into the essential aspects of teaching sociologies in HE, including in transdisciplinary and ecopedagogical approaches, to counter wicked environmental problems and why such teaching is being attacked. Then, the ways in which opposing processes of globalization is deprioritizing and perverting sociologies will be discussed, including aspects of neoliberalism, neocoloniality, and anthropocentrism that hinders taming the problems. The last section focuses on how utopic imaginaries emergent from sociologies are vital to solve the messiness/clumsiness of wicked problems, including the disruption of oppressive, unsustainable, and fatalistic framings of "development," "modernization," and "modernities."

WG10-930.4

MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), Brazil)

Disinformation: Digital Sociology's Challenges in the Studies of the Technomediatic Public Sphere

Among Digital Sociology's theoretical and conceptual challenges are those connected to the field of studies on the new public sphere created by the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). This papers discusses the possible dialogues between digital sociology and political communication aiming to address what already configures a technomediatic public sphere. Most of the analytical frames available deal only with the digital and technological aspects of this new public sphere or with its informational and communicational characteristics. The presentation proposes to discuss the necessity of articulating these frames, their main theories, and concepts. Therefore, it presents and analyzes few of the most central theories and concepts in each of them and how they can be associated. Among these concepts, it discusses mass autocommunication and that of horizontal exchanges through digital platforms as well the concepts of public sphere, and public opinion as well those of information, and propaganda. The objective is to contribute to the development of a more solid analytical frame able to be used on studies on the new informational battles that most of literature addresses as disinformation. This new analytical frame would be more properly sociological for comprehending disinformation not as a thing in itself, but as a strategy in the political disputes in which ICTs play a more central role and challenge the old mass-media ecosystem and its gatekeepers.

RC07-111.2

MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), Brazil)
CASTROMIL, ANTÓN (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Health Disinformation: A Comparative Study during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil and Spain

Based on a comparative research about health disinformation during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Brazil and Spain this paper discusses one of the new challenges to public health in the digital age. The research compares how editorials of the most read newspapers in Brazil and Spain engaged in debates about governmental measures against the Covid-19 pandemic. The editorials, published between March 2020 and March 2023, revealed much more political conflict and widespread disinformation in Brazil than in Spain. Associating frame analysis to historical and sociological sources the paper compares the editorial's perspectives in each country as a mean to identify sources and themes of conflict, their protagonists, and positions. According to the editorials, while in Spain there was relative consensus on the measures against the pandemic and political disputes were mainly about legal aspects, in Brazil conflicts about health measures were stronger and involved the far right's strategic use of disinformation against social distancing, mask use, and vaccination. Based on contemporary discussions on the new technomediatic public sphere, the paper tries to understand how and why health disinformation was not relevant in the European country while it has shaped the way Brazilian society faced the sanitary threat. Among the conclusions, the presentation highlights that health disinformation was widespead in Brazil because of a contextual alliance between the far right government and health market's actors in a network of disinformation coproduction. The results of this research might contribute to comprehend new challenges to public health that associate radical political actors and market interests in the strategic use of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

RC35-585.2

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, India)

Not Class but Classes Matter

A taxonomy of classes; the corporate capitalist, the middle and the working classes may explain the contemporary world more efficaciously. The four substantive concerns of the prevailing times – human vis-à-vis nature, the conflict-ridden world order, the rise of authoritarian nationalism, and the rise and growth of ethnic identities can be better explicated in terms of rising class inequalities, class injustice, class advances and class antagonisms. Additionally, the class framework has a 'sociologic' and every class has its own distinct character, this provides class analysis an extra heuristic ability. It has conventionally been maintained that the corporate capitalist class is primarily marked by self-interest, profit motive and accumulation; the working class is generally distinguished by collective interest, communitarian bond and political agency; and the middle classes are mainly characterized by ambiguous and conflicting interests, technical competence and professionalism. However, the nature, dynamics and character of classes have been changing while the productive forces are constantly revolutionized by the capitalist class as proclaimed. This paper contends that taxonomic fundamentals of the theory of class may be retained, nevertheless, recent changes in class dynamics are to be considered. Notwithstanding the diversification and divergences, the corporate capitalist class has emerged as the most connected, conscious and potent class. It has captured every institution ranging from the state to media and from creed to culture, the commanding class at the world scale and primarily accountable for the Anthropocene. The middle classes have been trying to have control from the middle with educationally acquired scientific, technical and managerial competencies. In the process they tend to become the comprador or legate of the corporates. Occasionally it reflects in their political actions. Recent changes have made the working class a divided and disjointed class, yet the most powerful carrier of ethnonationalism and authoritarianism.

RC07-101.4

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, India)

Strife-Torn World: Towards a Sociological Explanation

There is hardly any doubt that human history has been marked by sanguinary at various phases, however, at this juncture humankind has been living in a critical conflict-ridden time. Time and again it appears like a series of crises would lead us to a world war. Armed clashes between nations, violent fights within nations, raging hostilities among communities, slaughters of innocent children and women in the name of right to defend, and savage brutalities of opposing groupings in all parts of the world have become normal. Currently more than 100 violent conflicts have been going on in different parts of the world. These conflicts need to be understood and analyzed social-scientifically. Traditional sociological explanations and theories have certain limitations. There would be a merit to go beyond basically materialistic, economic, political or functional explanations. A dated idea of ethnocentrism can be recapitulated to elucidate the socio-psychological process in various power struggles, either between nations or within a nation or a region. These are times of supremacist zeitgeist. Supremacist ideologies are contested by each other determined by race, religion, ethnicity, language, region, nationality, nation, tribe, and gender. A systematic exposition of the conceptual framework for ethnocentrism is called for.

RC45-709.2

MISUMI, KAZUTO* (Kyushu University, Japan)

How Social Capital Fosters Local Community

The importance of social capital lies in its ability to promote cooperation with strangers, and then resolve social dilemmas. In this view, this study empirically examines functioning of social capital in the social structure of local communities. Local community is defined as a social system that consists of interactions for managing public goods and common pool goods necessary for local life, namely regional common goods. It is inevitable for local communities to control free riding on regional common goods, that is why social capital embedded in the local social structure has significance. Data are taken from surveys conducted by the author in Kumamoto and Takeo in Japan, between 2021 and 2022.

General trust is measured by the standard questions. Generalized reciprocity is measured by social cognition regarding penetration of the norm, and additionally experience and memory of receiving help from distantly related people. Analysis target is neighborhood free riding—free riding on regional common goods managed by neighborhood associations. The numbers of participating groups and involved activities other than those related to neighborhood associations are network indicators that show the likelihood of bridging ties through people's diverse social relations. We examine how social capital enhances neighborhood free riders to have general cooperative attitude, that is measured by willingness to participate in town development efforts and will to help operation of evacuation shelters during a disaster.

Results of logistic regression analysis show that being a neighborhood free rider weakens the general cooperative attitude. However, when social capital variables are added, the previous negative effects disappear. The types of social capital that show a consistent promoting effect are the number of involved activities other than those neighborhood association related and social cognition of generalized reciprocity. General trust unexpectedly shows any positive effect.

RC51-791.1

MITCHELL, ANDREW* (Kumamoto University, Japan)

A Luhmannian Analysis of Disaster Preparedness for Foreign Residents in Kumamoto City, Japan

People moving to Japan face the same natural disaster risks as all other residents. The vast majority of these new residents however lack the disaster training know-how that is taken for granted by those raised in Japan, who take part in disaster drills from childhood. This is to say little of the challenges faced with language, lack of community, etc.

Despite these challenges, many foreign residents also do not take the necessary precautions towards disaster preparedness, often remaining in the mindset they had in their home countries with an attitude of "it won't happen to me". This can lead to a double problem: that of Japanese municipalities designing disaster plans which do not take into account the lived realities of a growing heterogeneous foreign-born population and these newcomers maintaining outdated views on risk based on the ones they faced in their homeland.

This presentation will examine this issue from a Luhmannian perspective, focusing on the first-order ontological views on risk that incoming residents can carry to Japan with them and the second-order observations of Japanese municipalities, observations which aim to keep all residents safe but can struggle to understand the growing foreign-born population it attempts to observe. It will also discuss the problem of double-contingency and how it can be difficult to build disaster resilient communities when residents do not share cultural norms through which they place expectations on each other.

The presentation will focus on a case study of Kumamoto city, where a major earthquake occurred in 2016. This will allow a discussion of the issues faced by the foreign community at the time of the disaster, shifts in disaster management based on lessons learned, and intractable issues which still remain, along with a discussion on whether, systemically-speaking, they can be overcome.

RC29-463.2

MITRA, ARPITA* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Restorative Policing: A Step Towards New Age Policing

Criminal Justice System has paid more attention to the cause of the offender- his rehabilitation and monitoring to prevent recidivism. The victim and his plea for justice is limited to the level of the response from the judiciary. Post victimization, during trail and post-trial the victim is left to fend for himself without much emotional and financial support. The philosophy of restorative justice in general and restorative policing in particular upholds the cause of the victim. Restoration of the victim is an extension of victim assistance by reaching out to the victim and enabling restoration of the victim to the mainstream. Restorative Policing upholds the principle of restorative justice and the new age enabling police force extends support to the primary and secondary victims in diverse institutional domain. It helps the transcendence of the police force into progressive, innovative, community driven police service. The police act as crime fighters and social engineers employing empathetic strategies towards victim assistance and promise to secure a safe and progressive future.

RC29-467.1

MITRA, ARPITA* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Theoretical Advancements for Protecting Voiceless Victims of Environmental Harm

Environmental harm has long awaited recognition in criminology and victimology. While the debate in addressing environmental crimes/green crimes as organised crime or white-collar crime has misguided researchers from recognizing and addressing it from an innovative theoretical background as a distinct form of crime and not necessarily one among the existing classification wherein it shares a few traits. Green criminology has addressed environmental crimes/green crimes from a distinct approach and perspective. Moreso, the developments in green victimology also goes beyond the rigidities of the classical perspectives and acknowledges and recognises environment as a victim without a human face. This progress has given a voice to the unheard and the voiceless much to the satisfaction of environmentalists and researchers. Since we have always conceived the victim with a human face much depriving the silent victims most importantly the environment which comprises a vast diversity encompassing air, water to flora, fauna wildlife, smaller animals and natural vegetation to name a few. In the present discussion an attempt will be made to unravel the prospects of green victimology from its theoretical approach, progresses and practical implications.

RC40-651.7

MITRE, MARIEM* (Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, France)
RODRÍGUEZ IBAÑEZ, YANINA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Argentina)
NIETO, ANDRÉS (Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina)

Aproximaciones a La Caracterización De Espacios De Comercialización Agroecológicos De Mendoza, Argentina

En un mundo en donde los índices de hambre muestran una tendencia ascendente (UNICEF; 2022), junto con los de malnutrición (Aguirre, 2007); y siendo que estas estadísticas se dan en simultáneo con el incremento en la producción de alimentos a nivel mundial (FAO, S.f); se podría pensar que las formas de acceso a los alimentos de buena calidad nutricional responden a diferentes nichos de mercado.

En tal sentido, interesa indagar sobre agroecología, siendo que "contribuye a la nutrición humana a través de diferentes formas, incluyendo el aumento de la diversidad y calidad de las dietas" (Powell et al., 2015). Puntualmente, en este caso, se propone ahondar sobre los espacios de comercialización de productos agroecológicos que, en contrapunto con los espacios de comercialización convencional, se visualizan como espacios de intercambios que abonan otras formas de producir y consumir (Sarandón, 2020).

Mendoza cuenta con una trama de organizaciones dedicadas a la producción y comercialización de alimentos agroecológicos (Persia, 2015). Estas propuestas presentan diversidad en cuanto a su grado de desarrollo; modo de organización, trayectorias, productos, entre otros; lo que las vuelve interesantes como casos de estudio, para comprender su rol en la distribución y acceso a los alimentos de origen local y fresco. Para ello se implementarán diferentes técnicas como encuestas y entrevistas a miembros de los espacios de comercialización del área metropolitana de la provincia y se analizarán aspectos sobre tres dimensiones: 1-socio-organizativa, 2-productiva y 3-económica (Ejerque, 2023). Las mismas se realizan desde un enfoque interdisciplinario en el que convergen las ciencias agrarias, sociales y de la nutrición.

RC08-119.1

MITUPOVA, SAYANA* (Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russian Federation)

Marxist Social Theory and Ideology in the Japanese Historical Context

The paper explores the development of Marxist social theory and ideology within the unique historical context of Japan. Beginning in the late 19th century, Marxism entered the Japanese intellectual landscape, initially as a theoretical framework that permeated various academic disciplines and political movements. I will examine how Marxist thought evolved through significant historical events, including the Meiji Restoration, the rise of militarism, and the post-war reconstruction, which collectively shaped its trajectory in Japan. I will also discuss the contributions of key figures whose interpretations of Marx's theory provided a distinct Japanese perspective, and the role of the Japanese Communist Party in popularising Marxist ideology among the populace. The paper will also highlight the tension between traditional Japanese values and Marxist principles, as well as adaptations of Japanese Marxists to address local socio-economic conditions. By situating Marxist theory within the broader context, the paper aims to illuminate the complexities and nuances of its ideological evolution, offering insights into how historical context shapes theoretical frameworks and their applications in society.

RC47-JS-207.1

MITWALLY SAMI, MAYAR* (Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar)

Between the Palestinian National Imagination and the Formation of Reality: The Sheikh Jarrah Uprising

This research stems from the movement of Palestinian society within the fragmentation in which Palestinians live. The research focuses on the transformations and shifts in Palestinian society from a state of "factions" to a "collectivity," and vice versa, seeking to understand this movement within the framework of the national imagination. The study specifically examines the social movement that emerged in Sheikh Jarrah Uprising in 2021, claiming it as a pivotal historical moment concerning the Palestinian national imagination, with comparisons to the movement and imagination after October 7. The main question is: **How did the Palestinian national social imagination transform during the 2021 Uprising of Dignity?**

This research adopts a qualitative methodology by conducting in-depth interviews with activists during the Sheikh Jarrah Uprising across all segments of Palestinian society, including the diaspora, with 3-4 interviews for each region. In addition to discourse analysis is used to examine and analyse the mainstream posts during the uprising on social media concerning liberation.

The research stems from a critique of Durkheim's distinction between mechanical solidarity in underdeveloped societies and organic solidarity in developed societies, aiming to critique this distinction within the Palestinian context, highlighting the impact of colonial and neoliberal policies in shifting cooperation from collective to individual. The research moves from Durkheim to engage with Benedict Anderson's concept of imagined communities, illustrating how the community is formed as a deep comradeship that may lead the individual to sacrifice for its cause. This research understands imagination as a vital system that links humans to their environment through symbolism and social emotions, shaping perceptions of the present and future through symbols derived from memory and collective imagination, reflected in political and cultural expressions. This reseacrh aims to understand the creation of a comprehensive imagination that challenges this fragmentation and brings historical Palestine to life.

TG12-996.3

MIZUKAMI, TETSUO* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Growing Diversity and Intercultural Friendship Activities in Central Tokyo

The ongoing ageing of the population has become a major social issue. In fact, the ageing population has led to changes in communities of central Tokyo. However, at the same time, because of the constant influx of foreign residents, ethnic diversity has grown, and ethnic businesses have developed in some inner areas of Tokyo. Although the movement of international

population declined markedly and even stopped due to COVID 19 pandemic, since 2022 the trends in international migration have recovered. In central Tokyo, such as the Shinjuku and Toshima wards, which embrace more than 10 percent of foreign residents, there has been an important level of movement, both in and out of foreign residents. Many foreign residents move out of the area after a relatively short stay, but on the other hand, some foreign residents have come in and settled in the district in order to run their businesses. Thus, various ethnic businesses have been developed. This is especially the case of the Ikebukuro district of Toshima Ward, which is the focus for this fieldwork. In these areas, we can witness some collaborative activities between local residents and people who come from abroad. In this paper, I would like to consider expressions of empathy in local communities by focusing on examples of collaboration and cooperation between diverse cultural groups.

RC42-JS-183.5

MOAGI MOKONE, BONISIWE* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Black Women Secretaries at University: Work Experiences and Career Aspirations

Amidst the expansion and success of South African public universities, departmental secretaries, commonly referred to as administrative assistants, have become essential to the university. Secretaries have continuously offered vital support services across various university departments, yet their contributions have often been overlooked. This study explores the work experiences and career aspirations of Black women secretaries employed at a South African university. Existing literature on secretaries in South African institutions of higher learning reveals a significant knowledge gap, particularly regarding the experiences of Black secretaries, a group whose voices have often been at the margins of research. Utilising a life history research approach allowed this study to gain a deeper understanding of the participants, their work experiences and career aspirations. This paper highlights empirical evidence from a qualitative investigation that delved into the professional realities faced by Black women secretaries, shedding light on the unique challenges they navigate and the opportunities they leverage within their roles. Some of the key findings of this study suggest that while Black women secretaries possess a strong work ethic and a deep commitment to their jobs, they often encounter institutional barriers to professional advancement. The secretaries expressed feelings of being trapped in these administrative positions that offer limited opportunities for growth and career progression. Consequently, the women in the study voiced a desire for a platform where they could raise their concerns and engage in discussions and a need for increased support and recognition from university management to help them realise their professional aspirations and enhance their skills and abilities. Access to coaching and mentoring programmes has also been viewed as a critical and consistent method to assist in career advancement. Recommendations for the university management include introducing career advancement and promotion prospects for non-academic staff members to promote greater equity and inclusion.

RC48-JS-120.2

MOALLEM, MINOO* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

The Genocide in Gaza and the Dual Moral Framework of Feminist Solidarity

This paper interrogates the convergence of feminism, nationalism, and imperialism within the context of the genocide of Palestinians, a historical context that cannot be overlooked. More specifically, I wish to examine the convergence of Zionism and feminism within the context of mainstream feminism in the US and Iranian diaspora through a close reading of the media campaigns and websites of two major mainstream feminist organizations in the US: Feminist Majority and National Organization of women and several websites and TV stations of Iranian diasporic communities in the US and Europe. I argue that while the spectacle of the "liberated" woman versus "oppressed Muslim women" is as old as colonialism, since the genocide, it has taken new forms by staging a global dual moral framework. This form of feminism might be invested in neoliberal values, including individual freedoms, yet function as a form of imperialism. While a transnational feminist approach has criticized every other form of nationalism, the question of Palestine, its history of colonization, and the entanglement of feminism and Zionism remains to be explored further from a transnational perspective since the genocide in Gaza.

RC55-845.4

MODICA, FELICIA* (PhD student in System Dynamics at University of Palermo, Italy)
CRISCI, PAOLA (PhD student in International Studies at University of Naples "L'Orientale", Italy)
ÖNDER ÖZEN, NESLIHAN (PhD student in Human Geography at University of Granada, Spain)

A Systematic Literature Review on Social Impact Assessment Methodologies: The Case of EU-Funded Projects Targeting Climate Migration

Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) play a crucial role in making evidence-based policies by intellectualizing the impacts, lessons learnt and further adjustments of the projects carried out. Based on the findings of a systematic literature review, the proposed research aims to outline a structured framework to conduct better social impact assessments of the EU-funded projects targeting climate-migrants by seeking ways to incorporate the often-overlooked experiences of these marginalized groups in wider social contexts.

Based on analysis of secondary sources, the current literature highlights several methodologies exist in SIA: qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods and alternative participatory approaches. Upon a comprehensive review of the aforementioned SIA methodologies, qualitative and participatory methodologies' contribution to adequately represent the migrant population's experiences in the assessment of climate finance and investment projects will be further used to bridge the contextual gap. While quantitative methodologies are effective in capturing broader economic impacts and maintain their importance due to the consistent and comparable results they produce, they tend to overlook social dimensions often and do not fully address the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Among these methodologies, special attention will be given to the cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and the difficulties it encounters in integrating migrants' experiences into the assessment outcomes and processes will be noted. Finally, the necessity of integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be highlighted.

A comprehensive evaluation framework that combines these methodologies can provide a more nuanced and complete assessment of revealing social impacts, ensuring that the broader benefits of climate finance projects are fully recognised and leveraged as it captures both tangible and intangible benefits. To this end, the research aims to enhance the relevance and accuracy of SIAs, ensuring that they contribute meaningfully to the development of inclusive and resilient communities in the face of climate change.

RC53-816.1

MOERGEN, REBECCA* (Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Switzerland)
BUSER, FRÄNZI* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Images of Childhood and Family in the Context of Institutional Accommodation for (unaccompanied) Refugee Minors in Switzerland and the Dynamics of Their Marginalization

In the context of global movements of refugees and migrants, the structures of asylum policy as well as the (social) pedagogical institutions for institutions are shaped by specific conceptions of childhood and family. In the field of institutional accommodation, (un)accompanied refugee minors are not only categorised as 'legitimate' or 'illegitimate' refugees according to the administrative logic of asylum policy. They also move in different ways along other lines of difference, such as social origin, gender, age and generational order, against the background of normative (Eurocentric) images of childhood and family, in the field of tension between external and self-positioning: How is childhood, and above all what kind of childhood, produced in institutional contexts of placement?

This presentation examines (institutional) representations of childhood and family in the placement contexts of (un)accompanied refugee minors in Switzerland. It asks what practices of inclusion and exclusion these representations entail for the children and young people concerned. To this end, we draw on ethnographic material from two research projects: 'Unaccompanied refugee minors in institutional care' and 'Between home and return centre: an ethnography of the everyday lives of refugee children and their families'. Through a contrastive analysis, we reconstruct how unaccompanied minors are treated as special in comparison to accompanied refugee minors and reflect on the related dynamics of marginalisation in terms of socio-political provision and social status. The focus is on social practices and interactions in refugee accommodation centres, which are analysed in the context of normative notions of childhood, parenthood and intergenerational relationships.

RC33-538.3

MOERMAN, GERBEN* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
BAILLERGEAU, EVELYNE (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Balancing Blueprinted Methods and Methodological Flexibility in Cross-Cultural, Multi-Lingual and Multi-Country Contexts: A Processual Methodology

In the history of research methodology, a persistent tension has existed between blueprinting methods and methodological flexibility, often resulting in the dominance of one over the other. This tension is amplified in four distinct circumstances: In research projects in which funding is based on research proposals, in larger-scale research projects involving extensive qualitative data, in comparative, cross-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-country research; and fourthly, in collaborative research projects where multiple researchers co-operate.

This article shows our reflections on addressing and pragmatically reconciling this tension within the context of a research that encompasses all four circumstances—the CO-CREATE project.

In this Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR), 199 adolescents in 5 countries were tasked with formulating policy proposals to prevent adolescent obesity. To assess the PAR process, we created and collected over 1500 pages of field notes, subjecting them to collaborative and comparative qualitative analysis.

To organise and structure the data collection, management and analysis, we adopted a methodological approach conceptualised as a dynamic process, aligning with a pragmatist and perspectivist orientation. Anticipating potential challenges at the project's inception, we prepared for foreshadowed problems, while also confronting unforeseen obstacles along the way. Reflecting on this methodological journey, we offer a nuanced exploration of the implications of methodology as a dynamic process within the context of collaborative multi-country qualitative projects employing pragmatist and perspectivist perspectives. To balance blueprinted methods and methodological flexibility we propose a processual methodology with two strategies: Blueprinted Methodological Reflexivity and Collaborative Moments of Iterative Validation.

RC57-875.1

MOGHIMI, HABIB* (University of Sydney, Australia)
SADIGHI SADIGHI, BEHRANG (University of Toronto, Canada)

Sociological Film: Blending Filmic and Sociological Imaginations

This paper explores the integration of sociological and filmic imaginations through sociological film. It examines the role of sociological film within visual sociology, distinguishing it from traditional approaches that often overlook the artistic elements of filmmaking. By blending sociological theory with creative storytelling, sociological film captures social realities and, through its engagement with affect, visually constructs the sociological. The paper also discusses socially conscious cinema and highlights the historical context of social problem films and their limitations in promoting sociological imagination. Additionally, it explores sociological film in relation to other concepts, such as research film and social science film. It also reviews the interview as a method in four different films to demonstrate the role of affect in documentaries. Finally, by analyzing *Chronicle of a Summer (1961)*, this paper advocates for collaboration between sociologists and filmmakers to enhance the impact and reach of sociological documentaries.

RC57-876.3

MOGHIMI, HABIB* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Sociological Film: Modes of Engagement with Publics

This paper examines the concept of sociological film through the lens of public sociology, arguing that such films engage the public by allowing individuals to narrate their own stories and fostering a participatory filmmaking process. While existing literature on community-engaged research emphasizes the role of researchers in solidarity and true partnership with the publics, a significant gap remains in understanding how the filmmaking process, as a method, can actively foster public engagement, particularly concerning where the researcher's camera should stand and what to capture in representing the experiences of this collaboration. The paper begins by defining sociological film and highlights four distinct modes of engagement with the publics through the filmmaking process. These modes are explored through: (1) researchers, as outsiders, joining the public to create documentaries that highlight their experiences and challenges, exemplified by *You Can't Move History* by Dr Pollyanna Ruiz; (2) researchers producing sociological films about their own communities, as seen in *The Sociologist's Wife* by Catherine McDonald, Ros Edwards, and Val Gillies; (3) researchers supporting the public by providing resources and training to enable them to create their own films, illustrated by the Pacific Community Filmmaking Consortium; and (4) offering access to archives or interactive platforms that allow the public to represent their narratives on their own terms, demonstrated by *Gaza/Sderot: Life in Spite of Everything*. By analyzing these diverse examples, this paper highlights the multifaceted impact of sociological film as a powerful medium to promote sociological imagination.

RC30-489.3

MOGORU, TEBOGO* (Sol Plaatje University, South Africa)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Qualitative Research in the Global South: A Critical Perspective

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into social science research has the potential to revolutionize the field, particularly in the Global South. While AI offers powerful tools for data analysis, its application in contexts characterized by limited resources, diverse languages, and unique cultural nuances presents distinct challenges and opportunities.

In the Global South, AI can be leveraged to address pressing social issues such as poverty, inequality, and climate change. For example, AI-powered tools can analyse large-scale datasets to identify vulnerable communities affected by climate change, as demonstrated in a recent study in Bangladesh. Additionally, AI can facilitate cross-cultural communication and understanding by translating and analyzing text data from multiple languages.

The adoption of AI in the Global South, however, is constrained by factors such as limited access to technology, infrastructure, and expertise. Moreover, the development and deployment of AI algorithms must be sensitive to the specific contexts and values of different cultures. To ensure that AI benefits rather than harms the Global South, it is imperative to address these challenges and promote equitable access to AI technologies.

This study, conducted through participant observation and in-depth interviews with researchers and policymakers in South Africa, explores the potential of AI to transform qualitative research in the Global South. It highlights both the opportunities and limitations of AI adoption, emphasizing the need for ethical considerations and collaborative approaches to ensure that AI is used to empower marginalized communities and promote social justice.

RC22-350.4

MOHAMAD ISMAIL, ABIR* (Aarhus University, Denmark)
KÜHLE, LENE (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Negotiating Religious Identity in "Secular Spaces": A Comparative Study of Christian and Muslim Students in Danish High Schools

This study explores the differing perceptions of religious students within Danish high schools, focusing on how classmates perceive and interpret religious practices of Christian and Muslim students. Preliminary fieldwork in two schools reveals that students who actively practice their Christian faith face challenges in being understood by their ethnically Danish peers. Despite sharing the same ethnic and cultural background, these Christian students are often viewed as socially awkward, introverted, or mentally unwell due to their abstinence from drinking, romantic relationships, and other behaviors seen as typical in non-religious Danish youth culture. Conversely, Muslim students, whose religious identity is more visible and culturally distinct, are more readily accepted, with their peers explaining their behavior as part of "how they are" due to their Muslim identity. This distinction highlights an underlying dynamic where difference is more readily accepted when framed through an ethnic or cultural lens, while intra-ethnic religious adherence leads to confusion and pathologizing. Moreover, this dynamic fosters the creation of distinct collectivities of cohesion, wherein cultural or ethnic differences serve as a basis for group solidarity, while intra-ethnic religious variance contributes to social fragmentation and marginalization. The study contributes to the understanding of how religion, ethnicity, and social norms intersect in secular educational settings, and the ways in which students construct social distance through cultural and religious difference.

RC52-JS-12.5

MOHAMED, AIT SIDI HAMMOU* (UNIVERSITE LYON 3, France)

Le Numérique En Milieu Juridique : Quels Impacts Et Quelles Stratégies Adoptées Par Les Cabinets d'Avocats Depuis l'Émergence Du Mouvement Legaltech En France ?

En milieu juridique, la promulgation de la loi pour une République numérique a marqué le début d'un chapitre inédit dans le fonctionnement des cabinets d'avocats : l'arrivée des LegalTechs et le développement des outils d'intelligence artificielle ont créé un électrochoc dans leur univers.

Depuis, nombreuses sont les études (Deffains, Garapon, Haeri) qui prédisent une transformation en profondeur du métier d'avocat: de la recherche basique d'informations en passant par la génération automatique des prestations juridiques, c'est toute une profession qui vit dans un climat de tension sans précédent.

Bien que réticents au début, les avocats, longtemps éloignés de cette préoccupation, font depuis face à:

- de nouveaux enjeux, sources d'une remise en question de toute une profession, (remise en question du traditionnel «business model » et la pratique du taux horaire).
- de nouveaux acteurs émergents qui exercent une pression sur tous les acteurs du marché.

Notre communication se basera sur les résultats d'une thèse de doctorat en SIC, qui se focalise sur deux volets. Le premier vise à étudier les mutations engendrées par l'usage des nouveaux outils numériques en milieu juridique; le second a pour objectif d'analyser les stratégies d'adaptation déployées par les acteurs impliqués.

Pour ce faire, nous avons adopté une approche croisée à la fois sur le plan méthodologique et disciplinaire.

Sur le plan méthodologique, et au regard de notre statut de documentaliste, nous avons inscrit ce travail dans une réflexion opérationnelle et professionnelle.

S'inspirant de la recherche-action (MEYER, 2006) et de l'observation participante, nous avons fait appel à deux corpus : un plutôt qualitatif lié à nos entretiens et un deuxième, quantitatif, produits par des acteurs institutionnels.

Sur le plan disciplinaire, nous nous inscrivons à la suite des travaux de Claire Oger et de Caroline Ollivier-Yaniv qui ont initié un rapprochement entre la sociologie compréhensive et l'analyse du discours.

RC29-471.6

MOHAMMED, MARWAN* (CNRS, France)

How Gang Violence in France Makes the City

Understanding the links between space and street violence, and in particular inter-neighborhood rivalries, has mainly been based on the study of socialization to these conflicts or to public policies. Research has focused on the weight of segregation and localism, the place of youth gangs and their attachment to the defense of a collective honor, the role of human and technological surveillance in deterring mobility, and the impoverishment and social immobility of residents in the most vulnerable neighborhoods. Based on nearly 20 years of research into gang phenomena in France, we propose to show the extent to which these rivalries between neighborhoods also contribute to redefining the "urban imaginary", the "mental map" and therefore the way the city functions for the young people most exposed to this violence. This has many invisible consequences, but with very tangible effects on social opportunities, spatiality, the functioning of institutions, educational choices and career paths.

RC14-211.4

MOHAMMED, MARWAN* (CNRS, France)

Quand La Violences Fait La Ville

La compréhension des liens entre l'espace et les violences de rue, notamment les rivalités entre quartiers, s'est principalement appuyée sur l'étude de la socialisation à ces conflits. La recherche a insisté sur le poids de la ségrégation et du localisme, à la place des bandes de jeune et leur attachement à la défense d'un honneur collectif, au rôle de la surveillance humaine et technologique qui dissuade les mobilités, mais aussi la paupérisation et l'immobilité sociale des habitants des quartiers les plus vulnérables. En prenant appui sur près de 20 ans de recherche sur les phénomènes de bande, on propose de montrer à quel point ces rivalités entre quartiers contribuent également à redéfinir «l'imaginaire urbain», la « carte mentale » et donc le fonctionnement de la ville pour les jeunes les plus exposés à ces violences. Ce qui a de multiples conséquences invisibles mais dont les effets sont très concrets sur les chances sociales, la spatialité, le fonctionnement des institutions, les choix et les parcours scolaires.

RC30-473.1

MOHAMMED SELLAM, CHOUKRI* (Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah, Fes, Morocco)

Uberisation Du Travail En Afrique, Disponibilités Et Limites

Mohamed Sellam Choukri is a professor of sociology at Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University and a member of the Sociology and Psychology Laboratory. He holds a PhD in sociology, focusing on social change in rural societies. From 2021 to 2023, he served as head of the Sociology Department. He supervises doctoral theses and is a member of editorial boards for *Ikhtilaf*, *Al Hourya*, and *Horizons Sociologiques*. He has chaired organizing committees for several conferences, including "Social Organizations" (2021) and "Methods in Social Sciences" (2022). His recent publications include *Méthodes de recherches en sciences sociales* (2023), *Intellectuel et mutations sociales* (2023), *Le religieux entre continuité et changement* (2019), *La sociologie au Maroc* (2018), and *Religion, Intégrisme et laïcité* (2018).

RC06-JS-102.3

MOHANTY, HIMALIKA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Women's Experiences of Domestic Violence and Their Access to Law: Looking at the Domestic Violence Law (PWDVA) in India

Within the Indian subcontinent, law is a major process through which domestic violence is defined. Although the courts are inevitably involved in adjudicating such cases, the civil law route allows women themselves to define the circumstances under which domestic violence may be deemed sufficiently oppressive to call for legal action. Yet within the rigid boundaries of legal definitions, experiences of women are tailored to fit certain interpretations. A version of the truth is created within law, and anything that does not corroborate with that is seen as deviant or unimportant.

Based on my MPhil thesis on women's experiences of domestic violence in this paper I look critically at the design of the Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) and unpack the jurisprudence behind it. I conducted most of my fieldwork during the pandemic, which is also when the cases of domestic violence increased globally, so much so that the UN termed it a "shadow pandemic". The PWDVA is considered a significant feminist contribution to the field of family laws, affirming the survivor's agency, and envisioning violence through multiple registers. Along with critically analyzing this law and its implementation, and looking at a few survivors' own lived experiences of this violence, my paper will also look at a few judgments nospanning the almost twenty years since the law has been around. Some of the questions my paper will try to address include: How does the PWDVA change the way domestic violence has been understood historically in the Indian legal scenario? How has the trajectory of use of this law changed and what does it mean in the context of social and cultural ideas of family? What is the role of women's experience in the articulation of such ideas of justice?

RC06-96.2

MOHAPANELE, DR KARABO* (Fort Hare University, Alice, South Africa)

Blended Family: Stepparent-Stepchild Gender Variation and Its Influence on the Phenomenon of Children Living and Working on the Streets in South Africa

Children assign going to the street to mean various things such as being free from their parent's maltreatment (e.g. typical mistreatment by stepparents), parent's discipline, parent's strict rules, etc. Blended families are emerging and growing at a fast rate in the contemporary society, because of the growing number of divorces, separation and unmarried parenthood. Therefore, there is conflicting evidence concerning whether children of various genders adapt to the arrival of a stepparent. It has also been found that children have more positive relationships with their biological parents, as compared to stepparents, and they normally have a biological parent of the same gender as the stepparent comes to their lives. Social practices of gender essentially thus affect relationships in stepfamily. The aim of this paper is to understand the Stepparent-stepchild gender variation and its influence on the phenomenon of children living and working on the streets in South Africa.

This paper draws from the qualitative data gathered from a Ph.D. study, making use of attachment theory. The findings consist of information collected from 15 street children receiving services at the two drop-in centres in the North-West Province of South Africa, and their parents making a total sample of 30 individuals. In-depth interviews were conducted in Setswana language and later transcribe in English. Data was manually coded, resulting themes and sub-themes were analysed thematically. Ethical approval was obtained from North-West University.

The results of the study revealed that children living and working on the streets come from various family structures. A proportion of such children were from complex stepfamilies, they provided various reasons for going to the street, such as the mistreatment of the stepparent of the opposite gender. This paper suggests that there should be policy interventions and programmes that strengthens various family structures that are transitioning.

WG01-889.4

MOISEEVA, ALEVTINA* (Center for Sociological Research of Russian state University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

Quality of Life As an Indicator of the Social Contract

Local government plays a key role in improving the quality of life of the population, which is the most important indicator of the effectiveness of the implementation of the social contract between the state and citizens. Quality of life is not only the goal of socio-economic development, but also a direct indicator of how effectively the obligations of both parties are fulfilled. The state develops and implements various tools to improve the quality of life, including management mechanisms, assessment standards and feedback from citizens. Local government, ensuring the participation of residents in solving the problems of socio-economic development of the city, not only increases the level of responsibility and transparency of decision-making at the local level, but also helps to reduce social tension.

Organization of local self-government activities, formation of effective work of local authorities is a key direction of evolution of the modern state, being the basis for democratic changes in society and its improvement in the interests of citizens. In order to achieve maximum efficiency, approaches and evaluation criteria are developed that allow identifying problems in the process of implementing management policy. The current system of indicators and methods for evaluating the effectiveness of local self-government activities do not take into account the specifics of territorial development; there are structural shortcomings associated with the criteria used for evaluation. The performance evaluation system is turning into a simple reporting tool for government agencies and citizens, rather than an effective way to improve functioning. As a result, the opportunity to fully use feedback to really improve the quality of life and strengthen public trust, which is a key element of the social contract, is missed.

RC19-279.2

MOISIO, PASI* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland)
PELTONIEMI, JOHANNA (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland)

Loss of Solidarity and Civic Virtue? Shift from the Three Worlds of Welfare to Technocratic Social Investment Hybrid Welfare States

The paper examines how Esping-Andersen's (1994) "three worlds of welfare states" have evolved into social investment hybrids (Hemerijck 2006). Over the past three decades, European welfare states have become hybrids with social investment elements, driven by a technocratic and functionalist social investment framework. The rise of the social investment approach has meant a shift towards a more individualistic approach, with the loss of solidarity, especially in social-democratic welfare states.

Following Sandel's (2010) framework of three types of justice, we argue that with the adaptation of the social investment framework there has been an ideological shift in European welfare states from communitarian and civic values towards a growing emphasis on utilitarian and liberal values. This shift has weakened solidarity, the foundation of the legitimization of welfare states, especially the Nordic welfare state. We also argue, following Sandel, that the ideological shift from communitarian values towards utilitarian and liberal values in European welfare states has also devalued work as a source of social cohesion and recognition, which is a concerning and paradoxical development given the welfare state's reliance on high employment and its central role in the social investment framework.

Also, we argue that the adaptation of welfare states to the ecological boundaries demands a redefinition of values of the good life and civic virtue, lacking both in the utilitarian and liberal goals of the welfare state. European welfare states, with their social investment approach, due to their technocratic approach and individualization, must revisit the normative discussion of the good life and the normative foundations of welfare states. There is a pressing need to rethink and potentially reinvent the welfare state into a new civic model that better balances individual freedom with collective responsibility and ecological boundaries.

RC09-JS-238.5

MOKGADI, RAMOSOTHO* (North West University - Mafikeng Campus, South Africa)
MONYATSI, GERALD (North West University, South Africa)

Amilcar Cabral's Two STAGE Social Transformation in South African Context

This paper utilizes Amílcar Cabral's two-stage transformation theory to analyze South Africa's post-apartheid evolution. Cabral's framework, which distinguishes between political independence, as the first stage and national liberation as the second, serves as a critical tool for assessing the country's progress. While South Africa achieved political independence in 1994 with the end of apartheid and the establishment of democratic governance, the second stage national liberation remains largely incomplete. The second stage involves the aggravation of contradictions that were muted during the liberation struggle. The paper explores how the persistence of inequality, neoliberal economic policies, and structural racial, and sexual disparities reflect the unfulfilled second phase of transformation. By applying Cabral's model, this study emphasizes the need for deeper economic and social reforms to realize the full potential of South Africa's liberation.

RC14-214.5

MOKHTAR, SHEHRAM* (Northwestern University in Qatar, Qatar)

Class, Cross-Dressed Women, and Comedic Gender-Play in Pakistani Social Films

Pakistani cinema experienced its heyday in the 1960s and 1970s, when it thrived in a commercial mode and adapted a gene termed "social" as a dominant mode of making commercially viable films in the language Urdu. While the term "social" suggests that these films dealt with serious social issues, it referred to a cross-generic form that incorporated elements of romance, melodrama, song-and-dance, comedy, and sometimes action, woven into narratives about family and changing society. If cinema is considered a technology of gender and sexuality, then Pakistani cinema is known for valorizing normative notions of both, concomitant with family, home, and nation. However, within Pakistani cinema, the normative order was also ruptured by unruly desires, which manifested through visuals, aesthetics, embodiments, performances, and styles that countered and transgressed the norms, before ultimately restoring them. This article examines the appearance of cross-dressing women in social films. In several social films, women's characters from working and lower classes often cross-dressed and masqueraded as men to fulfill narrative demands. Trade magazines catering to Pakistani film fans frequently featured photographs of actresses in cross-dressed attire, showcasing a fascination with such characters. These unruly portrayals disrupted the normative gender assumptions of bourgeois moral order, leading to a comedic play of identities and a confusion of hetero- and homo-erotic relations within the films. This article analyzes the 1974 film *Aabroo* ("Honor") alongside a range of other films from the 1960s up to the 1980s that featured such characters. While the narratives often aimed to restore the acceptable gender order, this article argues that the instances of cross-dressed women offered subversive pleasures. However, these pleasures were less disruptive because they had limited screen time, were associated with lower- and working-class characters, and were played for laughs.

RC45-706.4

MOLINA, MARIO D.* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)
BUCCA, MAURICIO (Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Do People Really Prefer Unequal Societies?

Existing research emphasizes unequal opportunity as central to concerns about economic inequality, suggesting that fair competition mitigates concerns about unequal outcomes. However, this work overlooks the potential for individuals to take for granted different levels of economic inequality, implying that outcome inequality may operate on a distinct cognitive level in shaping normative concerns about fairness. To test this, we

conduct an online experiment (N=3,335) that simultaneously manipulates opportunity and outcome distributions in a multi-round game setting, thus creating and assigning individuals to environments with different levels of outcome and opportunity inequality. We assess fairness concerns through in-game attitudes, responses to GSS-based inequality questions, and behavior in Dictator and Ultimatum games. Consistent with prior work, the results show that both winners and losers oppose unequal opportunities regardless of the different levels of outcome inequality, though the intensity of their opposition varies. However, their ideal levels of inequality consistently mirror their experienced outcome inequality, irrespective of opportunity distribution. This suggests that individuals naturalize experienced inequality of outcomes. Notably, we find no corresponding effects on behavioral measures. Overall, these findings highlight that while individuals generally uphold the principle of equal opportunity, they also internalize and accept their experienced level of economic inequality, demonstrating the powerful influence of habituation on fairness concerns.

RC55-846.3

MOLINA DERTEANO, PABLO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

Social Inequities and Digital Development. Two of a Kind?

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of digital inequalities in relation to income and gender inequalities. Existing literature, including initiatives from international organizations such as UIT, has shown a certain interrelation between socio-economic development and the development of connectivity infrastructure and the use of ICTs. Within the EU framework, the Digital Economy Social Index (DESI) has also provided evidence in this regard. However, one of the less explored aspects is to what extent inequalities in infrastructure and digital skills imply a complementary analytical dimension integrated or not with other measures of inequalities. In other words, does the interaction between inequality indices in infrastructure and/or digital skills and gender or income inequality indices represent a significant statistical leap? Or does their separate treatment and then addition in an equation not present significant differences? To address this, two approaches will be proposed: by gaps and by indices, using the experiences previously carried out in INCASI (International Network for Compared Analysis of Social Inequities), and will be applied to countries in Europe, North America, and Latin America. The results will allow approximations to describe the impact of digital developments and their role in increasing productivity, job training, and reducing inequities.

RC45-708.2

MOLINA MONJE, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
RODRÍGUEZ-SICKERT, CARLOS (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
RIVERA, DIEGO (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
LAROZE, DENISE (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)

Sensitivity of Compliance Regarding the Institutionality of Water Management in Situations of Water Scarcity

Climate change is reducing precipitation in various regions, impacting agriculture and economies. Adapting to these changes requires new water management strategies, necessitating effective regulations and user adherence. Effective regulations must be based on a comprehensive model of human behavior that accounts for outcome-based social preferences—such as resource and need distribution—and intention-based preferences, which consider whether scarcity arises from exogenous causes or norm violations. Previous studies indicate that humans exhibit social preferences, aversion to inequality, and prioritize intention-based decisions over purely outcome-based ones. This study proposes an experimental approach to explore how individuals respond to water use regulations during scarcity, and whether awareness of others' needs influences compliance.

Our hypotheses suggests that non-compliance rises during scarcity due to both exogenous causes and norm violations. Conversely, awareness of others' needs is expected to reduce non-compliance, potentially due to inequality aversion and an understanding that others' non-compliance is driven by necessity despite unequal outcomes. Alternatively, heightened awareness may reinforce scarcity perceptions, fostering a feedback loop that escalates non-compliance initially triggered by external factors.

A lab-in-the-field experiment tested these hypotheses. Participants engaged in an economic game sharing limited water across multiple rounds in pairs. Each round presented a scenario where total demands exceeded available supply, with a rule requiring equal division. Participants made independent decisions to either follow the rule or exceed their quota, which could disadvantage their partner. Random selection determined the implemented decision, with proportional monetary penalties for unmet demands. One group knew only their own water demand each round, while another group also knew their partner's needs. Results indicate that both groups escalated non-compliance in response to scarcity. Furthermore, non-compliance increased among individuals experiencing previous losses due to their partner's non-compliance. Surprisingly, participants aware of their partner's needs did not improve compliance compared to those unaware.

RC33-542.6

MÖLLER, JONATAN* (HSZG, Germany)
PETZOLD, KNUT (Zittau/Goerlitz University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

The Predictive Validity of Factorial Survey Experiments – a Systematic Review

Factorial survey experiments (FSEs) have become a widely used method in social science research for capturing behavioral intentions through hypothetical scenarios. Despite their extensive use, the predictive validity of FSEs—whether and to what extend reported behavioral intentions align with actual behavior—remains a topic of debate. Rare systematic validation studies show ambiguous findings across the exemplary fields of application and provide mixed evidence.

The given talk presents a systematic review of existing research, examining the conditions under which FSEs successfully predict real-world behavior. The review aims to identify key factors that influence the alignment between behavioral intentions and actions. Particular attention is given to the realism and complexity of vignettes, social desirability bias, level equivalence, context-factors and surveyed population. In addition, the review will take into consideration theoretical frameworks often employed in FSEs, such as social action theories and theories on decision making, to understand how these models may also help to explain observed gaps between intentions and behavior.

By synthesizing the findings, the review seeks to clarify the social settings and methodological conditions under which FSEs provide valid behavioral predictions in order to contribute to the ongoing methodological debate on factorial surveys. Some guiding considerations will be outlined for researchers, aiming to enhance the predictive validity of their survey instruments. In sum, the presentation contributes to the development of FSEs as a robust tool for studying complex social behaviours.

RC11-157.1

MÖLLERGREN, GLENN* (School of Social Work, Lund University, Sweden)

Reimagining Men in Eldercare: Shifting Roles of Male Staff in Home Care

Background and purpose
Demographic changes and migration patterns have led to increased participation of men in formal eldercare. As the number of male caregivers continues to rise, care users face a new situation: experiencing eldercare services provided by male staff. This trend challenges traditional stereotypes that associate care work with femininity. While a growing body of research indicates that men are increasingly stepping into caregiving roles, including in formal care provision, attention has largely focused on the perspective of care workers, omitting care users' experiences.

This study adds to contemporary research into male caregiving by focusing on how home care users in Sweden relate to male care staff, aiming to explore how care users perceive their experiences with male caregivers.

Methods
Data was collected through 34 qualitative interviews with home care users, aged 68 to 96, from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Both public and private care providers were included. Thematic analysis was used to explore how care users reflect on their interactions with male care staff.

Findings
Many respondents expressed indifference toward the gender of their caregivers, instead prioritising the quality of care. However, male caregivers, often from migrant backgrounds, were sometimes praised for providing good support, while other – primarily female – interviewees highlighted unease in intimate care situations such as showering. In such cases, concern was also expressed *from* the care user to the male staff members, whose potential discomfort worried some respondents.

Conclusions and implications
Contradicting the perception that caregiving is "women's work", this study challenges traditional gender norms, showing an acceptance among older

adults for male caregivers. Discomfort, when experienced, tends to relate to intimate care. The expanding role of men in eldercare calls for a recognition of their contributions, potentially increase diversity and inclusivity in the caregiving professions.

RC11-161.1

MÖLLERGREN, GLENN* (School of Social Work, Lund University, Sweden)

The Unrecognized Partners in Home Care Provision: How Older Adults Engage in Unintended Co-Production

Background and purpose
Conventional understandings of dependency in eldercare often view older adults as passive and powerless. This study challenges such narratives by exploring how care users are actively involved in co-producing the services they use, even in formal home care contexts in a Nordic welfare state. Applying a conceptual lens of agency in care relationships, it unveils how formal care provision involves significant - if often unacknowledged - contributions from the care users themselves.

This study's aim is to explore how care recipients act to ensure a sufficient level of quality in the care provision.

Methods
Data were collected through 34 qualitative interviews with 36 Swedish home care users aged 68 to 96, and 15 observations of home care delivery. Respondents represented diverse socioeconomic backgrounds and were users of both public and private care. The ensuing thematic analysis was theory-driven, focusing on care users' activity.

Results
Users are found to engage in the care provision, compensating for systemic deficiencies. These contributions include planning and coordinating services, emotionally supporting strained and under-paid staff, as well as performing more – often decisive – practical and preparatory work. Despite themselves needing support in everyday life, participants are profoundly involved and are crucial, though unacknowledged, partners in the service production.

Conclusions and implications
Care users' efforts can be interpreted as a form of unintended co-production, highlighting a paradox in which individuals assessed as less capable of independent self-care play an essential role in the care provision.

Recognising this coerced involvement enables the acknowledgement of a hitherto underexplored dynamics in elder care and encourages addressing systemic shortcomings in formal welfare services. Viewing older care users as de-facto co-producers of domiciliary care in an advanced Nordic welfare state can contribute to understanding older adults' agency and competencies across welfare regimes and care traditions.

RC09-138.3

MOLNÁR, ÉVA* (University of Debrecen, Hungary)
LONCSÁK, NOÉMI (University of Debrecen, Hungary)
SZARKA, MELITTA (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

The Social Impact of Covid 19 in Hungary

The covid-19 epidemic has posed a major challenge to society as a whole. At the same time, the changes brought about by the pandemic may have affected the lives of people living in different types of settlements in different ways. The aim of this presentation is to show how different levels of the settlement hierarchy in Hungary have been affected. Dealing with the coronavirus pandemic that unfolded in 2020 and minimising losses required the introduction of new rules and restrictions that changed people's everyday lives. The requirement to remain physically distant has resulted in fewer social encounters, and many economic and cultural activities have been relegated to the online space (physically within the home, the household). While learning and many intellectual tasks have become home-based activities, some of the work that requires presence (physical work, some services) is done temporarily.

All these processes may have reassessed the advantages and disadvantages of urban and rural spaces.

Using the results of a qualitative research, we show how the inhabitants of different types of settlements experienced the new rules of the pandemic, how it changed the patterns of action of local communities and families, and how it affected the valorisation of rurality and localism.

RC49-779.2

MOMOSE, YURIE* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Protective Factors for the Impact of Daily Adverse Childhood Experiences on Mental Health Disorders in the Early Life Course

This study aims to clarify what kind of social relationships and social support would reduce mental health problems if multiple adversities in childhood have a long-term negative impact on mental health in adulthood. Progress in understanding how multiple childhood adversities affect later health inequalities has been made in recent years. Previous research has focused on acute or exceptionally high levels of risk factors (e.g., parental abuse or death of a parent). However, it has been suggested that low-level everyday risk factors at work, home, and in the community (e.g., poverty, being a victim of bullying at school) have not been adequately considered and that the range of experiences included in childhood adversity is narrow. Therefore, this study examined the impact of adverse childhood experiences, such as social aspects (victimization by bullying at school and bad atmosphere at home at age 15) and economic aspects (material deprivation at age 15 and subjective poverty at age 15), on mental health problems in adulthood. The study also identified which social relationships and social supports can be protective factors in reducing long-term mental health problems in adulthood.

RC56-JS-172.4

MONACE, JHON KELLY* (Sao Paulo State University, Brazil)

The Land of Liberty: A Decolonial Perspective on International Migrations to Haiti (1804 - 1888)

This study examines international migrations to Haiti during the 19th century, utilizing historical and secondary sources and adopting a decolonial approach. This aspect has been little explored in the international literature, particularly in the Brazilian literature on the migratory phenomenon related to the Caribbean country. The objective is to highlight that, after gaining independence in 1804, Haiti rigorously fought against colonialism and slavery. The country became a refuge for Afro-Americans and Afro-Caribbean individuals fleeing slavery in other nations of the Americas. Furthermore, before becoming a country of emigration today, throughout the 19th century, Haiti warmly welcomed immigrants from various origins, including Europeans and people from other parts of the world, of multiple nationalities. These arrivals of non-nationals to Haiti preceded Haitian emigrations to other countries, and understanding this context is crucial from a decolonial perspective.

RC31-491.1

MONACE, JHON KELLY* (Sao Paulo State University, Brazil)

Transnational Families, Social and Symbolic Aspects in the Remittance Practices of Haitian Dyaspora in Brazil

In the emic sense, in Haitian Creole, *dyaspora* refers to a person of Haitian nationality or origin living in a foreign country, a status that carries prestige for the Haitian migrant. *Voye kòb* – the act of sending money – is a common and recurring economic action among the *dyaspora*. In the Haitian transnational context, money does not exist to eliminate exchanges. On the contrary, this transactional intermediary transcends economic exchanges to embody symbolic exchanges between the *dyaspora* and those who remain in Haiti.

Based on data collected from 180 Haitian migrants in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte through questionnaire-interviews, participant observation, and immersion in the Haitian community, and in dialogue with theories of Economic Sociology, I argue that *voye kòb* – or sending money – is a recurring act of reciprocity that does not adhere to rational economic calculations. Instead, this practice forms part of social reproduction strategies within family groups, aimed at reconverting forms of social and economic integration both in Haiti and in Brazil.

By exploring the reasons why Haitians in Brazil send money to Haiti, two truths about this common practice among Haitian migrants are revealed. The first truth relates to its utilitarian aspect: fulfilling essential family needs such as food, education, and housing. The second truth pertains to its symbolic dimension, highlighting broader social meanings such as status, recognition, and honor. Those who do not *voye kòb* without providing justifiable reasons are negatively sanctioned by being labeled *dyaspora bouda chire* (those who have failed abroad), *engra* (ungrateful), or *manfouben* (indifferent attitude). In doing so, they disqualify themselves in the Haitian transnational social space and risk being "de-diasporized," particularly by agents from their community of origin.

Haitian migrants send money not only to support their families but also to maintain the prestigious status of *dyaspora*.

RC32-528.3

MONACO, SALVATORE* (Free University of Bozen/Bolzano, Italy)
PROSPERO, CIRO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Beyond Sexual Attraction: A Study of Asexual Identity Discourse on Reddit

Asexuality is a complex and evolving concept that challenges conventional understandings of sexual attraction and identity. It functions as an umbrella term encompassing a broad spectrum of sexual identities and experiences, fundamentally questioning the assumption that sexual attraction is a universal and essential aspect of human identity. This reconceptualization challenges normative sexual frameworks, opening discussions about the diverse ways humans experience attraction, desire, and relationships.

Despite its relevance, the discussion of asexuality in gender studies remains marginal and under-explored, positioned alongside other 'invisible' sexualities such as bisexuality and pansexuality. Against this backdrop, this study investigates asexuality through the analysis of discourses within the digital spaces of Reddit, a social networking platform characterized by user-generated content, specifically within topic-driven "subreddits".

This research employs an integrated mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques to study the role of online communities in the construction and recognition of asexual identities. Textual data are extracted through web scraping from subreddits focused on asexuality. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), a topic modeling technique, is utilized to analyze the textual content, identifying latent themes in discussions and uncovering patterns of identity and self-narration in the digital space. Additionally, digital ethnography provides in-depth insights into how online environments contribute to the construction and recognition of asexual identities.

This research not only offers a new lens for knowing sexual identities in digital spaces but also enriches the conversation on asexuality by thoroughly investigating how individuals within the asexual community construct and describe their identities online.

RC52-JS-101.5

MONIKA, PIECEK* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO), Switzerland)
HUGENTOBLER, VALÉRIE (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO), Switzerland)
MIORANZA, DAMIEN (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO), Switzerland)

On the Margins of Elderly Care: The Case of an Emerging Social Care Profession

In Switzerland, a shift in favour of aging in place and away from institutionalisation has become the subject of a consensual political discourse, framed in the mid-1990s by federal policy. Since the late 2000s, this policy direction has led to the emergence of a new professional group: social care referents. These professionals are central to a new instrument of these policies – a 'housing with social care' for elderly people, that is housing facilities situated in-between institutional care settings and private homes, aimed at delaying or preventing admissions into long-term care structures thanks to the assistance provided by care referents. Although social care referents are expected to play a key role in implementing new elder care policies, they are positioned at the margins of established professions within home care services. Their work, role and place within the division of labour remain vaguely defined and ambiguous, leading to a lack of social and financial recognition.

This paper seeks to examine how social care workers in this emerging profession in the field of elderly care construct their professional identity. Through an exploration of their lived experiences, we identify how social referents define, organise, negotiate, and give meaning to their work, as well as three distinct ways in which they conceive and embody their role. We show how, in managing the daily implementation of the policy objectives, these professionals find themselves at the centre of the tensions created by these policies.

We draw on in-depth interviews conducted with 30 referents and a questionnaire distributed to all identified professionals in French-speaking Switzerland.

RC15-227.5

MONNAT, SHANNON* (Syracuse University, USA)

How Did States' COVID-19 Mitigation Policies Affect Drug Overdoses and Suicides in the United States?

During the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. states enacted physical distancing policies (e.g., stay-at-home orders, business closures) to reduce the spread of COVID-19. There was speculation that these policies could adversely affect mental health and increase drug overdose risk. To mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic and its restrictive policies, many states also enacted economic supports, such as direct cash payments and eviction moratoria. States varied in both the implementation and duration of their physical distancing and economic support policies. Using mortality data from the U.S. National Vital Statistics System and state policy indices from the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, we identified associations between states' COVID-19 policies and fatal drug overdose and suicide rates among U.S. working-age adults (ages 25-64). In terms of drug overdoses, state physical distancing policies significantly increased, while economic support policies significantly reduced overdose rates. A one-unit increase in physical distancing policy strength predicted a 15% average monthly increase in county-level overdose rates for males (IRR=1.15, 95% CI=1.09, 1.20) and a 14% increase for females (IRR=1.14, CI=1.09, 1.20). A one-unit increase in economic support policy strength predicted a 3% average monthly decline for males (IRR=0.93, CI=0.95, 1.00) and a 4% decline for females (IRR=0.96, CI=0.93, 0.99). Ultimately, the economic supports that states enacted were insufficient to fully mitigate the adverse relationship between activity limitations and drug overdoses. In terms of suicides, a ten-unit increase in physical distancing policy strength was associated with a decrease of 0.065 (95% CI=-0.101, -0.036) in the state-level male suicide rate. This decrease was concentrated in reductions in firearm suicides. There was no association for females. The economic support index was negatively associated with the suicide rate for males only in 2022 (-0.031 95% CI -0.064, -0.010). These findings contribute to understanding unintended consequences of pandemic mitigation policies in the United States.

RC22-JS-61.4

MONNOT, CHRISTOPHE* (University of Strasbourg, France)
WERNLI, BORIS (FORS and UNIL, Switzerland)

Studying Religiosity in Switzerland from a Longitudinal Survey: New Results from a New Methodological Approach

The study of changes in religious practice and affiliation over the long term has generally been approached using cross-sectional data from several surveys conducted at different points in time (Voas 2009; Voas and Chaves 2016). The use of longitudinal data, which follows the same individuals over time, allows distinguishing the age directly from the cohort effect. The Swiss Household Panel (SHP), launched in 1999, which annually surveys individuals randomly selected from the Swiss resident population, offers several interesting insights into the evolution of religious practices and beliefs in a Christian cultural context.

In our first paper (Monnot and Wernli 2023), we studied three indicators of religiosity over a 20-year period (1999 to 2018): religious affiliation, frequency of religious service attendance, and personal prayer, taking into account the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals. For the three religious indicators, a cohort effect is a key factor in explaining the decline of religiosity, younger individuals being less affiliated, practicing less often, and praying less than the older cohort. We also observe an effect of age or life cycle, especially on religious practice, and a period effect on the religious disaffiliation of individuals.

In a second series of analyses, based on four waves of SHP (2012, 2015, 2018, 2021), we measure personal attitudes towards different religious belongings (Christianity, Atheism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism). Our preliminary results also show a cohort effect on the feelings towards religions and atheism in general, but with different trends over time. Beside the cohort effect, we also note that religiosity plays a significant and positive role in attitudes towards the different religions. In addition, political position, life satisfaction, education, and political trust also have an effect on tolerance.

RC28-453.2

MONSON, TAMLYN* (Coventry University, United Kingdom)
WESSENDORF, SUSANNE (Coventry University, United Kingdom)

Diversity and Exclusion: Migration Status, Local Cultural Capital and Unwelcoming Encounters in an Inclusive East London Borough

The nature of superdiversity in London is constantly transforming in response to world events, internal and international mobility, demographic changes and an ever-changing and multi-scalar policy and discursive landscape. Exclusionary national immigration policies often stand in stark contrast to the more inclusive approaches of local governments. Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper builds on theories of social complexity (Vertovec 2021) to discuss unwelcoming service encounters that expose the disconnect between a local authority's inclusive representations of diversity and the harsh realities faced by newcomers with insecure legal status and limited local cultural capital, who face multiple barriers in accessing resources. We illustrate how these realities, exacerbated by unfamiliarity with the unspoken rules within support services, can result in exclusionary interactions marked by judgment, even by fellow residents of migrant heritage and within services aiming to promote diversity and inclusion. The paper argues that despite public narratives of inclusivity, ground-level encounters risk marginalizing vulnerable newcomers, undermining these inclusive representations. It illuminates the complex interplay between diverse configurations and the perpetuation of unequal social structures, offering insights into the relevance of less visible dimensions of difference in increasingly diverse urban environments.

RC50-JS-40.3

MONTALBANO, LETIZIA* (Association Il Giardino del Guasto Bologna, Italy)

How Tourism Changes the Face of Cities: Bologna and Palermo between Transformation and Touristification.

In recent years, the debate around over tourism has intensified, touching on a variety of issues, such as ownership, governance, local identity, resource extraction and consumption, social fragmentation, the depopulation of city centers, the privatization of urban spaces, capital accumulation dynamics, pollution, and more.

While tourism can bring economic benefits to cities, it is crucial to find a balance between tourism development and the preservation of local communities' identity and quality of life. Local authorities must implement urban and tourism policies that promote the diversity and authenticity of cities while safeguarding their communities and urban environments.

What is needed is a collective vision of a city that guarantees both residents and visitors the right to citizenship (Lefebvre, 1968).

The rise of the "tourist city," which inevitably promotes an iconic, branded model, must be met with greater awareness of the risks posed by Digital Urban Gentrification and the inequality effects of over tourism. This includes the growing disparity in quality of life between urban spaces and public spaces, especially when the latter is no longer considered a common good. The urgency of considering all parts and bodies of the city becomes clear, including the need for the integration of spaces, policies, and generations, as well as the shift from mono functional to multifunctional use of places.

The aim of the paper is to examine the need to balance transformation with the risks of "touristification" by analyzing the dynamics of two Italian cities that have recently experienced significant tourism influx: Bologna and Palermo.

RC21-JS-193.3

MONTALVA BARBA, MIGUEL* (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Making and Remaking Whitespaces: Comparing Mexico City and Boston

Gentrification is the process of creating Whiteness and Whitespaces; how that is achieved varies by locality. While gentrification literature has explored how new development, consumerism, and cultural products transform communities, less emphasis has been given to the role of Whiteness and White supremacy in the overall process. Part of the transformation caused by the process of gentrification includes a change in the demographics of the community. In most places, this is essentially a transition from a displaceable group to emplace a White middle- and upper-class group or ethos. This research compares Boston and Mexico City for the visible signals of the emplacement of Whiteness. While both localities are distinctly different, this research argues that similar processes are taking place in both localities. In both locations, various qualitative methodologies (auto-ethnography, critical visual and digital analysis) were used to explore the emplacement and making of Whiteness. This presentation will focus on visual elements of emplacing Whiteness.

RC05-71.1

MONTALVA BARBA, MIGUEL* (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Settler Colonialism, the White Child, Gentrification, and Gensociocide

The reproduction of Whiteness, White supremacy, and settler colonialism focus on taking over land, space, and bodies, and this research argues that the image of the White child is used to rationalize these processes. By focusing on interviews with self-identified progressive White gentrifiers and archival research in a borough of Boston, Massachusetts, this research demonstrates how White folks resettled into a heteronormative Whiteness with the physical arrival or the construction of the image of the White child. The physical and imaginary of the White child becomes a tool for resource hoarding and taking over lands and justifies all forms of violence by referencing the vulnerability and potentiality of a White person in the making. In the end, White parents use the figuration of the White child to rationalize changing and taking over communities at the expense of everyone else. This research argues that the figuration of the White child becomes a tool for the generational killing of the social, what the author calls gensociocide.

RC30-473.2

MONTANARI, BERNADETTE* (Centre for Biocultural Diversity (CBCD), University of Kent & Interdisciplinary Institute for Social Sciences (2I2S), Fez, Morocco)

Women's Work in Africa's Development

The African continent is undergoing significant changes due to neoliberal development policies, which are further facilitated by promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the context of globalisation. In this landscape, high-added-value natural resources have gained a significant place in the international markets. The concept behind PPP is based on the idea that global companies and governmental actors drive weaker economies towards globalization, creating stable and profitable economies for local and international entities, thereby indirectly contributing to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Women, who are typically the custodians of natural resources and management, are central to the initiatives, as they produce and process these resources. The initiatives have not produced tangible results at the local level, and rural employment remains an issue.

Morocco is not excluded from these processes and has seen exponential growth of PPP in several sectors including agriculture, industry, goods and services, amongst others. Perhaps the most salient example is the global marketing success of argan oil. Although it has generated millions of dollars for multinational companies, it has not significantly benefitted local economies, and multinational companies have yet to demonstrate tangible corporate social responsibility (CSR) at a local level.

Consequently, the social and solidarity economy (SSE) trend has emerged as a solution to buffer for socio-economic stagnation at a local level. Although it focuses on economic, social, and solidarity aspects, promoting the values and principles of solidarity based on voluntary participation and personal initiative, it closely resembles the spirit of cooperatives.

While the interplay between these aspects is complex and the objective is not to review all the complex interactions, the presentation will focus on specific factors related to rural women. I would argue that rural women can significantly contribute to securing sustainable socio-economic development as they respond to specific societal needs.

RC31-503.5

MONTASSIR, SAKHI* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
KHAZAEI, FATEN (Northumbria University, United Kingdom)

Rethinking Family Reunification Policies in Europe – between Discourses of Integration and Mobility Restrictions (cases of France and Switzerland)

In this paper, we will demystify some assumptions that are often taken for granted, even in critical migration studies, such as the idea that family reunification policies for workers and seasonal workers in Europe are a

progressive achievement that respects migrants' human rights. Challenging this common narrative around the inclusion of migrant workers' families and family reunification laws, we will examine the visa restrictions and borderisation that followed these policies, which limited the mobility of regularised migrants and their families who benefited from family reunification. In addition, we will show how these restrictive policies create competition among migrant workers to respond to economic needs and are consistent with selective migration policies.

Our presentation will share findings from research into migration context in Switzerland and France conducted between 2015 and 2020. The data includes participant observation among migrant communities in France and the analysis of secondary literature in Switzerland since the start of the Schengen Agreements (1995). We test the hypothesis that family reunification and the introduction of visas were designed not only to prevent additional unselected migrants from entering Europe, but also to restrict the freedom of movement of former and future migrant workers - a freedom that was relatively guaranteed before Schengen. The regulation of immigration rights through border closures thus aims to prevent back-and-forth migration, reduce the potential for resettlement in countries of origin, and tie migrants' existence to the fulfilment of labour and immigration policy objectives.

TG04-972.2

MONTEFRIO, MARVIN JOSEPH* (Yale-NUS College, Singapore)

Filipino Migrant Fisher's Negotiations with Risks at Home and in the Deep Seas

Every year thousands of Filipinos, many of whom hailing from poor coastal communities in the Philippine archipelago, choose to migrate and work aboard foreign commercial fishing vessels. Despite the widespread discourse of labor abuses in fishing vessels, workplace hazards in the deep seas, and fraudulent contract arrangements, many Filipinos continue to seek this migration prospect. The usual trope is that coastal poverty forces them to migrate in spite the risks and uncertainties of migration. I endeavour to provide more nuance and complicate this explanation by unravelling how migrants understand, compare, and balance risks and uncertainties manifest in their lived realities at home and their work lives aboard foreign fishing vessels in the deep seas. Building on the literature on the sociology of risk and the political ecology of coastal lives, while drawing from my ethnographic research in coastal communities in the province of Capiz, I examine how migrant fishers negotiate the risks and uncertainties associated with labouring in commercial fishing vessels vis-a-vis the combined effects of climate precarity, market instability, and fish stock decline in coastal communities. The risks and uncertainties emanating from these coastal pressures have created and reinforced neoliberal risk-taking subjectivities in which coastal dwellers learn to "gamble" their lives in the hope of assuaging coastal precarity and poverty. Part of this emergent gambling behaviour is their willingness to migrate—even with the fear of maltreatment, injury, and death—because of the perceived promises of high gains. With the intention to improve their life situation, migrants and their families then utilise economic gains to either temper risks and uncertainties at home by investing in everyday fishing assets or engage in riskier livelihoods that entail high capital requirements and greater susceptibility to failures and debt traps.

RC47-735.5

MONTEJO LÓPEZ, NEREA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Challenging the Capitalist Timescape: Mobilising Negative Rhetoric and Emancipatory Strategy

This article examines how emancipatory movements use narratives of defeat and negative/dystopian rethorics to challenge the capitalist timescape, identifying these narratives as opportunities for antagonistic forces to emerge as antagonistic forces striving to control and overcome capitalist social relations. Using a theoretical framework based on the sociology of time and social movements studies, it explores how social movements disrupt the capitalist hegemonic continuum or timescape by employing strategies that subvert temporalities aligned with capitalist dynamics. The study focuses on two case studies, the Socialist Movement in Spain and a climate movement (to be determined). The article contextualises these movements within moments of political impasse and disarticulation. In the Spanish case, the Socialist Movement emerges from the post-anti-austerity cycle, navigating a landscape marked by political stagnation, while the climate movement represents a broader response to ecological crisis under late capitalism. The methodology combines Framing and Documental Analysis of social media, journals (2018-2025), interviews with activists and Participant Observation, aiming to interpret the mobilising frameworks, diagnose the catalysts for mobilisation, and understand the strategic articulation and practices of both movements. The findings highlight how a rhetoric of urgency, rooted in a dystopian vision of the future (whether due to the intensification of the capitalist crisis or impending ecological collapse) serves as a catalyst for mobilisation. It also shows how the case study strategically employs prefiguration to create a counter-temporality with the potential to be sustained over time, as it is strategically aligned with its emancipatory strategy. Based on these findings, this article highlights the need for further research into how negative axes, prefiguration, and strategy help sustain counter-temporalities in social movements, aiming to develop a framework for understanding and enhancing emancipatory coordination across different contexts and crises.

RC01-19.4

MOON, SEUNGSOOK* (Vassar College, USA)

"Controversy over Male-Only Conscription in South Korea: Democratization, Gender Equality, & Hierarchy Among Men"

By approaching conscription as a key mechanism to establish and maintain a relationship between the state and its citizens, who are differentiated by various social structures of inequalities, this article focuses on recurring controversies over male-only conscription in South Korea since the 1990s. Specifically, it investigates why and how the issue was framed in the language of gender inequality against men and women's conscription offered presumably as a remedy. Is the system of male-only conscription solely or primarily a matter of gender equality/inequality? What does the recurring agitation over women's conscription reveal about other forms of inequalities, such as social class, disability, ethnicity/race, and sexuality? Why and how did conscription become so controversial once it became accepted as men's duty to the divided nation and a rite of passage into adulthood? The paper examines these questions against the back drop of Korean's democratization.

RC07-103.1

MOORE, EIBHLIS* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

An Exploration of What Paid Work Means to Women over the Life Course from the Perspective of Older Women Who Work in Low-Paid Customer Service Jobs.

The research on women's employment has long shown that they are significantly disadvantaged in the labour market compared to men throughout their working lives. Women are more likely to work part-time; they are concentrated in low-paid and low-status industries; they shoulder the bulk of unpaid caring responsibilities which constrains their choices around work; and their retirement savings are significantly lower.

Despite this extensive research on women's employment, less attention has been paid to how women reflect on their working lives later in their life course. How do older women make retrospective sense of what paid work has meant to them at different points in their lives? How do they feel about the work they have done and how their working lives have unfolded?

To provide some answers to these questions, I present personal reflections on paid work from narrative interviews with women aged 45-60 who work in retail and hospitality industries in Victoria, Australia. By looking at these industries, I also explore the women's experiences of ageing in low-paid, low-status occupational contexts where youthful subjectivities are prioritised in their affective, aesthetic, and emotional labour demands. Understanding what paid work means to women throughout their working lives is a necessary step for expanding what is known about women's employment and addressing the disadvantages women experience in the labour market.

RC06-94.1

MOORE, ELENA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Producing Care in Older Persons Households in South Africa

Social grants are the main income in many households in South Africa. The paper focuses on the redistribution of social grants in Older Person Grant (OPG) receiving households. It unpacks the (care) work involved in managing 'care' costs in OPG households in ways that expand our understanding of care work but also sheds light on how livelihoods are sustained in low-income households. This paper draws on findings from a mixed methods study about the economic precarity of OPG households in South Africa. Whilst budgetary analysis reveals the changing landscape of financing elder care at the macro level, semi-structured interviews with 100 caregivers and 100 older persons (care receivers) outline the ways in which caregivers and receivers at the micro level develop multiple strategies to enable family members to meet the basic needs of the household. The article adopts a social reproduction approach to uncover the work involved in 'financing' care and enabling care work to happen in low-income households. In contributing to scholarship from the Global South, the paper highlights the interdependence of producing resources (food, shelter, energy etc) and reproductive labour at the household level that is shaped by gendered, racialised, classed and locational divisions.

RC46-715.1

MOOSAVI, LEON* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

What Does It Mean to Decolonise Research and Is It Even Possible?

There are a growing number of scholars who claim to be conducting decolonial research. But what is decolonial research and what are its complexities and limitations? This paper begins with a delineation of the most common features of decolonial research. This involves explaining it's critique of traditional research, it's treatment of research participants, and it's views on the purpose of research. It also involves noting some of the misconceptions about decolonial research and identifying the synergies that decolonial research has with other critical research methodologies. The paper then proceeds to deploy 'decolonial reflexivity' as a tool to examine the potential complexities and limitations of decolonial research. Perhaps most significantly, this critique results in a consideration of how some research which claims to be decolonial, may not only fail to dismantle coloniality, but may even reinforce coloniality and Northerncentrism. This is accompanied by a consideration of how we can redeem decolonial research so that we do not have to abandon it entirely. It is argued that this sort of critical interrogation of decolonial research is necessary if we want decolonial research to have a greater chance of achieving its goal of dismantling coloniality. Otherwise, decolonial research may remain a false promise which does not decolonise even whilst claiming it does. Thus, it is argued that, while decolonial research is a worthwhile aspiration, it should be undertaken with cautious self-reflection so as to ensure it generates interventions that are worth celebrating rather than ones that may do more harm than good.

RC20-299.2

MORA CASTRO, ALBERT* (University of Valencia, Spain)

Intercultural Policies in Spain and Their Role in Combating Racism and Discrimination

The intercultural policy paradigm has been spreading its influence in recent years as a response to the failures associated with both multicultural and assimilationist integration models. Especially in the local context, this paradigm has inspired different social and political initiatives and has been officially adopted by 145 cities that are currently part of the Intercultural Cities Programme led by the Council of Europe. 25 of these cities are located in Spain, the second country, after Italy, with the most municipalities participating in the programme. In this country, interculturalism generally has a good reputation among most of the political and social spectrum and, over the past few years, different policies at the regional and local level, led by different political parties and social organizations, have been implemented in order to promote intercultural dialogue and create better conditions for living together in cultural diversity contexts. Nevertheless, the intercultural paradigm has also been represented as something "naïve" that do not address the real roots of ethnic and racial discrimination and is mostly focused on sharing cultural expressions and finding common ground among people with different ethnic backgrounds but also with different levels of power and social and political recognition. Through different studies carried out by the Human Rights Institute of the University of Valencia, we address this debate and the current situation of intercultural policies in Spain.

RC21-311.4

MORALES, EMMA REGINA* (ITESO, Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Secessionary Heavens in an Urban Hell: Borders, Boundaries and the Retreat of Old and New Money from the Risks of City Life

This paper discusses the presence of extreme gated communities in Guadalajara, Mexico such as "El Cielo" (Heaven) or "Puerta de Hierro" (Iron Door). In this Mexican city, we still find some 'old money' but also new rich linked to diverse sources: everything from industry, tech, food production, to organised crime. Here, elites almost never cross key physical borders. This has its origins in the foundation of the city, in which the poor lived on the east side of the river and the rich on the west. The new borders are even more tangible now with gates, streets that are not pedestrian-friendly, and more privatised open spaces. The borders are tangible and visible. There are other borders defined by infrastructure that cross the city. For example, the presence of "La Bestia" (The Beast), the train that migrants use trying to reach the US, crosses right across the city; many migrants remain here and never reach the US. This has resulted in unease among both elites and the middle classes and a drive for neighbour associations to propose gating historically open neighbourhoods as a strategy to avoid homeless migrants using their parks or streets. This paper considers these new design strategies and the increasing presence and class functions of physical boundaries in the new urban Mexican context.

RC20-295.3

MORALES- OLIVARES, ROMMY* (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)

Concept of Economic Progress: Reconstructing Collective Self-Understanding in Chile and Spain from a Comparative Sociology Perspective.

Chile and Spain both experienced massive social movements beginning in 2011, where widespread protests questioned the promises of economic progress in the context of growing inequality, social discontent, and a deepening crisis of institutional trust.

This study analyzes the controversies surrounding the notion of **economic progress** in **Chile** and **Spain** since 2011, examining how organized actors in the public sphere have transformed their understanding of economic progress in both countries. Using a **comparative sociology** approach, it explores changes in **collective self-understanding** (Wagner, 2014) in contexts marked by uncertainty about the future, fluctuating trust in economic structures, and the experience of contingency (Bourdieu, 1979; Habermas, 1999; Koselleck, 2004; Luhmann, 2007; Wagner, 2016; Beckert, 2016).

The concept of **"promissory legitimacy"** (Beckert, 2016) is key to understanding how political promises regarding the future have justified economic decisions, enabling the mobilization of social actors. However, when such promises fail to materialize, a **crisis of legitimacy** emerges (Habermas, 1973; Beckert, 2019), deeply undermining public confidence in economic progress. In both countries, since 2011, collective actors have developed a critical and oppositional consciousness toward institutions representing economic progress, leading to renewed demands for future changes.

This analysis is grounded in a **systematic review** of the literature on economic progress, offering essential conceptual tools for investigating current controversies. **Comparative sociology** allows us to assess how specific historical trajectories and institutional frameworks in Chile and Spain have shaped the emergence of these crises and demands for transformation.

This paper contributes to the field of **comparative economic sociology** by examining how, during periods of crisis, social actors in Chile and Spain have reconstructed their collective expectations of progress, exposing the widening gap between economic promises and their practical realization.

RC16-240.5

MORALES- OLIVARES, ROMMY* (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)
CÁRCAMO PETRIDIS, PEDRO* (Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona, Spain)
SILVA TAPIA, ANDREA CATALINA (JLU University Giessen, Germany)

Human Dignity: Conceptual, Normative and Political Tensions in the Contemporary Context.

This research examines the conceptual, normative and political tensions of the concept of human dignity, from its historical development in social theory and its potential to express contemporary political aspirations. The analysis is motivated by the October 2019 Social Outburst in Chile, which provoked two failed constituent processes and a social, political and economic reordering. During this event, 'dignity' emerged as a central slogan and demand of social movements, challenging the political-institutional system and becoming a key normative principle of the protests. Dignity, loaded with symbolism and multiple interpretations, organised other social demands, to the point of renaming the epicentre of the demonstrations as Dignity Square, giving the slogan 'until dignity becomes customary' a determining role in the social crisis.

Following Koselleck, the paper historically characterises the concept of dignity, highlighting its various dimensions and complexities, identifying fundamental aspects and strategies for its materialisation. The analysis draws on the work of key thinkers in Western political and social thought, such as Cicero, Augustine of Hippo, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, Immanuel Kant, Karl Marx, Hannah Arendt, Jürgen Habermas, John Rawls and Martha Nussbaum, who placed human dignity at the centre of their normative postulates.

The study also explores the tensions that the concept entails in its Western formulation, marked by the exclusion of otherness, including women, the poor and invisibilised groups. However, it is the search for its legal and institutional concretisation that has energised the contemporary debate. It is concluded that the necessary transformations should not be limited to the symbolic or merely redistributive, but should address the dynamics of social, semantic and material exclusion, and open up space for its redefinition in the face of new normative challenges.

RC53-816.4

MORANO, ALISON* (Institut des Mondes Africains, Mayotte)

Mineurs Confiés, Mineurs Non Accompagnés : Regard Ethnographique Sur Des Trajectoires Migratoires Juvéniles à Mayotte

Au cours de la dernière décennie, les enfants et adolescents migrants ont cessé d'être des figures secondaires, subordonnées à celles de parents, pour assumer un rôle de premier plan au sein des mobilités insulaires. À Mayotte, trois formes principales de migration juvénile cohabitent : le confiage à un tiers, les migrations d'accompagnement/de regroupement familial, et l'exil pour les demandeurs d'asile. Si les références produites dans le champ des migrations internationales et transnationales sont foisonnantes, d'un point de vue local, un relatif vide documentaire s'observe. Cette communication propose d'examiner la figure des mineurs non accompagnés (MNA) et/ou confiés à des tiers à Mayotte en s'intéressant à leur *agency*, leur capacité d'agir sur le monde, même lorsque celle-ci n'est pas acceptée ou reconnue par les adultes. Nous questionnerons l'articulation entre vulnérabilité et agentivité, qui apparaissent comme les deux facettes d'une même pièce : cette complémentarité dessine les contours d'un groupe vulnérabilisé par sa situation familiale et d'insécurité sociale et affective, mais qui, en réponse à ces événements, se saisit de son expérience pour se positionner en tant qu'acteur du parcours migratoire.

En nous appuyant sur des recherches menées à Mayotte depuis 2015 auprès d'enfants et d'adolescents comoriens et africains du continent, nous verrons qu'au sein de cette catégorie des mineurs migrants, deux sous-profils émergent : les volontaires et les non-volontaires, avec une variable d'âge déterminante car les premiers sont plus âgés que les seconds. À l'adolescence, certains choisissent (ou sont contraints) de quitter leur pays, parfois avec l'aide de leur famille, et se positionnent comme « enfants acteurs », au sens définit par Julie Delalande : « Un enfant est acteur quand un adulte (citoyen et/ou chercheur) reconnaît sa capacité d'agir, l'autorise à exercer sa puissance d'agir sur son environnement » (2014 : 2).

RC01-24.2

MORATO MACIEL, TADEU* (Institute of International Relations and Defense at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (IRID-UFRJ), Brazil)

El Nexo Entre Seguridad y Desarrollo a Partir De Las Fuerzas Armadas Brasileñas: Genealogía De Una Violencia Pacificadora

En el siglo XXI se evidenció el debate de que Brasil tendría una perspectiva diferenciada sobre la relación entre seguridad y desarrollo, en gran parte debido a la actuación de las Fuerzas Armadas Brasileñas en Haití. El objetivo de este texto es argumentar que el binomio seguridad-desarrollo construido en Brasil posee importantes emergencias precedentes, en escenarios de supuesta inestabilidad. Basándose en el análisis genealógico como referente metodológico, la hipótesis aborda la conexión entre las emergencias del nexo entre seguridad y desarrollo en Brasil y la implementación de una violencia pacificadora encabezada por las Fuerzas Armadas, que se convierte en central para la formación del ethos de esta institución. Se analizan la profesionalización militar y la construcción de una política militar intervencionista en la década de 1930, la Doctrina de Seguridad Nacional durante la Dictadura Civil-Militar, la transición hacia la democracia y el reajuste de las agendas globales de seguridad, así como la reafirmación interventora en las misiones de pacificación en la transición al siglo XXI. En cuanto a los resultados obtenidos, se sostiene que las pacificaciones realizadas por los militares no serían una mera repetición de prácticas, sino que poseen un principio común: el discurso de renovación de una especie de 'misión civilizatoria' que garantizaría cierto progreso (o desarrollo), sin perjudicar un determinado orden (o seguridad).

RC49-776.4

MOREAU, LAURA* (University of Chile, Chile)
MATAVEL, JOAQUIM (Ministry of Health & Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique)
LINN, JAMES (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development, USA)

The Global Covid-19 Pandemic, Social Isolation and Mental Illness

Mental health clinicians continue to be focused on the high prevalence of depression,substance abuse and other negative effects on persons impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Serious and continuing isolation,loneliness,anxiety, physical illness and grief were commonly experienced,but already marginalized groups and young people have had higher rates of impact. More recently,we have learned that the COVID-19 causes mental disorders months after the resolution of the original sickness. This paper will discuss the impact of COVID-19 in two very different developing countries: The first is Chile which has relatively high levels of income and social and health services and the other is Mozambique which is a relatively poor country with very limited social and health services. Recommendations are made for resolving the obstacles of isolation and loneliness associated with the COViD-19 pandemic so that afflicted individuals can experience higher levels of social inclusion

RC22-347.3

MORELLO, GUSTAVO* (Boston College, USA)

Messy, Heterogeneous, and Distinct: Lived Religion in Latin America Today

The presentation explores the interaction of religion and modernity. The thesis proposed here is simple: There is an interaction between modernity and religion in Latin America, but the result has not been religion diminishment, but its transformation. The difficulty in assessing religiosity as it exists in Latin America is due in part to the continuing use of categories that were not designed for religious cultures outside the North Atlantic world. Those categories point us toward a different kind of dynamics, which in fact obscure Latin American religious dynamics. If we look at religion from Latin America and from the people who practice it, we will find a different definition and different conceptual tools for understanding the religious experience of Latin American people, and perhaps it helps us to look at religion in a different way.

RC28-436.4

MORENO-ALAMEDA, DAVID* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Quantifying Class Identity: Measurement and Predictions

Measurement of class identity, as a perception of inequality, is often conducted using closed-ended categorical questions or a 1-10 scale (as seen in surveys like the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and the World Values Survey (WVS)). However, studies from the Sociological Research Center of Spain (CIS) utilize spontaneously open-ended questions to assess social class identity.

This research has two main objectives. First, we will compare differences in perceptions of social class identity and subjective positioning within the social structure across different countries, using various measurement approaches. Second, we will highlight the significance of different dimensions and their categorical variables in predicting class identity, including perceptions of life trajectory (past, present, and imagined futures), ideological beliefs, status variables (educational level and occupation), and socioeconomic and sociodemographic factors.

For this purpose, we will analyze databases from the ISSP, WVS, and CIS using logistic regression models. In the specific case of the CIS databases, we can apply a multinomial model due to the open-ended nature of the variable subjective social class.

RC15-222.3

MORETTI, SABRINA* (University of Urbino, Italy)
SACCHETTI, FRANCESCO (Universita degli studi di Urbino, Italy)

Ensure Social and Healthcare Integration in Crisis Situations. The Case of the 2016 Earthquake in the Marche Region

In the field of healthcare, the tendency to seek organizational models based on the integration of all social and healthcare services emerges, as demonstrated by the WHO guidelines. In the Italian healthcare system, this has led to the creation of local integration systems that involve the definition of protocols and formal relationships between centers that provide social and healthcare services.

Catastrophic events, such as earthquakes or floods, cause rapid and unexpected changes that undermine the planned structure of the inter-organizational structure. Existing network configurations must quickly adapt to the new situation.

Our work presents the results of a study involving ASUR (Azienda Sanitaria Unica Regionale) Marche in the province of Ascoli Piceno, which was hit by the 2016 earthquake, and the University of Urbino Carlo Bo, aimed at studying the evolution of the structure of the inter-organisational network linking the centres involved in providing social welfare services in the field of mental health, as a consequence of the seismic event.

The analysis was carried out using Social Network Analysis based on data from both databases and semi-structured interviews. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted to investigate the meaning and context of social relationships within the network.

The results show that in emergency situations the network adapts and becomes denser. The evolution of the network depends both on how these external pressures are received by individual actors, and on contingent situations, such as geographical location and available resources.

RC10-147.2

MORO, GIUSEPPE* (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)
CASSIBBA, ROSALINDA* (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

Evaluation, Equity and Social Justice

Evaluation can be a space for critical thinking that assumes criteria for judging public policies that are alternative to those present in neoliberal politics. In the history of evaluation, there are methodological orientations and theoretical reflections that look at the ability of evaluation to promote social justice by assuming judgment criteria that consider the interests of less privileged groups as priorities and look at the ability of the evaluated programs to promote equal access to civil liberties, human rights and opportunities.

Justice-oriented evaluation is not neutral but must take into account above all the needs and interests of those who have less power and must highlight how certain political choices lead to increasing social inequalities. This vision is particularly important in the evaluation of social and educational interventions aimed at children and adolescents where it is necessary to think of evaluation models that can listen to their voice while taking into account their specificity and fragility.

This does not only imply, formally, that all stakeholders are represented, but that the evaluation exercises a rebalancing towards those who are more likely to be overlooked in the political decision-making process and that participants are ensured at least a tendency towards equality of power.

In order for an evaluation oriented towards social justice to be carried out, it is important to reflect more on the ethics of the evaluator which should be inspired by values such as moderation, humility, social dialogue to verify whether the various actors involved in the evaluation process are inspired by values that conceive of justice differently from one's own and whether the evaluation process itself cannot lead to the development of new criteria of judgment emerging from the comparison between the different perspectives.

RC19-273.3

MORONI, SHEYLA (Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy)
CELLINI, ERIKA* (Department of Political and Social Sciences - University of Florence, Italy)
DIZDARI, VISAR (Universiteti i Shkodres, Albania)

The Disappearance of Social Services and NGOs in Italy and Albania Treaties on Migration

The paper aims to present current research on the response of social workers and NGOs operating in Italy and Albania to the new migrants and asylum seekers reception policy signed by these two countries, a representative example of the border externalization policies implemented by EU and its member states.The study begins with an examination of the currently contentious Memorandum of Understanding that Italy and Albania signed in November 2023 and later enacted into law (No. 14 of February 21, 2024). In summary, the agreement states that the asylum applications of migrants intercepted in the Mediterranean will be processed on Albanian territory, but under Italian and European jurisdiction, and that individuals awaiting expulsion and repatriation will be detained, with an extraterritorial application of administrative detention. The project provides for the transfer of the migrants in different types of reception centres in an area in northern Albania to allow Italy to detain migrants deemed 'non-vulnerable' there. This procedure therefore does not provide for the application of all the social policies foreseen in the framework of reception in Europe. An analysis of the EU's increasingly lauded action plan, which aims to "strengthen and accelerate asylum and registration procedures," shows that the text speaks only of strictly medical assistance for migrants and never of broader social assistance, nor of its main actors, social workers, while there is an unclear call-out of NGOs. Our research continues with an investigation on whether and how Italian and Albanian social workers and NGOs are reacting to this new experience. The research involves analysis of the Italian and Albanian social workers professional orders and NGOs websites and analysis of official stances, as well as interviews with qualified witnesses and individual social workers to understand whether or not the views of individual actors differ from official stances.

RC43-687.1

MORRIS, ALAN* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

Housing and Inequality in Australia

In Australia housing is playing a central role in accentuating and perpetuating inequality. This presentation, drawing on primary and secondary data, discusses the various ways in which housing tenure in Australia contributes to wealth and income inequality. It argues that a neoliberal housing policy framework and accompanying financialisaton of housing have had a range of inter-related consequences: a dramatic increase in house prices, the neglect of social housing and a deepening wealth and income divide based on housing tenure. With respect to wealth, the key divide is between outright homeowners verse low-income private renters and low-income households in mortgage stress. The wealth of outright homeowners has grown substantially in recent decades and many have been able to acquire a holiday home and / or investment properties thereby intensifying the wealth divide. Approximately a third of Australian households are now locked out of home ownership for an extended period or even lifelong. Housing tenure status also has an impact on the disposable income of households. For example, low-income outright homeowners are invariably in a far better position with respect to disposable income than their counterparts who have large mortgages or are private renters.

RC43-680.2

MORRIS, ALAN* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

The Impacts of Eviction on Private Renters in Two Australian States

Around one in four Australian households are reliant on the lightly regulated private rental sector for their accommodation. The light regulation means that landlords are able to increase the rent to whatever the market can tolerate and can evict tenants for little or no reason. Although precise data is not available, organisations assisting tenants have reported that evictions in the current tight rental market are a common phenomenon. Despite its prevalence, there has been scant research on evictions in Australia in the private rental sector. To better understand the impacts of eviction I draw on 53 interviews with tenants in two states, New South Wales and Queensland. The article examines the impacts of both the threat of eviction and actual eviction on private renters. Judith Butler's and Isabell Lorey's precarity framework is used to examine the consequences. Several interrelated impacts are discussed – the effects on the mental health of tenants, the financial implications, the reluctance to complain or ask for maintenance, the loss of support networks and sense of home and decline in accommodation quality.

RC15-JS-215.1

MORRISSETTE, JOËLLE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
ARCAND, SÉBASTIEN (HEC Montréal, Canada)
MALO, ANNIE (Université de Montréal, Canada)
SERIGNE BEN MOUSTAPHA, DIÉDHIOU (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
MAHJOUBI, OUMAÏMA (Université de Montréal, Canada)
YOUYOU, DON DURVIL (Université de Montréal, Canada)
GAGNÉ, ALLISON (Université de Montréal, Canada)

(Re)Socialisation Au Travail De Professionnel.Les Formées à l'Étranger Lors De Stages De Requalification Au Québec En Enseignement, En Physiothérapie Et En Droit

Au Québec, les professionnel.les formés à l'étranger (PFÉ) sont nombreux à s'inscrire à des programmes universitaires de requalification afin de poursuivre leur carrière, surtout dans les domaines de l'enseignement, de la physiothérapie et du droit. Afin de pouvoir travailler dans la province canadienne, ils doivent faire des cours et des stages. Scolarisés et ayant cumulé de l'expérience dans un autre contexte national, ils éprouvent particulièrement leurs compétences en stage, lesquelles ne sont pas toujours ajustées aux enjeux et aux attentes partagées de leur nouvelle écologie professionnelle. Adossant notre travail à une théorie sociale de l'apprentissage qui éclaire la manière dont de nouveaux venus sont socialisés aux conventions d'une communauté de pratique (Wenger, 2005), nous avons conduit une recherche ayant documenté 1) en quoi les contextes de stage constituent des défis d'acculturation pour des PFÉ dans ces trois domaines et 2) quelles sont les opportunités de (re)socialisation au travail qui se présentent à eux en interagissant avec leurs partenaires de travail (Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada, 2021-2024). Des 31 participant.es à l'étude, 11 étaient des PFÉ originaires d'Afrique, d'Amérique du Sud et d'Europe, 11 des superviseurs de stage et 9 des enseignant.es au sein d'un programme

universitaire de requalification. Ils ont été invités à participer à des entretiens individuels et collectifs pour renseigner les particularités des stages, les défis rencontrés par les PFÉ (apprentissages, incidents) et les stratégies d'accompagnement. Les résultats obtenus mettent en relief les différences de cultures professionnelles entre le Québec et leur pays d'origine. Également, ils éclairent des opportunités de (re)socialisation à la profession, découvertes en stage par les PFÉ au contact de leurs partenaires de travail, en particulier en lien avec les stratégies d'accompagnement de leur superviseur.

RC52-804.4

MORRISSETTE, JOËLLE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)
MALO, ANNIE (Université de Montréal, Canada)
ARCAND, SÉBASTIEN (HEC Montréal, Canada)
SERIGNE BEN MOUSTAPHA, DIÉDHIOU (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
MAHJOUBI, OUMAÏMA (Université de Montréal, Canada)
YOUYOU, DON DURVIL (Université de Montréal, Canada)
GAGNÉ, ALLISON (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Savoir De Référence Et Rapport De Places Pour Des Professionnel.Es Formés à l'Étranger: Trois Professions à l'Étude En Contexte Québécois

En raison des politiques d'immigration au Québec et de l'importante pénurie de main-d'œuvre dans différents secteurs de l'économie, les professionnel.les formés à l'étranger (PFÉ) sont de plus en plus nombreux à s'inscrire à des programmes universitaires de requalification afin de poursuivre leur carrière dans cette province canadienne. Leur formation initiale et leurs expériences ne sont pas toujours ajustées aux attentes des milieux au sein desquels ils doivent faire des stages obligatoires menant à l'autorisation de travailler au Québec, en raison de référents professionnels distincts. Nous adossant à une sociologie des groupes professionnels (Demazière et Gadéa, 2009), nous avons conduit une enquête dans les disciplines où ils sont les plus nombreux à être inscrits dans les programmes universitaires québécois (Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada, 2021-2024) : le droit, l'enseignement et la physiothérapie. 31 entretiens individuels (2 h) ont été tenus en 2022 et 2023, auprès de 10 personnes du domaine du droit, 11 de l'enseignement et 10 de la physiothérapie. Nous avons aussi réalisé 6 entretiens collectifs (3 h). Plus spécifiquement, 11 PFÉ ont été interviewés (originaires d'Afrique, d'Amérique du Sud et d'Europe), de même que 11 superviseur.es de stage et 9 enseignant.es de cours de formation pratique. Les entretiens visaient à documenter les enjeux des stages dans chaque discipline qui se posent en défis d'acculturation pour les PFÉ. Les résultats exposent la manière dont leurs interactions en milieux professionnels, notamment avec leurs superviseur.ses de stage, sont régulatrices de leur activité professionnelle par rapport à deux enjeux cruciaux : les savoirs de référence pour l'action professionnelle et le rapport de places. Ils nous conduisent à discuter des rapports de pouvoir qui s'exercent entre les cultures professionnelles concernées.

WG06-897.3

MOSCHETTA, LUCREZIA ALICE* (University of Padua, Italy)

A Feminist Digital Practice on Trust and Care: The Case of Ageing Migrant Caregivers in Italy

This study contributes to feminist research by emphasizing the importance of care as an ethical framework in social research, particularly when working with vulnerable populations such as older migrant women caregivers. Traditional academic research often overlooks the well-being of participants, leading to potential biases and extractive practices. This study seeks to address these concerns by fostering meaningful, reciprocal relationships between researchers and participants, thus advancing a feminist ethic of care. Based on 60 in-depth interviews with caregivers from diverse cultural backgrounds, the research highlights the role of digital technology as a tool for ethical engagement. Platforms like Facebook and WhatsApp proved invaluable in facilitating ongoing communication, care exchanges, and trust-building throughout the research process. These technologies not only bridged generational and cultural gaps but also challenged the assumption that older individuals are less adept with digital tools. Instead, the study demonstrates how these platforms can enhance the ethical conduct of research by creating non-intrusive yet effective ways of maintaining relationships. The relevance of this research lies in its feminist approach to care as an ethical practice in research, arguing that relationships with participants should adapt to their specific needs and contexts. By integrating care into research methodologies, the study advocates for more responsible, respectful, and participant-centered approaches that not only generate knowledge but also nurture genuine connections.

RC11-172.4

MOSCHETTA, LUCREZIA ALICE* (University of Padua, Italy)

Who Takes Care of Old Migrant Caregivers? the Challenges of Ageing in Italy

This research explores the complex relationship between migration, aging, and care in Italy, a country facing the concurrent challenges of a rapidly aging population, a weak welfare system, and a growing migrant population. The study investigates these issues through an intersectional lens, focusing on the experiences of aging migrant women working as caregivers and their future plans. By doing so, it addresses a critical gap in the Italian discourse on the migration-care-aging nexus. The research draws on 60 in-depth interviews with caregivers aged 60 and older, residing in Padua, Venice, Bologna, Modena, and Naples. Participants come from diverse backgrounds, including Ukraine, Moldova, the Philippines, and sub-Saharan Africa, offering varying perspectives on aging, caregiving, and retirement. The findings indicate that cultural and national contexts shape differing conceptions of aging, care and retirement, moving beyond Eurocentric paradigms traditionally considered in this discourse. Many migrant caregivers face difficulties in retiring, as it often results in financial insecurity. Consequently, continued work remains a necessity for many, even in later life. The study also highlights the paradoxical situation in which these women, while providing care to elderly Italians, are distanced from their own families and support systems. In this context, diaspora networks emerge as crucial sources of emotional and practical support. This research highlights the need for more attention to the specific needs and challenges faced by aging migrant caregivers in Italy.

RC22-344.1

MOSSIERE, GERALDINE* (University of Montréal, Canada)

Reconnecting to (one's own-)Nature through Consultations with Horses: An Ethnographic Study of Neo-Shamanism

Recent ecological concerns have triggered renewed interest for spirituality related to nature, namely neo-Pagan and neo-Shamanic practices. Most of these practices prone a reconnexion with primary elements (water, earth, air, fire) as well as with fauna and flora and see the development and healing of the self as the first step toward this reconnexion. While shamanism has traditionally intertwined human beings, animals and supernatural beings, some forms of neo-Shamanism reactivate and appropriate these relationships to animals as new allies for individuals' self-development. In this communication, I present the fieldwork my team and I have carried on with a shamanic therapist who draws on Michael Harner's transcultural shamanism to offer consultations with horses as a form of spiritual accompaniment. I show how, following Jungian notions of archetypes, the connection between animal and human being builds on the perception of a common experience of subjugation and quest for freedom that makes the project of rehabilitating the self go through the rehabilitation of animals. Drawing on new trends for interspecies studies as well as Animal Studies that give importance to animal experience and agency, I discuss the roles, status and conditions upon which mutual healing can occur and explore how this compares to traditional shamanism's relationship to animals.

RC26-431.3

MOSTACCIO, FABIO* (University of Messina, Italy)

Online Violence As Political Action: A Reflection on Hate Speech

The widespread diffusion of social media and, more generally, of the web has often been seen as an important advancement in terms of individual freedoms by their ability to promote digital democracy. On the one hand, digital platforms create in users the illusory belief that they can express any comment or point of view, contributing to the construction of discourses, and debates, and enhancing forms of political participation. On the other hand, however - in the name of alleged freedom of opinion - social networks increasingly become arenas where people, shielded byanonymity, attack and even persecute with impunity. The behaviour of these keyboard warriors or online *haters* can be traced back to the encouragement of hatred, discrimination, or hostility towards individuals or members of minorities motivated by prejudice against them, as occurs in cases of violence perpetrated against immigrants, disabled people, or LGBTQ+ people. Far from being an isolated and spontaneous practice, hate speech increasingly ends up becoming a real political action that, although virtual, ends up producing important real effects on people's lives. A practice that is functional to political debate is a resource that parties, especially those openly populist, increasingly draw on to gain consensus and build an enemy to fight. The essay intends to propose a reflection on these practices - highlighting their political significance- and analyse them in the light of specific cases in the Italian reality.

RC26-429.4

MOSTACCIO, FABIO* (University of Messina, Italy)
MEO, MILENA (University of Messina, Italy)

The Representation of "Gender Ideology": The Beginning of a New Political Ideology?

Beside the advancement of LGBTQ+ rights in all countries with mature democracies, we have witnessed an exponential growth of conservative movements that present themselves as custodians of traditional, if not "natural," sexuality.

Thus, gender becomes an interesting political field in which an increasingly bitter clash occurs between radical right-wing movements, often of populist origin, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Through the creation of a discursive repertoire and political actions opposing the rights of women and LGBTQ+ communities—accused of promoting "gender ideology" or "gender theory"—we are also seeing the emergence of new coalitions and intersections in Italy. These efforts aim to develop strategies focused on constructing an enemy, embodied in the constellation of movements, activists, researchers, and all those who advocate for legal gender equality. These various and complex mobilizations are internationally known as anti-gender campaigns.

Based on a series of studies conducted in Italy by the author in recent years, this paper offers a theoretical reflection on the ability of radical right political forces to frame the political demands of sexual minorities under the ambiguous label of "gender ideology." In the Italian case, this alleged ideology is described as a direct consequence of the individualism of Western societies, increasingly affected by secularism and relativism, as well as by misconceptions about feminism. Through campaigns that include street demonstrations, petitions, signature collections, lobbying activities, alliances with political parties, and opposition to gender education in schools, these movements not only demonstrate their ability to influence the political agenda but go even further. The imposition of traditional values of family, nature, and biology as insurmountable moral standards prevents genuine democratic debate. Thus, by constructing the notion of "gender ideology," the goal seems to be the creation of a "grand narrative," aimed at promoting a profoundly conservative vision, if not even imposing a new political ideology.

RC05-77.6

MOSTAFA, SALMA* (Northwestern University, USA)

Modern Pharaonism and the Deconstruction of Egyptian National Identity

Egyptians presently find themselves at a critical geographic, economic, and sociopolitical juncture that is played out discursively in responses to border politics, migration, dispossession, and economic crisis. Studies of Egyptian nationalism across decades and in recent years have emphasized the impact of national identity formation through militarism, popular revolution, and anti-colonialism on the production of modern citizenship narratives. At the same time, recent decades have seen different configurations of Egyptian nationalism through the multi-dimensional discourse of Pharaonism, an ideology that draws from European Egyptology, Egyptian militarism, and the various conflicts that arise from frictions between culture, religion, and regional politics. These arguments can be recalled and modified to describe more recent narratives of citizenship and belonging that center ancient and historic claims to land, especially in the context of nationalist responses to refugees and migrants arriving in Egypt from neighboring countries (Sudan, Palestine, Somalia, Syria, and Eritrea as main examples). Such narratives come at a point of great material and political uncertainty in Egypt, and wherein claims to land are repeatedly and often violently contested by the Egyptian state. A question arises: how is the Egyptian media and state's framing of the so-called refugee crisis co-constitutive of modern Egyptian nationalist citizenship, and how is it linked with Pharaonism as a nationalist ideology that pulls from a complicated collective memory of the land and its imagined histories? I explore this by analyzing data from news articles, online posts, and interviews with individuals who work with migrants and refugees in Egypt, applying frame analysis as the primary framework for understanding how fraught histories and their associated memories can lead to discursive battlefields where modern citizens of an "ancient land" play out their existential uncertainties, which may lead to scapegoating vulnerable populations to manage these conflicts.

RC30-473.3

MOTE, HILMA* (International Labour Organization's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), Switzerland)

Challenges and Opportunities in the World of Work in Africa

Panelist short bio
Hilma Mote is the Regional Desk Officer for Africa at the International Labour Organization's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), based in Geneva, Switzerland. In this role, she advises senior ILO management on key policy issues and coordinates work between ACTRAV and Workers' organizations across Africa, ensuring alignment with the broader ILO-ACTRAV agenda. She oversees initiatives in areas such as multilateralism, the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), decent work, promotion of decent work in the rural economy and labour safeguards in trade and investment agreements. Hilma also plays a critical role in developing and supporting Decent Work Country and Regional Programs, focusing on the needs and actions of Workers' organizations. Previously, Hilma was the founding Executive Director of ITUC-Africa's Labour Research and Education Institute, based in Lomé, Togo, and served as the first female Director of the Labour Resource and Research Institute, a prominent trade union policy think-tank in Namibia.

RC11-174.4

MOTEL-KLINGEBIEL, ANDREAS* (Linköping University, Sweden)
OYLU, GULIN (Linkoping University, Sweden)
PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
FOSTER, LIAM (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
REICHERT, MONIKA (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
NAEGELE, GERD (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
WALKER, ALAN (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Exclusion and Inequality in Late Working Life in Europe

The impact of demographic ageing on the labour market is becoming more pronounced' (EC 2020b: 15), while digitalisation and the green transition are causing shifts in production and industry structures (Eurofound 2023; NCM 2020). Older workers are increasingly expected to remain in the labour force, not only to support public budgets in the pension system, but also to meet the demand for skilled labour in the market. However, none of these trends in themselves will bring specific benefits to older workers. Instead, increases in working life expectancy are not uniform, and heterogeneous shifts in work and employment will create winners and losers. They can exacerbate existing problems of labour market inequality and risks of exclusion, and threaten the productivity and resilience of European societies and economies.

Based on nine different projects, focusing on inequality and exclusion risks in extended late working life and identifying preventive policies in a comparative perspective, the results of the EIWO research programme show how job loss, health interruptions, care responsibilities and unwanted labour market exits, combined with low chances of re-entry, are key drivers of inequality and social exclusion in general and economic exclusion in particular. EIWO also shows how sectoral policies and company practices can contribute to inefficiency and inequality - or have the opposite effect. The promotion of lifelong learning and age integration is discussed as a policy option to address the problems of inequality and exclusion risks in late working life.

RC49-782.6

MOTH, RICH* (Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom)

From Models to Logics: A Critical Lens for Understanding Conflicting Perspectives on Madness and Mental Distress in Community Mental Health Services

A diverse range of explanatory models for mental distress (including biomedical and social perspectives) are utilised within community mental health services. This has led to enduring tensions and conflicts amongst practitioners and service users over ways of understanding distress. Drawing on an empirical study (Moth, 2022), this paper aims to theorise the social and political forces, collectivities and interests anchoring these contested knowledge claims, and examine how socio-political processes associated with contemporary neoliberal policy agendas are reshaping the ways that explanatory models are articulated and acted upon within this setting.

The paper addresses these aims in two stages. The first is to extend the framework of emergentist Marxism (EM), a form of critical realist morphogenetic approach, by drawing on recent conceptual work on

subsumption, sedimentation and temporality. The second is to apply this temporalised EM framework to the empirical findings of the study in order to identify the situational logics and associated directional tendencies (Archer, 1995) shaping knowledge and practice within community mental health services. Two such tendencies, 'biomedical residualism' and 'ethico-political professionalism', will be identified and their role in enabling and/or constraining various conceptualisations of, and responses to, mental distress by practitioners and service users will be illustrated.

Drawing on this framework, the paper will conclude that there is a need to move beyond a reductionist focus on the 'models' with which particular professionals and service users identify in community mental health services. Instead, it will advocate a 'logics' approach which offers a more contextually situated understanding of what professionals and service users think, articulate and do within this service setting, recognising how interactions between concepts, contexts, interests and actions shape everyday experiences, practices, conflicts and processes of change within this setting.

RC04-54.5

MOTIMELE MOTIMELE, MOSIBUDI HELLEN* (University of the Free State, South Africa)

"What to Teach the Native?": A Provocation for the South African Black Public Humanities

Taking to task the onto-epistemological aspects of coloniality as they find expression in University curriculums, this paper considers the different strategies available to black creatives and intellectuals to disrupt dehumanizing pedagogical practices premised on an anti-black, Euro-American worldview. Disrupting dominant economic narratives on South African students call to decolonize the university, this paper takes seriously the curriculum as a site of subject formation and epistemic warfare in which black students are demanding a theory and praxis which affirms their legibility and emancipatory aspirations. In what ways can the contemporary, 'post-democratic' curriculum be seen as an extension of that agreed upon at the South African Commission of Native Affairs in 1903? Put differently, to what extent have

black intellectuals been successful in creating the space for an emancipatory political imagination within their classrooms and course outlines? At the intersection of Soudien's 'What to teach the native?', Woodson's Mis-education of the Negro, Harney and Moten's Undercommons and students claims of intellectual alienation in the classroom is a serious claim of the impossibility of restructuring western educational institutions in ways that betray their racist, capitalist foundations. If indeed the 2015 student movement created a potential moment of epistemic rupture, how do weaponise pedagogic tools to harness the moment into new educational practices grounded in a commitment towards creating the space for new epistemic paradigms that affirm black life, love, thought and existence?

RC40-653.3

MOTTA, RENATA* (Heidelberg Universität, Germany)
ZENTGRAF, LEA LORETTA (Freue Universität Berlin, University of Heidelberg, Germany)

We Are Fed up! Bridging Rural-Urban Divides for Agrarian and Food Change in Germany

Since 2011, the street protest "Wir haben es satt!" (We are fed up!) has demanded food and agrarian change in Germany. Organized by a coalition of peasant and organic farmers, environmentalist and human rights movements, and development organizations, it bridges important divides in agri-food politics, not least the rural-urban one. Drawing on participant observation, interviews with leaders, documents and visual materials, this article reconstructs the relationship between state and society at the core of these protests, analyzing achievements; areas of conflict; the incorporation of food justice, gender and racial justice agendas; and the challenge of broadening its agrarian basis while keeping a distance from right-wing populism. Beyond the food and agrarian system, the coalition's alliances with new organizations could expand its impact to issues like climate change, racism, sexism, and right-wing populism. Although structural inequalities and other challenges will not be solved through agrarian policies alone, these alliances can aid in the demand for a stronger democracy and a fairer society. Finally, as seen here, in order for agrarian-urban coalitions to have a progressive political impact, they must not only mobilize the working classes but also address other axis of inequality and engage, among others, with racial justice, decolonial justice, and gender justice.

RC07-JS-59.5

MOTTA VIVIAN, MARIANA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Crisis and Future in Contemporary Sociological Discourse: Theoretical Approaches, Limitations and Potentialities

The present work addresses narratives of crisis diagnosis in contemporary social sciences with a focus on their discourse on the future. It starts from the understanding that, through the production of interpretations of the present, sociological narrative is continuously involved in articulating claims about the past and future of societies, thus being able to outline the most diverse aspirations and anticipations within social groups. This allows one to think of sociology itself as a future-oriented practice, which in contexts of crisis seems to gain an increased relevance. Though "crisis" appears as a disputed concept in the field of social sciences, there seems to be no doubt that we are currently living in troublesome times. At least since the events of 2007-2008 in the financial markets, the idea of a present in crisis has spread across diagnoses of different spheres of social life, appearing in such readings both in specific (e.g., "economic crisis", "environmental crisis", "democracy crisis", etc.) and in all-encompassing terms (e.g., "multiple crises", "entangled crises", "global crises", etc.). But what futures can emerge out of a crisis diagnosis? This is the question on which this work concentrates, and it does so through the discussion of the interrelation between both concepts within different traditions of thought in contemporary social theory. In order to substantiate the debate, the Brazilian case is presented as an example, as diverse sociological readings of a democracy crisis have produced different images of the future and ways of relating to it as well.

WG08-JS-73.2

MOULIN, STÉPHANE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Performance, Compensation, or Disconnection? Exploring the Roles of Physical Activities in Academic Stress Management

This presentation examines the relationship between work-related stress management and physical activities in academia. The research draws on a well-being survey conducted across six Quebec universities, incorporating quantitative data collected in 2021-2022 from 231 professors and 113 lecturers, along with qualitative interviews with 13 university Chairs.

Physical exercise emerged as the most frequently reported coping strategy among professors and lecturers to enhance their well-being. However, the frequency of participation in these activities does not appear to be strongly associated with the most favorable well-being outcomes. While engaging in physical activities is important for managing stress in the short term, it does not seem to provide lasting relief from the negative impacts of unmet needs for justice in the workplace.

The qualitative insights from university Chairs reveal three distinct ways of justifying the role of physical activities in managing excessive workloads. The first frames physical activity as an extension of the performance mindset, perpetuating the same emphasis on achievement that characterizes the workplace. The second views it as a form of compensation, offering a counterbalance to the intellectual and indoor nature of academic work by prioritizing manual and outdoor activities. The third emphasizes the importance of cultivating relationships with close ones, aiming to foster emotional connection.

This study therefore calls for a more nuanced understanding of the role of physical activities in sustainably enhancing well-being. While physical activities can indeed create meaningful opportunities to disconnect from work and find moments of resonance, they may also serve as mere extensions of the performance-driven mentality, failing to address the underlying acceleration of life. These results thus emphasize the need to analyze long-term patterns of engagement and to differentiate how individuals experience these activities.

Inte-16.1

MOULIN, STÉPHANE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Slowing Down in Fast-Paced Services: Challenges in Academia and the Restaurant Industry

This presentation examines the tensions faced by workers in academia and the restaurant industry as they navigate the pressures of the productivist mindset prevalent in the Anthropocene and Capitalocene eras. The Slow movement promotes reducing the pace of life, with Slow Food advocating sustainable and equitable practices as an alternative to fast food, and Slow Science prioritizing depth and mindfulness over relentless productivity.

Based on field research in academia and the restaurant industry, this presentation identifies three key challenges to adopting a slower ethos in fast-paced environments.

The first challenge is ambivalence. Despite being stressed by excessive workloads and work-life balance conflicts, those I label as "overworked individuals" deeply enjoy their work. Restaurant workers take pride in pleasing customers, thrive on adrenaline, and embrace a festive lifestyle. Similarly, academics value their freedom, inspiring students, and contributing to knowledge. Internal support and respect from colleagues often buffer the negative effects of high-pressure performance.

The second challenge stems from ethical dispositions. Workers feel compelled to demonstrate resilience, driven by a moral order that values overcoming adversity. This creates a "double moral penalty", where struggling to meet demands leads to being perceived as weak. Specific professional ethos in both sectors further constrain alternative approaches to work: academia emphasizes both performance and collegiality, generating ethical tensions, while Slow ideals in the restaurant industry remain confined to niche contexts.

The third challenge relates to strategy implementation. The Slow movement emphasizes individual actions rather than structural changes. However, personal strategies often fail to offer sustainable solutions, instead reflecting the intrusion of work into all aspects of life. Structural reforms, meanwhile, remain difficult to identify and negotiate.

This presentation sheds light on these challenges and the broader difficulties workers face in advocating for slower rhythms in environments dominated by speed and performance.

RC21-306.2

MOURAD, HEBA* (Newgiza University, Egypt)

Active City Transformation in Cairo through Local Shopping: Solidarity with Displaced Communities in Gaza and the Arab World

A local shopping movement has been rising in Egypt by ordinary people, adopted by the passionate adolescents as well, as a form of solidarity with the rising number of displaced communities in Gaza and the Arab world. Abstaining from buying any products from the oppressing countries and their allies, as the world watches silently. The paper demonstrates bottom-up transformations in the features of public life in Cairo through the act of this conscious local shopping to stand with the 1.9 million people displaced in Gaza, since October 2023 -more than 85% of Gaza population according to the UN, and the one million people displaced in Lebanon since September 2024, in less than one month -according to the National authorities- surpassing the 2006 war. This local shopping movement -together with other factors like the devaluation of the Egyptian pound, and other displacements in the Arab world- has been actively changing the commercial landscape of Cairo the capital city, not only with the replacement of global mega stores with local brands but also the rise of multiple -possibly temporary- localities within the country; like Syrian, Yemeni, and Sudanese zones. The study is carried out through the case study of one of Cairo's leading local marketplaces: 'Bazarna Pop-Up Society' that is shifting people's behavior towards buying local brands, with more than 170,000 followers on social media, and shortlisted as one of the finalists in Egypt's Entrepreneur Awards, 2024. Demonstrating how it is transforming public life in Cairo, by introducing temporary activities, and attracting different crowds back to marketplaces; injecting life to different areas of Cairo. The study demonstrates a form of inclusive regeneration of Arab cities that can not only aid in adapting to upcoming calamities, but also enable cities to unite together and recover from this calamity stronger than before.

RC07-111.3

MOURY, CATHERINE* (Associate Professor, Portugal)

The Future of Pharmaceutical Prices: Successes and Failures of Drug Pricing Reforms

Just like 30 years ago with new HIV treatments, the steep costs of numerous medicines are grabbing the spotlight in the media. These sky-high prices are influenced by various factors, with the main culprits being the lack of competition and the increasing financialisation of pharmaceutical companies. This increase leads to growing challenges in accessibility and the sustainability of health systems, even in wealthy countries.The presence of national and international regulations can contribute to reducing price, and hence enable a larger population to benefit from medications and/or result in significant public savings. Yet, those come with trade-offs: efforts to lower pharmaceutical prices may result in reduced investments and output in research and development, or cause delays and shortages in drug availability. Additionally, choosing not to reimburse promising medicines or quantifying the value and quality of life for price determination might be politically costly. There are also trade-off regarding the basis for negotiating the prices - whether the costs of production (which are rarely very transparent) or the value of the pharmaceuticals (which is often uncertain and speculative for innovative medications and might lead to unsustainable prices (imagine if antibiotics had been priced according to their value).

The willingness and ability of certain governments to implement regulations on pharmaceutical pricing, and the choices of regulations they make, raise fundamental questions about the future of pharmaceutical prices. What prompts or will prompt governments to undertake reforms at a specific moment and not earlier? What factors will determine the success of these reforms? What insights can we deduce from this about pharmaceutical power and the (future) state's capacity to pursue the common good?

In this paper, we present the preliminary results of a funded project asking those questions, with a preliminary analysis of the Italian and US cases - both using a qualitative methodology.

WG11-945.6

MOZETIC PLASTINO, LUISA* (FGV Direito SP, Brazil)
ROCHA MACHADO, MAÍRA (FGV Direito SP, Brazil)
OLIVATO CANHEO, ROBERTA (FGV Direito SP, Brazil)
BALBUGLIO, VIVIANE (Getulio Varga's Law School, Brazil)
MORAIS ZAMBOM, MARIANA (FGV Direito SP, Brazil)

Narrative Disputes and Political-Legal Strategies on the Memorialization of the Carandiru Massacre

This paper aims to present a description of the narrative disputes and the political-legal strategies that have been constructed around the memorial spaces marked by the Carandiru Massacre, based on the understanding of collective memory as a social construction process (Ricoeur, 1999) and political struggles (Jelin, 2021). The Massacre, which occurred on October 2, 1992, at São Paulo's House of Detention, is a traumatic event that involved the deaths of at least 111 incarcerated individuals and the bodily injury of numerous survivors. As a result of this episode, accountability processes were initiated at both the national and international levels, including the publication of Report 34/00 by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which determined reparative measures. Despite these determinations, the state's process of memorialization of the event is marked by disagreements and absences. In 2002, three of the detention facility's pavilions were imploded, and today it is home to the so-called "Youth Park". The remaining pavilions were renovated and have become a library and a technical school. There is no indication that the park serves as a space for difficult memories. At the São Paulo Penitentiary Museum, located outside this park, the narrative provided by the state is that the episode of violence was a reaction to a "prisoners' riot." The inauguration of a Memory Space about Carandiru in 2018 marked the possibility of confronting the "riot" narrative through the exhibition of objects and letters produced by individuals imprisoned at Carandiru, but there are still controversies over the ways this collection is portrayed. Victims have organized around the "First Front of Prison Survivors" and the group "Carandiru Memories" to resist the erasure of the living memories of the massacre and demand new ways to remember and tell this story.

RC44-703.3

MROZOWICKI, ADAM* (University of Wroclaw, Poland)
GITKIEWICZ, OLGA (University of Wrocław, Institute of Sociology, Poland)
FRAPPORTI, MATTIA (University of Bologna, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Italy)
PILCH, SZYMON (University of Wrocław, Poland)
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Contested Amazonification: Comparing Amazon Workers' Struggles in Italy and Poland

This paper examines the conditions, forms and consequences of workers' struggles at Amazon and its ecosystem of subcontractors in Poland and Italy, combining the inspirations of the power resources approach with the literature on the infrastructural power of big tech companies. The countries selected represent two traditionally considered semi-peripheral regions of Europe that differ in terms of trade union power resources and regulatory power of the state vis-à-vis platform companies, such as Amazon. Against this backdrop, two research questions are formulated: What kinds of power resources are mobilised by workers in Poland and Italy to counteract the infrastructural power of Amazon? How can we explain the similarities and differences in the forms of mobilisation (and non-mobilisation) of Amazon workers in both countries? Empirically, the paper takes advantage from secondary data, background interviews with industrial relations actors and semi-structured

interviews with workers, employers' and management in Amazon and its subcontractors (around 50 interviews in total). The analysis so far confirms two hypotheses formulated at the outset of the research. First, forms of workers' collective mobilisation are mediated but not determined by traditional trade union power resources, national institutions and employment and business practices of Amazon. Workers' innovative resistance practices continue to shape the local varieties of global 'Amazonification' even in Poland, where their overall power resources are weaker. Second, the Amazon effect is also visible in the international diffusion of some repertoires of discontent through union networks and critical media discourse, parallel to the diffusion of coercive company management practices. The latter outcome is explored with reference to the activities of the radical trade unions both in Poland and in Italy.

RC43-684.3

MU, XUEYING* (South China Normal University, China)
CUI, CAN (East China Normal Unviersity, China)

Housing Wealth Differentiation Among Urban Residents in China from the Perspective of Spatial Structure

Since the beginning of the 21st century, with the deepening of housing marketization and financialization, housing has surpassed income as the primary component of wealth for urban households in China, becoming a major driver of wealth growth. Using 2019 China Household Finance Survey (CHFS) data, this study examines housing wealth inequality from both "static" and "dynamic" lenses. Unlike previous research that mainly focused on institutional and market factors, this study centers on spatial structural factors, revealing the intricate relationship between geographic space and housing wealth accumulation. The findings indicate significant disparities in both housing wealth and appreciation rates across different levels of the urban hierarchy. Large cities play a critical role in housing wealth growth, functioning as "escalator regions" that offer higher investment returns and enable rapid accumulation of housing wealth. Furthermore, this study identifies two pathways driving housing wealth and appreciation. First, the degree of urban marketization significantly influences housing price growth, indirectly boosting both housing wealth and appreciation rates. Second, the development index of the housing provident fund affects the use of housing loans, thereby shaping housing wealth inequality. These results highlight space as a critical resource in housing wealth differentiation and provide deeper insights into the spatial foundations of housing wealth inequality, underscoring the significance of opportunity structures shaped by spatial context.

RC40-JS-106.3

MUBICHI-KUT, DR. FRIDAH* (Cornell University, USA)

Beyond Economics: Evaluating Social and Environmental Impacts of New Apicultural Technology in Rwanda

Apiculture development in Africa has primarily been led by NGOs promoting supplemental income alongside crop and livestock farming. Often, little attention is given to production technology (e.g., beehive types), market dynamics (trends, consumer behavior, industry demands), and environmental factors. Innovations in agriculture provide various forms of value beyond economics, including social, cultural, political, environmental, and moral benefits. This study uses diffusion of innovation theory to examine a new social enterprise-led apicultural training model focused on conserving native bees, promoting biodiversity, and creating sustainable job opportunities for women and youth in Rwanda. The agricultural innovation is evaluated using technology attributes such as relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability. Findings from this study aim to inform policymakers about the social, cultural, and environmental implications of the innovation.

RC52-803.5

MUBICHI-KUT, DR. FRIDAH* (Cornell University, USA)
LOCONTO, ALLISON* (INRAE, France)

Mentoring the Next Generation: A Journey in Facilitating Training and Publication for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Early Career Agrifood Scholars

Sociologists and social al scientists in Sub-Saharan Africa remain among the least published professionals in the world. Likewise, existing works are often limited in quality and visibility as most authors and institutions lack resources, such as funding to attend conferences and professional development workshops that would promote strong research and publications. In May 2023, the Research committee on Sociology of Agriculture and Food (RC40) supported a 2.5 day long virtual workshop. The main objectives of the workshop were to the equip the early-career researchers with skills required to enhance their capabilities in publishing in international journals as well as mentorship. Drawing on a multi-faceted approach, we share some of the key opportunities and challenges faced in our journey as well as share some proposed best practices for others looking to design and implement low cost and virtual professional development workshops.

WG11-946.4

MUCKERMANN, VERENA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)
FEIERSTEIN, DANIEL (Universidad Nacional De Tres De Febrero, Argentina)

How Representations Shape the Aftermath: Reviewing the Syrian Case through Four Lenses

The way violent events are defined and conceptualized has tremendous implications for the ways in which people deal with their effects on both the individual and the societal level. Based on Daniel Feierstein's explorations concerning the implications of the four main ways in which the violent past in Argentina is described – as a war, state terrorism, crimes against humanity or genocide – this paper applies these narratives as analytical concepts to another case: The Syrian dictatorship.

Even though this case of state violence is ongoing, it is no less significant how the violent events which unfolded particularly since 2011 are conceptualized. On the contrary, it might be even more important to provide an analytical view of the advantages and disadvantages of reproducing any of these contested concepts in academia.

Similar to what Feierstein proposes in his recent work *Memories and Representations of Terror: Working Through Genocide,* this paper therefore analyzes the implications of these four different perspectives − war, state terrorism, crimes against humanity or genocide − on different areas of the Syrian case. Through each lens, we will explore:

1. How the victims are defined
2. How the perpetrators are defined
3. The meaning assigned to the state's actions and the causality implied
4. The types of analogies and comparisons each label gives rise to
5. How the social consequences of terror are evaluated
6. The (social and legal) actions proposed or assumed to be necessary for healing and/or to prevent a repetition of the terror
7. Intergenerational transmission (including mourning) and how each form of representation helps us to own the events or not

Therewith, this paper provides an initial exploration of how these representations might eventually shape an aftermath in the Syrian case.

WG11-946.1

MUCKERMANN, VERENA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

In (Biographical) Limbo − Experiencing Ongoing Syrian State Violence in Exile

While there is already extensive literature on approaches to *transitional justice* for dealing with violent pasts, even in this established academic field, contributions from diasporas are generally underrepresented. Moreover, all these approaches require − by definition − an end to violence. Yet, for the increasing group of internationally displaced persons of protracted conflicts or ongoing dictatorships, this end is often unforeseeable, which requires new strategies to articulate and recognize their suffering.

Based on ethnographic research, narrative interviews and group discussions with Syrian refugees in Germany, this doctoral project asks how exiled Syrians deal with the impacts of ongoing collective experiences of state violence in Syria. It focuses on people who fled the direct threat of violence since 2011, but who remain displaced from their homes for (at least) as long as the violence continues. They find themselves in a complex position between the individual challenges of finding their way in a new country, dealing with past violence they suffered themselves, and the ongoing concern for those remaining exposed to state violence in Syria. This, as an ongoing phenomenon, is hard to integrate into biographical narrations or collective memories.

The data shows that when narrating their experiences, many exiled Syrians refer to living in a "limbo-state" between past individual and current collective experiences of violence. They position themselves dynamically in a temporal (past – present − future) and geographical dimension (Syria – flight – Germany), as well as between individual and collective interpretations of their experiences (myself – family/friends – population).

This paper sheds light on (1) the academically neglected phase of being caught up in limbo due to ongoing acts of collective violence, (2) its social consequences as well as (3) survivors' ways of dealing with and representing their experiences of being caught up in limbo.

RC41-667.4

MUELLER, ALEX* (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)
MEER, TALIA (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
KERN, MASCHA (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)
BIOMNDO, BORNICE (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)
DEMIRPEHLIVAN, YAGMUR (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)
BARGHOUTH, MUHAMMAD (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)
THEURING, STEFANIE (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)

"You Can Run This Whole Gamut": The Arduous Pathway to Abortion in Germany

Although access to abortion is a crucial reproductive right, in Germany, abortion is criminalised and subject to intensive regulation. It is only 'free of punishment' in the first trimester if the abortion-seeker follows a formalised process, which includes mandatory counselling and a mandatory waiting period. Our study critically examines the pathway to abortion necessitated by the current German regulations. We conducted 17 semi-structured interviews to capture views of abortion-related service providers on barriers and enablers to abortion in the federal states of Berlin and Brandenburg, applying a thematic analysis approach. Our findings point to multiple individual barriers along the pathway, but also that the complexity of the abortion pathway is itself a structural barrier. We identified 9 steps which most abortion-seekers must undergo to end an unwanted pregnancy, involving numerous different administrative and health service providers and the repeated need to communicate their pregnancy status and intention to have an abortion to these providers, exposing them to stigma, and limiting privacy. Even providers themselves were sometimes uncertain about how parts of the process worked and what they were or were not allowed to do. Our study illustrates that the pathway to abortion in Germany is in fact a state-induced barrier to a fundamental reproductive health service, and in this respect can be viewed as a form of structural violence. This underscores the need to analyse access to reproductive healthcare through sociological frameworks that expose structural injustice. It also reminds us that reproductive rights remain contested in wealthy western nations, despite their ostensibly progressive values. Our findings support existing recommendations to decriminalise abortion, which would align Germany´s regulation of abortion with its international human rights commitments and with international best practice.

RC09-JS-247.5

MUELLER, GEORG* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Social Clocks As Instruments for Measuring the Progress Towards the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals

This paper presents a new methodology for monitoring the progress towards various types of policy goals. It works with an ideal schedule of goal attainments, which is represented by the shortest way from a starting point to the respective policy goal. This way it becomes possible to determine how many years a social actor is ahead or behind this ideal schedule. The related social clocks facilitate the comparison of different policy goals and social actors since time leads and lags are universal concepts. Comparisons between policy goals can be used for analysing asynchronies between different components of social development, e.g. between general democratisation and female empowerment. Similarly, comparisons between actors may be used for their categorisation: "leaders" that are ahead of the schedule, "laggards" that are behind, and "on-timers" just following the planned schedule.

A typical example of normatively binding policy goals are the Social Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, which were initiated in 2012 at the international Rio+20 conference: in 17 policy-domains they define for all countries binding development goals, which are to be realised in the 15 years between the end of 2015 and 2030. We will show the usefulness of social clocks for describing the progress with regard to three of these goals: the reduction of poverty, the improvement of safely managed sanitation, and the eradication of food insecurity. Empirical analyses show, that already in 2020, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Peru were laggards with regard to poverty reduction. In principle, they could compensate this delay till the end of the planning period (2030). However, for Peru and Ecuador this seems to be unlikely due to the limited development-speed of these counties. Consequently, the paper ends with a general discussion on how social clocks can be used for early warning about the missing of targets.

RC20-JS-218.1

MUELLER, GEORG* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Social Processes and Their Boundaries: Causal Versus Teleological Explanations

In general, there are two approaches for explaining a social process. The first is *teleological:* "things" happen because an actor intentionally pursues them as a goal. The second is *causal:* "things" happen because they are caused by factors of the past. Teleological explanations are typically used by historians, who try to understand processes of the past. *Ex-ante* forecasts are rarely possible with this approach. To the contrary, the causal approach is over-determined by the past and typically neglects the intentions and the "free will" of the concerned drivers.

This article attempts to unite the two mentioned approaches: Causal reasoning is used in order to explain the *impossible* results of a process. This way, the *boundaries* of possible processes are delimited by *causal* factors. However, how the resulting *space of possibilities* is used by a particular social process depends on the intentions of the concerned actors/drivers and consequently calls for *teleological* explanations.

Explaining the boundaries of a social process requires special statistical regression techniques. One of them is *quantile regression:* by an asymmetrical error-function it allows to explore the relation between independent structural variables and the best/worst results of a process. The other is *iteratively reweighted least squares:* here, the best/worst results of a process are identified by the stepwise elimination of observed processes with lower/higher performance.

As an illustration of the previous methodology, the author investigates the boundaries of authoritarian regimes, which aim at restraining political liberties. Some of their boundaries are the protests of the *national civil society*, others the sanctions of the *international community.* With the appropriate *freedom-house* indicators it is possible to the assess their relative importance and to make forecasts about unlikely political changes. The use of the related possibility space by the political regime requires teleological explanations that will be presented for exemplary cases.

RC25-408.1

MUELLER-BRANDECK, MARLENE* (Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Germany)

The Construction of Social Inequality in Identity Politics Semantics

This paper examines how social inequality is constructed within contemporary identity politics and how this shift can be understood in sociological terms. My study, "The Sacralization of Identity", analyzed contemporary auto(socio)biographies that address discrimination across various dimensions, including racism, sexism, and classism. Here, I focus on comparing the labor movement of the early 20th century with today's identity politics. In the early 20th century, the labor movement emphasized the capital/labor distinction, viewing capitalism as the primary source of social inequality. This distinction represented two opposing groups within the social class structure, suggesting that a revolution to dismantle capitalism would ultimately abolish social inequality. In contrast, today's identity politics fundamentally change how social inequality is understood. Rather than focusing solely on economic factors, identity politics encompass a broader range of discriminatory dimensions. They frame social inequality through the concepts of privilege and discrimination, highlighting that inequality arises from various forms of discrimination, including racism, sexism, and ableism. Individuals are seen as embodying both privileged and marginalized aspects of their identities, experiencing discrimination and privilege simultaneously. This complexity transforms the understanding of social structures, as the distinction no longer corresponds to two opposing groups but instead identifies the mechanisms of inequality production: discrimination. As a result, the privileged are no longer viewed as a clearly identifiable group. This shift refocuses the struggle against social inequality from combating a specific dominant group to encouraging individuals to take responsibility for learning and practicing non-discriminatory behavior. This analysis shows how influential the construction of social inequality is for social movements of social inequality and how important it is for sociology to observe which constructions are effective in the discourses on social inequality. Only in this way can it observe discourse mechanisms without itself becoming part of the discourses it observes.

RC11-172.3

MUFTI, MYRA* (The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

"Doing Family or Undoing Family?" – Grandparental Care Relations Among Pakistani Transnational Families in the UK

Transnational families, characterized by geographically dispersed members who maintain strong familial bonds, are increasingly common in today's globalized world. Literature on transnational families often portrays older individuals as passive care recipients, "left behind" by adult children or family members who migrate to other countries. This narrative reinforces stereotypes of older persons as dependent and isolated. However, this research challenges that notion, arguing that older people can actively participate in transnational families by contributing to an intergenerational exchange of care.

Investigating the complex interplay of migration, care, and transnational families, this research seeks to understand how care is reimagined and reconstructed within Pakistani families residing in the UK with a specific focus on grandparents and their role in navigating caring responsibilities across their life-course, within and beyond national borders. Utilizing qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews and arts-based methods, the study - involving multiple interviews with 24 participants - addresses specific research questions related to: grandparents' negotiation of intergenerational and multidirectional care arrangements; the impact of UK migration regimes and welfare and family policies on grandparental migration and care responsibilities; and the gendered dynamics that shape these caring relationships. By also interviewing grandparents who have returned to Pakistan after visiting their families in the UK, the research provides a unique perspective on caring experiences of returned or mobile migrants. This approach helps uncover the complexities of caring in temporal and spatial contexts, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of proximate versus distant care experiences within transnational Pakistani families across the life-course.

RC48-756.3

MUHAMMAD, SAWEDI* (Department of Sociology, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia, Indonesia)
ARIFIN, SURYANTO (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia)
PUTRA, BAMA ANDIKA (School of Sociology, Politics, and International Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom)

Conflict Dynamics and Transformations: Local Community Strategy and Resilience Towards Mining Ecological Impact

The study focuses on conflict dynamic and its transformations in the mines affected areas in the field of economic, socio-cultural and ecological. Mining often causes environmental damage, such as deforestation, air and water pollution, contributing to the escalation of conflict between mining company and local community. This study identifies the adaptation and resilience strategy of local community, such as livelihood diversification, strengthening local institutions, staging protest that are essential in responding to the adverse impact of mining operation. Besides, the interaction among stakeholders such as companies, governments, civil society and public organizations often create complex network and interests that lead to prolonged tension. Although several studies show the success of multi-stakeholder cooperation, conflict still occurs in several areas, primarily when the rights of the public are not acknowledged completely. With this approach, the research aims to provide a framework for comprehensive analyses in order to understand and manage conflict sustainably. This expectation can contribute to developing a more inclusive mining policy and increase the welfare of the local community affected by mining operation.

RC19-270.1

MÜLLER, MAGGIE* (Roskilde University, Denmark)
PAULSEN HANSEN, MAGNUS (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Navigating Dignity in Social Systems: A Comparative Ethnography of Rural Denmark, France, and the United States

This paper examines how social systems in Denmark, France, and the United States shape the daily experiences of dignity and indignity for unemployed individuals in rural areas. Through a comparative ethnographic study, we explore how systemic support or neglect, at both interpersonal and policy levels, influences personal perceptions of worth, recognition, and societal inclusion. By focusing on two key dimensions—*everyday relational encounters* with welfare institutions (such as direct interactions with social workers or volunteers) and *invisible meetings* with policy structures (such as unemployment benefits and healthcare accessibility)—this study investigates how these systems impact the everyday lives of unemployed individuals.

The paper draws from a year-long field study following the daily experiences of 5-7 unemployed individuals in each country, exploring the relational dynamics of support and neglect. In Denmark, participants describe feeling scrutinised and over-controlled by a system that mistrusts them, while in France, they express feelings of being overlooked. In the United States, the welfare system's absence, both materially and in terms of expectations, results in a sense of disconnection and societal neglect. Additionally, the study considers differences in who provides care—whether social workers, volunteers, or informal networks—and how these roles vary across the three countries.

Our research examines the intersection of social systems to shed light on broader social justice issues in the Anthropocene. It highlights how systems of support and neglect impact individual experiences of (in)dignity and society's ability to provide fair and equitable care. The chapter also explores how different welfare and healthcare models shape our understanding of justice and social support, contributing to critical sociological debates about worth, recognition, and how we live together in a time of significant societal change.

RC48-JS-185.1

MUNIF, YASSER* (Emerson College, USA)

The Syrian Revolution: Emergent Knowledges and Declonial Praxes

The Syrian Revolution started in 2011 as a popular and democratic uprising against a totalitarian regime. The Syrian people wanted free elections, a multiparty system, and the end of the state of emergency. The revolution lasted several years before the regime was able to besiege and derail it. The initial demands for justice and democracy were slowly replaced by sectarian politics, while the revolt of dignity gradually metastasized into a civil conflict and a proxy war. This paper explores the politics and ethics of research in the context of the Syrian revolution. It examines the challenges of knowledge production in sites where violence saturates every aspect of life. An essential question revolves around the politics of the research and the mechanisms that guide it? A related dilemma for researchers of the Syrian conflict and the Arab revolts more generally is whether their priority should be to study and better understand a social phenomenon or, instead intervene in the social process. How does one determine the ethics of the research? Is neutrality possible or even desirable when the population is constantly exposed to the regime's genocidal violence? Finally, what language should one use when exploring the Syrian revolt? Should one avoid the transposition of "Western" theories of revolution and social movements to a site such as the Syrian one? Is it possible to produce research that speaks to the Syrian people and is also understandable to a "Western" audience? Or is there an epistemic abyss that separates these two sites?

RC38-JS-201.4

MUÑIZ TERRA, LETICIA* (CONICET/ Universidad Nacional de La Plata., Argentina)
AMBORT, MARÍA EUGENIA (CONICET/Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)
PSCHUNDER, BARBARA (Universidad Nacional de La Plata / DAAD, Argentina)

Biograms, Drawings and Ethnographies As Biographical Devices: Uses, Potentialities and Limitations for the Analysis of Inequalities, Labour and Migration Trajectories in Latin America.

Qualitative biographical approaches focus on the study of processes that occur over time. Within this perspective, there is research that emphasises the analysis of different social facts, developing a socio-structural perspective; while others focus their interest on cultural interpretation and narrative identities (Rosenthal, 2004; Kamierzska, 2007).

Biographical interviews are the fundamental support used by these studies to produce information. However, there are also other strategies that are valuable devices. These include biograms, biographical drawings and biographical ethnographies.

Biograms are life stories narrated by the research subjects themselves, and which are made at the specific request of the researchers (Abel, 1947).

Biographical drawings involve the social actor initially making a drawing that visually reconstructs his or her life and then making an oral narrative about the drawing (Riessman, 2008; Escin and Squire, 2013).

Biographical ethnographies relate the story to its narrator, to the group of belonging and to the socio-cultural context, and consider the person who narrates his or her story as a mirror of his or her time and environment (Poirier, Clapier-Valladon and Raybaut, 1983).

In this paper we ask ourselves about the particularities of each of these devices, their potentialities and limitations.

To this end, we present different fieldwork experiences in which we used these strategies: with Bolivian peasant women who migrated to Argentina to work in agriculture, with Colombian teachers who migrated to Argentina to pursue postgraduate studies, and with Senegalese young men who migrated to Argentina to work.

The use of the aforementioned biographical devices has allowed us to put into dialogue the construction of information that they enable in biographical research, with objects of study that differ in terms of their country of origin and social class, but which share an interest in gender issues, migratory processes and the world of work.

RC37-JS-81.1

MUNTANYOLA-SAURA, DAFNE* (UNIVERSITAT AUTONOMA BARCELONA, Spain)
DEL VAL, FERNÁN* (UNED, Spain)

Artistic Gossip in the Arts: Ethnographies of Artistic Practice

How interiorized learning patterns in art school shape the way atists work ? The general objective of this project is to identify the changes caused by the digital turn in the artistic practice of established professionals. Our integrated model defines artistic practice as a socio-cognitive process of a distributed, multimodal and embodied nature. Digital resources are objects of epistemic judgment, not just externalizations of knowledge. Intersubjective situations that are first precommunicative are later co-created, such as distributed attention in dance and synchronized swimming (Muntanyola-Saura, 2015). Both in scientific knowledge and in artistic knowledge, we semantically infer what is not there, in the perceptually immediate environment. Language is our tool to bridge this cognitive gap. Moreover, there is technical gossip in laboratories (Knorr-Cetina, 1999) and artistic gossip in studios (Muntanyola-Saura, 2016, Basov & Muntanyola-Saura, 2024). Our hypothesis is that digitalization shapes the communicative modalities and epistemic objects of the artistic process, thus modifying artistic gossip. Methodologically, we compare the discourse and practices of photographers, architects, film editors, designers, choreographers and musical composers, recognized in their field and linked to artistic schools, from two different generations, one educated analogically, the other digitally. Ethnographic filming and observation focus on the reconstruction of theartistic workflow, while Social Network Analysis, interviews and focus groups capture how new meanings emerge. Initial results show how we can pragmatically and relationally explain what really happens in the black box of the artistic process in conceptualization, execution, and evaluation. The detailed analysis of the use of technology and materials allows us to understand moments of coordination and creative projection. The digital turn constitutes a process of institutionalization of specific patterns of artistic gossip. Artistic gossip is made of shared vocabularies, counterfactuals, and metaphors in conversation.

RC43-689.3

MURAKAMI, AKANE* (Momoyama Gakuin University(St. Andrew's University), Japan)

Unequal Access to Homeownership and Cumulative Disadvantage in Japan

Housing is an essential pillar of economic security throughout one's life course in Asset-based welfare states in Europe. Therefore, married women's labor force participation and shared home ownership have drastically increased. In contrast, the comparative study between the UK and Japan in 2004 revealed that Japanese women's housing equity has been less prevalent, and married women would finally obtain homeownership upon the death of a partner. Using the Japanese Life course Panel Survey by Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo, we examine the factors associated with housing equity. We found that 15 percent of married women own property. Our analysis shows that income and educational level influences their housing equity. The probability that women would negotiate with their husbands for shared homeownership is increased by having higher income or higher education, which improves women's bargaining power. In addition to this, gender attitude has a significant effect. Despite all this, the majority of women in Japan do not have homeownership. The cause of inequality is associated with civil law, the gender wage gap, and the housing finance system. The Japanese male breadwinner model still serves to justify unequal access to women's homeownership. Furthermore, the potential conflicts may be masked by family ideology. The late transition to homeownership is risky for their financial security in later life.

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RC22-JS-133.4

MURASE, YASUNA* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

ART Policies and Regulations in Japan: Discourse Analysis of Religious, Cultural and Ethical Values in the Regulatory Landscape

This presentation examines the historical evolution of policies and regulations regarding ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology) in Japan over the past 40 years. Following the successful implementation of in vitro fertilization (IVF) in 1984, discussions on legal frameworks began, but a formal law was not enacted until December 2020. Despite extensive debate, this law notably excludes regulations on surrogacy and the guarantee of a child's "right to know their origins," highlighting the urgent need for amendments. Surrogacy has been prohibited in principle by the guidelines of the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology (JSOG), yet some politicians within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are currently drafting proposals for its legalization.

The study explores the values that have shaped this regulatory landscape through an analysis of historical and societal debates. It focuses on the ethical considerations of physicians involved in drafting the guidelines, discussions within the academic community, policy decision-making processes, and media portrayals of related issues. While Japan is often perceived as lacking strong religious values, societal "common sense" is significantly influenced by Buddhism and Shinto, which shape these debates. Thus, this research analyzes how religious, cultural, and historical values are reflected in the policymaking and regulatory formulation concerning assisted reproductive technologies in Japan. Materials for analysis include ethical guidelines from JSOG, laws, ministerial ordinances, meeting minutes, interviews with representatives from obstetrics and gynecology societies, records from the Science Council of Japan, Diet proceedings, and newspaper articles. Methods employed are interviews and discourse analysis.

The findings reveal that religious patriarchal values, modeling heterosexual couples with children, intersect with Western-derived bioethical values, shaping ART-related regulations and policies. Session participants will be encouraged to compare Japan's unique characteristics with cases from other regions influenced by different religious values.

RC23-365.2

MURRAY, GEORGINA* (Griffith Unviersity, Australia)
PEETZ, DAVID (Griffith University, Australia)
LOWE, IAN (Griffith University, Australia)
HALES, ROBERT (Griffith University, Australia)
TROUP, CAROLYN (Griffith University, Australia)

Stemmed — How Women's Scientific Careers Have Been Thwarted, and What Can be Done about It

This presentation concerns the results of a qualitative study of 40 women in science, in the context of a broader quantitative survey of intimidation and harassment of scientists, including women scientists. The study includes examination of culture, voice, class and the domestic sphere as they affect women scientists, and (from the survey as well as the interviews) analysis of the patterns, forms and effects of harassment of women scientists. It addresses such questions as: What are the existing barriers that must be overcome? What do women scientists need at home, and at work? Is it all about having superior individual qualities? What can the science institutes (such as universities) do for women scientists? We observed how male scientists: reinforce power; benefit from a gender wage gap; disproportionately reap rewards and get promoted; and avoid the double jeopardy of race and gender. We also investigated a little-explored dimension – the class barrier. We assess whether science institutes can help increase women scientists' representation, including by: funding awards and granting opportunities; catering for parental needs; being more flexible; promoting women at all levels; promoting female leadership; mentoring; confronting racism; agitating the state to get back adequate funding; and perhaps most innovatively by establishing 'fairness guarantee units', the nature and function of which we outline.

RC21-312.2

MURZENKO, NATALIYA* (Université de Tours, France)
LEHRER, UTE (York University, Canada)

Luxury Condos and the Role of Amenity Spaces in Processes of Disconnection

Over the past 20 years, Toronto has seen a consolidation of wealthy neighbourhoods in the inner city facilitated by the condofication of selective pockets of the city (Lehrer & Wieditz, 2009). Throughout these processes, the common areas and amenity spaces have continuously shifted to satisfy the needs and wants of investors and wealth elites looking to purchase a high-rise home. From hotel-style concierge services, to decked-out gyms, yoga rooms, and pool-side cabanas, amenities have taken on a 'resort-like' quality with an emphasis on lifestyle over community.

This paper will look to examine the impact that amenity and common spaces of condominiums in Toronto have on the disconnection of residents from the wider city. By conducting interviews with residents, concierge employees, and property managers of 30 buildings in the Toronto area, we hope to gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which residents interact with their high-rise neighbours, neighbourhood and the wider city. We will also look at the role of amenity and common spaces in physically bounding the social interactions of residents through internally-hosted functions and events. It is assumed that this research will contribute to a better understanding of the atomization and individuation that occurs in urban centres through the form of the high-rise building. By gaining a clearer understanding of residents' views on political action within and around their space, and their ability to (dis) engage from their surroundings, we hope to provide a better understanding of the role amenity and common spaces play in the interactions taking place in today's cities.

RC09-144.3

MUSCHERT, GLENN* (Khalifa University of Science and Technology, United Arab Emirates)
SHOMOTOVA, AIZHAN (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Exploring the Impact of Demographic Factors on Digital Access and Competence: A Cross-Sectional Study

This study investigates the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic factors (gender, age, education, income, employment status, field of work, device type, and religion) and two critical dimensions of digital inclusion: **Digital Access** and **Digital Competence**. Using survey data, we explore how these variables influence individuals' ability to access digital resources and develop competence in using digital tools. The study hypothesizes that younger, more educated, and higher-income individuals will exhibit greater digital access and competence. The findings of this cross-sectional study will contribute to the understanding of digital inequalities and offer insights for developing targeted interventions to promote digital literacy and inclusion across different population groups. This research will be presented in the context of digital capital frameworks and aims to inform future digital equity policies.

RC22-349.2

MUSILI, TELESIA* (University of Nairobi, Kenya)

Grounding Orality and Indigenous Epistemologies: Interpreting Bosco Mulwa's Song "Kithio Kya Mukamba" through Decolonial Lens

Indigenous African epistemologies, cultures, and languages embody religious sensibilities through intricate, provocative, and pluralistic expressions captured by orality as a genre. captures. Orality is rooted at the intersection of land, ancestors, and communal life. These epistemologies offer a rich tapestry of knowledge transmitted through oral traditions contested as new ways of knowing and knowledge production. Oral genres such as storytelling, proverbs, chants, and songs serve as vehicles for expressing complex religious and philosophical ideas. These reflect a dynamic interplay between the sacred, the lived experiences, and the cultural contexts of African societies. This paper will analyze Bosco Mulwa's song "*Kithio Kya Mukamba kyaendie naku*" ("Where did Kamba culture disappear to?")[1] to explore how Indigenous African orality encapsulates the multifaceted nature of religious sensibilities, highlighting its capacity to convey diverse and evolving spiritual insights while preserving communities' culture and language. Descriptive analysis based on decolonial theories will ground the interplay between oral traditions and indigenous knowledge systems. The paper underscores the significance of orality in preserving and conveying African religious thoughts embedded in the song's performance. I argue that African orality as a grounded methodology provides a rich and nuanced approach to knowledge production and preservation transgenerationally. With the centrality of oral traditions and integration into academic research, scholars globally can gain deeper insights into divergent cultural, social, and religious practices, thus preserving their identity, integrity, and relevance in knowledge production.

[1] See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=14b2b6O-Yl4

RC34-JS-41.4

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, Palestine)

Blurring Lines: Youth Development, Colonization and Climate Change

This presentation will explore how climate change has affected Youth Agriculture Cooperatives (YAC) in Palestine; and the measures young people are taking towards adaptation and transformation. To do so, it is important to understand young people's lived experience and understanding of their context. Challenges and opportunities facing YAC can be understood only through the analysis of the intersectionality between policies of colonisation, land grabs, the restrictions in access to natural resources and the social structures that exclude young people in the State of Palestine. This paper seeks to situate how young people respond to climate change within their context, and how it affects their pursuit of a better life. The chapter will look at the lived experience of young people as they interact with their environment-within a setting of marginalisation, as youth and as farmers.

RC47-JS-38.3

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, Palestine)

Building the Narrative of Being

In this paper I will explore the role of academia, especially sociology, building and writing the narrative of people living a genocidal war. This will focus on few initiatives conducted during the war, but mostly will look into what it means to collect a narrative of genocide under settler colonialism. Writing people narrative has always been essential for building the memory and healing of communities living wars and genocide. It has been seen as part of the healing process. As the Palestinian society is facing a placiocide and a sociocide, the narrative provided will try to reshape the connection to a place, culture, and the people living it.

WG01-879.2

MUSSETTO, GLORIA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
MALACARNE, SILVIA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
FACCHETTI, ANNA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy)

Can CSOs Evaluative Practices Take the Form of Mutual Learning?

In 2023, the OECD defined evaluation in international development cooperation as a process of determining the value or significance of an intervention by analysing the following 6 criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The literature highlights two main dimensions of evaluation: (1) accountability and (2) learning. The first one responds to the need to account for what has been done and how resources have been used; the second promotes reflexivity, aimed at understanding the successes and failures of an intervention.

The theme of learning is also found in the concept of mutual learning (ML), which has emerged in the field of development cooperation since the 2000s. Recent research has theoretically defined ML and developed a construct to detect its presence in social reality.

This contribution explores the relationship between evaluation and ML, seeking to answer the following question: whether and how the evaluation practices of CSOs active in the field of development cooperation can take the form of ML, i.e. an exchange of resources that leads to mutual learning processes between the various stakeholders.

Through semi-structured interviews with professionals involved in project evaluation in some Italian CSOs, the most common evaluation practices will be identified, and an attempt will be made to detect the possible presence of ML in them. Finally, based on the data collected, an effort will be made to construct a summary ML index.

Exploring the relationship between evaluation practices and ML can enable the international development cooperation to design increasingly democratic and sustainable initiatives to contribute to social justice in countries of the Global South.

RC28-450.2

MÜSSIG, STEPHANIE* (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)
STICHS, ANJA (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Germany)

Labour Market Participation of Muslim Women in Germany and the Hijab

Labour market participation of Muslim women in Germany is comparatively low. Studies suggest that this applies in particular to Muslim women wearing a hijab. Against this background, we investigate the circumstances that make the hijab a critical factor in Muslim women's labour market participation, and how Muslim women accommodate to the expectations in their working environments.

At least three explanations exist for this phenomenon. The first is an intrinsic one, referring to Muslim women's attitudes. In Western societies, women wearing the hijab are expected to support traditional gender roles and have little interest to be part of the labour force. The second refers to structural pre-conditions of the labour market itself: getting access to the workforce heavily depends on women's human capital and their family situation. The third is a systemic one, emphasising the role of discrimination that prevent Muslim women to become part of the labour force.

Having this in mind, we focus on four research questions:

- Does the labour market participation differ between Muslim women with and without hijab, even when taking differences in their human capital resources and in their family situations into account?

- Does the labour force participation rate in their country of origin play a role for Muslim immigrant women's partaking in the German labour market? Do Muslim immigrant women transfer these cultural norms to their daughters born in Germany?

- Do perceptions of discriminatory practices relate to the labour force participation of Muslim women in Germany?

-Do expectations of labour market discrimination influence the decision to wear a hijab?

For analysing these questions, we rely on data of the survey "Muslim life in Germany 2022", containing 1,442 interviews with Muslim women from 23 predominantly Muslim countries.

RC53-819.3

MUSTAPHA, FAHLI* (FLSH TETOUAN Université Abdelmalek Saadi, Morocco)
ZAHIDI, ABDELFTTAH (FLSH TETOUAN Université Abdelmalek Saadi, Morocco)
ERRADI, SOUFIANE (FLSH Meknès, Morocco)

Politique Éducative Inclusive Au Maroc Analyse De l'Expérience Scolaire Des Élèves En Situation De Handicap Au Cycle Secondaire Cas De l'Aref Fès-Meknès

Afin d'atteindre les objectifs de développement durable à l'horizon 2030, notamment le quatrième objectif, le Maroc devait reconsidérer sa politique de scolarisation de manière à éliminer toute exclusion envers les élèves en situation de handicap en leur permettant l'accès aux classes normales. Dans ce cadre, Le Programme National de l'Education Inclusive est une opérationnalisation de la convention cadre entre le CSEFRS et l'UNICEF.

Or, entre le principe, sur lequel il y aurait un consensus moral, et la réalité, l'écart peut être important. Il faut observer les conditions réglementaires, pédagogiques et socio-culturelles de l'inclusion dans son contexte réel pour évaluer ses effets sur les bénéficiaires. Ainsi, en considérant différents contextes, nous analysons les modes d'inclusion et les configurations d'adhésion ou de résistance de la société scolaire au projet. Car les valeurs, les attitudes et les traits culturels propres à une société pèsent fortement sur son système scolaire. Étant donné que l'inclusion ne se résume pas à des considérations institutionnelles, dans quelle mesure le climat scolaire serait-il favorable à l'inclusion des enfants en situation de handicap ?

Nous avons utilisé une méthode mixte qui combine l'analyse ***quantitative*** multi-niveaux, dont le premier est ***élève*** et le second est ***l'école,*** afin d'identifier les principaux facteurs agissant significativement sur l'inclusion, et une analyse ***qualitative*** par entretiens semi-directifs de focus groupes qui permet d'approfondir la compréhension de la réalité subjective.

Les résultats montrent que les élèves en situation de handicap évaluent négativement leurs bien être et leur expérience scolaire dans les classes normales. Ils tendent à signaler des comportements d'intimidation, une absence de protection, un manque d'appui à l'apprentissage et une inadaptation des scénarios et du matériels didactique et surtout l'insuffisance et l'incapacité des **salles** de **ressources** pour la qualification et le **soutien à réduire les inégalités avec les autres élèves.**

RC28-JS-20.1

MUSTONEN, SANNA* (University of Finland, Finland)
ENBUSKA, MARJA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Building a New Future – Young Ukrainian Refugees in the Liminal Space and Transitional Educational Phase in Finland

In this presentation, we will explore the experiences and aspirations of young adults who fled the war from Ukraine to Finland in terms of engagement, belonging, and language learning. These young people are living in a liminal space concerning their present and future. The first years spent in Finland, social relations and language training play an important role in how to start building a new life in a new country.

Our participatory team-ethnographic data was gathered during 2023−2024 academic year in two educational institutions (in Finnish rural area and in the middle-sized city) which provide transitional phase education for immigrant students who have completed their comprehensive education but need to improve their Finnish skills to move on to the secondary level. Our longitudinal data consist of observations in classrooms (7 months) and narrative interviews of the Ukrainian students aged 16-18 (35) and their teachers (9).

We analyse our data applying nexus analytical framework (Scollon & Scollon 2004). We aim to understand the engagement and language learning processes of Ukrainian youth in the nexus of three elements: First, *The historical bodies* of the participants: their bodily memories and experiences that are brought to the communicative situations in school; secondly, *the interactional orders:* what are the expected roles for the students and the teachers in these communicative situations, and thirdly, *the discourses in place*: what kind of discourses are constructed and negotiated within student groups and in the institution, and how do these reflect broader discourses prevailing in society. These discourses relate, for example, to whether students are positioned as responsible for their own choices or whether they are seen as young people who still need strong support.

Based on our results, we will discuss how to build a more justice and socially sustainable education for students with a refugee background.

RC47-743.1

MUSZEL, MAGDALENA* (Gdansk University, Poland)
PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ (University of Gdańsk, Poland)

Feminist and LGBTQ+ Counter-Mobilization Against Anti-Gender Movements in Poland: From Reactive Protests to Strategic Engagement

In recent years, Poland has witnessed a surge in anti-gender mobilization, driven by far-right political actors, ultra-conservative organizations, and the Catholic Church, which frame gender equality and LGBTQ+ rights as existential threats to Polish identity. These movements have employed a mix of legal, political, and media strategies to marginalize feminist and LGBTQ+ activism. In response, Polish feminist and LGBTQ+ movements have developed increasingly sophisticated counter-mobilization strategies, evolving from reactive protests to proactive and strategic engagements. This paper examines the transition in these movements' approaches, particularly since the 2020 near-total abortion ban, which marked a critical juncture in feminist activism.

Initially dominated by mass street protests, the movement has diversified its tactics to include legal challenges, public education campaigns, and active participation in the political arena. Feminist and LGBTQ+ activists have built coalitions with political allies, launched public health and reproductive rights campaigns, and engaged in targeted actions aimed at dismantling structural barriers to gender equality. Notably, the collaboration among feminist organizations has enabled the formation of "integrated activism," combining direct action with sustained efforts to influence public policy.

However, with almost two years having passed since the transition from a far-right government to a more democratic one in Poland (parliamentary elections in October 2023), the paper also critically reflects on the effectiveness of these new strategies. Have they succeeded in achieving meaningful

progress, or do the entrenched socio-political structures continue to present significant obstacles? By analyzing the outcomes of feminist and LGBTQ+ initiatives post-governmental change, this paper explores whether these movements have truly managed to influence policy or if the normalization of far-right ideologies still holds a strong grip on public discourse.

The research was conducted within the framework of the FIERCE project (Feminist Movement Revitalizing Democracy in Europe), funded by the Horizon Europe program.

RC47-730.4

MUSZEL, MAGDALENA* (Gdansk University, Poland)

Overcoming Barriers: Feminist and LGBTQ+ Strategic Engagements in Poland's Conservative Political Landscape

This paper critically examines whether feminist and LGBTQ+ movements in Poland have managed to overcome the deeply entrenched conservative barriers in the country's political and social landscape. The analysis centers on the transition from spontaneous street-level activism to more sustained and strategic political and social engagement, reflecting on the effectiveness of these new tactics in countering anti-gender rhetoric and policies.

Poland's conservative political sphere, bolstered by the Catholic Church and far-right organizations, has presented significant obstacles to feminist and LGBTQ+ movements. These movements, initially reactive and protest-driven, have had to evolve to challenge not just immediate threats but also the broader normalization of anti-gender ideologies within public discourse. In recent years, activists have adopted a more strategic approach, focusing on coalition-building, legal challenges, and targeted political actions. However, these efforts have met mixed success, as the structural barriers to gender equality and LGBTQ+ rights remain pervasive.

Drawing on in-depth interviews with key activists, this research explores how movements have sought to translate their street-based momentum into political influence. The paper analyzes both the opportunities and limitations of these strategies. While the political shift from a far-right government to a more democratic one in October 2023 in Poland offered hope, this study questions whether feminist and LGBTQ+ initiatives have truly made headway in policy reform, or if their impact has been curtailed by the persistent influence of conservative and nationalist ideologies.

Ultimately, this paper highlights the complexity of achieving substantive change in a socio-political environment where anti-gender discourses have been entrenched. It provides a critical reflection on the successes and setbacks of feminist and LGBTQ+ strategies in Poland, exploring the long-term sustainability of these movements in the face of ongoing resistance.

WG10-930.6

MUSZYNSKI, KAROL* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Unionization in the Polish Video Game Industry: Between Entrepreneurial Subjectivity and Platformization

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ongoing research project on unionization in the Polish video game industry, drawing on 20+ interviews with trade union members, workers, and managers. Although unionization in the global video game industry has recently garnered increased academic attention (Kelmore & Woodcock, 2023), the Polish video game industry— a major global player — remains understudied in this context.

The industry is characterized by extensive platformization, with platforms like Steam constraining companies' control over pricing structures, distribution methods, and client access (Thorhauge, 2024; Werning, 2019). Additionally, the sector faces financialization pressures (Legault & Weststar, 2021), relies heavily on long subcontracting chains (Dyer-Witheford & de Peuter, 2009), and frequently utilizes non-standard forms of employment, such as self-employment, a practice especially prevalent in Poland (Ozimek, 2019).

Game studio management often cites limited agency due to intense competitive pressures when negotiating with workers, leading to a highly individualized, project-based labor structure that depends on workers' "entrepreneurial subjectivity." This paper argues that the current wave of unionization in Polish video game companies focuses on reshaping workers' identities from a purely entrepreneurial subjectivity to a "hybrid" one (Murgia & Pulignano, 2021). This shift is occurring in the context of two significant pressures: the professionalization of the sector, driven by the ongoing video game industry crisis following the collapse of the pandemic bubble, and the increasing feminization of the workforce. Rather than challenging the entrepreneurial mindset outright, unions are leveraging it as a tool for "building momentum for collectivity" (Weststar & Legault, 2019), by highlighting workers' dependence on large studios. At the same time, unions are developing strategies to counter the impacts of platformization and financialization on the industry by advocating for alternative revenue models, particularly through the assertion of IP rights.

RC42-JS-52.4

MUTISO, MOSES* (MOI UNIVERSITY, Kenya)
MUGAMBWA, JOSHUA (Business School, Makerere University, Uganda)
HUMAN-HENDRICKS RUMINA, ANJA (Department of Social Work, University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Trust-Building Mechanisms and Strategies for Social Cohesion and Sustainable Peace Amongst a South African Sample

Building trust is crucial for fostering social cohesion and achieving sustainable peace, particularly in environments marked by inequality, crime, and fragmented social networks. Trust-building mechanisms and strategies provide a good basis for strengthening social cohesion. This study explores the mechanisms and strategies through which a South African sample develops and sustains trust. Social Exchange Theory, which emphasises that trust is built through reciprocal actions and mutual benefits, provides the theoretical foundation for this research. A qualitative study was conducted. Twenty-five urban (15) and rural (10) participants were interviewed. The findings revealed that at the individual level, trust is established through open communication, consistent actions, and mutual reciprocity. At the family level, emotional support, conflict resolution, and the fulfillment of roles and responsibilities within the family structure were found to strengthen trust. In community contexts, trust was enhanced through collective participation in meetings, social activities, and a reliance on institutional trust in services such as policing and healthcare. A notable difference emerged between urban and rural areas: while rural communities tended to rely on long-standing, relationship-based mechanisms for trust-building, urban communities faced greater challenges, including high crime rates and a lack of confidence in institutions, which hindered the development of trust. The study underscores the importance of context-specific approaches to trust-building, highlighting the unique challenges that urban and rural areas face. Recommendations include improving communication channels, reinforcing family and community support networks, and addressing safety concerns to foster trust and promote enduring social cohesion and peace in both urban and rural settings.

RC25-414.3

MWANGI, PHYLLIS* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
KIGURU, GATITU (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Communicating Climate Change: A Content Analysis of Selected Coursebooks for Junior Secondary School in Kenya

The UN Sustainable Development Goal number 13 (Climate Action) asserts that education and innovation are at the core of our planet's fight for survival. Against this backdrop, this paper sought to evaluate educational materials and co-curricular activities in Kenya that touch on the environment and climate change. We argue that the content and language of such materials are a window through which a nations effort to galvanize its school going population to action can be assessed. We began by noting that environmental education is no longer a stand-alone learning area at the junior secondary school level. A recent review of the curriculum has seen content in this subject being largely subsumed under the learning area of Agriculture. However, coursebooks in other learning areas such as English and Kiswahili are expected to cover the themes of environment and climate change through creative content such as passages, poems and dialogues. Coursebooks in religious education present environmental and climate change through scripture-based lenses. Our analysis revealed that cumulatively, various coursebooks achieve varied pedagogical and discourse goals. These include presenting factual knowledge, creating awareness about causes and effects, creating awareness about mitigation and adaptation as well instilling agency in the target audience. The materials frame climate change and climate action as a public health issue, as urgent and as threat to our collective future. Religious, economic and political frames of the issue are also evident in the materials. However, the analysis also notes weaknesses in authoritative scientific knowledge in some of the coursebooks.

RC18-260.4

MYAGMAR, ENKHBADRAL* (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)
GELENKHUU, TUMENNAST* (National University of Mongolia, Mongolia)
BATMUNKH, BOLORMAA (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)
JAMIYANSUREN, BATBOLD (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)
GERELT-OD, DORJTUVDEN (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)

Defining the Social Issues and Well-Being of Mongolian Herders

Mongolia has a millennia-old tradition of nomadic pastoralism and nomadic culture. According to the 2020 census, 36.2% of Mongolia's population lives in rural areas, of which 8.9% are herders. As a social group, Mongolian nomads include 298,789 herders from 181,050 households.

This article aims to conduct a systematic review of the social issues faced by herders from a sociological perspective, focusing on areas such as income and livelihood, family, gender, education, health, social protection, and child protection. These issues arise from the unique characteristics of nomadism and nomadic pastoralism, with the dispersed living conditions across vast territories and the mobility of herders contributing to common difficulties in their lives. Although poverty rates among herders have decreased over the last decade, their livelihoods remain highly vulnerable due to Mongolia's extreme and unpredictable climate, harsh winters, and natural disasters like "dzud" (severe winter weather) and drought. In 2010, over 50% of herders lived below the poverty line, compared to 30.5% in 2020, while the national average was 26.5%.

Around 30% of young and middle-aged herder couples live separately to ensure their children can attend school, and the number of such families has increased by 40% over the last decade. Child neglect remains a concern among herder families, with children who live in dormitories, with relatives, or independently for education often facing neglect. Among young herders, 56% are covered by health insurance, but only about 20% participate in social insurance.

Conducting a systematic review of the social issues of herders allows for a comprehensive examination rather than viewing these issues in isolation. This approach can lead to the proposal of cross-sectoral social policy strategies to address these challenges.

RC18-260.1

MYAGMAR, ENKHBADRAL* (Mongolian Sociological Association, Mongolia)
PIONYER, TSERENBAZAR (National University of Mongolia, Mongolia)
JAMIYANSUREN, BATBOLD (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)
GERELT-OD, DORJTUVDEN (National Center for Comprehensive Development, Mongolia)
ANKHZAYA ANKHAA, BAT-ERDENE (Mongolian Sociological Association, Mongolia)

Double Leap: The Number of Women in the Parliament Has Doubled Due to Changes in Mongolian Legislation.

The number of female members in the Mongolian parliament has always been low. In the 2016 and 2020 parliaments, only 17% of the total members were women, but due to legal amendments in 2024, this percentage increased to 25%.

This article will cover Mongolia's experience in increasing the number of female members in parliament, highlighting the significant efforts and dedication that led to this achievement.

RC28-442.4

MYERS, MARTIN* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)
BHOPAL, KALWANT (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

The Cosmopolitan Brands of Elite Universities: Reproducing Local Inequalities on the Global Stage

This paper draws upon Pierre Bourdieu's analysis of the competition for economic, social and cultural capitals within educational fields to analyse the work of elite university brands. Despite their immediate recognisability, exclusive brands such as Nike or Chanel, Harvard or Oxford, possess a nebulous quality that is difficult to define or value. Brands often act as a medium through which relational values are generated and in which consumers invest in a brand experience. The relational nature between brands and brand consumers can readily be understood within a Bourdiesian frame as the competition for cultural, economic and social capitals. Whilst elite university brands perform similar functions of generating value, they also exhibit other characteristics that are more unusual. This includes elite universities being uniquely positioned to 'self-certify' their brand's value without the need to generate greater brand consumption. For example, unlike many universities they do not have to compete for students, and if anything their exclusivity, including along lines of class and race, adds value to the brand. Elite universities also reproduce institutional positions in which they are the final arbiters of knowledge production. Their brands function effectively within global educational economies, such as measures of world rankings, by legitimising the provenance of their local, institutional elite status. The paper will explore how this brand exclusivity functions as a local phenomenon with the ability to generate value and power nationally and transnationally. We conclude elite university brands are 'Cosmopolitan Brands' immersed in local and highly exclusive practices which reinforce wider inequalities of class and race globally. The paper draws upon qualitative research conducted at four elite universities in the US and UK.

RC33-540.4

MYKHAYLYOVA, KATERYNA* (Kharkiv University of Humanities "People's Ukrainian Academy", Ukraine)

Some Methodological "Traps" in the Use of Survey Methods in Conditions of Critical Social Upheavals

Critical social upheavals radically change the structure and functional connections of society, its structural elements and subjects. They change the significance of resources, the possibilities of their use, and form new life strategies of social subjects, especially short-term ones. The example of a crisis state of society is the military actions in Ukraine, which stimulated many social processes at all levels of social dynamics - from micro- to global. Military actions in Ukraine demonstrated how uncertainty can become the leading trend of social life.

In such a situation, classical methodological patterns of sociological surveys can give errors in obtaining information. For example, the parameters of the sample suffer: in the Ukrainian context, it is more difficult to identify people with the general population, as well as to outline it when studying the general context.

The landscape of surveys also changes most of the "pain points" along the lines of inclusion and diversity, the equality of which is fought for in a stable society. In conditions of critical social upheavals, these lines often focus on exceptions, not on equality. Inevitably, there is differentiation in their perception through the prism of social resources of society at one time or another, their limitations, potential, etc. Linguistic aspects are no exception. For example, in the context of Ukraine's transition from dominating bilingualism to monolingualism, problems may arise in the formulation of questions and answer options, as well as their understanding by respondents.

Thus, in conditions of critical social upheavals, we can talk about the influence of chaotic transformation of social subjects and changes in their characteristics, which may not always be recognized by researchers for constructing a high-quality research design.

RC57-878.4

MYRTOU, NICKOS* (National and Kapodistrean Univeristy of Athens, Greece)

Maids, Wives, Kóres and Psychokóres Representations of Female House Workers in Greek Movies

Greece in between east and west with a modern history full of wars has undergone several transformations in the 19th century. But the core patriarchic structures were in full effect until the 80s. The dowry in Greece was not just a custom, but also a law. In 1978 there was a first attempt to change the laws, but the change took place in 1983 alongside a number of changes in the stature of women.

In a poverty stricken and war-torn country the dowry was a heavy burden for families with daughters. Many young women (sometimes from ages 10 and up) were moving to cities to seek a brighter future. Those girls were either foster daughters (psychokóres) or employed as maids. Both situations were largely undocumented adding to the invisible labor of women in the household. However popular films of the 50s to 70s provide us with an interesting sample of representations of this labor. Especially the representations of maids and psychokóres in Greek comedic films are iconic and diverse. The focus of this paper is on popular comedies who are still being broadcasted and considered classic and family friendly, so as to showcase the various depictions of paid and unpaid housework from women.

More contemporary films and tv shows will be analysed in order to portray how stereotypes on maids still persist, even though modern depictions are of non Greek maids.

RC10-145.1

MZILENI MIHLALI, PEDRO* (University of Zululand, South Africa, South Africa)

The Burden of Labour in Emerging Student Habitations and Decolonial Options of Life

Neo-liberalism and structural adjustments have commercialized the public university and made it prioritize revenue efficiencies. From this, it has outsourced two of its key services to the private market: student accommodation and social services. The inhabiting and sharing of urban housing by off-campus commuting students integrates them to the ongoing urban austerity crisis. Social services in urban areas are near collapse under neo-liberal city governments who mis/treat residents as consumers. In this environment, students undergo the burden of labour to survive whilst studying: petitioning, protesting, organizing, and challenging urban neo-liberalism alongside higher education structural adjustements they equally encounter daily. This is an overlooked community exploited under the myth of modernity. I provide three theoretical interventions: new forms of labour that emerge under coloniality; new forms of organizing under austerity; and hyper neo-liberalization of the public university

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RC18-264.2

NADIA, OUFHIM* (Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines.Dhar El Mahraz, Morocco)
ELBAKKALI, ABDELAAZIZ (USMA, Morocco)

Social Media Platforms and the Shaping of Moroccan Youth Identity: Fostering Gender Equality and Optimizing Media Literacy

Social media platforms offer a free space for youth mobilization, advocacy and participation in political change and accountability. They offer a venue for youth-led movements to voice out their exigencies and urge public support and response. Furthermore, social networking websites enable users to maintain and promote existing cultural values as well as access myriad cultures and develop global ideals' awareness, appreciation and appropriation (Bansal et al., 2024). Moving around these media resources to advocate for change could trigger an unbalanced perception of identity and self-conception for youth grassroots (Echesony, 2024). Due to paucity of research in this area, this reality calls for the necessity of investigating how media platforms influence youth Moroccan grassroots' perception and formation of identity with respect to gender equality. The paper also has further intentions of evaluating the participants' media literacy and awareness in addressing issues pertinent to gender equality in Morocco. Theoretical perspectives and analysis will be carried out drawing on research on globalization, youth identity formation and media. A quantitative approach will be adopted, hence, the population size will be determined by simple random sampling to obtain the intended demographics. Using online surveys, responses will be provided via Google Forms by young Moroccan adults from diverse educational backgrounds after considering ethical issues. To reassure the generalizability of the results, the intended participants will be included from various Moroccan cities. The data will be processed and analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis for drawing logical conclusions.

RC22-JS-236.3

NADIA MOHAMED, ELALIA* (Mohamed, Morocco)

Méthodes Virtuelles Et Étude De l'Identité Religieuse Numérique Défis Et Limites

Cette contribution a l'ambition de jeter la lumière les défis posées par l'application des méthodes virtuelles dans l'étude de l'identité religieuse numérique, à partir d'une recherche menée sur 40 profils religieux sur Facebook qui appartient à des jeunes marocains.

Nous essayons de répondre aux questions suivantes :

- Est-ce que l'ethnographie virtuelle comme méthode adapté au contexte numérique est susceptible pour l'étude des expressions de l'identité religieuse numérique ?
- Quelle sont les défis et les limites de l'application de la Nethnographie sur les études de l'identité religieuse numérique chez les jeunes ?

Nous focalisons notre contribution sur la démarche suivie dans l'étude des 40 profils religieux des utilisateurs de Facebook, en notant les difficultés liées à l'étude Nethnographique de l'identité religieuse numérique à partir des profils de ces utilisateurs.

Ces difficultés liées à la définition de l'identité religieuse numérique elle-même, qui nécessite de poser des indicateurs religieux qui nous permet d'étudier les expressions religieuses des jeunes marocains en ligne.

Ensuite, le problème de la définition des frontières du terrain, les difficultés du choix de l'échantillon, l'élaboration de grille d'observation, l'archivage des ressources documentaires, et bien entendue l'analyse des données.

Un autre défi se lève, celui de l'accès aux ressources numériques des usagers, ce problème s'aggrave avec l'instabilité du contexte numérique, à cause de l'évolution rapide et le changement des règles d'utilisation et d'accès aux données mis en ligne.

Au niveau éthique, l'observation virtuelle des profils Facebook suppose le respect de la vie privé des utilisateurs. De ce point se dérive un autre défi cette fois, éthique et juridique qu'on peut le résumer dans la question suivante : est-ce que l'usage des données personnelles des utilisateurs du web de la part des chercheurs est légitime et respecte les lois de la protection des données personnelles ?

RC38-626.2

NAGOPOULOS, NIKOLAOS* (University of Aegean, Greece)
KALLAS, IOANNIS (University of the Aegean, Greece)
PARASKEVOPOULOS, DIMITRIS (University of the Aegean, Greece)
TASSOU, ASIMENIA (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Creation, within the Framework of the so.Da.Net. Social Research Infrastructure, of a Corpus of Digital Multimedia Texts (e-corpus) on the Topic of Refugee Phenomenon

The e-corpus will collect texts, narrative, biographical, informative, administrative and other documents (diaries, newspapers, autobiographies, public documents, photographs) that refer to the refugee - migrant phenomenon, both in the period of the Asia Minor catastrophe and in the more recent events. The Infrastructure allows the documentation and management of such texts. Also, with the help of the Dictionary of Social Terms of the Infrastructure, provides the possibility of linking the texts both with each other and with other data (e.g. events, persons, places, or analyses). The design of the e-corpus enables its ongoing growth with the contribution of new researchers, both with new texts and with new associations between texts or new analyses on existing material. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the contribution of the e-corpus and the So.Da.Net Infrastructure to the study of the development of collective memory with reference to the Asia Minor disaster of 1922. Another purpose is to emphasize the impact of the disaster through representations on consciousness, predisposition and the manifestation of attitudes and behavior towards related key events that emerge through the anthropogeography of places of memory. The combination of texts creates nodes of recompositions and enrichment of conceptual approaches. This happens through an additive approach or even revisionary perspective of the content of the term definitions developed by the Dictionary of Social Sciences in parallel time. Furthermore, the systematic use of e-corpus texts documented in the context of conducting social research creates a dynamic perspective for research communities wishing to promote their work on an interdisciplinary level.

RC55-850.1

NAHKUR, OLIVER* (University of Tartu, Estonia)

A New Non-Weird Cross-Country Comparative Child Subjective Vulnerability Indicator - International Child Subjective Vulnerability-Resilience Index

Background: Prevention of and early intervention in child vulnerability entails the need to assess the likelihood of future suffering. Recently, composite child indicators based on objective/statistical data have been constructed. However, children should not be seen as an 'object of concern'. Children's own views and perspectives on their life should be taken seriously when trying to measure their vulnerability.

Aims: To introduce the first version of the International Child Subjective Vulnerability-Resilience Index (ICSVRI) that aims to be an international cross-country comparable child subjective vulnerability measure; to test internal consistency and external validity of ICSVRI; to provide international comparisons of children's subjective vulnerabilities; and to examine inequalities in child subjective vulnerability by age and gender.

Data: The current first version of ICSVRI is operationalised using data from the third wave of International Child Well-being Survey (ISCWeB) collected from 10 and 12-year-old children in 20 countries around the world. ISCWeB is not a WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich, and Democratic societies) survey; for example, in its third wave countries as diverse as Algeria, Nepal, and Wales were included.

Results: Internal consistency of ICSVRI was very good, e.g. Cronbach's alpha ranging from 0.813 in Albania to 0.915 in Wales. Also, ICSVRI was strongly and negatively associated with overall subjective well-being measured with the 5-item version of the Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-SWBS5). Based on ICSVRI, children's overall subjective vulnerability is highest in Brazil and Hong Kong and lowest in Albania. In almost every country, 12-year-old children had higher level of subjective vulnerability than 10-year-old children. In some countries like Estonia, Wales and Croatia, this age difference was especially apparent among girls.

Conclusion: ICSVRI helps to detect the groups of children whose subjective vulnerability level is relatively high, thus, needing the attention of policymakers.

TG04-970.3

NAHKUR, OLIVER* (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Conceptual Framework for Understanding Child Vulnerability As the Risk of Harm to a Child's Well-Being

This conceptual paper focuses on 'children at risk'. For those children who are more exposed to risks than their peers, the term 'child vulnerability' is being used. It is important to reduce risk in the lives of children. However, children should not be seen as an object of concern, but as active agents capable of preventing and managing risks in their lives themselves. Recently, also resilience - successful adaptation or better than expected outcomes in the face of certain risk – is gaining importance in research, practice, and policy emphasizing children's strengths next to their weaknesses.

Aim of the paper is to introduce a new conceptual framework for understanding child vulnerability as the risk of harm to a child's well-being in relation to his/her resilience.

This framework stems from Bronfenbrenner's ecological model of child development, Ungar, Ghazinour and Richter's social-ecological model of resilience and previous multidisciplinary knowledge on the most common vulnerability/risk and resilience/protective factors. It can be considered a step forward from existing risk-centric conceptualisations and previous conceptualisations linking child vulnerability and resilience, as in the proposed framework they are considered a continuum.

TG12-996.4

NAHM, KEE BOM* (The University of Seoul, Republic of Korea)

Urban Empathy: A Spatial Perspective

This paper discusses the possibilities of spatial empathy in cities, by addressing recent changes in urban transformation and governance. Cities function as centers of specialized services and decision-making. Urban spaces promote sharing, matching labor with jobs, and facilitating learning to stimulate innovation. Cities lead investment in innovation and technology, blurring boundaries between work and life. Innovation concentrates in large cities, exacerbating disparities with smaller cities and rural areas. However, this differs from traditional urbanization processes and introduces challenges like social polarization and privatization. Drawing from Elinor Ostrom's work, effective governance of shared resources relies on trust, cultural norms, and institutional mechanisms. It involves managing various resources sustainably and acknowledges the complexity of human-ecosystem interactions. Empathetic cities prioritize citizen participation, cooperation, and inclusion, emphasizing redistribution, recognition, and representation. They promote diverse, inclusive, and sustainable urban spaces through systemic thinking, human-centric approaches, and integrated governance. Empathy in cities involves understanding and sharing others' experiences, fostering social cohesion and cultural empathy. Spatial empathy, influenced by place atmospheres, enhances individuals' connection to urban spaces. Cultural empathy strengthens community bonds and enhances local identity. All in all, efforts should focus on identity, diversity, continuity, sociability, proximity, flexibility, and integration. Overcoming compressed modernization and emphasizing citizen-centered governance are crucial for creating inclusive and vibrant urban environments, and for fostering empathy and community resilience.

RC42-JS-183.1

NAIDOO, KAMMILA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Reviewing Intersections in Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence in South Africa

This paper focuses on recent research examining women's experiences of intimate partner violence in two historically racially demarcated but rapidly transforming sites in South Africa, specifically, Alexandra Township and Sandton. While there has been much focus on violence in Alexandra Township (a predominantly black area), with interventions from NGOs, the state, and civil society, there have been few efforts to examine violence in Sandton (a site that exhibits a high concentration of largely white and wealthier residents). Sandton is a sought-after area incorporating powerful corporations and affluent families. Within both these contexts, violence against women remains high, despite the implementation of celebrated legislation aimed at affirming women's rights and addressing violence. The paper draws attention to gendered discourses and women's revelations about how they navigate threats and insecurities and negotiate everyday violence. The persistence of IPV in both these sites implies that historical, intersectional, and holistic approaches are needed to understand why such violence is produced despite progressive legislation and strong anti-GBV and social justice initiatives in the country.

RC46-724.2

NAIDOO, KAMMILA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
ADEAGBO, OLUWAFEMI (University of Iowa, USA)
LI, XIAOMING (University of South Caroline, USA)

Young People, Violence and Strategic Interventions in Sub-Saharan African Countries

The book adopts a clinical sociological paradigm to capture core themes focusing on the ways in which young people living in Sub-Saharan African countries engage vulnerabilities and contend with and counteract violence (sexual and gender-based – but also structural, political, socio-economic, intimate, and familial). The chapters of the book bring in data and case studies from a range of SSA countries, notably: Botswana, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. While the findings and insights are diverse, a core set of themes predominate: they reveal that violence, embedded in everyday and mundane lived realities, is a complex issue and should be probed using intersectional tools of analysis. While moments of political and xenophobic violence are reflected upon, critical attention is firmly on young women and their grappling with SGBV. In recent years, with brisk growth in Internet access and social media and online engagements, cyberviolence has emerged as a new threat for young women and men. The COVID lens has magnified micro-struggles and long-standing structural problems showing how inequities and social and political disadvantages have created an infrastructure through which violence has been exacerbated.

The book focuses on masculinities constructed by colonial and apartheid histories, social and economic crises, racism, and state disregard, but with the message that marginality should not be reified nor the gendered practices of young men oversimplified. Generally, in all the chapters, contextual specificities and insightful case studies offer thoughts and arguments about how violence manifests, what interventionist strategies are compelling, and how young people's proactive involvement in interventions could begin to address the problem of violence.

RC04-59.1

NAIT BELAID, YOUSSEF* (Morocco)

Migration, Multiculturalism, and Inclusive Education in Morocco: An Analysis of the Social Dimensions of Public Policy

Migration, as a complex, anthropo-ethics and global phenomenon (Morin, 1999), impacts many countries worldwide, including Morocco, which has become both a destination and a transit hub for a growing number of migrants and refugees, particularly from sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. The inclusion of migrant represents an urgent challenge, both educationally and socially.

Recent national statistics (MENPS, 2023) indicate that more than 6,000 migrant children currently benefit from educational services. According to the national survey on forced migration, these children predominantly originate from Syria, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, the DRC, Cameroon, the CAR, Mali, and Yemen (HCP, 2021). These figures highlight a situation that is frequently stigmatized or even overlooked, particularly in relation to the realization of the right to education for this segment of the population.

Moreover, this situation raises critical questions regarding the access, the retention, the academic success, and the integration of identity and multicultural realities within the school environment.

Although the issue of school inclusion for migrant students is relatively recent as a focus of public policy intervention and academic research in Morocco (Alami M'Chichi et al., 2005; El Fellah & Errami, 2021; Haidar, 2022; Haince et al., 2020; Qassemy, 2014), the existing framework for integrating migrant-background children into the Moroccan education system (Circular No. 13-487, October 9, 2013) requires further evaluation, particularly in terms of its managerial, pedagogical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions. How can Moroccan schools rise to the challenge of inclusive education in an increasingly multicultural context? What obstacles and opportunities exist, and what strategies can promote the successful inclusion of migrant students in schools? What role do public policies and local initiatives play in this endeavor?

This paper aims to explore these issues within the Moroccan context and propose practical solutions for educational inclusion that account for both cultural and migratory diversity.

WG10-935.3

NAITO, NAOKI* (Tokushima University, Japan)

Emerging Anthropocene Landscapes: The Energy Frontier and Assemblages in the Arid Lands of Northern Kenya

This presentation examines how 'patchy Anthropocene' landscapes are being created by renewable energy development in Kenya, focusing on the convergence of social, ecological and material environments.

Since the Industrial Revolution, the use of fossil fuels has increased greenhouse gases and is driving the Anthropocene, a period in which human activity is impacting all life. On the other hand, green hydrogen development, particularly in Kenya, is seen as key to decarbonization and energy dominance, with arid areas becoming essential for renewable energy and low-cost hydrogen production. This area is shaped by geological factors such as sunlight and tectonic activity, are becoming energy resource frontiers.

Pastoralism has long dominated Kenya's arid lands, which have been marginalized by the state. Since 2010, renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, and hydropower have been established, leading to new aggregations of people, materials, and information. These changes are altering movement patterns, settlements, and social structures, demonstrating that the Anthropocene manifests itself differently in different regions.

This presentation explores how Kenya's green hydrogen developments are transforming marginalized areas into resource frontier, highlighting the convergence of global, national, and local dynamics in the creation of new landscapes.

TG12-993.1

NAJIB, KAWTAR* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Gaza: A Test for Justice and Love

Islamophobia is everywhere, impacting Muslims or those perceived as such all around the world and justifying the use of more violence against them. Since October 7, 2023, Islamophobic acts have increased sharply in various countries (mainly in Europe and in the United States), revealing similar racist mechanisms against Muslims and Palestinians. Markers of 'Muslimness' (such as a hijab or a beard) as well as markers of 'Palestinian-ness' (such as a keffiyeh or a flag) become the target of racist anti-Muslim and anti-Palestinian attacks. Thus, the Palestinian identity is 'Muslimized,' and *vice versa*, the racialized Muslim identity is 'Palestinized.' Such a conflation has led to the dehumanization of Muslims and Palestinians, but also of Arabs and any racialized minority group. All these victims are resisting the same criminal imperial machine and are part of the same global struggle against oppression, even if each one faces their own local problems. A convergence of struggles is therefore necessary, calling for rising up against all forms of injustice, whatever they may be. For example, overlooking the injustice that the Palestinians are currently suffering and failing to clearly show solidarity with the Palestinian people and their right to exist and defend their territory is no longer acceptable. But such genocidal contexts also allow us to better know who is who and who believes in indivisible justice. The fight for greater social justice must be observed and measured every day and for each victim throughout the world, because without it, there is no love possible. Gaza has offered us all the opportunity to return to the very essence of love (which corresponds to a natural desire for fair treatment) by refocusing the struggle for a true indivisible justice that must liberate itself from everything that chains it to imperialism, subjugation, racism, and capitalism.

RC32-532.6

NAJJAR, DINA* (ICARDA, Morocco)

Exploring Gender and Asset Ownership in Morocco and Lebanon: Advancing Research Solutions and Practices

Despite advancements in education, significant gender disparities in land and property ownership persist globally, particularly in the MENA region, where only 5% of land is owned by women. Cultural norms and legal restrictions exacerbate this inequality, with women facing numerous barriers to inheriting or acquiring land. While land is a valuable resource, it is unrealistic to expect that there is enough for all women and men. Therefore, it is essential to consider other assets beyond land. This study aims to bridge this research void by exploring gendered asset ownership in Morocco and Lebanon, focusing on land, livestock, gold, and agricultural equipment. While land and homes have traditionally been seen as the most valuable assets, non-land assets like livestock and gold are also crucial for women's economic security. The study examines the complexity of joint ownership, noting that shared assets do not always equate to equal control. Using data from surveys of 465 farmers in Lebanon and 464 in Morocco, the research investigates the barriers and opportunities women face in securing ownership and control

of assets. It also seeks to validate the role of women in agriculture, where their contributions are often undervalued. The findings will offer actionable policy recommendations, emphasizing the need to enhance women's ownership rights, shift gender norms, and ensure long-term sustainability of asset control. The study provides valuable insights for informing policies and programs aimed at promoting gender equity in land and asset ownership across the region.

RC32-507.2

NAKA, REIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Navigating Consent and Mononormativity: The Inclusion of "Infidelity" Practitioners in Japan's Polyamory Community

This research explores how Japan's polyamorous community is open to those who engage in "infidelity" or "cheating," creating space for diverse alternative forms of intimacy. Previous studies on polyamory have tended to assume that there is a clear boundary between polyamory and "infidelity." While media coverage and polyamorous activists in the anglophone sphere do have a tendency to reinforce this boundary, an examination of a polyamorous community in a non-Western society reveals a different reality. This study suggests that culturally embedded mononormative values in Japan help create a polyamorous community that is lenient toward those who unwillingly practice "infidelity."

I conducted 32 in-depth interviews with Japanese people who participate in a polyamorous community operating through online and offline meetups and events. According to my analysis, it was noteworthy that many interviewees expressed their experiences of hesitancy and difficulties disclosing their polyamorous desires and obtaining consent from their partners. In many cases, the individuals navigate their desires for multiple relationships within a mononormative society, while benefiting from the emotional and mental support provided by the polyamorous community.

The research reveals that while polyamory is often seen as an ethical alternative to "infidelity," the boundary between the two can blur in practice, particularly when consent is difficult to obtain. A Polyamorous community in Japan offers a space where individuals struggling to secure full consent from their partners can openly discuss their challenges and seek advice without judgment. These communities help people resist mononormative pressures and provide a support network for those negotiating consent.

In conclusion, this research describes a previously under-recognized aspect of polyamorous communities. By incorporating individuals struggling with consent, polyamorous communities help people challenge mononormativity. They also foster a more nuanced understanding of (un)consensual relationships, ultimately creating space for diverse alternative relationship models.

RC37-620.2

NAKAJIMA, AKIRA* (A recent graduate from MA in Race, ethnicity and postcolonial studies at UCL (University College London)), United Kingdom)

Discomforting Necropolitics - Dance of the Dark City and Its Aesthetic Navigation Towards the Future of Afropolis Beyond Walls

Many of Achille Mbembe's works delves into the contrast of solar and nocturnal faces of modern democracy. This double face lies starkly in the urban landscape of post-Apartheid Johannesburg. Yet, how do we understand the descending spiral of violence and exclusion reified by fortification of modernity 'inside' and policing of criminalized blackness 'outside'? When such biopolitics continues to lock up our body in the past, how do we imagine the world beyond race? Can humanity fermented at the tense conjuncture of various political forces in South Africa in the course of anti-Apartheid struggles be a meaningful reference?

This paper delves into the performative power of the 'nocturnal face' by establishing a unique dialogue between Afro-American tradition exemplified by Michael Jackson's '*Moonwalker*' and its collaborative invitation of the 'nightsongs' - a performative tradition among the South African migrant workers – in the movie. These bodily articulations are going to be referred to as the 'discomforting aesthetics'. It becomes a site of rupture of the enlightenment tradition of humanism by juxtaposing the colonial nightmare and fear that Apartheid politics desperately sought to unsee by the plasters of walls and segregation. In other words, this aesthetics is disruptive of the necropolitical disposal of humanity.

As a tense interface of various political and cultural forces that resisted Apartheid, the performative textuality of the movie offers an entry point to an alternative to the rational understanding of humanism and by its extension, Apartheid urban spatiality. In sum, this paper presents a glimpse of more humane and just future African metropolis, 'Afropolis', beyond walls of Othering, exclusion, and violence.

RC24-384.4

NAKAMURA, KYOKO* (Toyo University, Japan)

Climate Change and Kenyan Pastoral Women's Dependence on Forest Resources

The East African drought from 2020 to 2022 was a greater crisis for Kenyan pastoralists than the spread of COVID-19. Cattle became starved to death one after another, and goats and sheep also perished. The few surviving goats were sold at the market to purchase food for the people. However, thin sheep fetched only low prices, and grain prices had skyrocketed due to the Ukraine crisis. Even if they wanted to leave for migrant work, travel was impossible due to the pandemic. It was truly a dead-end situation.

What saved the people was making and selling charcoal. It required no capital—just an axe and hard labor. Even before the drought, some women had been making charcoal to supplement their food expenses, but as the drought worsened, even those who had never engaged in this work joined in. However, some parts of the forests they utilized were officially under the national government control, and making use of them is illegal. Community forests surrounding the national forests, which many people relied on, were also subject to restrictions imposed by NGOs and other organizations. Yet, during the most severe periods of the drought, forest use was tacitly permitted because everyone was desperate to survive.

The use of the forests has enabled people and their cattle to survive droughts in the research area. However, the frequency of large-scale droughts has clearly increased, and in response to climate change, governments and the international community have begun to focus more on forest conservation. This study seeks to clarify that, in this region, utilizing forest resources is a vital means of survival during droughts and that, for the poorest, especially single mothers, making and selling charcoal forms the foundation of their livelihood. It is crucial to introduce methods for protecting forests without sacrificing vulnerable populations.

RC15-231.3

NAKANO, LYNNE* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Stigma of Mental Illness in Japan

This paper examines how people who self-identify as having mental illnesses or neurodivergent conditions that are labeled as mental illnesses in the Japanese health care system, manage stigma and potential stigma in Japanese society. Specifically, the paper explores how individuals in Japan weigh stigma and the potential for stigma against the potential benefits of obtaining medical diagnoses that bring opportunities to receive state health and employment benefits. It discusses how individuals consider whether or not to obtain a diagnosis of mental illness, to "come out" to workplace colleagues, and to apply for state benefits based on a mental illness diagnosis. It considers how these decisions may be related to factors such as gender, age, and educational and income level. The findings are based on research conducted between 2017 and 2023 in Osaka and Tokyo involving interviews of individuals with neurodivergent conditions labeled as mental illness in Japan, and participant observation in self-help groups organized by and for individuals with these conditions. The paper argues that new labels for mental illness in Japan provide opportunities for individuals to better understand their condition even as these labels create new categories and stereotypes, and new forms of stigma. The paper argues that economic necessity – the need to find employment – often overrides concerns about stigmatization, as individuals choose to accept a stigmatizing label if they are able to find work under government disability programmes. At the same time, individuals report that negative feelings related to stigmatizing categories of mental illness are often alleviated by finding others who share a similar diagnosis. The paper also discusses the policy suggestion that to reduce stigmatization and fears of stigmatization, the Japanese health ministry may avoid using "mental illness" as a broad category of disability and instead only recognize specific medical conditions.

RC24-406.4

NAKAZAWA, TAKASHI* (Department of Sociology, Toyo university, Japan)
TATSUMI, TOMOYUKI (Toyohashi SOZO Junior College, Japan)

Preventing Climate Integrity or Integrating Just Transition?: Counter-Discourses to Tokyo's Mandatory Solar Power Installation Ordinance

This study explores counter-discourses surrounding the expansion of renewable energy, focusing on the mandatory solar power installation ordinance in Tokyo as a case study. Although numerous Japanese municipalities aim for net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, renewable energy adoption, a key strategy to achieve this goal, has not garnered unanimous societal support. Various opposition voices have emerged, presenting challenges to its expansion. Tokyo declared a goal of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in May 2019 and launched its "Carbon Half" plan, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030. As part of these initiatives, Tokyo introduced in 2022 a regulation mandating solar panel installations for newly constructed buildings under 2,000㎡, specifically targeting developers supplying a total annual floor area of over 20,000㎡. This research analyzes opposition to the ordinance using data from sources such as Twitter, Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly records, newspaper articles, public comments, and Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Council meeting minutes. The main counter-discourses include: 1) concerns about China as the primary producer of solar panels, with criticism further linked to human rights issues in Xinjiang, 2) concerns over rising housing prices that may exclude all but the wealthy from living in Tokyo, 3) opposition based on the environmental impacts of solar panel disposal, and 4) resistance from a disaster-prevention perspective, such as fears of fire hazards. This study shows that while climate change becomes the dominant discourse, counter-discourses mobilize human rights, fairness and other environmental issues to challenge these policies, raising the question of whether they are obstacles to climate integrity or whether they integrate 'just transition' into policy.

RC28-452.5

NAKAZAWA, WATARU* (Rikkyo University, Japan)

First Generation College Students in the Age of Universalization of University in Japan

Although those who could attend university were heavily skewed toward those from high class backgrounds, university students became more diversified as enrollment rates increased. Universities used to be elite educational institutions attended by only a few people and did not adequately respond to such diversification. Many students in the United States drop out of college because they cannot adjust to life on campus. The increase in the college enrollment rate has been driven by first-generation college students whose parents did not receive a college education. These students are more likely to maladjust to traditional college culture, and many universities in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries actively support them.

Japan's university enrollment rate has exceeded 60% of high school graduates, and it is not unusual for first generation college students to enrol. Progress in equalizing opportunities for students to attend university seems evident. However, first generation college students may be less likely to attend prestigious universities, tend to choose specialities directly related to their occupations, or have a higher dropout rate (although the dropout rate at Japanese universities is low). To verify this, we use data from the Social Stratification and Social Mobility (SSM) survey conducted in 2015. The sample was randomly selected from the entire Japanese population, covering a broad birth cohort aged 20-79 years old at the time. The results show that after the generation in which the university enrollment rate is approximately 50%, the difference between first generation college students and those who can attend prestigious universities becomes significantly clearer. In addition, we observed a slightly higher dropout rate and a tendency to choose occupation-oriented specialties among first generation college students in the younger cohort with more expanded higher education.

RC29-463.3

NALLA, MAHESH* (Michigan State University, USA)
GURINSKAYA, ANNA (Michigan State University, USA)

Explaining Street Harassment Victims' (Un)Willingness to Report to the Police in India

The focus of this paper is street sexual harassment victimization and factors that determine victims' willingness to report. We specifically examine their choice to report to the police from the legal and enforcement perspectives that include awareness of laws that punish street sexual harassment offenders, perceived effectiveness of street harassment laws and their enforcement, and, finally, global perceptions of the effectiveness of the police. Findings from a survey of 383 victims from New Delhi, India suggest that overall, victims who are aware of the newly enacted sexual harassment legislation were more willing to report. Interestingly, however, there is a negative relationship between the perceived effectiveness of enforcement of sexual harassment laws and their willingness to report their victimization to the police. Further, neither the perceived effectiveness of the sexual harassment laws nor the global perceptions of police effectiveness were significantly related to the victim's willingness to report to the police. Policy implications for police departments to create user-friendly apps, awareness programs, and opportunities to report sexual assault victimization are discussed.

RC30-488.1

NAMUPALA, NDESHI* (University of Namibia, Namibia)
KATJIUONGUA, OLGA (Social Security Commission of Namibia, Namibia)

Navigating Social Protection Challenges for Namibia's Informal Workforce

Namibia's social protection system, while comprehensive in some aspects, has yet to make significant strides to capture the informal workforce, a substantial segment of the labour market. Although the system provides social security benefits like occupational injuries and maternity coverage for contributing workers, informal workers face significant barriers in accessing and sustaining these benefits due to irregular contributions stemming from their inconsistent, low, and sporadic incomes. The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the vulnerabilities of informal workers, many of whom lost their jobs, livelihoods, and faced deteriorating health conditions. The current system inadequately protects these vulnerable groups and the aftermath of Covid-19, intensified discussions on enhancing social protection through proposals like a universal basic income grant and both contributory and non-contributory unemployment benefits for Namibians. Drawing on a mixed-methods approach that includes secondary sources and, interviews, this paper discusses the lived experiences of urban informal workers and the unemployed as they navigate the current social protection landscape and, its socio-economic impacts. It focuses on (a) informal workers' and the unemployed persons' experiences with current social protection programs, (b) barriers to accessing and benefiting from these programs, c) the impact on employment or economic activities, d) perceptions of whether current measures effectively support informal workers (e) suggestions for potential improvements to enhance access and benefits (f) perceptions of the effectiveness of current measures in alleviating poverty. This paper contributes to the discourse on social protection reform in Namibia, advocating for inclusive solutions to address the needs of the informal workforce and the unemployed.

RC30-479.1

NAMUPALA, NDESHI* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

Social Protection, Inequality, and Youth Unemployment in Namibia – Infringement of the Social Contract?

Are the persistent challenges of precarious employment, job insecurity, and income inequality an infringement of the social contract? Given the current state of affairs in Namibia, where the needs of workers, particularly those in vulnerable positions including the unemployed, are often overlooked, it is compelling to argue that this constitutes a violation of the social contract. Young people face significant barriers to accessing productive assets such as capital, land, and skills, leaving them dependent on the informal economy, where social protection and social security are severely lacking. Their survival initiatives and subsistence efforts are met with discontent from government institutions and other authorities. In recent years there have been several protests related to the exploitation of workers, some of which led to the arrest of protesting youths, while unions remain silent. Drawing from secondary sources and the author's ongoing research on the world of work and social protection in Namibia, this presentation interrogates these issues. It highlights the struggle of unemployed youth, questioning whether the current

social protection framework fulfils the vision of an "inclusive Namibian house" as articulated by the late President Geingob. The aim is to foster dialogue about whether the current situations represent an infringement of the social contract in Namibia and explore ways to tackle these challenges for a more equitable future. It emphasizes the urgent need for social protection reforms that cater to the needs of the youth and unemployed, while reinforcing the integrity of the social contract in Namibia. The paper concludes by reflecting on the "leave no one behind" principle and, how well Namibia's current social protection efforts align with this principle.

RC05-77.9

NANZILE MLILO, SILINDILE* (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)

"We Are Called Motswana Wa Pampiri" - Tactical Citizenship, Political Invisibility and Limits to Rights for People with a Migrant Background

This paper will demonstrate how the historical development of the Botswana Citizenship Act have contributed to the exclusion and othering of certain individuals due to the categorisation of citizens. I locate these debates using the experiences of people with a migrant background to demonstrate how these forms of othering manifest at the political and social level. I also show that such individuals adopt an in and out approach and view citizenship as a tool for accessing rights instead of an identity marker. Using the concept of Motswana wa pampiri (citizen on paper), I shed light on the tensions between citizenship framing and people with a migrant background's experiences of exclusion that lead them to employ strategies to claim rights while protecting their citizenship and playing at the margins. This process I call tactical citizenship which challenges conventional notions of citizenship, emphasising the daily reshaping of citizenship through rights claiming strategies at the local level. The paper makes a significant contribution to postcolonial and citizenship studies by shifting the focus from conventional perspectives on citizenship to a more nuanced understanding of citizenship. It also builds on studies that have explored unconventional forms of citizenship such as citizenship from the below and acts of citizenship. The paper will further highlight the tactical and strategic actions of what are considered as "marginalised" groups and highlight how people with a migrant background react to this marginality by offering a fresh lens to discuss migrants' struggles without reinforcing stereotypes. By focusing on such groups, the paper provides significant understanding of life at the margins and shows that such spaces normally viewed as merely oppressive or exclusionary, are potential sites where agency and creativity can be expressed as acts of citizenship.

TG12-992.7

NAOUA, ADIBA* (Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

Navigating Solidarity: Social Love and Queer Activism in Contemporary Morocco

This paper explores the evolving landscape of solidarity within contemporary Moroccan queer movements, emphasizing the role of social love as a transformative force in fostering cohesion and resilience. Drawing from the concept of love as an interstitial practice, this study highlights how Moroccan queer activists navigate social and political constraints to create alternative forms of collective action that challenge established norms.

By mapping these interstitial practices, the paper reveals how emotions such as hope and empathy drive acts of solidarity within queer communities, where love functions not merely as an affective bond but as a political strategy for resisting marginalization. Through a postcolonial lens, the study examines how these movements reclaim agency by redefining social love beyond Western and Eurocentric colonial heteronormative and patriarchal structures, thus challenging the "closed totality" of the prevailing moral order. The analysis draws on qualitative data from activist narratives and digital ethnography to uncover how expressions of social love forge new pathways for social change in a transglobal context.

This paper contributes to the discussion on social love and solidarity by showing how Moroccan queer movements embody an ethics of care that transcends conventional boundaries, promoting a dynamic process of mutual support and collective empowerment. By situating these practices within broader socio-emotional dynamics, the study offers insights into the methodological challenges and opportunities of researching solidarity in contexts where love serves as both an emotional and a strategic force for transformation.

RC32-529.12

NAOUA, ADIBA* (Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco)

Rethinking Gender and Extremism: The Roles of Women and Masculinities in Counterterrorism and Peacebuilding

This paper examines the role of women in both fostering and combating violent extremism, focusing on the intersection of gender constructions and counterterrorism strategies. Using empirical research with women who have joined ISIS or been imprisoned for terrorism-related activities, the first point of the study challenges the notion of women solely as victims in conflict scenarios. Instead, it highlights their complex roles as agents of change, both in supporting extremist factions and in peacebuilding efforts. The paper explores how gender—understood as socially constructed roles of masculinities and femininities—plays a critical role in violent extremism, influencing both the recruitment tactics of terrorist organizations and the approaches of counterterrorism actors.

The second point rethinks masculinities within extremist and counterterrorism contexts, emphasizing how hypermasculine narratives on both sides perpetuate cycles of violence. The second point advocates for a values-based approach to counterterrorism, proposing that adaptable, grounded values focused on protection, peace, and community cohesion can mitigate extremist violence. These insights demonstrate that a gender-sensitive approach, informed by an understanding of toxic masculinities, is crucial to creating effective, non-militarized counterterrorism strategies. The paper argues for shifting from hypermasculine security responses to a more inclusive, human security-centered approach.

RC46-715.2

NARAYAN, ANJANA* (California State Polytechnic University Pomona, USA)
HEATH, MELANIE (McMaster University, Canada)
PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA (University of Connecticut, USA)

Towards Decolonization of Our Written Words and Practice

Even though we have been talking about decolonization for several years, how does it actually play out in practice while we are ensconced within Northern academia and knowledge structures? In this presentation we outline some of the difficulties of inserting conversations which do not quite fit the canons of what constitutes sociological "theory." We discuss the production and curation of knowledge streams, but, more importantly, how to get these to a new generation in a way that it does not remain an add-on of knowledge from other parts of the world. Knowledge production includes worlds of publishers, reviewers, prestige of outlets, and the intense pressure to conform to the expectations academia demands within current assessment regimes. However, apart from the task of publication, there is intense political pressure on teaching in countries like the US, that has to reflect "student needs" and comfort levels. The presentation outlines some efforts towards linking the production of knowledge and teaching undergraduates, as well as many remaining challenges and dilemmas.

RC32-530.1

NARAYAN, ANJANA* (California State Polytechnic University Pomona, USA)
PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA (University of Connecticut, USA)

Walking a Fine Line: Subversive Diasporic Resistance amidst Growing Authoritarianisms.

The rapid expansion of social media in the deepest recesses of our lives have enabled all those who wish to bend others to their vision of a world into the deepest recesses of our lives. Women frequently become the targets and pawns, in the discourse about upholding tradition, or the need to protect them, or the declared wish to free them. Women, from their varied intersectional structural locations, have resisted these efforts, just as some have sought to maintain their power by working with those who aim to control those who might challenge their positions. For marginalized groups in diasporas, including women, the challenges become more complicated. While the immigration literature continues to think about sending and receiving states, treating the receiving countries as discrete units separate from the places of origin, diasporic lives often are shaped by what is happening across several states, and the rapid development of national and global security regimes, which normalize escalated levels of violence. For all those who wish to claim their rights to live lives free from constant threats of restrictions on their freedoms and/or violence, this means contending with authoritarian and vigilante actors and governments of several nations.

In this paper we outline a project where we explored how women in diasporas contend, facilitate or resist religio-nationalisms. The participants spoke about walking a fine line between transnational families, nationalist governments, and groups with money and power to harass or silence people. Our focus is to briefly summarize what the participants said--those are available as podcasts—but to focus *particularly* on the methodological challenges of using a public-facing medium while trying to be attuned to the risks people face.

RC21-330.1

NARAYAN, PRITI* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Capture and Consumer Citizenship: Towards Uneven Terrains of Dispossession and Inhabitation

Contemporary global urbanization propels the dispossession of those using public lands to enable investment-friendly, profit-generating global cityscapes. These impacts of urban development, however, are complicated by patronage relations and other symbiotic economic and political ties between state actors and urban residents in the Global South. Struggles for inhabitation in these contexts frequently lie at the liminalities between advance and retreat, autonomy and dependence, property logics and commoning practices.

Based on long-term ethnographic engagement with and participation in struggles for tenure security in Chennai, India, I illuminate some of these practices. The first is capture, *pidippu* in Tamil, an emic category that emerges from urban residents to refer to a stealthy and ongoing appropriation of urban land and life through routine practices of autoconstruction in increasingly commodifying urban landscapes (cf. Simone 2022). Capture itself is neither a singular event nor a consistently expansionist endeavour. It is an adaptive, dynamic practice emblematic of the ebbs and flows of urban informality as it includes the creation of local housing economies, commoning strategies to socialize reproduction and care, as well as strategic ceding of gains already made as a bargain for increased legitimacy and security. Capture is practiced alongside claims to consumer citizenship and participation in related rent-seeking economies of services essential for social reproduction in the city. Together, these strategies reveal uneven terrains in which dispossession and negotiations for citizenship can unfold, illuminating expected and unexpected opportunities for continued inhabitation in the city. Sometimes, these practices tap into the state-capital nexus, rupturing existing understandings of capture in actually existing neoliberalisms (Peck et al 2018).

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WG08-913.3

NARDI, LUISA* (University of Salento, Italy)

Athena between Empathy and Sympathy: A Mythological Analysis of Contemporary Social Relations

In contemporary sociological discourse, empathy emerges as a crucial concept for understanding interpersonal dynamics. The term, derived from the Greek “en-pathos” (feeling inside), evokes a deep emotional identification. Sympathy, on the other hand, from “syn-pathos” (feeling with), expresses a less intense emotional participation. The myth of Athena, goddess of wisdom, illustrates how a deity can embody both qualities: empathy toward Odysseus, by identifying with his sufferings, and detached sympathy, where she acts rationally for his benefit whithout fully sharing his pain.

This distinction mirrors contemporary social relations, where empathy and sympathy coexist, but with different moral implications. Max Weber, through his Verstehen theory, and Émile Durkheim, with the concept of collective emotions, discussed the role of empathetic understanding in social cohesion (Weber, 2016; Durkheim, 2017). Cataldi and Iorio also explored the concept of agapic action, an other-oriented approach that offers a complementary perspective to empathy and sympathy in today’s society (Cataldi & Iorio, 2018). Zygmunt Bauman, in describing “liquid modernity” highlights how the fluidity of modern relationships weakens the authenticity of empathy, which often becomes superficial in “liquid relationships” (Bauman, 2000). Edgar Morin, meanwhile, emphasizes the complexity of empathy as part of a process involving mind, emotions, and culture (Morin, 1993).

However, empathy can also represent a source of vulnerability. Arlie Hochschild and Eva Illouz point out the risks of “emotional labor” and the commodification of empathy in capitalism, leading to emotional exhaustion (Hochschild, 1989; Illouz, 2007). Using the figure of Athena, this critical analysis explores both the positive and negative aspects of empathy in social and power relations, suggesting that understanding its ambivalence is essential for building ethical and balanced relationships.

RC06-JS-209.4

NARE, LENA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
BENDIXSEN NEPSTAD, SYNNØVE K N (University of Bergen, Norway)

Circulation of Care and Kinship in Transnational Refugee Networks

Our paper argues for a shift in research that analyses the circulation of care within relatively stable transnational families towards an understanding of the circulation of care as part of transnational kinship processes (Baldassar & Merla 2014). We draw on our previous and on-going ethnographic research with refugees from various backgrounds in Norway and Finland to discuss local and transnational care practices as an integral means to maintaining, doing and imagining kinship in the lives of our research participants. We consider the care and kinship practices to also be about aspirations and the anticipation of the future. We bring together Carsten’s (2020) work on kinship to develop a three-dimensional understanding of kinship as (non)being, (un)doing and (un)becoming. We further propose a broad notion of care as local and transnational practices as well as emotions relating to caring, such as attending to, noticing and being attuned to the needs and wellbeing of members of kin (Mason 1996). In the paper, we will discuss the various ways in which our research participants mobilise kinship and care as an inherent part of their migratory mobilities and future aspirations. Our findings point to the need to understand kinship flexibly, as a dynamic force that is not only about being but also about making and unmaking, as well as becoming in the future.

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RC14-215.2

NARH, EMMANUEL* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Performing Beauties, Endorsing Capitals: Repertoires of Beauty Evaluation and How They Mark Symbolic Boundaries and Shape Social Inequalities in Accra, Ghana

This study explores how judges and TV producers in “Ghana’s Most Beautiful” (GMB) pageant legitimize beauty cultures and endorse specific forms of capitals through their evaluative comments and how these shape symbolic boundaries and reinforce social inequalities in media-saturated societies such as Accra. The GMB pageant is a reality show that selects ladies each from the 16 regions of Ghana to showcase their talents on TV to redefine beauty and promote national unity. As one of the cultural products in Ghana, it promotes the idea that beauty is first of all a performance and a ‘must’ to be embodied by women. Drawing from Bourdieu’s concept of capital, Lamont’s theories of symbolic boundaries, and Kuipers’ beauty and inequality theoretical framework, this research examines how TV producers and judges’ evaluations recreate repertoires of beauty that favour contestants who effectively perform certain cultural and aesthetic roles in the GMB. Using ethnographic methods, involving interviews (with TV producers and judges); and six months observations (13 weeks live studio observation), this study found that the repertoires of physical beauty were not directly expressed in judges’ comments but embedded in the criteria for evaluation and selection. Also, through my observation, I discovered how different forms of capitals collectively transform into crowning a female as beauty queen – Ghana’s Most Beautiful – in three ‘stages’ (two different forms of front stage, middle stage and backstage), expanding Erving Goffman’s idea of performance on stages. This study revealed how beauty evaluations perpetuate inclusion and exclusion, privileging contestants who align with the identified forms of capitals. Lastly, this study has significantly identified that beauty is not merely judged on aesthetic grounds but also is a performance played and embodied by women in line with social expectations, contributing to the reproduction of symbolic boundaries and social inequalities in the Ghanaian context.

RC56-JS-25.1

NARKURAIRATTANA, PADTHEERA* (Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand)
SUVONGSINDH, PIMONLUCK (Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Thailand)
PHOOTHONG PHOOTHONG, PATPORN (Deep South Archive, Thailand)

Historical Dialogue for Social Harmony: Transforming Collective Memory and Conflict through Inclusive Narratives

This paper examines the role of historical dialogue as a transformative tool to address societal conflicts and injustices rooted in collective memory and identity. Historical narratives—whether shaped by state power or marginalized communities—tend to reinforce unequal power dynamics and exclusionary national identities, deepening divisions within society. Through a critical exploration of concepts such as collective memory, national identity, and impunity, the study demonstrates how unresolved historical grievances perpetuate trauma and cycles of violence. This is particularly evident in the Deep South of Thailand—encompassing Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and parts of Songkhla—where systemic discrimination, marginalized identities, and long-standing injustices have exacerbated conflict. The paper highlights the importance of fostering inclusive dialogue among key stakeholders—such as Muslim and Buddhist religious leaders, history educators, and security authorities—to build trust, mutual understanding, and sustainable peace. Drawing on Constructivist and Postmodern frameworks, the study advocates for reimagining history education and public discourse to promote critical thinking, diverse narratives, and pluralistic memory. Findings reveal that the Thai curriculum currently lacks multi-ethnic representation and fails to instil respect for cultural diversity, instead prioritizing nationalism and centralized unity. The study urges the government to expand beyond nationalist narratives and offers policy recommendations to enhance relationships between the security sector and local communities. These recommendations focus on recognizing and respecting distinct cultural and historical identities, transforming conflict into reconciliation, and laying the foundation for long-term peace.

RC21-327.2

NASCIMENTO MINARELLI, GUILHERME* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Housing and Tax Policies in a Latin American City: Institutional Dynamics, Fiscal Decentralization, and Urban Inequality in São Paulo

This paper examines the intricate relationship between housing and tax policies in São Paulo, Brazil, from 1995 to 2022, through an institutionalist lens. It explores how fiscal decentralization policies, electoral competition, and alternating power between right and left-wing parties have shaped local revenue collection, leading to increased progressivity and redistributive potential in taxation. The study highlights the significant increase in property tax burden in general, and specifically on non-residential properties, high-standard dwellings, and areas occupied by upper and upper-middle classes.

Our analysis reveals that these reforms and actions by different administrations have also empowered the local government, enhancing its capacity to invest in housing policies targeted at lower-income groups, who constitute the majority of the local housing deficit. However, despite these changes and possibilities, housing affordability in the city has decreased, with sharp increases in property prices and rents, alongside a significant rise in high-income housing.

The research finds that while São Paulo has become more compact, dense, and vertical, with less occupation on environmentally sensitive areas, desirable features in urban and environmental perspectives, it has systematically relied on federal housing policies for middle and lower classes through market implementation. Simultaneously, the city has increased its role in regulation and funding through zoning incentives and new instruments of financial assistance for new dwellers. This dependence and changes in the State's role at the local level have resulted in missed opportunities for significant changes in reducing housing inequalities from an expenditure perspective.

By examining these dynamics, this study contributes to the broader discussion on rethinking public policies in the context of climate crisis and urban inequality, where cities play an important role in addressing these challenges. It offers insights into the challenges and opportunities of multi-level governance in addressing housing precariousness and sustainable urban development in Global South cities.

RC37-609.2

NASCIMENTO PRATES, GUILHERME* (Colégio Pedro II, Brazil)

A Cosmopolitan Critic: Silviano Santiago and Postcolonial Literature

This project aims to explore the concept of cosmopolitanism in the critical work of Silviano Santiago (1936-), an essayist, novelist, critic, and poet who is recognized as a cosmopolitan intellectual within Brazilian social thought. Our goal is to contribute to this discussion by proposing an intersection between Santiago's notion of cosmopolitanism and the debates advanced by authors from the Global South, especially those linked to postcolonial studies.

Intellectuals from the Global South have increasingly questioned the legitimacy of the term "cosmopolitanism" as it was previously understood within a Eurocentric framework. This term is now being re-examined through the lens of postcolonial studies, with scholars striving to reshape it away from its traditional Eurocentric interpretations. Silviano Santiago is one of the key figures revisiting and reinterpreting this concept, offering a new perspective on it. In his influential essay *L'entre-lieu du discours latino-américain* (1971), Santiago develops the idea that Latin American artists produce their work through a process of transgression against the Eurocentric model. He suggests that these artists operate from an in-between space—situated between the cultural center and the periphery—existing in a form of clandestine refuge. This perspective aligns with Kwame Anthony Appiah's ideas, and Santiago engages with Appiah's re-interpretation of cosmopolitanism from a postcolonial perspective in his work "Ethics and Cultural Diversity," previously titled "Cosmopolitanism and Cultural Diversity."

Through the analysis of Santiago's production, this project seeks to reinterpret cosmopolitanism based on his body of work, engaging with other authors from the Global South involved in postcolonial studies. We argue that Santiago's writings reflect an internationalist view of Latin American cultural, political, and social production, emphasizing the relationship between peripheral and hegemonic cultural centers. Additionally, we explore the concept of "cosmopolitanism" in contrast to "globalization," identifying both the potential and limitations inherent in each approach.

RC57-875.3

NASH, KATE* (LSE, United Kingdom)

Thinking through Film: Popular Social Realism

Probably the dominant form of learning from popular feature-length films for Sociologists is through critique of ideology, or interpreting resistance to it (following the Birmingham School of Cultural Studies). Other traditions of thought go beyond ideology critique to consider knowledge that is produced by such films: indexical, multi-sensory, and conceptual. In this paper I will draw on work in anthropology (Lucien Taylor) and the philosophy of film (for example, that of Stanley Cavell) to consider how selected social realist films *think* in a multi-sensory way – including popular realist films. I will consider a popular social realist film in detail, analysing how it thinks with central sociological concepts such as power, inequalities, and social reproduction.

RC32-510.5

NATARAJAN, ADITI* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)
GONCALVES, JULIANA* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)

Climate Imaginaries As Sites for Weather-Making

As climate change poses a new existential and epistemological crisis, many have now turned to the future to look into ways in which we can imagine and foster an alternative to business as usual. Alongside this steady rise of attention towards the future, futuring and imaginaries, there has also been growing attention on matter and materiality within the broader social sciences. In light of these two trends, we extend the 3A3 framework of participation (Hofer & Kaufmann, 2022) as a *phenomenon* by attending to the material implications of dominant climate imaginaries in the context of planning. We do so by employing a feminist theoretical lens of "weathering" that emphasises an inseparability of structural inequalities from the bodily experiences of more-than-human, such as weather. It is through this inseparability that we firstly re-frame climate imaginaries as sites for weathering - revealing that dominant imaginaries actively reinforce structural inequalities of understanding and knowing climate change within the planning process - and secondly, demonstrate the implications of its re-framing in our understanding of participation as a phenomenon. In doing so, this novel conceptualisation attends to the power imbalance embedded in the planning process by highlighting the materiality of climate imaginaries that 'weather' participation in planning.

RC15-224.5

NATHALIE, GLAMANN* (Otto-von-Guericke-Universität Magdeburg, Germany)
DRESSKE, STEFAN* (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)
JELLEN, JOSEPHINE* (University of Magdeburg, Germany)

Social Welfare Literacy: Processes of Interpretation and Negotiation to Optimise the Life Plans of Rehabilitants in Vocational Training Centres - a Qualitative Longitudinal Analysis

As with the BCI approach, cultural determinants and their consequences for explaining health conditions are gaining more and more acceptance in science and practice.The concept of health literacy can be integrated into these observations, which describes the competence of the individual to generate, understand and apply health information. Based on this concept and the work of Stahl et. al. (2021), we have developed the concept of social welfare literacy. This was designed, among other things, on the basis of empirical data collected in a qualitative longitudinal study with rehabilitants in vocational rehabilitation in so-called occupational training centers.

Within the system of vocational rehabilitation in Germany, the rehabilitants' courses of rehabilitation are usually very lengthy and complex, especially when rehabilitants enter a new occupational field due to disability or mental or psychosomatic chronic illness. They pass through various institutions of the welfare state and meet gatekeepers who advise, label, train and allocate resources. In the overall process, the increasingly complex realities of life and problem situations of those undergoing rehabilitation are translated into the respective institutional expectations and requirements. The concept of social welfare literacy is used to analyse the skills of those undergoing rehabilitation in order to help them find their way around the system of vocational rehabilitation and optimize their life plan.

Social welfare literacy refers to the economic, social and cultural resources of rehabilitators as well as to their abilities to find their way around the rehabilitation system and to articulate and assert their needs and demands. The focus is on biographically acquired knowledge and experiences with social bureaucracies as well as on performative competencies vis-à-vis the procedural workers. Depending on the resources and socio-moral orientations of the rehabilitants, they succeed in optimizing their life plan in different ways with the help of welfare state support.

RC37-615.3

NATHALIE, MONTOYA* (Université Paris Cité, France)

The Role of Arts Education in Strengthening Democracy: Testing Hypotheses through Social Science

French cultural policies have long relied on the belief that expanding access to artistic works and cultural objects would contribute to strengthening democracy and citizenship (SAEZ, 1999, FABIANI, 2006). While this hypothesis has been frequently debated (LAHIRE, 2006), it has rarely been subjected to thorough examination through social science research. Today, however, we have a wealth of studies on the effects of arts and cultural education (LOYD 2017).

In this presentation, I aim to revisit the conceptual underpinnings of the link—central in the history of French cultural policies—between increasing access to culture and reinforcing democracy, and to explore how social sciences can test each of these connections. What can we observe in arts and cultural education programs that might either confirm or challenge these assumptions? Is it through the development of judgment that aesthetic experience and political participation are intertwined (Arendt, 1954) ? Do arts and cultural education programs genuinely contribute to the strengthening of critical thinking? How can this be measured?

Can aesthetic experiences serve as tools for socializing individuals into certain values or behaviors? Are the conditions under which art is experienced correlated with the development of particular forms of expression or political systems?

In this presentation, I will begin by offering a brief historical overview of the various frameworks used in public policy that connect citizenship with the development of cultural policies. Then, drawing on a review of the available research on arts and cultural education, I will examine both the possibilities and the limits of social sciences in testing these hypotheses through empirical investigation.

RC55-839.3

NAVARRA, MELISSA* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
CLAUDIO, JESSICA SANDRA (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)
CARPIO, JACOB (Institute of Philippine Culture, Philippines)

The Evolving Concept of Gender Equality in the Society of Jesus: A 21st Century Examination

This paper, *The Evolving Concept of Gender Equality in the Society of Jesus*, explores the changing perspectives on gender equality within Jesuit institutions. Drawing from a global survey involving over 1,400 respondents, the study investigates how men and women working in Jesuit ministries perceive gender equality, with a focus on the practical implementation of policies and attitudes in religious settings. Two key conceptual frameworks emerge from the data: the "sameness" approach, which promotes equal treatment and opportunities for both genders, and the "complementarity" approach, which emphasizes gender differences while advocating for mutual respect and collaboration. The results reveal a growing acceptance of women's leadership roles, though significant challenges remain, particularly concerning access to high-level decision-making positions. The study provides a comprehensive overview of how gender equality is evolving within Jesuit institutions, highlighting ongoing efforts, barriers, and the broader implications for religious and social justice. It calls for continued dialogue and actionable reforms to ensure a more inclusive future within the Society of Jesus.

RC43-688.3

NAVARRA, MELISSA* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

The Promise of One Safe Future for the Oplan Likas Resettled Families of Metro Manila, Philippines

The study examines the impacts of the Philippine government' resettlement approach and resettlement programme on the wellbeing of the displaced poor families due to the implementation of the Philippine government climate change adaptation programme affecting an estimated 11,400 families residing on top and along major rivers and connecting waterways within Metro Manila. Overall, the resettlement programme comprised social preparation, inter- governmental involvement, financial assistance, and the distant and in-city resettlement, has failed to deliver the promise of One Safe Future to the former informal settlers living on Metro Manila waterways and instead rendered them worse off in all areas of economic, social, and psychological wellbeing. The social preparation process was tokenistic, financial assistance became a reverse incentive for the families, and in the general scheme of *Oplan Likas* resettlement programme, compared with in-city resettled families, families in off-site relocation sites are in worse situations and suffer even more due to site location, poorly constructed housing units, lack of basic and social services that altogether create irreversible damage to the welfare of the residents, both the adults and children. It is therefore noteworthy for the government to find ways on how to mainstream and scale the community-led approach, an alternative housing modality to accommodate the housing needs of the country's informal settler families with a promise of a bright future.

RC55-841.3

NAVARRO, JULIANE JIREH* (Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines)
GUIANG FRANCO, WEENA (Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines)

Veils of Faith: Exploring Familial Dynamics Among Muslim Wives in Polygamous and Monogamous Marriages in Laoag City

The study explored the experiences of Muslim wives in polygamous and monogamous marriages in Laoag City. It also investigated familial dynamics within both

marital structures. Objectives included: (**1**) examining how power dynamics affect wives' social experiences at home and in the community, and development in terms of education and economic empowerment; (**2**) understanding how social factors related to polygamy influence wives' social experiences and personal development; and (**3**) analyzing varying meanings and perspectives on polygamy among wives within diverse contexts.

Using a qualitative case study design, eight Muslim wives (four polygamous, four monogamous) were studied through purposive and snowball sampling, with data collected via Key Informant Interviews and field observations. Analyses, guided by Bowen's Family Systems Theory and Kim's Cross-Cultural Adaptation Theory, revealed six themes: *marital structures*, *driving factors*, *power dynamics*, *challenges*, *views on polygamy*, and *cultural adaptation*. Findings highlight diverse perspectives and the influence of family dynamics and cultural adaptation.

RC44-JS-223.3

NAVRATIL, JIRI* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
DOSEDEL, TOMAS (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

From Masses to Classes? Class Analysis of Post-Socialist Economic Protest

Three decades of neoliberal restructuring in European post-socialist countries led to inquiries related to various societal responses to economic transformations. The transformation from a specific "class-less" society of state socialism to a post-industrial capitalist society with declining relevance of class has been studied from various perspectives (social stratification, value change, political polarisation). However, we do know very little about the nature of the socio-economic protest against the post-socialist restructuring which emerged after the regime change and continues today. While the fall of socialist regimes was often driven by shapeless social forces such as broad national movements and cultural elites, the structural features of the economic protest that emerged after the return of capitalism remain understudied (Dinev 2020). By structural features, we mean the basic character of the socio-economic protest with regard to two major paradigms of societal reactions to the rise of the capitalist economy: coordinated class-based mobilizations (K. Marx) or fragmented chaotic/unspecific countermovement (K. Polanyi) (Silver 2003). Did any economic protest challenging the logic of neoliberal policies after 1989 show patterns of class mobilizations, and if so, when and how? This paper aims to analyze the field of economic contention using the relational perspective in the study of collective action (Emirbayer 1997; Diani 2015). It conceptualizes economic contention as a specific field of collective action where various collective actors make their claims, employ protest repertoire and coordinate their activities (Melucci 1996, Crossley 2002). We define class-based economic protest as both linked to political parties and ideology and coordinated by collective actors representing specific class interests (ESeC model). We build on the formal social network analysis of protest event data in two post-socialist countries with a history of rapid re-installment of capitalism - Czechia and Slovakia - between 1989 and 2022.

RC47-739.4

NAVRATIL, JIRI* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
MENŠÍKOVÁ, TEREZA (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Geographies of Economic Contention: A Cross-Country Perspective

Several decades of neoliberal restructuring led to inquiries related to the societal responses to these economic transformations. Many aspects of socio-economic mobilizations became an object of inquiry: repertoires of action, effects of political and economic context, actors´ organizational attributes, or collective action frames. While acknowledging the importance of these inquiries, we aim to contribute to the research on a less studied yet important dimension of economic protest: the link between its collective coordination and geography. Previous studies have already addressed spatial aspects of economic protest, such as the diffusion of economic protest (Hedström 1994; Biggs 2005), its scaling up and down (Tarrow 2005; Della Porta, Mattoni 2014) or shift and concentration (Silver 2003; Beissinger 2022). Building primarily on the relational perspective in the study of collective action (Crossley 2011; Diani 2015), we aim to analyze the cooperation at economic protest in relation to the position of collective actors and events in physical space. We conceptualize economic contention as a collective action field where diverse collective actors follow their goals, make various claims, employ various repertoires and cooperate or compete. While such relational meso-level order of collective action represents a social space structured by relations and interactions among collective actors, it also has an irreducible geographical dimension: large urban areas and political centers attract "new social movement" tactics with broad protest coalitions, long ago industrialized regions on the semi-periphery are the storage of a traditional labor repertoire "managed" by the unions, and economic peripheries remain silent with occasional informally organized and atomized protest. To verify these expectations, we aim to link relational and spatial aspects of economic contention in two Eastern European countries – Czechia and Slovakia - and apply a network-analytic approach to protest event data (1989-2022) in Czechia (N= 2042) and Slovakia (N=2077).

RC24-400.3

NAYAK, MEDHA* (National Institute of Technology Rourkela, India)

'CHAOS of Conflict and CHARM of Coexistence': A Study of Local Community'S Perceptions of Elephants in Odisha

Studies highlight several factors that have over the years altered the bonds between the humans and elephants. The most highlighted interactions that have shaped the present bonds has been mostly negative in nature. This particularly threatens the future of elephants in areas that report high human elephant conflict (HEC). Despite several attempts to mitigate the issue and curb intolerance against elephant depredation such as making provisions for ex-gratia to aid the afflicted families, conducting awareness campaigns, training workshops, introducing defensive technologies, demarcating elephant corridors, etc, the frequency and magnitude of HEC is continuing to grow. Having this in background, this study attempted to understand local community's perceptions of elephants, their responses towards HEC and future of human-elephants coexistence in northern Odisha that is affected by resident elephants as well as inter-state elephant migration. For the purpose semi- structured interviews conducted with 349 respondents across eight affected villages. Further exploring cultural and socio-economic components of changing human-elephant bonds as well as tolerance towards elephants, this study has made suggestions for potential participatory and community based mitigation strategies to improve the bonds.

RC48-746.1

NAZNEEN, SOHELA* (Institute of Development Studies, UK, United Kingdom)
MUSHTAQ, SAMREEN* (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)
ANTARA, IFFAT JAHAN* (BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, Bangladesh)
SINGH, ANJAM* (CARE Nepal, Nepal)

Building Intersectional Solidarity in Feminist Coalitions in South Asia: Interrogating Frames, Praxis and Outcomes

How do internal and contextual factors influence feminist movements' attempt to build intersectional solidarity and to what effect? We examine the choices made by four different feminist coalitions in framing their agenda and praxis around decision making and resource sharing and how these choices lead to different outcomes with respect to intersectional solidarity. These outcomes range from solidarity being short-term and issue-based to long-term around multiple aspects containing transformative potential. We draw on insights from four case studies in South Asia – the Comprehensive Sexuality Education movement in Bangladesh, Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan (BMMA) in India, Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaj (NMES) in Nepal, and Aurat March (AM) in Pakistan. These case studies were part of a five-year-comparative study of 16 feminist or women's rights coalitions or networks in South Asia on how movements succeed in countering backlash.

Using Ciccia and Roggeband's (2021) typology on the kinds of intersectional feminist solidarity vis-à-vis transformative praxis and framing of issues, we analyse how intersectional difference is framed for wider alliance building and praxis around representation and resource sharing that the four movements invest in to identify why solidarity outcomes vary. Our analysis contributes new empirical knowledge to emerging approaches to researching political intersectionality and feminist solidarity and deepens our understandings of how building feminist solidarity is a contentious, iterative, and ongoing process.

We argue that building transformative intersectional solidarity requires challenging hierarchy within feminist agendas and contains a range of intermediate outcomes in the journey to transforming power relations. Moving away from the conventional normative readings of solidarity practices (transformative or co-opted forms), we provide empirical evidence from South Asian feminist movements on different ways of envisioning solidarity and their long-term implications in the face of mounting anti-feminist backlash.

RC47-JS-230.3

NAZNEEN, SOHELA* (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)
KHAN MOHMAND, SHANDANA KHAN MOHMAND (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)

Do Women Matter?: Democratic Backsliding and Women's Movements in South Asia

In recent times, South Asia has witnessed dramatic political shifts, including de-democratisation and shrinking civic space, that have affected the space for advocating women's rights. Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan have experienced the rise of the religious right and conservative populist agendas and the economic shocks that has led precarity. These economic and political shifts have polarized public discourse on gender equality, co-opted women's empowerment for conservative agendas, permitted t vilification of women's rights activists, and instigated gender-based violence. In this paper we investigate what does democratic backslide mean for women's movement contending pushback against bodily autonomy, labour rights, and citizenship claims.

The four South Asian countries we focus on differ with respect to political contestations, kinds of regimes, and independence of public institutions to counter democratic backslide. Women's movement actors in South Asia have had to navigate the political space strategically, engaging with and making allies within the state, framing their agendas in ways that appeal to development and larger nation building agenda, being careful about not being co-opted by political parties. The recent elections in India and Pakistan, and political change in Bangladesh indicate spaces for women's struggles being able to promote gender equality agendas will shift further. This paper is a part of a five-year comparative research across the four countries where we track 16 cases of women's struggles and how they adapt and use different strategies to create space for their agenda in discourse, law, policy in the context of democratic backsliding. Drawing on scholarship on women and feminist movement, gender and politics, and social movement theory we show how women's movement actors navigate challenges of de-dmeocratisation.

RC34-568.1

NDIAYE, SOKHNA ROSALIE* (Université Rose Dieng France-Sénégal, Senegal)
FASANG, ANETTE (Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany)
NIATI, NOELLA BINDA (Cambridge University, United Kingdom)

Contesting Post-Colonial Government: Social Movements in Senegal from the 1990s to the Present.

Senegal is often portrayed as a model for a stable liberal democracy with relative economic success in the region. Social movements have used political opportunities as an outlet for expression and have been used by politicians as a tactic for mobilization. However, political opportunities have not been the only rationale for movement formation. Studies conducted on social movements in Senegal have predominantly focused on large-scale mobilization worthy of media attention. Furthermore, most conceptual definitions for social movements tend to focus on the perspective of affluent liberal democracies, failing to account for the specificities of lower-income nations with different characteristics, preoccupations, aims, and strategies. For several reasons, Senegal is a particularly well-suited case to study social movements in low-income countries. First, Senegal is one of the least politically repressive countries in the region. Second, it has a relatively active and effective landscape of social movements. Third, it is dominated by moderate Islam with very little room for radical religious movements compared to other countries in the region. These unique characteristics not only make Senegal an intriguing case study but also highlight several critical gaps in the existing literature on social movements. Specifically, these gaps include: (1) how social movements form, change, and evolve over time, (2) to what extent existing social movement analytical approaches fit the context of lower-income nations, and (3) how social movements can be conceptualized to reflect the context of lower-income nations, which are marked by fragile economies, weak state provisions, and often difficult democratic transitions. This paper aims to examine the evolution of social movements in Senegal since the 1990s. In doing so, it will contribute to theoretical perspectives on social movements by informing the classification and conceptualization of these movements in lower-income countries, particularly within sub-Saharan Africa, with Senegal as a case study.

RC24-384.2

NDUNGLA MARITA, NANGKENG* (University Of Buea Cameroon, Cameroon)
FONJONG, LOTSMART (University of Buea, Cameroon)

Climate Change and Livelihood Nexus in the Congo Basin: Understanding Gender-Differentiated Impacts on Women's Health and Local Response

The Congo Basin is an important ecological zone for a population of over 75 million inhabitants from Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, the republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon. This population depends on rain-fed agriculture, collection of forest resources, fresh water, and other economic activities led by women. The region is threatened by climate change which has affected livelihood and wellbeing especially for the poor, majority of whom are women. This paper examines the impact of climate change on the health of women and their local adaptation strategies. It is based on grey literature and desktop review supplemented by and qualitative analysis of data from field interviews conducted among selected women groups in Cameroon and the republic of Congo. Findings reveal changes in temperatures and rainfall trends characterized by flood, drought, desertification, landslides, and with the temperatures projected to rise by 3-5°C and precipitation between 20-30% by 2100. The result is increasing water scarcity and water-borne diseases, soil erosion, reduction in crop yields, and increasing food insecurity. All of the above have increase the cost of living and healthcare in a region where most of the inhabitants have low income and health infrastructures are inadequate. This situation has impacted women most and compounded gender inequality because of women' high women demand for health care and challenges to care affordability which are gender differentiated. Women resort to traditional health services, migration, and alternative sources of livelihood have so far, produced mixed results with important implications for mainstreaming women's health in national and regional climate policies.

RC12-192.2

NED, LIEKETSENG* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Disability Inclusion in the South African Health System: Results of a Health System Assessment

People with intellectual and developmental disabilities face more barriers accessing healthcare and, on average, experience worse health outcomes. These barriers are attributed to inadequate health systems. The Missing Billion Inclusive Health System Framework is a new tool to support policy makers assess levels of disability inclusion within health systems. We used this framework in South Africa (SA).

Information sources used to complete the assessment included SA laws and policies, publicly available data and datasets, published literature and interviews with people with IDD, their carers/family members and service providers.

The framework was comprehensive and feasible to complete. It highlighted key strengths in terms of disability inclusion in the South African health system as well as gaps and leverage points for action.

This framework enabled us to identify progress and opportunities to strengthen disability inclusion in our health system. There are opportunities for strengthening data and evidence, inclusive policies, healthcare worker training on disability and health service accessibility.

These insights enable us to set a benchmark for disability inclusion in South Africa, and how government, civil society and academia worked together to identify ways in which the health system could be more inclusive of people with disabilities. Actions must be centered on, and informed by, people with disabilities

RC07-101.5

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, JAN* (Global Studies 2115 Social Sciences Building, USA)

Globalization—Everything, Everywhere, All the Time

Abstract. Is globalization still a proper descriptor? Does globalization also include satellites and space shuttles in outer space? Recent work widens the definition of globalization: 'Globalization is the trend of greater worldwide connectivity of people over time and the awareness of this happening' (Nederveen Pieterse 2021: 29). This shift of emphasis to connectivity as the driving force and the key point, implies that globalization is just one of the many forms this takes. Important is not the form, which changes according to circumstances, but connectivity and what it aspires and achieves. In an era of comeback of geopolitics this may be an important course adjustment.

RC23-369.4

NEFEDOVA, ALENA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
MARININA CHEFANOVA, ELIZAVETA* (National research university "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation)

Exploring the Strategies of Scientific Long-Term Mobility

This study explores the strategies of long-term mobility among researchers in social sciences and humanities. Long-term scientific mobility is viewed as a crucial component of collaboration, enabling the exchange of knowledge, professional growth, and skill enhancement (Saxenian, 2006). It contributes to both individual career development and national innovation by promoting "brain circulation" (Markova, Shmatko, Katchanov, 2016). Researchers who engage in long-term mobility act as connectors between global and national scientific communities, facilitating knowledge transfer and international partnerships (Johnson, Regets, 1998). However, mobility is often associated with challenges such as career uncertainty, loss of social connections, and difficulties in adapting to new academic environments, especially in fields where local social context is vital for research, like the social sciences and humanities (Courtois, Sautier, 2022; Pajić, 2015).

This study used a mixed-methods approach to assess the career implications of long-term mobility. Researchers were categorized based on their mobility strategies. "Distant workers" maintained remote or hybrid contracts, experiencing minimal career disruption. However, not all researchers successfully implemented this strategy, with some returning to their previous roles. "Tied movers," on the other hand, struggled with skill gaps and often viewed mobility as a detriment to their career, with many seeking retraining or return to their home country (Kotsemir, Dyachenko, Nefedova, 2022). The study also revealed differences based on career stage: early career researchers benefited from mobility, gaining opportunities and advancing their positions, while leading scientists faced more challenges, including limited job opportunities and organizational regression (Petersen, Shaw, 2002; Flowerdew, Li, 2009). The findings suggest that while long-term mobility offers numerous professional advantages, it also presents risks, particularly for established researchers. The study highlights the need for tailored strategies to support researchers at different career stages in leveraging mobility to enhance their professional trajectories.

RC49-769.1

NEHRING, DANIEL* (Swansea University, United Kingdom)

The Sociology of Psychologies: Re-Theorising Moral Life in an Age of Uncertainty

Around the world, everyday life is increasingly characterised by anxiety and uncertainty about the future, against the backdrop of the 'poly-crisis' of economic adversity, global heating, and geo-political fragmentation and conflict. In turn, psychotherapeutic knowledge, in diverse, bio-medical, spiritual, and religious forms, has arguably become a pervasive moral idiom through which individuals respond to anxiety and frame care and mental healing and well-being for self and others.

Nonetheless, this 'therapeutic turn' has arguably remained under-theorised. There is an extensive body of attendant scholarship, in sociology and across the social sciences. However, this scholarship has tended to focus on a few societies in the Global Northwest, neglecting everyday experiences and practices of mental well-being in the Global South, alongside transnational connections in popular therapeutic discourses, products, and services. While research on therapeutic cultures has arguably burgeoned in recent years, in response to internationally widely shared concerns about a 'mental health crisis', its theoretical and empirical perspectives have remained partial.

In response, drawing on extensive fieldwork in East Asia, the Americas, and Europe since 2004, I develop a 'sociology of psychologies' that re-thinks the therapeutic turn and its cultural and socio-political consequences. Through this sociology of psychologies, I aim to re-theorise everyday therapeutic cultures in an age of poly-crisis and make a case for a field of sociological enquiry whose concepts, themes, and methodologies may inform broader debates about social cohesion and conflict, change, and inequalities. My argument builds on extensive research conducted in Latin America, the USA, the Caribbean, Europe, and East Asia since 2004. On this basis, I draw attention to the broadly transnational scale of the therapeutic turn, the ontologically heterogeneous, bio-medical, religious, and spiritual discourses and practices that constitute it, and the implication of these discourses and practices in the colonisation, de-colonisation, and re-colonisation of social life

RC43-JS-114.3

NEMOZ, SOPHIE* (University of Marie&Louis Pasteur, Bourgogne Franche-Comté (LaSA MSHE CNRS UAR 3124), France)

Student Housing: Comparative Perspectives on Reported Experiences

More than fifteen years since the launch of a research programme on the living and housing conditions of students in France and across the European Union (Némoz, Bousquet, 2007)1, a new survey has been introduced, conducted among and with the involvement of current students. While exactly sixty years ago, individuals enrolled in higher education were referred to as "the inheritors" within France (Bourdieu and Passeron, 1964)2, what analysis can sociology offer today? This is a vast and ambitious question, as evidenced by the numerous studies carried out during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. In this paper, we pursue the more modest aim of exploring the residential practices of students by comparing around thirty autoethnographies conducted daily for almost four months in 2024. This empirical material, containing a wealth of feedback on residential experiences, was approached from a range of comparative perspectives (local, national, international and longitudinal), the methodological and analytical foundations of which we will describe. We will outline the role of collective reflexivity in these approaches, particularly when exploring issues of social justice and spatial justice. Lastly, we will present the findings on inequalities that can be obtained by using a bottom-up approach to the systems for accessing and occupying student housing.

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RC24-385.4

NEMOZ, SOPHIE* (University of Marie&Louis Pasteur, Bourgogne Franche-Comté (LaSA MSHE CNRS UAR 3124), France)

Understanding Soil Movement and Climate Risks to the Home: Perspectives from France and Switzerland

For several years now, the enormity of global warming has been evidenced by record temperatures worldwide. In all scenarios for greenhouse gas emissions produced by human activities, the sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated last year that the global surface temperature will increase by 1.5°C by the early 2030s (1). As a governance strategy, therefore, "cooling down the Earth" (2) continues to raise many questions and uncertainties. While these have been explored at international level for several decades in relation to the connections between housing and the environment (3), understanding these risks at individual household level is now becoming a pressing matter.

This paper presents a joint look at ways of dealing with the climate risks associated with the shrink-swell of clay soils to homes in France and Switzerland. Based on an intercultural survey (Némoz (ed.), 2024), the REFECTED study offers a comparative approach to both residential and institutional challenges. We will present the forms of vulnerability experienced and the extent to which changes, continuities and conflicts can contribute to a reassessment of the concept of "home". .

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RC15-234.1

NERI, STEFANO* (University of Milan, Italy)

Health Professions and Health Practitioners' Regulation after the Neo-Liberal Era: A Theoretical Framework for Analysis

The paper will set out a preliminary outline of a theoretical framework to analyse health practitioners' regulation and its evolution in a comparative perspective. Developing from Giarelli and Saks (2023), it will combine a theoretical framework and concepts drawn from the neo-institutionalist theory, as used in comparative health policy, and from the sociology of professions, especially the Neo-Weberian theories. Neo-institutionalist theory explores institutional conditions and policy developments by analysing the interaction between institutions and actors in comparative health policy. The methodological and conceptual tools used to reconstruct policy-making in a multi-level perspective may be adopted to analyse the policy of health practitioners. In this context, professions are interest groups or stakeholders competing for power and social position in the political and social arenas.This approach is consistent with the Neo-Weberian theories of professions. These use concepts such as social closure, exclusion, usurpation and jurisdiction to analyse how professions defend or improve their position in the social stratification, in terms of income, status and power. Contributions of these two approaches are integrated by that of industrial relations, in order to study the characteristics and strategies of social mobility adopted by the health support workers.

This framework may be tested in the study of health workforce policy, and particularly of health practitioners' regulation, after three decades of neo-liberal and globalisation policies. Marketisation, managerialisation and labour market liberalisation have significantly affected health policy and, directly or indirectly, health professions and their regulation. In particular, they altered the distribution of power among the actors in the policy arena, changed the relationship between State and professions, and challenged the traditional mechanisms of labour regulation in the health sector, which were focused on the ideal-type of professionalism and on the medical dominance. The paper is aimed at discussing the proposed framework and its empirical use.

Inte-16.3

NERI, STEFANO* (University of Milan, Italy)

The Politics and Policy of Welfare Service Professions in the Era of Workforce Shortage

In recent decades, healthcare, social, and educational professions in Western countries—particularly in Europe—have faced increasing levels of distress and crisis, driven by socio-economic, demographic, and public policy changes. This crisis is most notably reflected in severe personnel shortages and recruitment difficulties, which are significantly undermining the capacity of welfare systems to meet growing service demands. Despite the centrality of workforce issues in these labor-intensive services, the governance of personnel policies in welfare services and the corresponding policy arenas has rarely been the subject of dedicated investigation in the social and political sciences. This oversight has hindered a comprehensive understanding of these policies. As observed by Kuhlmann et al. (2023) in relation to healthcare, workforce policy has seldom been treated as a distinct area of investigation. Furthermore, the typologies commonly employed to analyze health, social, and educational systems tend to neglect the specific policy networks and arenas of welfare service professions.

This paper aims to make an initial contribution by proposing a conceptual framework for analyzing the governance of welfare service professions and the networks shaping this policy domain from a comparative perspective. In this context, the focus is on the healthcare, social, and educational sectors in Europe. To achieve this, the paper mainly draws on methodological and conceptual tools from two strands of literature: the first is neo-institutionalist theory, as applied in comparative social policy, to reconstruct policymaking processes and sectoral policy arenas from a multi-level perspective; the second is neo-Weberian theories in the sociology of professions, which employ concepts such as jurisdiction, social closure strategies, exclusion, and inclusion to analyze professional groups and their strategies in confronting the other political and social actors.

RC24-404.2

NETTELBLADT, GALA* (Bauhaus University Weimar, Germany)

Exploring the Role of Time in Water Governance: Contradictory Temporalities in the Planning for Urban Water Scarcity

Urban planning embrace discourses of foresight in the global transition towards a sustainable future. The proposed paper counters this narrative by foregrounding the ponderous nature of bureaucratic planning systems in the governance of urban water scarcity, illuminating situations where the pace of climate change overtakes planning's sustainability visions. It aims to break new conceptual grounds by weaving together political sociological approaches to water management (Mollinga et al., 2008) with urban studies literature on temporalities (Besedovsky et al., 2019). Empirically, it examines the planned Lusatian Lake District in Germany, which is set to become Europe's largest artificial lake district through the flooding of abandoned coalfields. The region's future is imagined as one of lush lakes, where tourism is hoped to fill the economic gap created by the planned coal exit, with adjacent towns developing marinas and harbour districts. But lakes stay dry, and marinas abandoned, as the original plans from the early 2000s failed to project the overlapping consequences of mining and global warming-induced water scarcity now starkly characteristic of the region.

Water scarcity is thus introducing a whole conundrum of temporal dynamics into the planning of the Lusatian Lake District, stirring up questions about how, when and where the future should be built. Analysing documents and interviews with key actors, the paper asks: Which temporal dynamics characterise this process? What are the power relations embedded in the making of these temporalities? My line of argument unfolds across three mutually contradictory temporal dynamics that shape how water scarcity impacts planning: First, 'sticky bureaucracies' holding on to outdated plans, characterised by extremely slow regulation and approval processes. Second, growth-driven forecasts, which entail projections of the future that skew decision-making towards economic rationales (e.g. in planning for tourism) at environmental costs. Third, the attempts by environmental activists to 're-orchestrate' these powerful temporal dynamics.

RC23-363.3

NEUNKIRCHNER, MARION* (VICESSE Research GmbH, Austria)
LAUFENBERG, ROGER VON* (VICESSE Research GmbH, Austria)

AI-Development in Austrian's Prisons

With advances in technological development and the promises of efficiency, accuracy and traceability – especially through artificial intelligence (AI) - the public sector has started to make institutional adjustments. As a highly heterogeneous sector, with long-standing processes and practices vary depending on the area of operation, the development and implementation of new technologies should take this complexity into account. In this complex field, the various institutions and stakeholders all have the aim to include their logics, ways of thinking, and organizational practices into the processes of the technology. Taking the empirical example of the development of technology-based workflows for Austrian prisons, we examine how the different logics of stakeholder groups are included or excluded during the development process, how these are justified, and how these inclusionary and exclusionary practices influence the functionality of the system.

These findings are based on the experiences of two interdisciplinary projects in the specific prison context. Empirical results based on a situational map show how the various stakeholder groups (did not) participate in the development process of an application for prisoner room screenings and how they defined socially relevant problems for technical solutions. Their perspectives and images are presented in relation to the follow-up project, in which an AI-supported digital assistant for prison officers is being researched and developed.

Taking these perspectives into account, we want to address how a logic of impact-oriented resource management, which dominates the development of the technological tools, is negotiated throughout the process, and how other logics, such as user-friendliness, flexibility of work-flows, as well as the possibility of a non-use, compete throughout the development process. Finally, we will discuss the impact of these competing logics on the use of the finalized systems in the specific prison context and what this may mean for technology development in other areas.

RC17-250.3

NEUNKIRCHNER, MARION* (VICESSE Research GmbH, Austria)

Changes in the Austrian Penal System: Impact Controlling Along Formal and Informal Structures

In the light of developments of New Public Management and increasing social digitalization, legal and organizational innovations are evolving in the public sector. As a result, impact controlling was introduced in the Austrian penal system in 2018, along with a new software tool for data collection and consolidation called "Cockpit". The structural changes that process along the implementation and realization of this tool question the traditional model of a bureaucracy in Weber's sense. My dissertation project therefore focuses on the question of how formal and informal structures and actions change along

the introduction and development of the impact controlling tool "Cockpit". Initial empirical findings from qualitative interviews are discussed from the perspective of the concept of social person-oriented service organizations. They provide insights into organizational patterns of interpretation and processes that go hand in hand with the new digitalized and automated forms of data collection and processing. Subsequently, the further empirical steps of the applied interpretative artefact analysis are discussed and the associated hypotheses and possible findings for organizational change are presented. Whether and to what extent digitalization phenomena contribute to the (de) stabilization of bureaucratic organizations, such as those in the penal system, is one of the possible focal points of the lecture.

RC26-430.4

NEVALAINEN, AINO* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Structures of Feeling of Anti-Antiracism in Contention over (Anti) Racism in the Finnish Hybrid Media Ecology

In Finnish mainstream and social media, recent years have witnessed moments of expansive mediated contention over (anti)racism where definitions of racism as well as the content and practices of antiracism have been intensely contested, and where discourses challenging antiracism have gained abundant visibility. This contention, however, manifests not only as struggles over what racism and antiracism *are (not)* and what *should (not)* be *done* about them, but also as struggles over emotions—what *is (not)* and *should (not)* be *felt* about them.

This presentation examines the structures of feeling (Harding & Pribram 2002, 417–419) of anti-antiracism: emotional discourses that contribute to (re) producing racialized power relations by compelling and penalizing different emotions to delimit, delegitimize, and conditionalize antiracism(s). I ask, how are emotional discourses engendered, amplified, and silenced in and through mediated contention? What kind of—and whose—emotions are (de) legitimized, and on what terms? How are emotions raced and gendered?

The research material consists of mainstream news media articles (N=55) from three Finnish news media sources and of Twitter (X) posts (N=4027), which are analyzed utilizing emotion discourse analysis. I examine three moments of intensive contention regarding (anti)racism that represent some of the most visible Finnish discussions on race and racism in recent years: discussions on the use of blackface in the traditional *Star singers* play (2017–2021), discussions on colonial and racist representations in the Finnish *Star of Africa* board game (2021), and discussions on the *Marja Sannikka* talk show's episode on 'woke' (2021).

This presentation parses political mobilization of emotions in mediated contention over (anti)racism, pointing to how anti-antiracist and anti-'woke' discourses are undergirded by structures of feeling that reinforce the delegitimization of antiracism(s) challenging racialized social orders.

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RC05-80.2

NEWBOLD, ELLA* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
CLARK, VANESSA (The University of Waikato, New Zealand)
KANI, HEENI (Ngāti Tiipa Tira Rangahau, New Zealand)
KUKUTAI, TAHU (The University of Waikato, New Zealand)

Asserting Tribal Data Sovereignty: Transforming Indigenous Futures and Challenging Colonial Systems in Aotearoa, New Zealand

Indigenous peoples have long endured the harmful impacts of extractive data practices imposed by colonial powers. In settler-colonial regions such as Australasia and North America, governments have gathered extensive data on Indigenous populations, to monitor, control, and intervene in their lives. Given the historical and cultural significance of Indigenous data and the growing risks posed by data colonialism and surveillance capitalism, Indigenous communities are asserting their right to control the collection, ownership, and application of their data. This paper discusses the seven-year journey of Ngāti Tiipa, a hapū (sub-tribe) from Aotearoa, New Zealand to reclaim sovereignty over their most precious data—that is, data relating to their ancestral genealogies and territories. Funded through various research grants, Ngāti Tiipa undertook a massive data collection exercise, digitising a wide range of hapū-relevant information from government-controlled archives, libraries, and online sources. They then worked with data scientists to create their own virtual data repository including a bespoke genealogical database. Community-wide wānanga (customary deliberations) were held with elders and families to develop protocols to ensure that the data collection, protection, and approaches to data privacy aligned with their tribal values and knowledge systems. The Ngāti Tiipa journey toward data sovereignty is one worth sharing because it illustrates how community-led approaches support making informed choices regarding the protection, access, and use of their precious data to benefit families. This agency and self-determination bring about positive change, support future generations and reveal how Indigenous Data Sovereignty promotes data justice and Indigenous rights in a post-colonial era.

RC05-77.11

NEWMAN, ELIZABETH* (George Mason University, USA)

Deconstructing False Narratives of African Americans in a Modern Technological World

Through the lens of Mbembe's concept of "new exclusion" and Collin's "new racism," I have theorized the continuation and impact of false narratives and their persistence globally. Racial and ethnic false narratives flow freely between people, media, organizations and institutions. False narratives about African Americans originate from the early years of colonization, dating back to the fifteenth century. The historical underpinnings of these false narratives have shaped and transformed and thus persist today (post-slavery). African Americans and Africans continue to endure psychological and physical abuse by White oppressors both in the United States and globally.

This theoretical research builds on the work of Achille Mbembe's *Critique of Black Reason* (2017) on his forms of "new exclusion" and the role that these false and (negative) narratives have on African Americans and Africans. Exclusion for African Americans is created and perpetuated from years of cultural development reinforced by layers of influence flowing in and out of our institutions. This research investigates how these narratives are a means of scapegoating African Americans that can be hypothesized to 1. A lack of accurate information about African Americans while at the same time, isolating oneself from any sustained and/or frequent interactions with African Americans. And 2., as Collins points out, the abandonment of acknowledging and educating historical racism in the United States by grouping African Americans in a universal paradigm which distorts the uniqueness of the African American struggle in the United States; through structural and systemic forms of new racism (Collins 2004:12). This theoretical research not only brings light to an important topic, but it also allows room to create real utopias (Wright 2012) that in turn shift these narratives from negative and false to real and accurate.

RC32-510.2

NEWTON, CAROLINE* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)

Transformative Feminist Pedagogy in Spatial Planning Education: Stimulating Radical Urban Imaginaries

This paper investigates the transformative impact of feminist pedagogy on spatial planning education, drawing on the critical insights of bell hooks and Chandra Mohanty. By reconceptualising education as an act of liberation and challenging traditional academic power structures, feminist pedagogies empower students to envision and create radically different futures and inclusive urban imaginaries.

Building on hooks' (1994) vision of education as a liberating practice, this presentation starts by introducing feminist pedagogical approaches. First, Chandra Mohanty's critique of conventional pedagogy underscores the politicisation of identity in classrooms to amplify marginalised voices. To mitigate potential backlash against identity politics, Mohanty's concept of co-implication is employed, highlighting shared (historical) experiences to foster solidarity and reduce conflict (Mohanty, 2003). Secondly, as advocated by hooks (1994), engaged pedagogies foster reciprocal relationships between teachers and students, cultivating a classroom environment that supports shared vulnerability and collective growth. Both approaches disrupt traditional power dynamics and promote critical engagement with knowledge, enabling students to better understand social justice and equity in urban planning.

In the second part of the presentation, using my own studio practice, I show how feminist pedagogical approaches transform design studios into dynamic spaces where urban planning is revisited through the lens of social justice. Students critically engage with material and social realities. Rigorous research and free exploration encourage creative and innovative approaches to the challenges presented to students. By encouraging transgression - crossing established boundaries to embrace choice, truth-telling and critical consciousness (hooks, 1994) - the studio becomes a democratic space that challenges conventional urbanism paradigms. This approach invites students to connect personal experiences with broader political contexts (Mohanty, 2003) and cultivates critical attitudes essential for social transformation (hooks, 1994).

This article concludes that feminist pedagogical approaches are ideally suited to foster the development of urban representations that embrace social justice and equality.

RC02-36.1

NG, LYNN YU LING* (York University, Canada)

Social Ageism in Child-Centric Attitudes and Futures of Care

Amidst an increasing attention to unpacking the diversifying and dynamic forms of care, I draw attention to contrasts between different forms of care work, namely childcare and eldercare, across the culturally diverse societies of Singapore and Taiwan (in East Asia) and Canada (in North America). I argue that despite their significant cultural differences in the historical institutions of welfare policy and family care, there are common shifts toward a child-centric attitude of care organization in which intensive parenting (through education as care labour) and social ageism in care planning and policy outcomes coexist. The majority of care work studies tends to analyse childcare and eldercare in the family/household context as an individual category and separate from each other. But situating the wider trends of dialectical child-centric and ageist tendencies in care relations within modernity as a general ethical dilemma is an important conceptual move for care work scholars to challenge the dominant instrumental constructs of human valuation. I draw on a few semi-structured interviews with middle-aged working professionals in Singapore, Taiwan, and Canada who are adult children and parents of young children; members of the "sandwich generation" with multiple (and often conflicting) care obligations. Intriguingly, a common observation is what social observers of Chinese families have termed "descending familalism", which refers to an inversion of traditional values of elderly respect and veneration. Singapore's and Taiwan's Confucian culture stands apart from Canada's liberal or individualist ideals, for instance, in the former's reluctance to accept the idea of elderly institutionalisation - sending one's parents to a nursing home is socially stigmatised and regarded as an unfilial act. Nonetheless, I identify a connecting thread of competitive academic culture and intensive parenting in childcare that exerts ageist effects at the interpersonal and household level. Moving forward, trends of social ageism deserve greater analytical scrutiny.

RC53-812.4

NG VIVIENNE, VIVIENNE* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)
ESTHER C L, GOH* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Researcher's Positionality and Emotional Labour – Ethical Navigation of Power Dynamics in Research with Minority Children from Malay Muslim Blended Families

Giving voice to children is a concrete endorsement and expression of acknowledging them as competent social actors, who participate actively in the construction of their own childhoods, thus have the right to express their opinions on matters that affect them. Inherent in this paradigm are ethical and methodological challenges of what constitute responsible data collection, analysis and interpretation where the rights and well-being of children have precedence.

Drawing from our qualitative case study involving seven children between 11and 15-year-old from Malay blended families, this presentation focuses on the ethics of power relations between the adult-researcher and child-participant. A critical perspective on researcher positionality is adopted for the careful handling of the navigation of power asymmetry. Positionality influences all research phases from formulation of research question, designing of data collection methods to addressing the challenges in implementation. A less discussed aspect of the adult researcher positionality in the field interactions with child-participants is the emotional work required to handle sensitive issues with child participants. The presentation unpacks key positional aspects and the mitigation of power imbalance. One essential practice is the active use of reframing during interviews and allowing child participants to assert subtle forms of power.

In this study, power relations are further complicated by ethnic and cultural differences. The lead author, a member of the majority Chinese ethnic group interviews with Malay children, a minority in the society. Ethical approval from an Institutional Ethics Review Board does not necessarily guarantee adequate sensitivity to these nuances. Without explicit attention to ethnicity, culture and age dynamics, there is a risk of rendering children invisible.

The presentation highlights the importance of addressing these ethical complexities before, during and after data-collection.

RC17-248.2

NGOLOKO NGOMB, NOOR VANESSA* (Groupe de Recherche pour la Performance des Organisations, Cameroon)

Gouvernance Responsable Des Méta-Organisations Et Satisfaction Des Parties Prenantes : Cas De L'auf.

Assimilée à un ensemble dont les membres sont des organisations plutôt que des individus, (Leys et Joffre, 2014), la méta-organisation est très souvent caractérisée par un mode souple d'appartenance, une absence de règles formelles et de système hiérarchique de pilotage (Malcourant *et al*., 2015). Selon Leys et Joffre (2014), La création d'une méta-organisation modifie les frontières traditionnelles de l'organisation et engendre par la même occasion, une augmentation de l'incertitude pour les acteurs. La gestion de cette incertitude nécessite des pratiques de gouvernance spécifiques.

Dans le secteur de l'éducation tertiaire, les méta-organisations telles que l'Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, jouent un rôle crucial dans le développement et l'amélioration d'un enseignement inclusif et de qualité. La gouvernance d'une telle structure demeure complexe, non seulement du fait de la pluralité des missions des organisations qui la constituent (les universités), mais également du fait de la diversité des attentes de ses parties prenantes.

Cet article a pour objectif d'explorer la contribution d'une gouvernance responsable de l'AUF à la satisfaction de ses parties prenantes. À partir d'une étude de cas réalisée au sein de l'agence du Cameroun, l'étude examine les mécanismes de gouvernance mis en place par l'AUF pour répondre aux attentes variées de ses parties prenantes, tout en procédant à leur hiérarchisation.

RC07-JS-155.2

NGUYEN, ANNE* (Universidad Complutense, Spain)

La Construcción De Una Subjetividad Política a La Luz De Los Movimientos Sociales, El Caso Del Estallido Social Chileno.

Esta comunicación aborda los cambios en las subjetividades inducidos por la participación, sea activa o como observador, de un movimiento social. Me detengo en el caso del estallido social en Chile que implicó un sin precedente, una ruptura frente a los análisis de las subjetividades individuales de las décadas anteriores, consideradas mayormente despolitizadas. Este trabajo se fundamenta en una revisión bibliográfica, tomando como eje la siguiente pregunta: ¿Cómo se transforman los procesos de subjetivación política a la luz de los movimientos sociales? Propongo demostrar cómo se ha definido el concepto de "subjetivación política" en la literatura científica, especialmente aquella producida desde Chile, y sus implicaciones en el análisis del caso. Además, me apoyo en teorías desde la filosofía, la antropología y la sociología para analizar los conceptos de "subjetivación política" y de "movimiento social". Los resultados desembocan en la aparición de un sujeto colectivo, producto de este proceso de subjetivación política. Esto significó un reencuentro entre individuos a escala de la sociedad y un primer paso para pensar un proyecto de sociedad común, favoreciendo una mayor cohesión social. Las consecuencias del estallido en la vida institucional del país fueron múltiples. Así, según Garreton (Avendaño y Osorio Rauld 2021), el resultado de las elecciones de constituyentes en 2021 refleja una continuidad con las preocupaciones de las manifestaciones. Finalmente, termino concluyendo que los manifestantes buscan tener acceso a mayores instancias de participación política, entendido como una *maximización* del régimen democratico imperante.

Avendaño, O. y Osorio Rauld, A. (2021). La institucionalización del estallido en la Convención Constitucional. Entrevista a Manuel Antonio Garretón. *Revista de Ciencias Sociales Ambos Mundos*. (2), 117–121.

RC32-JS-222.1

NIAZ, MISHAL* (University of Warwick, Pakistan)

What Gives Women a Say in Decision-Making in Households? Agency and Bargaining Power in Pakistani Households.

This paper analyses the factors that influences Pakistani women's decision-making agency within the household and determines their participation in intrahousehold decisions. Gender and Development theorists have prescribed integration of women into the formal labour market through education and employment as the solution to the development woes of the Global South. However, this study challenges women's economic 'empowerment' under the premise of capitalism and neoliberalism. Extending from Naila Kabeer's resources, agency, and achievements framework, decision-making agency is considered as a proxy for a woman's relative position and status within the family and household. Women in the sociocultural context of Pakistan

achieve bargaining power within households by a combination of individual- and household-level determinants. Individual-level determinants include women's age, education, employment, occupation, relationship to the household head, type of relationship with husband, involvement in spousal choice, and ownership of property while household/family-level determinants include duration of cohabitation of couple, number of children, particularly sons, and household wealth. Relative bargaining power of women, indicated by their relative age (with regards to their husbands'), relative earnings, and relative education, impacts the complex dynamics of intrahousehold decision making. Furthermore, decision making dynamics between couples follow the patterns of any other form of negotiations and the outcome is determined by the bargaining power of the parties involved.

This study uses social survey data from Pakistan (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18) to explore the factors influencing bargaining power of Pakistani women in intrahousehold decision-making. It is critical to engage with negotiations of agency and autonomy as experienced by contemporary Pakistani women. This research is an important contribution to the enquiry into social inequalities in the South Asia, because it studies women in Pakistan as they navigate structural inequalities within homes, despite getting education and entering the labour force in more numbers than ever before.

RC04-50.3

NICHOLS LODATO, BRONWYN* (Washington University in St. Louis, USA)
LODATO, RAYMOND (University of Chicago, USA)
ALLEN, WALTER (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Race and Equity in American Higher Education Post Affirmative Action: Lessons from the Gates Millenium Scholars Program

The US Supreme Court decision to outlaw *Race Conscious Admissions* in Higher Education struck a death blow to Affirmative Action policies that had dramatically increased the numbers of Black students attending and graduating prestigious predominantly white postsecondary institutions. The precipitous "Post Affirmative Action" decline in Black student enrollments gives urgency to identify possible alternatives to protect hard fought diversity and equity gains on the nation's campuses to be reflective of the country's racial and ethnic diversity. Some argue *Social Class Based Admissions* can be an effective tool to ensure equal access and success for Black students. The Gates Millenium Scholars Program (GMS) offers fertile soil to test this premise.

The $1.6 billion Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Initiative has funded 20,000 high ability, low-income Black, Latino, Asian and Native American students. GMS effectively removed finances as a barrier to four-year college attendance for over 20,000 first- generation scholars. "Full ride" scholarships allowed students to pursue bachelor's degree in any field, followed by opportunities to pursue graduate degrees in Math, Science, Engineering, Education, Library Science, or Public Health.

Our data are from the Fall 2001 GMS freshman class (510 self- classified as African American, 135 as Native American/Alaska Native, 312 as Asian Pacific Islander American, 219 as Hinospanic American and 114 as White). The survey included questions on college choice, aspirations, values, family support, academic preparation, undergraduate activities, and other background information. Multi-variate analyses will allow us to specify how race, academic preparation and other background factors correlate with college choice, transition, and success.

This paper helps us better understand how **race and class matter** for college choice, illuminating important differences between and within racial groupings. Further, the paper engages racial and ethnic diversity as a strength to be interrogated as supportive of young adults' positive postsecondary and identity development outcomes.

RC54-832.3

NICOLAZZI, MARTA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Body, Self and Space: How Women's Fear Articulates in Milanese Public Spaces

Research shows that women experience discomfort or feel unsafe in a variety of situations to the point that this becomes a "gender specific tax" that limits their right to the city (Andreola & Muzzonigro, 2021). Moreover, studies have reported that women feel the most vulnerable or in danger when in public spaces, especially if unknown and at night; while most gender-based crimes actually happen during the day, in familiar populated places or behind closed doors. After decades of feminist analysis of the relationship between marginalised bodies and public spaces, this discrepancy between the social structuring of women's fears and the actual circumstances in which gender-based violence occurs needs to be investigated as social sources that limit women's freedom of movement have not been identified yet and the heteronormative "masculinization of public spaces" still goes unchallenged (Kern, 2020). Influenced by a range of existing studies across different disciplines, the research develops a conceptual lens that is based on the hitherto un-theorised nexus of relations between body-space-fear, where the three dialectically linked, to investigate the existence, persistence, resistance and social structuring of women's fears and their implications for women's daily lives in Milan, Italy. Aiming at the production of new counter-hegemonic forms of knowledge that resist the dominant gender-space paradigm and weaken the prevailing space-gender determinism, a feminist methodology is adopted and data are being collected through ethnographic observations, semi-structured one-to-one in-depth interviews and focus groups structured around collective walks, participatory photovoice, community and emotional mapping rethinking the concept of security.

The term "women" refers to everyone who identify as such or was assigned female at birth.

RC53-825.2

NICOLAZZI, MARTA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Italian Feminist Daughters: What the 'Generation Y' Has to Say about Growing up in a Feminist Household

Seeking to reconcile childhood and feminism as well as moving away from adult-centric perspectives on generational change, this paper explores the childhood experiences of women of Generation Y that grew up in feminist households in Milan, Italy. Specifically, it aims at understanding the role that mothers have in shaping the political identity of their daughters and the effects of feminist assumptions on motherhood and family structures. The research engaged with existing literature, connecting the mother-daughter relation to debates around agency, care, politics of childhood, concept of 'generationing' and generational feminism. Adopting an abductive value-based reflective and relational approach, the data was collected through one-to-one, semi-structured biographical interviews with Milanese women born between 1981 and 1999 who had a feminist mother. Findings from the interviews show an overall positive impact of feminism on gender stereotypes within family structures that reflected themselves on household dynamics as well as on generational order. Placing communication at the core of their parenting agenda, feminist mothers broadened their children's possibility to perform agency and transformed the existing standardized top-down power relation with their daughters into a more horizontal dynamic based on trust and mutual learning. Challenging the idea that messages tend to get lost in translation across generations, this paper also unveils a strong continuity between feminist waves as daughters' political identity is deeply shaped by their mothers' feminist dialogue.

RC33-546.4

NICOLAZZI, MARTA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
BOTH, MAXINE (European University Institute, Italy)

Mutual, Reflexive and Dialectical: On the Constitutive Role of the Research Assistant in Ethical Knowledge Production

To study a globalized world, researchers often relocate to unfamiliar contexts, whereby research assistants can be crucial in navigating language barriers, providing local knowledge and facilitating connections. Increasingly acknowledged as central to knowledge production, scholars have yet to explore research assistants' role in ethical knowledge production. Within institutions, ethics board approval has increasingly become a bureaucratic checkbox while, in practice, it is rather an ongoing collaborative exercise actively involving researchers, participants and research assistants. As of today, ethics review boards minimally discuss the ethical implications of hiring a research assistant; only considering their role in relation to data protection, translation or risk assessments. Drawing from our own experiences as researcher and research assistant co-conducting qualitative interviews with immigration detention support actors in Italy, this paper reflects on how the researcher-assistant relationship can inform not only the research process, but also knowledge production within the ethical field. Deepening the debate on the role of the research assistant in knowledge production and considering the latter as a dialectical process, we point to the generative nature of this relationship for ethical learning in knowledge production by means of negotiating ethical principles, developing ethics skills and training, and engaging in mutual dialogue to overcome ethical challenges.

WG10-933.3

NIEBLER, VALENTIN* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

Within and Against: Class-Making of Migrant Tech Workers in Berlin

Long considered an affirmative elite, tech workers have recently been increasingly involved in labor conflicts and social struggles across the world. My project explores the problems, class identities and collective action strategies of migrant tech workers in Berlin, Germany.

On the basis of 50 qualitative interviews and a 14-month ethnography of a local worker collective, my study looks at how tech workers have developed political self-understandings in recent years and how they negotiate their class position in labor conflicts. Based on the research, I argue that a shift towards social conflict can be observed in both the self-understandings and actions of white-collar tech workers. In Berlin, this shift towards class-consciousness is intertwined with struggles on migration (from Global South and Global North) and citizenship. At times, this combination has opened avenues for coalitions with other groups, such as delivery gig workers or housing right initiatives. The difficulties of trade unions in Germany to address tech workers have led to grassroots self-organizing, but also to new experimental methods and revitalization discussions on the side of trade unions.

Although my findings indicate a rise of collective action in recent years, they do not indicate whether tech workers constitute a progressive group as such. Rather, my findings suggests that the tech industry as such has become increasingly contentious and politicized in the last decade, a fact that is also (but not only) reflected in collective action phenomena among tech workers.

RC15-220.4

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

The Precariousness of Health Workers. a Global Phenomenon That Threatens Labour Rights and Health Care for Populations.

Introduction . Precarisation of labour has spread in both industrialised and low- and middle-income economies. In the health sector, this phenomenon affects huge numbers of workers, causing them to lose, in a short period of time, rights acquired over decades. In Mexico, precarious employment affects 60% of health care workers and the negative consequences of this process are very diverse. Initially it affects the health of the workers themselves, but secondarily it also affects the capacity of the system to provide quality services and cover the entire Mexican population, mainly the most impoverished groups, which represent 36% of the total population in the country. **Methods**. The main source of information used is the National Employment and Occupation Survey of the National Institute of Statistics, which was complemented by in-depth interviews with key individual and institutional actors. **Results**. The precariousness of health workers is a phenomenon that has increased over the last 25 years, but which was exponentially exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the health system hired around 40,000 workers under precarious conditions to deal with the health crisis generated by the pandemic. In the post-pandemic phase, health workers face enormous difficulties in providing high quality services also associated to lack of drugs and other supplies. **Conclusion**. Precariousness of work in health shows that the work of doctors, nurses and other labour groups is understood as an instrument for the production of health services in both the private and public sectors. In the private sector it helps to regulate the competitiveness of institutions in the face of market competition, and in the public sector it cushions the effect of the reduction in the public health budget, which has not grown in Mexico in the last 15 years.

RC09-130.1

NIGHTINGALE, ANDREA* (University of Oslo, Norway)

Unruliness in a Changing World: Subjectivities and Political Possibilities for Change

Understanding how uncertainty is shaping the future is a core concern of climate scientists, planners and development specialists across a wide variety of disciplines. But what if our efforts to pin down uncertainty are leading us astray? What if planning and prediction create new kinds of uncertainties that make it more difficult, not less, to govern the future let alone the present? In this talk, I draw from feminist and anti-colonial thinking to suggest an emancipatory approach to questions of uncertainty, unruliness and governing the future. I build from the excellent precedents in Sociology and related fields on risk and uncertainty to take on the challenge of chaos: uncertainty that escapes the confines of risk analysis which I call 'unruliness'. Using empirical examples from energy transition debates in Nepal, I focus this talk on how subjectivities and inequalities become foundational to the way that unruliness can derail the most well-intentioned efforts to prepare for a changing future. These new inequalities are often rooted in gender, race and class, but exposure and vulnerability to biophysical hazards adds another intersectional dimension. I outline a relational framing of change that emphasises an anti-colonial, political, cross-scalar, and socionatural analysis in order to ask, how do political struggles over how to govern the future transform possibilities for solidarity in the present?

Inte-11.1

NIGHTINGALE, ANDREA* (University of Oslo, Norway)

Unruliness in the Anthropocene: Subjectivities and Political Possibilities for Change

Fundamentally, the Anthropocene is a universal story, one where too often, the focus is on biophysical impacts that will leave traces in geological sediments. But the Anthropocene is also a sociological concern. Casting humans as the dominant driver of global change is not a neutral description. The legacies of colonialism, capitalism and patriarchy shape which processes or relations are prioritized when the Anthropocene is cast as a definitional moment. In this talk, I draw from feminist and anti-colonial thinking to suggest an emancipatory approach to these challenging times. As climate changes, so do key political subjectivities meaning that some people are assumed to understand change, while others are expected to adapt, creating new forms of inequality and exclusion at a global scale. These new inequalities are often rooted in gender, race and class, but exposure and vulnerability to biophysical hazards adds another intersectional dimension. I outline a relational framing of change that emphasises the affects and effects of climate change through a political, cross-scalar, and socionatural analysis in order to ask, how does uncertainty about the future shape subjectivities and political possibilities for solidarity in the present?

RC44-JS-130.2

NIKOU, IDA* (SUNY Stony Brook, USA)

Navigating Precarity: Organizational Diversity in Iran's Industrial Labor Mobilizations

Since 2010, industrial workers in Iran have confronted mounting challenges from deindustrialization and financialization, reshaping labor processes and fueling widespread mobilizations. Despite facing similar structural pressures, workers across various sectors have adopted diverse organizational forms, ranging from grassroots self-organization to collaboration with state-controlled labor councils. This paper examines this diversity through a comparative analysis of four key cases of labor mobilization in Iran: the Haft-Tappeh Sugar Cane Company, Iran National Steel Industrial Group (INSIG), Heavy Equipment Production Company (HEPCO), and Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company (CMIC). Each of these companies has undergone severe cost-cutting measures that increased worker precarity, including factory closures, wage suppression, and the introduction of new labor management regimes.

Drawing on in-depth interviews and content analysis of nearly a decade's worth of news reports, social media posts, and official statements, this study explores how workers have employed varying organizational repertoire in response to these pressures. It reveals that the socio-political context—particularly the workers' prior organizing experiences and regional political traditions—plays a critical role in shaping their choice between horizontal, grassroots organizations and formal state-led structures. Furthermore, the findings underscore the importance of broader societal alliances, ethnic identities, and local community ties in sustaining grassroots resistance against state repression.

This research contributes to the broader debate on labor activism by illustrating how external socio-political dynamics influence the organizational forms and strategies of worker mobilization. By highlighting the role of historical legacies, political culture, and social alliances, this study offers new insights into labor organizing within precarious industries, advancing scholarly understanding of how traditional and emerging forms of labor activism interact in contexts of economic and political upheaval.

RC44-693.1

NIKOU, IDA* (SUNY Stony Brook, USA)

Sanctions, China, and the Financialization Trap: Labor Exploitation and Resistance in Iran

This paper explores the impact of global economic sanctions and the rise of China as a geopolitical powerhouse on the deindustrialization and financialization of Iran's manufacturing sector and how these factors contribute to intensified labor exploitation. The geopolitical pressures of the sanctions, alongside Iran's growing reliance on an extractive economy, have shifted the country's industrial base toward speculative financial practices. This shift has undermined productive sectors, deepened worker precarity, and reshaped labor regimes. As financial actors increasingly dominate production processes, workers are subject to greater exploitation through wage suppression, informal contracts, and job insecurity.

This study employs a qualitative comparative analysis of four key industrial firms in Iran—Haft-Tappeh Sugar Cane Co., Iran National Steel Industrial Group (INSIG), Heavy Equipment Production Company (HEPCO), and Chadormalu Mining and Industrial Company (CMIC). These cases are significant because they exemplify the adverse effects of financialization and Chinese competition, leading to deindustrialization and the expansion of an economy centered on resource extraction. Furthermore, these cases represent some of the most robust labor resistance campaigns in response to such transformations, making them essential for understanding the interplay between exploitation and resistance.

Drawing on digital fieldwork and archival research, this paper provides a grounded analysis of how external pressures reshape national labor regimes and the strategies of worker resistance that emerge in response. It examines the role of financialization as a key mechanism of capital accumulation, driving wage suppression and job insecurity while prioritizing short-term profits over long-term productive investment.

By situating Iran's experience within broader geopolitical shifts in the Global South, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of how global transformations in the production matrix of capitalism affect labor processes, regimes of exploitation, and class formation. Ultimately, it reflects on the potential for labor organizations to confront and challenge these evolving labor regimes.

RC33-550.4

NILS, ZIMMER* (University of Potsdam, Germany)

Between Stigma and Resilience: Emotional Geographies and Narratives of Belonging Using the Example of Mehringplatz in Berlin-Kreuzberg

Berlin is characterised by a high proportion of people with a history of migration, which makes the city a culturally diverse place. As in many large German cities, this diversity is reflected in a highly segregated urban structure. At the same time, the spatial separation emphasises the close link between migration and socio-economic factors. An exemplary case is the Mehringplatz neighborhood in Berlin-Kreuzberg. This district is marked by a high number of households in precarious situations and families with a migration background. One particular aspect of the marginalisation of the neighbourhood is its stigmatisation (see also Wacquant 2008). Children and young people are particularly affected, as they often have only limited opportunities to counteract this negative image. As a result, they develop their own strategies for dealing with it. While they sometimes adopt and even exaggerate the stigma of the neighborhood, in other moments, they reframe the area as a place of community, solidarity, and resilience. Despite the material marginalisation and negative public representations, they create positive, collectively shared narratives that enhance the place and turn it into a symbol of belonging and pride. In this way, they counter hegemonic discourses with positive narratives and use the neighbourhood as a reference point for their own logics of recognition and exclusion. The article examines the affective dimension of the spatial self-positioning of young residents and shows how places are charged by emotional and social experiences and how these contribute to identity formation. The findings of the study presented are based on ethnographic research that I conducted from 2016 to 2020 (cf. Zimmer 2021).

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WG10-JS-84.3

NILSSON, JENNY* (York University, Canada)

Issues with White Anti-Racism on Social Media: The Case of the American Reparations Movement

The redress of historical racism has since the 19th century concerned a debate about reparations for chattel enslavement in the Americas. While there is currently a vivid discussion in activist, media, and academic spheres about potential federal reparations, little research has looked at the discourse on the self-declared "reparative" programs that have already been initiated in the US. According to representatives of the reparations movement, these initiatives are highly controversial and not considered actual reparations. However, my analysis of the discourse on these programs enabled unprecedented qualitative analysis of the public's support or rejection of the reparations movement itself.

In this study, I am utilizing the Value-Belief-Norm (VBN) theory (Stern et al., 1999) to explore whether X-users are in support of, or against the reparations movement in the US. I analyzed the discourse surrounding self-declared reparative programs executed by six local governments in the US between 2019 and 2022, mainly claiming to pay out reparations for chattel enslavement. I utilized data from 1,400 X-posts, posted between June 2019 and March 2024 which I gathered manually and analyzed in NVivo. I found that individuals who self-present as Black tend to be critical of these initiatives while showing support for actual reparations, aligning with support of the movement according to VBN. On the other hand, both those who reject the initiatives, or support them, tend to self-present as White and did not meet the VBN criteria of being supporters of the reparations movement. The latter finding illustrates the very real implications of uncritically supporting self-declared anti-racist programs, reflecting both issues of White anti-racism practices and misinformation in social media discourses.

This research contributes with a novel analysis of how online anti-racist social movement discourses can both reproduce challenges common to in-person activism and produce new challenges through the proliferation of misinformation.

RC05-77.19

NILSSON, JENNY* (York University, Canada)

The Formation of White Swedes: A Relational Analysis

The Nordic identity is undoubtedly categorized as White in the 21st century, as evident by for example the 'othering' of non-White Nordics and the aesthetic use of the Vikings as markers of Whiteness within global right-wing movements. While there is a wealth of studies on the Whiteness formation of other groups such as the Irish, and Italians, little research has explored the historical formation of Nordic's White racial identity. Through a relational approach (Molina, HoSang, & Gutiérrez, 2019) I will explore how the racial formation (Omi & Winant, 2014) of White Swedes in North America and Sweden synchronously developed. Emerging research highlights the importance of the Swedish institutionalization of scientific racism to the formation of Whiteness in North America, making Sweden a useful case study.

In both contexts, I will explore the formation process of White Swedes by conducting a narrative analysis of materials describing Swedish racial identities to the public, produced between the years 1840 and 1915. This allows for an exploration of the trajectory of the racial formation of the group from when they first started to mass-emigrate to when their racial identity was established. In the North American context, I will analyze how Swedes were depicted in regard to race in ten major North American newspapers. Additionally, I will analyze official immigration and church records containing ascribed racial categories. In the Swedish context, I will analyze ten major newspapers and newspaper clippings and publications accessed from the State Institute for Racial Biology Archive in Sweden.

This project is important from a social justice perspective as racial identity formation processes directly relate to the (re-)production of racism. Further, through merging racial formation theory with a relational approach, I am able to provide a nuanced analysis of how White racial formation processes historically operated across borders.

WG10-JS-29.4

NIMROD, GALIT* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

Technostress As an Obstacle to Dignified Aging in the Digital Age

Numerous studies have demonstrated an overall positive association between Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use and Subjective Well-being (SWB) in later life. Without detracting from the value

of previous research, it should be noted that most studies on ICT use and SWB in older adulthood focused on positive impacts, typically neglecting adverse effects. By concentrating on technostress ("a modern disease of adaptation caused by an inability to cope with new computer technologies in a healthy manner" [Brod, 1984, p. 16]), which was highly documented in research on younger users, this presentation aims at illuminating a potential risk factor associated with technology use in old age. Based on the findings from three studies conducted in six countries, four topics will be reviewed: 1) the technology-induced stimuli that induce technostress in older age, 2) the background characteristics associated with higher levels of technostress in later life, 3) the association between technostress and older adults' SWB in varying circumstances, and 4) the global nature of technostress as an adaptation challenge in old age. Following this review, it will be argued that technostress is critical in explaining third-level digital divides (i.e., disparities in benefits gained from ICT use) and should be considered a threat to well-being in older adulthood. Moreover, as the population most affected by technostress in all circumstances and all countries is that of the frailer older adults (i.e., older, less healthy, less educated, with lower income), it will be claimed that technostress is a factor increasing social disparities within the older population. Accordingly, technostress endangers frailer older people's enjoyment of the human right to dignified aging, autonomy, and overall thriving by making them feel inadequate to live in dignity in an increasingly digital world.

RC11-162.1

NIMROD, GALIT* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

The Hippie Way to Age: Keys to Well-Being According to Older Flower Children

No other group of individuals associated with the 1960s counterculture more than the hippies — The long-hair colorfully dressed youth, who rebelled against mainstream societal values and generally sought more meaningful and authentic lives. In 1970, many, if not most, of the 40 million Americans aged 15 to 25 participated or at least sympathized with some aspect of the hippie movement. These "flower children" are now over 60, making a significant part of the older population in the United States. So far, however, no study has presented an in-depth investigation of the hippies' present reality. Based on 40 in-depth interviews with lifelong, returning, and past residents of The Farm, the largest and most known hippie community and one of the few still existing today, this study offers the first outlook into older hippies' daily lives and experiences of aging. This presentation summarizes what may be described as the "hippie keys to well-being in later life": 1) *Creative identity work,* 2) *Multilayered generativity,* 3) *Meaningful play,* 4) *Customized spirituality, and* 5) *Strong psychological sense of community.* These five keys share two overarching qualities: *ideology* and *adaptability*. None of the keys nor their qualities are entirely new to the field of aging studies. However, their integration and intense application among study participants were remarkable. Accordingly, it is suggested that, like everything else they did, the hippies have their unique way of aging and that a lot can be learned from them about having a satisfying and meaningful later life.

RC32-JS-69.5

NINA-PAZARZI, ELENI* (University of Piraeus, Greece)

The Organization of Support Centers in the Greek Armed Forces

This paper presents the organization of support centers in the Greek armed forces. The presentation is based on the description of one of the actions of the European project "Artemis – Equal" in Greece. This action refers to a network of seven support centers for gender equality in Greece in the local level. Specifically, we will point out the main characteristics and aim as well as the specific goals, the actions which took place during the whole period of the functioning, the problems that were dealt with as well at the way that these problems were resolved, for the success of this Action.

In the Anthropocene era, which is characterized by various developments and new thinking, I propose this network as a replicable model of organization of support centers for women in the armed forces making at the same time some critical remarks.

Ending up the presentation we will present the results of a research survey, concerning the problems that were recorded by the personnel of Support Centers as well as by enlisted women themselves.

Finally, a critical review of the Action will be presented and some proposals will be made for the future in order to be applied as a tool to empower women in male dominated professions.

RC29-471.4

NIÑO GONZÁLEZ, CÉSAR* (Universidad de La Salle, Colombia)
GUERRERO SIERRA, HUGO FERNANDO (Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Colombia)
WILCHES, JAIME (Politécnico Grancolombiano, Colombia)

Gobernanzas Criminales y Soberanías Compartidas: Conceptos Para Descolonizar El Análisis Del Conflicto En Latinoamérica

En América Latina, la convergencia de gobernanzas criminales provoca la aparición de soberanías compartidas, lo que redefine los conflictos contemporáneos en la región desde una perspectiva decolonial. Cuando los grupos criminales controlan territorios y cumplen funciones tradicionalmente estatales, establecen regímenes de control social con cierta legitimidad, a pesar de su ilegalidad. Este fenómeno es lo que se conoce como gobernanzas criminales. A su vez, estos grupos no siempre compiten con los Estados; a veces, colaboran y asumen funciones delegadas por el Estado, como la administración de la seguridad, lo que da lugar a la soberanía compartida.

Los modelos tradicionales de resolución de conflictos, basados en protocolos occidentales y eurocentristas, suelen fracasar al abordar esta compleja realidad. Estos modelos se enfocan en acuerdos de paz entre actores ilegales y el Estado, lo que deja fuera a grupos emergentes que no participaron en las negociaciones y resisten los acuerdos, generando incumplimientos y sabotajes.

Por ello, es necesario reconsiderar estos modelos de negociación y adaptarlos a las nuevas dinámicas de la ilegalidad, donde algunos grupos criminales prefieren gestionar acuerdos implícitos con las comunidades, ofreciendo servicios a cambio de silencio y permisividad. La propuesta de gobernanzas criminales y soberanías compartidas desafía las teorías clásicas del Estado y la Democracia, que presuponen un Estado soberano con el control de la violencia legítima. Sin embargo, en muchas partes de América Latina, esta suposición no se sostiene, y al ignorar los saberes comunitarios, se facilita la consolidación de poderes criminales en funciones estatales.

Finalmente, la perspectiva decolonial es clave para comprender las dinámicas territoriales y regionales de América Latina, ofreciendo una alternativa a las teorías liberales tradicionales sobre el Estado, la soberanía y el monopolio de la violencia.

RC39-641.6

NION, SOLEDAD* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Udelar, Uruguay)

Contributions of Women from the Agroecology Network in Uruguay to Knowledge about Problems and Strategies Related to Climate Change.

The work exposes the problems and strategies linked to the causes and effects of climate change, from the perspective, knowledge and experiences of the Collective Women in the Agroecology Network of Uruguay (RAU).

From this perspective, it focuses on understanding socio-productive and cultural visions, which claim a link with the land and particular nature (Nión, 2022). Likewise, it makes visible the contemporary disputes that unfold around agri-food systems and how there are ways of existence that account for the processes of subjectivation themselves (Rieiro-Karageuzián, 2020).

Finally, it shows the concrete contributions of women to the situations of uncertainty and socio-environmental challenges that these phenomena entail, anchored in pre-existing gender roles as caretakers of life, but also in the power of the community networks they build.

The project, developed between September 2023 and November 2024, was based primarily on qualitative participatory research strategies, seeking to apply eco-health and transdisciplinary principles. It was funded through the 2023 seed funding call of the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), and will be developed between September 2023 and November 2024.

TG04-979.2

NION, SOLEDAD* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Udelar, Uruguay)

Hegemonies and Inequalities in Discourses about Risks on Production Models

There are a multitude of versions of what risk is, how it should be addressed, and who has the political, technical, and social capacity to deal with it. This heterogeneity of situations reflects, above all, the social conflicts and tensions that are the reflection of different frameworks of intelligibility regarding risks and policies for managing uncertainty.

Analyzing the risks generated in relation to the ways of producing in a region or a country from the perspective of the social construction of risk, requires taking into account the productive models, understanding them as decisions about which benefits are to be achieved and which are the acceptable costs for this. It considers the productive models as forms of production of subjectivities, where there is reproduction of power and mechanisms of domination and/or resistance. The risks that are defined in relation to these models and their definitions, suppose languages of assessment around nature and social equity.

The work is based on a cross-analysis of unique cases, which are presented as relevant considering the current geopolitical inequalities and distinctive features of the Latin American socio-productive matrix. They are instrumental cases, examples of how productive modernization is characterized today, with an orientation toward the development of countries, within their insertion in the regional and global economy.

Soy and cellulose, as productive activities, have had exponential growth in the last 20 years in Uruguay and the region, under state authorizations, foreign investments, changes in productive paradigms, which revolutionized not only technologically, but also socially and materially the environment where they were located, and the country in general. The research is based on the author's doctoral research, carried out from a comprehensive approach where she combines theoretical tools from functional anthropology, sociology of risk and cognitive psychology.

RC34-570.2

NIRMALA PUTRI SOEDIKTO, DEENA* (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Young Indonesian's Green Entrepreneurship: Reflexivity, Practice, and Agency

This study explores the phenomenon of green entrepreneurship among Indonesian young people. As Indonesia faces significant environmental challenges and increasing impacts of climate change, the role of young entrepreneurs in promoting sustainable practices is crucial. Yet, they often have to deal with the precarious journey of entrepreneurship. Through their reflexive deliberations, Indonesian young people exercise their agency to promote sustainability in the current socioeconomic context. Using Margaret Archer's modes of reflexivity as a framework, this research aims to understand how young Indonesians navigate between aspiration, practice, and impact creation through green entrepreneurship.

Using a narrative case study approach, qualitative data were collected from founders of green businesses in several cities in Java and Bali, Indonesia. In-depth interviews were conducted to gather rich, qualitative insights into their journeys. The analysis reveals three key themes: 1) personal motivation, 2) the practice of green entrepreneurship, and 3) the sociocultural impact of their practice.

The research findings indicate that reflexivity is crucial in how young entrepreneurs deliberately develop sustainable business practices. Young people in this study reflected on their personal values, life experiences, and perceived environmental issues facing their communities, leading to creative and innovative solutions. The practice of green entrepreneurship also reflects young people's ability to leverage structural support and navigate sociocultural barriers. To some extent, through their practices (i.e waste management and processing, smart and organic farming, and eco-tourism), small transformations are taking place.

This research contributes to the understanding of young Indonesia's green entrepreneurship, highlighting the interplay between individual agency and structural influences. By emphasizing young people's capacity for agency, this study also underscores the potential of reflexive practices to empower Indonesian youth in building sustainable futures, while at the same time actively shaping their life trajectories.

RC11-165.4

NIU, MENGYUAN* (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
SHARIF, NAUBAHAR (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
WANG, XINYI (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)
CHEN, WENJIN (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Understanding Aging in Place Among Ethnic Minorities in Hong Kong: A Qualitative Study Using the Social-Ecological Model

In developed regions, most older adults prefer to age in their own homes, or aging in place (AIP), rather than in institutions. However, research on aging choices among ethnic minority (EM) elderly yields inconsistent results, which implies that the underlying mechanisms of the EM elderly's aging choices remain limited. This study aims to answer what drives the EM elderly's aging choices by exploring their lived experiences in Hong Kong. We extended the social-ecological model with cultural elements at each analytical level to explore the multifaceted reasons. Using semi-structured interviews and participant observation involving 23 elderly from ethnic Pakistani, Indian, and Nepalese backgrounds, this study found that the EM elderly in Hong Kong prefer to age in place, particularly in their own homes, while are not willing and prepared to consider nursing homes. Particularly, the elderly's traditional cultural values in terms of family relationships and place attachment towards home, and their limited access to nursing facilities contribute to their preference of aging in place. This study contributes to exploring the aging mode of ethnic minorities in developed regions, especially in an Asian society, where the research on EM aging is limited. It offers policy implications for identifying inequalities in care planning, promoting aging in place among diverse populations, and developing culturally compatible services.

RC29-465.2

NIUMAI, AJAILIU* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Intersectionality and Human Trafficked Survivors in India

Human trafficking is a modern day slavery and a gender based violence since it affect women and children with major social and psychological impacts not only on survivors, but their families and communities. A range of socio-economic factors like natural calamity, conflict, war, poverty, discrimination against women and children, marginalisation, child marriage and exclusion exacerbate women and children's vulnerability to the pull factors of human trafficking in India. Trafficking is mostly caused by the culture of a neo-liberal economic order as the causal or sufficient variable. This study employed individual interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and purposive sampling method in North East India and South India. Trafficked survivors were controlled by traffickers, agents and other actors around them. There exists no accurate data on human trafficking in India and researchers often depends on the government data. The trafficked survivors's traumatic experiences are often silenced, unspoken and disregarded. Hence, this paper attempts to explore the intersectional perspectives of trafficked survivors. Intersectionality of trafficking acknowledges that women's experiences of sexual and labour exploitation, oppression and discrimination are shaped by multiple intersecting factors such as gender, caste, race, age and the like. The intersectional framework recognises that women's identities are not uniform and that various systems of power and privilege intersect to create unique experiences of marginalisation and exclusion. This study found that the trafficked survivors are often conscious of what is happening to them but they are not conscious of the feminist ideas which revolves around certain issues like justice, liberation, gender politics, sexuality, individual accomplishment, ambition, and women's autonomy and the like.

RC32-533.1

NIUMAI, AJAILIU* (Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, India)

Political Representation of Naga Tribal Women in Manipur and Nagaland

This paper will address how gender equality is viewed by the Naga society in Nagaland and Manipur, Northeast India? Why Naga women are not represented equally in politics and remain largely invisible? What are the cultural constraints for the Naga women to achieve gender equality till now? Undoubtedly, the Naga women organisations and their leaders have been working at the grass-root level for equal rights and gender justice. However, they could not completely break the glass ceiling and get into a

position where they can exercise power and authority. This paper will also scrutinise the constraints, challenges and structural barriers of Naga women to politically participate in the decision-making. The feminist ideologies have not appealed to most of the Naga women owing to their cultural, historical, religious and social sphere of life. Women's issues have been espoused with the larger political issue of the Nagas., which the leaders have been negotiating with the Indian state for the past several decades. The Naga tribal feminist discourse is still in its nascent stage due to a confluence of many factors that are intertwined, and no single blame can be laid on one group or actor (s). Considering these arguments, it is understood that Naga women encounter various kinds of challenges in asserting their rights, and privileges from a feminist perspective.

RC54-834.1

NIVERT SCHLINDWEIN, MARCELO* (OLO, Universidade Nova de Lisboa; DEBE, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, CAROLINA SANTA ISABEL (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Homo Artifex: How Art Made Us Truly Humans

What defines us as humans? If someone asked you these questions, how would you answer? The ability to use tools, bipedal walking, and a keen ability to communicate. One or all of these answers would probably come to mind. However, if we think about it, several groups of animals can perform these skills, to a greater or lesser extent. Monkeys use tools, chimpanzees walk bipedally during many of their daily activities, and several animals have been studied for their complex communication skills. Therefore, in isolation, none of these characteristics could truly define us. However, there is one characteristic that is unique to us: symbolic capacity. Among the manifestations of this capacity, one of the most intriguing is art. The adaptive advantages of creativity, communication, and language are evident. However, in the specific case of Art, it seems to arise in part as a need of the artist, who, in this way, expresses his relationship and that of his group with the environment to which he is intimately connected. It does not seem, therefore, to have been born especially with a practical utility or as a characteristic that offers a greater possibility of survival or differential reproduction. Some of the great enigmas are: is Art an indispensable element for our species? How could natural selection have acted on it? Our unique characteristics have led us and continue to guide us along the path of being the only animals today to observe our surroundings and our species, trying to interpret and modify what we see and what we do not see. Based on Steve Minthen's concept of 'Multiple Intelligences', we discuss the main elements that made Art a fundamental component of human societies, at least since the Neolithic Revolution.

RC46-715.4

NJIRU, ROSEANNE* (University of Nairobi, Kenya)

Endogeneity and Matrifocality in African Gender Studies: Implications for Gender Equity in Kenya

My work explores the concept of endogeneity in African gender studies and its implications for advancing gender equity in Kenya. I argue that African gender studies must prioritize endogenous ontological narratives to produce more contextually relevant understandings of gender, rather than simply validating Western frameworks. I begin by providing a brief historical overview of the development of African sociology in antiquity exemplified by Ibn Khaldūn's (1378) work predating Auguste Comte. My discussion centers on matrifocality as a key analytical tool for transcending patriarchal discourses rooted in biological determinism. Drawing on the works of African scholars like Ifi Amadiume and Oyèrónkẹ́ Oyěwùmí, I highlight the importance of centering local histories and practices to challenge global gender narratives. Both scholars illustrate how African kinship systems, such as those in Nigeria, exhibit matrifocality, where women are central figures in households and wield significant power in social, economic, and political spheres. This concept contests the presumed universality of patriarchy and provides an alternative lens through which African societies can be understood, showing that power dynamics in these societies are more fluid and complex than previously assumed. I demonstrate the applicability of matrifocality to Kenya, with examples from Kikuyu and Embu communities, where historical practices such as woman-to-woman marriages reflect a fluid gender system. This system allowed women to exercise power and authority within the household and the broader community, challenging the narrative that women's subordination is an inherent aspect of African society. I advocate for a re-centering of African epistemologies in gender studies to advance gender equity and argue that understanding and embracing matrifocality can provide powerful insights into gender relations in Kenya, offering new strategies for feminist advocacy and policy interventions aimed at dismantling patriarchal systems.

RC21-333.3

NKULA, LAURA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Connecting Sites of Significance – Testing Innovative Approaches to Urban Memory Work in Cape Town, South Africa

Cultural geographer Karen Till (2012) describes Cape Town as a *wounded city.* A city's "woundedness" is tied to its particular histories, processes, and traumas. In Cape Town these are intricately tied to experiences of settler-colonialism, slavery, and apartheid, which create a palimpsest that can be difficult to unravel in its nuance. For example, forced removals and segregation in Cape Town are commonly thought of as apartheid phenomena, yet these processes have a much longer history. Understanding Cape Town's past – however violent, divisive, and traumatic – not merely as a burden but as an indispensable feature of its urban future captures the core ethos of the Connecting Sites of Significance project. We understand the past – enshrined in memory and heritage, relayed through stories, artefacts, cultural practices, and sites – as the cross-cutting foundation for an integrated, inclusive, and healthy city future. At present, culture and heritage are mostly seen through a narrow, legalistic lens of "heritage management" that is ill equipped to meaningfully protect or recognize intangible heritage elements, e.g. oral traditions, food heritage, traditional craftmanship, rituals etc. Thus, culture and heritage in Cape Town are not seldom portrayed as a block to development, instead of being seen as an essential enabler for forging social interconnectedness. Connecting Sites of Significance is trying to create a space where the city's multiple narratives, voices and ideas can come together through place-based storytelling. In this presentation, we want to share our progress in building an accessible and inclusive platform that allows the city's diverse publics to tell their own stories and connect in ways that create a sense of dignity, belonging and shared humanity.

WG11-951.1

NKULA, LAURA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
AWAN, FERYAL (University College London, United Kingdom)

Palestinian Childhoods: Academic Responsibility in the Face of Genocide

What is the role of the academy in general, and childhood and decolonial scholars in particular, in the face of genocide and the often-violent ways in which racially marginalised children are dispossessed and rendered disposable? In this presentation we focus on questions of academic solidarity and responsibility in response to what experts are calling a "textbook case of genocide" in Gaza, where over 16,000 Palestinian children have been killed with many more injured, starved, and displaced over the past twelve months. We highlight how and why children and childhood are key targets of social, political, and physical violence in settler colonial and ethno-national states arguing that even in the midst of such destruction it is important to attend to the complexities of Palestinian children's lives– their struggles, joys, resistances, and dreams. We conclude by making a case for the importance of international solidarity in the face of genocide, including from academics, and share one such effort: Letters for Palestinian Childhoods. Launched in November 2023, this is an online and internationally travelling exhibition of letters, poems, and artwork dedicated to the children of Palestine which aims to stand in solidarity with the children of Palestine by attending to their names, stories, experiences, dreams, and struggles, and the conditions which are so violently shaping their lives.

RC42-673.5

NOBILE, MARIANA* (FLACSO Argentina - CONICET; UNLP, Argentina)
GONZALEZ, FEDERICO MARTÍN (LESET-IdIHCS UNLP; CONICET, Argentina)

Redefinitions of Meritocracy in Educational Policies for Secondary School Change in Argentina.

Education systems are at the heart of the validity of meritocracy in contemporary societies. The organizational logic of educational structures and the dynamics of expansion enable the distribution and appropriation of educational capital within the framework of broader processes of inequality. This has legitimized and contributed to the consolidation of broad social sectors in different historical moments.

In Argentina, the historical configuration of the education system and the different waves of massification contributed to the expansion of education access and to the production of new social inequalities linked to the distribution and hoarding of cultural goods. Within the framework of this double function, the state educational structure allowed the consolidation of a broad middle class constituted from processes of intergenerational upward

social mobility through, among other factors, access to free state education, particularly university education. In this process, the secondary level was a crucial link in the chain, since, with its propaedeutic origin, it selected the elite -inheritors and fellows- to continue their university studies.

In 2006, secondary education became compulsory. From that moment on, the challenges faced by public education policies that seek to modify selective practices can be seen more clearly. To achieve the universalization of secondary school, these policies alter the selective mechanisms of school organization that used to model an educational subject legitimized by the criterion of academic merit, thus supporting its social positioning.

We will explore how the changes promoted by these policies are articulated with the students' representations of how they navigate the new formats. We will delve into the redefinitions of merit in these secondary schools, how it affects and redefines the ways of being a student, and the modes of personal legitimization. This analysis is based on the research project results which analyses four provincial policies of secondary school change.

RC24-384.1

NOBUKO, NISHIZAKI* (Professional College of Arts and Tourism, Japan)

Energy Transition and Gender Issues in Southwestern Ethiopia: Focusing on Electrification and Firewood Usage

As climate change issues become more serious in sub-Saharan Africa, development assistance have been promoted, and projects to install electricity infrastructure based on renewable energy sources are rapidly developing. In Ethiopia, the site of this study, the installation of electrical infrastructure has also progressed, and electricity from renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric and geothermal power generation has reached almost 100%. This has led to on-grid electrification not only in urban areas, but also in agro-pastoral societies. However, the benefits of this development are not necessarily being enjoyed by all local residents. In particular, only about 40% of agro-pastoral communities have access to electricity, and there has been little conversion from wood and charcoal, the most common energy source used at the household level, to electricity and gas. The large amount of smoke generated by wood and charcoal combustion causes "domestic air pollution", which causes respiratory diseases in women and children. The purpose of this study is to analyze the access to electricity and the conventional use of wood and charcoal in an agro-pastoral community in southwest Ethiopia, and to identify the factors that hinder the conversion to clean energy from the actual living conditions of the local people. Through this analysis, I aim to advance the discussion on energy transition and energy mix in sub-Saharan Africa. The study found that woodchips remain an essential energy source for 'poor' producers and users, and that barriers to energy conversion are not simply economic, but a complex combination of factors including trust in government, cooking habits, and food culture. Although households are promoting the use of improved stoves and cooking methods to conserve firewood, it was also found that the negative impacts of firewood use on women's health, etc. remain unresolved due to gender issues within households.

RC51-796.3

NOCENZI, MARIELLA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
PILOZZI, ANTONELLA (National Health Institute, Italy)

An Intersectional and Transdisciplinary Analysis of the Biobank for the Analysis of the Epigenomic Profiles of Women Victims of Violence

The Project "Violence against women: long-term effects on health for precision prevention", coordinated by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian National Institute of Health) and financed by the Italian Ministry of Health, mainly studies the possible variations, over time, in the epigenomic profile of women victims of violence. In the project the transdisciplinary approach allows, in the deeper way, the study of the violence effects in the women's bodies and in their health condition. The study of epigenetic alterations associated with stress-related pathologies in women victims of violence allows the revelation of the scars that remain in the deepest part of the organism: the scars in the genome, In addition of the developing of clinical and epidemiological tools for taking care of patients and the developing precision medicine treatment paths, we can find in the project the creation of a dedicated biobank for the analysis of the epigenomic profiles of women victims of violence. In this way, this type of collected biocapital is no longer an element that could be used in the market but this biocapital becomes an element and tool of the Public Health sector – and of research, specifically social – to adequately face a delicate and complex social phenomenon such as violence against women. The relationship of the biomedical research, the clinical studies, the epidemiology and the sociology is the challenge of this study which, through various projects, aims to focus its attention on the subjects who become the fulcrum of a psychophysical recovery path through the use of the various tools by various disciplines. In particular, the results of the intersectional reading of the biobank project and the evidence of the transdisciplinary approach applied to research will be presented: the hypothesis is that their combination is as strategic in reading a complex social phenomenon as the use of tools such as the biobank.

RC23-367.4

NOCENZI, MARIELLA* (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)
DOMINICI, PIERO (University of Perugia, Italy)

Transversal Transitions in Sustainable Education: First Evidence from the Susedi Project - Route to Transformation of Educational Institutions through a Holistic Approach to Sustainability

This proposal aims to present the first results of the project Route to Transformation of Educational Institutions through a Whole Institution Approach to Sustainability [Sustainability in Educational Institutions], funded by the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) and aimed at entirely rethinking every educational institution (formal, nonformal and informal) with the goal of imprinting it integrally to be "sustainable."

One of the main challenges for such a research-action pathway is the ongoing digital transformation, which occurs sometimes accompanying, sometimes standing in the way of the social change induced by the affirmation of sustainable education. In fact, according to the Whole Institution Approach adopted in the project, educational institutions of all levels and types play a threefold role in the process of realizing a sustainable future: a) social: developing the awareness and culture of sustainability in the community and collaborating with it to achieve the goals of sustainable development; b) pedagogical: developing sustainability competencies in students, educators, and all stakeholders through the integration of these competencies into the curricula and experimentation with innovative training and learning techniques; c) organizational: by making their operations and structures sustainable, IEs become "role-playing institutions," contributing to sustainability in general by providing a coherent learning environment and becoming living models of sustainability practices for students.

Early research findings show, therefore, how the newest technologies applied to education offer immense potential for sustainability, but careful planning, ethical considerations, and ongoing teacher development are essential for its successful integration. In particular, it will emphasize how the transformative force in education, impacting learning experiences, administrative tasks, and personalized feedback of the newest technologies improves collaborative teacher-student learning, intelligent tutoring systems, automated assessment, personalized learning and, so learning outcomes, efficiency, and global access to quality education.

RC04-49.7

NOGE, GOSIAME* (North-West University, South Africa)

Gendered Governance in Higher Education: Challenges and Opportunities for Career Advancement Among Administrative Staff

Governance structures in higher education pose unique challenges for professional administrative staff, particularly in career advancement. This article explores these issues through an industrial sociology lens and employs feminist theory to scrutinise the gendered dynamics influencing university career paths. Administrative roles, predominantly held by women, are often undervalued relative to academic roles. This undervaluation, stemming from societal patterns of gendered labour, impedes upward mobility and limits leadership opportunities for administrative staff. Feminist theory highlights how the "feminisation" of administrative work contributes to its marginalisation, reinforcing organisational hierarchies where administrative expertise is seen as secondary to the academic mission.

Industrial sociology offers a framework to understand these dynamics as reflective of broader labour market trends, where structural barriers like rigid job classifications and narrow promotion criteria hinder professional growth for administrative roles. The article notes that academic staff typically benefit from more precise, structured career advancement pathways. In contrast, administrative staff encounter a fragmented landscape with fewer opportunities for mentorship, development, or representation in decision-making. These disparities are critical in higher education governance, undermining institutional inclusivity and equity.

To address these challenges, the article recommends reforms to governance structures that acknowledge the essential contributions of administrative staff. Proposed measures include revising job classifications, expanding

access to professional development programs, and enhancing the inclusion of administrative staff in leadership and strategic planning. By creating more equitable career pathways, higher education institutions can boost retention and job satisfaction among administrative staff while furthering gender equity and inclusive governance, aligning with feminist principles of dismantling systemic inequalities. All stakeholders in higher education should share this optimism for improved job satisfaction.

RC47-JS-11.4

NOGUEIRA MARTINS, ALEXANDRE* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Entangled Temporalities in Social Movement's Strategies: Reflections from Queer and Trans Radical Activism

Temporality is a fundamental dimension both to social movements' practices and visions and to the social change processes in which they are embedded. Their practices are inscribed in multiple and at times contradictory temporal dynamics. Everyday practices for the sustainability of a movement are inscribed in temporalities in some conjunctions at odds with the times of confronting and composing with state politics and the times of inventing new political practices and horizons are inscribed in other temporal perspectives. Conceiving activists practices as a form of concrete utopianism (Wider 2018; Dinerstein 2021), a dialectics of practice and imagination, in which past and present imaginaries and strategies come into play, shapes how each social movement navigates these temporalities differently. This paper focuses on the case of queer and trans radical activism in Colombia and Argentina in order to ask how three different temporalities have been entangled in social movements' practices and strategies: namely, the times of institutional politics (passing laws, demanding public policies, taking part in elections); the times of creating futures in negation to and beyond present constraints of political action (Holloway 2023); and the constant and transversal time of regularly maintaining, sustaining, enduring collective work while creating change (Beraiser 2017). Based on the analysis of 40 conducted semi-structured interviews with activists, participant observation in protests and documentary analysis, this analysis encompasses highlights on the changes of the balance of these multiple temporalities in the movement's visions and practices when temporal opportunities change, as with the Covid-19 pandemic or with the rise of the far right. The ways these temporalities collide, converge or diverge in the constellation of social activists' practices and strategies are the focus of this paper, shedding light on social movements as processes entangled in multiple temporalities and futurities.

RC47-736.2

NOGUEIRA MARTINS, ALEXANDRE* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Reframing Justice from Queer and Transfeminist Activisms: Futures Beyond Enclosures in Colombia and Argentina

Hegemonic debates over justice are based on liberal, North-centric and Western-centric perspectives on what justice (and injustice) means, inscribed in individualistic perspectives and centred on punitive measures to counter injustices. From the global South counter-visions have emerged: grounded collective visions of justice beyond individualism, retribution and punishment and against the promises of liberal justice. Queer and trans social movements from the South have been imagining and experimenting other grammars and forms of justice in their struggles against atmospheres of violence - as in the Colombian armed conflict and in Argentinian prisons and on the streets. This paper asks how these Southern queer and transfeminist activisms envision justice for these communities and at the same time how reparative, transformative and abolitionist forms of justice are being conceived and enacted in their everyday practices. From a dialogue with transfeminist ancestral knowledge in Argentina - as in the works of Lohana Berkins, Diana Sacayán, Marlene Wayar - and the queer and transfeminist production in Colombia - for instance, from León Zuleta, Manuel Velandia, Daniela Maldonado -, the paper sheds light on queer, trans and travesti concepts of justice from Latin America. In order to apprehend the empirical grounding and development of reparative and abolitionist justices, the paper discusses transfeminist abolitionists practices from Yo No Fui, No Tan Distintes and Severas Flores, as collective elaborations of imagining and practising forms of justice in contemporary Colombia and Argentina. The Southern queer and transfeminist practices assembled and put here in dialogue allow the process of reframing justice to be rooted in the ancestral knowledge of those communities and in the daily practices against enclosed forms of justice towards the continuous invention of reparative and abolitionist worlds beyond oppression, coloniality and cis-heteronormativy.

WG11-946.3

NOMIYA, DAISHIRO* (Chuo University, Japan)

Turing the Estranged into the Respected: Social Transformation of the Atomic-Bomb Survivors in Japan

In October 11, 2024, *Nihon Hidankyo*, a Japanese civil organization for the atomic and hydrogen bomb sufferers, was awarded the Novel Peace Prize. In May, 2016, Mr. Tsuboi, then representative of *Nihon Hidankyo*, embraced President Obama, who visited the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima to take part in a ceremony commemorating the victims of the atomic-bomb the US had dropped to the Hiroshima city center in August, 1945. As shown in these instances, the atomic-bomb survivors today are not only a symbolic figure for the world peace, but also an important presence in the world politics. Back in 1945, however, things were different. Atomic-bomb survivors were never respected, not even treated by others as those to be with. For many of them job-hunt was shut down, and marriage contract was cancelled. With their deformed bodies full of scars and keloids, a consequential distortion by the atomic-bomb heat and radiation, they were viewed as a polluted ominous creature that had to be estranged and alienated socially. In a way, the post-war period has totally transformed the atomic-bomb survivors from the ominous to the sacred, and from the one representing despair to the one with hope. When did this transformation begin, and what routes have the survivors taken to transform themselves into a socially respected figure? This presentation, focusing on several years after the drop of the atomic bomb, aims to expound the initial stages of the transformation process, using historical incidents triggering an alteration of the social conceptions of survivors. Current research result shows the survivors first went from deformed individuals to a category of survivors through their medical treatment processes, and then from a category of survivors to a public figure in the political and legislative processes.

RC17-JS-213.1

NORA, JEHLES* (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Segregation in the German ECEC-System at the Local Level

The unequal distribution of socioeconomically disadvantaged children and children with migration backgrounds across childcare facilities is gaining attention in scientific discourse. Developmental psychology and educational studies have shown significant effects of peer group composition on child outcomes (e.g., Miller et al., 2017), highlighting the importance of understanding segregation in childcare centers. However, there is still limited knowledge on the extent and causes of this segregation, especially beyond individual factors like parental choices or childcare providers.

This project focuses on the local level, where public providers are responsible for early childhood education. Previous studies show varying patterns of segregation across municipalities (Groos et al., 2018). The project employs a mixed-methods approach: quantitative analysis describes the extent of segregation at the municipal level, while qualitative interviews with public providers in six cities explore causes and potential actions, such as resource allocation based on demand or centralized placement.

Results show significant variation in childcare segregation across municipalities and providers. In most areas, public childcare centers have the highest proportion of children with migration backgrounds. Interviews reveal that some local actors are unaware of the segregation problem or its extent. Legal constraints and reliance on private providers hinder discussions about actively mixing children. Current strategies focus on demand-driven resource allocation for centers with many disadvantaged children, though data quality and methods vary widely, leading to inconsistent decision-making.

Groos, T.; Trappmann, C.; Jehles, N. (2018): "Keine Kita für alle". Zum Ausmaß und den Ursachen von Kitasegregation. Bertelsmann Stiftung; Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Regionalforschung (ZEFIR). Gütersloh.

Miller, P.; Votruba-Drzal, E.; McQuiggan, M.; Shaw, A. (2017): Pre-K classroom-economic composition and children's early academic development. In: Journal of Educational Psychology 109 (2), pp. 149–165.

RC44-JS-223.2

NORONHA, ERNESTO* (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)

D'CRUZ, PREMILLA (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India)

Disorganized Coaction: A New Way of Theorizing Workers' Resistence in the Indian Information and Technology Industry

The prevailing anti-union corporate cultures in the Indian IT sector are supported by the footloose nature of capital and the use of sophisticated human resource management strategies. Besides this, employees also harbour the view that a collectivist agenda is at odds with business interests.

Hence, prior to COVID-19, employees quit their current jobs rather than engage in third-party intervention to redress their grievances. This was a passive way of showing their dissent. However, post-COVID-19, a more strident image of employees has emerged. Based on in-depth interviews with thirty participants, we argue that, as the economy recovered, management wanted workers to work from office (WFO), but employees resisted. While employers argued that WFO enabled building a strong organization culture, meeting the data security demands of clients, and ensuring better supervision, employees contended that working remotely gave them flexibility, helped them maintain work-life balance, and reduced their commuting costs. Employers had to postpone several deadlines for employees to return to the office due to this resistance and high attrition rates. Initially, the ability to resist was attributed to the tight labour market situation where employees had opportunities aplenty and enforcing WFO was difficult, but recent evidence suggests that this resistance continues despite the slowdown in the IT sector. This is quite an achievement for the non-unionized 5.4 million Indian IT workforce, who are acting individually yet cohesively. These employees did not, to any significant extent, coordinate the acts of confrontation, and their actions did not fit the definition of collective behaviour. Although they knew each other, they rarely met and had few close friendships. The shared problem of having to work from the office led to individual acts of nonconformity. This uncoordinated reaction by a group of individuals who share a widespread problem is an example of disorganized coaction.

RC21-313.1

NORONHA, KIMBERLY* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The Canary in the Coal Mine: Understanding Climate Change through the Indigenous Language of Sea Attacks in Kochi's Urban Fisher Communities

In the context of climate change, the urban-ocean interface demands greater attention in urban and marine spatial planning. Although fisher communities remain integral to these spaces, they are overlooked in climate change discourse, which tends to focus on catastrophic events rather than the slow, everyday impacts they experience. Additionally, technical and scientific expertise is prioritised over local indigenous knowledge of the oceans.

This paper examines urban fisher communities of Kochi, India, exploring how they articulate climate change through their lived experiences. Rather than adopting the language of scientific discourse, these communities describe gradual changes in the environment, such as hotter summers, variable rainfall, and increased "sea attacks"—giant waves that disrupt fishing, damage homes, and force greater reliance on debt. These observations offer valuable insights into how marginalised communities understand and informally cope with climate change.

The research asks: How do these fisher communities describe their experiences of climate change, and how can this inform broader urban policy discussions? Using ethnographic fieldwork and oral history interviews conducted from 2022 to 2024, this study focuses on women's narratives from fisher communities in Kochi. Their stories, passed down through generations, serve as both personal histories and early warnings of climate change. These narratives not only provide a unique perspective on climate change but also offer a hopeful potential to inform and shape future terrestrial and marine spatial planning.

By recognizing the unique language and knowledge of these communities, this paper argues that local governments can significantly enhance early warning systems and implement more inclusive planning strategies. This approach not only underscores the need to integrate marginalised voices into climate policy and marine spatial planning but also enlightens us about the potential benefits of doing so, ensuring a socially just response to the ongoing impacts of environmental change.

RC44-691.3

NOWAK, JOERG* (Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil)
SANTANA, MARCO (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Connected in the Struggle: Workers, Social Media, and Recent Mobilisations in Brazil

Mobilisations of truck drivers and delivery workers in Brazil in 2018 and 2020/2021, key moments of recent labour mobilisations, relied heavily on the use of social media. We evaluate the usefulness of social media in terms of three aspects: a) to what extent has social media been useful to create a collective identity of workers, b) has the use of social media facilitated democracy within workers organisations, and c) how secure has the use of social media been in terms of persecution by the state and other antagonistic actors? Both groups of workers have seen enormous difficulties in defining their status (as employees, or entrepreneurs for example) due to notorious disagreements among main organizations, therefore the identity of those workers remains fragile and contested. Inspite of the use of social networks having facilitated the participation and engagement of workers in the mobilisations, democracy within workers organisations has not yet profited fully from this use. In parallel, despite of having allowed increased visibility for workers movements and its leaders, recent revelations of repression against and surveillance of leaders of both groups of workers created doubts about how secure the use of social media is for those workers. A crucial question to be tackled is to what extent these problematics are connected to the use of social media or if they would prevail in any case.

RC44-696.2

NOWAK, JOERG* (Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil)
ENGELHARDT, ANNE (Kassel University, Germany)

De-Fetishising Logistics - for a More Encompassing Understanding of Class Struggles in the Global Supply Chains

In the last couple of years, different disciplines have highlighted the role of labour in logistics for class struggle. The debates ranged from "choke points" as "potential magic bullet" for class resistance to "hyper surveillance" of logistical places where the "spatial fixes" of smooth capital flow are protected by state and private security agencies, leading to severe battles with local communities. Looking at class struggle in global production networks through the lens of logistics has brought potentials, but also limits and new vulnerabilities to the fore. Those are theoretical as well as very empirically traceable. On the theoretical side, we see a possibility of an over-fetishisation of logistics in its role in capitalism as concepts like the "logistification of capitalism" indicate. On an empirical note, we see the potential of an over-simplification of class struggles along logistics infrastructures, eclipsing the other necessary nodes in global production- and reproduction networks and the need for a more encompassing picture for global struggles in productive as well as reproductive spaces and places. To tackle these shortcomings, we go back to the role of use value and the small and big circulation of capital accumulation, look at the current role of merchant and commerce capital, and the role of shippers in global production networks and logistics as an extension of Toyotoisms. Te aim of our paper is to de-fetishize logistics and arrive at a more nuanced understanding of the possibilities of struggles along global supply chains.

RC57-JS-132.5

NOWICKA, MAGDALENA* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research DeZIM e.V., Germany)

Convivial Visual Research with Mobile Workers and Migrants in the Polish-German Borderzone: Opportuinites and Challenges

By insisting on participatory character of knowledge creation, convivial research wants to enact reflexive and a more ethical and democratic social science in settings which are characterised by power asymmetry. Our research is located in Brandenburg, the region bordering Poland, where many daily and weekly commuters find employment in logistics (Amazon, Zalando) and industry (Tesla Gigafactory). They are attractive, for cheap and flexible workforce whose precarious condition is increasingly a concern to trade unions and counseling services. To understand these workers' lifeworlds and how they are shaped by migration industries, we use a mixture of creative, multimodal participatory methods. Rather than just documenting their practices, we invite the participants to envision with us their convivial futures using modes of creative expression proposed by themselves. In this contribution, we reflect upon the question whose futures are envisioned through collaborative research. We consider our role as researchers at different stages of professional careers (doctoral, postdoctoral, professorial), interest in our research from local, regional and national politicians, expectations of NGOs and community organizations that our research can make a difference, and the participants' – both mobile workers and local inhabitants' - capacities and readiness to engage in politicizing their own current and future situation. We thus address how convivial research could be the moment of opportunity for transformative politics. Our focus therby is on the questions of the limits of participation, asymmetries of collaboration in research, and ethical responsibility in research-based future-proofing contemporary politics.

RC31-JS-91.4

NOWICKA, MAGDALENA (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research DeZIM e.V., Germany)
WINTER, ELKE* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Transnational Migrants Thinking of a Better Future: Who, How, and What?

Thousands of Polish citizens commute between 2 and 4 hours daily to work in Germany and back home. In Germany, they perform simple and dull three-shift manual jobs in manufacturing or logistics. Their motivations are largely economic, rooted in the wage difference between Poland and Germany and corresponding to middle class dreams of more stability, savings and investments for future. The price they pay, however, throws them back into working class conditions, such as health issues, dissolving social life, no time for leisure, etc. In this contribution, we are interested if and how these commuters' engage in struggles for a socially just Europe, and whether they concentrate their efforts on one or the other side of the Polish/German border. We view imagining a bright future as a privilege of middle-class migrants, translating into engagements in protests, trade unions, and other more formal ways of working towards more justice in this part of Europe. Many migrants are also skilful in how they resist discrimination in everyday, by naming it and developing alliances across ethnic groups. This strategy, too, can possibly contribute to a better middle class future.

RC24-406.5

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Tokyo Keizai University, Japan)

A Doomed Failure?: Climate Adaptation-Oriented Urban Planning That Will Probably Never Reach Climate Integrity

Adaptation to climate has been just as important as reduction CO_2 to achieve carbon neutral society. But is adaptation measure destinated to fail? This presentation will discuss the difficulties of urban planning policy that can be used to adapt to climate change based on a case study conducted in central Stockholm, Sweden. In Slussen area, redevelopment project (hereafter, New Slussen) has been underway with the target of completion in 2025. At first, it started due to the aging of the structures, but later, adaptation to climate change was added as another reason. In this area, adaptation to rising seawater and water level has become an unavoidable issue gradually, because Slussen is located to the intersection of the Baltic Sea (Saltsjön) and the lake Mälaren. New Slussen nearly completed, but climate change prediction is continuing to worsen. As scientific findings updated, New Slussen becomes vulnerable to climate change. In contrast, the findings provide strong evidence of criticism for citizens who have criticized this project from the viewpoint of climate change. This case study suggests the following. The time difference between scale of decision making related to climate adaptation and time scale of updating the scientific knowledge makes urban planning never reaching climate integrity.

RC18-268.3

NOZKA, MARCJANNA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Citizen Activities and Emancipation of the Homeless People. the Case of Poland

Contemporary citizenship encompasses the rights to equal treatment and participation of all citizens in social, economic and political life. Robert Dahl identified this inclusive citizenship as one of those institutions whose existence is essential in democratic states. By contrast, in Poland, a member state of the European Union, citizens in crisis of homelessness experience inequality and exclusion from various spheres of life. In the processes of social stigmatization and often apparent actions of the government, the narrative of degraded, that is, not fully valued and passive citizenship of the homeless is reproduced. At the same time, there is no shortage of examples of civic activities of the homeless. These activities recognize these people's pursuit of emancipation, i.e. empowerment, affirmation and/or 'disarming' of social stigma and reclaiming their civic rights. They are an emanation of the positive freedom that underpins the idea of democracy - the idea of citizenship.

The aim of the paper is to present various forms of civic activity of the homeless people and to reflect on the emancipation they trigger.

In order to achieve the goal formulated above, in the first part of the paper, the socio-institutional situation of the homeless people in Poland will be presented. This is a significant context for their civic activities, to which the second part of the paper will be devoted. These activities are examples of the mechanisms of self-regulation of democracy, which are considered as a measure of real political influence. They include, among others, taming stigma and making it visible; pro-social activities; demonstrations; 'fighting' for the right to the city and electoral rights; various forms of associations. In these activities, the essence and resources of civil society are reproduced and strengthened, and it further becomes possible to change the socio-political contexts in which homeless people function.

RC41-664.2

NTOIMO, LORRETTA FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)
AYANDOSU, OLUWAWEMIMO (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)
OGUNSAKIN, ADESOJI (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)

The Challenges and Prospects of Conducting Population Census in Nigeria

Data on the population size, components, distribution, and trends in the process of population change are essential for development planning in the short and long term. Population census is a crucial source of comprehensive and reliable population data, particularly in less developed countries with no or inefficient vital registration systems, population registers, and administrative records. Unlike African countries such as Kenya and post-apartheid South Africa where census has been conducted regularly, population census in Nigeria has been irregular and controversial since the colonial era. Nigeria is Africa's most populous country with an estimated population of 222 million and the largest economy in the continent. To harness the dividends of the country's large youth population and vast natural resources for sustainable development, planning and projecting with reliable data that census provides is imperative. This ongoing research explores the barriers and prospects of efficient census in Nigeria using document analysis and a phenomenological approach. Selected key actors in census planning and administration and national planning are interviewed. The interview fields questions on the meaning associated with census, processes, engagement of technical partners, funding, challenges, and prospects, among others. The final sample size will be determined by data saturation. The preliminary results indicate the existence of challenges that revolve around the politics of control of the process and outcomes, and the increasing number of inaccessible areas due to the activities of bandits and terrorists. Despite these challenges, the government and development partners who support census in Nigeria have demonstrated commitments to conducting a census since after the last census in 2006 through funding, recruitment, and training of essential technical staff, and acquisition of advanced tools for enumeration. The implications of the identified barriers and prospects are discussed.

WG11-948.1

NTOIMO, TREASURE* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)
ADEOYE, BEATRICE (Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria, Nigeria)
NTOIMO, LORRETTA FAVOUR (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria)

Inter-Generational Differentials in Perceptions of Gender-Based Violence in Nigeria

Despite global efforts, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a problem that affects millions of people, particularly women. The prevalence of GBV in Nigeria has not improved over time; women who experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 28% in 2008 to 31% in 2018. Perception of GBV is among the factors associated with GBV. Although it has been studied, differentials in perceptions of GBV among the different generations of Nigerians are unknown. People's perceptions of GBV are influenced by societal shifts and other factors that differ among people of different ages. This research examined inter-generational differentials in the perception of GBV in Nigeria. Data were obtained from the 2021 Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. A sample of 53,706 men and women was analyzed using descriptive statistics, and logistic regression models. The older generations of men and women in Nigeria have significantly better perceptions of GBV than the younger generation, but there is a significant variation at the sub-national level. The observed pattern is worrisome and calls for urgent actions to advance more positive perceptions of GBV in Nigeria if the country will make progress in reducing the prevalence of GBV and achieving the sustainable development goal of a violence-free society.

RC34-566.4

NUALART MORATALLA, LAIA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
BARIEGO CARRICAJO, PABLO (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
EIXARCH ALEJOS, ADRIANA (Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball (QUIT), Institut d'Estudis del Treball (IET), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ, OSCAR JESÚS (Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball (QUIT), Institut d'Estudis del Treball (IET), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

The Effects of Unemployment on the Social Isolation of Young Adults with Precarious Employment Trajectories

In all southern European countries, the personal network of connections is a source of information and support for labour market integration, especially among young people. Existing empirical studies on this issue show that the contacts that have been made in the employment sphere offer the most useful support in finding employment. These contacts, however, are the ones that are most easily lost when a person is unemployed. In fact, the literature has shown that a long period of unemployment, which could be equated with exclusion from employment, causes a negative spiral of social isolation, so that unemployment leads to a loss of connections, and this loss of connections makes it difficult to return to employment, thus reinforcing the unemployed person's exclusion from employment. In this paper we study the employment trajectories of a sample of 100 young adults between 25 and 39 living in the city of Barcelona with a strong presence of unemployment in their trajectories. The analysis deals with sequential qualitative and quantitative data to analyse the influence of different characteristics of unemployment (duration of unemployment spells, frequency of unemployment, time of the trajectory in which unemployment was suffered) on the characteristics of the personal network of contacts. The qualitative data is particularly important, as it makes possible to identify the reasons and mechanisms that lead to this loss of contacts in the personal network of connections.

RC15-229.3

NUGUS, PETER* (McGill University, Canada)

Legitimation Politics in Negotiating Sociological Input into Medical School Curricula

Social scientific research on medical education, particularly from a sociological perspective, has grown considerably in the last two decades, given the insights it is seen to offer on professional socialization generally. Despite posing important questions about the legitimacy and representation relating to decisions regarding the public's health, medical education has attracted less research attention among political scientists and theorists. The idea of deliberative democracy allows us to contemplate the possibility that one's interests can be represented even indirectly, such as through representation. Despite reforms, formal medical education remains a fundamental structure for reinforcing medicine's claim to autonomy, exclusivity and discretion on account of the value to society of its specialized and uncodifiable knowledge. Little research on medical education has focused on situated negotiation over the interests, priorities, power and legitimacy of different voices in shaping the content of medical education. This paper considers mixed-method data on overlapping and conflicting student, teacher and institutional views on and responses to the introduction and journey of a mandatory ethnographic project in an undergraduate medical program in Canada. Responses reflect students' desire to learn "real medicine"; institutional value placed on student perceptions; and teacher perspectives on the role of medicine in society. The seminar outlines the patterns and power differences in attempts by various actors to secure the capital to legitimate their voices. Appeals to the need of society were no match for the legitimacy afforded student and faculty perceptions of the primacy of "bio-medicine" in the medical curriculum. This research contributes to how the idea of deliberation can aid understanding social institutions in complex societies. It is questionable whether current individualistic reforms to medical education, such as teaching professionalism and promoting medical humanities, are sufficient to represent the health care interests of the populations that pay for medical education systems.

RC15-224.1

NUGUS, PETER* (McGill University, Canada)
CLAUDIO, FERNANDA (McGill University, Canada)
BARNETT, TRACIE (McGill University, Canada)
FRITZ, JÖRG (McGill University, Canada)
PICCIRILLO, CIRO (McGill University, Canada)
SCHUSTER, TIBOR (McGill University, Canada)

Re-Imagining Participation with an Orthodox Jewish Community through the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Culture at the Policy-Practice Interface

Traditional public health approaches to catastrophes, such as pandemics, have tended to reflect majoritarian or utilitarian views, manifesting in homogenized policies. Such an approach has disadvantaged already marginalized communities. This paper aims to explore how public health responses emerge as processes in response to public health appeals. Informed by the theory of deliberative democracy, we engaged an interdisciplinary approach to discern lessons from multidimensional aspects of infectious disease manifestation within an Orthodox Jewish community during the COVID-19 pandemic. We undertook blood sampling, researcher-led surveys, key informant and community member interviews, and extensive participant-observation. A sensitivity-specificity analysis of dried blood samples determined thresholds for the trimeric-spike assay, as well as the nucleocapsid assay. Hypothesized survey responses were analyzed in GraphPad Prism version 8.4.0 and R version 4.2.1. Semi-structured interview transcripts, and ethnographic fieldnotes of research meetings, were analyzed thematically. The intersection of serological, sociological and epidemiological data showed the centrality of culture-specific modes of meaning-making in response to the pandemic and government policies. Patterned infection rates by gender reflected gender roles and experiences, with gender being one example of differentiation. Findings showed important gender differences in the community, COVID-19 being experienced differently by gender, with sources of COVID-19 information also varying by gender. The research showed an intensification of community-reliant disease management through the community's own medical resources. Findings also showed dissatisfaction with public health responses and messaging. Excessive and demonstrative policy enforcement weakened public trust. Cultural and religious identity was the main factor distinguishing "insider"/ "outsider" status and corresponding distinction between who was trusted and not trusted. Policy approaches need to reflect gender differences. A "one-size-fits-all" strategy of public health communication is ineffective, requiring consultation, negotiation and a degree of self-determination in health policy to understand distinctive cultures within societies and states for sustainable and equitable health policy.

RC21-320.3

NUHRAT, YAĞMUR* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)
GENÇ, FIRAT (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Persistent Promises, Looming Failures: Rethinking Post-2013 Istanbul through Outward Mobilities

This talk seeks to understand changing conceptions and perceptions of contemporary Istanbul, at a particular juncture whereby mobilities in and out of Istanbul have accelerated and assumed new characteristics. We delve into how political subjectivities and imaginaries form as tied to leaving the city given the dynamics of the global urban condition whereby the boundaries between city-center and periphery are exceedingly blurred. For this, we focus on how mobilities away from central Istanbul after 2013 mold the everyday and urban imaginaries given tensions around the "promises" and "failures" of Istanbul.

Istanbul has for long been marked with mobilities – typically inward as a locus of desire and promise. Its transition from being a lively Mediterranean port-city to turning inward with national developmentalism to its expansive eruption propelled by neoliberal globalization throughout the 20th century saw ebbs and flows in how its everyday fared vis-à-vis promise/failure. Outward mobility in the aftermath of the 2013 Gezi Uprising, was tied to specific economic, political and cultural dynamics fostering Istanbulites' fears and anxieties thereby altering meanings attributed to the "center." As such, we study everyday experiences of those who have left the city center for its peripheries, with a view as to analyze shifting imaginaries of the city at a moment when dualities such as the city and suburb, the center and periphery become obsolete.

This talk is based on eight months of qualitative research, including participant observation and in-depth interviews, in two recently populated "peripheral" districts of western and eastern Istanbul. By delving into the Istanbul(ite) narratives of mobilities we highlight Istanbul in-the-making ultimately contributing to the temporal and spatial understanding of urban Mediterranean continually reorganized through promise/failure in the context of economic and political flux.

RC09-144.2

NUHRAT, YAĞMUR* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Quantifying Academic Integrity: Rethinking the Education-Development Link through Platformization in Higher Education

Education, for long indexing development, has been fundementally impacted by "platformization," whereby quantification through learning analytics mark novel subjectivities, new pedagogies, reformed aspirations and altered forms of capital attached to rethought meanings of value. Focusing on the case of higher education in Turkey, I delve in this talk, into the ethical and moral negotiations engendered by the quantification of academic integrity through softwares like Turnitin.

In line with quantitative approaches to development, "progress" through education can be conveniently calculated through the intense datafication of education-related endevaours. Numbers, in part generated through educational platforms, can serve as development indicators without a critical consideration of how such quantification reorganizes sociabilities and subjectivities. More than 70 of Turkey's 204 universities were founded after 2000. This proliferation may appear on the surface as contributing to "development." However, critically engaging with educational sociabilities and and subjectivities, including the impacts of platformization, offers more nuanced insights.

The similarity/plagiarism detection software Turnitin's "similarity score" constitutes a singularly reliable measure of academic integrity. I argue that quantification, part and parcel of the larger trend of platformization and tied to neoliberalization in higher education both posits academic integrity as a technicality to manage and at the same time engenders novel ethical negotiations. I highlight how what is conventionally regarded as a virtue – academic integrity – appears to become void of this definition but simultaneously acquires new (and negotiated) content through practices around the use of Turnitin. I thus show that a comprehensive consideration of education and its link to development must include the ethically and morally saturated subjectivities and sociabilities of the changing educational field.

The arguments in this talk are based on ethnographic research I conducted in 2019 and 2020 investigating the social dynamics of plagiarism within the context of the neoliberalization of higher education in Turkey.

TG04-967.2

NUMERATO, DINO* (Charles University, Czech Republic)
ROSENFELDOVÁ, JANA (Charles University, Czech Republic)
PŠTROSS, KAROLÍNA (Charles University, Czech Republic)

The Double Uncertainty: Navigating Healthcare Risks By Scientists and Journalists during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The mediatization of expert knowledge represents one of the cornerstones of navigating uncertainties related to various societal crises and risks. The societal importance of mediated expert knowledge proved particularly important during the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Within the context of uncertainty, experts represented one of the key actors addressed by journalists who struggled to come to terms with what could or will come as next. Against this backdrop, this study aimed to explore the media production processes amidst the healthcare crisis. The study draws on semi-structured interviews carried out in Czechia with both mainstream and scientific journalists and with biomedical experts and experts from the social sciences and humanities. The analysis suggests that the navigation of healthcare uncertainties was significantly affected by the media production logic. Moreover, the relations between scientists and journalists were typical of prematurity and underpinned by both sides' bilateral lack of experience, inevitably developed in the highly emotionalized context and the high sense of urgency. In these constellations of a newly evolving communication ecosystem, scientific claims were often mediated by many journalists who, until recently, had not worked with scientific statements. At the same time, the scientific claims were provided by many scientists who, until recently, had not interacted with the mass media. Different communication strategies that contributed to amplifying or mitigating healthcare uncertainties were therefore determined by another layer of uncertainties concerning the roles and positions of the key actors within the communication landscape. The notion of double uncertainty is introduced here to point out the complexity of interactions between journalists and scientists.

WG01-JS-57.8

NUNES, NATHALIE* (No affiliation, Portugal)

(Re)Construction Sociale De La Citoyenneté à Partir De La Ville : Une Étude Sociojuridique Quant Au Potentiel Émancipateur De La Régénération Urbaine

La régénération urbaine est une approche politique holistique, intégrant des aspects physiques, sociaux, économiques et environnementaux, tout en s'inscrivant dans des partenariats public-privé, et mobilisant des contributions multidisciplinaires. Cette présentation aborde les résultats d'une recherche-action explorant un processus participatif de co-création dans l'espace public urbain, à partir de solutions fondées sur la nature. Grâce à une observation participante et à l'analyse de contenu d'entretiens, dans le contexte du projet européen URBiNAT, l'étude se concentre sur l'arène de co-création, impliquant bénéficiaires et parties prenantes, et sur ses coulisses, où interviennent les promoteurs. Quatre hypothèses sont avancées: (re)construction de la citoyenneté dans la ville; conscience du droit entre latences et émergences; pouvoir d'agir des bénéficiaires, parties prenantes et promoteurs; action et recherche émancipatrices.

Les conclusions offrent des lignes directrices pour un modèle de régénération urbaine émancipateur. Dans ce cadre, la mobilisation du droit repose sur la communication et l'interaction entre les différentes instances impliquées. La régénération urbaine inclusive constitue un processus de transformation pour toutes ces instances, visant des alternatives de vie, politiques et économiques, et des pratiques innovantes d'action et de recherche. La citoyenneté peut être activée comme une force socioculturelle collective, dont le pouvoir d'agir et le développement concernent bénéficiaires, parties prenantes et promoteurs. L'intégration de la perspective sociojuridique permet de mobiliser, capter, développer et concrétiser le droit comme la construction sociale d'une vie digne pour tous, un droit vivant qui se traduit par une citoyenneté substantielle et pleine.

Cette démonstration corrobore une nouvelle conception du droit, comme connaissance culturelle constitutive d'identité sociale, relations et luttes. Elle intègre la rupture épistémologique quant à la perception du droit défendue en sociologie du droit, de sorte qu'il est également capté en termes d'attentes, aspirations et revendications, et non pas seulement quant à l'ordre qu'il doit produire.

RC22-JS-90.6

NUNEZ CARRASCO, LORENA* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

C-section and the medicalisation of birthing among Somali women, an assault of faith and motherhood

The pervasive use of C-sections among Somali women giving birth in South African public Hospitals has been observed over the last years. This practice is problematic at various levels: it responds to assumptions on behalf of medical practitioners about the identity, religion, and bodies of women, including practices of female circumcision, all factors at the base of the decision to perform C-sections.

There is a lack of informed consent on the part of the women about this medical procedure. For women, this procedure jeopardises an expectation to have large families. Religious leaders have attempted to reach out to doctors and hospitals in a dialogue that represents women's culture, bodies and religion, but without women. The paper explores and poses questions about what is being protected or harmed in the name of religion, in the name of gender and family.

The paper is based on 10 in-depth interviews with Somali women in Mayfair, a neighbourhood in Johannesburg, and religious leaders.

RC16-240.2

NUR, ABDURRAHMAN* (Yıldız Technical University, Turkey)

For a Non-Reductionist Sociology of Metaphysical Knowledge: On the Social Conditions of Possibility for Knowing Justice in the Secularocene

This paper makes the case for the "moral" need of establishing a new relation between sociology and metaphysics in a way to redefine both the discipline of sociology and the social cosmos we inhabit. Arguing that justice is no longer knowable in the Secularocene, i.e. the current state of the earth as Meziane (2024) calls it, where nothing substantial is done to prevent neither a "genocide on air" in Gaza nor a planetary ecocide (or self-genocide of human species), the paper seeks to investigate the social conditions of possibility for this obscurity and incapacity of justice. Deeming indispensable

a metaphysically and sociologically grounded imaginary of justice for the human future, the paper joins the invitation to refound sociology not just for overcoming the current crisis of sociology to avoid "the coming end of sociology", as Vandenberghe and Fuchs (2019) put it, but also for overcoming the moral crisis of secular colonial modernity to avoid the coming end of human sociality on earth all together.

RC12-179.1

NUR, ABDURRAHMAN* (Yıldız Technical University, Turkey)

What Makes a Constitution Just?: Sketch for a Sociological Theory of Constitutional Justice

Although the concept of constitutional justice is mostly used in the literature to mean the judicial system undertaking the function of constitutional review, it also refers to the problem of justice in terms of the constitutional formation of a legal system. In this latter sense, constitutional justice is an intricate problem. How can one say if a constitution is just? In legal philosophy, It seems difficult to answer this question without referring to some kind of transcendence, from which criteria for justice are derived, whether it be the state, natural law or divine law. This paper asks if a sociological theory of constitutional justice is possible. Setting out to construct the social space of constitution making as a "field of constituent power", where the living constitution is coded into a written constitution, it argues that longe duree formation of constitutional imaginaries in this space can serve as a "historical transcendence" according to which the question of constitutional justice is decided. Finally, the paper provides a case study by offering a comparative analysis of 1921 and 1924 constitutions of the Ottoman-Turkish state in terms of constitutional justice.

TG03-JS-233.2

NUR MUSE, AHMED* (University of Glasgow, Somalia)

Traditioanl Maternal and Childbirth Practices Among Pastoral Nomadic Communities in Somaliland

Introduction
This research examines maternal health practices among pastoral nomadic communities in Somalia, highlighting the significance of traditional healing systems alongside biomedical approaches. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), spiritual healing, and plant medicine are crucial in shaping health outcomes. The study critiques the dominant biomedical narrative that often overlooks the complexities of medical pluralism and emphasises the need for a holistic understanding of women's health.

Methods
Utilising qualitative research methods, this study interviewed 20 women of reproductive age and traditional birth attendants through purposive and snowball sampling. It targeted women who had experienced pregnancy within the last five years. Employing interpretive phenomenology and ethnography, the research aimed to capture the essence of traditional maternal health practices within the nomadic community context.

Results
Findings indicate that women display remarkable resilience during childbirth, often enduring labour in isolation due to cultural expectations. Privacy and trust in TBAs significantly influence childbirth choices, as many women fear that formal healthcare will compromise their cultural and spiritual practices. Childbearing is viewed as both a religious duty and a social expectation, which pressures women to bear large families, especially male children. Economic and household responsibilities further dictate maternal health decisions, often leading women to prefer home births over health facility interventions.

Conclusion
The study reveals a complex interplay of cultural norms, spiritual beliefs, and healthcare practices affecting maternal health in pastoral nomadic communities. Despite the availability of modern healthcare, reliance on traditional practices persists, driven by fear of medical interventions and strong cultural ties. This underscores the necessity for inclusive health policies that recognise and integrate traditional practices in improving maternal health outcomes.

RC23-377.4

NUSKE, JESSICA* (Institute Labour and Economy, Germany)

Double Hermeneutics in Transdisciplinary Labour Research: A Dialogue-Oriented Methodology for Overcoming Epistemological Challenges

Sociological labour studies are distinguished by their transdisciplinary approach, emphasising close collaboration with practitioners throughout the research process. Yet, the production of transdisciplinary knowledge is a highly intricate and consequently challenging process. While sociological studies are embedded in the dialectical interplay of interpretation and understanding, which has been referenced as a double hermeneutic (Giddens, 1984), transdisciplinary sociological studies are confronted with a twofold double hermeneutic. From the perspective of the practitioners themselves, they occupy the dual role of both subjects and objects of research. They engage in the research and analysis of an issue that directly affects them. Moreover, this also applies to the researchers who are participating in the study. The objectives of their research activities are to produce findings based on scientific rigour and to provide solutions to practical problems. In this way, researchers also exert a more or less direct influence on social or operational practice in a transdisciplinary setting. To address the complex epistemological challenges inherent to these double hermeneutics, this paper will present the argument that a reflexive dialogue orientation should be a core methodological feature of transdisciplinary studies. This, in turn, has the potential to enable transdisciplinary knowledge exchange formats to produce socially *and* epistemologically robust knowledge, by aligning it more closely with the standards of basic research. The paper will initially present the transdisciplinary research strategy and its epistemological challenges, to then illustrate the dialogical methodology with reference to the field of sociological labour studies. In conclusion, the paper will examine the potential implications of this approach for future transdisciplinary research beyond the field of labour studies.

RC53-827.1

NXUMALO, FIKILE* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Climate Action in an Eswatini Community: (Re)Storying Intergenerational Pedagogical Encounters

In this paper, I think-with narrative and visual stories that emerged from climate justice research with lands, children, families, elders, teachers, and a community-based agronomist in Nkambeni, Eswatini. The stories brought forward emerged from children's land-based and classroom encounters with the effects of climate change in their community, from intergenerational dialogues on revitalizing Indigenous foods, and, also emerged as children, families and community members worked with the land to build an Indigenous food garden. I bring together (post)qualitative inquiry, Black method-making and Indigenous methodologies to orient me towards a particular kind of disruptive storytelling. This storytelling is anchored in ethical commitments that refuse the anti-Black, anthropocentric and Eurocentric developmentalism that can shroud even well-intentioned research that is enacted by Global North scholars in the Global Majority world. Importantly, a situated understanding of radical relationality is carried through the article as a concept that interconnects the stories shared of this research. Engaging with (post)qualitative inquiry in this paper also means that I work with a methodology of spatially and temporally diffractive storytelling. Alongside anti-colonial and Black method-making this (post)qualitative approach insists on the rigor of storytelling as method whilst thinking through carefully about what and how stories can be shared, inviting opacity as a generative way to research-with Indigenous and traditional communities, knowledges and lands. In addition to contributing knowledge on intergenerational, land-based and community-centered climate change education, the paper also aims to offer anti-colonial possibilities that are otherwise to anthropocentric and Eurocentric stories of African childhoods.

RC53-JS-189.1

NXUMALO, FIKILE* (University of Toronto, Canada)
MADKINS, TIA (University of Texas at Austin, USA)

Thinking with Black Ecologies in Early Childhood Education

This paper draws from ongoing work on liberatory possibilities that emerge from pedagogical and curricular engagements with Black ecologies in early childhood education. The focus is on possibilities for responding in affirmative ways to racist colonial erasures and deficit constructions of Black place relations. We offer possibilities for Black ecologies to be a site for a situated (re)storying of Black nature relations that is also responsive to socio-ecological injustices. The purpose of this work is to encourage early childhood educators and researchers to think alongside the potentials and

challenges of this work. As orientation devices, the paper offers questions and propositions accompanied by illustrative research stories. This storytelling is intended to highlight that Black ecologies hold multiple possibilities for early childhood pedagogies that are anticolonial, affirm Black childhoods, and are place based in ways that center repair, relationality/kinship, and reciprocity. Engaging storytelling to illustrate how Black ecologies might be put to work in early childhood education signals that stories are one of multiple modes of relational inquiry with Black ecologies. This illustrative storytelling also includes insights from research with a group of Black Canadian parents on their ecological practices with and educational desires for their young children. Our modes of storytelling underline that engaging with Black ecologies in early childhood education involves bringing together the real and the imagined— as inventive practices that are also anticolonial and antiracist.

RC39-643.5

NYBERG, FERDINAND* (Vienna Centre for Societal Security, Austria)
LEONHARDMAIR, NORBERT* (Vienna Centre for Societal Security, Austria)

The Role of Heritage in Disaster Resilience in Rural Communities in Portugal and Crete

Disasters often raise concerns about the loss of cultural and natural heritage – floods endanger landscapes, earthquakes destroy ancient temples, and fires engulf libraries. Typically, heritage has been viewed as something to be protected, with disaster management focusing on safeguarding sites.

This presentation takes a broader view, arguing that heritage – including shared practices, stories, and traditions – is a key factor in community resilience throughout the disaster management cycle. Drawing on findings from the Horizon Europe project RESILIAGE, the talk illustrates how (loss of) heritage can both exacerbate disaster impacts and enhance response efforts.

In the former case, the interior regions of Portugal have seen decades-long patterns of depopulation and impoverishment, leading also to a major erosion of practices and knowledge around soil management. As such, this grand-scale loss of heritage precedes and intensifies the local disaster of wildfires. With a local population's gradual reduction of knowledge pertaining to how to prepare and respond to such seasonal phenomena, the absence of heritage plays a key role in the exacerbation of the region's wildfires, themselves magnified by global climate change.

In Crete, by contrast, a process of demographic and economic decline has seen the increasing mistrust among citizens in the state's ability to respond to a disaster. Against the backdrop of the region's ongoing "polycrisis", however, the Greek Orthodox Church maintains a strong local presence, drawing citizens together in shared rituals that strengthen community bonds, as well as mobilising persons into charitable action. Such persistence of local heritage proved pivotal in the 2021 earthquakes in the region, which saw a haphazard governmental response but a vigorous mobilisation effort from the side of the Church.

Such examples underscore the significance of accounting for local heritage as a driver of community resilience, and in impacting the intensity and frequency of a disaster.

RC31-497.3

NZIMA, DIVANE* (Department of Sociology, University of the Free State, South Africa)
MAVIZA, GRACSIOUS (Alliance of Bioversity Internationa and CIAT, South Africa)

A Peak into Zimbabwe's Refugee Regime: Dynamics of Protection in a Shrinking Economy.

Zimbabwe has consistently experienced an influx of refugees despite its shrinking economy. This places a heavy burden on the state to provide social protection to refugees. We use data from twelve in-depth interviews with key informants to explore how the prolonged socioeconomic crisis has impacted the state's ability to provide social protection to refugees in Zimbabwe. The relationship between the state and other stakeholders in hosting refugees in Zimbabwe is also explored. The findings suggest that socioeconomic challenges in a shrinking economy affect the protection outcomes of refugees regardless of the presence of a robust refugee regime in the country.

O

RC24-383.3

O'CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER* (Ontario Tech University, Canada)
FREDERICKS, KAITLIN (Brock University, Canada)

Young People's Perceptions of Energy Technologies: Risks, Safety, and Impacts

Garnering a clearer understanding of young people's perceptions of energy technologies is paramount if we are to continue to make progress on climate change. In this paper, we examine how young people in Canada, a country whose economy is closely tied to the price of oil due to its vast oil reserves, perceive renewable and non-renewable energy technologies. Through online focus groups with youth aged 18-25 in both rural and urban settings, we explore young people's perceptions of the risks various energy technologies pose, what they consider to be safe and clean energy technologies, and the impacts these technologies are having locally and globally. Our findings suggest that in terms of perceived risks, fossil fuel-related energies were viewed as some of the riskiest technologies but young people's understandings were complex as they were also aware of some benefits of fossil fuel technologies. In addition, they were aware of the benefits and opportunities as well as the risks and safety issues associated with other technologies as well (e.g., nuclear, solar). Young people were optimistic that a move away from fossil fuels would create jobs and improve the environment and overall economy. However, real progress on climate change was only seen as coming through global cooperation.

RC18-JS-10.2

OBAID, HASAN* (co-founder, European Manager and Head of the Research and Studies Department at Visto International for Rights and Development, Palestine)

War Narratives for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip after 7th of October 2023

In the Palestinian context following October 7, 2023, one of the most striking observations has been the instrumental role of narratives in shaping political actions and frameworks, particularly when intertwined with direct action. These narratives were deeply enmeshed with the Israeli military apparatus, effectively clearing the path for its incursion into Gaza and providing the ideological for the atrocities and genocide that ensued. This situation necessitated an awareness among Palestinians regarding the power of narrative in achieving three essential goals: first, defending their identity and existence; second, garnering international solidarity; and third, translating narrative into concrete action capable of halting the ongoing war.

The power of a narrative, moreover, is inherently linked to its narrator. Audiences have become accustomed to official narratives propagated by Palestinian parties, institutions, and media channels. However, regardless of how seemingly credible, authentic, or persuasive these narratives may appear to some audiences, they are inevitably subject to challenge by counter-narratives fortified by military power. This often results in varying degrees of "disproportionality" or outright contestation. Therefore, there emerges a profound need for narratives forged directly by Palestinian victims in Gaza themselves.

This paper endeavors to examine these "war narratives" through the stories of Palestinian victims, employing in-depth interviews with various individuals who lived through the war—ranging from children and women to professionals—and analyzing their testimonies.

I will use Michele Koven's (2002) approach to analyzing speaker roles to examine narratives told by self-identified Palestinians. I built on Koven's framework for analyzing speaker role inhabitance in narratives of personal experience. this method gives tools for interlocutory speaker role as additional ways of coding how a narrator relates to an audience.

WG01-890.1

OBERG, KLARA* (Halmstad University, Sweden)

Crisis and the Precarious Labour Market: After COVID19

This paper discusses new forms and normalization of precarious work in relation to the role of crisis and its different phases as well as interlinkages to other parallel, induces or coming crises. The use of crisis, as well as state- and private global enterprise management of crisis by increasingly fragmenting the global value chains sometimes leaving localities in the global South with dead ends and overused resources, restructuring of the labour forces, inducing unemployment, increasing precarity in the labour market

parallel to state interventions that increasingly put pressure on migrants to establish themselves on the labour market – to obtain a residence permit or work permit can besides being a remarkable contemporary cynicism also be understood as a continuous renegotiation of the relation between the global South and North. Empirical examples on the normalization of precarity on the labour market are from the Swedish context linked to a global level and show how the interconnectivity between different interest areas and actors has increased. This also needs to be understood in relation to precarious employment that takes form in a more complex way – in relation to different forms of crisis, war, economic debt, waiting for asylum etc. The findings on the developments of a increasingly precarious labour market in relation to a post-COVID 19 situation with a global work crisis as well as economic crisis, energy crisis, emerging wars and conflicts suggests that new routes into the precarious labour market has been created thus also new vulnerabilities and new norms of atypical work, precarious labour flexibility and where labourers to a higher extent also invest in a highly uncertain and precarious future. This paper suggests that these processes also are linked to a more cynical and complex use of crisis, the prolongation of certain crises and the mobility of crisis.

WG11-953.2

OBI, MISS ANGELA NJIDEKA* (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

Unveiling Shadows: Gendered Violence, Abuse, and Exploitation in the Context of Border Control and Migration Policies.

This paper examines the nexus of gendered violence, migration policies, and border control, revealing the amplified risks faced by migrants, especially women and girls. It critically assesses how these policies and practices, directly or indirectly, perpetuate harm against marginalised groups. By employing an intersectional analysis, the study highlights how the confluence of gender, race, ethnicity, class, (dis)ability, sexuality, and citizenship status increases vulnerability to violence in migration and border control settings. Incorporating real-life case studies and the author's experiences, the paper elucidates the hostile climates created by stringent immigration policies, societal xenophobia, and legal obstacles, which intensify migrants' trauma and abuse. It advocates for a multi-faceted approach that includes international legal cooperation, gender-responsive training for border and migration officials, and improved survivor support services. The research also explores resistance strategies against gendered violence and the hurdles in addressing such violence, proposing a comprehensive strategy encompassing policy reform, community involvement, and international partnerships to safeguard and empower migrant women and girls. Entitled "Unveiling Shadows," this work calls for a shift towards humane, inclusive, and gender-sensitive migration policies that respect human rights and dignity, promoting a societal progression towards inclusivity and empathy. This abstract proposes a crucial dialogue for the conference on Gendered Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in the Shadow of Bordering Regimes and Border Control, offering insights into mitigating violence through systemic change.

RC31-490.4

OBUCINA, OGNJEN* (Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), France)
BOERTIEN, DIEDERIK (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain)
BATYRA, EWA (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain)
CASTRO, ANDRES (Centro de Estudios Demograficos, Spain)

Trends in Partnering between Foreign-Born and Native-Born Individuals: A Global Perspective

Globalization and international migration have profoundly impacted various aspects of our lives, extending even to the most intimate spheres, such as romantic relationships. With the increasing movement of people across borders, questions arise about the nature and frequency of partnerships between individuals from different cultural and national backgrounds. In this context, we address two key questions: 1) Have mixed unions—those between native-born and foreign-born individuals—become more common than in previous decades? 2) How do these trends manifest once we account for the size and composition of the foreign-born population within each country? To answer these questions, we analyze trends in both the absolute and relative prevalence of mixed-nativity unions across 82 countries, providing a comprehensive global perspective. We rely on census and large-scale survey data harmonized by the International Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), which allows us to examine patterns across decades ranging from 1960 to 2016, depending on the availability of data for each country. Importantly, to observe changes over time, we restrict our analysis to countries with at least two census samples, ensuring that trends can be meaningfully compared across different time periods. Our primary focus is on native-immigrant unions, or mixed-nativity unions, defined as partnerships in which one partner is native-born and the other is foreign-born. Our findings show that there is no uniform upward trend worldwide. Instead, in absolute terms, the number of native-immigrant unions has increased significantly only in Europe and North America. The analysis of odds ratios, which adjusts for the size of the immigrant population, further suggests that this increase is primarily driven by the growing number of immigrants, rather than by substantial shifts in the preferences or behaviors of natives and immigrants when it comes to forming partnerships.

WG08-915.3

OCADIZ ARRIAGA, MIRIAM* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Mexico)
GREENE, ALEXANDRA (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Pedagogies of Craving: Using Food As Means of Collaborative Conscientization

As a crucial threat to sustain and expand life, food's capacities go beyond functionality. From cultivating crops and gathering ingredients to preparing and sharing meals, food is embedded in a fluid network where sociocultural, political, and emotional layers intersect. This interconnectedness makes food a strategic entry point for unveiling and challenging complex power structures. In this context, we argue that food holds pedagogical potential to inspire (self)reflection on the sources, structures, and consequences of oppression. We frame this within the concept of *pedagogies of craving*, a process where communal recollection, preparation, and sharing of food bridge knowledge and practice. We interpret craving as a multilayered, visceral, and political experience—a hunger for individual and collective justice, care, and well-being that informs a collaborative process rooted in empathy, community, and joy. To explore this theoretical and methodological proposition, we reflect on three iterations of a course about research-creation, an international course hosted in Amsterdam between 2021 and 2024. The course sought to blur the boundaries between academia, art, and activism through creativity and curiosity. In this context, we facilitated three cooking sessions where food served as a medium for cultivating critical knowledge with a diverse classroom. The result was a series of dynamic encounters that brought the pedagogies of craving into practice, fostering a sense of community and camaraderie within the teaching space. These sessions also revealed both the possibilities and the challenges of implementing creative, non-normative approaches to co-creating knowledge.

TG12-992.12

OCADIZ ARRIAGA, MIRIAM* (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Mexico)
GREENE, ALEXANDRA (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Unsettling Solidarity through Co-Creative Practices with Forced Migrants

In this presentation, we explore the role of emotions in fostering and reshaping co-creative collaborations with forced migrants. Drawing on decolonial and feminist perspectives that recognize emotions as fundamental to (re)configuring power, we engage in a dialogue between our two PhD projects, focused on forced migrants in South Africa and the USA, respectively. Aware of our position as outsiders to the communities we aim to engage with, we examine the challenging emotions that emerged and fluctuated as we sought to cultivate critical and caring co-creative research projects grounded in practices of solidarity. We begin by situating emotions as contextual sensations, entangled in social grammars of race, class, and gender. This perspective is crucial as we locate emotions in contexts such as South Africa and the USA, where deep-rooted inequalities continue to marginalize communities outside the university. In the face of pervasive structures of oppression and violence, where forced migrants are disproportionately disadvantaged, we acknowledge the complexities of difficult relationships, recognizing that negative emotions like disappointment and suspicion are as important as positive ones such as trust and empathy to enable solidarity. By embracing friction and unresolved conflicts, scholars can avoid one-dimensional portrayals of collaboration and produce more nuanced, ethical research. This requires a relational approach that prioritizes humility and remains open to navigating discomfort and difference.

RC31-JS-232.1

OCHIAI, TOMOKO* (Setsunan University, Japan)

Multicultural Literacy Fostered By Zainichi Korean Museums: Case Studies of Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka in Japan

In Japan, where the Ainu and Uchinanchu indigenous peoples have lived for centuries and people of Korean and Chinese origin have lived for more than 100 years, immigrants and ethnic minorities have been invisible to those who have the illusion of a mono-ethnic nation, and have been the objects of display in museums and expositions. In recent years, however, there have been attempts to democratically transform Japanese civil society, the host society, by having minorities themselves document their history and create community archives, forming a base for providing multicultural and human rights education.

This study aims to elucidate how multicultural education and human rights education provided by immigrant museums can bring about multicultural literacy to citizens of the host society, including immigrant parties, through the operation of participatory teaching methods of multicultural education and human rights education based at immigrant museums by Korean parties living in Japan. The purpose of this study is to elucidate how multicultural education and human rights education conducted at immigrant museums can bring about multicultural literacy (Banks, 1991) among citizens of the host society, including immigrants. The analysis will focus on the practices of three museums in the Kansai region, which were established mainly by Korean residents in Japan. These are the Kobe Museum of Korean Lives and Words, which open in 2024; the Korean Town Historical Museum in Osaka, which was established in 2023; and the Utoro Peace Memorial Museum, which opened in Kyoto in 2022. Examples of multicultural and human rights education practices conducted there will be introduced. Through life story interviews with people engaged in multicultural education and human rights education at the museums and interviews with the general public who participated in the education, we will clarify the reality of the learning that is taking place there.

RC06-JS-209.2

OCHOA DE ASPURU GULIN, OIER* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
FERNÁNDEZ ARAGÓN, IRAIDE (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
MORENO MÁRQUEZ, GORKA (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Risk, Repression and Resilience: The Case of Nicaraguan Transnational Families.

The migration of Nicaraguan women to the Basque Country mimics patterns of transnational families observed in other settings. Through a combination of distant and proximate care practices, various forms of support circulate across borders, allowing families to maintain a sense of collective well-being and unity despite the distance. However, the Nicaraguan case stands out due to the country's complex political situation. Since 2018, the Nicaraguan government has enforced a broad campaign of surveillance and repression against its citizens, both within the country and abroad, prompting transnational families to reconsider and adapt their mobility and caregiving strategies.

The data for this study come from 24 in-depth interviews with Nicaraguan migrant women who maintain close ties with their home country and their relatives, whether in Nicaragua or in other countries. These interviews involved women and families in various stages and conditions, including refugees and political exiles, providing a basis for comparing their different care and family structures. Given the difficult situation in Nicaragua, special measures were adopted to ensure the safety of all interviewees.

The results illustrate the resilience of Nicaraguan transnational families as they adapt to an ever-changing political landscape. In the case of proximate care practices, such as temporary visits, these families must navigate the limits imposed by both the restrictive immigration policies of the country of destination and a repressive Nicaraguan government. As for the distant care strategies, families must strike a balance between assisting their loved ones in need and minimizing the risks they may face. In this context, Nicaraguan transnational families have started to communicate using false identities or secret codes, as well as sending their monetary remittances through untraceable financial services. This study contributes to understanding how political repression reshapes transnational caregiving, illustrating how Nicaraguan families adapt to the pressures of both distance and political control.

RC33-542.3

OCHSNER, MICHAEL* (FORS, Switzerland)
POLLIEN, ALEXANDRE (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
SAPIN, MARLÈNE (FORS & University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
ERNST STÄHLI, MICHÈLE (FORS, Switzerland)

Response Bias in Web/Paper General Population Surveys: More Than a Decade of Experiments to Switch from Face-to-Face to Web/Paper in Switzerland

Several societal developments currently challenge general population surveys, such as budget constraints and the respondents' more active lifestyle, which leads to a lower contact success rate and higher costs in interviewer-based survey designs. At the same time, digitalization increasingly penetrates society. General population surveys are therefore pushed to switch to self-completion, mainly web/paper. Such a mode change raises questions as to whether and how this change affects representation bias. In Switzerland, FORS fields several international general population surveys and has conducted experiments using different designs for switching mode from face-to-face (f2f) to web/paper during the last decade.

In this presentation, we will summarise results of a series of studies focusing on representation bias using experiments fielded in context of the European Social Survey (ESS) 2012, the European Values Study (EVS) 2017 and the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). We will first present a framework to analyse the risk of representation bias that considers several types of use of the survey data as well as several sources of benchmark data. We then present empirical results from different experiments applying this framework. Based on the EVS 2017, we present results from a complex parallel experiment fielding a f2f survey and four different web/paper designs.

Using data from a national probabilistic multi-wave web/paper survey, MOSAiCH 2020, that includes the ISSP module in the first wave, we analyse effects of different incentives on representation bias and report on effects of attrition on representation bias of a COVID-19 survey panel following up MOSAiCH 2020.

We find that all designs are feasible and provide generally comparable results, but that representation biases do occur across all modes and differ according to the type of use of survey data. Therefore, measures to reduce risks of representation bias should be tailored to the substantial analysis.

RC14-206.1

OCTOBRE, SYLVIE* (DEPS, France)
CICCHELLI, VINCENZO (Ceped, université Paris Cité, IRD, France)

K-Dramas: An Alternative Sentimental Education from the East

Romance is a globalized cultural form, disseminated through novels (Chick lit), TV series, and cinema from Europe to Central and Latin America (Mexican and Brazilian telenovelas), the United States (romantic comedies, sitcoms, soap operas), Turkey (TV series), India (Bollywood), Hong Kong (cinema). South Korea has joined the romance producers through K-dramas, which make love stories the topical themes of their storylines.

What is the significance of the K in K-drama? K-dramas take on the universal traits of the genre (strong emotional charge, wide female audience, focus on the trials that lovers go through, asymmetry of power and social positions, emphasis on a happy ending) while presenting specific features that are recognized as distinctively Korean: love does not hurt (Illouz, 2012), it emancipates.

We assert that South Korean scriptwriters (80% women) develop a discourse of love, made up of hybrid codes and imaginaries, articulating:

A) A *blurring of gender stereotypes*, with powerful women - the expectations and demands of the female figure are the driving force behind the construction of the bond, without any 'war of the sexes' - and 'soft' men - who embody non-hegemonic masculinity stripped of the signs of domination (Jung, 2012);

B) An emphasis on *working on oneself and on the bond*: this is developed within the framework of a South Korean bonding ethic, based on the Korean notion of *jeong,* a form of systematic concern for others, and on Confucian philosophy, emphasizing self-improvement (Chung, 2016);

C) A *reinterpretation of international love norms*: with the success of K-dramas and the investment from platforms (Netflix, Amazon, etc.), the love norms disseminated by K-dramas are constructed at the intersection of international norms (consent and equality) and South Korean cultural background.

We therefore propose to analyze romance in K-dramas as an alternative sentimental education (Cicchelli and Octobre, 2024).

RC34-557.4

OCTOBRE, SYLVIE* (DEPS, France)
JONCHERY, ANNE (Ministère de la Culture, France)

Re-Envisioning the Reading Practices of Young People in France: Beyond the Opposition between Legitimistic Habitus and Popular Culture

The question of reading habits of young people, more often than not, mixes cultural questions with moral and political considerations, through a series of implicit homotheticisms between culture, humanist culture and literature, common heritage and social and cultural ties, all strongly linked to the school institution (Coulangeon, 2021). In this context, the pessimistic diagnoses on the evolution of reading, often correlated with the success of digital screens, take on a general scope, and is even sometimes considered as an indication of de-civilization (Desmurget, 2019). Nevertheless, some transformations should be more discussed, such as:

1. the modification of the hierarchy of educational skills: humanities have been replaced by technical/scientifical knowledge in the selection process in the school system and new educational capital have emerged that do not rely on reading in the same way (Prieur & Sagave, 2013),
2. the digital convergence and the effects of transmedia (Jenkins, 2013): star books (read and loved) are carried by adaptations in the cultural industries and not that much by the education system, which is regarded more critically and reading habits are distancing themselves of school values (observable in the dislikes declared by young people).
3. the transformation of books and papers: the types of books (literature is far from being the yardstick), just as the types of reading (Mauger et al, 2010) have multiplied (blogs, Wattpad, *webtoon,*), detached from the literary form valued in the school setting as well as from linear and concentrated reading, these new forms often being strongly linked to banal writing practices (Mongenot and Cordier, 2023).

Analyzing young people's reading habits (using a quantitative survey providing information on reading habits, interests, likes and dislikes), the presentation will question the changes in the digital era in reading behaviors, including their social and cultural meanings.

RC17-256.5

ODASSO, LAURA* (Cergy Paris Université, France)

Educational Inequality and the Cités Éducatives Initiative: Bridging Gaps or Reinforcing Exclusions?

Originally piloted in 2019 and now widely implemented across France, the *Cités Éducatives* initiative targets priority urban neighborhoods (French: *quartiers prioritaires de la ville*), which face social and economic challenges. Its aim is to reduce educational inequalities and improve the living and future conditions of a population already addressed by the so-called inclusion policy. While it is part of the priority education policies that have existed since the 1980s, the *Cités Éducatives* initiative is distinguished by a stronger emphasis on partnership within the context of growing territorialization of educational policies.

According to official documents, the initiative seeks to transition from traditional territorial "educational programming" to a model of "educational cooperation," involving a broad range of stakeholders (state services, local authorities, associations, national education) and the public (residents, parents, children, and youth) in building a shared vision for education.

However, despite its democratic rhetoric, the initiative faces challenges due to increasing pressure for collaboration and to misleading representations of the target population. Stakeholders often perceive this population as a homogeneous, marginalized group with low cultural legitimacy. In reality, the public is heterogeneous, consisting of individuals with unstable social characteristics and varying needs (e.g., second-generation migrants, working-class populations, and newcomers).

Based on ongoing collective research conducted in six *Cités Éducatives* in Île-de-France, employing a mixed-methods approach, this paper explores how the new partnership-driven logic and project-based management framework disconnect from the social realities of the target population. It examines how stakeholders and local actors, both within and outside the school system, have (failed to) foster collaboration and illustrates how these dynamics influence, and are influenced by, the distorted and superficial representations of the public and its educational challenges that are embraced, instrumentalized, or overlooked. This results in new forms of domination and further exclusion of the initiative's target groups.

RC05-JS-217.2

ODASSO, LAURA* (Cergy Paris Université, France)

Trapped in Bureaucratic Formalities: Discredit, Grievances, and Rights Claims of Migrantized Citizens and Their Partners in Europe

Scholarship has highlighted the spillover effects of restrictive migration policies and their implementation, which primarily target non-citizens but also impact national citizens. In practice, such migration policies can effectively "migrantize" citizens. This is particularly evident in cases involving marriage migration, especially within mixed-status unions. Couples consisting of one third-country national and one citizen of a European country serve as a key family configuration for examining how migration policies affect both migrants and non-migrants.

Building on this observation and drawing from scholarship on the politics of belonging, intimate citizenship, and family migration, this paper aims to demonstrate how the administrative limbo associated with marriage migration policies jeopardizes the citizenship of national partners and hinders the integration of foreign partners in mixed-status unions, while paradoxically raising their legal awareness and rights consciousness.

Based on extensive qualitative fieldwork conducted with such couples, as well as legal intermediaries, both in situ and online, in France, Italy, and Belgium since the 2010s, the paper offers a dual analysis of administrative limbo:

1. An intersectional analysis that addresses the discrediting of citizens based on their origin, gender, and social class in relation to the background of their foreign partner, and examines the bureaucratic consequences in terms of bureaucratic and biographical temporality.
2. An analysis of infrapolitics and intimate citizenship that explores the asymmetrical agency of partners trapped in administrative limbo, focusing on individual and collective grievances as well as family rights claims.

These perspectives on administrative limbo represent facets of the same phenomenon of precarious entry into the nation. Strikingly, they do not contradict one another but coexist within the lived experiences of mixed-status couples in Europe.

RC22-345.4

ODGERS ORTIZ, OLGA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)
JIMÉNEZ ROYO, JAVIER (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte / Conahcyt, Mexico)

L'islam à La Frontière Nord Du Mexique : Défis Méthodologiques Dans L'étude Des Micro-Minorités

Le Mexique est un pays majoritairement catholique, bien qu'il y ait également une présence croissante d'églises évangéliques et de personnes sans religion. En ce qui concerne l'islam, en 2020, selon le recensement, environ 8000 personnes s'identifiaient comme musulmanes, ce qui ne représente que 0,006 % de la population totale. Parmi elles, 400 résidaient dans l'État frontalier de Basse-Californie. En ce sens, l'analyse de l'Islam au Mexique est pertinente parce que son étude permet de l'observer dans un contexte où il constitue une *micro-minorité* (López-Olivares 2023).

Le cas de la Basse-Californie revêt une importance particulière pour l'étude des relations entre la religion, la migration, l'ethnicité et la frontière. L'arrivée de migrants extra-continentaux, cherchant à obtenir l'asile aux États-Unis, a transformé le paysage islamique préexistant dans la région, notamment dans la ville de Tijuana, qui constitue un point de passage privilégié. Ainsi, cette communication a pour objectif d'examiner la présence de l'islam à Tijuana, en tant que micro-minorité, en analysant les interactions entre trois variables : la dimension transfrontalière, les réseaux religieux et la migration en transit vers les États-Unis, ainsi que des facteurs tels que l'ethnicité, la langue et le statut migratoire.

RC34-562.3

ODHAV, KIRAN* (University of Free State, South Africa)

Digitization and the Future for and of Youth

Digitalization's diverse spread into society creates opportunities and backlashes, respectfully, of furthering the information revolution, the spread and use of knowledge to name a few. Yet as a mass phenomenon, it desensitizes people, demeans knowledge, creates spaces for fake knowledge. In the hiatus between these totally opposite tendencies, youth have to navigate their day to day lives, careers, lifestyles and be able to manoeuvre their space in a post-

COVID era of globally conservative withdrawals into nationalism, jingoism and regression. A set of combined epithets, such as 'youth are the future' and 'the future is now', that produce lifestyles, reactions and paraphernalia that are both at the cusp of such a future with all its forebodings, negations and opportunities, but also at the juncture to potentially maximize the socializing impact of digitalization, of knowledge development if handled carefully, and of creating a new generation of youth that can harness what digitalization brings with it.

The protest upsurges as in Middle East, UK, South Africa were based on social media networking, in a digital environment. Yet now data also rules student's lives due to costs. Data is the new gold, yet there are digitalized drones used for war and massacre.

This paper outlines both tendencies, as an ambiguous terrain, of a submersion of youth into a digital future of artificial intelligence, robotics, of their perceived hegemony over it as it widens the digital generation gap, AND a set of opportunities to breakdown the traditional barriers of the global digital divide, of unleashing potential hybrid environments of work and play, of 'natural' and 'artificial', of relating and distancing. There are multiple youth responses to the new digital age, and this paper seeks to explore their development, impact and consequences on and for youth.

RC13-200.2

ODHAV, KIRAN* (University of Free State, South Africa)

The Horizon and Limits of the South African Leisure Industry

This paper focuses on an under-researched area of leisure in South Africa, to outline its parameters, uses, limitations and its stratifications. Leisure in South Africa has been historically been determined by race, class, gender, disability and geography. While there have been some changes in such categories over the past 30 years, the leisure industry remains within such parameters even while transgressing such boundaries.

While the leisure industry has shifted its parameters, it may be a market related reaction to draw in the new black middle and upper classes, and what remains to be done is for the notion of leisure to really penetrate the African townships in South Africa. There are various forms of leisure activities in South African townships, including soccer, emerging rugby among a host of sports codes. But these are sports related forms of leisure, rather than a wider definition that relates to a variety of forms (games, non-competitive sport, indigenous sport etc.).

This paper seeks to outline the variety of forms of leisure that South Africans engage in, how this sector continues to be stratified, and what the possibilities of change there are for a more diverse range to spread across the various historical categories described above. It also seeks to outline how various traditional forms of leisure are penetrated by capital, by stratifications, by an order of things and how such forms continue to create the conditions of a lack of access to all the variety of forms of leisure due to various socio-economic, econo-political and policy criteria that can be more innovative for a changed leisure sector. Notions of leisure are usually taken as epiphenomena, but they also have impacts, are linked to power and pleasure.

RC04-52.5

ODROWAZ-COATES, ANNA* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)
ZSÖGÖN, CECILIA (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

A Feminist Exploration of Online Etiquette, Ethics, and Infidelity in Long-Term Heterosexual Relationships

Feminist scholarship has long critiqued the patriarchal structures that shape intimate relationships, including how digital technologies and social media have introduced new complexities. Research suggests a correlation between increased social media use and marital dissatisfaction, potentially reinforcing unequal power dynamics within long-term heterosexual relationships. Factors such as marital investment, relationship length, and age intersect with gendered expectations, influencing how partners engage with social media. These intersections warrant a feminist examination of the ways that social media accessibility, constant connectivity, and perceived privacy can create opportunities for online flirtation, emotional labour, or infidelity—often in ways that reflect and reproduce patriarchal norms.

The lack of established netiquette or ethical guidelines surrounding social media use within committed relationships also demands feminist interrogation. Women's disproportionate emotional labour and expectations around fidelity often go unexamined, raising questions about how these unspoken norms contribute to the relational strain. Current studies on online infidelity in heterosexual relationships remain sparse and fail to account for the broader social and cultural contexts in which gendered behaviours online occur.

In this presentation, we review existing literature with a feminist lens and present preliminary quantitative findings from an online survey, exploring how gender roles and power imbalances manifest in digital spaces. Linder (2024) reveals that the average American spends 50 minutes daily on Facebook, with 25% of married adults admitting to extramarital affairs on the platform. Notably, 40% of these online affairs evolve into real-life ones, and social media is cited in 57% of divorce cases. These figures underscore the need for feminist analysis of how social media may perpetuate unethical behaviours within heterosexual relationships, especially given its role in maintaining patriarchal structures that facilitate secrecy, control, and unequal relational expectations.

RC04-52.8

OENNEBRO, CAROLINE* (Gothenburg University, Sweden)

Social Mobility through Education : "I'Ll Succeed Although I Go Against the Odds a Bit By Having Uneducated Parents."

This paper explores conditions for upward social mobility through education, by presenting a selection of expected results emerging from sequential life stories told by 13 academical successful youths whose parents have completed no higher than an upper secondary degree. As a part of a monographic PhD thesis with expected dissertation during 2026, those 13 youths have been interviewed once a year, three times each (except for one boy who implicitly decided to discontinue his participation after the first interview). All first interviews were held while the participants were in upper secondary school. The two youngest participants will be interviewed a fourth time during 2024 so that all interviewees will have experience of higher education or other activities after graduating from upper secondary school. The aim of the study is to gain knowledge of why individuals who are statistically less likely – based on their parents' educational background – to attain higher education, have academic success and aim for higher education. The selection of these youths as participants was made by handing out questionnaires to students attaining upper education programs having particularly high average admission scores. The research question is: What enables academic success and aims för higher education amongst youths whose parents have no higher than an upper secondary degree? An overview of the tentative results provides a complex picture of sources of motivation between the interviewees as well as within the story/stories told by one and the same interviewee. Commonly occurring sources of motivation are: an economically stable future; caring for the mother in the future; having a dream/ a strong interest; to make one's parent(s) proud; one's own endowments; the influence or encourage from a teacher; norms provided by siblings or friends; expectations and; to escape an undesired life situation.

RC28-451.4

OESCH, DANIEL (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
LIPPS, OLIVER (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
SHAHBAZIAN, ROUJMAN* (Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Sweden)
BIHAGEN, ERIK (Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Sweden)
MORRIS, KATY (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Occupational Earning Potential: A New Measure of Social Hierarchy Applied to Europe

Social stratification research often assumes a hierarchy of occupations, yet translating occupations into a linear, easily interpretable scale remains challenging. Existing occupational scales, such as the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI), aggregate multiple indicators like education and income but lack intuitive interpretation and often rely on limited survey data. Our paper introduces a new measurement - Occupational Earning Potential (OEP) - which ranks occupations solely based on their median earnings, expressed as percentiles of the national earnings distribution.

We construct the OEP scale using comprehensive administrative and survey data from five countries: Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, the UK, and the US, covering several decades. By pooling annual data from tax records, labor force surveys, and population censuses, we provide a harmonized, cross-country measure of occupational hierarchies that captures earnings-based distinctions in great detail. This makes OEP a valuable tool for understanding both national and international occupational structures.

Our analysis shows that OEP correlates strongly across time (r=0.90) and countries (r=0.80), supporting its use as a common scale for cross-national comparisons. The OEP also explains a significant portion of variance in earnings across occupations and countries, outperforming ISEI on key measures of earnings inequality. Additionally, we demonstrate that OEP is strongly associated with educational attainment and intergenerational social mobility, making it a powerful indicator of occupational inequality.

This study offers a new, easily interpretable scale based on real-world earnings data that provides fine-grained insights into occupational hierarchies. By utilizing new administrative and survey data, OEP opens up fresh avenues for research into the task-based, skill-based, and inequality dimensions of detailed occupations, directly contributing to the broader understanding of labor market stratification.

RC20-298.3

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Participation in Vocational Education and Training: The Institutionalized Roles of States, Firms and Unions - New Insights from New Piaac Data

In this study we look at how social institutions shape interest in, perceived barriers to and actual participation in vocational training. We discuss how the degree of integration of governance, businesses and organized labor into the education, vocation and skill formation systems shapes individual decision-making and social stratification comparatively. Using data from PIAAC and various macro- and meso-indicators we investigate how different patterns in the configuration of these institutions promote or reduce inequality in vocational training outcomes, and the social stratification that results. Our exploration of theory and data points towards an crucial role of unions; however, they do not operate in isolation and are part of larger institutionalized skill formation structures in each society. Using the forthcoming second round of PIAAC - to be released in the next few months - we will be able to analyze two decades of individual interest in, perceived barriers to and actual participation in vocational training in over 30 countries including some middle and a few lower income countries. Given the multi-level nature of the data with fewer cases at the highest level and cross-classifications of countries and time, we use both regression and set logic (qualitative comparative analysis) approaches to analyzing outcomes. We hope to not only understand training better, but broaden the state of the art of analyzing cross-classified data with fewer cases in comparative sociology.

WG01-JS-142.1

OGOE, SALLY* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Navigating Precarity: Employment Challenges and Integration of Refugees in Canada's Labor Market

This study examines the employment challenges and experiences of former refugees in Canada, providing insights into global trends of informality, precarity, and unemployment among displaced populations. Based on a data from the labour market experiences of former refugees in the Prairie provinces, this research analyzes responses from 560 refugees across various categories, including Government Assisted Refugees, Privately Sponsored Refugees, and refugee claimants. Key findings reveal that finding work is the most pressing issue, while struggling with language barriers. The study highlights the precarious nature of refugee employment respondents working multiple jobs primarily due to the need for additional income. This trend underscores the informal aspects of refugee labour integration and the challenges in achieving stable, family-sustaining employment. The research identifies lack of Canadian experience, skill recognition, and credential recognition as the top barriers to employment, reflecting global challenges in labour market integration for displaced populations.

This study contributes to our understanding of global work tendencies, particularly in the context of forced migration and resettlement. It emphasizes the need for targeted policies and support systems to address the unique challenges faced by refugees in the labour market, ultimately promoting more inclusive and sustainable employment practices worldwide. Hence, the key question driving this research is: How can policy interventions be designed to overcome the employment barriers faced by refugees, ensuring their successful integration into the labour market?

RC30-476.4

OH, HEIJIN* (Korea University, South Korea)
SHIM, JAE-MAHN (Korea University, South Korea)

The Ways of Career-Making Among South Koreans

Work experiences have been precarious and faces of precariousness have been even diversified. These phenomena emerge from not only traditional indicators of precariousness such as employment status, wage, and social insurance, but also feasible working practices such as changing jobs and/or careers, holding multiple jobs, and taking a career break. How do individuals maintain their careers amid this unstable and risky period? This study proposes an action theoretical understanding to tackle this question. From this perspective, career or work performance is perceived as performing or practicing 'calling in work', and conceptualized as a process of making one's ego and her world through her vocation. This point of view specifies the former question and leads to another interest, the ways of career-making: through what path and by what character of work individuals have made their career. First, this study investigates patterns of career trajectory by considering the following: material rewards (wage), field of work (occupation and industry), and work-life integration or balance (working hours). Second, it compares the patterns of career trajectory by cohorts and gender. Third, it examines related attitudes and practices including investment, union membership and efficacy, and time usage. Using the panel data from KLIPS (Korean Labor and Income Panel Study), this study conducts Group-based Trajectory Modeling to reveal the patterns of career trajectory among South Koreans.

RC36-593.2

OH, SUNJIN* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Do Llms Transform Alienation?: Human Consequences of Non-Human Language Developments

Regarding the transformation of interpersonal relations in digital age, the focus has been on the advent of pseudo relationships between human and non-human agents replacing some forms of social relationships that humans get into with their human counterparts. For instance, Elliott (2022) points out the danger that immersion in relationships with personified algorithms may lead to a narcissistically vulnerable and exhausted self (p. 260).

However, the impact of AI technology on self-identification is not limited to the "visible" dangers of pseudo-human representations. The primary purpose of this report is to critically examine the pitfalls of "invisible" technologies that threaten self-identification. This underlying threat is set against the backdrop of the rise of machine learning, which brought about the third digital revolution. Large language models (LLMs) based on machine learning achieve an understanding of the language system itself based on the probability of word occurrence. Therefore, in the process of their understanding, the semantic horizon of symbol grounding is excluded.

The fact LLMs can fully acquire and understand language without any references to the existential objectives, have the potential to overturn the conventional assumptions of linguistics and linguistic philosophy about the interrelation between language and the world (Suzuki 2024: 140-7). In response to this, I will first briefly explain the mechanism of LLMs and then summarizes how LLMs open up possibilities for reconsidering the premises surrounding language acquisition, usage, and "signification." Subsequently, I will discuss how ethical encounters between self and other, and the self-identification achieved therein, relate to the above crustal questionings in linguistics and whether there is a possibility of reinterpreting self-alienation. In doing so, I would like to open up a theoretical horizon that can introduce fundamental questions about meaning and language, derived through the mediation of LLM's technological development, into the realm of alienation theory.

RC24-387.4

OIKONOMAKIS, LEONIDAS* (University of Crete, Greece)

When a Wind Turbine Flaps Its Wings in China. the Socio-Ecological Impact of Balsa Extractivism in the Amazonia Ecuatoriana for the Indigenous Communities of the Region.

Balsa (ochroma pyramidale), is a type of timber that is mostly produced in the Amazonia. In fact, Ecuador is the world's largest balsa exporter and it has been so for decades. Apparently the demand for balsa has skyrocketed over the past few years, and balsa trade is -indirectly -responsible for some of the Amazonia's illegal deforestation, also having serious direct social impacts for the Amazonia's local communities. The – unlikely – reason is green energy: balsa is the core material used in the construction of wind turbin-blades, and since wind-farms have multiplied impressively all over the globe in the quest for green energy solutions, so has the demand for balsa. Therefore, as global market with powerful actors such as China and the European Union have competed for access to the Amazonia's 'wooden gold': balsa. But what does that mean for the local indigenous Amazonian communities?

Drawing from a 10 month ethnographic fieldwork in the Amazonia Ecuatoriana this paper is analysing the socio-ecological challenges global balsa commerce has provoked in the Amazonia Ecuatorian, contributing to the literature on green energy, its contradictions, and its lived experience; adding to the genealogy of extractivism, in the Amazonia exploring how this case study adds/ challenges/ contradicts/ furthers what we already know. It is part of an MSCA Indiviudual research project I am conducting at the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, VU Amsterdam.

RC24-382.3

OJEDA PEREIRA, IVAN* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Just Socio-Ecological Transition As a Techno-Political Experiment: The New Orientation of the Chilean Climate Change and Socio-Environmental Transition

In the global context of climate change and the shift towards sustainable economies, the Chilean government—aligned with the "new left" political movements—has embedded the notion of "justice" into its approach to the ecological transition. This presentation draws on a theoretical framework rooted in Science and Technology Studies (STS) to conceptualize the Just Socio-Ecological Transition (JSET) as a techno-political experiment, where laws, policies, and programs form an assemblage shaping the response to climate change within a centralized state apparatus.

Through a systematic analysis of over 20 official documents, complemented by interviews with 25 key actors from the public sector, academia, and civil society, this research traces the socio-ecological dimensions of this techno-politics. I examine its normative foundations, temporal trajectories, and the challenges it faces, such as the tension between standardization efforts and the local contingencies encountered during its implementation. In this way, the JSET is explored not only as a policy framework but also as a dynamic and contested pathway of socio-ecological change.

This paper contributes to: i) understanding the formation and evolution of a national public policy for climate change transition, ii) analyzing how theoretical-normative concepts of justice are operationalized within the South American context, and iii) fostering dialogue between environmental sociology, institutionalism, and Science and Technology Studies, with implications for both governance and climate justice in the Global South.

RC21-337.2

OJHA, ANJALI* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

Beyond the Brick and Mortar: Addressing the Housing Needs of Migrant Construction Workers in Maharashtra, India

This study delves into the living conditions and housing arrangements of migrant construction workers in three classes of cities in Maharashtra, India : Pune, Nagpur, and Jalgaon. These workers, often hailing from rural areas, encounter notable obstacles in securing cost-effective and suitable housing. Despite their pivotal role in advancing urban expansion, many find themselves residing in informal settlements devoid of basic facilities. The research delves into the varied housing scenarios of migrant construction workers, scrutinizing the kinds of dwellings they inhabit, factors shaping their housing choices, and the standard and safety of their accommodations. Data were collected using a combination of questionnaire-based surveys, interviews, and observations. It demonstrates that exorbitant housing expenses, limited availability, discriminatory practices and worker's own ignorance hinder their quest for appropriate housing. Furthermore, the uncertain nature of their jobs and transient lifestyle further impedes their search for stable housing. Substandard housing conditions can profoundly impact the health, efficiency, and job contentment of migrant construction workers. Tackling these issues is imperative for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Adequate housing is fundamental for fostering inclusive cities (SDG 11), promoting good health (SDG 3), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), and ensuring decent work (SDG 8). By guaranteeing affordable housing for migrant workers, we can establish sustainable and inclusive urban landscapes. Overcoming these challenges demands a comprehensive strategy. Government endeavors should prioritize affordable housing initiatives, enhance infrastructure in informal settlements, and fortify tenant rights safeguards. Collaborations between public and private sectors can harness their combined resources to devise innovative housing solutions. Easy accessibility to community-driven programs can enable migrant workers to engage in housing planning and administration. Educational campaigns can enhance awareness about housing entitlements and existing support systems. By deploying these measures, we can foster sustainable and inclusive cities that leave no one behind and cater to all individuals.

RC18-260.2

OKESH, OKESH* (Central University of Haryana, India)
YUDHVIR, YUDHVIR* (Central University of Haryana, India)

Beyond the Evms: Gendered Patterns of Youth Voting Behaviour in Rural Haryana, India

Voting in the elections is the most visible form of political participation in democratic countries. It not only sustains democratic governance but also ensures that diverse voices are represented. In rural societies, it allows marginalized groups to assert their agency in shaping local governance. Understanding the dynamics of voting behavior, especially among youth and women, as they represent both the beneficiaries and drivers of change in rural society, is vital for fostering an inclusive democratic culture. However, before reaching out to the EVMs/ballot their voting decision is affected by many demographic factors. The present study seeks to explore how gender influences the voting decisions of rural youth, focusing on the specific demographic, cultural, and structural factors driving these differences. This study has been conducted in two villages of Haryana, a state in north India, where The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 2015 introduced educational qualifications for candidates and has further affected the electoral landscape, influencing male and female youth political participation. In the context of the Gram Panchayat elections in Haryana, where traditional norms and patriarchal structures are prevalent, this study uses a post-poll sample survey method, offering a sociological perspective on the role of youth engagement in the democratic processes of their communities. The findings reveal that while modern factors such as education and developmental aspirations influence the youth's voting behavior, deeply rooted social structures, and established community affiliations remain crucial for their voting. Male youth are more likely to engage in political participation driven by personal contact with candidates and campaign outreach, while family opinions and lineage affiliations often guide female youth. These gendered patterns of political socialization highlight the persistence of patriarchal norms and political autonomy and the need for policies that promote greater independence and empowerment for female youth in the political sphere.

RC05-75.6

OKIGBO, KAREN* (University of Massachusetts-Boston, USA)

Black on Black: How the Marital Selection Process Among Nigerian Americans Complicates the U.S. Ethnoracial Hierarchy

Selecting a life partner is arguably one of the most important decisions in a person's life. In the U.S. where race is salient, African immigrants present a unique opportunity to study how people make such an important decision. Black immigrants now represent nearly one-out-of-ten Black individuals in the U.S. Much of that growth over the past few decades has been fueled by migrants from Africa. Therefore, it is important that studies of marital selection account for the heterogeneity of the Black population in the U.S.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted from 2016 through 2021 and interviews with 60 participants, this paper focuses on the ethnoracial hierarchies and preferences of second-generation Nigerian Americans when selecting a marital partner. I highlight three primary findings. First, there are notable generational differences between Nigerian immigrants and their U.S.-born children. In my study, second-generation participants acknowledge that their immigrant parents have an ethnoracial hierarchy that prioritizes choosing an endogamous partner of the same African ethnicity. Although some participants also shared those preferences for an endogamous partner, several were open to a partner of a different ethnicity and/or race. Second, there is a distinct process of learning what it means to be Black in the U.S. My findings show that some Nigerian immigrants and members of the second-generation have tried to distinguish themselves from African Americans and push back on a homogenized description of the Black population. Third, the impact of #BlackLivesMatter movement has outlasted the protests of 2020. The #BlackLivesMatter protests during summer 2020 crystalized the importance of choosing a Black partner for some participants. For those already in interracial marriages, it made the Nigerian partner more aware of how often or how infrequently they talked about race with their White partners, and their comfort levels when doing so.

RC06-90.2

OKIGBO, KAREN* (University of Massachusetts-Boston, USA)

Dating While Black: Marital Selection Among Nigerian Americans in the U.S. Marriage Market

There are few decisions in life that are as important as selecting a marital partner. Compatibility, chemistry, and connection are all critical criteria when deciding if a potential suitor is a complementary match. In this digital age, for some, the process of finding a marital partner has transitioned online, further complicating things. Given the historical significance of race in the U.S., a marital partner's ethnoracial background is also a key factor worth considering. Since the 1967 landmark Supreme Court case, *Loving v. Virginia,* which ruled that anti-miscegenation laws were unconstitutional, intermarriage rates between individuals of different races have increased significantly. Therefore, it is important that studies of marital selection account not only for this matchmaking process shifting online, but also for the heterogeneity of the Black population in the U.S.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted from 2016 through 2021 and interviews with 60 participants, this paper focuses on the marital selection process among Nigerian American in the U.S. Nigerian Americans present a unique opportunity to study how people make such an important decision for four primary reasons. First, Nigeria is the number one source country of African immigrants to the U.S. Second, Nigerian Americans are Black immigrants. This is important because contemporary studies of intermarriage tend to focus on racial differences between partners, often ignoring ethnic differences within racial or national origin groups, especially among people of African descent. Third, Nigeria is both a Muslim and Christian country; therefore, religion remains an important factor in the marital decision making of Nigerian Americans. Fourth, Nigerian Americans are one of the most educated immigrant groups in the U.S. Thus, focusing on a hyper-selective group such as Nigerian Americans allows us to investigate the ways in which groups with high levels of education navigate the digital marital selection process.

RC30-474.6

ÖKTEM, UBEYD* (Bilgi University Economics Department, Turkey)

Economic Insecurity, Precarious Employment, and the Rise of Populist Attitudes in Turkey: A Novel Methodological Approach to Assessing Precarity and Its Implications Using a Time-Series Analysis of Social Media Data

In Turkey, where precarious employment conditions and rising economic insecurity are pressing issues, how do these factors contribute to the increasing prevalence of right-wing populist attitudes? Do substantial changes in these attitudes emerge in the aftermath of major social, political, and economic events—external shocks? While the impacts of labor market conditions—such as unemployment, poverty, and inequality—on the rise of populist attitudes has been widely explored in the literature, increasing attention has been drawn to other dimensions, including economic insecurity and precarious employment. Although not fully explored, these concepts are increasingly being studied for their impact on supporting far-right political parties and policies, with findings suggesting a significant influence on the rise of right-wing populist attitudes. Turkey, in particular, stands out as an uncommon situation due to extremely high inflation, a currency crisis, and consequently rising living costs, which presents a compelling case for examining the broader economic and social implications of these challenges.

This research aims to make a two-fold contribution; the first is methodological, and the second is theoretical. While existing literature on these phenomena relies heavily on surveys, this research will introduce a new method that assesses economic insecurity and precarious employment conditions primarily through their manifestation in social media. Computational methods like Natural Language Processing will be employed to derive representative indexes. Additionally, social media's dynamic nature enables the examination of external shocks' before-and-after effects. The second contribution is theoretical. Most literature examining these relations uses voting patterns as a measure of right-wing populist attitudes. Our research, however, will adopt a more sociologically grounded approach, observing attitudes that can be classified as right-wing in the case of Turkey (as there is no comprehensive study on this topic in the Turkish context). The primary goal is to contribute to the literature from these unique perspectives.

TG03-958.3

OLABARRIA MOREJÓN, ANE* (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain)
ALZAGA ARTOLA, AITOR (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
JARQUE MUR, CARLA (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Journalism That Promotes Human Rights and Wellbeing of the Vulnerable People

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 27, recognises the right of everyone to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Therefore, vulnerable people, within this Human Rights framework, also have the right to access scientific evidence that affects their daily lives. In the current dialogic society, there is a growing recognition of the relevance of providing Scientific Evidence of Social Impact and, therefore, either science or journalism should be oriented towards co-creation and social impact, and thus improving the lives of citizens.

The present research is a case study of an online newspaper that has a vital role in the current dialogic society and whose mission is to give voice to human rights, wherever they may be, and to report on issues of global concern with a universalist perspective. This newspaper spotlights stories and topics of general interest, relevant to humanity as a whole, that resonate with the principles of equality, progress and inclusion, which can contribute to the wellbeing of the most vulnerable people.

Therefore, the aim of this research is to examine the impact of this newspaper on improving the lives of vulnerable populations through evidence-based news publications. To meet this objective, a mixed methodological approach has been followed. On the one hand, qualitative interviews were conducted with vulnerable people in order to know the impact of this newspaper on their daily life. On the other hand, Social Media Analytics was carried out with the aim of analyzing user interactions with the newspaper.

A key preliminary finding is that interviewed vulnerable people reported some improvements in their daily life due to the benefits obtained from the evidence-based news from this newspaper.

RC15-231.2

OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN* (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Does Recovery Matter? Public Attitudes Toward Addiction and Mental Health Problems in Iceland

Sociologists have a long-standing interest in stigma, including how and when the public stigmatizes individuals and groups. Mental illness and drug abuse have been stigmatized across societies for a long time, but recent research shows that the public has become more likely to draw lines between different conditions. This means that some conditions that were previously heavily stigmatized have become close to normalized. Yet, conditions that are perceived as more serious continue to result in high levels of public stigma. Different approaches to mental health treatment (e.g. medication, different forms of therapy, the ideology of empowerment) highlight the hope of recovery. While more and more people that have recovered from serious mental illness and/or addiction lead productive lives in societies, less is known about the relationship between stigma and recovery. Consequently, an interesting question on the role of recovery in stigma reduction arises, specifically whether the public is less likely to stigmatize people who have recovered from either serious mental illness or addiction. Using data from the 2024 Icelandic stigma study, I ask „Does recovery decrease stigma associated with schizophrenia, alcohol abuse and/or heroin addiction?" The analysis compares the three conditions focusing on whether stigma reduction is similar or different for mental illness versus addiction. In addition, I test whether the impact of recovery is modified by causal attributions and belief in the effectiveness of treatment. The results have implications for stigma reduction efforts as they provide insights into the processes of stigma across conditions and take into account the potential stigma reducing impact of recovery.

RC21-314.1

OLDANI, GIULIA* (Politecnico di Milano - Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Italy)
PACCHI, CAROLINA (Politecnico di Milano - Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Italy)

Universities As Urban Actors: Assessing Campuses Impacts

Universities have increasingly gained attention as public actors in urban contexts, with scholars highlighting their ability to drive positive societal impacts. Universities are now recognized as influential actors that shape both the socio-physical spaces and economic trajectories of cities (Balducci et al., 2010; Magdaniel, 2016). Despite this, there is a lack of structured tools to specifically evaluate the impacts of university campuses on surrounding area.

This research aims to fill this gap by developing a comprehensive framework for evaluating the impacts of university campuses on their urban environments, focusing on the local, city, and regional levels.

The framework is developed based on the goals of both the university and local stakeholders, and it aims to identify the macro-impacts that the new campus will have. It defines both qualitative and quantitative criteria to evaluate its physical, social, economic, environmental, and knowledge diffusion outcomes. This tool can be used in the early stages of campus development to anticipate and mitigate potential negative impacts, while also functioning as a long-term monitoring instrument.

As Antonietti et al. (2022) noted, universities are increasingly expected to play an active role in their areas of influence, evolving into public entrepreneurial agents. Given this expectation, universities must be conscious of their impact. This framework will be tested on the planned expansion of the Politecnico di Milano's Bovisa-La Goccia campus. Given that Politecnico is the main driver of transformation in this significant area of Milan, and a catalyst for urban change, understanding and mitigating its potential negative impacts is crucial (Ballio, 2006; Cognetti, 2007; Pacchi et al., 2024).

By promoting a holistic approach that integrates academic and urban objectives, this research positions universities as proactive public actors. Ultimately, this research contributes to reimagining universities as progressive urban institutions.

RC12-183.4

OLIINYK, HANNA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

The Court Is Closer Than You Think: On the Everyday Experiences of Strasbourg

This paper examines the experiences of selected applicants and lawyers from Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, Romania, and Russia as they navigate the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) system. Through a comparative lens, it explores the motivations driving individuals to seek justice, the complexities of domestic legal processes, and the outcomes of their Strasbourg cases. The study investigates the intricate relationships between applicants, their legal representatives, and the ECtHR, highlighting the challenges faced in pursuit of justice. The title, drawn from an interview quote, underscores the significant impact of ECtHR decisions on the daily lives of those involved. To contextualize these experiences, the empirical data is analyzed using the theoretical framework of relational legal consciousness (Chua and Engel, 2019) and the 'vertical' and 'horizontal' perspectives on rights consciousness (Engel, 1998, 2012; McCann, 2012). This approach firmly situates the narratives within broader socio-legal scholarship. Drawing from a chapter in the book 'Who are the humans behind Human Rights? Historical and comparative perspectives from Eastern Europe and Russia' (HuRiEE Research Project), this presentation will primarily focus on the experiences of Ukrainian applicants to the ECtHR, while maintaining a comparative perspective with the other countries studied.

RC15-228.5

OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, OLGA* (CONAHCYT/ El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Integrative Medicine for Sexual and Reproductive Health. the Case of a Midwifery Clinic Providing Services to Migrants in Mexico.

This paper aims to analyze the case of a midwifery clinic providing free healthcare services to migrant communities in Tijuana, México. The clinic's services are characterized by the assemblage of diverse knowledge about care, including allopathic medicine, indigenous medicine, and acupuncture. One objective is to analyze how healthcare service providers, including midwives and acupuncture specialists, work together to provide integrated healthcare. The purpose is to discuss their understanding of integrative medicine, how they have shaped this in practice, and the achievements and limitations they have experienced in the process.

RC08-124.2

OLIVEIRA, AMURABI* (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Bridging Continents: W. E. B. Du Bois and the Transnational Dialogues on Race in Brazil

W. E. B. Du Bois (1868-1963) is widely recognized as one of the most influential sociologists of the 20th century, a pioneer in urban sociology and the study of race and inequality. Although Du Bois's scholarship often focused on the racial dynamics in the United States, his intellectual engagement extended globally, particularly to the African diaspora in Latin America, including Brazil. Du Bois's interest in Brazil stemmed from the country's complex racial history and its status as the nation with the largest Black population outside Africa. Over the years, Du Bois actively corresponded with Brazilian political and intellectual elites, including writing to the president of Brazil and establishing a dialogue with Arthur Ramos (1903-1949), a renowned expert in Afro-Brazilian culture. His connection with Brazil also involved extensive communication with the American embassy, signaling his strategic approach to understanding the region's racial dynamics.This intellectual exchange was deepened through the work of Irene Diggs (1906-1998), Du Bois's assistant, who became the first African American woman to earn a PhD in anthropology, awarded by the University of Havana in 1945. Diggs conducted fieldwork in Brazil, further contributing to the comparative study of race. Together, Du Bois and Diggs fostered transnational dialogues with Brazilian scholars and activists, broadening the understanding of racial democracy and inequality. This paper examines these connections and their implications for the history of collaboration between Global North and South scholars, especially Black intellectuals, highlighting their shared commitment to combating racial injustices.

RC54-834.3

OLIVEIRA, DANIEL* (MARE - Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)
NIVERT SCHLINDWEIN, MARCELO (Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva - Ufscar, Brazil)

"I Am Ashamed to Bring My Friends Here." Exploring Emotional Responses to the Waste-Impacted Landscape of Lagoa De Albufeira, Portugal

This paper explores the emotional impact of landscape degradation in Lagoa de Albufeira, Portugal, due to waste accumulation from the perspective of the local community's relationship with the environment. An ethnographic approach revealed widespread topophobia—a dislike for a place that once brought feelings of well-being. Environmental degradation alters the perception and experience of the landscape, distancing residents from a positive connection with the territory. The inherently interdisciplinary study focuses on the digital community of Lagoa de Albufeira, using Facebook groups as a field of observation and interaction, where residents regularly post about waste accumulated outside containers and on the streets, often including photos, videos, and the exact location of these waste piles. Through this nethnography, it was possible to document the emotional experience of residents concerning living with waste in their surroundings. The analysis of the posts reveals a clear dynamic of aversion, with many participants expressing discomfort and shame regarding the degraded landscape. "I am ashamed to bring my friends here because of the amount of waste" reflects the recurring sentiment among community members. The visual material shared—photos and videos—provides a rich foundation for understanding how waste impacts the perception of place and the emotional relationship of residents with their environment. The daily presence of waste leads to emotional alienation, transforming the home into a space of repulsion. This paper aims to document and analyze the emotional experience of the Lagoa de Albufeira community concerning the landscape of waste, contributing to an interdisciplinary debate on environmental degradation and the emotional implications of living in waste-impacted environments. Furthermore, analyzing the shared emotional experience within this digital community offers valuable insights into the relationships between bodies and environment in the context of anthropocentric landscapes, providing a starting point for broader discussions on landscapes of waste.

RC32-518.1

OLIVER, ESTHER* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Debunking Hoaxes with Scientific Evidence of Social Impact on Gender Research

Coming from ESA- RN33:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Article 27, states that everyone has the right to benefit from scientific knowledge. In this regard, sociological research on gender faces a great challenge. There are numerous hoaxes on gender issues that are undermining research in these areas and, consequently, the democratic foundations of our societies, as they hinder decision-making based on scientific evidence with social impact. These hoaxes, which foster anti-woke sentiments, also extend to contributions submitted to scientific journals for publication, when they are based on ideology rather than scientific evidence. This phenomenon threatens the rigor and scientific prestige of sociological research on gender.

Scientific works presented at the European Sociological Association RN33: Women's and Gender Studies have contributed to raising awareness of this issue and providing scientific evidence for effective preventing and overcoming gender-based violence. The Social Impact Science Platform (SIS): Sappho, includes some of these contributions, with a co-creation approach. This is a science-based participatory tool to help citizens distinguish between science-based claims and gender hoaxes. This platform is also a tool for the scientific community to share their scientific evidence with the public. These virtual dialogues have made it possible to highlight those scientific publications that help debunk hoaxes and that provide scientific evidence of social improvements in the prevention of gender-based violence, feminism, sexual consent and masculinities, among other topics. Scientific journals seek publications based on scientific evidence, not hoaxes founded on ideology.

Our work as gender researchers can contribute to uniting efforts to eradicate hoaxes and anti-woke sentiments in gender research and publications by making visible our scientific evidence contributing to social improvements. These scientific and collaborative efforts strengthen the foundations of feminist scholarship and the democratic values of our societies.

WG01-JS-142.4

OLIVI, ALESSANDRA* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)
CAMPOS PAREDES, CAMILA* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)
ALVAREZ LÓPEZ, VALENTINA* (Universidad de Playa Ancha, Chile)

Breaking Barriers: Women's Motivations and Retention Strategies in Male-Dominated Occupations in Chile

Despite the increased participation of women in the labor market over recent decades, in Latin America significant gender-based occupational segregation persists. Based on strong patriarcal norms, this segregation continues to perpetuate women's unequal positions in terms of income, power distribution, and access to opportunities in society. Research on the integration of women into male-dominated jobs has predominantly focused on Global North countries and formal sectors. This paper aims to analyze the motivations for entry and the strategies for retention employed by women working in highly masculinized sectors in the Valparaíso region of Chile. Using a qualitative methodology based on semi-structured interviews, we present a case study of four women working in the artisanal fishing and port sectors. The findings reveal that the motivations for labor insertion are primarily anchored in: i) economic needs and the pursuit of job stability; ii) family continuity; iii) gender equality advocacy. Additionally, to remain and advance in their positions, these women deploy strategies that, through a strategic use of gender, challenge both adaptation to and resistance against a masculinized work culture. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of women's entry into non-traditional, gender-based occupations within the structural heterogeneity of Latin American labor markets. This presentación is part of of the research project "Descentering Gender inequalities", Chile (ATE 210051).

RC05-JS-174.2

OLIVI, ALESSANDRA* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)
PALMA, JULIETA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Más Allá De Las Normas De Género: Organización y Significado Del Trabajo En La Sociedad Rapa Nui Actual

Esta ponencia se sitúa en el estudio de las trayectorias laborales atípicas en términos de género en diversos contextos socioespaciales de Chile. Dentro de los territorios insulares, la cultura Rapa Nui constituye un caso de estudio de particular interés para tensionar las categorías binarias tradicionales que suelen utilizarse en el análisis de las prácticas y culturas laborales desde la perspectiva de género. Hombre-mujer, productivo-reproductivo, y trabajo remunerado-no remunerado se revelan categorías insuficientes para captar los significados contemporáneos que la cultura Rapa Nui otorga al trabajo. En este contexto, el trabajo trasciende la mera subsistencia material, integrándose con el interés personal y la autorrealización y articulándose dentro de estructuras familiares flexibles que combinan prácticas tradicionales con ocupaciones institucionalizadas. Las formas de organización laboral que emergen en estos entornos familiares no solo coexisten, sino que también resisten las dinámicas de acumulación capitalista global, permitiendo a las mujeres y otros miembros de la comunidad desplegar estrategias que generan rupturas cotidianas en las desigualdades de género. Estas prácticas, tanto individuales como colectivas, subvierten la división sexual del trabajo y promueven valores de reciprocidad y sostenibilidad, contribuyendo a la emergencia de formas de trabajo que desbordan las categorías binarias convencionales. A través de un enfoque etnográfico y en el marco del proyecto "Descentrando las desigualdades de género" (ANID/ ATE 210051), este análisis ofrece nuevas perspectivas sobre la reducción de las desigualdades de género en la cultura Rapa Nui, al desafiar los supuestos binarios y las lógicas de acumulación capitalista global.

RC47-729.2

OLIVIER, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Mexico)
TAMAYO, SERGIO* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Innovaciones De Las Movilizaciones Feministas En Política Educativa. El Caso De México.

En la última década, las movilizaciones feministas en las universidades públicas mexicanas han cobrado gran relevancia. Su importancia no solamente se da por su valor ideológico, sino que éstas han trascendido el debate público. También, el activismo de estas jóvenes mujeres estudiantes, se ha colocado de manera fundamental en lo político, al incidir en el marco legislativo y adquirir un amplio reconocimiento social, al grado que han modificado políticas institucionales que atienden la violencia y la discriminación por razones de género.

Estas formas de activismo emergente se caracterizan por su diversidad y adaptabilidad. La protesta universitaria ha tenido múltiples expresiones. Incluyen pintas, denuncias públicas, performances, toma de edificios, mítines y marchas multitudinarias y acciones legales. Destaca la exigencia por el uso generalizado de un lenguaje no sexista, y el repudio a nociones como el micromachismo, el mansplaining y el gaslighting, hasta llegar al feminicidio.

Al mismo tiempo, estas protestas y movilizaciones muestran, de manera ejemplar, como las reformas educativas no se plantean exclusivamente desde arriba hacia abajo, desde el poder gubernamental, sino que éstas también son producto de un entramado mucho más complejo en el que median disputas tanto internas, a nivel de cada institución educativa, como externas, en un marco donde se visibilizan las violencias estructurales contra las mujeres y otros problemas relativos a la diversidad sexual y la no discriminación. Esto ha dado lugar a cambios importantes en la Ley General de Educación Superior y los criterios respecto a la implementación de nuevos espacios institucionales como son las Unidades de Género en las Universidades.

En síntesis, pretendemos discutir la vinculación entre movimiento social y las nuevas configuraciones de políticas educativas, como uno de los principales aportes de las resonancias del movimiento feminista en México.

RC55-841.1

OLIVOS, FRANCISCO* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
SUN, YUNING (Limerick University, Ireland)

Aligning Perceptions with Subjective and Objective Dimensions of the Political System: Implications of Structural Fit for Happiness

This project examined how the alignment between individuals' perceptions of democracy and broader social structures affects their support for democratic institutions and policies, particularly in relation to happiness. By incorporating insights from cognitive cultural sociology, it provides an understanding of how the alignment between public and personal culture influences individual happiness across different societies. Specifically, public culture encompasses the shared values, narratives, and norms that operate on a societal level, guiding collective behavior and expectations. In contrast, personal culture refers to the beliefs, values, and worldviews that manifest at the individual level. Both micro and macro-level cultural determinants interact in the explanation of individuals' happiness. Using data from the joint EVS/WVS 2017-2022, we propose that individuals' perceptions of democracy play a crucial role in shaping their happiness. This effect is particularly strong when these perceptions are consistent with both the actual democratic conditions and the collective representation of democracy within the society, thereby creating an alignment between personal interpretations and broader social structures. Our analysis demonstrates that when individuals' personal perceptions of democracy align with their society's collective understanding and the objective realities of the political system, they experience significantly higher levels of happiness. By integrating insights from cultural sociology and happiness research, we show that public and personal culture interact in complex ways to shape individual happiness, emphasizing the need to consider both cross-cultural and within-culture differences in the study of happiness. This research advances the understanding of how cultural differences manifest in happiness by moving beyond traditional approaches and highlighting the dynamic interplay between individual perceptions and broader societal structures, offering a more nuanced explanation of how culture influences happiness.

RC18-265.2

OLIVOS, FRANCISCO* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
DAVID, ROMAN (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)
GUO, JIAO (Hong Kong University, Hong Kong)

Structural Drivers of Right-Wing Populism: A Demand and Supply Analysis of the European Parliament Elections, 2004-2019

In contemporary democratic systems, the rise of right-wing populism has become a prominent political phenomenon. Traditional analyses, focusing primarily on voter preferences, have inadequately addressed the structural and supply-sides of populism. This study reorients the discourse by applying social identity and economic voting theories—commonly used to explain voter behavior—to understand the supply of populist electoral options. Analyzing both demand and supply determinants of right-wing populism in the European Parliament Elections from 2004 to 2019, our research utilizes a unique longitudinal panel dataset at the meso level. This dataset not only

integrates subnational election results but also categorizes the populism level of each political party and incorporates socio-economic regional indicators. Our findings reveal a disparity between voter preferences and the availability of populist parties, highlighting how economic conditions shape both the demand and supply of populism, while immigration rates have a different impact. Specifically, higher immigration levels predominantly influence the supply of populist options, in contrast to a scarcity of social contact with immigrants, which amplifies voter support. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how right-wing populism is rooted in and responsive to structured social contradictions, and economic dislocations, offering insights into the complex interplay of forces that forge populist resonances and strategies.

RC42-678.4

OLSSON, FILIP* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Explicit Tolerance and Implicit Exclusion: A Study on National Identity in Sweden

While people in many Western countries report increasingly tolerant and inclusive attitudes, minorities continue to face considerable, and in some cases growing, discrimination and exclusion. In this paper, I propose that the gap may stem from a discrepancy between explicit attitudes and more automatic, implicit attitudes. Most people may want to be inclusive and tolerant, but implicitly harbor more exclusionary views of belonging and national identity. To survey potential differences between explicit and implicit attitudes, I fielded a survey consisting of 217 Swedish participants who completed both explicit and implicit measures of perceived "Swedishness". Participants were asked to evaluate four distinct minority groups: individuals with Norwegian, Finnish, Syrian, or Bosnian backgrounds. The results reveal significant differences between explicit and implicit perceptions, as well as between the different groups. All groups were explicitly perceived as Swedish, but only individuals with a Norwegian background were implicitly perceived as Swedish. The paper concludes by discussing the implications for research on Swedishness, national boundaries, and nationalism.

RC57-JS-132.2

OMENI, EDWARD* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)
BASTIAN, JOHANNA (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)

De-Centering Knowledge Production in Migration Research through Participatory Filmmaking. What Is Data, What Becomes Output?

In our contribution, we aim to engage with questions that came up during a participatory video project with young migranticised people. Together with an experienced filmmaker, a workshop series was designed and realized to teach a small group of participants basic filmmaking skills and enable them to shoot their own short documentary film. In preparation for the workshops, we as the research team agreed not to treat the final films as data to avoid a re-essentialization of our participants' self-representation and to allow for their artistic expression. However, resulting films are disseminated in scientific and public settings and used to engage stakeholders to translate our participants experiences and topics of concern.

In this paper, we engage with the broader themes of dissemination, as well as the lifenospan and impact of creative content and its potential for engaging participants and stakeholders. This brings about deeper considerations of how we define stakeholders in the context of participatory research and how one arrives at a collaborative understanding of this issue. As such, we move the discussion to themes of inclusive methodologies and participatory engagement, as applied to issues of dissemination, research translation, and transfer.

Some of the question we wish to address are: What do we conceive as data in participatory artistic research projects? How do we frame, disseminate and work with the material created within collaborative research settings?

This paper is based on the ongoing project "Life Strategies of Young Migrants in Ageing Societies" with research conducted in Poland, Switzerland, Austria and Germany.

RC22-JS-90.1

ONCULER YAYALAR, EMINE* (Bilkent University, Turkey)
KILICTEPE, SAFAK (Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey)

The Rise of Anatolian Medicine: Negotiations over the Traditional and the Modern in Turkish Medicine

The proposed paper explores the relationship between Turkey's recent Traditional and Complementary Medicine (GETAT) policies, practices, and regulations, and their intersection with modern biomedicine. By examining the intersections between these fields, the study provides an analytical perspective on how the boundaries between religious and spiritual healing concepts and medical practices are both reinforced and blurred. It examines how this encounter reshapes the boundaries between traditional healing methods and modern biomedical practices, bringing into focus the complex ways these domains coalesce in contemporary Turkey.

Central to this analysis is the concept of healing as a "boundary object" (Leigh Star and Griesemer, 1989) which is employed here to explore the role of healing in facilitating the formation of new sociotechnical networks. By ethnographically examining how healing functions as a tool for negotiation between heterogeneous elements—nospanning the scientific, spiritual, religious, and political realms—the paper analyzes how health practitioners, policymakers, and religious authorities approach these various fields.

The paper also looks at how the growing prominence of GETAT policies institutionalizes alternative health practices while coexisting with the dominant biomedical framework. Through case studies of specific practices and policies, we examine the socio-technical assemblages that emerge and analyze how they contribute to changing perceptions of health, illness, and well-being in Turkey.

RC11-JS-54.2

ONCULER YAYALAR, EMINE* (Bilkent University, Turkey)
ONCULER, AYSE (ESSEC, France)

The Socio-Materiality of HRT: Hormones As a Boundary Object in Negotiations of Aging

Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) in menopause serves as a critical point of negotiation in defining the boundaries between the normal and the pathological. As a boundary object, HRT becomes a tool through which medical, social, and individual perceptions of aging and health are mediated. It places menopause at the intersection of biomedical management and natural processes. This paper will explore how HRT has become a site of negotiation by focusing on "hormonal narratives".

Women, in particular, are often called upon to take responsibility for managing their health and HRT is often framed as a choice that requires self-monitoring and decision-making about dosage, duration, and necessity. Drawing on Foucault's concept of "technologies of the self", we will examine how women are encouraged to take on a proactive role in managing their bodies during menopause as they face social pressures to maintain productivity, health, and youthfulness. This process situates HRT not only as a medical decision but also as an ethical and social one, where women's subjectivites are entangled with narratives about aging, health, and normality.

RC02-44.4

ONDA, MORIO* (The University of Shimane, Japan)

Microfinance System As Mutual Help Networks: A Comparison between Japan and the Pacific Islands Region

This paper presents microfinance as a traditional system of mutual help networks in Japan and the Pacific Islands region, known as "rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAS)," which also exist in other areas. The presentation discusses the findings from an interview survey and fieldwork conducted in Japan, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. In Japan, ROSCAS are known as *tanomoshi* or *mujin*. In the Pacific Islands, they go by various names such as *muzing*, *mwusing*, and *mushing*, and these can be compared with the well-documented Japanese systems. These systems were introduced to regions without existing microfinance through contact with the Japanese, either before or during the Pacific War. In some instances, Japanese terminology was directly borrowed and used. This can be understood not just as a matter of language but also as a "transfer of mutual help practices," including their mechanisms. Mutual help practices as spontaneous social order are categorized into three types: reciprocity, such as labor exchange for planting rice or re-roofing houses; redistribution, where community members maintain a common resource pool in exchange for access to goods; and unidirectional help, such as support during funerals and weddings, without the expectation

of repayment. The redistribution typically involves labor, goods, and money, with ROSCAS specifically focusing on the distribution of money. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that ROSCAS are not only economically significant but also socially valuable for fostering friendships and bonds within communities. The economy is embedded in social relations and institutions. The paper concludes by asserting that microfinance, as a form of communal help, plays a crucial role in supporting communities, contrasting with public help and self-help. Modern societies might benefit from reconsidering ROSCAS as a means of rebuilding and developing communities.

RC39-647.4

ONER, ILKNUR* (Fırat University, Türkiye, Turkey)

Impacts of Decision-Making Processes, Peace, and Conflict on Children's and Women's Lives in Disaster Processes

Children and women have gradually come forward in the discussions. This can be observed in UN regulations, acts, and conferences. This can also be observed in disaster-specific organization activities (Yokohama, Hyogo, and Sendai Frameworks are examples).

I will discuss the importance of peace and conflict issues concerning disasters through different experiences. These examples will be explored as the source and/or the results of disasters through interwoven examples from World Wars and contemporary examples. COVID-19 and ongoing attacks in Gazza and Yemen, the imposed burden of refugee crises, and recent experiences of Türkiye in Kahramanmaraş earthquakes will be some of them.

The study will explore how disasters affect women's and children's health and well-being in Africa, Asia, and globally. The focus will be on power relations and reflections on children's and women's lives during disaster processes. The argument will be based on decision-making processes. Namely: Arnstein's decision-making levels, gaps between international regulations and local applications, and bias in applications at different levels (International, national, and local). I will discuss the importance of participatory, inclusive, transparent, and responsive processes. I will recommend ways to promote and implement disaster prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery, guided by equity and human rights principles.

RC51-789.1

ONER, ILKNUR* (Fırat University, Turkey)

Importance of Decision-Making Processes in Disaster Processes in Case of Institutional Changes and Artificial Intelligence

AI Technologies and "algorithmic decision-making" changes in institutionalized relations are changing decision-making processes and their reflections. Machine learning to process big data on human behavior and real human behavior get face to face in disaster issues and decision-making issues sometimes get blurred and difficult. It has been introduced in various fields such as loan screening by financial institutions, personnel recruitment, and student evaluation in educational settings. However, this paper will discuss disasters and forest fire examples especially in Türkiye and globally.

However, I will explore how algorithmic decision-making affects society". Do decision-making and its associated concepts change or not concerning disaster issues? If so, how will they change? Particular attention should be paid to "who (or what) makes the decision" and how they can be used. Can they be combined in forest fire cases? The paper will explore decision-making individuals or decision-making subjects, and the question of distinguishing human and non-human. The possible impacts will be discussed.

From a sociocybernetics perspective, the paper will focus on the conceptual changes (evolution of meaning) by focusing on both theoretical and empirical.

RC32-528.2

ONUORA, ADWOA* (Trent University, Canada)

Black 2SLGBTQ+ Youth Navigating the Dis/Comfort of Home Place

Addressing the challenges faced by Black 2SLGBTQ+ youth calls for an understanding of how multiple social identity markers as well as various socio-cultural factors affect their lived experiences. Intersectionality facilitates a nuanced understandings of how race, class, religion, and gendered colonial histories intersect with queerness to produce different outcomes. This presentation underscores the need for queer positive community support that centres race and culture. It begins by highlighting the need for affirming and supportive parents in the lives of Black 2SLGBTQIA+ youth. I trouble the idea of "coming out" as one that is rooted in homo-hegemonic framings of queerness, and instead advance a decolonial and intersectional understanding through the conceptual framework "dash out". I argue that, for Black queer youth, the lived experiences of straddling the intersections of Blackness and queerness results in more of a 'dash out' (meaning to throw out in the Jamaican language), rather than a "coming out". This "dash out" experience is one that complicates simplistic Euro-Western constructions of the visibly out and proud queer. I share some cases and situations of African queer affirming parenting, and speak to positive outcomes that counter the perception of the suffocatingly homophobic African home place. Drawing on the narratives of queer Black youth, I conclude by underscoring the need to create culturally responsive safe spaces in homes and communities for Black 2SLGBTQIA+ youth.

RC17-256.16

ONUORA, ADWOA* (Trent University, Canada)

Equity-Diversity-Inclusion Practice in Academia: A Tool of Resistance

In 1979, Audre Lorde delivered her speech "The Master's Tool will never dismantle the Master's house" at New York University's Institute for the Humanities conference. In her address, she decried the under-representation of diverse bodies and voices, particularly those of Black, working-class queer women, within the conference program. Lorde's incisive critique at that time, set the stage for subsequent scholarly discussions emphasizing the importance of diversity and difference in challenging systems of oppression rooted in racism, sexism, capitalism, and heteropatriarchy. Now, 45 years later, Lorde's critique challenges us to critically reflect on whether the mere presence of historically oppressed groups in racist patriarchal academic spaces is enough to emancipate enchained humanity. This paper invites readers to critically engage in discussions around the following questions: To what extent do EDI employment instruments serve as the 'master's tool' on the academic plantation? Can this tool be used to dismantle the 'master's house'? How can EDI serve as a weapon of the Other? What type of ideological and political commitments are needed by the targets of EDI policy interventions to contest the forces of oppression represented in the academy? What is the desired role of faculty trade unions or employee associations in promoting EDI as a tool of resistance? By asking these questions, the paper advocates for a sustained connection between the hired and social movements that made EDI possible.

RC31-504.3

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (Bonn Center for Dependency and Slavery Studies, University of Bonn, Germany)

Human Trafficking As the Reflection of Historical Exploitation: A Case Study of West Africa

In the 21st century, human trafficking, often referred to as modern-day slavery, mirrors the exploitation of the 17th-century Transatlantic African slave trade, with similar methods of deception, coercion, and force used to exploit vulnerable individuals. Historically, African slaves were forcibly transported to the Americas, serving as chattel for labour, sex, and reproduction, exchanged for goods like guns, trucks, and money. Similarly, human trafficking today has evolved into a global enterprise, driven by institutions, criminal organizations, and opportunistic agents who prey on those impacted by socio-economic and environmental factors. This paper argues that human trafficking, like historic slavery, involves absolute power and control over its victims, undermining their freedom. Victims, like African slaves, are forced to comply with their traffickers' dictates, working for someone else's gain. Beyond the commonly known trafficking for prostitution and nightclub work, individuals are also trafficked for domestic labour, forced marriages, and even false adoptions. Despite their victimhood, modern-day slaves are not passive in their struggle for freedom. They navigate complex institutional and cultural barriers in attempts to break free from oppression. Many victims are coerced into binding agreements with traffickers through spiritual rituals, and swearing of oaths to voodoo priests. This psychological control, reinforced by cultural beliefs, often makes physical violence unnecessary. However, victims are increasingly defying these spiritual and social constraints, speaking up to authorities and exposing their captors. Through a qualitative content analysis of narratives from human trafficking survivors from selected countries in West Africa, this paper demonstrates that the concept of freedom is multifaceted. Victims' experiences highlight various levels of freedom that are often overlooked, suggesting that the notion of freedom for the enslaved should be understood from a pluralistic perspective.

RC32-JS-69.2

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (Bonn Center for Dependency and Slavery Studies, University of Bonn, Germany)
FAFI, WISDOM (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)
ANYANABIA, AARON (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

Women at the Frontlines: Redefining Roles in Conflict and Peace Building in Nigeria

This study explores the dynamic roles of women in conflict and conflict resolution in Nigeria, particularly in regions grappling with insecurity, violence, and unrest. Women in these areas, either as individuals or through collective efforts, have actively contributed to the development and stability of their communities, despite their marginalized socio-economic position in a patriarchal society. The paper argues that women disproportionately bear the brunt of conflict, often being forced or coerced into participation in armed conflict or resorting to informal means of survival. Despite the profound impact of conflict on women, they are frequently excluded from key decision-making processes that directly influence their lives and communities. This exclusion underscores the need for greater inclusion of women in peacebuilding efforts. The study highlights that while women suffer immensely during conflicts, they also possess significant potential to contribute to the peacebuilding process, through both formal and informal channels. The paper calls for a re-evaluation of women's roles in conflict resolution, stressing that sustainable peace can only be achieved if women are actively involved in decision-making at all levels. To achieve this, there must be internal accountability from all actors involved in the peace process, ensuring that women are not only seen as victims but also as agents of change. This analysis underscores the need for a shift from the traditional narrative of women as passive actors in conflict to one that recognizes their critical role in resolving conflicts and building peace in Nigeria.

RC11-172.5

OPILOWSKA, ELZBIETA* (University of Wrocław, Poland)
SHOSTAK, ANNA (University of Wrocław, Poland)
KAROLAK, MATEUSZ (University of Wrocław, Poland)

Being a Young Female Migrant in Ageing Society. Life Strategies of Ukrainian Women in Wrocław (Poland)

After the fall of communism and especially after joining the European Union, Poland became a significant place of opportunity for people from the post-Soviet bloc. Due to the cultural and linguistic proximity, Ukrainians chose Poland for various reasons: work, higher education or because of their Polish ancestral and familial ties. In a country where approximately 25% of the population is elderly, Poland has been admitting young migrant workers. The number of Ukrainian citizens in Poland increased significantly after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, when many were forced to migrate. By January 2024, they represented 2.5% of the population in Poland and 22.5% in Wrocław, transforming Polish society from an ethnically homogeneous to a multicultural one. Migration and ageing present important considerations for national and local authorities as well as for migranticised people themselves. Spatial mobility can be a deliberate life strategy or forced by war or other structural conditions.

Our paper aims to explore the life strategies of young Ukrainian women living in Poland by addressing the following questions: What strategies do they adopt in relation to mobility, education, work, and family formation? What are the factors that determine their mobility and shape their life trajectories? How do they reflect on the impact of migration on their life strategies, identity-formation, norms, and values? How do they, as young, female, migranticised individuals, perceive the problem of the ageing society in Poland? The paper is based on biographical narrative interviews and episodic interviews conducted with young (18-36) female Ukrainians as part of the LYMAS research project funded by the Volkswagen Foundation. It will highlight the formative events, coping mechanisms, and future scenarios of young Ukrainian individuals in Wrocław (Poland) and their perceptions of the implications of ageing on their life trajectories.

RC15-JS-162.3

OPREA, NATALIA (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
GIACOMELLI, GIORGIO (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
SARTIRANA, MARCO* (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
TRINCHERO, ELISABETTA (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
GEORGESCU, IRENE (Montpellier University, France)

Meso-Level Organisational Factors Influencing Healthcare Workers' Resilience: Evidence from a Scoping Review

Individual resilience mitigates the adverse effects of workplace stress and poor psychosocial outcomes for healthcare workers, first and foremost nurses and physicians (Aiken et al., 2024).

Multiple scholarly disciplines and approaches, including health services research, organization studies, nursing studies, or occupational health, tried to understand the most relevant factors that impact on professionals' resilience and well-being (e.g. Diehl et al., 2021; Kelly et al., 2021; Kohnen et al., 2021). However, previous reviews mostly focused on individual characteristics or overall organisational factors, devoting less attention to meso-level organizational factors (e.g. Rees et al., 2019; Teoh et al., 2020). Furthermore, they often collect evidence from diverse settings (acute care, nursing homes, general practice) overlooking the specificities of work in hospital contexts, and concentrate exclusively on nurses or physicians (e.g. Hall et al.,2016). Also, we lack reviews that include and compare studies carried out before Covid-19 and during the pandemic.

This scoping review aims to systematise factors at the meso-organizational level (e.g. leadership, teamwork, etc.) that affect the well-being, mental health and resilience of healthcare workers, focusing on empirical research conducted in the last ten years in the hospital sector of developed countries.

Following the PRISMA-ScR guidelines, out of 7,462 papers published in the last 10 years yielded by our initial search, the final sample for data extraction included 66 papers. We identified four macro themes: supervisors, team relationships, work conditions, and workplace aggression, and we showed how findings differ across doctors and nurses and before and during the pandemic. We argue that healthcare organisations should focus on valuing/empowering middle managers, fostering team cohesion, implementing supportive policies, and addressing workplace aggression to enhance professionals' resilience, mental health, and well-being. Finally, we identify areas for further research and intervention.

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RC57-874.1

OPROMOLLA, ANTONIO* (University of L'Aquila, Italy)
VOLPI, VALENTINA (Link Campus University, Italy)

The Contribution of Design Thinking Tools in Promoting a Visual Approach to Social Research

In the context of contemporary social research, the design thinking approach provides visual and participatory tools for understanding social and cultural dynamics at micro and macro sociological levels. This approach, which actively engages participants in idea generation and problem-solving activities, produces as output visual materials, such as conceptual maps, sketches, prototypes, and graphic representations that provide deep insights into practices and narratives of the participants to their involvement in participatory activities.

Our contribution intends to explore how the results of participatory sessions can be considered as testimonies reflecting the cultural and social changes the participants as a group intend to enable. On the one hand, through the analysis of materials produced during these sessions, such as graphic diagrams, storyboards, wireframes, etc. we can gain insights into participants' perceptions, experiences, and group dynamics. Additionally, design thinking presents itself as an active method for producing visual evidence, integrating drawing and graphic design into the research process, making visible the thoughts and problem-solving strategies of participants. A classification of the different visual tools based on their role in design and in social research, and the evidence produced is operated.

Finally, this contribution discusses the potential of the outputs of design thinking sessions in the communication of social research results, envisioning a future in which visualizations generated during participatory processes can complement traditional channels and materials. Drawings, system maps, and graphic prototypes can not only make research findings more accessible, but also provide an alternative narrative that captures the complexity of the social issues being studied.

In conclusion, the contribution intends to emphasize how some skills traditionally associated with designers and creatives, should be more and more considered also by social researchers, strengthening their ability to read social complex phenomena and widening the set of visual instruments used to gather and analyze data.

RC16-241.2

ORCHARD, MACARENA* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

The Sociological Nature of "Respect": Understanding the Interplay between Hierarchies of Value and Expectations of Treatment

What does sociology have to say about respect? In this paper I interrogate the phenomenon of respect from a sociological perspective. Respect has been a central topic in moral philosophy, but it has not received enough systematic attention in sociological theory. Although there is both theoretical and empirical research on the concept, the sociological literature on respect is still scarce, and there is not enough dialogue between approaches. In this article I offer a systematic reading on the literature on respect and claim that it is fruitful for sociological analysis to construct a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. Given the increasing importance of morality in sociological research, I propose that respect is a moral phenomenon whose sociological nature deserves further exploration. I suggest that respect functions as the norm, the language and the practice through which we communicate value to others, which is culturally situated and historically variable according to shifting definitions of social value. I claim that there are three main types of respect which can be analytically distinguished -categorical, positional and performance- and I argue that looking at the tensions between these three types of respect is a fruitful way to read cultural changes regarding the expectations of treatment that are formed in social interactions.

RC29-JS-88.3

ORIOLA, TEMITOPE* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Terrorism, Gendered Violence and Resistance

Talal Asad (2007: 40) in his book, *On Suicide Bombing,* poses a fundamental question: "*Why did he do this terrible thing?*" (Italics original). This SSHRC-funded research inverts Asad's question: *Why did she refuse to do this terrible thing*? This presentation focuses on the agentic and gender(ed) dimensions of female suicide terrorism. Much contemporary scholarship draws on data garnered from families and associates of suicide terrorists. This presentation uses primary qualitative data garnered through interviews with former sex slaves and suicide bombing candidates of Boko Haram to understand the organizational dynamics behind female suicide terrorism and the contours of resistance to terrorists. How do female terrorist captives, who managed to escape serving as human bombs, make sense of their experiences? What are the policy implications of the lived experiences of such women and girls? The presentation highlights the stages in the suicide-bomber deployment process, women's resistance against terrorism and implications for the sociology of crime.

RC48-753.1

ORJUELA, MARIAN* (Heidelberg University | Germany, United Kingdom)

Amazonian Women's Power: Leadership and Protection Strategies in Contexts of Conflict and Violence

"In Caquetá, cows are more important than women, cows have better medical care, a better place to live, they have land, and Amazonian women have nothing in that sense. We [women leaders and defenders] expose ourselves to threats and as it is not possible to stop the strength of women, they have to be killed." (Interview with environmental woman defender, 2022).

Caquetá is one of the departments (administrative region) that makes up the Colombian Amazon region, which historically has been a setting of armed violence, poverty, and governmental abandonment. In this context, women living in Caquetá are carrying out collective actions for the defense of their human rights and environmental protection, receiving threats, becoming stigmatised, some even killed. Their activities have meant a high risk to their lives. The pursuit of gender justice and the full exercise of their rights in this specific context has led to the development of different forms of leadership and protection strategies, which these women have called "poderío amazónico de las mujeres" Amazonian women's power. In addition, these women's collectives have developed their own ways of learning about human rights, women's leadership and peacebuilding. The question then arises as to how do women leaders in Caquetá protect themselves when defending their human and environmental rights, and what kind of leadership and protection strategies do they develop in contexts of conflict and violence? In this research I analyse the kinds of leadership and the protection strategies developed by the Departmental Women's Platform in Caquetá, a loose umbrella organisation that links women leaders and human rights and environmental defenders, some of which have been threatened and stigmatised in the region. This work aims to fill a gap in research on gender and high-risk women's leadership in remote and conflict-burdened places such as the Colombian rural Amazon.

RC42-672.2

ORJUELA, MARIAN* (Heidelberg University | Germany, United Kingdom)

De Mujer a Mujer: Sentipensamiento y Autopoiesis

En este trabajo se condensan dimensiones metodológicas de investigación en contextos de alto riesgo con sentipensamiento y un sistema autopoiético como parte del mismo "proceso de investigar". Se trata de una reflexión basada en evidencia centrada en mi posicionalidad como investigadora, mujer de la Amazonía que investiga sobre movimientos sociales liderados por mujeres de la misma región, y que son quienes se enfrentan a un alto riesgo al defender sus derechos humanos, la tierra y el medio ambiente. Realizar investigación en contextos de múltiples conflictos y violencias masivas plantea cuestiones sobre el cómo construir metodologías de género desde abajo en contextos tan complejos, en donde convergen muchos intereses socio-economicos; asimismo, el cómo vincular el sentipensar, el lenguaje, las estéticas y poéticas emergentes en la conexión investigador/investigadora con el territorio y sus colectivos. Este escenario promueve la búsqueda de técnicas innovadoras en donde la investigación puede ser conducida a través de la misma experiencia emocional y sensorial. En este sentido, también se trata del proceso autoetnográfico que he desarrollado a lo largo de años en trabajo de campo, que estimula al aprendizaje de nuevas formas de empatía y construcción de redes de solidaridad de mujer a mujer.

RC49-778.2

ORTEGA, FRANCISCO* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
BARCELÓ PRATS, JOSEP (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Primary and Community Mental Health Care Intervention for Suicide Prevention in the Filipino Community of Raval Nord in Barcelona

Background: The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic stressed the entire health system and, in particular, primary health care (PHC). Based on a community and social participation approach some PHC initiatives have been implemented in Catalonia that have been essential to guarantee accessible and continuous health care to the population. This presentation examines one of these experiences, which took place in a multicultural neighborhood of Barcelona, known as "el Raval". Focusing on the Filipino community, during the first months of the confinement, nursing professionals of the PHC unit led a suicide prevention initiative in response to the worrying increase in the number of cases registered in this community in a short period of time. Method: Among the community interventions to prevent suicide, the training of suicide prevention gatekeepers was chosen, which has been considered an optimal intervention by the WHO and various studies. Individuals from the Filipino community were selected and they were trained in basic skills to recognize possible warning signs of suicide risk and to accompany these individuals in distress to PHC services. Results: The press embraced the project and played an important role in the multidimensional approach to the complexity of suicide, reporting without sensationalism the epidemiological reality and the preventive community activities that were carried out. Other community organizations in Raval contacted the neighborhood nurses to collaborate in the project, and as a result, a new working group was created consisting of these organizations, the neighborhood nurses, and ten Filipino community associations in the neighborhood. Conclusions: This new collaborative space, made up of PHC professionals, key people from the Filipino community and community organizations reinforced the intervention and added new elements to improve the emotional well-being of the Filipino community beyond suicide prevention.

RC17-JS-113.4

ORTEGA CARRILLO, MIGUEL AGUSTÍN* (Universidad de la Salle Bajío A.C., Mexico)
CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, DIANA DEL CONSUELO (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)
ARREDONDO HIDALGO, MARÍA GUADALUPE (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Desarrollo Consciente De Competencias Creativas. Un Análisis Comparativo En Universidades De Guanajuato, México

Este estudio muestra un comparativo donde se analiza la percepción de competencias creativas en jóvenes de tres instituciones de educación superior en el estado de Guanajuato, dos de ellas públicas y una privada. Se implementó un taller de competencias creativas en cada institución, evaluando la importancia que los estudiantes otorgan al origen, expresión, recepción y generación de sentido en sus actividades creativas.

Los resultados muestran diferencias significativas entre las instituciones en cuanto a la valorización de la creatividad. Los estudiantes de la institución privada enfatizaron la importancia de la expresión individual, mientras que los estudiantes de las instituciones públicas destacaron la relevancia del origen cultural y social en su proceso creativo. Además, se observaron variaciones en la forma en que los estudiantes generan sentido y reciben retroalimentación en sus proyectos creativos.

Este estudio contribuye a la comprensión de cómo las instituciones educativas influyen en la formación de competencias creativas en jóvenes, así como de las disciplinas en que se forman, y resalta la necesidad de considerar el contexto sociocultural en la enseñanza de la creatividad.

Se espera que a partir de este estudio se puedan fortalecer estrategias con las que las respectivas e instituciones fortalezcas las competencias creativas de los estudiantes.

RC31-493.3

ORTIGA, YASMIN* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

A Chance to Start Anew?: Reskilling, Reintegration, and Issues of Return in the Philippines

Compared to research on migrant deployment and experiences abroad, fewer studies investigate how governments incorporate those who return home after a period of living and working overseas. Existing literature has highlighted the lack of support for returnees, as states tend to either ignore the challenges that former migrants face or stigmatize forced returnees as criminals. For years, international organizations such as the ILO have called on source countries to support former migrants in reestablishing economic, social, and psychosocial ties within their home countries. However, initiatives within the Global South are often found to be inadequate or simply absent in all three aspects.

Still, such research should not lead scholars to assume that sending states are simply disinterested in returnees' welfare. In the Philippine case, failing to protect former migrants can be detrimental to the political futures of incumbent officials, given the massive remittances that migrants contribute to national coffers. In this presentation, I examine how Filipino state agencies sought to address the sudden return of migrant cruise workers during the COVID-19 crisis. Contrary to the image of an incapable state, I show how local government officials were quick to pivot state funds and resources from deployment to reintegration. I discuss how a key part of the Philippines' reintegration efforts was framing migrants' forced return as a positive opportunity—one that former migrant workers should maximize in their favor. I discuss how state agencies used the promise of skills training to reinforce this approach, emphasizing how new entrepreneurial or pandemic-oriented skills will allow former migrants to thrive within their communities. But, this presentation will also show how such positive portrayal of cruise workers' immobility eventually collapsed, as government officials failed to maintain its narrative of successful return.

RC43-JS-72.1

ORTIZ, CATALINA* (University College London, United Kingdom)
FRANCO-CALDERON, ÁNGELA MARÍA (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)
VILLAMIZAR DUARTE, NATALIA (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)

Planning for Territorial Reparation: The Role of Neighbourhood Upgrading in Dignifying IDPs Lives

Colombia hosts one of the largest internally displaced persons (IDP) worldwide. The Constitutional Court has reiterated the systematic re-victimization of IDP through insufficient state action. State action faces two limitations, despite one of the main tenets of the 2016 Peace Accord demanding victims' reparation and land restitution. On one hand, most policies and investments have targeted rural municipalities, overlooking the concentration of IDP in the main cities' periphery. On the other hand, processes of reparation and restitution have focused mostly on material, legal and technical issues that overlook social and symbolic dimensions that are central to bring dignity into the core of housing debates and policy. The limited understanding of these dimensions in/when building territorial peace and the mechanisms for reparation in cities results in the reproduction of the multiple violences that policy aims to counteract. Building on the spatial turn to peacebuilding and debates on reparative planning, this article proposes the notion of 'planning for territorial reparation' and elaborates on how neighbourhood upgrading can become a tool for reparation in Colombian cities. Based on the cases of Cali and Medellin, our aims are 1) to discuss current multi-scalar responses to IDPs on housing policy and territorial planning based on policy analysis; 2) to explain the spatial pattern of the location of the forced-displaced populations and the intersectional conditions of IDPs vulnerability based on spatial analysis; and 3) to propose co-created set of premises to recalibrate neighbourhood upgrading in the context of protracted conflict centring IDP.

RC29-460.6

ORTIZ OCANA, MAYRA* (University of Notre Dame, USA)
LÓPEZ PÉREZ, LAURA* (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Victims-State Relationship amidst Criminal Wars: Why Victims Adopt Different Strategies to Demand Justice

Responses to victimization in violent conflicts are spearheaded by victims' families demanding truth and justice. This mobilization usually entails interaction with the state. However, the nature of the interactions with the state can vary sharply, even within the same political context. Strategies followed by victims' families range from amicable dialogue to aggressive confrontation. Authors in the literature on social movements have generally argued that these differences are explained by different perceptions of the political opportunity structure, access to mobilization resources, framing, and shared identity, or leadership and structures of contentious groups, even within the same social movement. However, most previous scholarly work focuses on strategies followed by groups comparing different settings (i.e., the feminist movement or the anti-climate change movement in various world regions) or after changes in the political opportunity structure (i.e., the LGBTQ+ movement pre- and post-AIDS crisis). We contribute to this literature by examining the dynamics of victims' relatives' mobilization strategies amidst violent conflicts. What explains the different strategies followed by victims' families in their search for justice in violent conflicts? Why do some families engage in confrontational strategies towards the state while others adopt more collaborative dialogue? We build on the social movements literature to add a condition particular to protracted violent conflicts, essential to understanding victims' contentious strategies: time since victimization. We argue that as patterns of civilian victimization extend over time, the demands and needs of victims' families change as well, the sense of urgency decreases, and they are more likely to engage in dialogue with authorities. On the contrary, victims' relatives with recent histories of victimization will be more likely to engage in confrontational strategies. We tested our argument in two cities in Mexico afflicted by criminal wars, where we conducted focus groups with groups of families of disappeared persons.

RC16-JS-104.2

OSHIMA, GAKU* (Meiji University, Japan)

Resilience through Societal Envisioning: Exploring the Impact of HIV/AIDS Activism Among Sexual Minority Communities and Beyond

Japan is often referred to as a "disaster-prone country" due to its frequent exposure to natural hazards. It also has geopolitical and historical conditions that have led to disasters caused by science and technology, such as the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and human-made disasters, such as the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident.

Furthermore, high population density in urban areas further complicates these risks. For instance, Edo (now Tokyo) had a population of approximately one million by 1721, the largest city in the world at the time. During this period, epidemics such as smallpox and measles were widespread, which prompted the development of sanitation systems. A defining feature of Japan's history is how people have continuously faced "social suffering" (Kleinman et al. 1997) and have therefore built collective resilience. They have fostered solidarity and shared wisdom in their struggle to survive recurring disasters.

If resilience is defined as the process of rising above such difficulties and adverse circumstances, one of the characteristics of sociology in Japan has been to seek to elucidate the mechanisms of social problems associated with modernization and to explore various aspects of resilience. In this presentation, I argue that such resilience is an operational concept that indicates the process of change that (re)shapes society.

What is important is to refine it as a social theory that includes the "societal envisioning" (Oshima 2023) of people's future and its consequences and possibilities. As an example, I will examine how AIDS activism, which had a major impact on communities, centered around sexual minorities from the 1980s. The inheritance and discontinuation of this activism, have connected people and changed society through deeply expressive biographies that are a mixture of anguish and hope. The aim of this study is to contribute to theoretical refinement by examining the process of resilience.

RC48-757.1

OSINSKI, AGATHE MARIA* (Université Paris Nanterre, France)
RURKA, ANNA (Université Paris Nanterre, France)
BEATA NAUMIUK, AGNIESZKA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

From Participatory to Radical Democracy in Social Services: A Comparative Analysis of Citizen-Led Actions in the EU

This contribution uses original data from 6 European countries (Austria, Denmark, France, Poland, Portugal and Romania) to look at how citizen-led movements contesting the functioning of social services and social policies seek to introduce dimensions of radical democracy into this space. Based on sixty interviews with social movement leaders, we use qualitative evidence to show how citizens directly or indirectly affected by social policies and social services organise collectively to contribute to changes in those policies and practices. We examine cases that took place between 2019 and 2024 in the fields of disability, mental health, child protection and youth at risk of social exclusion, offering a cross-country comparison of the issues raised by citizens in the collective actions, the demands emerging from the social movements involved and their contributions to the democratisation of social services, understood as aiming to control, limit and distribute power in that space (Warren 1999).

By organising, campaigning and advocating for change, the leaders and participants of these citizen-led actions contribute to democratising society. We draw on Pierre Rosanvallon's concept of "counter-democracy" (2016), analysing how the collective actions identified and studied in our project contribute to a societal surveillance of power through scrutiny (la *vigilance*) and whistleblowing (*la dénonciation*). In the background of the petitions, protests, campaigns and other concrete, collective actions identified through this research, we observe a demand that continues to echo from the previous century's movements: *Nothing about us without us*.

RC05-77.23

OSKUI, SHIVA* (Universität Erfurt, Germany)

Identity Development of Multiethnic People in Germany

There are two perspectives when considering the unique positioning of multiethnic people in society, meaning children of parents from two different ethnicities. On the one hand, they are seen as exceptionally versatile in adapting to different contexts. This rests on the assumption that their families are prototypes of modernity and integration and that the influence of two or more cultures they receive from childhood onwards would equip them with an openness and adaptability to other cultures. On the other hand, multiethnic people are viewed as tragic, torn and in-between due to their unique positioning, never fitting in completely and finding no group where they fully belong.

But how do multiethnic people themselves perceive their unique positionality? With the method of biographic-narrative interviews, this question will be explored. The context of the analysis is Germany, a country where a colourblind, postracial attitude resulting from its national socialist past often obscures discussions about ethnicity. This has led to a significant research gap on multiethnicity in Germany. The chosen interview method allows for an intersectional analysis of the multidimensional development of identity, recognizing that identity is not stable or one-faceted but rather quite the opposite. Comparing life stories from a diverse array of backgrounds allows insights into racialization processes as well as other factors such as the conditions of upbringing or unique personality that shape multiethnic people's sense of belonging. This paper will argue that multiethnic identity development cannot be simplified into one of the above perspectives as either exceptionally versatile or tragically torn. Instead, the interviews reveal a more complex reality by pointing to the flexibility, context-dependency, and uniqueness of multiethnic identities.

RC02-28.6

OSMANI, ARDITA* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Digital Borders: Navigating Mobility and Inequality for Migrants from Authoritarian Regimes

In the Anthropocene, human activity has fundamentally transformed global systems, with the digital revolution being a major force behind these changes. This revolution has reshaped human mobility, influencing how people cross borders, form connections, and engage with migration infrastructures. Recent studies have introduced the concept of Digital Migration Infrastructures, highlighting how digitalization has redefined migration processes (Preiss, 2022). However, limited attention has been given to how these digital infrastructures impact migrants from authoritarian regimes.

This paper explores the role of digital platforms and infrastructures in the lives of transnational migrants from politically repressive states, focusing on how they either perpetuate or challenge existing inequalities. Migrants from authoritarian regimes navigate restricted digital environments, limiting their access to essential resources, job opportunities, and political participation, which exacerbates their marginalization in host societies. Furthermore, these migrants frequently operate within closed digital networks where information and opportunities are confined to their own communities, hindering broader social integration.

The central argument of this paper is that digital technologies act as both enablers and barriers. While they provide new opportunities for transnational mobility and communication, they simultaneously reinforce inequalities through surveillance, censorship, and exclusion from global platforms. Migrants from authoritarian regimes must often contend with restricted digital environments that further limit access to crucial information.

The methodology combines qualitative approaches, including preliminary fieldwork data from semi-structured interviews with Chinese migrant communities in Italy and participant observations of how migrants use digital platforms. An extensive literature review will support the preliminary findings, offering insights from migration studies and political sociology. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of how digital tools reshape labor markets, social networks, and political agency for migrants from authoritarian states.

RC47-734.4

OTA, MARIA EDUARDA* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
PAULA OLIVEIRA, MARINA (International Relations at PUC-Minas, Brazil)

"For Justice and Memory": The Struggle of Relatives of Victims of the Brumadinho Dam Collapse, Brazil

This paper analyzes the repertoires of collective action and the construction of a sense of justice by the Association of Relatives of Victims and People Affected by the Collapse of the Córrego do Feijão Mine Dam in Brumadinho (Avabrum), Brazil. Through an intersectional analysis encompassing participant observation, interviews, analysis of videos and texts published on Avabrum's public page on Instagram, we analyze the political organization of these relatives in discussion with theories of social movements and socio-environmental conflicts, highlighting their organization in network, the construction of collective identity of victims, the internationalization of the struggle and the role of emotions in the process of social mobilization. In the context of a civilizational polycrisis, these family members, mostly women, are political subjects who interconnect different repertoires and demands: they fight for justice for their relatives and for better oversight in the mining sector. "While progress is being made in the mining sector, lives are still at risk because impunity makes crime recurrent," says the Avabrum board of directors at a mining sector exhibition. In this way, they show that demanding justice for their families also means preventing other crimes committed by large mining companies from happening. By accusing Vale of putting profit above life, they are fighting not only for their relatives, but for a society where big corporations are not above the law. As part of a long history of victims' families in Latin America who fight for justice, these family members bring emotions to the public space while denouncing socio-environmental crimes committed by big corporations.

RC12-186.5

OTA, SHOZO* (Meiji University, Japan)

AI-Assisted Court System: System Design and People's Attitude

This paper presents our interdisciplinary collaboration among legal scholars, socio-legal scholar, A.I. scientists, Bayesian statistician to develop an A.I.-assisted court system. In this system, the fact-finding is based upon Bayesian network system, the legal decision is based upon D.N.N. and N.L.P., and the legal reasoning is based upon logic programming. We also conducted several surveys about the attitude of Japanese people toward A.I. judge system. The Bayesian decision theory and hence the Bayesian network are the only well-defined and logically coherent decision model. The problem is that it is difficult for legal professionals to understand and utilize it. It also needs a huge amount of data to deal with various facts and evidence. The Deep Neural Network is the most promising model for the natural language processing, as is shown in the development of ChatGPT-4o. The problem is it needs a huge amount of data since it is based upon the large language model. The legal reasoning means the inference with several legal norms to reach the conclusion, i.e., the judgment. The logic programing is suitable for the legal reasoning since it is logically perfect (see the logic programing language "prolog," which is based upon the first order predicate logic). The problem is only human experts can, so far, translate legal rules and precedents into logical rules. People are very reluctant to use court in Japan (and also any countries). We conducted several surveys to find out whether and to what extent people expect and/or worry the utilization of A.I. court system.

RC39-636.3

OTANI, JUNKO* (University of Osaka; and University of Melbourne, Japan)
GIBBS, LISA (University of Melbourne, Australia)
DOME, TAKUO (University of Osaka, Japan)
MARINKOVIC CHAVEZ, KATITZA (University of Melbourne, Australia)
KAWAHARA, GENTA (University of Osaka, Japan)
LI, JING (University of Osaka, Japan)
SHIMAMURA, YUKI (University of Osaka, Japan)

Resilience of Lives Affected By Disasters and Climate Changes: Application of the Inochi Declaration 2025

Based on the on-going collaboration and key findings of the Joint University of Osaka- University of Melbourne workshop on women's and children's health following disasters that have been held in Osaka and in Melbourne from March and June 2023, and March 2024 and so on, this paper will present the case studies presented and discussed at the workshop on the 2011 East Japan Earthquake, Tsunami, and Nuclear accident, the 2024 Noto-Peninsula Earthquake in Japan, and multiple bushfires in Victoria, Australia, applying the *Inochi (life in Japanese)* concept for further discussion.

The Osaka-Kansai Expo, to be held in 2025 under the theme "Designing Future Society for Our Lives," is a global event that will provide a forum for people worldwide to discuss the post-SDGs of beyond 2030. The University of Osaka has taken this view of the Osaka-Kansai Expo and launched the "*Inochi* Forum" together with major economic organizations in the Kansai region. The *Inochi* Forum will issue the "*Inochi* Declaration," a set of action guidelines to ensure that all *Inochi* flourishes, with an eye on the world in 2050.

The Framework for the *Inochi D*eclaration consists of 5 components: *Hagukumu* (Nuture/ Cultivate), *Tsunagu* (Connect), *Shiru* (Contemplate), *Kanjiru* (Feel/ Perceive), *Mamoru* (Protect).

We further extend our discussion around the *Inochi* Declaration, applying it to the case studies of people's lives affected by disasters, climate changes as well as resilience at various levels: individual, community, regions and global.

RC34-554.4

OTAYA, SATOSHI* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Reevaluating the Connection between High Schools and the Labor Market in Japan: Limits and Reorganization

The system for recruiting high school graduates in Japan has long provided a stable labor supply, particularly since the post-war period of economic growth. This recruitment system is based on the concepts of "employment through schools" and "institutional linkage" between schools and companies, with schools playing an active role in matching students with employers. However, in practice, schools often focus on simply securing job placements and sending students off, without offering significant post-placement support.

In the 1980s, 40% of 18-year-olds entered the workforce directly after graduating from high school, but today, that figure has dropped below 20%. High schools with a high proportion of students entering employment are now positioned at the bottom of Japan's hierarchical high school system. Many of these students face complex socio-economic, cognitive, and developmental challenges, requiring substantial post-employment support. However, schools and public institutions often lack the authority and resources needed to provide such support. This situation highlights the need to reconsider whether the employment of graduates from low-achieving high schools can still be adequately explained by the conventional model of selection and allocation.

This paper investigates collaborative efforts with local communities to support student employment at two public high schools in Osaka that are facing these challenges. The study has two main objectives. First, it aims to identify the challenges encountered by high school graduates during their first year of employment. Second, it examines the involvement of various actors in the regional labor market—schools, students, labor-demanding companies and organizations, intermediaries, and the local community—in the employment process. Based on these findings, the paper proposes a new recruitment model for high school graduates. This model emphasizes the active participation of multiple actors and aims to secure sustainable employment through the discovery and exchange of the unique assets each stakeholder offers.

WG08-906.5

OTHMAN, OROUBA OTHMAN* (Birzeit University, Palestine)

"the Dynamics of Hope in the Everyday Society of Pain in the Gaza Strip: Multiple Futurities and Temporalities"

This paper tracks how Palestinians in the Gaza Strip can produce a sense of the future and time from within the structure of colonial genocide, which aims to prevent them from flowing and thinking toward the future, making them prisoners of the present moment, running from place to place in search of lost bread, water, and security. More specifically, the research explores the ways in which the daily social pain experienced by Gazans—such as the loss of loved ones, intimate places, roles, social relationships, and routine rituals—becomes a productive site for the multiple future imaginaries they hope for. The research aims to:1.Construct a relational political and socioeconomic analysis map of the diversities, collective intersections, or conflicts among these futures. 2.Track how their hoped-for futurities, which penetrate their difficult presents, produce diverse social practices, feelings, and emotions that work to redirect and reshape their painful daily lives governed by death, waiting, and uncertainty. These futurities create ways to negotiate the present, whether through resisting genocide, coping, enduring pain and resilience, or believing in fate "hope in God is great," among other possible meanings. 3.Explore how a local, horizontal process of producing,

distributing, and disseminating hope can emerge among individuals within the "society of pain" in Gaza, where the afflicted themselves become capable of offering and exchanging hope amidst ongoing genocide and pervasive uncertainty, by utilizing their own local resources and religious, cultural, and national beliefs, independently from hierarchical frameworks of the political economy of hope. Drawing on the voices and narratives of the sufferers, this paper explores a new epistemic space within the field of Sociology of hope, focusing on tracking the forms of hope's emergence and their operations when uncertainty of the next moment becomes an objective fundamental condition governing the Gazan lives in the time of genocide.

RC44-702.3

OTIS, EILEEN* (Northeastern University, USA)

Making Walmart in China: Labor Regimes, Consumption, and the Movement of Goods Along the Internal Supply Chain

Big retailers became drivers of the global economy by redirecting manufacturing to the southern hemisphere. In response to the new middle classes generated by export business, retailers moved their storefronts southward, organizing new forms of work and expanding consumption. Taking this trajectory, the U.S.-originated Walmart opened stores in the heartland of its biggest trading partner, China, generating low-wage, precarious service jobs. To capture the new forms of work and consumption created, this study extends the commodity circuit of value into the retail store. It follows commodities as they travel through the hands of retail workers, themselves commodified, and into the hands of consumers, most often women performing invisible, unremunerated labor for their household. The labor is arrayed on an "internal supply chain." It is regulated by logistics technologies, managerial supervision and customer behavior. Each link on the internal chain of activities generates distinctive forms of labor and techniques of regulation, and presents opportunities to temper the relentless demands of work. I examine three types of labor and their corresponding regimes of regulation: 1) stocking, a masculinized, semi-panoptic despotic regime; 2) cashiering a gender-neutral regime driven by techno-despotism; 3) vendor-dispatched sales, a feminized entrepreneurial hegemonic regime. Unlike its U.S. stores, each store in China hosts hundreds of dispatched workers, to promote sales and manage merchandise. They figure centrally in adapting the retailers' monolithic model to diverse local markets. The paper contributes a critical perspective to analyses of retail labor as it moves to the global south, expands both consumption and women's invisible labor, unpacking the labor regimes at the heart of global retail. It also widens our frame of service labor, situating types of work (aesthetic, emotional, triadic, bodily, routinized) within the movement of goods in the circuit of capital.

RC06-92.4

OTMANI, IHSSANE* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO) School of Social Work Fribourg (HETS-FR), Switzerland)
BAGHDADI, NADIA (Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST), Switzerland)

Transnational Care: A Catalyst for Vulnerability or a Strategy for Mitigating It?

Migrants forced to leave their countries due to protracted humanitarian crises face a number of challenges related to the process of departure, transit and arrival in destination countries. These "survival migrants" (Betts, 2010) face new critical situations in the country of arrival, such as legal insecurity, socio-economic precariousness, discrimination and racism, etc. Due to insufficient social protection/public welfare services, the elderly staying in crisis countries face not only the deprivation of their basic rights, but also violence and daily insecurity. In these conditions, the elderly depend on their "survival migrant" adult children for support and care. This situation raises the question of transnational care in contexts of protracted humanitarian crises.

In sum, for "survival migrants", who have to assume and cope with different situations of vulnerability related to the process of arrival/settlement in the new country, there is the added responsibility of transnational care for parents in countries of origin, countries facing crisis situations. While this responsibility can be a source of stress and emotional distress and therefore an additional source of vulnerability, it can also be a source of motivation to face new challenges and avoid vulnerabilities. It is on this theme that this paper will focus. This paper is based on preliminary narrative interviews with Syrian men and women in Switzerland who take on transnational care tasks for their parents in Syria. These interviews have been conducted within the framework of an ongoing project (Carbajal, Baghdadi, Cavagnoud, 2023) investigating two cases of protracted humanitarian crisis migration: Syrian migrants in Switzerland and Venezuelan migrants in Chile and Peru. The project focuses on the analysis of perceptions and strategies of transnational care for elderly parents who remain in the (crisis-affected) countries of origin.

TG04-968.1

OTRISHCHENKO, NATALIA* (Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, Ukraine)

Longitudinal, Collaborative, Trauma-Informed: International Project on War Documentation

Living in the war is saturated with situations of radical physical and emotional vulnerability that shape academic practices professionals do not usually question. Previous routines collapsed or became reevaluated. It can take years between the idea for a study and the moment when its results are available to various audiences. Since the full-scale Russian invasion, such stability and predictability is a privilege that researchers in Ukraine are deprived of. In spring 2022, scholars faced a need to react rapidly—personally and professionally—which went against their usual practices within academia. My observations are grounded in the experience of the international documentation initiative "24/02/22, 5 am: Testimonies from the War"—an interviewing project that the Center for Urban History (privately founded academic NGO in Lviv, Ukraine) started in early spring 2022 together with research institutions from Poland, Luxembourg, Germany, and the UK. In 2024, the project entered the second phase: interviewing the same cohort of people whose stories we recorded in 2022. Although the initiative arose under extraordinary circumstances, it is inspired by many traditions: oral history, trauma-informed and feminist scholarship, indigenous methodologies, and critical archival studies. I argue that even though we must act rapidly, the work within protracted uncertainty should include reflection on future scenarios and create tools to enable shared authority. My talk will outline the research design we developed to mitigate power imbalances and conflicted expectations and to nurture sensitivities toward diverse traumatic experiences. It highlights the connection between different temporalities—rapid methodological choices under threat conditions and the long-term consequences of such decisions.

RC07-112.4

OTRISHCHENKO, NATALIA* (Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, Ukraine)

Theorizing on Futures within the War: Expertise from and on Ukraine in Global Dialogue

War shatters the existing structure of everydayness; it is a time of radical vulnerability and protracted uncertainty when the horizons of the future are shrinking drastically. However, it also provokes an avalanche of academic reflections from different positions. Some traditions explain the war by appealing to historical, political, or economic arguments; some focus on collecting and analyzing data as quickly as possible; others aim to build models and forecasts. Differences in theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches can result in heated discussions and indicate tensions in global knowledge production. As I argue, these tensions also happen due to variations in assumptions about the future. The paper builds on interviews with scholars of and from Ukraine who engaged in international discussion after the full-scale Russian invasion in 2022. What kind of knowledge infrastructures support or undermine their expertise? What images of the future do they imply in their theorizing? What is the role of justice in framing the arguments in global knowledge production on and from the regions that have long been marginalized? My presentation contributes to the discussion on the "insider/outsider" dilemma as a range of positions that change and evolve. It also shows how the future as a resource is unevenly distributed, especially during unfolding violence, which has long-lasting effects on the development of regional expertise. Finally, the paper tackles what can be done better concerning international academic collaboration in war-related projects.

WG10-917.3

OU-SALAH, LOUBNA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

A Comparative Analysis of Social Media Discourses of CSOs on Gender Empowerment across Different Countries

This chapter explores how Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engage in social media discussions on critical issues related to gender empowerment and inclusion in Belgium, Austria, Poland, Italy, and Spain. Over the last decades, the social media landscape has evolved in such ways, that each platform has a specific participant group, in terms of gender, educational background and age group. Furthermore, all these channels have distinct ways of expressing and communicating, creating their own subgroups, and in some cases interacting with traditional media. CSOs have to carefully select the type of social media channels and topics they wish to participate in, and to discuss whether or not they aim to engage through social media in societal debates. In this chapter, we will conduct a thematic media analysis on five pressing topics—femicide, paid domestic work, abortion, islamophobia,

and citizenship & rights—which have become central to polarized debates and societal divisions across Europe. We investigate how CSOs in these five countries navigate these debates across different social media platforms, examining the impact of country-specific factors, such as cultural norms, political climates, and legal frameworks, on their participation. We will look at how the tone, format, and type of discourse on these platforms shape the CSOs' approach to advocacy and activism. To study this, we analyze social media discourse, including posts, hashtags, comments, and debates, to track how these topics are presented, challenged, and discussed by CSOs. This approach will provide insights into whether and how these topics approach these five topics from an intersectional perspective, and how these debates reflect or reshape public opinion and are picked up by traditional media. Finally, by comparing the approaches, we aim to further gain a deeper understanding of the role of social media in shaping (alternative) conversations around gender empowerment and inclusion across different national contexts.

RC24-JS-26.1

OU-SALAH, LOUBNA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Make Sure I Can Come!" Gendered Dynamics in Moroccan Transnational Migrant Networks in Tenerife: Environmental Concerns, Engagement and Remittances"

The concept of transnational knowledge networks have entered the field of study of environmental mobility. Yet, how these networks play a role to deal and adapt to environmental change remains understudied. Power dynamics and familial ties impact the functioning of transnational networks and intricately shape responses to environmental challenges, with gender serving as a salient factor. This research aims to theorize and empirically study how this gendered dimension matters for how men and women engage with environmental concerns within transnational spaces of Moroccan migrants living in Tenerife. This study employs visual mapping techniques to uncover gendered patterns and modalities of communication within transnational networks. The study reveals significant gender disparities in how environmental challenges are discussed and addressed within Moroccan transnational networks. While women prioritize family welfare and employ cultural practices to tackle environmental issues, men focus more on economic implications. Women's perspectives and voices are marginalized, reflecting societal gender norms and biases that prioritize men's voices and expertise in economic matters. This ignorance hinders their participation and access to support within transnational networks, perpetuating gender disparities in engagement and decision-making.

WG11-955.3

OUADAH, ZAHIA* (Université Paris Cité, France)
HAMEL, CHRISTELLE (National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED --France), France)

Gender Equality Indicators: What Men and Women Think about Domestic Violence. Example of the Maghreb Countries

Demographic and health surveys carried out in Arab countries, in particular MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys), include several questions likely to capture gender relations, and in particular, a question on opinions and attitudes concerning domestic violence: "In your opinion, is it justifiable for a husband to hit or beat his wife in the following circumstances? :

1. Going out without telling her: perception of male control over the wife's movements and freedom.
2. Neglects children: cultural attitude that women are primarily responsible for childcare.
3. Argues with him: tolerance of violence in the context of marital disputes and the husband's dominant role.
4. Refuses to have sex with him: norms on control of women's bodies and sexual rights in marriage.
5. Burns or spoils food: tolerance of violence for perceived mistakes in domestic chores.

The answers obtained enable us to assess under what circumstances women and men consider a husband justified in using physical violence against his wife. In this way, it provides an insight into social norms and cultural attitudes towards domestic violence.

The results of the MICS-Tunisia-2019 survey show that one man in five approves of physical domestic violence for at least one of the five reasons cited above (15% in urban areas and 30% in rural areas). Among women, this percentage is also significant (15% nationally and reaches 37% for the uneducated. This paper proposes to extend this analysis using MICS surveys carried out in Tunisia between 2010 and 2020, in order to understand the evolution since the Tunisian Spring, and to characterize the people most in favor of such violence.

RC02-30.3

OUBENAL, MOHAMED* (IRCAM, Morocco)

Sporting Practices of the Moroccan Bourgeoisie

Sporting activities in the bourgeois milieu are not just about keeping the body in good physical and mental health. Above all, it has an important social and symbolic function. The sporting performances sought by these elites are proof for themselves and their peers of their legitimacy to continue exercising their dominance in society and inside their companies. At first glance, running doesn't require many resources, so the upper classes take it up as a way of distinguishing themselves by having a personal kinesitherapist, equipping themselves with a Garmin smartwatch and joining exclusive clubs to take part in international marathons and be among the few Moroccans to have completed the six world marathon majors. The shift to sports such as triathlon, including its extreme Iron Man form, has taken hold among young upper-class executives who are often former students of *classes préparatoires* who are used to discipline, endurance and competition. However, other sports such as golf, water sports and alpinism continue to hold their own. It was by frequenting the clubs set up by the French and Spaniards during the colonial period, as well as in the various holiday destinations after independence, that the Moroccan bourgeoisie embraced these sporting activities. One of the holiday destinations that has been developing for sports such as water-skiing before being hit, since 2019, by the drought that has affected Morocco is the upper-class site around the Bine Louidane dam.

TG04-JS-62.1

OUÉDRAOGO, NOÉMIE* (Pacte - UMR 5194, France)

Does the Meaning of a Word Matter ?

The heated debates around intersectionality, from Emmanuel Macron's declaration in 2021 to Natalie Heinich's book (2023), highlighted how a part of the French public debate came to talk about this concept, social sciences and universities. While the concept has been criticized, the debates were never just about intersectionality. It seemed to be the opportunity to state or claim who has the legitimacy to define what is republican, universalist, or relevant to the French context within social sciences. The conference organised by the College of Philosophy and the Observatoire du décolonialisme was a high point in these debates. Knighted by the then Minster for Education and inviting those attending to reflect on how to rebuild after "la deconstruction". The program mentioned notions such as "déconstructionisme", "racialisme", and "néoféminisme" amongst others. Despite the "-ism", those are not concepts recognised, nor used, through scientific consensus. But what the previous debates as well as the Minister attendance seemed to mean is that politicians can arbitrate this consensus. As the Minister used his position to approve of part of the scientific community, disallowing the rest in consequence.

But if these are not concepts recognized by scientific consensus, what to make of this word jumble?

This communication aims to make sense of this questionable association of words with Stuart Hall's concept of discursive formation (1997). Indeed, I argue that the fact that these words were associated says something about the position of academia and social sciences within France current political climate. Namely rising reactionary politics and moral panics. The authority to define concepts seem to have been seized by some public figures, out of reach of parts of academia. I introduce the notion of the utterability order to explain how ideas such as intersectionality, multiculturalism and wokism came to be affiliated.

WG01-881.4

OULAMI, HALIMA* (, FLSH Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco)

The Role of Civil Society in Women's Empowerment in Mountainous Areas: A Case Study of the El Amane Association in Marrakech-Safi.

Over the past few decades, civil society has played a central role in empowering women worldwide. Whether through grassroots movements or international organizations, these groups have been instrumental in promoting gender equality, fighting for women's rights, and challenging oppressive societal norms. Civil society has helped create a more inclusive and equitable world for women through education, advocacy, and community empowerment initiatives. This movement for empowerment has transformed women's lives and contributed to the development of fairer and more democratic societies.

Through a case study of the active NGO El Amane in Marrakech, we will try to explore how civil society, particularly NGOs, has empowered women in Morocco. This study adopts an impact assessment approach, which will allow for a comparison of the situation of a group of young women in the rural village of Aghbar in the High Atlas region of Al Haouz before and after they benefited from the organization's services following the earthquake in September 2023, using semi-structured interviews.

RC18-264.5

OUMAIMA, MOUSAID* (University of Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah - Dhar El mehraz, Morocco)
CHENNA, ISMAIL* (University of Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah - Dhar El mehraz, Morocco)

Social Media and Political Communication in Morocco: A Comparative Analysis of NRI and Jdp Digital Strategies

While the effects of social media on identity, mental health, and the economy have been extensively examined, its influence on political communication—especially in Morocco—has not been as thoroughly explored. As traditional media's dominance in political discourse diminishes, social media platforms have emerged as vital tools for political figures to connect with citizens. This study investigates the social media tactics of two major political parties: the ruling National Rally of Independents (NRI) and the opposition Justice and Development Party (JDP). By analyzing the content on their social media channels, the research identifies significant themes, types of content, and digital strategies employed to advance political goals and engage Moroccan youth. Metrics of public engagement—like likes, shares, and comments—are assessed to understand the level of interaction and the impact of these strategies on shaping political discourse. Grounded in theories of political communication and digital activism, this study provides fresh insights into the changing role of social media in encouraging political involvement among Moroccan youth, addressing a crucial gap in the understanding of the relationship between politics and digital media in the region.

RC26-423.5

OWADA, HIRAKU* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)
TSUJI, TAKASHI (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

The Significance of Small Farms Today: The Case of Fukushima after Nuclear Disaster

For some time now, there have been discussions of agricultural biodiversity and small farms in developing countries that are not controlled by multinational corporations. This effort is a form of opposition to capitalism and an appeal for the independence of farmers, as discussed by people such as V. Shiva. Agricultural biodiversity is being discussed not only in Europe but also in Japan. In Fukushima, the conservation of agricultural biodiversity damaged by the nuclear disaster and the shortage of farmers are major issues. However, the proposed solutions do not break away from neoliberalist methodologies and do not focus on small country farms.

This study considered measures to maintain the regional circulation and use of resources that agricultural biodiversity encompasses as well as the enjoyment of agriculture. The focus of the case study was to clarify whether small farms complemented neoliberalist agriculture in the agricultural regeneration of the nuclear disaster area.

In the village of Kawauchi in Fukushima, agriculture was difficult due to radioactive contamination. However, the initiative of an elderly farmer, his own consumption of grapes, restarted farming. In 2014, the harvest was used for home consumption and gifts; in 2016, it was elevated to a crop for sale.

The case study found that in Fukushima farming was restarted, at first for home consumption, by an elderly farmer. This is significant in today's world where agriculture is threatened by various forms of disruption. Even temporary disturbances may have a major impact on agricultural biodiversity, as well as on farmers' livelihoods and enjoyment. Recovery from nuclear disaster has been driven by disaster capitalism, but small farms are the foundation of macro-level regeneration of agricultural biodiversity and have demonstrated a new significance.

RC44-697.2

OYA, CARLOS* (SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom)
SCHAEFER, FLORIAN* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Collective Representation in New Production Sites: How the Ethiopian Apparel Export Industry Was Unionized

In this paper we analyse the factors that led to the recent unionisation drive in Ethiopia's apparel export industry. In the past ten years Ethiopia has emerged as a growing production location for international firms linked into the global apparel value chain. Ethiopia has successfully attracted foreign firms supplying apparel buyers in the US and the EU into a series of new, mostly government-owned, industrial parks. These supplier firms came to Ethiopia seeking lower labour costs and easier access to US markets. Global buyers, the lead firms of the apparel sector, typically push supplier firms to accept a combination of low margins and demanding delivery schedules, in turn incentivising supplier firms to suppress wage growth and limit workers' collective representation. Resistance to unionisation in supplier firms is common in the sector and was initially supported by the Ethiopian government, which limited union access to industrial parks. The Ethiopian apparel export sector has nonetheless recently witnessed a remarkably successful unionisation drive and most firms in the country's industrial parks now have factory-level unions linked to higher-level union federations.

Drawing on theoretical approaches to labour regimes and sources of workers' power (Wright, 2000; Silver, 2003; Burawoy, 1985; Schmalz, Ludwig & Webster, 2018), mobilisation theory (Kelly, 1998), and recent extensions of value chain theory (Marslev, Staritz & Raj-Reicherts, 2022) we develop a new analytical framework to explain how the resistance of key stakeholders to unionisation was overcome. Empirically, we draw on two matched firm and worker surveys of over 1,000 workers in apparel firms conducted in 2018 and 2023, key informant interviews with company managers, government officials, UN officials, and trade union leaders, as well as semi-structured interviews with trade unionists at factory level.

RC10-155.1

OYETUNDE, KABIRU* (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)
CASEY, CATHERINE (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)

Climate Crisis and Green Transition in Nigeria: Trade Unions in Policy and Practical Response.

Nigeria is an emerging market and lower-middle-income economy. It has the largest population, a young demographic profile, and is one of the richest in Africa. Its economy is highly concentrated in the oil and gas industry. That sector, while crucial to Nigeria's development to date, is responsible for contributing to far-reaching ecological and environmental degradation in Nigeria, and global climate change crises. Gas flaring and increased CO2 emissions, destruction of agricultural and marine ecosystems from oil spillage, and exposure of people to poisonous gas and resultant chronic illnesses, are significant among the negative impacts of the oil and gas industry to Nigerians and neighbouring populations.

These well-documented concerns and their crisis-deepening implications have met with mixed policy response and variable efforts for change. The Nigerian government endorses international climate change response initiatives and strives to develop and implement national initiatives. The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), one of the largest unions in Africa (ITUC, 2021), pursues its Climate Change Policy issued in 2015. However, even as NLC leaders acknowledge that Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change and global heating, with severe effects on populations portended, and demand a "just transition" to a more sustainable economy, their policy strategies and actions toward a just transition appear to date to be fragmented.

Utilising the duo of ILO guidelines on just transition and the holistic framework for evaluating policy mixes for just transition (Kaljonen et al., 2024), this paper evaluates the policies and practices of labour actors in Nigeria in responding to climate change and pursuing a just transition for workers and the poor. By so doing, it uncovers the policy interventions points of the Nigerian trade union movement, and the reactive, active and emancipatory practical responses aimed at distributive and procedural justices in their efforts at seeking a just transition.

RC40-656.4

ÖZCAN, TUĞBA* (METU, Turkey)

Solidarity Networking Against the Usurpation of the SEED: SEED Exchange Networks in Türkiye

Today, seeds have ceased to symbolize collective sharing and have instead become an unrenewable commodity, one that farmers are compelled to purchase each year from seed companies. Genetically modified or hybrid seeds produced by agribusiness monopolies pose a serious threat to food security, leading to the possible extinction of local seeds. This signifies not only the loss of biodiversity but also the erosion of knowledge, heritage, and culture. In the face of multinational agribusiness monopolies, is it possible to preserve seed diversity across countries?

Due to the influence of agrochemical and biotechnology corporations such as Monsanto, Dupont, and transnational organizations like UPOV, many developing countries have undergone significant changes in their agricultural laws. In Türkiye, the sale and even exchange of seeds are regulated under the Seed Law No. 5553, which was enacted in 2006. This law mandates that all seeds sold must be certified and registered, and unregistered seed trade is prohibited. While small farmers are allowed to save and exchange seeds for their own use, any exchange that hints at 'trade' invokes penalties. This has raised concerns among farmers and activists, as it threatens local seed diversity and traditional agricultural practices.

What are the reactions to these prohibitions and the loss of seed diversity? Over the past forty years, the industrialization of agriculture has given rise to new forms of seed exchange networks. This paper analyzes the emergence of transnational seed exchange networks in Türkiye.

In response to the current seed monopolies, certain groups in Türkiye are striving to preserve biodiversity. Drawing on interviews with individuals and organizations involved in these efforts, through case-oriented study, this paper seeks to explore whether seed exchange can provide a viable solution to these challenges and will provide insights into how rural citizens navigate and influence their socio-political landscape.

RC15-JS-188.3

OZCURUMEZ, SAIME* (Baskent University, Turkey)
WYLIE, LLOY (Western University, Canada)

Expectations Vs Lived Experience: Health Care Barriers and Social Determinants of Health in Canada and Turkey

Health care experiences of refugees are shaped by a complex interplay of access barriers and social determinants of health.Existing research suggests refugees face health care access challenges due to language proficiency, health literacy, cultural differences and bureaucratic procedures. Social determinants such as education, precarious employment, health literacy, inadequate housing and lack of social support networks also shape refugees' health experiences in host countries. Targeted interventions and policies aim to address these challenges. The study will examine the transformation in healthcare policies affecting refugee experiences in Canada and Turkey since 2015, and will analyze the experience of quality of care and overall health outcomes for refugees. It seeks answers to the following questions: How have the policy changes impacted the refugee experience of healthcare services, and why? In what ways and to what extent social determinants of health influence the impact of these policies? How does country of origin, gender, age, healthcare need matter while experiencing healthcare services, and why? The research will employ a qualitative method by collecting and analyzing reports by states, international organizations and NGOs, scholarly literature and social media posts of refugee health focused groups and interview three refugee community leaders mobilized around health in both countries. The research will use thematic analysis to identify key topics and patterns which will be coded into policy changes, barriers to access and social determinants of health. The study will use symbolic interactionism to examine the lived refugee experiences accounting for social determinants of health in a context of health policy transformation. The research will conclude with suggestions for accurately addressing health needs of refugee populations.

RC29-469.4

OZEKI, TAKAKO* (Atomi University, Japan)

Teenagers Working in Bars Late at Night and Japanese Law

In Japan, restaurants and bars where people sit next to customers and serve them are regulated by special laws. These include hostess clubs, cabarets, and host clubs. The business hours of these establishments are determined to be until midnight. In recent years, however, the number of businesses offering intimate services has increased, and the number of "girls bars" that employ teenagers even late at night has been growing throughout Japan. The surge in the number of girl bars can be attributed to the 1999 amendment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Law, which allowed women to work late at night. In addition, the age of majority in Japan will be lowered to 18 in 2022, and parental consent will no longer be required for part-time work. Incidentally, the age at which drinking alcohol is allowed in Japan is 20. In addition, "concept cafes," including maid cafes, are registered as general cafes, and many of them employ high school students. Both "girl bars" and "concept cafes" are new forces that have emerged under the radar of the law, serving as gateways for young women to enter the night business. In this presentation, we would like to clarify that these social problems exist due to the abuse of the law.

RC48-761.1

OZEN, HAYRIYE (Izmir University of Economics, Turkey)
DOGU, BURAK* (Izmir University of Economics, Turkey)

From Local Grievances to Regional Resistance: Analyzing the Diffusion of Geothermal Power Plant Protests in the Turkish Aegean

This study examines mobilizations against renewable energy projects, which are widely seen as critical for mitigating climate change. Specifically, it focuses on the protest movements against geothermal power plants (GPP) in Turkey's Aegean Region, which began in two villages around 2013 and quickly spread to numerous others within a few years. The research has two key objectives: first, to understand the factors driving the emergence and regional diffusion of these protests, and second, to analyze the impact of this diffusion on the movements themselves as well as on renewable energy and climate policies. Using document analysis and fieldwork, the study investigates seven protest movements from various locations, as well as two outlier cases where no protests occurred despite the presence of GPP projects. This comparative approach provides a broader understanding of why some areas mobilized against renewable energy projects while others did not. Grounded in processual social movement theories, the research explores both structural and movement-related factors. It considers political and economic structures—such as state policies, capital accumulation dynamics, and the regional political economy—as well as the social, political, economic, and cultural characteristics of local communities where protests emerged. Additionally, it examines the role of protest actors, including local leaders and external supporters, in spreading resistance.The study assesses how the diffusion of protests shaped individual movements across different locations, particularly whether it resulted in a "scale shift," expanding the protests from local to regional or national levels. It also examines whether and how the spread of protests influenced renewable energy and climate policies and practices. By integrating these insights, the study offers a deeper understanding of how climate policies can trigger local resistance, how this resistance spreads and evolves, and the dynamics of protest diffusion and its impact on climate-related policies and practices.

RC28-435.1

OZERTURK SOFU, VILDAN* (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

The Transformation of Privilege in Elite Schools in Turkiye

The theme of ascribed or achieved privilege has been a focus of research in the field of elite schools, often situated within a meritocratic discourse obscuring the presence of class privilege. However, the predominance of studies conducted in global north countries has prompted the question of how privilege is experienced in contexts where an aristocratic tradition may not be as prevalent. Within the Turkish context, elite schools were founded during the late Ottoman era to educate future bureaucratic elites, who were expected to revert the downturn of the empire. Following the Turkish Republic, these schools have retained their prestige to the present day. This study, based on the findings of an ongoing doctoral research project, seeks to elucidate the ways in which privilege is experienced in Turkish elite schools. It employs a qualitative methodology, comprising 35 in-depth interviews with graduates of different cohorts from the most prestigious three elite schools, two state schools and one private school. Grounded theory research design was adopted in data analysis and the findings were supported with descriptive quantitative data. The findings indicated that graduates of Turkish elite schools legitimize privilege via the notion of 'earned privilege' and the acquisition of 'elite qualities'. However, there are notable differences in the accounts of graduates with regard to the source of privilege. In line with Bernstein's conceptual framework, the older graduates (pre-2000) primarily highlighted 'technical-instrumental gains', such as access to a high-quality education and proficiency in foreign languages, whereas the younger generation emphasized the value of 'practical-expressive gains', including the school's brand image and alumni network. Again, while graduates of state schools emphasized the fraternity discourse among students, graduates of the private school emphasized the material opportunities provided by the school. The reasons for these differences are analyzed in the study in comparison to the related literature.

RC11-158.2

ÖZKAYA, DERYA* (University of Graz, Austria)

Ageing in Protest:(Im)Possibilities of Intergenerational Solidarity Among Struggles for Justice in Southeast Europe

This paper explores the (im)possibilities of intergenerational solidarity within social and ecological justice movements in Southeast Europe, with a focus on the intersections of ageing, gender, and political activism. While demographic shifts such as depopulation and youth migration in the region have sparked scholarly interest, less attention has been paid to how older generations navigate ongoing economic, social, political, and ecological crises, and how these struggles are interconnected with youth.

Positioning political activism as a life-course practice and a form of intergenerational engagement, this study challenges the dominant narrative that frames activism as the domain of youth. It highlights the critical role of older women activists in shaping movements for social, political, and ecological justice. Through ethnographic and archival research on social movements in Turkey and Austria, the paper examines how older women's life experiences and intersecting identities—shaped by age, gender, class, ethnicity, and religion—inform their activism and their ability to build solidarity across generations.

Key questions include: How do older activists (dis)engage with younger generations in collective action? What are the tensions and opportunities in forming intergenerational alliances? How are expressions of solidarity shaped by political, cultural, and social factors in Southeast Europe? The study also examines how the material and emotional connections between generations influence movement strategies and how collective narratives can either strengthen or hinder solidarity.

By expanding the geographical and socio-historical scope of scholarship on ageing and activism, this paper sheds light on the opportunities and challenges of fostering intergenerational solidarity within movements for justice, offering a critical perspective on the realignments between generational and political divisions in an ageing society.

RC55-843.1

OZLU DINIZ, SIMAY* (Baskent University, Turkey)

Community Supported Agriculture and Food Democracy: Güdül-Ankara

This study aims to understand how Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) in Cittaslow Güdül aligns with the New Solidarity Economy (NSE) and fosters a movement towards food democracy. NSE represents a re-socialization and re-spatialization of food, driven by ethical consumption and new technologies. The study focuses on the Tahtacıörencik Natural Life Collective (TADYA-Güdül), a hybrid CSA model that connects producers and consumers directly without intermediaries, utilizing new technological marketing and communication tools. In industrialized societies, access to good, clean, and fair food has become an increasingly pressing issue associated with quality of life. The Green Revolution, that sought to address global hunger through large-scale agricultural production, introduced significant health and environmental concerns that particularly affect vulnerable communities. Moreover, contemporary mass consumption, deeply embedded in social culture and controlled by the global market economy, leaves little room for individual agency. In response, movements promoting sustainable consumption—slow, green, minimalist, freeganist, *prosumer*—have emerged. These movements advocate for equality, justice, and democracy especially regarding nutrition. From a relational perspective, food acts as an agent that shapes social, economic, and political relationships, aligning with Latour's Actor Network Theory (ANT). This qualitative study employs *netnography* to conduct online interviews with TADYA producers (15) and in-depth interviews with consumers (10), discussions with leaders of active organizations in the region (6). The collected data is analyzed using discourse analysis to understand producers' motivations, consumers' lifestyles, and leaders' contributions. Findings reveal that CSA represents a form of social innovation, creating urban-rural proximity through reciprocity, transparency, and direct dialogue as articulated by Polanyi. TADYA, that is supported by NGOs in Ankara, acts as a mediator, offering access to quality food, fair trade for producers, and environmental protection. Understanding the CSA's role in promoting food justice in the Anthropocene era is vital for building sustainable consumption models through solidarity economics.

RC11-168.3

ÖZMETE, EMINE* (Ankara University, Turkey)

Transformative Trends Reshaping Intergenerational Relationships in Turkiye in the Era of Demographic Ageing

As in the world, the elderly population is increasing rapidly in Turkey. The 21st century will be the century of aging of the world. The population aged 65 and over in Turkey increased by 22.6 percent in 5 years and reached 8 million 451 thousand 669 people. The proportion of the elderly population in the total population has exceeded 10.2 percent.With the migration from rural to urban areas, the extended family structure turned into a nuclear family and the number of births per woman decreased to 1.5 in Turkiye. With both migration and family shrinkage, kinship relationships and social support systems have weakened. While elderly people can be cared for in extended families depending on traditional values;social and economic resources become insufficient to care for the elderly in the nuclear family and to maintain intergenerational solidarity. In Turkey, as in the world, the majority of both formal and informal care work is performed by women. Women also have an effective role in directing intergenerational solidarity relations in the family.According to the project of evaluating intergenerational solidarity, which was carried out for the first time in Turkey with 4 thousand 100 people;the strongest dimensions of solidarity for both the elderly and adult children in Turkey are;emotional solidarity and relational solidarity. Medium levels of solidarity dimensions for both the elderly and adult children in Turkey;normative solidarity and consensual solidarity. The lowest form of solidarity provided by the elderly to their children in Turkey is functional solidarity. While the realization rate of functional solidarity, which includes the financial support and care provided by the elderly to their children in Turkey, is 34.2 percent;The realization rate of functional solidarity, which includes the financial support and care provided by children to their elderly parents, is 75.6 percent.In this study,intergenerational solidarity will be evaluated through demographic aging.

P

RC06-100.2

P. LIMA CARUSO, JULIANA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Use of Computer Programs and Other Analytical Tools for the Examination of Families.

Over the past four decades, family and kinship studies have taken important turns, such as the inclusion of feminist studies and, more indirectly, the ontological turn. These dialogues have introduced novel insights into the domains of family and kinship. Concurrently, the advent of new computational tools has opened avenues for enhanced analysis and correlation, encompassing both traditional data such as genealogical memory and emerging categories and criteria within the realm of family and kinship studies. In light of the enduring paradigms in family studies and the advent of new technological tools, this presentation seeks to explore the interplay between the novel and the traditional in family and kinship studies, with a view to fostering dialogue with other disciplines, such as health. In this way, I propose to present some questions from my current research project. The project examines the interrelationship between cancer predisposition, genetics and diverse perceptions of heredity and genealogical memory, with a particular focus on the development of new theoretical frameworks and computational tools.

RC09-JS-238.6

P. MISRA, RAJENDRA* (Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India)

Rethinking Sovereign Power: Resistance and Resilience in State of Exception of Kashmir

This paper examines the dynamics of sovereign power in Kashmir, India's northern Muslim-majority region bordering Pakistan, through Agamben's theoretical lens of state of exception. According to Agamben, individuals are reduced to *homo sacer*, or bare life, stripped of political and legal rights and subjected to unchecked sovereign violence in a state of exception. During the peak of the insurgency in the 1990s, the Indian state designated Kashmir a 'troubled zone' and enforced the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, granting military personnel immunity from prosecution and suspending legal protections for residents. Through brutal legal and political measures, the Indian state sought to establish complete control over the region.

This paper contends that while sovereign power seeks to reduce the local population to bare life, its domination is not absolute, even in spaces of exception like Kashmir. Through an ethnographic exploration of the lived experiences of the people, this study demonstrates how the power of life, to use Deleuze's term, undermines the sovereign's attempt at total control, revealing the limits of sovereign power. While Agamben provides valuable insights into the nature of sovereign power, his framework, the paper argues, leaves little room for the possibility of resistance within a state of exception. In contrast, this study illustrates how life in such spaces gives rise to diverse forms of resistance and resilience that challenge the sovereign's power.

Thus, the study raises critical questions about Arendt's concept of total domination in totalitarian states, and Agamben's notion of *homo sacer* in modern politics. The paper stresses the need to examine sovereignty and biopolitics in conflict zones through the people's lived experiences, showing how they challenge and negotiate sovereign power, and struggle for a politics that upholds freedom, identity, and justice. This study contributes to broader debates on sovereign violence, biopolitics, and the state of exception.

RC07-106.3

P. NIKOLIC, JASMINA* (University of Belgrade & Agile Humans Ltd., Serbia)
MARKOVIC, BILJANA (Agile Humans, Serbia)

Agileocracy: Agile Government for the Future of the Anthropocene

As traditional governance models falter amid the Anthropocene's unprecedented challenges, there is an urgent need for innovative approaches. This presentation introduces ***agileocracy***—an agile government framework that applies agile methodologies to revolutionize political and social systems. Drawing on my experiences as a former Serbian Member of Parliament, founder of Agile Humans, and university professor, I advocate for agileocracy as a dynamic and responsive governance model.

Agileocracy reimagines decision-making through decentralized, adaptive, and iterative processes. By dismantling rigid hierarchies, it empowers cross-functional teams and incorporates continuous feedback loops for swift and effective responses to emerging challenges. Actively engaging citizens and stakeholders, agileocracy fosters collaborative solutions to complex societal issues. In an era defined by rapid change and complexity, it offers the resilience and flexibility essential for navigating the intricacies of the Anthropocene.

Moving beyond theory, this presentation provides concrete evidence of how agile principles transcend business development to become powerful tools for political innovation and social transformation. Through case studies from my work with Agile Humans and my political career, I demonstrate how organizations and movements have harnessed agile methods to drive meaningful change. We explore how agileocracy aligns with social justice initiatives and redefines governance for an unpredictable future.

Combining firsthand political experience with agile expertise, this presentation makes a persuasive case for adopting *agileocracy* as a necessary path forward. It calls upon policymakers, scholars, and activists to rethink conventional governance models and embrace a system as dynamic and adaptable as the challenges we face. Join me in exploring how *agileocracy* can transform governance and build a more resilient, just world for the future of the Anthropocene.

RC01-19.1

PAANANEN, SOILI* (National Defence University, Finland)

Interoperability As a Networked and Intertwined Phenomenon

From the point of view of NATO's collective defence, it is essential for the allied actors' activities to be compatible (interoperability). From the perspective of agency, theoretical and practical discussion about the concept is largely limited to the military-to-military framework and to the development of interoperability to achieve effective military activity. In this approach, a crisis or conflict is understood to be taking place in a vacuum without other actors, their tasks and the logics of their activities.

This study provides a holistic view of interoperability, making it visible by analyzing national reports on the Afghanistan operation. When the operation was brought to an end in summer 2021 in fairly chaotic circumstances, its participating countries felt a need to analyze its success. Studies and evaluation reports on the operation and its impact were produced to the most senior central government officials in Finland.

The extended view of interoperability goes beyond the traditional military-centric view and highlights the critical role of non-military actors as well as the interdependencies between different systems and the tensions linked to them. Interoperability is therefore visible as a networked and intertwined phenomenon combining processes of multiple directions and levels. The holistic view also highlights the need to understand multicentred cooperation, multidimensional assessment and accountability of activities in more depth.

RC14-JS-177.2

PAC SALAS, DAVID* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
MORAL MARTÍN, DAVID (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

"Resistencia Creativa En La Economía Gig: El Cooperativismo De Plataformas En Coopcycle"

En el contexto de la creciente gig economy, el estudio de modelos alternativos de organización laboral como las cooperativas de plataformas de reparto de comida a domicilio se ha vuelto crucial para entender las dinámicas contemporáneas de trabajo y resistencia. Este trabajo investiga específicamente cómo las cooperativas, organizadas bajo la federación CoopCycle, se comportan y resisten en un entorno dominado por modelos económicos precarizantes. Se plantea un enfoque multidimensional para explorar la "resistencia creativa", un concepto que encapsula las estrategias utilizadas por estas cooperativas para contrarrestar la precariedad y fomentar la sostenibilidad y la equidad laboral.

La metodología del estudio es una encuesta autoadministrada, diseñada para ser completada con apoyo técnico, que abarca un rango de 40 a 50 preguntas. Estas preguntas están estructuradas en torno a cinco dimensiones: la fundación de la cooperativa, la fase de creación, la integración de principios y valores cooperativos, la gestión de la cooperativa y las acciones vinculadas con la resistencia creativa. La muestra incluye las organizaciones miembros de CoopCycle, ofreciendo una visión comprensiva del panorama cooperativo dentro de la gig economy a nivel comparado.

Este estudio es significativo por su enfoque en cómo las cooperativas no solo sobreviven, sino que también desafían activamente las estructuras tradicionales de mercado a través de innovaciones y prácticas basadas en valores cooperativos. Se discutirán las implicaciones de los hallazgos para la política y la práctica, sugiriendo que la resistencia creativa puede ofrecer vías sostenibles y equitativas para la organización laboral en el marco de la economía digital. Este análisis proporcionará una base teórica y empírica para entender mejor la intersección de la cultura cooperativa y la economía de

plataformas, destacando la importancia de modelos económicos alternativos en la configuración del futuro del trabajo.

RC23-372.3

PACHOVA, NEVELINA* (RMIT Europe, Spain)
VERAN CASANOVA, ADRIANA (RMIT Europe, Spain)

Catalyzing Social Innovation for a Just Transition: Empirical Evidence from Alternative Approaches to Stimulating Place-Based Solutions to Social Challenges in the Context of Decarbonization

Social innovation is arguably essential for the development of place-based strategies and approaches for fostering a just transition. It remains unclear, however, how social innovation can be effectively stimulated and maintained. This study contributes to addressing this question by exploring the effectiveness of top-down and bottom-up approaches to catalyzing innovative solutions to place-based societal challenges related to decarbonization. It draws on empirical data from seven carbon-intensive regions in Europe undergoing processes of decarbonization. All study regions benefit from territorial funds provided through the European Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) that aim to stimulate innovative response to local challenges through what we call a top-down approach. They also form part of the EU-funded BOLSTER project, which stimulated and enabled a series of community initiatives aimed at responding to local needs through action research and bottom-up mobilization and support. In this study we explore the type and scope of innovative actions catalyzed through the top-down and bottom-up mechanisms for catalyzing social innovation mentioned above and reflect on the need and possibilities for maintaining them. In conclusion, with discuss the challenges and opportunities for bridging top-down and bottom-up approaches to catalyzing and maintaining social innovations as a way of highlighting some of the policy implications of the research.

RC30-484.5

PACHOVA, NEVELINA* (RMIT Europe, Spain)
VERAN CASANOVA, ADRIANA (RMIT Europe, Spain)

Coupling and Decoupling of Preferences for Social and Environmental Justice in the Context of Decarbonisation and a Persistent Digital Divide: Evidence from Former Mining Regions in Rural Leon, Spain

Preferences for social and environmental justice are often seen as going together among populations suffering from the negative impacts of extractive industries in the global south. Double exposure to the negative social impacts of decarbonization and a persistent digital divide, however, tend to give rise to a decoupling of such preferences in the global north. This, however, is not always the case as evidenced by in-depth qualitative research from the former mining regions in rural Leon, Spain. A consideration of different individual and contextual factors as potential drivers of the observed cases of coupling and decoupling of such preferences among different individuals and groups involved in the study, suggest the need for a closer consideration of the question of work and its social footprint, which is often unaccounted for in current notions of a just transition.

RC53-827.2

PACINI-KETCHABAW, VERONICA* (Western University, Canada)

The Anthropocene, Extractivist Capitalism and Andean Childhoods

The presentation focuses on children's active engagement in resisting extractivist logics in the Anthropocene. I ask: How might we address resistance in the context of Andean childhoods and extractive capitalism? How might we meaningfully respond, both conceptually and methodologically, to the growing impact of corporate mining in the global south? How might we respond when the proliferation of extractivist activities and the violent forces of global capital increasingly challenge the voices of local communities? I engage with these questions through two distinct yet related compositions. In the first, I attend to how thinking resistance through/with existing onto-epistemologies and non-Western orientations, specifically decolonial intersections and Latin American articulations of south feminisms, might extend methodological approaches. The second composition zooms in on children's daily resistance practices, focusing on worlding nonextractive worlds that reconfigure the EuroWestern humanist project underpinning extractive capitalism.

RC42-678.1

PADILLA, BEATRIZ* (University of South Florida, USA)
BUSSE, ERIKA (Macalester College, USA)
MONTES, VERONICA (Bryn Mawr College, USA)

Gate-Openers: Role of Trust and Gender Among Latino Immigrants during COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated social inequities for marginalized populations, including immigrants in the United States. Specifically, unauthorized immigrants' experiences of exclusions were deepened by their material and legal precarity, which limited their access to governmental support programs. In this context, grassroots organizations and NGOs worked together to address the absence of government support for these vulnerable populations. We analyze the New Sanctuary Movement of Philadelphia (NSMP), a power-building organization, that along with community leaders, which we call gate-openers, rapidly assisted the Latino community. NSMP's speedy adaptation to continue serving the community resulted from their grassroots orientation and close-knitted relations with the Latino immigrant population. However, the role of gate-opener undertaken by key Latina women not only assisted NSMP in reaching its goals but also enhanced its outreach capacity. In this paper, we shed light on the interplay between immigrant women's agency and leadership in grassroots organizations during the pandemic, focusing on the role played by ender and trust in building those networks.

RC06-JS-125.3

PAK, MELIKE* (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Exploring Family Resilience and Community Strength amidst Disasters and Crisis Situations

The increase in the number, frequency and impacts of disasters and crisis situations around the world with the impact of climate change is emphasized among global challenges. The increasing social and economic impacts of disasters at the global level is an obstacle to preserving development gains and achieving sustainable development goals. In recent years, the concept of resilience has come to the fore in academic and policy-based disaster management efforts and has expanded contextually from the individual to the family and community levels.

Family resilience is considered as maintaining or re-establishing the family's balance between demands/stresses and resources/coping strategies in the face of a challenging situation. From a systems perspective, family fragility and resilience are considered within the framework of multi-level recurrent interactions in coping with stressful experiences and social contexts. The resilience of families varies depending on several factors such as existing stressors, the level of pre-existing stress, family bonds, family's social support, coping skills, family functioning, family belief sytems, organizational structures, communication patterns and the resources provided by family members and other community resources.

In response to the increasing trend of global disasters and crises, strategies should be developed to address barriers to community resilience and incorporate emergency management into preparedness, response, and recovery phases. Resilience strategies should be taken proactive steps, buffering disruptions, reducing the risk of dysfunctioning, and supporting positive adaptation and offering resources in overcoming challenges. More inclusive community-based interventions should be used to respond to disasters, such as community engagement, public education, supportive mentors, volunteering, social funding, social trust, community connections, safe neighborhoods, informed organizations and professionals, quality schools, and access to quality child care and quality healthcare. Governments and community actors such as non-governmental organisations, professionals and volunteers should undertake coordinated efforts to strengthen families and communities against crisis situations and increase resilience.

RC47-741.1

PALACIOS CRISOSTOMO, NICOLAS* (ETH Zürich, Switzerland)

Dual Exploitation: Platform Delivery Labor and Housing As Infrastructures of Social Reproduction for Migrant Workers in Berlin and Barcelona

The everyday life of migrant workers is shaped not only by their labor status but also by their migratory journeys, challenges, and search for stability. Platforms have increasingly acted as "arrival infrastructures" (Van Doorn and Vijay, 2021), offering lower-access barriers into gig work for migrants. However, their lived realities extend far beyond labor. Housing, as a vital

infrastructure of social reproduction, plays a critical role in maintaining labor power but is often precarious, commodified, or inaccessible.

This study, drawing on Van Doorn and Shapiro's (2023) "platform-adjacent" framework, explores the broader implications of platform labor within precarious housing markets. Based on fieldwork conducted from September 2023 to March 2024, including 45 in-depth interviews with migrant delivery riders (25 in Berlin and 20 in Barcelona), this research highlights how housing insecurity and precarious gig work intersect to exacerbate workers' vulnerabilities, creating what can be termed "dual exploitation."

Using Social Reproduction Theory (SRT) as an analytical lens, this paper explores how housing commodification—treating it as a speculative asset—fails to meet the social reproductive needs of workers. The pressures of both labor precarity and housing instability reinforce structural inequalities, making migrant workers particularly vulnerable. By linking labor and housing as interdependent infrastructures, this study sheds light on the compounded nature of exploitation faced by migrant delivery workers in the platform economy of Berlin and Barcelona.

RC52-801.3

PALADINI, ROBERTO* (Università Iuav di Venezia, Italy)

The Contribution of Sociology to Understanding the Role and Evolutionary Trends of New Craftsmanship

Despite the decline in the number of craft enterprises in many countries over recent decades, there is a renewed interest in craftsmanship from policymakers and the international academic community. Studies on the neo-craft work phenomenon show that craft enterprises are regaining appeal in the contemporary context and benefiting from increasing policy support. This interest stems from the role these actors play in preserving and promoting traditional techniques and knowledge, positioning themselves as part of cultural and historical heritage, and as key contributors to the economy, society, and culture of local communities. They enhance the livability and attractiveness of places, while also expressing values such as authenticity in their products, often customized or niche-oriented, standing in contrast to standardized, industrial production. This growing attention has legitimized small-scale craft producers and new neo-craft enterprises, leading to an expansion of policies supporting craftsmanship. These policies range from the cultural and creative industries to local economic development, and include urban regeneration projects and social innovation. In particular, craftsmanship is valued for its contribution to promoting traditions and intangible heritage, as well as to tourism, where it plays a key role in strengthening cultural identity and attracting qualified visitors. This article aims to deepen the understanding of craftsmanship by analyzing key clusters of studies on the topic and systematizing recent contributions. Emerging theoretical perspectives and analytical categories will be identified to provide a clearer view of the dominant lines of thought in the field. The goal is to define the boundaries of the discipline and offer a foundation for future studies and interventions, based on theoretical models derived from the review of scientific literature. To achieve this, a critical cataloging of studies on craftsmanship has been conducted, examining how contemporary dynamics are shaping the sector and its future outlook.

RC33-548.5

PALEARDI, FEDERICO* (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
FIGLINO, MARIA FRANCESCA (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy)
LAURITANO, GIACOMO (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
FIORE, BRUNELLA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
IONIO, CHIARA (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy)

Supporting Families of Preterm Infants: The Impact of Ehealth on Parental Well-Being and Care Transition

The post-Covid-19 period has accelerated an already ongoing process that aims to redefine healthcare through methodological and technological advances. The e-ParWelB project responds to this need as it aims to develop an interdisciplinary socio-psychological model by integrating eHealth tools, social research, and psychological support addressed to preterm parents. Preterm birth impacts not only the clinical condition of the infant but also the well-being and functioning of families. The primary objective of our project is to monitor and support parents' mental health during the critical period of their stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) and transition to home. To achieve this, we provide families with digital health tools, including a dedicated web app, designed to assess their psychological well-being and foster a supportive network among parents, helping them stay connected and resilient during this challenging time. This web app serves as a highly effective methodological tool for two key reasons. First, it simplifies participant enrollment in a longitudinal study. Once parents register on the app, data collection proceeds through a smooth and non-invasive process. Second, the app provides crucial support to parents by offering a direct and confidential messaging channel with a mental health professional. Additionally, the platform fosters a support network among parents, allowing them to connect and share experiences with other parents through a specific forum in the web app. This system of data gathering yields satisfactory results and is able to support our participants in their difficult transition home from the NICU. The web app allows to keep in check parents' emotional state and promptly individuate signals of distress and to intervene with a personalized support plan. Digital tools allow parents to access resources from home or anywhere else, making support easily accessible and reducing the feeling of isolation.

RC06-100.1

PALERMO, MELANIE SARA* (University of Macerata, Italy)

Family and Work As Relational Systems: An Exploration of Tensions and Interconnections

The capitalist economy, denoted by the distinction of the labour sphere from the family sphere (Barbera & Pais, 2020), characterizes the Anthropocene. However, despite the differences due to the nature of the two mentioned spheres, a strong interconnection and interdependence between them is evident.

This theoretical contribution aims to reflect on the encounter of these two systems in contemporary society, focusing in particular on family businesses and informal care relationships; assuming that it is necessary to rethink these situations from a sociological perspective, underlining their relational component.

The text explores the intersection of and the clash between market logics and family dynamics in these frameworks. It highlights the tension between rational economic considerations (remuneration, salaried work) (Pulcini and Bourgault, 2018), and the affective bonds within families which generates symbolic and educational codes denoted by the strength of emotions (Bianchi, 2021): affectivity, intergenerational solidarity, gift, trust, reciprocity (Donati, 2018, Ganugi & Prandini, 2022). The non-utilitarian logic nourish the bond between family members who feel part of the system through the mechanism of giving-receiving-reciprocating and tend to return what they have received on the basis of gratitude.

However, these emotional aspects, while crucial for family relationships, can also pose challenges for economic efficiency (Saraceno & Naldini, 2021) and generate problems of reconciliation, thus influencing the labour market (Mazzucchelli et al., 2020; Naldini & Saraceno, 2022).

In conclusion, this contribution highlights how the interdependence and interconnection between family and work is a fundamental element of contemporary society and can be problematic due to the substantial differences between the two systems, furthermore it provides food for thought for analysing phenomena and situations that characterize the Anthropocene society through a sociological reading.

RC11-168.2

PALIS, FLORENCIA* (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
RODRIGUEZ, MARIA VICTORIA (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
UMALI, CHRISTIAN (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
JUNIO, DANNAH ZEMIRAH (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
BUENDIA, SHERLANE (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
MARIANO, KRISANDRA (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)
RECTO, FERLYNN (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines)

Intergenerational Engagement of Filipino Rice Farmers: A Dead-End Path to Food Security?

The continued engagement of Filipino rice farming households is vital for the country's food security. This paper explores the intergenerational engagement of rural Filipino families in rice farming. A household survey of 1,165 rice farmers was conducted, covering 10 provinces and representing eight of the 13 regions in the Philippines. Results of the study showed that

farmers are getting older, the youth are growing disinterested, and the males dominate in rice farming. There was a dramatic decline in engagement from the first and second generation to the third generation of rice farmers. However, more than 50% of the farmers wanted their children to engage in farming on a part-time basis only. It is their aspiration for their children to finish college education, but they also desire to pass on their farm to their children as inheritance to continue the family farming tradition. The study also showed a greater likelihood for a farmer's child to engage in rice farming when the farmer is older, has more years of farming experience, and has a bigger household size. However, farmers with secondary and college education are less likely to have a child engaged in rice farming compared with those who had primary education. These findings suggest formulation of policy interventions to entice rural farming households to sustain, if not increase, engagement in rice farming in succeeding generations.

RC17-245.1

PALLESEN, TRINE (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)
PEDERSEN, KIRSTINE ZINCK* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)
VIKKELSØ, SIGNE (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

From Practical Wholes to Parts and Processes in Organizational Design: Three Roads Away from Practical Formal Organization

Early literature on organizational design focused on the practical design of key organizational elements – e.g. strategy, structure, processes, people and rewards – to affect how the organization functions as a whole. However, Herbert Simon's work introduced a shift in thinking, casting doubt on the assumptions of rationality that underpinned this practical, formal approach.

In this paper, we examine three contemporary approaches to organizational design that reflects this intellectual shift. Influenced by behavioral economics, engineering and process theory, these approaches focus on behavioral design, systems design and design thinking, respectively. We show how they all continue the idea of human fallibility from Simon and how this leads to a rejection of the value and possibility of designing the organization as a practical whole.

RC28-454.3

PALMA AMESTOY, CARLOS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Upwardly Mobile Men in Chile: First-Generation University Graduates, Meritocratic Striving and Its Costs

This paper focuses on the experiences and subjectivities of professional men and men in executive positions who are the first generation in their families to graduate from university and have had notable upward social mobility in Chile. In doing so, it addresses various dimensions of the mobility process, including how participants understand social mobility, the main factors that help or hinder their progress, the influence of the sociopolitical context on their career paths, and the role they attribute to elites in the mobility process.

This paper is part of a broader research project that includes more than 300 in-depth semi-structured interviews, covering social groups with diverse social characteristics. The interviews covered different topics, such as the meaning attributed to the mobility process, work trajectories, perceptions of the elite and projections for the future. In particular, this paper analyses the accounts of 39 men in professional and executive positions at various stages of their careers.

Preliminary findings suggest that interviewees understand the concept of social mobility in practical terms while also recognising intergenerational differences in their access to goods and services. Additionally, they point out symbolic and ethical considerations (Morton, 2021), along with some costs to their lives. Regarding social mobility enablers, aspects such as merit and individual effort are seen as crucial. However, participants also mention more collective and structural factors, including the roles of their family, networks and luck (Sauder, 2020). This paper aims to delve deeper into these issues and examine how they challenge the meritocratic ideal (Sandel, 2021). The analysis also reveals that the trajectories of upwardly mobile individuals are significantly influenced by the sociopolitical context at the outset of their careers. Finally, this paper discusses the different approaches participants take towards elites.

RC31-493.1

PALMARY, INGRID* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Counter Trafficking Interventions in South Africa: Critical Reflections on Global and Local Praxis.

In this paper, I present some findings of a 5-year research programme in South Africa into the development and implementation of counter – trafficking policies and interventions. The focus of the research was on understanding how global interests, coalitions, institutions, and advocacy shaped and were shaped by local conditions. Together, the research studies aimed to understand how trafficking became a preoccupation in South Africa, how policy responses were developed, the ways in which the response to trafficking was constructed and what form the interventions took. The research findings show how global influences on policy and programming that South Africa reproduced colonial narratives by evoking gendered and racialized notions of trauma, victimization and rescue. Whilst the anti-trafficking campaigns have been critiqued globally for their regulation of women's sexuality and morality, the existing literature has failed to account for the colonial logic inherent to how and why they have been taken up globally. By focussing on poverty in the global South, alongside gendered notions of home, the response to trafficking in South Africa has justified and reproduced geographically defined inequalities and justified responses that focused on restricting movement based on gender and race. In this presentation, I focus particularly on how the campaigns drew on a gendered and racialized notion of trauma and victimization that resulted in interventions that addressed trafficking as an individual risk, rooted in women's naiveté and need for protection, over the structural reforms to migration policy that could make women's movement safer.

RC07-JS-59.2

PALMER, ANNA* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Anticipating Late Petro-State Politics amidst Climate Catastrophe

Many Global North countries have historically developed by exploiting fossil fuel resources, which has contributed to the climate catastrophe we face today. But what happens when countries in the Global South discover oil late, during a global shift away from fossil fuels due to the climate crisis? Development scholars often propose a stagist model for economic growth, while emerging research on climate change temporalities highlights the need for all governments to anticipate the far-reaching consequences of their fossil-fueled development plans, both for the present and future. By thinking from Guyana, where massive oil reserves were discovered in 2015, and where citizens contend with abject poverty imposed through (neo)colonialism, this paper investigates how state and civil society actors navigate entrenched visions of development amidst the pressing demands of responding to climate catastrophe. Through qualitative content analysis of judicial decisions, legal arguments, development plans, and speeches related to Guyana's oil industry, I introduce the concept of "late petro-state" politics. I show how the Guyanese government leverages compressed timelines and the anticipated impermanence of oil profits to justify accelerated development, often at the expense of decarbonization. In contrast, civil society actors resist this acceleration by invoking inter-scalar climate obligations and intergenerational commitments. As the climate catastrophe intensifies, this study illuminates how shifting temporalities influence state decision-making and resistance, contributing to broader discussions on the feasibility of fossil-fueled progress and imagining just futures in the Anthropocene.

TG12-992.2

PALMIERI, MARCO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Social Love, Self-Transcendence, Openness to Change

Social love is a practical, overabounding action that people realise when they care for others (Iorio and Cataldi 2023). The other can be a human agent (fragile people, immigrants, the poor, and the homeless), or the other can be a non-human agent (such as the animal and plant kingdom and the entire planet Earth). Social love takes shape in people's daily lives, such as volunteering time, giving food and dresses to people in condition of need, donating money to charity organisations, and joining peaceful protests to protect the environment and the life in the heart. What distinguishes social love from similar concepts is that it is a universalistic behaviour that breaks the in-group mechanisms because the recipient is the other (human and non-human) who stands out of the group. Universalism is a pillar dimension of social love (Iorio et al. 2022). This paper empirically explores the relationship between universalism and the conative dimension of social love, starting from the answers given by 1,170 interviewees to the questionnaire on social love administered in Italy in 2023. A social love index is created to position the respondents from the minimum to the maximum propensity level for social love. Statistical multivariate analysis shows that the index of social love

correlates with the general concepts of self-transcendence, which emphasises the concern for the welfare and need of others, especially the unknown others, which recalls the value of universalism made of understanding, appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the all people and nature. At the same time, social love positively correlates with openness to change (self-direction independent thought/action and desire for novelty and creativity), and it negatively correlates with self-achievement values (pursuing one's interests, personal success and dominance over others).

RC14-213.4

PALTRINIERI, ROBERTA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
ALLEGRINI, GIULIA (University of Bologna, Italy)
CARLONE, TERESA (University of Bologna, Italy)
IZCI, ORKIDE (University of Bologna, Italy)
GARRIDO ALVAREZ, RAFAEL JOSE (University of Bologna, Italy)
LUGARI, FRANCESCO (University of Bologna, Italy)

Intersectionality in Migrant Narratives: Preferences for Social and Media Representation

Mass media allows us to broaden our knowledge of social reality and the world. However, they also facilitate the internalization of society's norms, values, expectations, and beliefs, performing a socialization function alongside institutions, such as the family, school, or peer group (Cappi *et al.* 2021).

Mass media very often depict migrants and refugees as speechless victims, invisible, and apolitical (Nyers 2003). These depictions hide or cancel the survival strategies and agencies of migrants and refugees, turning them into objects of pity or fear. Migrants are represented either as criminals or potential terrorists with immoral agencies, labelled as fraudsters or welfare abusers, and depicted as trafficking victims or forced migrants (Mainwaring 2016). Media exclusion often mirrors and simultaneously deepens social exclusion, or in other words, invisibility caused by media reverberates in the broader public discourse and the audience agenda (Musarò and Parmiggiani, 2022).

This poster will demonstrate the media and social representation of migrants in Italy, focusing on their preferences regarding representation in media and public discourse. Drawing on qualitative and visual research methods (Pink 2001; Rose 2001) such as photovoice and photo elicitation interviews with migrants from diverse backgrounds, this poster will show how these individuals perceive their social identities and narratives surrounding them (Aiello and Parry, 2020) and their preferences on media and social representation as migrants. Intersectional methodology (Crenshaw, 1991; Collins and Sirma, 2008) and feminist standpoint theory (Harding, 1996) will be adopted to analyze migrants' visual and oral narratives on (self) representation (Hall 1996).

This poster aims to contribute through visual methods to discussions on vulnerability, agency, and social justice by remarking on migrants' visual and oral narratives and informing policymakers and media practitioners about the importance of responsible and non-biased representation and the potential for more inclusive narratives that respect the diversity and complexity of migrant experiences.

RC09-133.2

PAMPLONA, DANIELLE ANNE* (PUCPR Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil)

ESG Criteria on Sustainability Report: Moving Forward?

The ESG criteria emerged in 2005 as a spin-off from the Global Compact, a UN initiative that brings together companies from all over the world. The initial idea was to provide investors with information so that they could, with greater certainty and precision, make decisions about the allocation of investments, obtaining the highest possible return, while reducing the incidence of business impacts due to known social, environmental and governance risks. The reports originally served investors, seeking to understand what the environmental, social and governance issues that potentially impact businesses were and how they were tackled. Understanding the origins of these requirements is essential to understanding how today they are not sufficient to fulfil their intended purpose. In fact, these reports should be read bearing in mind that they are requirements aimed at the information needs of investors. The contribution of companies to major crises (such as the climate crisis, but also the Covid-19 pandemic or the deterioration of democracy), coupled with the human rights impacts caused by business activities, has meant that the ESG agenda has attracted the attention of civil society, especially in an international and domestic environment in which there is no real accountability for the negative impacts they cause. Thus, the ESG agenda, which was born with the DNA of pointing out environmental, social and governance risks for companies, is undergoing an adaptation (or is intended to undergo an adaptation) to become the search for risks that economic activity represents for society and the environment. This work seeks to: a. identify and point out the changes in sustainability reports, by comparatively analysing the content of sustainability reports produced before 2010 and others produced after 2020; b. point out the demands of civil society; c. identify the incorporation of civil society demands in the most recent reports.

RC57-868.4

PANAGOPOULOS, IAKOVOS* (Assistant Professor, Greece)

Multidisciplinary Film Practice Research: Integrating Visual Sociology in Academia and Independent Cinema

This presentation explores the potential of film practice research as both a research tool and final output, with a focus on its applications in visual sociology. Film practice research offers a unique way to capture and express complex social realities, combining academic rigor with creative freedom. By integrating film into research methodologies, particularly in visual sociology, scholars can document and present social phenomena with greater depth, capturing emotional and contextual elements that traditional text-based research often overlooks.

The presentation will begin by outlining the evolution of film practice research and its growing relevance within multidisciplinary fields such as sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies. Visual sociology, in particular, benefits from film's ability to present lived experiences, social dynamics, and cultural environments in real-time. The discussion will highlight how film practice research enhances data collection and the presentation of findings through visual case studies or essays.

A key focus of the presentation is the case study of the "Third Path in Cinema" in Greece, an innovative approach that combines academic research with independent filmmaking. This model provides an alternative route for filmmakers and researchers who face challenges in traditional cinema and academia, encouraging collaboration between disciplines. The "Third Path" supports the role of the "Academic Filmmaker," blending visual sociology with creative film production to offer new ways of exploring and representing social issues.

In conclusion, the presentation advocates for expanding film practice research within academic contexts, particularly for visual sociologists. It emphasizes the potential for film to act not only as a research tool but also as a means of broadening the reach and impact of academic work, engaging both scholarly and public audiences.

RC56-JS-97.5

PANARARI, MASSIMILIANO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

Archaeology of "Disasterology". Postmodern Environmental Atmospheres of the Lack of Future

Within this age of "poly-crisis" and "permacrisis", a more systemic and long-lasting one stands out. Namely, the environmental and climate crisis, one of the strongest expressions of the contemporary idea of dystopia and negative future is manifested.

This paper aims to analyse some of the narratives of a postmodern atmosphere in which visions of the apocalypse constitute one of the fundamental ingredients, and the genesis and diffusion in the last three decades (especially in French-speaking circles) of the vision of «disasterology». In particular by the French philosopher Paul Virilio (1932-2018), which has constantly confronted one of postmodernism's issue par excellence, namely technique. It identified the common thread that ran from his analyses on the impact of speed in the redefinition of society to his reflections on disasters as a sign of the times and the category of "stereoreality" (the 'augmented reality' resulting from the splitting of real and media experience). An elaboration always under the banner of a strongly critical vocation that led him to express very concerned judgements about the age of dromocracy and turbo-capitalism, summarized in the formulas of the disappearance of art, «epidemic of the imaginary» and museification of the world as an effect of the disappearance of reality. Many visions of a desolate Earth consistent with the catastrophism of the theoretician of the accident – from Chernobyl to stock markets crashes – as an ineluctable outcome of technological progress (and of the failure of technical rationality). A vision which is also at the basis of «collapsology», another cultural current with the ambition of thinking about the «post-collapse» future characterised by the catastrophe of «thermo-industrial civilization». This paper intends to analyze the framework of disasterology, and some of its most recent cultural outcomes (including the widespread idea of *zombification* extended to fields ranging from politics to economics).

RC14-211.2

PANARARI, MASSIMILIANO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

Généalogies Et Parcours De «l'Idéologie Californienne» Avant La Société De l'Intelligence Artificielle

Au milieu des années 1990 – dans un essai consacré à la « critique du néolibéralisme dotcom» – Richard Barbrook et Andy Cameron ont inventé le label de «Idéologie californienne», et, en suite, d'autres interprétations se sont stratifiées autour de cette formule.

Le paper vise à enquêter et à identifier certaines des composantes conceptuelles et thématiques sous-jacentes de cette contradictoire galaxie culturelle, qui peut également être décrite en termes de réseau (Castells, 2009) ou comme un rhizome (Deleuze et Guattari, 1980).

Le paper vise à analyser les éléments d'identification suivants de l'Idéologie californienne et de ses évolutions selon le paradigme généalogique, et avant de la diffusion généralisée de l'AI. On y retrouve, donc, le *self-help* and le "do *it yourself*" du XIXe siècle; le «néo-protestantisme» (Debray, 2017); le déterminisme technologique de l'École de Toronto; l'anarcholibertarisme et l'«objectivisme» d'Ayn Rand; la doctrine de la «destruction créatrice» schumpétérienne sous la forme de la disruption numérique; le techno-optimisme propagandiste de la revue «Wired» (selon le canon de la «mission évangélisatrice»). D'un point de vue connotatif, on retrouve l'importance de la formule sociale extensive du divertissement (Byung-Chul Han, 2018); la prédication d'une transparence absolue; la centralité du coding, prérogative du groupe social leader de l'innovation (celui qui, dans l'étape précédente, était qualifié de classe créative et a perdu certaines de ses caractéristiques; Casilli, 2015 et Lanier, 2010); le refus du hasard au nom d'une planification technologique intégrale qui tendra «naturellement» vers la résolution de tous les problèmes et questions sociaux; une vision pyramidale qui propose une conception organique de la société et un modèle hiérarchique (rempli des échos du positivisme, néo-naturalisme et darwinisme social). Et, donc, une conception apparemment «pacifiée» de la société fondée sur la neutralisation des conflits, l'appel à la collaboration totale et le partage engendré par la confiance (la *sharing economy*).

RC14-213.3

PANARESE, PAOLA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
AZZARITA, VITTORIA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
GRASSO, MARTA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Making the Invisible Visible: Addressing Gender and Ethnic Vulnerabilities in Algorithmic Systems

Over the past decade, there has been a significant expansion in the application domains of algorithmic and artificial intelligence (AI) systems, which have profoundly influenced the representation and communication of social vulnerabilities (Noble, 2018). Research highlights that these systems can perpetuate forms of discrimination, particularly along ethnic, and gender lines (boyd et al., 2014). Indeed, algorithmic systems often reflect a reductive view of human complexity, systematically excluding historically marginalized identities and characteristics, which consequently remain invisible (Gross, 2023).

These discriminatory dynamics are rooted in several intertwined factors, including the biases of system developers, the partiality of the data used for training, and the actions of users who contribute to the data inputs. As a result, algorithmic systems often fail to adequately account for the diversity of individual experiences, narrowing the spaces of self-determination and self-expression (Waelen, Wieczorek, 2022).

Building on this foundation, this poster focuses on a segment of a broader research project that explores the gender and ethnic inclusivity of algorithmic systems. The poster compares key findings from a systematic review of the literature on algorithmic systems and gender/ethnic biases alongside insights from developers, collected with 20 in-depth interviews. The goal is to offer recommendations for creating more equitable and inclusive algorithms.

While the studies acknowledge the social implications of biases in algorithmic systems, they fail to provide socio-technical frameworks that offer a shared definition of bias or address algorithmic discrimination systemically. Furthermore, developers show a limited understanding of the structural inequalities embedded in these systems (Cratsley, Fast, 2024) and the enduring belief in algorithmic neutrality (Natale, Ballatore, 2017), although this belief varies based on individual cultural and gender backgrounds. Therefore, the findings emphasize the need to establish guidelines that address the lack of representation of human diversity, by making the invisible visible (Shrestha, Das, 2022).

RC19-275.1

PANARO, ANGELO VITO* (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU), Germany)

The Politics of Social Spending in Authoritarian Regimes

This article investigates the political determinants of social spending in authoritarian regimes. The theoretical argument builds on the assumption that dictators utilise social benefits and services as a tool to acquire political consensus. However, I argue that not all dictators face similar incentives to distribute social policy concessions; these incentives ultimately rest on the presence of *de jure* multiparty elections and the political ideology of the regime. The empirical analysis reveals that, while there is no effect of *de jure* multiparty elections and ruling coalition size, authoritarian regimes legitimizing their position in power through a left-wing ideology are associated with higher levels of social spending. I conclude that political ideology is a key driver of social spending in authoritarian regimes. Thus, further attention should be devoted to legitimation strategies, rather than political institutions, when analysing policy decisions in authoritarian contexts.

RC32-526.1

PANDE, AMRITA* (Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Dystopia, Utopia, and the Desire for Perfection: Repro-Genetic Justice and the Anthropocene

New and emerging genetic technologies have the potential to redefine human health and well-being but also raise complex questions about ethics and justice. The use of these technologies for reproductive purposes, such as screening for desirable traits in future offspring, is rapidly expanding. However, this poses fundamental questions about societal values, power structures, and the construction of well-being, normality, ability and perfection in the desired next generation. I reflect on my decades-long ethnographic work in the industry of assisted reproduction in the Global South to theorise around how new reproductive and genetic technologies are shaping what we mean by humans, as well as our shared futures. More specifically, I will argue that capital-intensive biotechnologies—from DNA testing to genetic medicine, genetic testing and selection, —while seducing us with the allure of efficiency, innovation, progress, well being and increased choice, in fact, erode radical structural transformation to such an extent that even our visions of solidarities, change and utopia get delimited.

RC12-187.3

PANDEY PANDEY, SHILPI* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Digital Colonisation in Africa: Continuities of Colonial Exploitation through Knowledge Production

Big Techs such as Google and Meta have changed our lives drastically. They have provided new ways of connecting with others, trading goods and services, campaigning and influencing elections, advertising, and distributing news. These companies have, therefore, enormous influence and power over society, carrying out activities in different areas which can all be situated in the digital landscape. Hence, reference is made to the fact that today's colonialists are digital. These companies are, however, not focusing on the exploitation of foreign populations to access natural resources and raw materials, but rather creating digital technologies and infrastructures to make sure they exercise control over activities in the digital space. This new phenomenon, sometimes called 'digital colonialism', mainly threatens the developing world (including Africa) by imposing a Western digital ecosystem. This chapter explores whether colonialism is reinvented by the domination of Big Techs in the developing world using primary and secondary sources. This analysis is done by taking diverse perspectives of post-colonial literature and an interdisciplinary approach to examine the complex issues relating to digital colonialism in Africa. In doing so, the paper highlights the disparities in technology access and the perpetuation of colonial legacies, culminating in a comparative analysis between traditional and digital colonialism. Using an interdisciplinary lens, we integrate insights from various fields to offer a comprehensive understanding of the subject. This article evaluates whether digital colonialism could be considered a new form of colonialism and whether there are similar patterns between traditional colonialism and digital colonialism.

RC47-735.2

PANDOLFI MILANTA, JIMENA* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Trans Narratives and the Construction of Political Subjects: Political Generations in Three Cycles of Mobilization in Uruguay (1990-2023)*

La presente ponencia presenta avances de una tesis doctoral en curso. En un contexto de transformaciones legislativas y esfuerzos de los Estados por reconocer y garantizar el ejercicio de derechos de la población LGBT en países de América Latina, la investigación estudia los modos en que las identidades sexuales – en particular, la identidad trans* – se politiza. La propuesta coloca el foco en un caso de estudio: el movimiento trans* en Uruguay. Se persiguen dos objetivos. Un primer objetivo – de carácter sincrónico – es analizar las narrativas mediante las cuáles los/as activistas que participan en colectivos auto-identificados como organizaciones de lucha por los derechos de las personas trans* politizan estas identidades. Un segundo objetivo – de carácter diacrónico – busca situar en un contexto socio-histórico más amplio las narraciones analizadas en el punto anterior a partir de la identificación de posiciones discursivas de carácter generacional.

Para alcanzar estos objetivos, se realiza un estudio cualitativo de carácter cross-section con mirada retrospectiva a partir del discurso que surge en dos tipos de relatos: historias de vida y grupos de discusión. Se comparan tres cohortes de activistas definidas a partir de ciclos de movilización en que ingresaron al activismo político. El primero (1990-2004) se caracteriza por un trabajo activo por la legalización de la prostitución callejera, el cese de la represión policial y la mejora de las condiciones en que se ejerce el trabajo sexual. El segundo ciclo (2005-2013) contempla la movilización orientada a una "nueva agenda de derechos", donde se destaca la movilización por el matrimonio igualitario aprobada en 2013. El tercer ciclo (2014-2022) se destaca por la lucha activa a favor de la implementación de una Ley integral para personas trans.

RC02-34.4

PANG, JAVIER* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Painting Pink: How Authoritarian Capitalism Absorbs LGBTQ Movement in Post-2019 Hong Kong

This paper explores the intersection of Authoritative Capitalism and Pink Economy Critique within the context of Hong Kong's LGBT movement. As a unique blend of market-driven economic policies and strong governmental control in post 2019 era, Hong Kong exemplifies the complexities of navigating social justice and economic growth. The study analyzes how the local government's approach to LGBT rights reflects a broader strategy within Authoritative Capitalism, often prioritizing economic consideration over the justice of LGBT community. Despite the increasing visibility of LGBT issues in the market, the movement faces significant challenges due to state regulation. Combing the ethnographic data, in-depth interview and media report, this paper examines the contradictions inherent in Hong Kong's economic model, revealing how the commodification of LGBT identities can obscure deeper structural inequalities. This paper contributes to a nuanced understanding of the interplay between market forces and social movements, advocating for a critical reevaluation of movement strategies that prioritize economic interests while potentially undermining the fundamental goals of the LGBT rights movement.

RC08-119.4

PANG, JUAN* (Shanxi University, China)
WANG, LIHUA* (Shanxi University, China)

A Human Community with a Shared Future : the Reconstruction of "Community" in Chinese Political Discourse in the 21st Century

Community is an important concept in the history of Western sociology. However, the concept of "community" is not only present in Tennis' theoretical tradition, but also in the research paradigm of "community studies" formed in Chinese sociology in the 1930s. This paradigm was formed by Chinese sociologists Wu Wenzao and Fei Xiaotong after accepting the "field investigation" of British social anthropology and the urban sociology research of the Chicago School in the United States, forming a methodological sense of "Chinese community research". But in today's theoretical discourse in China, the concept of a "community with a shared future for mankind" has emerged from political discourse. This paper attempts to clarify the different meanings of "community" and its ideological background in the discourse system of Chinese social theory, and analyzes the new social theoretical significance of "community with a shared future for mankind" under the discourse system of the CPC through the Marxist theory of social conflict.

RC48-754.5

PANI, ARIANNA* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Intimidad Cultural y Sentidos De Justicia En Los Colectivos De Búsqueda De Personas Desparecidas En México

Con base en el trabajo de campo etnográfico que realicé durante 2022-2023 en Guerrero, México, en esta ponencia analizaré la constitución dialógica e interaccional de innovadores sentidos de límite a la violencia y de justicia, que se reelaboran en los colectivos de familias que buscan a personas desaparecidas.

En el actual contexto en el que el Estado mexicano no logra administrar la justicia y es participe de las desapariciones forzadas (Lomnitz 2022), analizo una práctica aparentemente contradictoria al interior de los colectivos, identificada en el trabajo de campo: la exclusión-inclusión simultánea de ciertas víctimas mediante un lenguaje que llamo de pureza y contaminación.

En este sentido, analizo la práctica de ocultar, distanciarse o excluir a víctimas de desaparición debido al desagrado, vergüenza o temor que pueden causar en tanto se cree que cometieron actos prohibidos legal o moralmente, es decir, en tanto son categorizadas como víctimas "contaminadas".

No considero esta exclusión como un mero reflejo de la violencia necropolítica y de los discursos estigmatizantes y criminalizantes que separan a las víctimas de desaparición de la comunidad política. Inspirándome en el concepto de C*ultural Intimacy de* Herzfeld (2017), planteo que el carácter desagradable, vergonzoso y temeroso de estas víctimas es lo que posibilita, precisamente, una inclusión orgullosa.

Así, argumento que la inclusión de víctimas "contaminadas" en los colectivos es una práctica que, por una parte, constituye al grupo, lo limpia y reafirma su integridad moral frente al Estado; y, por la otra, hace que las familias se involucren en un campo de lucha política, actualmente en curso, sobre cómo debe tratarse a las víctimas de desaparición y, por lo tanto, permite la reelaboración de visiones del mundo y condiciones para el futuro que marcan un límite a la violencia y demandan justicias no contempladas en los marcos de reparación actuales.

RC07-JS-127.1

PAPADEMAS, DIANA* (State University of New York/ Old Westbury, USA)

Stewardship and the Future in the Anthropocene/Capitalocene

How do people on the local level in the context of global (un)sustainability participate in movements for greater equality, justice in the future in the anthropocene/capitalocene? The imaginative stewardship concept is pursued and the research for this project on stewardship has been developed from the engagement, ethnography and documentary methods over the last 50 years in "northern Appalachia", USA. The New England region designation by the author indicates a geographic and cultural region defined by the Appalachian Mountains from Belle Isle in Canada to Cheaha Mountain in Alabama. Stewardship varies by region and locale, and the author's focus on the north is a way to dispel "Appalachian" stereotypes. Contemporary sustainable development goals are serious challenges, with a view from the transformation of land from the indigenous, to family farm settlements, to the industrial; land development shifted by both dairy to factory farms, and logging for commerce, transformation of forests and extraction of wood for paper products, the decline of paper mills, altered landscapes, energy challenges, and conflict with dominant corporate powers. Modern local movements have included ending the quest for hydropower transmission lines to current challenges by corporate controled 'carbon crediting' programs from foreign and our-of-region corporate owner. Local stewardship concepts vision long-tern into the future and reflect long-term practices from the past. The author is directly involved with a conservation project, working wiuth local officials,and community members. Also, participation in the United Nations Stageholder Engagement for Integrated Actions to Advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & the Pact for the Future, globalizes these activities and adds to the conversation on the local level. Such movement "agency" addresses indigenous, workingclass, and other marginalized realities in order to promote greater justice and to "balance" idealism with realism about the future. The project poses comparative potentials for further research.

TG03-961.1

PAPADOPOULOU, ERI ELEFTHERIA* (SINOPSIS SOCIALLY INTEGRATED INNOVATION S.R.L., Romania)
CHATZICHRISTOS, GEORGIOS (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Addressing LGBTQ+ Bias in Forensic Evidence for Sexual Violence Cases

LGBTQ+ individuals face unique challenges within the criminal justice system, particularly in cases of sexual violence, where they are disproportionately vulnerable. Research indicates that gay men, for instance, are at a higher risk of sexual assault, often exacerbated by intentional or unintentional drug usage—especially with substances like GHB. Despite their increased exposure to such crimes, LGBTQ+ victims frequently encounter biased treatment, mishandling of evidence, and harmful stereotypes. This study explores the intersection of sexual violence against LGBTQ+ individuals and systemic biases within forensic procedures, with a particular focus on the role of Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) in these cases. The core research question investigates how institutional biases (in documentation and monitoring) and normative biases (in detection and interpretation) lead to the underestimation and mishandling of sexual violence cases involving LGBTQ+ individuals within the European Union (EU). A key challenge for the EU lies in developing a cohesive security framework—through initiatives like the EU Security Union Strategy and the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats—that accommodates the diverse legal and institutional contexts of its member states. To address this, the study integrates insights from across the EU, acknowledging the various legal, institutional, and socio-economic landscapes. The research employs a triangulation of methods, combining: a) a literature review, b) context analysis of policy reports, and c) interviews with key informants from research institutions, law enforcement, legal, security, and technology organizations, ensuring a wide range of perspectives across the EU. The study yields practical outcomes, including guidelines for forensic professionals, policy recommendations to incorporate gender diversity into forensic training, and systemic reforms aimed at reducing bias. These recommendations align with broader legislative debates surrounding LGBTQ+ rights and contribute to ongoing reforms that promote the recognition of gender diversity within legal and policy frameworks across the EU and beyond.

RC04-62.3

PAPAKONSTANTINOU, ANTIGONI ALBA* (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

School Parents' Online Groups: A Study on Active Participants' Characteristics

Using widely known social media, such as viber, what's app or messenger, Greek school parents, whose children are in the same classroom, form groups, through which, they attempt to set up a communication channel. The initial funding function of these groups seems to be the circulation of school information, but gradually they seem to turn to a community of interest (Lesser, Fontaine, Slusher, 2000), as participants brought together "interact extensively with one another on a specific topic" (Lesser, Fontaine, Slusher, 2000:87), which is school everyday life. The present study investigates parents' communication habits and implication to school parents' online groups (S.P.O.G.) and tries to describe the profile of parents participating actively to those groups.

A quantitative research was conducted using an original online questionnaire, which more than 200 parents of students in public and private schools fulfilled. Data were analyzed using SPSS program.

Results indicate that almost all participating mothers, mainly of primary school students, participate to minimum one SPOG. On the other hand a very few fathers declared participating to a SPOG and also few of them appear to know the exact content or purpose of a SPOG. The great majority of primary school students' mothers affirm exchanging or reading messages on SPOG on a daily basis, while mothers of high school students visit SPOG less often. Also, parents having one child demonstrate a more active presence to SPOG, comparing to parents of more than two children. Finally, mothers of children at first classes of primary school consider SPOG a necessary tool facilitating their children schooling, while mothers of older students affirm that communication through SPOG can also create misunderstandings and complicate family-school relationships or relationships among school parents.

TG03-957.4

PAPILLON, DANIEL* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Gender and Health in the Discourses Around Polygenic Embryo Screening

The aim of this paper is to explore how notions of gender and health are deployed and impacted by discourses on technologies of embryo selection.

As pregnancies increasingly evoke anxieties regarding health risks for mothers and future children, various biotechnologies, including Preimplantation Genetic Testing for Polygenic Disorders (PGT-P), have emerged to assess and mitigate these risks. PGT-P is a new form of susceptibility genetic testing on embryos used during *In vitro* fertilisation. It provides embryos' risks to develop complex conditions (eg, schizophrenia, cancers or cardiovascular diseases) to help parents select the 'best' embryo for implantation. This paper investigates gender- and health-talk within discourses surrounding PGT-P.

Three key discourses are identified from discussions in a publicly available webinar hosted by Genomic Prediction, a US-based company providing PGT-P to fertility clinics: Gendered Defense of Technology, Technology Users (including gendered users), and Health as a Continuum.

This research sheds light on how selective reproduction technologies shape and are shaped by gender-related discourses. Finally, framing health as a continuum from less healthy to healthier (rather than as categorical healthy/ill), makes the idea of health more amenable to optimisation (rather than a focus on cure and treatment).

TG04-978.3

PAPILLON, DANIEL* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

"Choice over Chance" - the Discursive Construction of Polygenic Embryo Screening As a Risk Management Technology

This paper examines the intersection of risk, health, and choice in reproductive technologies through a Foucauldian discourse analysis of a webinar by the US-based company Genomic Prediction.

Genomic Prediction offers a novel form of susceptibility testing during IVF, known as Preimplantation Genetic Testing for Polygenic Disorders (PGT-P). This technology generates a risk profile for each embryo, estimating the likelihood of developing complex conditions such as schizophrenia, cancer, or cardiovascular diseases, with the goal of helping parents select the 'best' embryo for implantation.

The paper explores how webinar participants describe, justify, and defend PGT-P. Drawing on Science and Technology Studies and governmentality studies, three key discourses emerge: risk, ranking, and choice. These discourses shape and give meaning to various bodies of knowledge—genetics, statistics, bioethics, and medicine—and are tied to different forms of power: the authority of somatic experts and clinicians, the diffuse power of neoliberal governmentality, and the enabling and constraining power of genetic testing technologies.

Genomic Prediction's key innovation is the "Embryo Health Score", a single metric that estimates each embryo's overall health. This score, along with the use of a bell curve to visually represent risk, introduces a new way of measuring, ranking, and communicating risk. By ranking embryos, the technology echoes historical eugenic practices and influences parental choices by highlighting one outlier—the 'healthiest' embryo. In this sense, parental decision-making is "delegated" to the technology of PGT-P.

In conclusion, the discourses surrounding PGT-P shift reproductive decision-making toward a focus on probability and risk. These discourses position reproductive technologies within a framework where all levels of risk are to be intervened on and viewed as controllable, reinforcing what Finkler (2003) calls an "illusion of control."

RC32-522.10

PARCON, CRISTABEL ROSE* (University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines)
MAKANI, ANTOINETTE LOUISE (University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines)

Intimate Partner Violence Experiences of Filipino Women: Evidence from the 2022 Philippine Demographic and Health Survey

This study describes the different factors that influence the current experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) of ever-married and never-married Filipino women. The study also examines the differences in perceived IPV experiences using the 2022 Philippine National Demographic and Health

Survey (NDHS) data. Only women age 15–49 who answered the Women's Safety Module and were either ever-married or never-married but ever had an intimate partner (N=13,362) were included in the analysis. The regression analyses, using Stata 18, were performed to analyze the relationship of physical, sexual, and emotional IPV to women's (1) background characteristics, (2) current life circumstances, and (3) immediate precursors. The results showed that IPV prevalence is steadily declining in the Philippines with 3% of women experiencing any form of physical IPV, 1% sexual IPV, and 11% emotional IPV in the last 12 months. The proportion of married women who are experiencing current IPV (aOR = 2.7, 95% CI [1.9–3.8]) is higher than their never-married counterparts. The women's situational contexts have shown to be the most significant risk factor for experiencing IPV. Overall, IPV is a significant social issue and public health concern that should be considered seriously through policy reforms and strengthening of community initiatives that focus on violence against women.

RC24-394.3

PAREDES, MARITZA* (PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL PERU, Peru)
KAULARD, ANKE (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, Peru)

Rethinking Climate Justice: Examining How Injustice Is Reproduced in Climate Action in Indigenous Peoples Territories

This paper argues that climate justice encompasses more than just the inequitable distribution of the biophysical impacts of climate change—a widely accepted perspective. While Indigenous peoples disproportionately suffer the consequences of climate change despite their minimal contribution to the crisis, our analysis reveals that climate action implemented in their territories often perpetuates injustice.

The article shows that the mechanisms reproducing these inequalities are deeply embedded in the practices through which climate action is applied in Indigenous territories, regardless of the progress and formal recognition Indigenous peoples have gained in global and national climate justice narratives and institutions. Drawing on Anibal Quijano's conceptual framework of the coloniality of power, which refers to the enduring legacy of colonial domination manifesting through structures, knowledge systems, and power relations, we identify and discuss three key mechanisms that sustain these inequalities: legalism, which imposes external normative frameworks that delegitimize Indigenous rights and knowledge systems; tutelage, which subordinates Indigenous decision-making to external actors, perpetuating historical dependencies; and blueprints, which implement generic solutions that disregard local cultural and territorial specificities. These mechanisms persist in the everyday practices of state officials, NGO professionals, and even Indigenous actors, often without formal acknowledgment of their colonial nature.

These injustices are examined in the context of climate conservation, focusing on three critical areas for Indigenous negotiations: territorial security, effective participation, and compensation for ecological services, such as REDD+. Data from the Rapa Nui in Chile, as well as the Quechua in the Andes and the Kichwa in the Amazon in Peru, convincingly demonstrate how climate action can reproduce injustice when it is embedded in the coloniality of power. The analysis also reveals that the impacts vary according to the specific organizational structures, scales of action, and ecological contributions of Indigenous territories, highlighting the need for more context-sensitive approaches.

RC24-JS-227.3

PAREEK, MONIKA* (Florida State University, USA)

Precarious Labor and the Performative Politics of Climate Governance in the Anthropocene: A Comparative Study of Texas, Florida, and Washington State

This paper examines how neoliberal governance shapes labor precarity and environmental protections through a comparative analysis of legislative debates in Texas, Florida, and Washington State. In the Anthropocene, where climate change intensifies existing socio-economic vulnerabilities, marginalized workers—particularly those working in sectors like agriculture, and construction — face disproportionate risks. Legislative interventions in these states reflect contrasting approaches to environmental labor governance, exposing the tensions between economic growth, state power, and worker protections. While Texas and Florida enact pre-emption laws that prevent local governments from implementing heat protections, Washington offers an alternative model, integrating labor safety within broader climate resilience frameworks.

This study employs Bourdieu's field theory (1993) to analyze legislative debates as performative arenas where narratives of labor, economic development, and environmental responsibility are constructed and contested. In Texas and Florida, the alignment of business interests with state governance frames labor protections as regulatory burdens that threaten economic vitality. These discourses produce a paradox: workers are rendered essential but expendable, reflecting how neoliberal governance manages labor precarity by simultaneously extracting value from marginalized labor while withholding protections. Washington State's policy environment provides a contrasting narrative, where labor-environment coalitions advocate for climate and worker justice without compromising economic development.

This study argues that the performative nature of governance, as expressed in legislative discourse, serves not only to legitimize policy outcomes but also to reproduce or resist neoliberal logics. By analyzing how labor and environmental governance is performed across different state contexts, this paper contributes to environmental and political sociology. It offers insights into the evolving relationship between climate responsibility, labor regulation, and state power to show how the Anthropocene demands new frameworks for governing both environmental futures and worker welfare.

RC24-JS-144.3

PAREEK, MONIKA* (Florida State University, USA)

Reimagining Urban Ecologies: An Ethnographic Study of Climate-Justice Activism in Seattle

This study presents an ethnographic exploration of how marginalized communities in Seattle contest environmental inequalities through grassroots activism. Despite the city's reputation for progressive climate initiatives; environmental benefits—such as access to green spaces, clean air, and ecologically sustainable infrastructure—are unevenly distributed, with low-income and racialized communities disproportionately facing environmental harm. This research examines how activists and community organizers in Seattle resist these structural inequities by developing alternative modes of environmental engagement, rooted in care work, solidarity, and place-based knowledge that challenges the ever-present colonial ontologies and materialities of a city that remains haunted by a settler-colonial and racist past (Asaka 2022, Henderson 2022).

Drawing on intersectional and decolonial methodologies (Escobar 2008, Fanon 1963, Quijano et al 2024), the study analyzes how urban ecologies of Seattle reflect broader dynamics of race, class, and power. It explores how community actors create spaces of resistance and resilience, developing strategies that counter mainstream sustainability narratives, which have often prioritized economic growth and ecological restoration in wealthier areas. By engaging with grassroots initiatives, the research reveals how marginalized groups reimagine urban environments and ecological futures that move beyond the technocratic frameworks of municipal governance.

Using participant observation and in-depth interviews with climate advocates and local organizers, the project documents the tensions between working within institutional frameworks and cultivating autonomous, community-led alternatives. The analysis highlights how these activists confront environmental injustice through everyday practices of resistance, care, and mutual support, while also navigating the contradictions of engaging with state-led environmental initiatives.This study contributes to scholarly debates on climate justice in the Anthropocene by emphasizing the importance of grassroots resistance in reshaping urban ecologies. It offers empirical insights into how communities most affected by environmental harm forge alternative pathways toward justice, revealing the transformative potential of climate activism to reconfigure relationships between urban space, nature, and inequality.

RC15-228.3

PARENT, FANNY* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
AVELIN CESCO, JOSEFINA* (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios sobre Cultura y Sociedad (CIECS - CONICET y UNC), Argentina)

The Challenges of Integrating Alternative and Complementary Medicines into Care Systems: Professional Regulations in the in-between

Worldwide, the growth of Alternative and Complementary Medicines (CAM) has led to a reconfiguration of the health field. Despite very different socio-political contexts and healthcare systems, in Argentina and in France, the near absence of regulations concerning these practices has resulted in a significant heterogeneity in practitioners' backgrounds and educational trajectories. The analysis suggests that the internal segmentation of this CAM market makes recognition procedures complex.

This presentation is based on two sociological theses' fieldwork: Josefina Avelin's study of Argentine CAM practitioners, and Fanny Parent's research on Chinese medicine professionals in France. We explore the positions they take regarding potential regulation and integration into the formal health system, identifying two key aspects that emerge from this regulatory void.

Firstly, professionals with conventional health-related degrees (such as biomedical doctors), who already possess the necessary credentials, prioritize maintaining autonomy over seeking state legitimization. In Argentina, many professionals embraced heterodox approaches to health after recognizing the limitations of the system they were trained in, and thus are reluctant to reintegrate into it. A similar situation can be observed in France with biomedical doctors integrating Chinese medicine into their practice. However, since acupuncture is recognized as a medical act, acupuncturist doctors' organizations are trying to maintain their monopoly and reinforce the practice's legitimacy in the medical field.

Secondly, practitioners without conventional degrees often display ambiguous strategies to assert their expertise. The holistic approach allows them to navigate among the fields of health, religion and sports; emphasizing their proximity to professional codes of biomedicine or the cultural dimensions of their practices according to the context they are in. In this movement, different competition and alliances are formed with CAM practitioners from medical professions. Taking these dynamics into account is essential to understanding the tensions that arise when attempting to incorporate CAM into official health systems.

RC47-JS-51.4

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Utah, USA)
LEVENSON, ZACHARY (Florida International University, United States)

Activists As Theorists: Theorizing Race and Class in South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement

What roles do racism and capitalism play in generating inequality, and what kinds of transformative strategies might be effective in challenging it? In 2022 and 2023, we conducted oral history interviews with 53 activists who were involved in the anti-capitalist wing of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. We sought to understand how activists thought about the linkages between racism and capitalism, and what kinds of struggle and political orientation were needed for social transformation. At the root of this project is our conceptualization of *activists as theorists*. Academic writing frequently trails behind activist theorizing, and so, treating activists as theorists proves essential to generating the highest quality theory.

In this paper, we focus on a subset of 18 of these interviews with activists who were part of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) and its key affiliate, the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO). What were they fighting against and for? We argue that BCM/AZAPO activists emphasized the deep entanglements of racism and capitalism, and thus believed that eradicating racism required an anti-capitalist challenge. Yet, within this common viewpoint there was a subtle but important contrast between two positions. One, which we refer to as the *equivalence position*, understood race and class as effectively synonymous. In this view, socialism and national liberation were inherently and necessarily one and the same. Conversely, those adhering to what we refer to as the *contingency position*, pointed to a more complex and variable relationship between racism and capitalism. From this perspective, national liberation was an important terrain of struggle between class forces.

These two viewpoints are useful for understanding a wide array of movements today, not just in South Africa but across the globe. More specifically, they are crucial for making sense of the meanings that activists produce and the alternative worlds that they envision.

RC02-JS-70.4

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Utah, USA)

Precarious Resistance and Refusals of Abandonment in South Korea and South Africa

Precarity engulfs the globe. Many work in insecure jobs, and against the backdrop of state abandonment, the precariously employed and unemployed struggle to secure livelihoods for themselves and their families. This talk will consider the politics of precarity and precarious resistance in South Korea and South Africa, two countries with parallel histories of democratic transition into neoliberal capitalism. Taking Han and Chun's recent book, *Against Abandonment*, as a point of departure, it will consider the unfolding dynamic of solidarity, community, and affect as the precarious working class refuses abandonment in both places.

RC06-100.5

PARISOT, VIKTORIA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Normalizing Troubles, Troubling the Normal: Researching Divorce As a Contribution to Diversity in Future Family Research

In the renewed interest in diverse intimacies and family forms divorce as a topic of research has played a minor role. In my contribution, I argue that reinvigorating research on divorce can further diversity in future family research. I pursue that endeavour by researching divorce in a particular context: Austrian family law stands out in Europe because fault-divorces are still legally valid. These divorces include legal negotiations about the partners' fault on the disruption of their marriage. Fault is determined through the negotiation of the fulfilment or violation of the marital obligations. Thus, court files of fault-based divorces contain insights into the judicial and social boundaries between 'normal' and 'troubled' couples. I conducted qualitative case studies of 25 fault-based divorce files from the period between 2003-2019 of different-gender couples, and asked: *How do couples problematize their relationship in court files of divorce proceedings? Which practices are negotiated as marital obligation or misconduct*? Based on this work, I highlight how research on divorce can contribute to diversity in future family research in two ways: Firstly, I consider divorce not as the end of couple relations but as a part of them. This opens new research perspectives on the norms of being a couple. Since the couple-norm is at the heart of 'intimate citizenship regimes' in Europe, deconstructing 'coupledom' can be seen as a basis for diversity in family research. Secondly, I examine divorce through analyzing little-tapped data, and developed an innovative methodological approach that opens new perspectives on families.

RC56-861.3

PARK, CHUNWOONG* (Jeonbuk National University, South Korea)

Education, Exams, and Social Mobility in Colonial Korea Underjapan's Rule: Analysis on the Successful Candidates of the Colonial Korea Bar Examination (1922-1940)

By addressing how ethnicity and socio-economic background differently worked for social class mobility in colonial Korea under Japan's rule, this research explicates structured social paths in which Korean and Japanese practicing lawyers were produced. Separated from the examinations to produce lawyers in metropole Japan, the Colonial Korea Bar Examination (Chōsen bengoshi shiken) provided many practicing lawyers in colonial Korea where systematic education of law remained limited until the end of Japan's rule. As passing the examination was enough to be qualified as a practicing lawyer, both Japanese and Koreans with various socio-economic backgrounds endeavored to pass it. From the archives including the official gazette, classified attorney registration documents, and newspapers, I collected the candidates' age, ethnicity, family income, and education level, and constructed a profile of them. Two findings are significant. While it was similar that most candidates were the court-clerks of the colonial judiciary, Korean candidates were more educated and younger than their Japanese counterparts. Whereas candidates from a well-off family were the majority and tended to complete formal education, those from a relatively poor family came through various exams equivalent to a certain level of education in colonial Korea.

RC56-852.1

PARK, CHUNWOONG* (Jeonbuk National University, South Korea)

Underneath the Mutual Agreements: The Socio-Legal Changes on the Domestication of Patriarchy in Middle-Class Korean Families' Agreement Divorce Cases Under Japan's Rule (1920s-30s)

Introduced under the Japanese Civil Code to colonial Korea under Japan's rule(1910-45), the mutual agreement divorce was a legal institution that allowed couples to dissolve their marriages by submitting their agreed intention to divorce to local authorities. While previous research has focused on the divorce by trial and poor families' mutual agreement divorces, little research has yet been done on Korean middle-class families' mutual agreement divorces. This article analyzes Korean lawyers' family registers in the 1920s and 30s to argue that their agreement divorces reflect the socio-legal changes in colonial Korea which enabled Korean middle-class men to domesticate existing patriarchal family practices. Modern education and jobs, accessible to men from middle-class backgrounds, often led the men to separate from their wives, cohabited with new women, and had even extramarital affairs and illegitimate children. With a dozen of agreement divorce cases in the family registers attached to the documents that the

lawyers submitted to the Governor-General's Office for lawyer registration, I reconstructed the contexts and backgrounds of the divorces along with other archival sources. I found that the cases labeled as agreed in fact were intertwined with long separations between husband and wife, monogamy and illegitimate women, the children's legal status in the family register, and the birth of male children. This article demonstrates that underneath the label of agreement there was the domestication of colonial family codes by which some Korean middle class produced a novel set of family norms with reference to pre-colonial family practices.

RC14-216.1

PARK, HAENAM* (Keimyung University, South Korea)

Same Bed, but Different Dreams? Divergent Aspirations and Dream Habitus Among Youth in South Korea

South Korea has long been recognized globally for its high educational standards and ambitious youth. Historically, many young people sought upward social mobility and a stable middle-class life through higher education and securing prestigious employment.

The early 2010s saw the emergence of the "N-po generation" discourse. This concept, derived from the Korean word "po" meaning "to give up," reflected a growing reality where young people were relinquishing various elements traditionally associated with social advancement and middle-class stability. These included employment, marriage, family formation, and homeownership. As the number of factors being abandoned increased from three to five to seven, Korean media coined the term "N-po" to encapsulate this phenomenon.

However, does this trend apply uniformly across all youth? While young people generally share high aspirations for decent jobs, evidenced by the country's exceptionally high university enrollment rates, their family backgrounds and social statuses are diverse. The social strata individuals occupy significantly influence their aspirations, aligning with the sociological concept of 'habitus'. This presentation will analyze why South Koreans exhibit differing aspirations despite seemingly sharing the same educational "bed" of widespread university attendance.

Of particular interest in this study is the role of region as a parameter. South Korea's higher education institutions are hierarchically structured, with the most prestigious universities predominantly located in Seoul. Consequently, university admission serves as a gatekeeper on the path to desirable employment opportunities, creating different "dreams" within the same educational landscape.

Through in-depth interviews, this presentation uncovers the process by which different aspirations are formed among young people. Specifically, we will demonstrate how social status, including family background, influences individual aspirations regarding university enrollment. Furthermore, we will explore how universities and their geographic locations contribute to shaping young people's aspirations for quality employment and upward mobility.

RC28-445.3

PARK, HYUNJOON* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)
KIM, ANDREW (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA)
LEE, SANGSOO (Ewha Womans University, Republic of Korea)

Who Cares for Korean Children? Changes in Family-Based and Outsourced Forms of Childcare over Two Decades, 2000-2020

Who takes care of young children during the daytime in South Korea? Despite a comparably high level of educational attainment, a substantial share of Korean women continue to stop working due to childcare. Even though the government has set up more public childcare centers, the strong norm for intensive mothering and growing competition for children's educational success have prevented substantial reduction of childcare burden to mothers. Moreover, the rise of life expectancy has made grandparents available for childcare to a growing share of families. This paper investigates changes in the major forms of childcare among Korean families with young children over two decades between 2000 and 2020. Using individual- and familial-level data from 2% Census microdata, we examine how the use of family-based (e.g., parents or grandparents) vs. outsourced forms (e.g., childcare center) of childcare forms has changed or persisted over the two decades in the midst of rapid fertility decline. The study focuses on heterogeneity in the use of different forms of childcare by parental education. The preliminary results show that 1) the share of Korean parents who exclusively rely on family-based forms of childcare has increased, especially in 2020 (i.e., during COVID-19); 2) the increased use of family-based forms of childcare is more evident for parents with BA+ than for parents with high school or less; 3) mothers with BA+ increased their labor force participation but also increased their reliance on grandparents for childcare (among working mothers). Mothers with BA+ who are not working have increasingly took care of their children by themselves. We discuss the implications of our findings for inequality in family life between those with lower and higher education.

RC39-638.2

PARKER, JENNIFER* (Pennsylvania State University-Lehigh Valley, USA)

Navigating Labor in Disaster Professions: Gender, Emotion, and the Role of Immigrant Workers in the Age of Climate Change

As climate change intensifies the frequency and severity of natural disasters, the demand for disaster professionals has increased, necessitating a deeper sociological inquiry into the complexities of labor. This study examines important aspects of labor in disaster industries—emotional, physical, skill-based, and professional—while specifically emphasizing the reliance on immigrant labor within the U.S. context. Existing literature tends to focus primarily on responders to emergencies, leaving a significant gap regarding those engaged at disaster sites, particularly in the aftermath of fatalities, demolition, and rebuilding efforts.

By situating this inquiry within a sociological framework, this study investigates the structural and cultural factors that influence labor practices in disaster response, including the roles and experiences of immigrant workers, gendered roles within the profession, and the dynamics of masculinity and femininity in trauma environments. Emotional labor in these high-stress settings often intersects with traditional notions of masculinity, compelling men to perform emotional labor while interacting with trauma victims. Simultaneously, the feminization of certain aspects of disaster work—such as caregiving and emotional support—can marginalize these roles and contribute to the gendered perception of labor in this field.

The methodology involves qualitative interviews with disaster professionals and workers, including demolition workers, builders, first responders, and recovery workers. This research aims to enhance an understanding of the challenges faced by disaster professionals, particularly immigrant workers. It seeks to inform policy discussions and improve support systems for those engaged in disaster response and advocate for more equitable and supportive labor practices within disaster response frameworks.

RC24-394.4

PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Energy Transition and Environmental Impact Assessment: When New Projects Collide with Indigenous Worldviews of Nature in South America

The environmental impact assessment in indigenous territories raises the issue of the lexematic distance between indigenous discourses and those of authorities and companies in the context of energy transition projects. Based on years of field research in the Southern Cone of America and employing an analysis based on typological reconstruction, this paper argues that indigenous worldviews stand as alterity against the referential frameworks of environmental impact assessments. The paradigmatic clash around the new projects assessment given the rights to Indigenous participation and consultation, explains numerous environmental conflicts on the ground. They can also severely delay energy transition processes due to the incommensurability of perspectives. Beyond the anthropological theories of the ontological turn that describe these differences, this paper proposes a political economy approach introducing the concept of *symbolic value*, which can comprehend these indigenous worldviews and facilitate a dialogue with the exchange value and use value of the territories. The symbolic value concept is coherent with ecological perspectives and it is capable of being operationalized in environmental assessment processes.

RC22-347.2

PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Lived Religion and the Transition Toward Gender Equity in the Chilean Christian Field

This paper explores the paradoxes and challenges of gender equity transitions within the Christian religious field in Chile and Latin America. It examines how feminist movements and gender studies have challenged the deeply ingrained patriarchal structures in both society and religious institutions. Traditionally, Christianity—both Catholicism and Evangelical Churches—has reinforced gender norms that limit women's autonomy.

However, feminist theology, has offered more inclusive interpretations of sacred texts, advocating for gender justice and women's rights.

A key paradox is the "feminization of religiosity," where women increasingly participate in religious practices as men move toward secularism. While power dynamics within religious institutions remain patriarchal, this growing female participation signals a broader transition toward gender equity.

The transition toward gender equity in churches, despite the challenges, has only been possible due to the emergence of new feminine spiritualities. These experiences of embodied mysticism can be considered forms of lived religion, which, through the redefinition of women's daily lives within the context of their families and communities, also challenge religious and social hierarchies. In this way, new expressions of faith emerge, blending traditional elements with innovative spiritual practices, thereby redefining the roles and identities of women in both churches and society. The presentation discusses the findings of recent qualitative research conducted in grassroots Catholic communities and Pentecostal congregations in Santiago, Chile.

RC11-175.2

PARKS, TEREZA (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
SOUKOPOVÁ, JANA (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
TÓTHOVÁ, DOMINIKA (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
SMALING, HANNEKE* (Leiden University Medical Center, Netherlands)
MURPHY, AILEEN (University College Cork, Ireland)
HLÁVKA, JAKUB (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Exploring the Impact of Namaste Care: A Systematic Review of Costs, Effects and Benefits

Background and Objectives:
Namaste Care is a daily multi-component palliative care intervention, for persons living with dementia. This systematic review explores its effects in multiple care settings, focusing on clinical and economic endpoints.

Research Design and Methods
This systematic search used three databases (PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science) to find peer-reviewed studies on Namaste Care's impact on quality of life, costs, and health and economic benefits. Selection of included articles, data extraction and methodological quality assessments using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool were conducted by two researchers independently.

Results
Twenty-eight studies reported clinical and economic outcomes of Namaste Care. Studies reported mixed effectiveness in outcomes; four of nine studies evaluating quality of life (QoL) found significant improvements. Different outcome measurement instruments were used. QUALID was frequently used to measure QoL (n=8), with EQ-5D-3L/5L, ICECAP-O/SCM, QUALIDEM, and C-DEMQOL each used once. Other clinical outcomes were pain, behavioral symptoms, and quality of end-of-life care, each measured by three instruments. The Medication Quantification Scale and Minimum Data Set showed reduced use in antidepressant and antianxiety medications. Six studies demonstrated significant well-being improvements, and family members reported reduced stress after three months of Namaste Care in one study.

Discussion and Implications:
Healthcare interventions may be worth pursuing even if cost-effectiveness is not confirmed. This may be due to non-economic factors, considering benefits for caregivers and patients. The findings suggest Namaste Care may improve well-being, reduce caregiver stress, and lower antidepressant and antianxiety medication use, but further research is needed to confirm these effects in randomized control settings.

RC34-559.5

PARLAL, IBRAHIM* (Moulay Ismail University, Morocco)

L'identité Des Jeunes Ruraux Du Sud Du Sahara Au Maroc Et Son Impact Sur La Décision De Migrer Face Aux Changements Climatiques

Dans la sociologie classique, nous rencontrions souvent des distinctions claires dans les différentes branches de recherche, notamment en sociologie rurale. À partir des études réalisées sur une région ou un pays, le chercheur pouvait se faire une idée importante des caractéristiques et traits qui distinguaient la population de cette région, ou ce que l'on pourrait appeler leur "identité sociale". Cependant, cette distinction n'est plus valable aujourd'hui, en raison des changements divers que la réalité sociale a connus, en relation avec les changements climatiques d'une part, et la transformation qu'a connue la recherche sociologique d'autre part. Les jeunes ruraux possédaient autrefois des caractéristiques qui les distinguaient des citadins, mais cette distinction a diminué ces dernières années sous l'effet de la mondialisation. De plus, l'activité agricole n'est plus perçue comme rentable ou attirante par les jeunes, qui la trouvent peu rentable et démodée, ce qui les pousse à améliorer leur situation en migrant. Les changements climatiques ont également conduit à la perte de beaucoup de main-d'œuvre dans ce secteur, en raison de la sécheresse et de la rareté de l'eau. Dans ce contexte, nous tenterons de comprendre le rôle de ces facteurs dans la migration en provenance du Sud du Sahara vers le Maroc puis vers l'Europe, c'est-à-dire vers la région méditerranéenne, à travers une étude sociologique de terrain.

RC37-619.1

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Inhotim Institute of Contemporary Art: Tensions between Museums and DIY Culture

This paper aims to discuss the relationship between museums and the DIY practices, that have been challenging established forms of recognition in contemporary art. Based on a case study on the Inhotim Institute, this research discusses how institutional criticism, through a public sphere permeable to visual culture, has contributed to the emergence of new institutional practices that blur the boundaries between art and politics and set in motion new social relations in the art system.

At the end of 2022, Maxwell Alexandre, a young rising artist, coming from the working classes of Rio de Janeiro, questioned the structural racism evident in the curatorial practices of one of the most important contemporary art institutions in Brazil, the Inhotim Institute. Following the controversy, the artist proposed the creation of new self-managed exhibitory spaces in Rio de Janeiro, also contributing to disruptions in the established practices of the Minas Gerais institution. The episode highlights new forms of institutionalization that articulate DIY culture, the public sphere, and discursive practices that challenge the hegemonic art system.

RC52-800.1

PARSCHICK, SARINA* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Complaints and Negotiations about Professionalism in the Social Welfare Sector in Germany. Ethnographic Insights from a Childcare Center and a Youth Vocational Assistance Service

In light of the societal and socio-political transformations currently unfolding in Germany, particularly with regard to managerialism, neoliberalism, and new public management, there is a diversity of discourses on the question of what constitutes professional work in the social sector. These discourses pertain either to the efficiency or standardization of professionalism, or to situativity, focus on individual cases, and aspects of care and relational work. Technical or organizational understandings of professionalism are either seen as threats to traditional professionalism, or as a complement to and extension of it. Lately, social work has been perceived by the critical public as an error-prone endeavor, resulting in a tendency to blame agents and their organizations. This has led to a heightened awareness of the necessity to act professionally in every situation. The emergence of competing conceptions of professionalism at the discursive level gives rise to the question of how organizations and their employees respond to the issue of improper performance. When complaints emerge from within or outside the organization, negotiations become evident regarding the version of professionalism that is upheld, criticized, accepted without question, or dismissed. This investigation employs participant observation in a day-care center and a youth vocational assistance service to demonstrate that the manner in which criticism is handled reveals which actors are recognized as having the authority to judge who is professional and which perceptions of professionalism gain common ground in each instance. These findings are situated within an organizational ethnography of the two organizations in question. A comparison of these two socio-pedagogical fields, which are subject to different forms of professionalization and regulation, reveals that negotiation occurs in a variety of ways, yet there are also notable similarities. This is primarily shaped by a set of conditions and structural frameworks that are both analogous and distinct.

RC21-335.4

PARULKAR, ASHWIN* (HELP USA, USA)

Integrating New York City's Migrant Refugees into Society amid National and Local Policy Challenges: An Asset Accumulation & Livelihood Capitals Perspective

This decade, foreign refugees fleeing violence and destitution comprise an increasing share of urban homeless populations in the United States. A record 2.48 million migrants entered the U.S. from Mexico in 2023. U.S. officials have failed to address the issue. Federal policies that barred migrants from applying for asylum at the U.S. border in 2018 preceded border crossing influxes in 2019, which have continued unabated (excluding 2020). In 2022, officials from southern states began "busing" migrants to northeastern cities like New York, which contributed to the 53% increase in that city's shelter population between July '22 (54,738) and October '23 (83,985).

How do organizations serving the homeless integrate this vulnerable population into mainstream society?

HELP USA serves over 600 migrants in NYC shelters. This talk details how staff responses to migrant needs have ensured better educational, employment, social service and housing outcomes for them.

A survey of 62 asylum seeking households conducted by HELP Research in August 2024 found that the asylum and temporary protected status (TPS) application services, facilitated by front-line staff, established the "housing readiness" of these clients. Over three-fourths of respondents (77%) had achieved work authorizations or asylum and were therefore eligible for housing subsidies and local residence.

This study applied an "asset accumulation" framework to understand how these clients muster or "accumulate" "assets", or "capitals", to overcome the vulnerabilities of their rapidly changed social, political and economic environments. The talk focuses on two interrelated findings. Social workers had provided a range of services that bolstered the capital base of the majority of surveyed clients. Migrants also had a substantial inherent capital base, such as university educations (human capital) and job networks (social capital), that they used to overcome barriers and secure jobs (financial capital).

Film-1017.2

PASCALE, HANCART PETITET* (TransVIHMI (Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement, INSERM, Univ Montpellier), France)

"Birth in the Forest"

"Birth in the Forest" aims to explore, at various scales, the determinants that shape the spaces allocated to women during childbirth in remote rural areas of southern Laos. It offers a unique perspective on the experience of women giving birth in the forest, conveyed through the voices of the women themselves, a traditional birth attendant, village leaders, and healthcare workers. Beyond the act of childbirth, the film reveals the intricate web of factors influencing women's vulnerability, including social and gender inequalities, global and local health policies, the role of ethnic minorities, the local impact of international decisions, and the influence of the spiritual realm. This film is the result of a collaboration between an anthropologist and a filmmaker, grounded in anthropological data on childbirth in remote Laos, gathered over the past decade. It also draws on research conducted as part of the HEALTH project (2020-2024) in Katang villages, funded by Expertise France.

RC14-214.3

PASTOR, RAQUEL* (University of Cadiz, Spain)
MARTÍN ARAGÓN, MARÍA DEL MAR* (Universidad de Cádiz, Spain)

Media Narratives and Gender in the First Murder Cases Sentenced to Revisable Permanent Imprisonment in Spain

This study explores the media construction of gender identities in the context of the first two cases of permanent revisable imprisonment in Spain, analyzing how the media shape and perpetuate gender norms related to crime and justice. Both cases, which involve the murders of minors within the family setting, are emblematic due to their historical significance and the precedents they set in the Spanish judicial system. The research examines how the gender of the accused—a man in one case and a woman in the other—affects media narratives, focusing on identifying any significant variations in the portrayal of the perpetrators.

Using an interdisciplinary approach that integrates sociology, criminology, and media studies, this study analyzes media coverage from the disclosure of the events through to the sentencing, including news articles, reports, and expert opinions. Special attention is given to how the media not only transmit existing gender norms but also actively contribute to the construction and reinforcement of gender identities within the criminal context. Additionally, the study investigates potential discrepancies between media representation and the judicial process, exploring the impact of these narratives on public perception and legal outcomes.

Positioned at the intersection of gender studies and media critique, this work provides a critical perspective on the role of the media in perpetuating gender stereotypes, as well as their potential to challenge and transform these norms in contexts of significant social importance. The findings are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of gender dynamics in the media representation of criminality and their influence on power structures in contemporary society.

RC14-204.4

PASTORA ESTEBANEZ, PABLO* (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)

Conspiracy Theories and Disinformation about COVID-19: A Sociological Analysis in Andalusia

Recently, with the rise of the platform society, social problems such as the spread of conspiracy theories and disinformation on various topics, including immigration or LGBTIQ+ individuals, have become increasingly prominent. This trend has shown a marked increase during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The data for this research were obtained through a survey administered to a sample of 1,550 individuals, representative of the Andalusian population aged 15 and older. The dependent variable selected was one of the main conspiracy theories regarding the origin of the pandemic: "The coronavirus (COVID-19) is a biological weapon created by scientists." Subsequently, in order to identify the impact of various sociodemographic variables on the degree of agreement with this statement, significance tests were conducted.

The results indicate a high level of significance in variables such as gender, with women showing a greater degree of agreement with the statement; age, where younger individuals are less likely to believe in these theories; educational level, with those possessing higher levels of education more likely to reject these narratives; and political ideology, where those leaning further to the right exhibit a stronger belief. Significant differences were also observed in media consumption: television and radio consumers show more agreement, whereas digital newspaper readers tend to be more skeptical.

In general, the results suggest the magnitude of the existing social problem, given the large number of Andalusians who share these beliefs. This study, therefore, provides valuable insight into the prevalence of conspiracy theories in Andalusia, highlighting the importance of continued research on how sociodemographic and media-related factors influence the spread of this type of misinformation. The findings offer a solid foundation for future comparative research and can contribute to the development of intervention strategies that address both misinformation and the processes of polarization it causes.

RC33-549.2

PASTORA ESTEBANEZ, PABLO* (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)
TERUEL RODRÍGUEZ, LAURA (University of Málaga, Spain)
GARCIA-FAROLDI, LIVIA (University of Málaga, Spain)

Sentiment Analysis of the Spanish Press on X: The Case of the Gaza Conflict.

In October 2023, the conflict between Israel and Palestine entered a new phase of violence with unpredictable consequences for the Middle East, raising global concern over the unfolding events. From a Social Sciences perspective, analyzing public opinion on this issue is a highly relevant subject of study, requiring a combined and multidisciplinary methodological approach to fully understand its complexity. Natural Language Processing (NLP), particularly sentiment analysis, provides technological tools to study large volumes of data. The goal of this proposal is to investigate the debate and sentiments generated around the conflict through social media platforms. Journalism is considered a key actor in shaping the public agenda regarding this international event. The ten most read Spanish newspapers during key dates — from October 7, 2023 (Hamas attack) to November 24 of the same year (ceasefire) — were selected, and using the web scraping tool TweetScraperR, the timeline of these media outlets regarding the conflict, as well as the comments generated by their content, were gathered. Through NLP, the sentiments that provoke the strongest audience reactions are inferred. Additionally, semantic networks are presented to identify the most relevant themes and hashtags. The hypothesis is that tweets with higher emotional content generate greater public interaction. These findings invite reflection on the importance of using new analytical techniques to study political communication in the digital public sphere, particularly regarding affective polarization processes.

RC28-455.1

PÁSZTOR, ADÉL* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

Privileged Pathways: The Academic Elite in Europe

While the impact of social class background on academic career trajectories is widely acknowledged, direct research into class-based inequalities within academia remains sparse (see e.g. Hurst et al. 2023; Roscigno et al. 2023). In the U.S., not only do a small number of elite universities disproportionately supply the majority of academic faculty (Wapman, 2022), but faculty at prestigious institutions are also 54% more likely to come from PhD-holding families, signaling a troubling concentration of privilege (Morgan, 2022). This imbalance underscores a broader issue: academia, particularly at its upper echelons, continues to favour those from socioeconomically advantaged backgrounds. Similar concerns have been raised in the UK, where calls for systematic data on the social class backgrounds of academics have intensified (Wakeling, 2023). Yet, patterns of academic inequality across continental Europe remain underexplored. This paper examines the social and institutional backgrounds of recipients of a prestigious EU fellowship, often seen as a gateway to elite academic positions in Europe. Drawing on survey data from approximately 5,500 alumni across more than 30 countries, the study traces the career trajectories of fellowship awardees within the European academic workforce. The findings reveal a concentration of privilege similar to that in the U.S., though with notable cross-country variations. The reproduction of academic privilege is lowest in Southern Europe (e.g., Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal), where around 10% of academics' fathers hold a PhD. In contrast, in countries like Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, the figure is around 25% or above. PhD-holders originating from Central-Eastern Europe and post-Soviet countries—often overlooked in academic inequality discussions—display even higher rates of privilege, with Slovakia leading at 43%, followed by Hungary and Russia at 28%. These figures underscore the entrenched inequalities faced by scholars from these regions in accessing prestigious fellowships and, consequently, elite academic positions in Europe.

RC10-146.1

PATEL, JHAVERBHAI* (Gujarat university Ahmedabad, India)
MACWAN, DR.ILA (Sardarpatel University,V.V.Nagar, India)

Tribal FOOD and Culture

Our culture and identity are strongly influenced by our food, which reflects our geographic origins through the ingenious use of locally available ingredients. For tribal people whose lifestyles are intricately entwined with nature and its resources, food systems are deeply rooted in local culture and customs. Their food culture demonstrates a reciprocal relationship with nature where they have managed to support both life and the environment. Growing interest in sustainable living and environmental concerns has prompted increased research into the traditional and eco-friendly food habits of tribal communities' characteristics of tribal food.

- Simple
- Easy Making
- Cheap
- Easy Learn
- Take Time Very Less
- Distinct from the Mainstream
- Raw Food. etc

RC19-282.1

PATEL, LEILA* (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
GRAHAM, LAUREN (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)
SELLO, MATSHIDISO (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Enhancing Child Wellbeing Outcomes through Communities of Practice for Social Systems Strengthening

South Africa has significantly expanded social protection, in the form of cash transfers, to the majority of eligible children, mainly through the Child Support Grant (CSG). Alongside this cash transfer children can access free healthcare, education and a national school nutrition programme. Despite these significant investments into reducing child poverty many children still face poor wellbeing outcomes including stunting (which still stands at 25%), food insecurity, and poor education outcomes.

Established in 2020, the Community of Practice (CoP) is an applied research initiative focused on enhancing children's wellbeing by bolstering social support systems around them. Grounded in extant research that underscores early childhood as a period of heightened responsiveness to interventions, the CoP leverages a multisystemic framework that integrates

health, education, mental health, and welfare sectors. With a specific focus on children in their foundational years of schooling (Grade R, Grade 1, 2 and 3).

Over a period of three years (2020-2022), data was gathered from a cohort of children across five schools in Johannesburg. The data served two purposes: a) to enable the school-based CoPs to implement tailored interventions addressing the needs of individual children, caregivers and families to enhance their wellbeing; and b) to track whether shifts in child wellbeing could be observed over time. Drawing on comparative analysis of a matched sample of 123 children, we demonstrate shifts in caregiver depression, food security, and health outcomes.

The study demonstrates how models of complementing cash with comprehensive welfare support provides opportunities to enhance wellbeing outcomes for vulnerable children. These insights provide important insights in the emerging cash plus field of study, and points to the importance of social service professionals.

RC19-JS-53.2

PATEL, LEILA* (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Social Development, Electoral Politics and Welfare State Expansion: A South African Case Study

The literature suggests that the expansion of welfare policies, notably cash transfers in development contexts, is associated with the expansion of welfare states in the Global South. This is a pertinent question to consider as an unprecedented number of countries have held national general elections in 2024. In this lecture, I examine this proposition with reference to survey data from South Africa, a country that held a general election in 2024. It is also a constitutional democracy; it has a strong commitment to social rights and a fairly developed welfare system. Using data from five representative national cross-sectional surveys (2017-2024), findings are presented of what influences voter preferences. A range of factors are tested in a statistical model to identify predictors of voter choice such as socio-economic wellbeing (e.g. (un)employment; access to basic services; receipt of a cash transfer; governance, corruption, party loyalty, party leadership and specific demographic factors (age, gender and geographic location). Findings suggest that although indicators of socio-economic wellbeing are the four top reasons for choosing a political party, other factors matter more as predictors of party choice. I conclude that multiple and intersecting factors are important in voter choice. It appears that the relationship between social development policies and welfare state expansion in the Global South is not linear. A more nuanced understanding is needed that is shaped by specific country conditions.

WG08-907.1

PATERSON, MARK* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

Touch and the Emotions from a More-Than-Human Perspective: Discoveries in Frogs, Cats, Primates, … and Humans

Pioneering neurophysiological experiments on frogs and cats from the 1920s in Cambridge and then Stockholm found unusual nerve fibres that responded to tickle, temperature, touch and pain. But these nerves acted differently, and much more slowly, than other sensory nerves in these animals. A new class of nerve fibres known as C Tactile (or CT) had been discovered, and opened up what seemed to be a distinct new pathway for touch which responded to slow contact at body temperature. Further experiments found them in other mammals, including primates. But it wasn't until the 1990s that their presence was confirmed in humans. Why was this? Since that time a slow revolution has been underway in the way we think about 'slow' or affective touch and its relationship to stress, bonding behaviours, and hormone release in mammals, and some neuroscientists offer a 'social touch' hypothesis. Come find out more about the world of touch and the emotions that we share across species, and get a free hug voucher.

TG07-987.3

PATERSON, MARK* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

'More-Than' Human Senses and Sensations in a Time of Climate Change

The classic 1934 essay 'A stroll through the worlds of animals and men' by Jakob Von Uexküll remains fresh and is continually in print. Why do we return to it? First, it opens out the consideration of the senses beyond our anthropocentric limitations. The perceptual world of other species, based on different arrangements of senses, is endlessly fascinating. Second, it reveals not just the perceptual differences, but what is shared between humans and nonhumans, that is, 'interanimality'. As Merleau-Ponty remarks: "We study the human through its body in order to see it emerge as different from the animal, not by the addition of reason, but rather, in the *ineinander* (intertwining) with the animal ..." (2003, 214). What happens if we consider a larger ecology of sensing beyond the individual human subject, then, one which accommodates both human and nonhuman perceptual worlds? This is also what cultural geographers, anthropologists, and others consider a "more-than human world", and what Donna Haraway (2007) conceives as "multispecies entanglements". Meanwhile, there are intriguing artistic experiments that seek to escape the replication of human sensing through digital technologies, looking to nonhuman bodies and experiences for inspiration. Are such experiments a productive strategy for grasping the effects of climate change on nonhuman species?

RC40-650.5

PATNAIK, ARCHANA* (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)
BANDYOPADHYAY, USHOSHI (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India)

Challenges of Alternative Food Initiatives in India: A Case of Community Supported Agriculture Confarm, Telangana

Alternative food initiatives have been studied in diverse regional contexts and their impact on the local food system. The discussion on alternative food initiatives is largely dominated by contributions from American and European contexts where the dominant capitalistic mode of production and consumption is challenged. However, reflecting on the intricacies of the Global South context like India, and the understanding of alternative food initiatives connotation towards creating an alternate impact on the food system is limited. Though India has been a champion of food sovereignty movement, translating the movement into alternative food initiatives have been limited in the Indian context. This study investigates a particular case of community supported agriculture, 'ConFarm', based in Telangana, to understand the functioning of community supported agriculture and challenges faced by the initiative. Structured and semi-structured interview schedules were used for the study. The key respondents of the study were the farmers and consumers who are associated with the network and the Deccan Development Society staff members under which the network operates. The study concluded that the main idea behind the network was to bring a 'producer-consumer partnership' supporting the organic and dryland farmers. This partnership is a transactional relationship and a fundamental aspect of the initiative's success, fostering trust and understanding between producers and consumers. The network has revived a relationship between producers and consumers based on trust and understanding however, during the pandemic there was a decrease in the operations of the network due to lockdown restrictions on transportation resulting in a sharp decline in the number of consumers and a decrease in orders. ConFarm still needs to work on maintaining the consumer base due to lower shelf life, lack of immediate access to the products, lack of staff to manage the network efficiently, and poor packaging of the products.

TG04-JS-225.5

PATRA, ANKITA* (ICFAI UNIVERSITY, TRIPURA, India)

Divine Retribution & Justice in Anthropocene: A Study on the Iskcon's Religious Subjects in Hinduism.

Extant scholarship on Hinduism and ecology states that Hinduism is intertwined with ecology. But the notion that Divine retribution as flood, cloud burst and pandemics is justice in popular Hinduism remains under researched. This paper is informed and is inspired by the forms of alternative modernity which refrains from the ills of modernity and discusses the nature of modernity in which new religious movements are social reality. The paper examines the efforts made by the ISKCON, an internationally acclaimed religious movement. Despite being labeled as 'not authentic' form of Vaishnavism, ISKCON is gaining prominence as the religious movement in India also. The author looks beyond the debates of the suitability of concepts and categories to label the ISKCON as sect or a movement in sociology of religion. Rather, the paper discusses the religious subjectivity that is formed through the corporeal, kinesthetic, didactic ways of learning and unlearning. The followers undergo transformation in order to lead a life which is more adaptive to nature and restores the world. The paper blends Karen Barad's 'agential realism' and Saba Mahmood's rendition of Foucaultian 'technology of self' to explain the rationale behind the strict lifestyle which the ISKCON followers adapt to lead a life to lessen the consequences of divine retribution. Ethnographically, the study has taken place in Bhubaneswar, a South Asian city in the modern democratic India. The frameworks adopted above focuses on the intricacies, complexities and challenges of the religious subjecthood in the contemporary times of anthropocene era. This paper will benefit the students of sociology of religion, urban modernity food studies and social movements

RC29-470.1

PATRIARCA, GABRIEL* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
ADORNO, SERGIO (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

The Tactical Displacements of the Rip-Off: An Analysis of Cocaine Exportation through Brazilian Ports

Research in cocaine destination ports, particularly in Europe, has identified the rip-off as one of the prevailing modalities of drug importation, in which illegal goods are hidden in containers with legal merchandise from exporters and importers not involved in the trafficking scheme. This article addresses the rip-off in origin ports in Latin America, qualitatively analyzing the tactical displacements of this modality in exportation. Based on fieldwork in the Brazilian ports of Santos and Paranaguá, we compare international typologies with local analyses, from which we distinguish the rip-off into classic, contemporary, and fake. We indicate that the displacements of this modality blur its typological definitions and illustrate the complexity of organized crime as an activity.

RC48-762.3

GARCÍA ESPÍN, PATRICIA* (Universidad de Granada, Spain)
AARAB, MYRIAM (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
BETANCOR NUEZ, GOMER (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain)
FERNÁNDEZ-TRUJILLO MOARES, FRANCISCO JOSÉ (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain)
GONZALO PUYOD, ALEJANDRO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Subverting Precarity: Youth Tactics for Overcoming Barriers to Political Engagement

Most studies of political sociology show that socioeconomic precariousness leads to lower rates of political participation (Verba et al., 1995; Schlozman et al., 2012), also among younger people (García-Albacete et al., 2015; García-Albacete and Lorente, 2019). In this paper, we study the other side of the coin: how young citizens who suffer from precarious socioeconomic situations develop strategies that surmount -at least in part- their difficulties to have an active role. Departing from the inductive analysis of twenty-eight interviews with Spanish young activists, we open the black box of the concept of biographical availability (McAdam, 1986), to show how different approaches are developed at the individual and collective level, and across symbolic and relational dimensions. Four main strategies are identified: a) the personal conciliation model; b) the professional realization option; c) the mutual help scheme; and d) the symbolic recognition process. Furthermore, the conditions and contexts where the various arrangements appear are examined. In this respect, we argue that organizations both in terms of functioning, as well as in their very content, continue to play a crucial role in stimulating the inclusion of people with less access to politics.

RC04-JS-103.2

PATRICK C. LEWIS, PATRICK C.* (Concordia University, Canada)
LÜKÜSLÜ, DEMET (Yeditepe University, Turkey)

International Students in Turkey: Consumers of Turkish Higher Education, Important Actors of "Soft Power" or Unwanted Future Migrants?

Turkey offers an interesting case for discussing the mobility of international students since the country with international university students now numbering over 300,000, is the eighth most popular destination for international students globally and a leading destination in the Global South. This paper discusses how international students are perceived in the public opinion in Turkey and how this relates to global and local issues. Firstly, international higher education is promoted domestically as an increasingly lucrative Turkish export in the global knowledge economy, with international students presented as consumers of Turkish higher education and competition between universities to attract those students. Secondly, international students are also presented as potentially important actors in the expansion of Turkish soft power in Africa, Central Asia, and the Arab world. This phenomenon is exemplified by the creation of the state-run Türkiye Scholarships Program (*Türkiye Bursları*) in 2012—a program that reportedly received 117,000 applications from 162 countries in 2023 and which now awards 5,000 undergraduate and graduate scholarships to international students annually. Thirdly, in the context of larger social controversy about foreign migration to Turkey (a country hosting the largest refugee population in the world, international students also become the targets of anti-migrant rhetoric. The paper argues that it is important to introduce migration-mobility nexus in the analysis since competing frames of "mobility" and "migration" similarly influence how universities, state institutions, and mass media understand and describe the situation of international students studying in Turkey.

RC20-293.4

PATRUYO, THANALI* (UNFPA, Guatemala)

Intersections of Inequality for People with Disabilities: Visibility and Programs to Close Gaps in Rural Municipalities of Guatemala

Based on a registry created with municipal staff and community authorities, a process was developed to identify people with disabilities in 29 communities in the municipality of Camotán, Chiquimula, Guatemala. This exploration investigates the barriers these individuals face and the effects of their inclusion in various social programs, revealing the complexity of their challenges. Identified barriers include limited access to healthcare, education, and rehabilitation services, as well as social stigmas that perpetuate exclusion.

The study evaluates how these gaps impact the quality of life for people with disabilities, highlighting the intersectionality of factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity. Notably, it compares the types of barriers encountered in urban versus rural settings, demonstrating that rural individuals often face more significant obstacles due to geographical isolation and fewer resources. Additionally, ethnic differences reveal that Indigenous individuals experience compounded disadvantages, facing both disability-related challenges and cultural barriers.

Despite existing public policies recognizing the need for inclusion, many lack a comprehensive approach that addresses the specific realities of this diverse population. This research aims to increase visibility for the needs of people with disabilities and propose effective programs to close these gaps. By focusing on the intersectionality of inequalities, we provide insights into how multiple identities influence the experiences of individuals with disabilities. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of disparities in well-being and offer a framework for implementing more equitable interventions in rural contexts, ultimately fostering a more inclusive society for all.

RC15-225.4

PATTERSON, KENNEDY* (Northwestern University, USA)

The (In)Visibility of Unhoused Deaths: Tracing the Racialization and Gendering of Unhoused Deaths in Seattle, Washington, USA (2019-2023)

The tension between imagined realities of blackness (Hinton, 2016) and fabricated truths of poverty has historically mobilized discourse that dangerously misrepresents and normalizes the positioning of Black impoverished women in various states of vulnerability. Such racialized and gendered discourses become embodied by society, perpetuated within institutions, and manifested through policy- totalizing some realities of Black women. These falsehoods generate vicious cycles of social disparities, making the unhoused black community, particularly, unhoused black women, disproportionately vulnerable to experiencing death. Understanding the life-threatening implications eugenic-informed ideologies of poverty and blackness hold, motivates my aim of uncovering the health implications inherent in unhoused experiences among Black women in Seattle, Washington, USA. By interrogating the relationship between the "undeserving" poor and the "undeserving" victim, I trace the embodiment of violence (Fuentes, 2017) inherent in the experiences of homelessness. First, conducting discourse analysis between both The City of Seattle's policies and public police records regarding the proliferation of homelessness, I reveal patterns of criminalizing narratives sought to disproportionately surveil and police unhoused Black women. And secondly, I analyzed, The *Women's Housing Equality and Enhancement League's,* death data of the unhoused, in Seattle, Washington (2019-2023). Creating an interactive Rstudio dashboard, I mapped existing health disparities, highlighted impacted communities, and identified not only areas where social inequities are most concentrated, but signified points of intervention with the most potential to "mitigate, resist and undo" (Geronimus, 1994) social inequities experienced by the unhoused. Preliminary findings suggest: (1) hyper-visibility of unhoused deaths illustrates how the "undeserving" poor become the "undeserving" victim; (2) rise of the carceral state reshapes public property as a site of city-ordained violence; and (3) black unhoused women who are victims of homicide disproportionately experience brutal deaths. Significantly, these findings draw visibility to communities often deemed disposable, holding the potential to ignite policy that decriminalizes poverty.

RC55-843.2

PATTINASARANY, INDERA* (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

Food Insecurity and Social Class Disparities in Indonesia's Anthropocene Era

This study addresses social class inequalities in food insecurity in Indonesia during the Anthropocene. The study explores the relationship between social class, environmental degradation, and food insecurity, emphasizing lower-income households' compounded vulnerabilities in ecologically challenged regions. Given the significance of food insecurity in Indonesian welfare policy, the study aims to contribute to discussions on poverty alleviation and improving citizen well-being.

The research examines variations in food insecurity across different social classes and regions, focusing on environmental factors exacerbated by human activity. It hypothesizes that lower-income households experience higher levels of food insecurity due to limited resources, especially in regions with severe environmental degradation. Poor air and water quality, alongside degraded land, are expected to disproportionately affect food security among these households. This reflects the compounded vulnerabilities, which refer to the multiple factors such as income, employment status, and environmental conditions that contribute to food insecurity in the Anthropocene.

The study utilizes data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) collected from 2019 to 2023, which involves approximately 1.5 million households. The study also applies the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), a reliable tool that assesses the severity of food insecurity by capturing individuals' direct experiences with food access challenges. Social class is determined by household income and employment status, while environmental degradation is measured through indicators of air, water, and land quality.

By framing food insecurity as a key indicator of welfare and inequality, the research contributes to broader global discussions on equity and sustainability. The analytical approach, which includes descriptive statistics and multilevel logistic regression, is used to explore the relationship between social class, environmental quality, and food insecurity. While the theoretical contributions are modest, the study provides empirical insights to inform policy efforts to improve food access for vulnerable populations and contribute to global discussions on equity and sustainability.

WG08-910.1

PATULNY, ROGER* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Australia)
SMITH, ALEXANDRA (School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia)
OLSON, REBECCA (School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Australia)
MCKENZIE, JORDAN (University of Wollongong, Australia)
CHARLSON, FIONA (School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Australia)
HOLMES, MARY (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
HERNANDEZ, ANDREAS (University of New Mexico, USA)

The Impact of Climate Knowledge and Ideology on Present Versus Future-Oriented Climate Anxiety

Climate anxiety is now entrenched in many societies, though the predictors and motivations behind it vary. Many population majorities now accept climate science, and the serious reality of the threat it poses. However, it is not clear whether such future-oriented concerns are being drowned beneath everyday concerns over material prosperity, particularly in times of high unemployment, rising prices, and housing unaffordability. We use data from the 2022-23 Australian Social Attitudes Survey, a nationally representative dataset, to examine perceptions about the greatest social challenges Australia faces today and into the future (i.e. over the next 30 years), with a particular focus on climate change as the most serious threat. Analysis reveals the importance of political voting patterns (i.e. ideology) over other factors, with left-leaning Green party voters significantly more likely to name climate change as the greatest challenge both today and in future, while right-leaning National Party/Other voters are significantly less likely to do so. However, when looking at 'future switching' - i.e. those who see climate change as the most important future but *not* present challenge - demographic effects are as important as political ideology. Higher education positively predicts switching to climate change as the biggest challenge, while experiencing financial hardship negatively predicts it, regardless of political ideology. This suggests that while political ideology may drive anxiety (or lack thereof) over climate change today, an informed self-interest (i.e. based on educated, material prosperity) may be starting to drive greater recognition of the danger climate change poses into the future.

Prof-1003.1

PAUL, ANJU* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

Applied Sociology: Bringing Theory into Practice and Practice into Theory I

Sociology is at core a science of the social. From the earliest formation of the discipline, sociologists have sought to make sense of complex social realities and to find solutions to injustices, problems, and inequities encountered in the worlds that they study. Ours is therefore a practical academic pursuit, one that creates new knowledge in the pursuit of better ways of living together in ever more complex societies.

Yet there remains a tendency both within and beyond the discipline to understand applied sociology or social 'practice' as inherently outcomes oriented and lacking theoretical rigour. At the same time, social theory is often imagined as esoteric and arcane, untethered from practical solutions to 'real world' problems.

This professional development session disputes both assumptions. Our presenters demonstrate the value of applied sociologies that draw on theoretical concepts to creatively address wicked problems, while also exploring the generative potential of engaged intersectoral research to generate new insights that enrich social theory.

This professional development session targets scholars who wish to bridge the gap between theoretical and applied sociology. Drawing on the rich and diverse experiences of our presenters, all scholars of migration and diversity, session participants will be invited to consider the application of sociology to various sectors and across multiple scales.

Professor Anju Mary Paul is well known for research on migrant domestic care labour that bridges the gap between scholarship and activism. Her recent development of a Global Care Policy Index (GCPI) illustrates how theory that is grounded in rich empirical and comparative data can be harnessed to serve policy analysis at local, national, or supranational scales. Her emphasis on freely and publicly sharing the GCPI data and scoring frameworks also ties back to her belief that researchers can accelerate social change for the better via open collaboration and conversation.

RC16-239.4

PAULSEN HANSEN, MAGNUS* (Roskilde University, Denmark)
PULTZ, SABINA* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

(In)Dignity at the Margins

Distanced from urban growth centers and prosperous careers, a significant part of populations living in the Western hemisphere find themselves worse off than their parents' generation. These 'left-behinds' are often portrayed as a dangerous class tempted to vote for authoritarian leaders promising restoring dignity for them and the regions they live in. However, most often, this linkage between large-scale socioeconomic transformations and macro-political tendencies is assumed rather than explored. This paper, firstly, argues for why dignity is an important concept for understanding major macro currents in the Western world and how these unfold in people's everyday lives. It is related to transformations in labor markets and the economy. How do people find dignity in work when jobs are increasingly precarious, when some regions and industries prosper while others stagnate or decline? It is also related to major changes in how the state responds to these socioeconomic transformations where states have moved from welfare to workfare moving from ensuring citizens' dignity by sheltering them from the whims of the market and to providing people with dignity by reintegrating them into the market. Western states' responses are, however, not unchallenged. Populist movements, most effectively from the right, thrive by promising the restoration of dignity of the 'left-behinds'. Secondly, the paper outlines an approach to dignity as rooted in experiences where people's value and worth are put to the test. We take the subjective lived experiences as a starting point and take seriously how the social psychology of everyday life allows for a complex analysis of this inquiry. To do so, we draw on Thévenot's concept of engagement to show how people maintain different goods in their everyday lives. These goods vary from intimate and often tacit issues of feeling at ease and caring to more moral issues of status and worth.

RC24-390.7

PAVEZ LOAYZA, ANDRÉS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
PAVEZ LOAYZA, ANDRÉS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

De La Crisis a La Creatividad: Reconversión y Recursividad Entre Pequeños Productores Agrícolas Del Valle De Aconcagua

El Valle de Aconcagua históricamente ha sido uno de los principales centros de producción agrícola en Chile, potenciado aún más con el desarrollo de agroindustrias transnacionales desde la década de los 80. En paralelo, pequeños productores agrícolas han debido sobrellevar no solo los efectos que conlleva la industrialización de su rubro, tales como el encarecimiento de productos agrícolas, la competitividad en los mercados, el endeudamiento y la venta forzada de terrenos hacia la agroindustria. También, más recientemente, han debido enfrentar la proliferación de diversas crisis relacionadas al clima: megasequías prolongadas, desastres ambientales, pérdida y cambios en el uso de suelo agrícola. Frente a este escenario los pequeños productores agrícolas han generado respuestas creativas resilientes, las cuales se basan tanto en experiencias históricas previas como en adaptaciones estratégicas contingentes ante la precariedad socioambiental a la que se ven expuestos.

En base a materiales empíricos recopilados en el Valle de Aconcagua, se propone explorar etnográficamente los conceptos de "reconversión" y "recursividad", abordándolos en un sentido amplio. Así, se pretende abordar no solo las prácticas creativas concretas generadas por pequeños productores frente a la crisis (por ejemplo, la diversificación hacia otros rubros como la ganadería o el turismo, el tratamiento de aguas grises o el uso de energía solar para abaratar costos), sino que también sus reformulaciones constantes al momento en que dichas prácticas no tienen los resultados esperados. En este sentido, esta ponencia busca subrayar el carácter procesual, frágil e incierto propio de la adaptación a la precariedad socioambiental.

RC05-78.1

PAWLICK POTTS, DANICA* (York University, Canada)

Indigenous Data Rights As a Tool to Interrogate and Counter Algorithmic Bias

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems become increasingly pervasive, the risks of algorithmic bias, discrimination, and data exploitation continue to disproportionately affect Indigenous peoples. In addition to amplifying existing data harms, AI systems provide new ways to sort, profile, exclude, exploit, and discriminate. Further, the complexity, opacity, and proprietary nature of AI systems make it difficult to access crucial information to

understand the system and its decision making processes. Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDSov) offers a framework to address these concerns by empowering Indigenous communities to assert control over their data and and advocate for transparency and accountability in AI systems.

This presentation will explore how IDSov principles, such as the First Nations Principles of OCAP® (Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession), can be applied to interrogate AI systems, particularly in terms of transparency regarding the training sets used and the input data accessible to these systems. While it may be impossible to eliminate bias from AI entirely, the application of Indigenous data rights can play a crucial role in surfacing and mitigating its harmful effects. IDSov provides tools to challenge and improve the design and functioning of AI technologies for Indigenous users and data subjects. Similar to efforts in Explainable AI (XAI), which aims to make AI decision-making processes more transparent and understandable, Indigenous Data Sovereignty advocates for greater accountability in how AI systems are built and deployed. By asserting ownership and control over their data, Indigenous communities can demand insight into the data sources and algorithmic structures of AI systems, scrutinizing the extent to which they reflect or exacerbate existing inequities. Indigenous Data Sovereignty is not only a protective measure but a proactive tool for creating more just and inclusive AI systems.

RC38-JS-194.6

PEDERSEN, LINDA* (University of Greenwich, Colombia)

Who May Give Birth to a Citizen? Reproductive Justice, Temporality and Family Immigration Regime

In this paper, I follow two temporalities taking part in border crossing family making. Firstly, bureaucratic time embedded in the family reunification procedure, and secondly, biographic time focusing on reproduction within mixed citizenship status families.

Emphasising key aspects of family making within a restrictive immigration regime, this paper explores the impact of intersecting temporalities in migratory paperwork and citizenship status on reproductive (in-)justice for mixed status families in Denmark. This study is based primarily on semi-structured interviews with pregnant women living in mixed citizenship status families (all self-identified as women), and extensive participant observations within a legal advisory service (2014-23). The conceptual framework is informed by feminist STS and critical migration studies

The conflicts and conflations between bureaucratic and biographic temporalities within Danish family reunification policies raise questions about the imaginary of the national population, as one member in the relationship may be privileged by their national citizenship status, and therefore already considered a part of the social fabric, and desirable national citizen to reproduce the nation-state, whereas the other is perceived as the migrant-other, often associated with the racist idea of 'hyper-fertility'. This paper argues anti-immigration family reunification policy can be viewed as a tool for states to exercise selective pronatalism through bureaucratic 'waiting time'. By following the temporal processes of migrantisation of mixed citizenship status families, this paper brings forth the question of reproductive (in-)justice and extends it to the question: Who may give birth to a 'Danish' citizen?

RC23-380.4

PEETZ, DAVID* (Griffith University, Australia)
HALES, ROBERT (Griffith University, Australia)
LOWE, IAN (Griffith University, Australia)
MURRAY, GEORGINA (Griffith Unviersity, Australia)
TROUP, CAROLYN (Griffith University, Australia)

The Advancement of Knowledge amidst Exit, Voice and Silence Responses to Scientific Intimidation

The production of knowledge in the Anthropocene is limited by the range of matters that are researched, public discussion of the outcomes of that research, and perceptions of the relevance of expertise in the public understanding of that research. All of these can be influenced by the intimidation of scientists and the extent to which this leads to them changing their focus and diminishing or expanding their voice. This paper reports on a global study of over 2000 scientists, investigating the forms that intimidation of scientists took, the extent to which the sources of intimidation were internal or external to the organisation, the perceived motivations for intimidations, the effects on scientific inquiry, voice, silence and exit, and the factors that shaped those responses. It also reports on analysis of participants' perceptions of the concept of 'expertise'. Amongst other findings, personal harassment was gendered, but other forms of intimidation did not appear to be strongly so. Intimidation often saw scientists exiting their research field, their job or the sector, and reducing the frequency with which they would speak about their research. Yet for many the effect was the reverse, and so the overall proportion who spoke *more* about their research after the most serious incident, 20%, was almost as high as the proportion who spoke about it *less*, 23%. Two factors appeared to be critical in determining whether scientists spoke more, or less, about their research after the incident. One was the impact the incident had on self-confidence. The other was the role of organisational senior management in supporting the target or promoting a supportive culture of independent research. We also show how the effects of intimidation are not just individualised; they can actually damage the dissemination of information that would benefit society as a whole.

WG10-930.2

PEETZ, THORSTEN* (University of Bamberg, Germany)

Platform Membership and Digital Society

Sociological accounts of the digital society highlight the role of networks, data, and algorithms. While all these aspects of digitalization are important, I argue that they miss a crucial development in the digital transformation of society: the generalization of membership through platforms. Of course, platform organizations are harvesting user data for profit and are thus contributing to datafication and digital surveillance. But they also provide the infrastructure for digital social spaces for action. Within these spaces, users are not meeting as free and unconstrained actors whose interactions are developing the fundamental rules of digital conduct. They are meeting as members whose interactions are coordinated by the platforms.

By becoming a platform user, people acknowledge the terms of services and community guidelines of platforms. Terms and guidelines are specifying the rules for conduct whose observance is subject to peer control and content moderation. Breaking the rules may be sanctioned by restricting the distribution of user content – either by simply deleting it or through shadow banning – or by excluding the user from the platform. Platforms are thus textbook examples for using membership (as conceptualized by Barnard, Simon or Luhmann) as a coordination device.

The contribution discusses digital membership in platforms. It reconstructs the nature of digital membership by comparing membership in platforms with analog forms of membership in organizations, groups, and families. In addition, it investigates into the consequences of digital membership for society at large. By generalizing membership through platforms that are operating on a global scale, digitalization might contribute to the development of a world "society of organizations" (Perrow).

RC17-251.2

PEETZ, THORSTEN* (University of Bamberg, Germany)

The Shadow of Competition in Digital Human Mating

Discourses on contemporary intimate life are rife with "competition". In public as well as academic contexts, thinking about intimate life is taking the notion for granted that when people are mating, the social structure as well as the practices that people engage in when mating are "competitive". This is true, for example, for evolutionary psychology that argues that biological characteristics of people explain their value in dating ecologies and shape individual preferences of humans vying for reproductive chances (Buss). In the social sciences, the sexual fields approach (Green) translates Pierre Bourdieu's notion of social fields for studying intimate life. It also imports Bourdieu's conviction that social dynamics are characterized by differences in value and actors striving for status within social fields. Recent contributions to the sociological discourse on intimacy argue that the history of intimate life is characterized by increasing levels of choice and market like competitive dynamics (Illouz).

Taking competition for granted, however, is not an option for scientific analyses of social phenomena. I use concepts of competition from organization theory (Arora-Jonsson/Brunsson/Hasse) and sociological theory (Simmel) to analyze intimate life, in particular digital intimate mating on dating apps. The analyses show that, even though it is tempting to argue that online dating results in a "competitization" (Wolfmayr) of human mating, attending to empirical detail suggests that this is just a "shadow of competition: having the same outward appearance, but lacking its content" (Simmel). As dating apps organize the mating process, they systematically obstruct observations among competitors as well as regarding "third parties" (Simmel). Therefore, daters are unable to orient their behavior based on these observations. In digital dating, competition is a myth from which actual dating practice is decoupled. The contribution will show how platform organizations contribute to the digitalization of intimate life and discuss its consequences.

RC04-66.5

PEKŞEN, SUDE* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
LEIŠYTĖ, LIUDVIKA (TU Dortmund University, Germany)
ROSE, ANNA-LENA (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

External Engagement of Academics in the Baltic Sea Region: Partners Involved and Importance for Teaching

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are expected to combine their core missions – teaching and research - with external engagement to foster social innovation (Bellandi, Donati & Cataneo, 2021). Yet, studies on external engagement have mostly focused on research commercialization and have largely ignored teaching-related engagement. Further, cross-national comparisons of academic engagement are rare. Thus, to understand the link between external engagement and teaching, we ask the following:

- Which collaboration partners are involved in the external activities of academics?
- How important are these external activities for teaching?

We focus on five countries bordering the Baltic Sea, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, and Sweden, which constitute diverse cases (Seawright & Gerring, 2008). We draw on data from the representative survey of the Academic Profession in Knowledge-Based Society (APIKS) project (N=12.318) from 2017.

The findings show that while external activities are widespread across HEIs in the Baltic Sea region, their importance for teaching varies significantly by country. Finland demonstrates the highest levels of collaboration with partners outside the labor market, but academics place less emphasis on external activities in teaching. Contrary to this, academics in Estonia and Lithuania indicate that external activities are not only widespread but also important for teaching. Academics in Germany report overall moderate levels.

The study concludes by showing that external engagement in teaching varies across the Baltic Sea Region. Thus, national contexts shape how academics integrate external activities into their teaching, with implications for the role of HEIs in fostering social innovation.

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TG04-974.2

PELIKŠIENĖ, RŪTA* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)
TELESIENE, AUDRONE (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)
VITKAUSKAITE - RAMANAUSKIENE, JONE (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

Mapping Community Vulnerability and Resilience: Insights from Participatory Risk Assessment

In crisis management processes, the importance of the safety and resilience of communities is increasingly emphasized. The resilience of local communities is determined both by elements of spatial vulnerability related to physical location and by socio-psychological factors. Therefore, in order to strengthen the capacity of responding to crises, it is important to understand the distribution of different risks and the subjective perception of the local population about the threats specific to their residential area. For this purpose, the study 'Socio-spatial determinants of societal vulnerability and resilience to crises and strengthening the crisis response potential of communities (SERENITY)' is being conducted in two local communities in Lithuania, located in different geographical areas of complex risks. The research employs the method of participatory mapping, during which participants work with a map representing their geographical area. This method allows for a thorough examination of the local context, environmental nuances, and the knowledge and experience of local residents. During the oral presentation, the results of the research on the communities' spatial perception of risks, the level of vulnerability and the barriers to responding to potential crises will be presented.

RC24-389.7

PELIKŠIENĖ, RŪTA* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

Sociology and Veganism: A Systematic Literature Review

Veganism is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. In addition to being viewed as a dietary choice, it is also studied in various disciplines as a cultural movement, lifestyle, or even as a climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy. Due to its complexity, there is a growing interest in studying veganism through sociological lenses, especially in the environmental sociology field. However, the expansion of the academic literature on veganism is quite sporadic. There is a lack of systemic analysis of sociological contribution to vegan studies. Such an analysis is crucial not only to outline directions and guidelines for further research but also to establish a greater use of sociological knowledge.

The aim of this research is to provide a systematic overview of the current sociological literature on veganism. This analysis follows the PRISMA systematic literature review protocol and includes academic articles published in English between 2000 and 2022. The study has been organized around 3 main research questions to reveal the scope and intensity of sociological research on veganism, its methodological aspects, and the conceptualization of veganism. The results suggest an emerging discourse of veganism as a lifestyle movement and the orientation of studies toward qualitative research. A variety of veganism concepts used in the sociological literature indicate the potential of different strands of research.

WG11-949.4

PELLEGRINI, ELIZABETE* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)
SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)
SALES CEDRO, ANDRÉ (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Police Accountability in Times of Right-Wing Rise: Analyzing Narratives and Strategies of Defense and Resistance to Police Brutality in Brazil

The aim of this presentation is to share the initial findings from our research on external mechanisms of police accountability in Brazil. Given Brazil's status as the country with one of the highest incidence of police brutality globally, our research illuminates the relationship between three state entities - the Military Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Public Defender's Office - and how their differing views influence their duties. We focus on two recent police operations on the Brazilian coast, "Operation Shield" and "Operation Summer," to analyze the actions of agents involved in investigating deaths resulting from these police interventions. Through a qualitative analysis of police reports and judicial documents, as well as interviews with public agents, we have reached several key conclusions. Firstly, our research highlights a significant tug-of-war between democratic and anti-democratic positions within these agents. This conflict began during Brazil's re-democratization process and persists today with evolving dynamics. Secondly, we observed that this dispute is reflected in the production of official documents. These documents often reveal underlying tensions and differing perspectives on accountability, as well as how different agents understand the role of public institutions in a democratic state. Lastly, our findings suggest that police and judicial practices can contribute to the dismantling of democracy when agents are influenced by anti-democratic ideologies. It is no coincidence that interest in police accountability has increased alongside the global rise of the right-wing, which has also escalated levels of police violence in Brazil. However, this does not occur in isolation; it depends on a lack of resistance from the entire group of public agencies. Our study has shown that such resistance is often present, particularly among public prosecutors and public defenders.

RC54-829.3

PEÑA SARMIENTO, MARIA FERNANDA* (UNIMINUTO, Colombia)
SANABRIA BOHORQUEZ, CARLOS EDUARDO (UNIVERSIDAD JORGE TADEO LOZANO, Colombia)

Las Cartografias Del Cuerpo En Colombia, Marcas y Reflexiones En Medio Del Conflicto

Las cartografias del cuerpo en Colombia, marcas y reflexiones en medio del conflicto

Esta ponencia presenta el resultado de la metodología de cartografías del cuerpo aplicada a más de mil estudiantes universitarios, en la cual se pueden identificar las diversas marcas que las instituciones han dejado en la juventud en Colombia. Describe la metodología en sí, así como los hallazgos y análisis de las emociones, y retos que ellos trae para quienes nos dedicamos a la enseñanza en instituciones de educación superior.

La ponencia pretende describir la experiencia pedagógica y la reflexión de los cuerpos hechos memoria en el marco de grandes retos para un país que busca La Paz, la verdad y un futuro mejor para las generaciones venideras.

RC36-589.2

PENG, ALTMAN* (University of Warwick, China)

Gender Fluidity Versus Homohysteria: How Young Chinese Male Fans Consume Athletic Bromance

The de-pathologisation of non-heteronormative sexual orientations has transformed depictions of male bonding into a popular theme in global media production. This trend is also evident in China's orthodox sports fandom which shows growing visibility of non-heteronormative representations of bromances among male fans. Against the rising popularity of queer media content in Chinese society, the reception of alternative narratives of athletic bromances amongst male fans, which highlights the negotiation between the diversification of gender identities and the revitalisation of patriarchal doctrines, warrants academic investigation but remains underexplored in Chinese sports fandom studies. This article conducts a feminist investigation of how young Chinese male fans interpret and engage with mediated athletic bromances, drawing from interviews with university students who follow sports games closely. The research uncovers complex dynamics wherein these fans simultaneously embrace and delegitimise the homoerotic aspects of mediated athletic bromances as they navigate their sports consumption. This phenomenon reflects the multifaceted experiences of young men in present-day China, where the market and the party-state co-create a tapestry of overlapping, yet conflicting gender expectations. The findings illuminate the intricate relations between consumer culture driven by global capitalism and nationalist politics crafted in China, as well as their manifestations within the realm of sports fandom.

RC31-JS-180.1

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Rethinking Migrant Workers: Mismatch between Supply and Demand with a Focus on Care Workers.

The recent years have seen the combination of irrepressible population ageing and changes in family and gender structures in many high- and medium-income countries resulting in labour shortages in critical economic sectors such as social and healthcare, construction and manufacturing, leading to heightened dependence on migrant workers to address labour shortages, and increased global labour migration. According to the International Labour Organization, the stock of international migrant workers totalled 169 million in 2019, up by 19 million or 12.7% from 2013. While this may simply confirm the reality of our existing global economy, it is important to take a moment to consider two key issues: 1) what are the drivers of the global labour migration and how do they interact with government policies and institutional architectures to create, manage and regulate work and movement of workers across countries and regions?; and 2) do we see policy innovations and experimentations that are taking place to address labour shortages and labour migration, and how effective are they?

This paper examines global labour migration infrastructure, focusing in particular the supply and demand of migrant care workers. Using the concept of global labour migration infrastructure, I discuss factors that are driving the increased global demand for and the supply of these migrant workers, assess the state supply and demand mismatch, and offer examples of countries that are trying to address these issues through policy reforms. I then discuss the effectiveness of these policies in addressing labour shortages, and offers some suggestions for moving forward.

RC26-426.4

PENNA, ASSUNTA* (University of Messina, Italy)
FEO, NATALE* (University of Messina, Italy)

Structural Inequalities at the Intersection of Neoliberalism and Gender: Reinterpreting the Concepts of Freedom and Equality.

The study explores the intersections of neoliberalism, gender, and the communication strategies of radical right-wing populist forces, with a particular focus on the re-signification of the concepts of freedom, equality, and inclusion (Bobbio, 1994; Foucault, 2004). Building on the concept of *habitus* (Bourdieu, 1998), it explores how cultural and social dispositions shape the perception of freedom within a neoliberal framework that redefines this concept through market logics. This approach promotes an individualism centered on independence and competition, often neglecting structural inequalities. The study employs the notion of *performativity* (Butler, 2006) to interpret the role of gender and identity in populist narratives, which exploit national, ethnic, and religious identities to reinforce an exclusionary notion of the "people." The analysis will focus on significant national events and their media coverage, with special attention to audience engagement and digital publics. Using qualitative analysis software (Nvivo – Content Analysis), the proposed study will examine right-wing populist movements and related political and cultural groups. Additionally, it investigates how neoliberal *diversity management* - ostensibly aimed at promoting inclusion for economic gains—may, in fact, contribute to the normalization of gender and social inequalities rather than reducing them.

RC04-63.3

PENNACCHIOTTI, CLAUDIA* (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)
VALENTE, ADRIANA (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)
TUDISCA, VALENTINA (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)

Questioning Oers Contribution to a More Quality, Inclusive and Just Education through the Lens of the Social Justice Perspective

As acknowledged by UNESCO (2023) and by the Cape Town Declaration, education is an inalienable human right. Being the place where knowledge is built and transmitted, where we connect to the others and to the world, education is the heart of every possible transformation, at both individual and social level (Bertoni Jovine 1964; Bell Hooks 1994, Pennacchiotti, Tudisca, Valente 2022; Carol V. 2018, Roberts-Crews 2024). Open Educational Resources (OER), routed on openness, may have a great potential in supporting an accessible, inclusive and quality education. But, is it accessibility a sufficient requirement to guarantee the capability of OER to contribute in making education more inclusive and of quality? One of the most powerful arguments in that sense, is that OER, garnering cost saving, can improve access to quality educational materials for students and educators in comparably poorer contexts. However, as evidenced by Hodgkinson-Williams (2018), several studies, mainly from the Global South (Disha, Vollman 2023; de Rosa, Robinson 2017, Craft, Brown 2024) suggest that these costs savings are not necessarily accompanied by real changes/improvements if they are not supported by a critical approach and actions aimed at overcoming status subordinations, changing power dynamics and acknowledging everyone the right to be heard and accorded a voice. Based on these reflections, we question the potentiality of OER to a more quality, inclusive, accessible education, exploring, as a case study, the European Project Open Learning for All (OLA), through the lens of Nancy Fraser and Iris Young's Social Justice perspectives. By analyzing OLA OER through a mixed method approach and content analysis technique, a set of indicators is developed to measure to what extent an OER meets the 3 dimensions of social justice (redistribution, recognition, representation) and to identify at what level("neutral", "affirmative" or "transformative").

RC18-266.4

PERA, MARINA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain)

The Resilience of Democratic Innovations to Changes in Government

This paper examines the resilience of democratic innovations in the face of changing political will. Public-community collaboration is seen as an opportunity for enhancing citizen participation and fostering democratic innovation. The creation of spaces where organized citizens can collaboratively participate in the design and implementation of public policies that affect them represents a form of democratic innovation. This process involves the establishment of new mechanisms and institutions within public policy that contribute to "reimagining and deepening the role of citizens in governance processes, increasing opportunities for participation, deliberation, and influence" (Elstub and Escobar, 2019, p.11).

In this paper, we analyze the resilience of 'Patrimoni Ciutadà' program, approved by Barcelona City Council in 2016, which recognizes the capacity

of citizens to manage municipal facilities with the goal of fostering citizen participation and community empowerment. The implementation of this program enabled collaboration between the associations managing these facilities and the City Council departments overseeing 'Patrimoni Ciutadà' (Pera and Bussu, 2024). However, following the 2023 municipal elections, the Socialist Party of Catalonia (a center-left party) won the majority, deprioritizing the public-commons collaboration spaces that had been established. This paper explores the resilience and transformation of these spaces under the new political leadership.

The results indicate that, although these collaborative spaces have been marginalized with the new government, a social imaginary has been cultivated in which community organizations play an active role and have a voice in policy development. This empowerment of community organizations has led to demands for the reopening and continuation of these participatory spaces.

RC15-228.4

PEREIRA, FLÁVIA LIPARINI* (UNICAMP, Brazil)
FILICE BARROS, NELSON (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Pleasure, Awareness and Self-Knowledge: Contributions of Tantric Therapy to Sexual Health

Tantric therapy is an alternative health practice that integrates elements of Tantra, a philosophical and religious movement originating in India in the 4th century, with contemporary Western approaches, especially popularized by the counterculture movements of the 1960s and 1970s. Gynaecology, in turn, is the branch of medicine focused on the sexual health of women, intersex individuals, and transgender men. The marginalization of complementary and alternative medicines (CAM), such as tantric therapy, in comparison to hegemonic biomedical practices, raises questions about the power dynamics in knowledge production and in the relationships of care in sexual health. The aim of this study was to investigate how professionals in tantric therapy and gynaecology in Brazil contribute to sexual health. To achieve this, structured online questionnaires were sent out during the year 2020, resulting in the participation of 72 tantric therapists and 134 gynecologists. The majority of the participants were women, white, and heterosexual, with ages ranging from 26 to 67 years (median age of 41 years) for tantric therapists and from 25 to 75 years (median age of 45 years) for gynecologists. The results showed that gynecologists relate sexual health to sexual well-being, focusing on guidance and disease prevention. In contrast, tantric therapists understand sexual health primarily as experiencing pleasure and energy in the body, with an emphasis on body awareness, sexuality, and self-knowledge. The approach of gynecology may establish a heteronomous relationship, centered on disease prevention and treatment, while tantric therapy promotes autonomy by encouraging reflection on personal experiences and awareness. The findings highlight the contributions of tantric therapy and the relevance of an integrated care model that fosters synergy between disease prevention and the promotion of positive health components, such as the encouragement of pleasure, self-knowledge, and well-being.

RC22-353.2

PEREIRA ARENA, VALENTINA* (Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Uruguay)
RABBIA, HUGO H. (CONICET y Universidad Católica de Córdoba, Argentina)

Insights on Lived Religion from a Latin American Perspective

In recent years, a growing number of Latin American scholars have turned to the lived religion perspective to study religion across the continent. Through a literature review, this presentation will outline the background, key themes, and specific interests that have led Latin American scholars to adopt lived religion as a theoretical and methodological approach. Questions such as: What disciplinary fields and specific topics have been explored through the lens of lived religion? How does this perspective engage with other Latin American approaches to studying religion? What are the challenges of shaping a distinctively Latin American view of lived religion? These will be addressed in this work.

RC07-107.1

PEREIRA DA CUNHA, ALBINO* (ISCSP, Portugal)

Mobilités Et Interactions Réelles Et Virtuelles : Jeunes Du Maghreb Et D'europe

Prendre les mobilités et les interactions comme des éléments générateurs de profonds changements devient un intéressant exercice théorique et pratique dans le monde dans lequel nous vivons et, en particulier, en ce qui concerne les relations dites euroméditerranéennes, en même temps différentes et proches, que ce soit en termes économiques, politiques, sociaux, environnementaux, démographiques ou culturels. Pour appréhender ses relations dans toute leur complexité, il devient indispensable de regarder et d'étudier l'aire méditerranéenne dans le cadre de différentes logiques et interactions sociales, politiques, économiques et culturelles et qu'il faut savoir reconnaitre, mettre en perspective et valoriser.

Ce que nous nous proposons de faire, compte tenu de notre champ d'intérêt de recherche sur les jeunes, l'éducation et l'interculturalité dans l'espace maghrébin et l'espace européen occidental méditerranéen, c'est de réfléchir sur l'impact que les mobilités, les circulations et les interactions (réelles et virtuelles) de (et entre) jeunes du Maghreb et de l'Europe, peuvent avoir dans la production de nouvelles altérités, d'innovations personnelles et sociétales et de nouvelles revendications politiques et culturelles.

Dans le contexte particulier de la Méditerranée Occidentale, la présence réciproque des peuples et des cultures des deux rives : passé, présent, futur implique une vision commune, intégrée, partagée, inclusive et durable. En récupérant la perspective dynamique et dialectique du «temps historique» de Fernand Braudel, perspective nécessairement présente dans toute recherche, puisqu'elle s'applique dans différents domaines: culturel, géographique, social, économique, politique, écologique et psychologique, entre autres, nous chercherons à montrer comment la valorisation et la connaissance d'un patrimoine culturel commun et la promotion du dialogue interculturel dans l'aire méditerranéenne, notamment à travers les nouvelles générations, et par des mécanismes de coopération et d'intégration à court, moyen et long, sont à travailler pour changer et faire évoluer les perceptions et les attitudes envers l'Autre et envers l'environnement commun.

RC24-387.5

PEREIRA FUGA, VALDITE* (Faculdade de Tecnologia de Mogi das Cruzes, Brazil)
DANIELA, VENDRAMINI-ZANELLA (University of Sorocaba (UNISO), Brazil)
ESTEFOGO, FRANCISCO (Universidade de Taubaté, Brazil)
SILVA CARRIJO, VIVIANE LETÍCIA (Pontifical Catholic University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

PLAY As Activism: Collective Actions for Social Justice in the Anthropocene

Collective actions within educational systems can address complex drawbacks of social injustices related to epistemic, environmental and racial fields, especially in the context of global challenges exacerbated by the Anthropocene, a term proposed by scientists to describe a new geological era characterized by the profound influence of human activities. Education plays a critical role in shaping how societies confront the crises of our time. This presentation highlights the work of the "Researchers in Intercultural Actions" (R.I.A), an academic group fostering international collaborations to tackle educational inequities through intercultural practices and pedagogical collectiveness. R.I.A has been engaged in fostering tools to overcome challenges such as bullying, disconnected curricula, lack of collaboration and insufficient infrastructure. Besides promoting collective actions among educators and students, RIA's central approach is to reflect upon possibilities of reframing education as collaborative and intercultural practices that envisage critical analysis and transformative actions. R.I.A's initiatives are grounded in Vygotsky's theory of play, positioning it as a form of activism for social justice and transformation. One example is the response to the 2024 water catastrophe in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. R.I.A organized activities on the importance and dangers of rain at Brooklyn New School (BNS) in New York, USA, during an event called Ecorama, which featured interactive circuits focused on art, science, sustainability, and play, engaging teachers, students, families, and the community, representing the potencial of collectiveness. This presentation aims to discuss the power of collaboration among Brazilian researchers, as well as teachers and students from BNS embedded in play activities developed within intercultural pedagogical actions regarding water-related issues resulting from environmental imbalance. As for the relation between environment and society, this study places education as a key site for confronting ecological crises, highlighting its contributions to planetary drawbacks and, theoretically, preparing communities for social and environmental future challenges.

TG09-JS-168.3

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

Problemas y Desafíos Epistemológicos, Pedagógicos y Didácticos a La Hora De Enseñar La Historia De La Sociología En Perspectiva Latinoamericana.

En Argentina, pero también en otros países de América Latina, los diferentes seminarios (tanto de pre como de posgrado) que se orientan a reconstruir la historia de la sociología, desde la tradición clásica hasta el presente, se encuentran con una serie de desafíos intelectuales. En primer lugar, todo curso de este tipo está obligado a defender la existencia de la sociología latinoamericana como una perspectiva válida, legítima y autónoma de análisis sobre la realidad social. Al presentar los principales problemas ontológicos, epistemológicos y metodológicos implicados en toda explicación sociológica, los y las docentes no pueden escapar así a su propia situación regional. Por lo cual, deben lidiar todo el tiempo con la necesidad de lograr una superación o ruptura con el eurocentrismo. ¿Qué dimensiones de la teoría y la metodología sociológica son universales y cuáles locales? En segundo término, ese grupo de docentes debe concebir una serie de contenidos y actividades que permitan a sus estudiantes comprender cabalmente la reconstrucción de las prácticas de investigación sociológica, en perspectiva histórica y regional. De esta forma, esta ponencia sugiere que, al partir de una historia de las tradiciones sociológicas en combinación con perspectivas y herramientas de la sociología política, sociología de la educación y sociología de los intelectuales y las profesiones, se puede ofrecer una mirada comprensiva sobre la producción y el uso del conocimiento sociológico en América Latina. Por lo cual, se pregunta cuáles podrían ser algunas estrategias curriculares que posibiliten una contextualización de la producción sociológica a lo largo de diferentes procesos y períodos históricos y al mismo tiempo comprender los problemas de la sociología contemporánea en la región latinoamericana. También quiere proponer un debate sobre los principales conceptos, tradiciones y perspectivas que deben ser incluidos en estos cursos.

RC08-JS-158.2

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

Sociological Methodology Questioned. Debates, Reforms and Continuities in the Teaching of Research Techniques in Sociology Courses in Argentina, between 1958 and 1983.

Between the late 1950s and early 1980s, one of the main conflicts over the meaning of sociology teaching in Argentina was the methodological issue. The differences between groups and perspectives had a clear epistemological basis, since they were based on different theoretical and methodological perspectives to analyse sociological objects. In addition, the crisis of the democratic project at that time, political radicalization and the emergence of the dictatorial government imposed a different teaching agenda. However, one may ask: Did teaching in the different methodology courses follow this linear path? What were the contents of the programs? How were the activities of the methodological subjects articulated with general training? When did the linguistic turn and the appearance of qualitative methodology appear and become consolidated in the courses? Who were the methodology teachers? This paper proposes a reconstruction of the teaching of sociology, through an analysis of the syllabus, activities and productions of the methodology courses that were taught in different Sociology Schools and departments in Argentina since its creation until the 1980s. A hypothesis that guides the work is the persistence of a curricular routine throughout the period, in which certain readings, contents and styles of methodological work did not undergo too many transformations, and only were some recommendations on the use of qualitative tools were lately introduced. In this way, no major changes occurred despite the reforms of the study plans and the renewal of teaching. Not even the emergence of strong criticism of empirical positivism absolutely questioned the imaginary of the scientific sociologist.

RC06-88.1

PEREYRA CERETTA, VALENTINA* (Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay)
DABEZIES DABEZIES, JUAN MARTIN (University of Maryland, USA)

From Pests to Pets: Wild Boars Ambivalent Companions in Rural Uruguay

Multispecies and more-than-human approaches are key to broadening our understanding of interspecies relations in the Anthropocene. These perspectives promote relational knowledge, showing how human and nonhuman worlds are intertwined through "encounters" (Lestel and Taylor, 2013). Accepting the contextual and paradoxical nature of human and animal categories requires us to understand how "empirical animality" emerges in shared spaces, bonds, and affects, co-produced and transformed into regimes of coexistence (Haraway, 2008; Ingold, 1992).

This paper, adopting a phenomenological approach and the idea of fluid, intersubjective animality, explores the relationships between humans and non-traditional pets, focusing on the wild boar in Uruguay. Although considered both a pest and an Invasive Alien Species, subject to eradication programs, wild boars are also raised as pets or companion animals in some rural households, where they participate in affectionate, care-based relationships despite their classification as pests.

Fieldwork conducted between 2023 and 2024 involved interviews and participant observation with farmers, hunters, veterinarians, and biologists who work with this species, some of whom have raised wild boars as pets. The findings present the wild boar as a potentially ambivalent pet, revealing the complex affective relationships established between humans and nonhumans. Key attributes, such as charisma, care, extensionism, and individualization, mediate these interactions. The wild boar case illustrates the ambivalence of how the same animal can embody different animalities, or how the same person can perceive the animal differently depending on the context. We propose that, as a pet, the wild boar blurs the boundaries between the wild and the domesticated, becoming part of multispecies kinship and family dynamics based on reciprocity and affection. This, in turn, highlights the complexity and ambivalence of human-nonhuman relationships and the richness of multispecies assemblages in the Anthropocene.

RC43-JS-72.3

PÉREZ, MIGUEL* (Diego Portales University, Chile)

Pobladores' Right to Dignity: The Resurgence of Housing Struggles in Neoliberal Chile

Over the past fifteen years, poor urban residents (*pobladores*) in Santiago, Chile have strongly mobilized against neoliberal housing policies, which have promoted the segregation of low-income families in the peripheries. The resurgence of social protests around housing is closely related to novel demands for the right to *la vida digna* (a life with dignity) Based on seventeen months of ethnographic fieldwork, in this presentation I show *pobladores*' right to a life with dignity, a claim based on a moral category, allows housing activists to both ethically signify their everyday experiences with vulnerability and reshape the strategic orientations of their movements. To do so, I critically engage with contemporary anthropological debates on ethics and morality, which have been concerned with ethnographic analysis of the ways that practices of self-fashioning and self-subjection turn individuals into ethical subjects. Although these approaches examine how vulnerable populations' search for dignity results in ethical practices performed mainly in the private or domestic sphere, I hold that the quest for dignity also gives rise to political demands that are expressed in public. In this way, I maintain that moral concepts such as dignity, while allowing for the formation of ethical subjects, enable vulnerable people to signify their everyday experiences in political terms. I conclude that moral concepts can take the form of political signifiers, by means of which poor urban residents frame their claims to rights, equality, and social recognition in a context of neoliberal governmentality.

RC28-454.7

PEREZ AGUILAR, DANIELA* (LSE, United Kingdom)

Middle-Class Fractions within Professional Workers in Chile: The Persistence of Occupational Closure and the Limits of Social Mobility

The increasing levels of income inequality in post-industrial societies have been linked to an unprecedented demand for highly skilled workers to continuously drive knowledge and technological development (Acemoglu, 2002; Gasparini & Lustig, 2011; Morris & Western, 1999). Scholars have explored the complex relationship between education as a means of social and economic advancement and, paradoxically, as a primary driver of wage inequality (Brown, 2013; Rodríguez-Castelán et al., 2022). These trends challenge traditional understandings of meritocracy, social mobility, and economic progress.

Given the promotion of higher education as the major driver for social mobility and economic security, this paper scrutinises the role of professional occupations as social class markers and their internal fractioning in recent years. The analysis delves into the Chilean case, where the expansion of higher education has paralleled the reduction of inequality indices such as the Gini coefficient. While this might suggest a move toward a more egalitarian society (Torche, 2005), the massive social protests in 2019, as well as research

on structural issues of inequality, laid bare the shortcomings of the current neoliberal economic model, raising questions regarding the true nature of social progress and the stability of the new middle-classes (Garcés, 2019; Méndez & Gayo, 2018; PNUD, 2017).

Using data from CASEN, a national household survey, the results from a latent class analysis revealed the presence of at least three distinct classes within the professional occupations: insecure, middle-class, and elite professionals. To better understand the composition of these groups, the analysis includes in-depth interviews with six individuals, two from each sub-class, to explore their occupational trajectories further. The findings challenge the narrative that education acts as a leveller of inequality, instead highlighting the enduring barriers to upward mobility and the role of professional closure in maintaining class hierarchies, especially within neoliberal economies in the Global South.

WG10-930.8

PEREZ-TORRES, JEREMIAH* (Marist University, USA)
BLOUNT-HILL, KWAN-LAMAR (Arizona State University, USA)

Countering Propaganda, Disrupting Radicalization, Reducing Politico-Ideological Violence: Theorizing a Mechanistic Model, Using Prisma Scoping and Systematic Reviews of Evidence on Algorithmic Counter-Propaganda Tools

Scholars often focus on extremism as belief systems that excuse, justify, encourage, or engender the use of violence as a means to effect social and political change (i.e., politico-ideological violence (PIV), or "terrorism"). Whatever the "extremist beliefs" at issue, scholars agree that radicalization is a process, defined by an interlocked series of phenomena leading to a foreseeable result – precisely the kind of phenomenon amenable to mechanism-based explanation. We focus attention on propaganda, a "cog" cited across causal theories of radicalization. Researchers have developed a number of tools to detect and disrupt propaganda, thereby hindering radicalization and reducing PIV. Systematic reviews shed some light on the mechanisms underlying these tools: Celliers and Hattingh (2020) suggest what motivates propagandists in the first place (i.e., the initial cause), while Jahnke et al. (2022) suggest what might motivate otherwise "normal" individuals – as found by McGilloway et al. (2015) and Gill et al. (2021) – to engage in PIV (i.e., the outcome). Hassan et al. (2018) and Wolfowicz et al. (2022) show online connection as an effective means by which propagandists reach propagandees, and Williams et al. (2022) examine the content they use to persuade. In this study, we review the "most relevant" published studies over the last ten years (2013-2023) examining content detection and content moderation algorithms for their effectiveness against politico-ideological violence. We use findings from these studies to develop a mechanism scheme outlining what evidence suggests about how – and whether – counter-propaganda tools should work to reduce engagement in PIV. We discuss limitations (e.g., lack of data and algorithmic bias) in the scope and conclusiveness of the current science and directions for future research to address gaps and test our theoretical model.

RC37-608.3

PERIŞAN, ROJBIN* (independent author, Turkey)

Writing As a Life Prisoner

Writing is an act of freedom and an act of travelling inward or outward. It does not matter where the writer lives, inside or outside the prison walls. However, this act of freedom takes on other meanings if the writer is a life prisoner. Here I will discuss the meanings of literature in the context of life imprisoned Kurdish literature with a special emphasis on its character of resistance and healing. I will also discuss the issues related to being a female life prisoner and writing about women's lives. Finally, I will argue for the need for a new aesthetic that is neither sexist nor discriminatory.

RC47-742.2

PERNARELLA, MARCO* (University of Trento, Italy)

Knowledge Trajectories in Transnational Socio-Environmental Movements: Constructing Counter-Hegemonies and Alternative Globalities

Movements' epistemic potential has long been overlooked in social movement studies. Movement actors render subaltern experiences and knowledges visible, challenge and resignify dominant discourses, elaborate alternatives, and inform critical communities and experts. Socio-environmental movements cultivate new concepts and meanings to criticize, challenge, and ultimately dismantle the systemic roots of the climate and social crises of the Capitalocene.

While recent studies have begun recognizing this transformative potential, empirical research still needs to trace the dissemination of movement knowledge across scales and contexts and its creative appropriation, remobilization, or cooptation by powerful actors. The early-stage PhD project informing this contribution investigates movement knowledge trajectories in processes of diffusion, coalition-building, and scale shift within the transnational socio-environmental movements' field.

This contribution starts from transnational events centered on climate or environmental justice from an anti-capitalist perspective as attempts to construct alternative globalities across the diversity of socio-environmental movements. Then, I explore and map the relations and discourses of actors participating in the events as they unfold in digital spaces, which are key sites of knowledge dissemination. I illustrate a 'digital cartography', using social network analysis and quali-quantitative content analysis to map the evolution and recombination of these relations and discourses from 2019 to the present. I show how transversal themes underpin the building of alliances between local and transnational scales and between the Global North and South, while others reproduce old fractures and create new cleavages within socio-environmental movements.

To conclude, I use particular cases to reflect on criticalities intrinsic to theorization and transnationalization processes, as they open the gates for fragmentation, distortions, and appropriations of subaltern and critical knowledges both within the field and by external actors. Proximity to grassroots and contentious action and horizontal rather than vertical diffusion are strategies explored to preserve social movement knowledge's critical and transformative potential.

RC19-284.4

PERNETTI, ALESSANDRA* (Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, Italy)

This Is Not My Job: Italian Social Workers on the Edge of Workfare

Since the introduction of the Citizenship Income in Italy, up to the current Inclusion Allowance, the work of social workers has experienced an intensification of pressures, reshaping both their role and daily practices. On one hand, the new minimum income schemes have led to a significant increase in the number of users accessing social services; on the other hand, current regulations require social workers to be increasingly vigilant and responsive in monitoring irregularities and fraud, contributing to the identification and sanctioning of so-called "cheaters." Additionally, the growing use of digital platforms for reporting imposes further tasks of control and traceability of processes. This study utilizes the framework of street-level bureaucracy and focuses on a local context of policy implementation, recognizing its critical importance in the operationalization of these measures. Based on interviews and vignettes conducted with social workers in a metropolitan city in Northern Italy, the research investigates the effects of these changes on professional practices and the well-being of practitioners, highlighting the challenges and critical issues associated with the evolving welfare policies and digital tools.

RC44-JS-130.4

PERO, DAVIDE* (University of Padova, Italy)
PIRO, VALERIA (University of Padova, Italy)

Migrant Workers' Representation and the Appeal of Independent Grassroots Unionism. Insights from Britain and Italy

In the Global North globalization has been coinciding with the interconnected growth in precarious work and migrant workers. Often finding inadequate representation in mainstream unions, many of these workers have turned to (or even created) 'independent' and grassroots formations. This paper explores one understudied aspect of these emerging forms of labour mobilizations, namely the appeal that this type of unionism has to its own precarious and migrant workers' participants. Grounded in an interdisciplinary conceptual framework that draws on both social and labour movement studies, the paper contributes to shed light on the renewed significance that participatory labour organizing is having for marginalised groups in contemporary society, highlighting the importance of cross-disciplinary analysis. Methodologically, it follows and actor-centred approach (Alberti and Però 2018) and draws on ethnographic fieldwork carried out with migrant members of four independent unions in London (IWGB and UVW) and north-eastern Italy (ADL Cobas and SI Cobas). Theoretically, the paper contributes to further the integration of social and labour movement studies through the reconceptualization of the idea of appeal in the study of collective contentious practices.

RC28-436.3

PEROSA, GRAZIELA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
GIOVINE, MANUEL (National University of Córdoba, Argentina)

Perceptions of the Well-Being and the Future of Young Latin Americans during the SarsCov2 Pandemic.

This presentation explores the social experience of 18-24 year olds during the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic in the first months of 2021. Using representative statistical data from Argentina, Brazil and Chile (ECLAC), we constructed a qualitative sample by context and applied a semi-structured questionnaire during the pandemic in large and medium-sized cities in these countries (n=465). Then, by means of a multidimensional analysis and an Ascending Hierarchical Classification technique, the space of young people aged 18 to 24 years old was created. We examined how their work and study conditions influenced their perceptions of well-being and their plans for the future. We chose to include in our questionnaire items related to dimensions generally considered subjective: their feelings during the period of confinement, their plans for the next two years and their perceptions of these projects having been affected by the pandemic. The results show that perceptions of well-being and projects for the future were not randomly distributed. The well-being of young people at both social extremes (those who only study and those who only work) was counter-intuitive. Simultaneously, the results allow us to capture the perceptions of those in intermediate positions (studying and working), most of whom are moving up in the social structure: they are children of manual workers and occupy administrative positions. It was these young people who were more optimistic and more confident about the future than the others. As far as future plans are concerned, we note that the expansion of access to secondary school, with all the limits pointed out by the literature, was able to lead even young people from the lowest income quintiles to aspire to obtain a job in line with the diplomas they had obtained.

RC40-654.2

PEROSINO, LIVIA* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Addressing Social and Environmental Challenges in the Jordan Valley: What Future Are We Cultivating?

This presentation provides an overview of the social (de)composition of rural areas in Jordan Valley, analysing power relations, the ability to access resources, and the trajectories of several categories of actors involved in agricultural production. Through different political phases, the valley has undergone a profound agrarian transformation, and is now characterized by intensive and largely export-oriented agriculture. The transformation has also changed the social fabric of these rural areas, and the sustainability of the sector. In the context of the dramatic environmental crisis that the valley is facing, national and international policy makers promote market-oriented solutions. According to these narratives, a greater integration to global markets, the adoption of the latest technical innovations and strategies to adapt to climate change are the only possible solutions in this context.

Building on three years of qualitative research, I discuss the possible outcomes of such market-oriented solutions by replacing them in the social and environmental reality of the valley. By analysing power dynamics between food producers I show that the impoverishment of the rural population is part of a wider process of dispossession of local producers in favour of wealthy urban elites, that has accelerated after the economic liberalisation of the early 2000s. The livelihood of commercial farmers is more and more precarious, with negative repercussions on the incomes of agricultural workers. Environmental degradation and climate change appear as aggravating circumstances that further casualize rural populations, rather than being the root of the problem. In this context, the solutions currently promoted might further the polarise and impoverish rural areas, while exacerbating the negative effects of the environmental crisis.

RC44-692.3

PERRA, SABRINA* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
GRECO, LIDIA* (University of Bari, Italy)
PILATI, KATIA* (University of Trento, Italy)

Labour Contention for a (an environmentally) Just Transition: State Regulation Processes, Private Property and Trade Unions Strategies in the Ilva Steel Plant in Taranto (Italy)

The just transition perspective has gained a generalized attention in conjunction with the increasing pressures that Western societies are under to green their economies. In this perspective the role of trade unions is central as they are encouraged to drive the socio-technical transformation to avoid the intensification of the dilemma between the protection of jobs and environment. Indeed, when dealing with the environmental challenge, unions come to be caught in a tension between the protection of current jobs and the search to make jobs more environmentally responsible. Studies on industrial relations and the anti-austerity protests have shown that during the Great Recession, in Italy, this increased a conflict concerning economic, political and environmental issues between unions and the state. This can be explained, inter alia, by the pivotal role played by the state in social regulation processes, particularly through public investment in industrial sectors defined as strategic in the global value chain.

The main objective of the contribution is to explore how different regulatory frameworks affect industrial and social conflict. The empirical analysis refers to the area of Taranto, home to the largest steel plant in Europe (ILVA), that is facing a serious environmental and health crisis. In 2012 Taranto became a national and international public case following the evidence of the environmental disaster caused by the steel plant.

Empirically, we use an original data set of workers' collective actions, built through protest event analysis (PEA) by examining worker and social movements protests during the wave of labour contention that occurred in Italy and Taranto between 2008 and 2018. Furthermore, we will carry out a case study of the ILVA through the analysis of official documents, technical reports and depth interviews addressed to union representatives and social movement leaders.

RC47-732.3

PERUGORRÍA, IGNACIA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)
GARCIA MARTIN, JOSEBA (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Re-Politicizing Religion: The Mobilization of the Spanish Anti-Rights Field Against Progressive Moral Policies (1978-2024)

The paper analyzes the cycle of protest (1978-present) of the Spanish field of Catholic-inspired secular organizations of neoconservative ideology (CISO-N) against progressive moral policies in the areas of family; life and death; gender and sexuality; and religious freedoms. To do so, it relies on a historical-comparative and relational approach, focusing on the evolving interplay between (1) cultural and political opportunity structures; (2) the network structure and dynamics of the CISO-N multi-organizational field, and its 'extended anti-rights field,' composed of religious (the Spanish Episcopal Conference) and political organizations (VOX and the ultra-Catholic paramilitary organization El Yunque); and, (3) their tactical-discursive triangulation. Our research is based on a 8-year qualitative study comprising in-depth interviews (n=20), participant observations (n=5), and netnography (2022-present). Data show that CISO-Ns are far from being mere "translators" and "transmission belts" of the ecclesiastical message, or "at the service" of conservative political parties, supplying vocabulary, arguments, votes, and even activists. On the contrary, CISO-Ns lead a complex strategy of 're-politicization of religion' following a logic of their own, and in stark opposition to the 'politicization of the private sphere' led by the feminist, LGTBI+, and secularist movements.

RC48-766.4

PERUGORRÍA, IGNACIA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Social Movement Networks and Intersectional Activisms: Bilbao's Festive Social Movement in Relational and Historical-Comparative Perspective

My presentation will analyze the historical evolution of a rare kind of 'intersectional activism' combining cultural, political, and 'right to the city' claims intermingled with notions of carnival, humor, and irony. This is, the activism developed by Bilbao's 'multi-actor' 'festive movement,' formed by "purely recreational" and more politicized *comparsas* [festive troupes] tied to cultural cooperatives, neighborhood associations, "new" social movement organizations (e.g. feminist, environmentalist, squatter, anti-speciecist), and even political parties within the Basque separatist and non-nationalist Far Left.

Involved in the annual organization of the city's massive 9-day popular festivity since 1978, for almost 5 decades Bilbao's festive movement has managed to preserve a unique large-scale model of 'participatory culture' based on social movement-City Council festive co-management and co-creation. In doing so, it has also functioned as a true 'social infrastructure,' bridging deep socio-political cleavages in key historical junctures. One of such coordinates was the process initiated in 2009 by the Abertzale [Patriotic] Left to put a definitive end to ETA's violent activity, and to transition into a "purely democratic" path—context in which much of my ethnographic fieldwork was conducted.

Based on a historical-comparative and relational perspective, my presentation will attempt to address the following questions: How have changing political and 'urban opportunity structures' affected Bilbao's festive activism? And, how is it related to the changing structure and dynamics of Bilbao's 'festive collective action field,' composed by comparsas, their 'mother social movement organizations,' and also all political parties represented in Bilbao City Council?

Data come from a multi-methods approach combining the analysis of primary and secondary data covering the last 5 decades, a three-year political ethnography conducted in Bilbao between 2009 and 2012, and follow-up research carried out in 2023-2024. Information collected through these multiple methods is analyzed following the principles of both network and qualitative content analysis.

RC46-719.1

PERUMAL GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa)

Exploring Digitalized Realities: Relational Well-Being of Youth in India and South Africa

This study explores the impact of digitalization on the relational well-being of youth in India and South Africa, examining how increased access to digital technologies influences social relationships, identity formation, and overall mental health. As digital spaces increasingly become an integral part of young people's lives, understanding the role of technology in shaping interpersonal connections is crucial. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this research investigates the nuances of digital engagement through surveys and interviews with youth aged 15-24, highlighting cultural differences, socio-economic disparities, and contextual factors that mediate digital interactions. Findings reveal that while digital platforms offer opportunities for social connection and self-expression, they also exacerbate issues of digital divide, online safety, and mental health concerns. By focusing on relational well-being, the study underscores the need for context-specific digital literacy and support systems that promote healthy digital engagement. The research contributes to global youth studies by providing insights into how young people in diverse contexts navigate the complexities of digitalized realities.

RC46-715.3

PERUMAL GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

From Diasporic Migrant to Citizen Subjects

The (Indian) diaspora is arguably the most widespread on practically every continent. Three migrations include ancient trade, colonialization and post-independence flows. Indians in South Africa historically navigated inexorable human rights violations, made worse by the brutality of economic exploitation, political exclusion, racialized and gendered dissections. Yet, the diaspora has transmuted the sociological dangers of influx, cultural clash and threat to political hegemony into assimilation, exchange and participation. There is evidence globally that societies have been reconstructed and that new generations of the diaspora are mainstreamed and normalized.

Social and migration theories do not fully address this fantastic burst of human creativity amid othering, neo-pollutants and violence. Diasporic theory highlights inequality. Migration theory is about what motivates movements and flows. Sociological theories on migration underscore human circumstances impelling geographical movements. The absence of underlying intersecting forces that define, enable and capitalize on vulnerable transitory persons to diffuse xenophobic hostility is limited in a theoretical framework. A theoretical context constructed on building generational capability, for migrants to live in freedom, unencumbered by time and ontological baggage, is imperative.

The approach is to turn towards the east. Eastern notions bobbing across the oceans deliver the appreciation of 'Chinese characteristics,' i.e., the dialectical unity of scientific socialism and historical logic of social circumstances, characterizing the *zeitgeist* intrinsic and extrinsic to Chinese society. The Indian diaspora logic is framed in stages of human development and social developmental parallels that floresce as tolerance, positivity, humanism and determinism. The Chinese and Indian experience, the *sine qua non* of cultural flow creates innovative social organization.

This presentation interrogates Eastern cultural tenants for theorizing the dramatic shift from diasporic migrant to citizen subjects.

RC06-88.2

PERUZZI, GAIA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
DI BENEDETTO, GIACOMO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Multispecies Families in Italy. A Cartography of the New Practicies of Intimacy

In 2023, 65 million pets will live in Italian homes, compared to 59million people (Istat 2023). 4 out of 10 households have at least one animal companion, and the pet-food market is growing at an impressive rate (+13.4% in 2023 alone) (Assalco 2024). There is a growing presence of animals in public spaces (supermarkets, streets and gardens, trains, hotels, beaches) and in the media (dedicated columns in newspapers and social media, pet influencers, advertising). While vegans and groups for animal rights are becoming most popular, the practices of exploiting and killing farm animals have become invisible because they are intolerable to public opinion.

Despite the magnitude of these phenomena, sociological studies on the human-animal relationship in Italy are still very few and almost all devoted to animals as an oppressed category.

The proposed paper recounts the results of the first sociological research conducted between 2022 and 2024 in Italian households to investigate the transformations of intimacy and new lifestyles produced in living with pets. The main body of analysis consists of 135 in-depth interviews with women (99) and men (36), living with at least one dog or cat, of different ages and cultural backgrounds. Added to this are more than 150 photographs of their pets, made available for the occasion. Thematic and interpretive analysis focused on searching (both in the stories and photos) for key words, linguistic contradictions, recurring or emblematic themes, aiming to understand and reconstruct the meanings the interviewees attributed to the perceptions and actions narrated.

The results confirm the widespread tendency for subjectification of the non-human animal and a plurality of new relationships and patterns of cohabitation. Within this framework, the authors construct a cartography of roles of humans and non-humans living together, new practices of intimacy and new situations that characterize the life of multispecies families in Italy.

RC05-JS-217.1

PESET, CHARLOTTE* (GERME (ULB), Belgium)

Facing Administrative Limbos: Conditions of Administrative Liminality and Individual Resistance Strategies of Foreign Applicants for Belgian Citizenship.

The paper deals with the agency of foreign applicants for Belgian citizenship during the file compilation phase in interaction with the municipal administration in charge of checking the application's legal requirements. Knowing that there are inequalities in access to public policies and that interactions with state institutions represent 'administrative burdens' (Burden et al., 2012) for citizens, I ask how and to what extent applicants for Belgian nationality can be in a zone of administrative limbo, and how it is possible to face limbo individually and collectively. To do so, I draw on a series of semi-structured interviews with applicants for Belgian nationality, intermediaries (lawyers and associations) and Brussels local authorities. Firstly, I show how Brussels local authorities use their discretionary powers, and examine how some of these practices create situations of administrative liminality for certain applicants during the file compilation phase. Secondly, I highlight the way in which applicants resist administrative limbo by examining a particular form of capital: administrative capital (Masood and Nisar, 2020). I show how this capital is acquired both through repeated interactions with street-level bureaucrats and with intermediaries (lawyers and associations). By showing how intermediaries help applicants to understand and appropriate the law, I highlight their role in strategies for resisting situations of limbo. This analysis shows the administrative limbo that emerges from the implementation of Belgian nationality, and the hidden face of the strategies used by applicants to cope with an onerous policy. Postulating that applicants resist in these situations of limbo, by resorting to intermediaries, I argue that one needs to open up studies on migration and vulnerable groups by analyzing the implementation of public policies and the interactions between different heterogeneous actors, taking into account the way in which individuals' administrative capital is built up.

RC46-JS-48.3

PESLIAK, LAURA DOMINIQUE* (University of Hamburg, Germany)
KILLIN, ANTON (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

Diversifying the Society-Nature Paradigm within One Health and Planetary Health: Embracing 'Symbiosis' and Unlearning 'Distance' for Just Social-Ecological Trajectories

The discipline environmental public health increasingly addresses the relationship between society and nature, including non-human entities. This is exemplified in frameworks like One Health and Planetary Health, serving as pivotal epistemological guides for sustainability efforts. We observe that both concepts align with a predominantly Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic (WEIRD) worldview and begin this perspective by outlining how these WEIRD characteristics unfold. In this course, our first argument posits that, rather than representing the full diversity of existing society-nature paradigms that guide interactions with nature, the WEIRDness embedded in One Health and Planetary Health is focusing on and reinforcing a questionable conceptual separation of society and nature. We find that is due to various dynamics such as hazard frames of nature coupled with capitalist-driven practices of nature commodification. On this basis, our second argument posits that the distanced society-nature conception leads to epistemological and practical environmental injustice along hegemonic asymmetries within One and Planetary Health. We show this by analyzing public debates, research narratives as well as global policy implications from an intersectional environmental justice lens. Acknowledging the differences of society-nature paradigms existing within and beyond Western spheres, our analysis considers a series of possible conceptions arranged on a continuum, from rather separate to symbiotic. We use these insights to advocate for a diversification of the dominant society-nature paradigm within both health concepts. Drawing on insights from non-Western, traditional, and Indigenous examples, we propose trajectories for an advancement of One Health and Planetary Health that incorporate versatile knowledge and sustainable living practices. In this way, we not only want to contribute to the refinement of the concepts in the wake of the planetary crisis, but also to spur more epistemologically inclusive discussions of environmental justice that interrogate the value and rights of nature, which society is a part of.

RC34-552.4

PESSL FALKENSTEINER, GABRIELE* (Institut fur Hohere Studien, Austria)

Cold-Shouldering the Discourse: Findings Form a Biographical Study on Early School Leaving (ESL) in Austria

Besides a NEETs-discourse, one on Early School Leavers can be traced back to the early 2000s. The definition is based on a deficit approach: They are defined as 18-24 years olds without upper secondary education who are currently not in education. Accompanying policy efforts, ample research has been conducted to explore reasons for leaving school early and provide evidence for remedial policies. Early School Leavers have thus been addressed as a problem group.

In my PHD thesis I challenge this mainstream view by not pre-supposing ESL as one or 'the' life event in their biographies. Beyond that, I approach ESL as discourse which can have an impact on youths – to be explored empirically. Hence, I combine biographical case studies (Rosenthal 2008) and discourse analysis of policy documents from the EU and Austria (Keller et al. 2018). Analyzing 16 biographical interviews with early school leavers aged 16 to 22, I ask how they appropriate (or don't) the ESL discourse whereas my interest regarding the discourse analysis is on how early leavers are constructed as subjects of policies and assigned specific models of behavior.

In the realm of Austria's ESL-policy, the dominant discourse claims compliant integration into a system of supportive measures, contested by a discourse on empowerment. Both discourses aim at improving the employment prospects of the subjects. In the biographical study, I developed a typology along how the biographers appropriate the ESL-discourse. One out of five types is the 'cold-shouldering': The discourse has been set irrelevant throughout their experiences and their narrations. They develop own life projects regardless of educational requirements.

Rosenthal, Gabriele. 2008. Interpretative Sozialforschung. Eine Einführung. Weinheim, München: Juventa.
Keller, Reiner, Anna-Katharina Hornidge, and Wolf Schünemann, eds. 2018. The Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse: Investigating the Politics of Knowledge and Meaning-Making. London: Routledge.

RC04-56.4

PESSL FALKENSTEINER, GABRIELE* (Institut fur Hohere Studien, Austria)

The Discursive Construction of Early School Leaving in EU-Policies

Early school leavers (ESL) – 18-24-years olds without upper secondary qualification – have constituted a problem group in the realm of educational policies since 2000. Applying a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (SKAD, Keller et al. 2018) I explore how ESL has become a public problem (Gusfield 1981) and ask for the 'true knowledge' about it and how to be solved by whom. My focus is on the early school leavers as subjects constructed within the EU-policy discourse. Starting with the Lisbon Strategy as a key-event I analyzed 18 policy documents from the European Commission, Parliament and Council, the most recent dating back to 2020.

In the 2000s, ESL has been mainly constructed as a matter of lacking efficiency. Within a broader discourse on global economic competition, early school leavers fail to efficiently develop their human capital thus hindering the economic flourishing of society. In the context of the financial and economic crisis 2008, the true knowledge about ESL has been subject to conflicts about the responsibility for social problems aligned to ESL. ESL as a matter of individual risk has become the dominant discourse. Individuals have the duty to prevent future risks via education. Education systems have the duty to promote resilient subjects who can participate in education despite their problems. By contrast, within an opposing discourse on ESL as a matter of equity the (school-)citizen has the right to education and early school leavers are deprived this right. ESL has thus to be solved by improving school quality and redistributive measures.

Gusfield, Joseph. 1981. The Culture of Public Problems: Drinking-Driving and the Symbolic Order. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press.
Keller, Reiner, Anna-Katharina Hornidge, and Wolf Schünemann, eds. 2018. The Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse: Investigating the Politics of Knowledge and Meaning-Making. London: Routledge.

RC52-801.4

PETERLONGO, GIANMARCO* (University of Milan, Italy)
TONETTA, MARTA* (University of Milan, Italy)
GANDINI, ALESSANDRO* (University of Milan, Italy)
CASAGRANDE, GAIA (University of Milan, Italy)
GIORGI, GIULIA (University of Milan, Italy)

Restarting from Craft: The Case of European Neo-Potters. Insights from the Erc Project 'Craftwork'

The so-called 'third wave of craft' (Jacob, 2012), characterised by the centrality of handmade, sustainable, and small-scale forms of production, often repurposed from a pre-industrial tradition to cater for the modern economy, has emerged prominently in the West as an appealing option for many, especially young workers, in the search for fair and decent work (McCracken, 2022). Within it, 'neo-craft' work (Gandini & Gerosa, 2024; Land, 2018) carries a promise of 'good work' that expands the distinctive features of craft work as traditionally intended, embedding them in a new and complex set of discourses and practices (Bell et al., 2018; Ocejo, 2017) which directly challenge established notions of the 'meaningfulness' of work (Schwartz, 1982). Based on the ERC funded project CRAFTWORK (2021-2025, see: https://craftwork.unimi.it) consisting in a set of in-depth interviews to neo-craft workers and participant observation within their workplaces in Europe, our contribution will explore in particular the experiences and narratives of European neo-artisans which reconvert professionally into pottery. There, 'using hands' and the possibility to unleash creativity through the modeling of a natural raw material such as clay is an interesting case study to delve into the features of contemporary handicrafts.This reveals a romanticised understanding of neo-craft work as meaningful work, that is constructed in opposition to other forms of (especially corporate) work and is principled upon the engagement in manual work as a conveyor of purpose and *resonance* (Rosa, 2010) in the broader context of "the struggles for recognition" affecting modernity (Honnett, 1996). However, the social distribution of opportunities (in terms of both material and immaterial resources) in the struggle for a more meaningful work that underpins these processes is often underestimated, insofar as it perpetuates and reinforces social inequalities in access to these new forms of production and work opportunities.

RC32-529.15

PETERSEN, CAMILLE* (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA)

Hi, I'm Settler Colonial Barbie? the Heteronormative Gender Binary, Pinkwashing, and Settler Colonialism

The Barbie movie was praised as feminist and a celebration of women. People dressed in hot pink and posed inside a life-size barbie box as if sitting on the shelf of a big-box store. The plot of the movie itself involved commercialism come to life, with humans travelling in and out of a 'girls run the world' fantasy made out of commodities. But how feminist was the Barbie movie, and to what extent was is a critique of patriarchy? In this paper I argue that the Barbie movie reproduced settler colonial tropes of heterosexuality, femininity, and Whiteness that reflect broader international pinkwashing (Lugones, 2007; Puar, 2013) and lifestyle/commodity feminism. Settler colonialism and racial capitalism have seductive power through gender and sexuality, and the Barbie movie is an example of how capitalism consumes its own critique. Feminist critique in the movie is not only limited but it is also subsumed within consumerism and doesn't consider liberation from capitalism or biopolitical hierarchies (there is a Black woman as president but she is a mere token in the film itself, and America Ferrera's character is completely whitewashed). There is not substantive critique of the gender binary–Barbie world is a simple cis and hetero world, Ken's discontinued boyfriend doll is a joke and the only non-conforming doll is labeled "weird" barbie, a condition to be fixed. The Barbie movie is a story of a nation, one told through the gender binary.

Lugones M (2007) Heterosexualism and the Colonial / Modern Gender System. *Hypatia: A Journal of Feminist Philosophy* 22(1): 186–209.
Puar, Jasbir. 2013. Rethinking Homonationalism. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 45 (2): 336-339.
Tuck, Eve and K Wayne Yang (2012) Decolonization is not a Metaphor. *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*1(1): 1–40.

RC05-79.5

PETERSEN, CAMILLE* (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA)

The Heritage Industrial Complex

Heritage in itself is difficult. What are the reasons for hanging on to the past? In this paper I argue that heritage in the Western world should be understood as a colonial modern phenomenon born in the context of White supremacy, which began as Christian White nationalism in Europe (Mignolo 2002, 2008; Robinson 1983). Whereas the military and prisons are used to manage populations, and they are justified through racist ideology, the heritage industrial complex is used to teach colonial biopolitics to the public through leisure and thus manages White supremacist capitalist patriarchal (hooks 1984) ideology itself. Moreton-Robinson (2015) argues that colonialism operates through "the racialized application of disciplinary knowledges and regulatory mechanisms" (129), where Whiteness is conceptualized not as a right of White people but, following Foucault, as the reproductive method of racial thinking and practices of racial subjugation. If mass incarceration and war are the two most thoroughly implemented social programs of our time (Davis 1998), Heritage is the third. The heritage industrial complex is entrenched in a lucrative political economy of tourism but also the body and in nature, seductive because it is paired with beauty and pleasure. But White nationalist historical storytelling doesn't have to pervade leisure spaces. We should start by calling Heritage what it is—it is not contested or difficult, it is White supremacy.

hooks, bell. 1984. *Feminist Theory: From Margin To Center*. South End Press.
Mignolo, Walter D. 2002. "The Geopolitics of Knowledge and the Colonial Difference." *South Atlantic Quarterly*101(1):57–96.
Mignolo, Walter D. 2008. "Racism as We Sense It Today." *PMLA* 123(5):1737–42.
Moreton-Robinson, Aileen. 2015. *The White Possessive: Property, Power, and Indigenous Sovereignty*. University of Minnesota Press.
Robinson, Cedric. 1983. *Black Marxism: The Making of the Black Radical Tradition*. University of North Carolina Press.

RC13-203.1

PETERSON, GRETCHEN* (University of Memphis, USA)

Understanding Conceptions of Fairness in a Leisure Activity: Comparing Attitudes Towards Cheating in Adult Recreational Softball between 2008 and 2024

The problem of cheating in sports has received some attention in the sociological literature, but far more attention in popular media as news stories about sports cheating gain national and international attention. In sociology, studies have examined cheating in a variety of sports, including junior tennis (Casper 2006), professional running (Mewett 2002), and recreational softball (Peterson 2016). One of the themes that emerged from Peterson (2016) was that adult recreational softball players did not always embrace the technical definitions of cheating. Athletes argued that certain acts were not cheating even though those actions violated the rules. They also argued that cheating was often a response to perceived cheating by opponents. Peterson (2016) drew from an online survey originally conducted in 2008. Since that time, many softball organizations have implemented rules designed to tackle cheating in softball as well as to improve player safety. The focus of this study is to examine how attitudes towards cheating have changed in the past 15 years and how players now view cheating in light of these changes made by various organizations to combat cheating. For this study, new data was collected in early 2024 assessing the attitudes of adult recreational softball players on cheating in their sport as well as their own engagement in cheating. The survey was presented online by posting in various softball facebook groups and there were over 2500 respondents. While the sample is not representative, it is large enough to provide important insights. Results from the 2024 survey will be compared with the 2008 survey which had over 1700 respondents. This presentation ties to the conference theme through its focus on cheating and, consequently, fairness and justice. Understanding how people view cheating can provide insight into what we "know" about fairness in recreational activities.

RC25-413.1

PETERSSON, FRIDA* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Language, Policy and Problemrepresentations: Analyzing Front-Line Workers' Talk on Minors Injecting Drugs in Sweden, Switzerland and Wales

A significant amount of research highlights the discrimination, stigma and exclusion facing people who use drugs in contemporary welfare practices across the world. This presentation shares findings from a cross-national study comparing welfare policy and practices aimed at legal minors injecting drugs. Focus group interviews are used to analyze how front-line workers in three high-income EU countries - Sweden, Switzerland and Wales – discuss the needs of and make assessments regarding interventions for minors who inject drugs.

Harm reduction (the prominent drug policy approach in Switzerland and Wales) is often rhetorically cast an emancipatory and inclusive approach to drug use and contrasted with a prohibitionist, exclusionary system (represented by Sweden). This paper set out to explore if and how the values embedded in distinct drug policy contexts and child protection systems appear in front line workers' talk regarding children who inject drugs, and whether articulated values might be associated with differential institutional responses.

Our vignette-based comparative analysis reveals significant differences between countries regarding the perception of the problem and how it should be addressed. In Sweden, the focus was squarely on drug use and injecting, a behavior assessed as very serious and alarming, irrespective of the child's social situation. Swiss front-line workers also focused on the minor's drug use, but with a firm medicalized harm reduction approach guiding their needs assessments. In Wales, on the other hand, drug use was seen as secondary in all three cases, with social context and relational dimensions being at the forefront of discussions. These different perceptions were in turn linked to diverging institutional reactions across settings. Issues regarding communicative aspects of the research process will also be discussed.

RC32-532.7

PETROPOULOU, EUGENIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, Greece)
PETOUSI, VASILIKI (University of Crete, Greece)

Gender, Identity and Women's Involvement in Livestock Production: The Case of Greece

Research and policy increasingly recognize women's role in sustaining pastoral societies in the Global South, yet women pastoralists in the Global North have received scant attention. In Greece, like other countries in the Global North, their actual social integration and appreciation as pastoralists can be questioned. In many cases, livestock families promote their female members as heads of the farm but in reality the male members of the family own and have the decision making power over the farms. Albeit this development women are still being treated as an invisible force, housekeepers and mothers in addition to the acceptance of their role as real pastoralists. This social challenge manifests itself in many rural territories especially those with cultural characteristics of male dominance and patriarchal structures as in the case of Crete in Greece. Drawing on qualitative research (e.g. one focus group, two group interviews and six in-depth interviews) this research addresses the empirical gap in studies of women pastoralists in the Global North by investigating Greek women pastoralists' roles and identities. It focuses on 3 levels of social organization: the private and domestic level, the

livestock enterprise level and the local community level. Although interviewees revealed that their role within the family and local community significantly improved in the last decades, the analysis also revealed key contradictions in women's material and discursive practices shaped by age and family socio-economic status. It is recommend that future research and policy take a more deeply intersectional approach to analyzing the diversity of Greek women pastoralists' experiences to include a more explicit focus on the experiences of women of different age and socio-economic and cultural factors and how these factors interact to shape their realities and decisions.

RC35-587.3

PETROVA, GERGANA NEYCHEVA* (University of Guanajuato, Mexico)

Educación y Alienación Social

En su texto "Educación para la emancipación" Theodor W. Adorno señala muy pertinentemente que cada época produce tanto a las personalidades que socialmente necesita como los hombres tecnológicos que el avance técnico requiere. Esto, puede considerase como una sentencia en la cual cobra vital fuerza el carácter desesperado de la lucha contra la barbarie, cuando ésta es engendrada en el seno de la sociedad misma y nos pone ante el paradigma de cómo podríamos lograr un cambio cualitativo en una sociedad que reproduce sus propias condiciones. Para profundizar en el tema es importante referirnos a lo que Freud ya había postulado, y quien nos explica que para que el individuo sea capaz de vivir en una comunidad, la prohibición constituye la esencia de la acción cultural socializante. Ésta comienza impidiendo que ciertas tendencias impulsivas espontáneas e inmediatas se expresen libremente, y es así como surge la función represiva de la educación como algo fundamental para lograr la unidad y la preservación del todo social. En efecto, tan pronto la conciencia cultural pública se impone en el desarrollo del infante, éste empieza a perder referencia con su propia conciencia, con su *Yo*, para identificarse exitosamente como un ser cultural moldeado por y para la sociedad existente. Cobra, entonces, relevancia la relación maestro-alumno, que al ser mediada por la razón instrumental convierte al maestro en un instrumento para forjar buenos ciudadanos para la sociedad. La presente propuesta indaga por la alienación como proceso que se da en la relación maestro-alumno.

RC11-157.4

PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Science, Czech Republic)

Men at the Start and in the Finish: Negotiating Masculinity and Age through the Example of Athletes

Racing and competing are domains associated with youth and masculinity. We generally do not associate sports and sports competition with older age. Moreover, in top-level sports, a person becomes "old" a few decades earlier than we generally understand older age. At the same time, many sports are expanding the opportunities for participation at older ages in disciplines primarily designed for the young rather than disciplines explicitly created for older people. In the master categories of the races, the predominance of male participation is high.

In my presentation, I look at racing and sports competitions as a specific area where age and older age are negotiated and viewed through a different lens than usual. I observe how this sporting optic of age interferes with and adjusts the ageing coping of athletes and their perception of themselves as (pre-) older people. And how masculinity is conceptualised in this context. To do so, I use data from in-depth interviews with men (aged 50-75) who participate in competitions in different sports disciplines as a part of the project Institutions of Ageing Men (GA23-05047S). My sample is heterogeneous regarding the participants' sports biographies and motivations for participating in competitions, but sport seems to bring about a different perception of age identity. I discuss this specific lifestyle in the context of notions of 'successful' ageing and pressure on older people's productivity.

RC11-162.2

PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Science, Czech Republic)

Pleasure and/or Mundane Burden: Meanings of Food in the Everydayness of Older Adults

Eating is an essential component of quality of life and contributes to the identity of older adults. In older age, many events, transitions and changes occur that affect eating patterns and bring the need for their change.

The pleasure from food comes from two sources. From the pleasure of the taste of the food itself. The second source is its social aspect, the possibility of sharing the food. Food is also used as a means of care. At the same time, preparing food is often seen as a demanding and mundane burden. As something that is no longer achievable when health deterioration comes. Buying food or delivering ready-made lunches is often one of the first activities that a person in need of care delegates to others. This transforms their mealtime routine and challenges their autonomy in their choice of what to eat and when.

To explore these meanings of food in the lives of older adults, I use data from the project Meanings of Food Intake in Old Age (GA23-06348S). Specifically, 23 in-depth interviews about food with home-dwelling older people and a multi-case study from 5 care homes (video recordings in dining rooms, interviews with users, and interviews with staff) in the Czech Republic.

In my presentation, I focus on how these two sources of pleasure in food are enabled, supported and negotiated through the transitions and changes of older age (retirement, widowhood, health limitations, care needs). What meaning do the actors themselves ascribe to food and the changes in food routine? I explore the importance of food in the lives of the ageing and how the pleasure of eating is sought or claimed in changing life contexts.

RC28-435.4

PETROVIC, IRENA* (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

An Analysis of the Political and Economic Elite in Serbia during the Post-Socialist Era

Studying the upper social classes is one of the central themes in empirical sociological research on social structure. However, this is one of the most challenging topics to research, which makes such studies particularly valuable.

In Serbia (and previously Yugoslavia), empirical research on social stratification has a tradition of over fifty years. The first comprehensive study of the Yugoslav elite was conducted in the 1970s (Barton et al., 1973). Subsequent research took place in the late 1980s (1989) with a large-scale study of the social structure of Yugoslav society titled "Social Structure and Quality of Life in the SFRY." This survey included sub-samples for the political and economic elite. Over the next three decades, research on stratification in Serbia continued almost on the same theoretical and methodological basis, which enables comparative analysis. Research on the economic and political elite was conducted by the Institute for Sociological Research in 1993, 2003, 2012, and 2015. Notably, such research is rare in this part of Europe, which makes the importance of this research even greater.

The paper aims to present research on the political and economic elite in Serbia during the post-socialist period. It analyzes various aspects contributing to the consolidation of this social group as a privileged class that controls political and economic resources. These aspects include intergenerational and intragenerational mobility, economic position, value patterns (such as political and economic liberalism), etc.

By analyzing the systemic transition from socialism to capitalism, and the changes that followed the collapse of socialism, the broader aim is to assess whether the consolidation of political and economic elites has progressed to the point where we can speak of the emergence of a new capitalist class and full establishment of the capitalist social system in Serbia (including other social classes and groups).

RC21-330.2

PETTIT, HARRY* (Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands)

The Politics of Cash Circulation and Epistemic Tangles of Work in Beirut

In this paper I trace the emergence of a new infrastructure of money circulation in Beirut, Lebanon in the aftermath of a financial crisis. This includes a new set of practices, actors, and systems for handling and storing cash in a context where banks have become largely unusable. I examine the struggle over the means of this money circulation as it moves between different actors in the realms of labour and debt. In particular, I describe the intimate struggles of undocumented Syrian delivery drivers and Filipino and Cameroonian domestic workers to secure enough cash to survive in the context of multiple overlapping dispossessions. I adopt a methodology of following the cash, going with these men and women as they interact with friends, colleagues, customers, employers, money lenders and transfer services, state officials, landlords, and shopkeepers. In doing this, I argue that following the cash can help reveal the operational relations of power that govern the ability of certain actors to extract value from these marginalized inhabitants, as well as the ability of these inhabitants to cope with and combat this through networks of fractured solidarity and resistance. I also want to use this methodology of tracing forms of extraction and survival as cash circulates to break down boundaries between work and social reproduction.

RC30-476.6

PETTIT, HARRY* (Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands)

The Struggle over the Means of Money Circulation in a Cash(less) World: Stories from Beirut

Academic scholarship is shifting towards a focus on the emergence of the cashless economy. But Lebanon in recent years has experienced an opposite phenomenon, a sudden surge in the use of cash in the aftermath of a insolvency crisis and large-scale theft of savings which has led to a deep distrust of banks. This has produced the rapid construction of a material infrastructure that enables the storage and movement of cash around the economy and country – itself always shifting in the context of rapid inflation and currency devaluation. Focusing on the city of Beirut, I use ethnographic fieldwork to ask how this infrastructure of cash is impacting different groups – from migrant workers, petty investors, small-business owners, delivery platforms, digital wallet start-ups, and money lenders and exchangers. I specifically ask how relations of power between these groups are being reconfigured through the materiality of cash. By following some of these figures on a day-to-day basis as they navigate the cash infrastructure, I reveal how Beirut's cash economy is opening up new forms of extraction and exploitation, but also new forms of resistance and survival.

RC36-598.1

PEZZOLI, SILVIA* (University of Florence, Italy)

Navigating the Evolving Landscape of Higher Education in Spain:

This contribution aims to analyze the path taken by Spanish governments from the end of the Franco regime and the 'Transition' to the present day, in response to the emerging broad demand for knowledge—and higher education qualifications—and to assess the strength of the connections this journey has built and continues to build with society as a whole. We will focus on several aspects such as governance choices and the complicated balance between varying degrees of autonomy and centralization of Spanish universities, the characteristics and transformations of the accreditation systems that define the quality of academic programs, and the career progression of the faculty. We aim to understand, through the lens of the priorities identified by the systems themselves, how the university mission may be redefined. Finally, we will delve into three specific focal points: university rankings, the internationalization of Spanish universities, and the development and quality of the third mission.

RC36-591.2

PEZZOLI, SILVIA* (University of Florence, Italy)
BIZZARRI, CARLOTTA (University of Florence, Italy)

P.O.V. on the Contested Identity between Contexts: Alienation in the Construction of Identity between School and Digital Media

The communicative, relational, and informational processes of Generation Z are marked by an "onlife" dimension (Floridi, 2018) and a continuous interaction between physical and digital environments, often referred to as 'phygital' (Andreula, 2020). This generation is recognized as hyperconnected (Twenge, 2018) or digitarian (Apuzzo, 2015), especially in the post-pandemic landscape (Ferrazzoli & Maga, 2021). The acronym P.O.V. (Point of View) is frequently used by young people in social media videos to indicate the perspective from which they narrate their experiences. This raises questions about how young individuals perceive the connection between reality and media, specifically examining the role of digital technologies in shaping their understanding. The digital sphere encompasses various actors, spaces, and relationships, necessitating adaptation to the expectations arising within this context. Such dynamics are pivotal in shaping personal identity and meaning while introducing risks and challenges associated with feelings of alienation. This alienation can lead to disconnection from one's offline self, particularly in the increasingly digital realm (Turkle, 1995). These platforms can be viewed as reflective environments that facilitate self-examination (Cooley, 1902). Additionally, advancements in digital technology enable the creation of a 'hyper-creative Other' through artificial intelligence, while posing challenges such as misinformation and fake news that can exacerbate feelings of alienation.

From 2020 to 2024, 40 classes from 12 secondary schools in Florence are engaged in a course aimed at developing digital and communication skills. Approximately 600 students, aged 14 to 18, are participating in this ongoing project. The research specifically focuses on how these interactions influence identity construction, media literacy, and the overall engagement of Generation Z with digital realities.

RC30-481.1

PEZZOLO, MARINO* (Università degli Studi di Napoli, Italy)

The Role of Healthcare Occupational Welfare in "Special Italian SMEs"

The last thirty years have represented a period of deep change in the Western welfare system. In Italy, the crises of public systems and the success of neoliberal doctrines have led to a growing priority placed on occupational welfare (OW). The study of the literature has developed a research hypothesis in the field of healthcare OW: The issue of Italian occupational healthcare is now under the attention of many companies with implications even outside the academic field. In this vein, the paper tested the following hypothesis: employees of the SMEs under examination conceive the OW healthcare model as a method of access to care that is supplementary and not an alternative to the state healthcare system.

The hypothesis will be tested in this paper which is based upon 90 semi-structured interviews with employees in 30 "special" Italian SMEs under study. The firms are defined as special because they are selected through two databases ("Best Place to Work" and "Welfare PMI index") which include companies that offer a high level and choice of corporate welfare services and have attention to the human capital. The employee point of view represents essential details of the research since a lot of the literature on OW in Italy focuses its attention on the governing bodies of companies, the role of unions, and institutional actors.

The paper showed several aspects of interest and change in the OW healthcare system. First of all, from the interviews, it emerged that there is a positive perception of health funds and, at the same time, there is a perceived problem, widely described in the literature, of waiting lists and poor investments in public health. Finally, this study could be useful for some managerial and policy implications of SMEs. It may be beneficial to develop a positive path to increasing OW.

RC54-833.1

PHILIP, SHANNON* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Femme Phobia: Men's Violence Towards Women, Trans and Effeminate Bodies in India and South Africa

In this paper I explore the ways in which heteropatriarchal men, seek to establish and create a sense of masculinity through violence and femme phobia towards women, trans and effeminate queer bodies. In so doing, the very construction of a 'man' within heteropatriarchal and heternormative contexts are critically addressed in this paper. Theoretically I argue that we need to understand the role heteronormative masculine violence and phobia towards various forms of femininities as an attempt to create and 'become a man'. The process of 'becoming' heteronormative masculine subjects requires phobia towards femininities.

Methodologically this paper draws on empirical qualitative material from long term fieldwork in New Delhi, India and Johannesburg, South Africa. Qualitative data was collected through ethnographic observations as well as interviews with young men, women, queer and trans people in India and South Africa from 2020-2022.

A major contribution of the paper is the theorisation of Femme Phobia to understand forms of men's gendered and sexual violence towards women, trans and effeminate bodies in the Global South. The paper provides evidence for the 'continuum of sexual violence' within heteropatriarchal contexts where women, trans and effeminate bodies are located hierarchically with men and masculinities at the intersections of race, class, caste, and sexuality. Through this lens, the paper reveals which types of femme bodies are acceptable and in what contexts, and which types of femme bodies create 'gender trouble' and hence also face intense violence.

RC05-77.16

PHILIP, SHANNON* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

"Rich Women Don't Get Raped": Capitalism, Class Formation and Wealthy Men's Violence Towards Women

In this paper I explore how capitalist accumulation and the formation of the middle classes in India and South Africa, shape the experiences and discourse of gendered violence for wealthy and middle class men and women. Theoretically this paper demonstrates the complex relationship of capital accumulation with masculine domination, postcolonial inequalities, gendered relations and gendered violence.

Empirically I demonstrate how the accumulation of capital and 'becoming wealthy' in the Global South, hides certain forms of masculine power and privilege by framing wealthy and educated men as 'respectable' and 'non-violent'. As a consequence middle class and wealthy women who experience violence at the hands of these wealthy men are not believed. Amongst the police, service providers as well as the broader public discourse, only poor men are imagined to be violent men, and poor women are imagined to be the victims of violence. This situation creates paradoxical gendered vulnerabilities for wealthy and middle-class women who have gained upward social and mobility through capital accumulation, but are also rendered vulnerable and invisible due to their class position, with various dangerous tropes about how rich women do not experience violence. A further contribution of this paper is to demonstrate how patriarchal masculine privilege is compounded with class privilege for wealthy and middle class men through capital accumulation. Hence this paper looks at the complex and paradoxical relationship of capital accumulation with patriarchal power, masculine domination as well as questions of men's gendered violence towards women in transforming economies like India and South Africa.

Methodologically this paper draws on empirical qualitative material from long term fieldwork in New Delhi, India and Johannesburg, South Africa. Qualitative data was collected through ethnographic observations as well as interviews with men and women in India and South Africa from 2020-2022.

TG04-JS-62.3

PHILIPPS, JOSCHKA* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)
TOUBGA, PAALA (Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Burkina Faso)

Uncertainties and Post-Truth Politics in the Central Sahel

Since 2015, Burkina Faso is confronted with an unprecedented security crisis and (geo)political upheavals. After the coup d'état in Mali in 2020, the now-Sahelian crisis has morphed into a complex amalgamation of conflicts between multiple parties, including jihadist forces, military governments, foreign powers and other armed groups. Information warfare looms large, as government propaganda and spurious information leaks circulate abundantly via various circuits of social media. In this post-factual reality, people pick sides without being able to verify much of the information that such positioning is based on. Accusations against Western imperialism and French neo-colonialism have emerged as major narratives, resonating with decolonial thought on a global geopolitical scale. The impact on the region's political and security dynamics is significant, with the arrival of Russia as a new player in the situation, and Ukraine recently following suit. Understanding the influence of post-truth and the process of its emergence in this context is crucial to grasp the informational aspects of current and future counter insurgency and the possibilities of stabilization and depolarization. Moreover, highlighting post-truth dynamics outside the global north seeks to critically reflect on the normative simplifications that reduce post-truth issues to moral problems.

RC22-JS-195.2

PHILIPS, MIRAY* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Political Polarization, Religious Difference, and US Foreign Policy and Advocacy on Behalf of Christians in the Middle East

This paper grapples with contested claims-making about religious difference and calls for religious rights. In particular, I examine how the politicization and polarization of religious freedom in US foreign policy has fragmented advocacy on behalf of religious groups, with a specific focus on Christians in the Middle East. Based on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Washington, DC among conservative American Christian religious freedom advocates, I argue that transnational advocacy on behalf of Middle Eastern Christians is powerfully shaped by domestic culture wars on religion. Advocates localize the suffering of Christians in the Middle East to claim that Christians everywhere, including in the United States, are persecuted. In positioning themselves as the protectors of Christian kin, they grapple with accusations of Christian favoritism and anti-Muslim bias. This advocacy ultimately frames the plight of Christians in the Middle East through the narrow lens of religion, blaming terrorism while absolving authoritarianism. At the heart of these politicized claims is the instability of the categories of religion and religious difference, as well as the polarization of religious freedom, paving the way for interest groups to construct representations of Christian persecution in line with their political interests.

WG11-JS-229.4

PHILIPS, MIRAY* (University of Toronto, Canada)

The Social Construction of Christians As the Most Persecuted Religious Group Worldwide in American International Religious Freedom Advocacy

A perception that Christianity is under attack has animated American political culture, driving domestic policies that advance Christian political power and foreign policies to protect Christians globally. Policymakers, advocates, and scholars have turned to quantification to make claims about the scope of Christian persecution globally. This paper attends to the social construction of Christian persecution—specifically its *quantification* and *amplification* as a social problem—within the International Religious Freedom advocacy field. Based on eighteen months of ethnographic fieldwork in Washington, DC, I show how actors employ discursive strategies to claim that Christians are the most persecuted religious group worldwide, relying on the perceived objectivity of quantification to transcend their political and ideological motivations. In doing so, however, actors mistranslate data by Open Doors and the Pew Research Center in order to claim that Christians are the *most* persecuted religious group worldwide. Given their credibility and access to channels of communication, actors amplify the problem of Christian persecution, sedimenting the claim that Christians are *most* persecuted, impacting both US domestic and foreign policies on religious freedom.

RC15-238.5

PIANTEDOSI, DIANA* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
WILDING, RAELENE (La Trobe University, Australia)
PANISSET, MAYA (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Peer-Led Mobile Health Design: A Critical Examination of 'empowerment' in MS Management

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) management requires responding to highly variable presentations and disease trajectories, which relies on the effective exchange of knowledge between patients and healthcare providers (HCP's). Patients must convey their lived experience of symptoms and HCP's must explain the physiological aspects of MS and negotiate appropriate clinical recommendations. In this paper, we explore the potential for digital technologies to facilitate this knowledge exchange by supporting the significant administrative undertaking ('the work') of living with MS. This work includes self-monitoring and self-reporting, as well as bridging some communication gaps by creating personalised 'objective' biomarkers. Peer-led semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 people with MS to better understand two questions: 1. What barriers are people with MS facing navigating the medical system and accessing relevant health information? and 2. What features are required to create digital technologies that are useful for navigating those barriers? These questions concretely address the meaning of 'justice' in health and medical care and in this context, we make practical recommendations for the ethical co-design of mobile health (mHealth) technologies. Transcripts were analysed through reflexive thematic analysis by three researchers with different forms of disciplinary expertise, 'power' and 'knowledge'. Two findings emerged from the analysis. First, broader issues of trust in relation to medical systems were found to be a significant obstacle to the development of effective digital tools. Second, digital tools have the potential to challenge the jurisdictional expertise of HCP's, however the likelihood of this is contingent on a broader program of consciousness raising, namely: patients *understanding themselves to be experts in their health* and HCP's *recognising and valuing lived/ living experience knowledge* as critical to the applied outcomes of medical knowledge. We conclude that mHealth designers face challenges in securing the trust of potential users, which limits the transformative potential of their designs.

RC15-221.1

PIANTEDOSI, DIANA* (La Trobe University, Australia)
MOLNAR, LENA (Women with Disabilities Victoria, Australia)
WILDING, RAELENE (La Trobe University, Australia)
SAWYER, ANNE-MAREE (La Trobe University, Australia)

The Presence and Absence of Gender and Intersectionality in the 2023 NDIS Review: A Content Analysis

Public policy increasingly applies the term 'intersectionality' to describe overlapping forms of discrimination that result in inequitable outcomes. The inconsistent use of 'intersectionality' can however exacerbate inequities by displacing the systemic origin of barriers. This paper interprets key documents from the 2023 Review of Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) to illustrate the understandings and representations of real-world

impacts of 'intersectional' disparities. While a world-leading initiative, the NDIS has received criticism for its design and implementation. There remains a significant issue of gender inequality in access to supports and services. In this paper we respond to the question: was the 2023 NDIS Review successful in addressing the persistent problem of gender inequality? To answer this question, we present a content analysis of key documents produced through the 2023 NDIS Review, to investigate whether and how the Review acknowledges and integrates gender inequality into its recommendations. The analysis assessed the frequency and conceptualisation of gender-related terms and of the Review's preferred term, 'intersectionality.' As a concrete case study of broader trends in the development of health and disability policy, this analysis found that the Review documents have limited references to gender-specific terms, often replacing them with 'intersectionality'. However, this preferred term lacked an explicit definition and was operationalised inconsistently. Through this example, we conclude that dilutions of 'intersectionality' as a concept in public policy continue to obscure the gendered foundation of issues to the level of individuals or groups, sidelining systemic critique. This means that both the recommendations and the findings of the Review largely ignore gender inequalities that people with disabilities experience. Importantly, our paper highlights the need for policy makers and researchers to operationalise the term 'intersectionality' deliberately and consistently.

RC28-445.2

PIASNA, AGNIESZKA* (ETUI, Belgium)

Digitalisation, Remote Work and Gender Equality: The Role of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work for the Reproduction of Inequalities

The unfolding digital transition has powerful transformative and disruptive effects on labour markets and employment relations. Crucially, these developments do not unfold in a social vacuum, but are embedded in current social structures and are shaped by social relations, including gender relations. Drawing on postulates put forward in particular by feminist scholars, this paper focuses on how changes in employment related to technological developments interact with persistent gender inequalities in paid and unpaid work. While the potential challenges related to the digital economy nospan many domains, this study focuses on remote work performed in the European context, including both telework arrangements in standard employment and gig work performed online through digital labour platforms. The key characteristic of these arrangements is that the workplace is brought, in general, into a private sphere of a household. In such contexts, the gendered division of labour in the household and gender roles in relation to employment have direct implications for engagement in paid work and the quality of working life.

The empirical analysis is based on two large-scale and representative European surveys: the Internet and Platform Work Survey (IPWS) and the European Working Conditions Telephone Survey (EWCTS). The analysis aims to identify gender differences in remote work, firstly in terms of its incidence and secondly in terms of job quality outcomes. Remote work is considered in terms of opportunities and risks for progress towards gender equality in paid and unpaid work, with a focus on its interaction with the household division of labour. The results show that the impact of digitalisation, which increases flexibility in terms of time and place of work, is firmly embedded in the intersections of occupational segmentation, gender roles and unequal division of labour in the household.

RC02-46.2

PIASNA, AGNIESZKA* (ETUI, Belgium)

Online Labour Platforms, Social Policy and Regulation: The Examination of a Disruptive Effect on Traditional Labour Market Actors

Online labour platforms are transforming work and employment relations in many ways. Importantly, their disruptive effect materialises through the restructuring and extending the boundaries of the firm, leading to a reshaping of power relations between traditional actors in the labour market. Not only are (mostly precarious) platform workers effectively considered as small businesses with limited representation rights, but at the same time platforms are abdicating the role of employer. The consequences of this role redefinition are directly experienced by workers in the form of limited access to labour rights and social protection, and difficulties in holding platforms accountable in any strive towards better terms and conditions. As a result, the debate on possible regulatory responses has focused on the employment status of workers. This study takes a complementary focus by considering the employer side as a key counterpart in a functioning employment relationship. It is argued that the renunciation of the employer role by platforms is leading to a redefinition of traditional categories of labour market actors and their roles in social policy and social dialogue, with important implications for future policymaking, legislation and collective bargaining, and with potential spill-over effects beyond the platform economy. The empirical testing of this argument is carried out using the actor-approach to analyse the views and positions of social partners during works on the European Union proposal for a directive on improving working conditions in platform work (in the period 2021-2023). The analysis reveals how actors' prerogatives are affected by the blurring of the role of the employer and the redefinition of traditional categories of actors in social policy.

RC48-759.2

PIAZZA, GIANNI* (University of Catania, Italy)

The Return of Student Mobilizations: The Acampadas and the Global Pro-Palestine Protests in the Universities, from the USA to Sicily

For a year now, we have witnessed the unexpected return of student protests in universities and streets around the world. In fact, since the invasion of Gaza by the Israeli army as a consequence of the attack on October 7, 2023, many students, together with some professors and researchers, have mobilized against the war policies of the state of Israel, in support of the resistance and the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. If the protests had already begun in the fall of 2023 in universities, especially in Europe, it is with the first *acampadas* in US colleges in the spring of 2024 that the pro-Palestine student movement spreads throughout the world, first in other American colleges and immediately after in the universities in many Western countries as well as Arab ones. Since then, the protesters have been asking the academic authorities to boycott Israeli universities and weapons manufacturing companies, considered complicit in the "genocide" in Gaza and, more recently, in the war in Lebanon. Except for the partial acceptance of the requests by some universities, the repression by the police and pro-Zionist groups, especially in the USA, and the instrumental accusations of anti-Semitism have been the responses of political and academic institutions. Why have students returned to mobilize diffusely after years of relative calm on an issue that does not directly concern the student condition? What characteristics have their mobilizations assumed? How do they differ from past ones and what are the elements of continuity? I have therefore tried to answer these questions, based on literature, reading documents and online sites, participant observation and some interviews with activists, starting from the empirical case of the protests at the University of Catania, in Sicily, to broaden the view to other mobilizations in Italy and beyond.

RC15-226.4

PIAZZONI, CARLOTTA* (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)
BUSSI, DAVIDE (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)
LUCCHINI, MARIO (University of Milano-Bicocca - department of sociology and social research, Italy)

Social and Spatial Inequalities Under Pressure

This research examines the medium- and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health in Italy, with a focus on its temporal evolution and the differential impact across various social groups, defined by gender, age, socioeconomic status, and occupation. We utilized longitudinal data from three waves (2019, 2020, and 2023) of the ITA.LI – Italian Lives survey. The

data were collected through a mixed-mode approach (CAPI, CATI, and CAWI). We modeled mental health trajectories using multilevel (growth curve) analysis. ITA.LI is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of Italy, enriched with spatially-based administrative data from various institutions.

By integrating individual survey responses with time-varying information at the geographical level (e.g., multidimensional deprivation index, infection rates, death rates, population density, age distribution, hospital capacity), the paper assesses whether COVID-19 exacerbated pre-existing inequalities in Italy or created new ones. Additionally, the study estimates whether the direct and indirect effects of COVID-19 persist over time and whether these effects are moderated by individual, family, and contextual factors.

Preliminary findings reveal heterogeneous impacts, with young people, women, individuals of lower socioeconomic status, and those living in deprived areas experiencing the most severe negative outcomes. The study highlights the need for targeted interventions to mitigate the long-term mental health consequences, particularly for the most vulnerable groups.

RC28-458.2

PICANCO, FELICIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
COVRE-SUSSAI, MAIRA (State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil)
VIANNA SENTO SE, ISADORA (Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil)
ARAUJO, CLARA (State University of Rio de JAneiro, Brazil)

Marital Selectivity, Gender Roles and Housework Division in Comparative Perspective: Does National Context Matter?

The second demographic transition describes, among other phenomena, the transformations that have occurred in societies regarding fertility and new family configurations in terms of more symmetrical gender relations (e.g., Lesthaeghe, 2010). However, studies show that this is not a linear and synchronous process across different countries. Comparative research indicates that, regardless of the national context and its indicators of fertility, Human Development Index (HDI), and Gender Inequality Index (GII) (Picanço, Covre-Sussai, Sento-Sé, and Araújo, 2024), women continue to assume the majority of domestic and care work, with variations arising from having more egalitarian gender attitudes. This article aims to analyze the relationship between educational marital selectivity and the number of children, gender attitudes, the housework and care work division, and work-family conflict, as well as any variations across national contexts. The data comes from the "Family and Changing Roles" module (2012) of the International Social Survey (ISSP), from which we propose indicators to measure gender attitudes, the housework and care division, and work-family conflict. To measure contextual characteristics, we use the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII). To analyze educational marital selectivity, we classify marital arrangements into the following categories: homogamous with high education (when a person with a higher education degree is married to another person with a higher education degree), homogamous with medium and low education, hypogamy I (when a person with a higher education degree is married to someone with medium education or below), hypogamy II (when a person with medium education is married to someone with low education), and hypergamy (when a person with low or medium education is married to someone with a higher education degree). Preliminary results indicate that homogamous couples with high education distribute tasks more symmetrically than other couples.

RC24-JS-173.4

PICARDI, ILENIA* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
AGODI, MARIA CARMELA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
SERINO, MARCO (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Anticipatory Knowledge and the Tensions of Anthropocene in Outer Space Research

In recent years, space exploration research has emerged as a field for building anticipatory knowledge to address the challenges posed by the Anthropocene, such as the lack of resources for a planet on which the risks associated with climate change are raging. This contribution investigates the promises, imaginaries and tensions inscribed in MELiSSA (Micro-Ecological Life Support System Alternative), a research project aimed at developing 'Bioregenerative Life Support Systems' (BLSSs), by testing farming systems in extreme conditions, such as those of outer space. Through the theoretical framework of Science and Technology Studies (STS), the study analyses the scientific literature on BLSSs to investigate: a) the narrative infrastructures (Felt, 2009) aimed at legitimating technoscientific research on outer space; b) the 'sociotechnical imaginaries' (Jasanoff and Kim, 2015) that underline scientific writings proposing forms of anticipatory knowledge concerning representations of the future and horizons of expectations of life in outer space and on Earth; c) what forms of renegotiation of coexistence between humans and plant organisms are prefigured.

The analysis of these narratives shows how the transformative visions of the future underlying BLSS projects are in tension with the same ecological concerns predicated in those visions; they are oriented by two apparently conflicting, but dialectically linked drives (Scharmen, 2021) - one towards the Earth, the other beyond the latter's orbit - held together in a single scientific proposal that addresses the challenges for the future of human existence. In the social sciences, this tension gained momentum in the debates over the opposition between different emancipatory futures, emphasised by Bruno Latour's contrast between the 'Terrestrial' - i.e. an orientation towards the recovery of Earth - and the 'Out-of-this-world' (Latour, 2017), which could mean to 'escape' from the Earth, i.e. to gain freedom from the limits and constraints of our home planet.

WG06-JS-17.2

PICASSO, FLORENCIA* (Universidad a Distancia de Madrid (UDIMA) y Millennium Institute for Care Research (MICARE), Spain)
ANDRADE, CARLOS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Conocimiento Situado y Encarnado: Reflexiones Metodológicas y Hallazgos Para Pensar Una Etnografía Institucional Aplicada a Los Cuidados.

La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar diversas estrategias y herramientas de investigación en cuidados desde una mirada epistemológica y metodológica crítica.

Se parte de la trayectoria investigativa del equipo autor de los últimos 15 años en la región iberoamericana. En base a una sistematización realizada de diversos encuadres metodológicos señalados en diversos proyectos de investigación, se analiza la temática de cuidados en relación a diversos programas sociales y comunitarios. Se transita por abordajes cualitativos, cuantitativos y mixtos donde se permite abordar desde la mirada crítica e interdisciplinaria enmarcada en las ciencias sociales, la perspectiva de cuidados desde los aspectos materiales, emocionales y morales.

Se parte de estudios de carácter exploratorios, descriptivos y comprensivos, donde como estrategia de investigación se basa en el estudio de caso simple y comparado desde un abordaje que contempla la multidisciplinariedad de los cuidados y el ciclo de la vida (infancia, juventud, adultez, y personas mayores). Para ello, resulta fundamental partir de una premisa de reflexividad de las prácticas hacia la validez y el rigor metodológico.

Finalmente, se proponen hallazgos que apuntan a la generación del proceso de ruptura y vigilancia epistemológica hacia la construcción de objetos-sujetos de estudio situados y encarnados que promuevan la mirada holística que pueda dar cuenta de una construcción del objeto dinámica y flexible. Para ello, se desarrollan aportes y recomendaciones desde la mirada de la etnografía institucional aplicada a los cuidados, abordando desafíos sobre cómo fortalecer su utilización y sobre cómo contribuir a la formación de futuras generaciones en torno a ella.

RC23-380.3

PICCOLO, CHIARA* (University of Padua, Italy)
BIGGERI, ANNIBALE (University of Padua, Italy)

People-Environment-Public Health: How Transdisciplinarity Can be a Bridge in Participatory Research

Based on the proposals of Citizen Science (Cooper and Lewenstein, 2016; Hecker et al., 2018) and Post-normal Science (Funtowicz and Ravetz, 1993, 2020), the OHCS project is implemented in seven case studies in Italy. The project is an ongoing research endeavour that aims to develop an intervention model for the National System for Health Prevention and Environmental Protection, capable of characterising the environmental quality, assessing the exposure of the population and measuring the impacts of the contamination and remediation scenarios. One of the case studies concerns Porto Marghera - Venice (Italy), one of the most contaminated areas in central and western Europe, and involves human biomonitoring, with the participation of individuals at all stages of the research process, extending beyond the role of test subjects.

The joint work of the social sciences and epidemiology represents one of the first and main lines of enquiry that implements participatory approaches (Kullenberg and Kasperowski, 2016), recognising the richness of the interplay of different knowledge and the need to broaden the gaze to the stakes and uncertainties that environment and people-related issues pose (Malavasi et al., 2023).

Both CS and PNS prioritise the inclusion of various stakeholders in the research process and challenge traditional notions of "expert knowledge", promoting a more democratic and transparent approach to knowledge production (Ravetz, 2006; Haklay et al., 2023). This work shows, from a methodological point of view, a way of implementing transdisciplinarity and supporting knowledge exchange across scientific and non-scientific stakeholder communities: citizens, local administrations and "experts". Using a concrete case, it would be step-by-step guide to a continuous understanding, reflection and advancing work, in the awareness that each case study needs to be contextualised in space and time and that doing participatory research is not just a matter of ticking boxes.

RC57-JS-132.4

PIEKUT, ANETA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
STAPLES, HENRY (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Exploring Neighbourhood Together: The Role of Creative Moments for Multisensory Connection with Place in a Participatory Study in Rotherham (UK)

Neighbourhood exploration as a methodological tool allows for a holistic connection of research participants with a place: cognitive, emotional, participatory, and also increases a sense of belonging (Bazuń & Kwiatkowski 2022). 'Crossing the Frontier' project (UKRI Research England, 2024) explored the potential of collective movement and artistic expression as the basis of constructive interaction at the community-policy nexus. Centred on three neighbourhoods in Rotherham (UK) with a substantial and diverse migrant population, we built on the findings of, and relationships established in the 'Life at the Frontier' research programme (ESRC/Nordforsk, 2020-2023), and organised three collective walks/movements including neighbourhood exploration in partnership with residents, community organisations, government representatives and Rotherham-based artists. An emotional connection with and reflections on the place during the walks was facilitated by two artistic exercises: area sketching (led by artist Uzma Rani) and landscape canvassing (artist Lora Krasteva). Overall, our research demonstrates that neighbourhood exploration with short and easy creative activities is a powerful tool for the co-production of visual, textual and artistic data, while meaningfully connecting residents and decision-makers in action, with a potential to improve social cohesion in diverse and deprived neighbourhoods. Our commitment to continue the study and long-term research agenda are driven by the principles of emancipatory social science, whereby scientific rigour is accompanied by a central moral purpose to create a more equal and just society (Wright, 2020).

RC11-172.2

PIEKUT, ANETA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
BIBI, RASHIDA (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
MENDES CONSTANTE, HELENA (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Trajectories and Turning Points: A Mixed Methods Exploration of the Role of Migration and Race for Unequal Ageing

We employ the life course perspective seeking to understand how migration and race shape people's life outcomes as they age, and how disadvantages accumulate over time. Our work relies on insights from a large and multi-stage mixed methods project on experiences of social inclusion / exclusion across the life course among older people (50+) with migration backgrounds in two English urban settings (project 'Ethnicity and Unequal Ageing', UKRI, 2022-2025, https://www.ethnicityandunequalageing.ac.uk/). We integrate quantitative and qualitative data analysed in the project - a sequence data analysis of work-life statuses (British Household Panel Study & UK Household Longitudinal Study, 1991-2020) with life history interviews with four different racialised groups (Roma, Muslim, African and Irish, N=80) - to explore complexity of paths and turning points for life outcomes. In our data integration process we follow principles of the pillar integration process, so the way we merge results is data-driven and inductive. While statistical data allows us to identify different work-life trajectories for people with and without migration experience, life histories provide illustration on how racism-induced disadvantages accumulate over time as people age, and how in later life they are still affected by meaningful turning points which they experienced earlier. We also explore intersectional aspects between race and gender, socio-economic status and place as affecting life outcomes. Our study contributes to sociology of ageing by conceptualising racism as an important turning point in life course which shapes ageing inequalities in an asynchronous way.

RC39-635.4

PIERI, ELISA* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Understanding and Changing the Power Dynamics of Disaster Creation and Mitigation in Pandemic Response

Pandemics are recurrent threats that have the potential to disrupt entire systems and societies, creating sudden crises that resonate forcefully beyond the realm of medical outcomes.

The practice of securitisation against such far reaching disasters are increasingly reliant on the intensification of surveillance and the rapid sharing of data. Readiness in the face of pandemic threat is often tested against a cycle of scenario modelling and simulation exercises, each leading to more modelling and simulations.

The focus of pandemic threat response and investment remains also largely centred around technical and individual fixes, especially pharmaceutical innovations, like vaccines, antivirals and rapid diagnostics. It does not sufficiently consider disaster root causes and risk creation processes, especially where these may be anthropogenic, for example those stemming from our agri-food systems.

Despite many attempts at WHO-level to draw attention to the One Health approach, which highlights the interdependencies between animal health, human health and the environment, the prevailing disaster practice cements the status quo of dealing with these domains and their risks in isolation. Yet, we are increasingly fighting outbreaks that are insect-born, carried by mosquitos that, due to the rising temperatures and effects of climate change, extend their habitats to new regions, carrying Zika or Dengue to areas previously free of these diseases. Alongside various forms of environmental depletion, human practices that create or intensify pandemic risks also include deforestation, monoculture and intensive agriculture, rapid urbanisation, poor or lacking sanitation. Inadequate animal husbandry can also result in misuse of medication in animal rearing, which increases risk of pathogens becoming resistant to known antibiotics.

A different and participatory approach to understanding the power dynamics of disaster creation and response is needed to overcome policy responses which are not conducive to socio-environmental reflection, nor to the transformations that would reduce the risks of future crises.

RC28-449.2

PIERRE, GALLINARI SAFAR* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - CAMS and Géographie-Cités, France)
ROTH, CAMILLE (EHESS- CAMS - CNRS, France)
LOUAIL, THOMAS (CNRS - Géographie-Cités, France)

Investigating Cultural Stratification through Music Listening Data: An Initial Exploration with Machine Learning

Relying on a mixed-method survey design, we jointly analyze, at the individual level, observational data on music listening histories from streaming platforms alongside sociodemographic data from questionnaire surveys. This approach allows us to capture an unprecedented level of granularity and precision in the music listening habits of over 15,000 respondents over a period of more than five years, while connecting these observational data to the individuals' sociodemographic characteristics. We explore the potential of machine learning methods to revisit the relationships between social positioning variables and cultural practices. Our goal is to critically assess models of distinction, omnivorousness, and generational differentiation, in order to further examine contemporary forms of cultural stratification in the digital age.

TG04-980.1

PIGA, MARIA LUCIA* (University of Sassari, Italy)
DESOLE, PATRIZIA (Associazione Prospettivadonna of Olbia, Italy, Italy)

Policrisis: How Can Feminist Thought Illuminate Paths through Complexity?

If it is true that the contemporary Anthropocene scenarios are characterized by interconnected global crises (economic, climatic, health/pandemic, and geopolitical) that interact in such a way that the whole is more oppressive than the sum of its parts (Tooze 2021), we must consider the implications of potential actors and their various paths through complexity. How do they activate the "fundamental connection between all living beings" theorized by Teilhard de Chardin? Furthermore, in a more radical sense, we must explore the extent to which this connection can alter the course of events in favor of a multispecies alliance (Haraway 2019), thereby transcending the anthropocentrism that has led the planet to experience multiple points of no return.

Policrisis supports and exponentially amplifies, alongside conflicts and divisions, discrimination and violence against women—a structural phenomenon within society that adapts to modernity, remaining a legacy of ancient patriarchal heritage that neither struggles nor norms have fully eradicated. This unprecedented chain of crises, exacerbated by "headless" technological progress, presents an unmanageable complexity that intensifies violence against women, despite the resolutions of international bodies and the good intentions of various agendas.

A number of studies have already documented the impact of each crises on the lives and bodies of women, frequently resulting in discrimination. This was notably observed during the pandemic. While these areas of focus are of significant importance, particularly in the context of disasters, resource scarcity, environmental crises, global warming, and wartime sexual violence,

Morin (2017) notes that "the advancement of knowledge is unable to conceive the complexity of reality". Therefore, although these contributions are crucial, it is essential to conduct a holistic, feminist, and intersectional analysis to identify the impact of policrisis on women, to understand and cope with its complexity, and to explore potential solutions.

RC08-115.2

PIGNATTI, GIULIO* (Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy)

Sur Le Rapport Entre Réflexivité Politique Et Réflexivité Sociologique. De Durkheim à Bourdieu

La présente communication vise à poser, d'un point de vue de la philosophie des sciences sociales, la question du rapport entre la réflexivité sociologique et la réflexivité politique, en particulier chez Émile Durkheim et, en conclusion, également chez Pierre Bourdieu, en reconnaissant une problématique commune entre les deux sociologues. Chez Émile Durkheim, la fondation de la sociologie est accompagnée d'une forte thèse épistémologique et méthodologique concernant la rupture de la pratique scientifique avec les prénotions du sens commun. Cependant, en même temps, surtout dans une phase plus tardive de sa pensée, la sociologie est comprise – en contradiction partielle avec les préceptes des *Règles de la méthode sociologique* – comme un relais de conscientisation des sociétés modernes et comme un prolongement des représentations des acteurs sociaux. Une fonction similaire est jouée, selon les *Leçons de sociologie*, par l'État, que Durkheim considère comme « organe réflexif de la société ». La question qui se pose est donc celle du rapport entre une réflexivité politique, qui trouve dans le gouvernement son lieu d'élaboration et qui a avant tout un objectif pratique, et la réflexivité scientifique, celle du sociologue, qui doit à la fois rompre avec le sens commun mais qui ne peut que partir de ce dernier, étant son objet le plus propre. L'objectif de la communication est de montrer comment la réflexivité scientifique et la réflexivité politique ne peuvent pas être superposées chez Durkheim, bien qu'elles maintiennent une articulation problématique à bien des égards. En prenant appui sur la dette de Bourdieu envers Durkheim concernant la définition de l'État comme détenteur du pouvoir symbolique, ainsi que sur le plan de la perspective épistémologique de rupture avec la sociologie spontanée, il sera vérifié en conclusion si la sociologie réflexive de Bourdieu constitue une solution pour sortir de l'impasse durkheimienne.

WG08-911.5

PIGOZZI, LISA N.R.* (Milan Bicocca University, Italy)
BORRELLI, NUNZIA (Milan Bicocca University, Italy)
MURA, GIULIA (Milan Bicocca University, Italy)

Food As a Vehicle of Sense of Place in Ecomuseums Practices

Food is a medium for conveying intangible culture and local identity. It creates a connection between eating habits, familiar flavours, and an individual's cultural background, which includes identity, sense of place, emotions, and memories (Pravettoni, 2010). Ecomuseums are "locally-driven, place-based organizations that encourage sustainable community development, based on *in situ* heritage conservation and interpretation," and "they enable communities to preserve cultural practices" for local development (Saskatchewan, 2015). Through their active work, ecomuseums address a wide range of themes relevant to the local community, fostering a sense of place, a concept that involves the social dimensions of place and the emotional investment and meanings that local people attach to it (Hummon, 1992). Ecomuseums thus support the development of empathetic communities by strengthening the sense of place (Pigozzi, Borrelli, 2023). Food can be considered a "cultural touchstone," a special feature of our environment that we cherish (Davis, 2005), serving as an extension of community identity, telling the story of one's roots, heritage, and connection to a community. Each cuisine embodies a system of practices, values, and meanings shared by that community, representing a vital aspect of identity and a repository of traditions that shape an invaluable intangible heritage (Coloma, 2024). The purpose of this abstract is to explore how ecomuseums, through various food-related actions, can contribute to conveying and strengthening local identity and community cohesion, ultimately enhancing the sense of place.

RC44-JS-223.5

PILATI, KATIA* (University of Trento, Italy)

Labor Protests As Political Responses

The paper aims to explore the impact of political reforms on labor protests, and on the unions and organizations supporting them. In doing so, we complement theories centered on economic factors and workplace organizations as key dimensions influencing labor action. Drawing on insights from contentious politics, we argue that political reforms not only lead to an increase in labor protests but also broaden the spectrum of unions and organizations mobilizing workers, as they pose a threat to a diverse range of actors. We focus on labor protests in post-2008 Italy (2008-2023), a country deeply affected by the 2008 recession and the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to these crises, a series of reforms was implemented, significantly impacting workers' rights, wages, job precarity, and overall working conditions. Using a dataset built through protest event analysis (PEA), we analyze changes in labor protests and the unions and organizations involved from 2008 to 2023, with particular attention to variations during periods of reform implementation. The results indicate that spikes in labor protests are closely linked to the passage of reforms throughout the period, with the field of actors expanding significantly during these moments. In particular, reforms introduced in the aftermath of the 2008 economic recession led to greater intersectionality, fostering increased collaboration between labor unions and other social movement organizations. During the Covid-19 period, non-working categories and professional groups intensified their involvement as well. The conclusions explore how the changing landscape of worker mobilization, driven by the involvement of diverse actors, both revitalizes labor movements and simultaneously challenges their internal unity, as differing actors' agendas can strain the unity and cohesion of labor movements.

WG10-930.9

PILLINGER, ANNA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

Shaping Technology – Shaping Care Work? a Social Shaping of Technology Analysis on the Digitalization of Care Work.

In the past decades, care and care work have undergone a drastic economic shift, accompanied by the emergence and implementation of a variety of digital technologies in the field. Studies researching the technologization of this – often imagined as rationalization-resistant (Aulenbacher 2021) – sector show, how these technologies result in an intensification of work (Moore and Hayes 2017), being a means of control (McDonald et al. 2021), foster new divisions of labour, and creating gender(dis)order (Fahimi 2022) in this highly feminized sector. However, looking into the everyday work experiences of care-workers draws an ambivalent picture. I therefore ask, *how are digital care technologies socially shaped and how does this shape care and care work*? My theoretical framework draws from the concept of the Social Shaping of Technology (SST) (MacKenzie and Wajcman 1999), which emphasizes a myriad of aspects that are intertwined in the shaping of a technological artefact, such as economic factors, the state, gender and inequalities as well as technology itself and path dependencies. This is combined with concepts of the sociology of work and labour process theory to also understand how these technologies are shaping work. My contribution draws from qualitative interviews with care and tech workers as well as a document analysis of care technologies (i.e., robotics in care and digital documentation systems). Based on this research, I aim to give an insight in how these digital care technologies are shaped socially and explicitly by technology development, and thereby shape care and care work. My findings show, how digitalization of care work plays out differently depending on the technologies and the settings. The gendered division of labour, however, seemingly stays cemented since although technology moves into the workplace, the capacity to act on it, remains little.

WG10-936.2

PILLINGER, ANNA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

Technosolutionism in Care Work? Myths and Realities of the Digitalization of Care Work.

Myths and promises around the digital transformation of work do also occur beyond sectors that are typically associated with "high-tech" or industry 4.0. With the entry of digital technologies in the field of care and care work, myths, imaginaries, promises and fears surrounding these technologies are appearing. In my contribution, I want to scrutinize the role of technosolutionism (Morozov 2013) in the field of care and care work. Drawing on the concept of technological "Leitbilder" (e.g. Wolf 2021) and empirical data (qualitative interviews, document analysis) on platform mediated cleaning work and digitalization of care work, I analyse the narratives and practices around three technologies: platforms, digital documentation systems and robotics in care. Delving into these narratives and practices for the aforementioned technologies show that i) platforms mediating cleaning work promise a formalization of informal domestic work, but can perpetuate it; ii) digital documentation systems in senior care should lift the burden of analogue documentation, but is putting pressure on the care workers as well; iii) robots in care work should support the overworked staff, but require care and work themselves, such as maintenance and cleaning. Zooming into these contradictions enables both, to confront a technological determinist understanding of the digitalization of work and to understand how these myths are shaped by and shaping the everyday work practices of these workers.

RC30-474.4

PIMENTEL FERNANDES SOBRINHO, ISAAC* (Unicamp, Brazil)

Poor Region, Precarious Teachers? Labor Relations in Acre, Brazil

The objective of this paper is to examine the methods employed by the governments of Acre, one of Brazil's most impoverished states situated in the Amazon region, for the recruitment of public education teachers (IBGE, 2023). The central hypothesis guiding this study suggests that objective precariousness (Linhart, 2009) predominantly impacts the most socially vulnerable communities. The research aims to elucidate the influence of capital on the structuring of labor within the public sector, particularly in the context of flexible accumulation, which is characterized by a neoliberal political-economic framework that has intensified the exploitation and loss of workers' rights in Brazil (Harvey, 2008). It is recognized that flexible labor relations are defined by the implementation of policies promoting market freedom, often through managerialist approaches. Analysis of data from the school census revealed that approximately 74% of educators in the final years of primary and secondary education were employed on a temporary basis in 2020, with a significant concentration in rural and indigenous regions. This finding underscores the government's insufficient commitment to public service, particularly concerning the provision of quality education for these populations. Our findings confirm the initial hypothesis, as evidenced by the identification of 166 schools in Acre, that employed 100% temporary teachers. Consequently, we raise the question of whether the education provided to these communities, staffed by precariously employed professionals, aligns with the principles of justice articulated in both national and state legislation.

RC18-262.2

PINAR, EZGI* (İstanbul University, Turkey)

Migrant Labour in the Face of Rising Far-Right Politics in Germany: A Historical Materialist Policy Analysis of Migration Policies

This research primarily aims to examine the development of immigration and integration policies in Germany and the political-economic background of migrant labour policies. Historical materialist policy analysis (HMPA) will be used to understand and explain the migration policy preferences of the German government. HMPA views policy processes as a contested arena where various class interests are reflected in statecraft. Consequently, policies emerge as the result of these intricate processes, which are ultimately guided and shaped by the state apparatus.

The study posits that labour market policy and labour regime preferences are key factors in the social integration of migrants. This premise allows us to link migrant integration and labour market policies. In the aftermath of the 2008 global crisis, a strategic overlap emerged between refugee reintegration and labour market policies in the European political economy.

The policy documents of government and business sectors present an explicitly pro-migration stance, with very positive and supportive discourse regarding immigration processes. Analysis of these documents and integration processes reveals a coherent and unified attitude among policy actors, rather than a contradictory one. However, recent European elections and state elections in Saxony, Thuringia, and Brandenburg have shown a rise in support for the anti-migrant, far-right AfD party. Public discussions about refugees reveal a less positive attitude. An anti-migrant sentiment is gaining ground in society and, increasingly, in the political sphere as well. This contrast between official policy and public sentiment poses a complex challenge for German policymakers. They must balance maintaining an open, welcoming stance towards immigrants—crucial for addressing labour shortages and demographic challenges—with addressing the concerns of a growing population segment uneasy about the pace and scale of immigration. This paper examines this contradiction and analyses how it's reflected in the governance of migration policies.

RC30-475.3

PINEDA RAMOS, CARLOS ANDRES* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Empathy As Global Emotional Currency

This research examines the economic, social, and emotional inequalities in global service provision, focusing on the case of call centre workers in Colombia. It highlights how international outsourcing perpetuates these inequalities and reinforces the power imbalances between the global North and South. The study argues that empathy, seen as emotional capital, is a key requirement for call centre agents in the global South to meet the emotional demands of clients in the North. These emotional requirements reflect broader inequalities and precarious working conditions in international service provision.

By analysing the dynamics within Colombian customer contact centres, the study reveals how empathy functions as a form of emotional capital, commodified to meet commercial goals and reinforce unequal global relationships. It draws on the work of scholars like Illouz, Hochschild, and Bourdieu to explore how emotions are embedded within the capitalist system. The findings demonstrate that empathy, often viewed as a non-negotiable requirement, is reduced to a commercial tool yet remains ambiguous in practice.

This research is based on fieldwork in Bogotá, carrying on 46 semi-structured interviews, showing how empathy shapes service interactions and reveals the disparities in global outsourcing. Call centre agents are acutely aware of their position within the global service hierarchy, recognising the link between their working conditions and broader economic inequalities. This research underscores the importance of recognizing the emotional power imbalances within global hierarchies, as it is a crucial step towards addressing and rectifying these inequalities. Ultimately, this research contributes to understanding the emotional dimensions of global service provision, challenging individual responsibility for emotions, and calling for recognition of the emotional power imbalances within global hierarchies.

RC50-JS-159.3

PINHEIRO, THAIS ROSA* (Conectando Territorios, Brazil)

Afrotourism in Brazil: Open Dialogue for Human Rights

Cais do Valongo, the largest port of arrival for enslaved Africans in Brazil, located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, was recognized as a World Heritage Site by United Nations (UNESCO). Its recognition is linked a place that marks of the colonization and slavery. The transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans represented one of the most extreme violations of human rights in history and left consequences for Brazil. It is now part of the Historical and Archaeological Circuit of African Celebration, due to its historical and cultural importance. In 2020 the racial agenda emerged in Brazil and Afrotourism has emerged as a segment, which brings the racial agenda, the valorization of the African heritage in Brazil and the emergence of the anti-racist. It brings a demand for tourism to bring Afro-Brazilian narratives, memories and knowledge of quilombola communities in the country. Brazil is the country with the largest Afro-Descendant population outside the African continent. The UN General Assembly has proclaimed the period 2015-2024 as the International Decade of People of African Descent, with main objectives: to promote knowledge of and respect for the heritage, culture and the contribution of people of African descent. The aim of this article is to analyze the role of in promoting human rights and the anti-racist . Since the Durban Conference in 2001, which sought to raise global awareness of racial discrimination and the growing global demand for diversity and the importance of narratives, we will analyze the role of Afrotourism, which brings a perspective of the protagonism of the black community in telling their story and how this can change the perspective of the tourist's experience of Brazil. In addition to analyzing the role of tourism in the 2030 Agenda, which brings together action plans for the promotion of economic and social development.

RC09-JS-154.1

PINKOW-LÄPPLE, JANINE ISABELLE* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
MÖLLERS, JUDITH (Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO), Germany)

"I Don't Need a Man in My Life" – Changing Gender Norms Among Highly-Skilled Female Return Migrants in South East Europe

Research on international migration has predominantly concentrated on immigration and its effects on destination countries, often overlooking the impact migration has on the social and cultural dynamics of migrants' countries of origin. Within this broader gap, the intersection of gender and return migration remains particularly underexplored. This is especially true for the experiences of highly skilled female returnees, whose migration journeys have the potential to challenge and transform traditional gender norms in their origin countries (King and Lulle, 2022; Wong, 2014).

Our study addresses this gap by examining how the return of highly skilled female migrants to patriarchal societies in South East Europe influences local gender norms, focusing on the cases of Kosovo and Romania. Drawing on the theoretical concept of intangible remittances, a refined version of Peggy Levitt's (1998) concept of social remittances, we explore how these women experienced migration to North America or Western Europe, and how their experiences abroad influenced gender norms upon their return.

Based on 65 qualitative in-depth interviews, our analysis shows that nearly all participants found their time abroad empowering. They embraced progressive ideas of gender equality, sexual identity, and family-friendly concepts like parental leave. Upon their return, most sought to leverage this empowerment and introduce these newly acquired ideas and practices to advocate for gender equality. However, many participants encountered significant conflicts and resistance from the local population, which hindered the transfer of intangible remittances. We conclude that the return migration of highly skilled female returnees has the potential to drive socio-cultural transformations in their origin countries. However, support mechanisms are crucial to ensure their efforts are not stifled by challenging local environments.

RC30-474.2

PINNA, GABRIELE* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Precarity and Labor Dynamics in Italian Tourism: The Case of Sardinia

This study examines the working conditions in the tourism sector in Sardinia (Italy), focusing on labor precarity, exploitation, gender disparities, and limited social mobility within the seasonal and sea tourism. Drawing on interviews with workers and entrepreneurs, the research highlights the deep-rooted challenges of seasonality, low wages, and informal work practices. Workers report long hours, job instability, and partial compensation, often exacerbated by the predominance of short-term contracts. Many also face informal work arrangements, where only a fraction of the labor performed is officially paid. The findings also reveal significant gender inequalities, with women frequently relegated to lower-paid and less visible roles such as housekeeping, while men occupy managerial positions. Despite high levels of participation, women struggle to break through the "glass ceiling," often facing barriers to upward mobility due to both structural and cultural constraints. These gendered labor dynamics, coupled with the high demands of balancing family responsibilities with work, create additional burdens for female workers. Furthermore, the sector offers limited prospects for professional growth and long-term stability, pushing many to migrate abroad for better opportunities. This lack of social mobility is compounded by inadequate training programs that fail to meet the needs of the local job market, particularly in regions, as Sardinia, heavily dependent on tourism. Ultimately, this study calls for structural reforms in the tourism sector to address labor exploitation, support gender equality, and provide workers with meaningful opportunities for professional advancement, thus ensuring a more equitable and sustainable future for the industry of tourism.

RC52-800.4

PINNA, GABRIELE* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Teaching in "Frontier" Schools: The Challenges and Experiences of Vocational School Teachers in Italy

This paper examines the professional experiences of teachers working in vocational schools in Italy, institutions often associated with high levels of social marginalization and educational challenges. The study draws on qualitative and quantitative data from vocational schools, where teachers face complex interactions with students from working-class backgrounds, often marked by academic underperformance and behavioral issues. Vocational schools are positioned at the margins of the Italian educational system, a sector characterized by declining enrollment, violent incidents, and media attention on teacher-student conflicts. This marginalization reflects broader societal undervaluation of manual and technical education compared to academic tracks. The research explores how vocational school teachers navigate these difficulties, balancing traditional educational goals with the immediate social and emotional needs of their students. Using frameworks from both the sociology of education and the sociology of work, the study highlights how teachers' professional identities and teaching practices are shaped by daily interactions and the institutional demands of "frontier" schools. Teachers' experiences are analyzed through the lenses of class, gender, and career trajectory, revealing the emotional labor involved in maintaining classroom order and fostering student engagement. The study also addresses the pressures of recent reforms aimed at aligning vocational education with labor market needs, raising questions about the impact of these policies on teaching practices and professional ethos. The findings contribute to ongoing debates about the crisis in professional meaning within education, suggesting that vocational school teachers play a crucial role in mediating between educational objectives and the socio-economic realities faced by their students.

RC30-479.6

PINNA PINTOR, STELLA* (University of Turin, Italy)
RICUCCI, ROBERTA (Univ. degli studi di Torino, Italy)
PREMAZZI, VIVIANA (FIERI, Italy)

Intercultural Training for Social Justice in Organizations: A Research-Action in Italy

In today's rapidly evolving socio-political landscape, organizations encounter new challenges in managing their workforces. There is an increasing demand for recognition and social justice from historically marginalized and disadvantaged groups, which organizations must address effectively to ensure fairness, equality, and, consequently, employee well-being. One of the key strategies that can be employed is training in intercultural competence—starting with managers and supervisors and eventually extending to the entire workforce. This initiative is vital for developing the organization's ability to address specific cultural and religious needs, thereby fostering greater social justice.

Such practices are integral to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) policies, which are primarily adopted by large companies but are relevant for all organizations—both public and private—given that no sector is exempt from increasing diversity. While these policies are often driven by the economic benefits of diversity, they also reflect a normative commitment to social justice. This is not a mere return to affirmative action; rather, it emphasizes compliance with anti-discrimination standards aimed at effectively addressing the needs of minority groups.

The purpose of this paper is to present an action research intervention conducted as part of a Ph.D. project. Following qualitative research focused on managing cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Italy, one participating company was selected to receive intercultural training. The goal of this training was to introduce the ISO 30415 framework of 2021, a tool designed to guide organizations in implementing diversity, equity, and inclusion policies.

RC47-JS-92.3

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (University of Gdańsk, Poland)

New Strategies of Migrant Labour Movements

Despite the scale of migration of Poles into the UK (around 1 million people, as a rough estimate), there are only few studies that look at the migrants' political involvement and none regarding the migrants' involvement in labor issues. In the presentation I am looking at labor activism from the perspective of social movement studies, as majority of workplace-related initiatives of Polish migrants in the UK takes place outside of conventional trade unions and more often within radical and movement-connected trade unions (often with syndicalist heritage) or by migrant self-help networks that expand their scope of activism to labor issues. Despite the growing academic interest in issues of migration and migrants' involvement in politics, there are substantial gaps in scholarly literature on the topic. One of the issues is the relations between migrant communities and the organisational side of the host society, in other words, how migrants use the already existing tools - such as trade unions in this case - for their purposes, or rather they create their either by creating local chapters of organisations and initiatives from their home country or created in the host country. In my presentation there are two main findings: the first one is the realisation that the issue of dignity of the worker is the key factor for migrant workers, an issue that pushes some of the migrants towards social movement-like activism, rather than conventional trade union activism (perceived as focused on wages increase). The second finding is a typology of several strategies adopted by migrants when dealing with workplace-related issues.

RC52-JS-152.5

PIRAS, ENRICO MARIA* (Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Italy)
BRONZINI, MICOL (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)
LUSARDI, ROBERTO (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Building Grassroots Infrastructures, Enacting Professionalism. Exploring the Nexus of Knowledge Production, Technology and Medical Professionalism in Times of Epistemic Uncertainty.

"Healthcare infrastructures" evoke the result of efforts by healthcare organizations and institutions to support the many facets of clinical and administrative work. Such infrastructures are often designed largely without involving healthcare professionals in the process.

We introduce here the concept of 'grassroots infrastructures' to refer to socio-technical systems, invisible to formal procedures and rationalized representations of work, created through the artful tinkering with available

resources. The widespread diffusion of personal communication technologies has enabled healthcare professionals to independently create services that would have once required significant institutional efforts. Instant messaging platforms offer an excellent opportunity to observe how healthcare professionals are capable of creating new configurations of relationships with patients or among themselves to overcome the limitations embedded in the tools provided by organizational technologies.

We argue that acting as grassroots infrastructure builders represents a form of a different professionalism, and that analyzing the processes of creating and using such infrastructures is a promising gateway to understanding the evolution of professionalism in healthcare.

This presentation aims to demonstrate how this analytical lens can be fruitful by examining the relationship between the creation of grassroots infrastructures and knowledge production. In this work, we refer to two different contexts characterized by epistemic uncertainty: the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic and the limitations of guidelines in the field of breast cancer. The study will analyze how these different communities used an instant messaging platform to discuss therapeutic alternatives, share clinical experiences, and act as epistemic communities to gain recognition from the scientific community for the knowledge produced.

We intend to show that making and using grassroots infrastructures can be considered a trait of new organizing professionalism (Noordegraaf 2015) and a strategy to address the crisis of expertise(Eyal 2018) in the medical field.

RC15-222.1

PIRAS, ENRICO MARIA* (Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Italy)
LUSARDI, ROBERTO (University of Bergamo, Italy)
BRONZINI, MICOL (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)

Qualitative Research in Healthcare in the Age of Data Work.

The practice of medicine is increasingly characterized by forms of data production and management and is accompanied by the growing use of digital devices for data collection, storage and analysis. In a context in which the clinical encounter becomes one of many moments in the activity of health professionals, social research in the medical field is deprived of a privileged locus of observation. Called upon to observe the traces of work found in various technical systems that are usually inaccessible, often coded in an inaccessible language, researchers can only partially reconstruct an overall picture or access the minute details of medical practice that are essential for understanding it.

This presentation, drawing on an ongoing research, aims to reflect on an approach to the analysis of work in health care in which traditional qualitative research techniques are flanked by forms of collaborative research with doctors as a means of accessing otherwise inaccessible portions of their work experience.

The case consisted of research conducted on different networks of doctors using instant messaging systems (WhatsApp) to share information on clinical cases, discuss them and obtain suggestions from the peer group.

The research was conducted in three stages. By means of semi-structured interviews with the participants, the genesis of the network, the forms of exchange and the meaning it takes to support clinical practice were reconstructed. A brief ethnographic observation conducted during a workshop made it possible to see professionals, working in different structures, construct a shared sense of their sharing practice. The third moment is the analysis of the instant messaging chats conducted collaboratively with the healthcare practitioners.

The presentation will illustrate the results of the research and focus on the implications, complexities and opportunities offered by collaboration with doctors, from analysis to joint scientific production.

RC32-JS-204.3

PIRES COELHO, OLIVIA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

A (self)Portrait of the Indigenous Woman As a Young Researcher

This presentation, based on a doctoral thesis defended in 2024, investigates how Indigenous peoples use artistic practices to challenge invisibilization and marginalization. Based on the familial and political relationship between the author and Indigenous artists, a broad overview of the contemporary Brazilian Indigenous movement is outlined, observing and highlighting resistance strategies that challenge white and Western hegemony in artistic and political spaces in Brazil. It also addresses the author's own process of self-recognition as an Indigenous person from the Kambeba people, and presents art as a vital strategy in ethnic resistance, preserving Indigenous identities and ways of life.

Methodologically, the thesis adopted an Autoethnographic perspective, drawing from the author's experiences within her own Indigenous family and artistic context. Additionally, it explored Arts-Based Research to engage with Indigenous artists from other contexts.

A (self)Portrait of the Indigenous Woman as a Young Researcher is a presentation of the results from a doctoral thesis, while also exploring the author's own process of self-recognition and affirmation as an Indigenous researcher within the context of the precarization of academic labor and personal experiences as an immigrant woman.

WG10-930.5

PIRES COELHO, OLIVIA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Indigenous Social Media Influencers on Instagram: Personal Narratives and Social Movements in Brazil

This presentation analyzes the presence of personal narratives among indigenous social media influencers in the context of the Brazilian indigenous social movement. To begin, preliminary research and content analysis of the twenty most-followed Brazilian indigenous influencers on Instagram was conducted, where a significant amount of personal narratives was observed. This content analysis was part of my doctoral thesis, defended in January 2024, which focused on Brazil's indigenous social movement from a broader perspective. However, the personal narratives' aspects of digital activism from the thesis were not sufficiently explored until more recently. In these narratives, indigenous individuals (mostly young adults) have the opportunity to explore and share their unique points of view and fuel new forms of participation in the political discussion regarding the indigenous social movement in Brazil. Personal narratives are particularly significant in this context because they have the potential to humanize marginalized indigenous communities online, fostering empathy and connection with a broader audience (both indigenous and non-indigenous). For this discussion, we will work with posts publicly shared on Instagram by three young social media influencers and indigenous activists: Kauri Waiãpi (@daldeiaorei), Tukumã Pataxó (@tukuma_pataxo), and Alice Pataxó (@alice_pataxo). Our goal is to bring a fresh perspective on digital activism, where social media influencers choose to combat racism and misinformation about indigenous peoples by exploring strategies for humanizing their online presence and personalizing their narratives, opening up aspects of their personal lives and routines. In the theoretical framework, we will work with the concepts of alter-activism (Pleyers, 2009), alongside Baniwa (2009) for the contextualization of the indigenous social movement in Brazil, and Rios & Silva's (2023) work to explore the relations between personal narratives and digital activism in the indigenous social movement.

RC32-508.3

PIRHAYATI, NARGES* (ku Leuven, Belgium)

We Don't Want Grandmothers with Fancy Noses and Brazilian Buttocks.

This study explores the role of cosmetic surgeons in Tehran as cultural intermediaries who integrate diverse cultural repertoires—related to ethnicity, gender, age, class, and religion—into the practice of cosmetic surgery. In particular, the research foregrounds the gendered dimensions of beauty and sexuality, focusing on how these procedures contribute to the medicalization of beauty and the construction of gendered and sexualized bodies in late modernity.

Drawing on Kuipers' (2022) theoretical model, which is based on Lamont's cultural process model (Lamont, Beljean & Clair (2014) of inequality, the research highlights how surgeons mediate ideals of beauty and contribute to reinforcing social inequalities in Iranian society. Cosmetic surgery is widely accepted, for women but also increasingly for men, as part of a widely accepted beauty regime (Kuipers 2022).

Through semi-structured interviews with 20 cosmetic surgeons, in-depth interviews with three project managers of cosmetic clinics, 27 days of observation (4 to 6 hours per day), and participation in cosmetic surgery conferences, the study reveals how surgeons' recommendations, often shaped by socio-economic background, gender, age, religion, and ethnicity, affect decisions regarding cosmetic procedures. These decisions, in turn, reflect the pervasive medicalization of beauty and its impact on the construction of modern sexual self.

The research highlights the gendered and sexualized dimensions of these interactions, showing how cosmetic surgeons, by acting as gatekeepers to specific standards of beauty, contribute to the medicalization of bodies and the reinforcement of symbolic boundaries. Ultimately, cosmetic surgeons not only integrate cultural ideals into their practice but also actively participate in the reproduction of social stratification and the construction of sexualized selves, thereby deepening cultural divides within Tehran.

RC50-JS-67.4

PIRONE, TOMMASO* (LISE - Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, France)

"Leaving Everything behind to Open a Casa Particular in Cuba!" the Case of International Entrepreneurs in Socialist Havana: Negotiating Inequalities in the Global South

This presentation is based on an ethnographic research conducted in Havana over a nine-month fieldwork period (2019-2024). Grounded in a transnational perspective, it explores the globalization processes reshaping (post)socialist Havana, with a focus on the complex interplay between international mobility and urban entrepreneurship. Since the 1990s, Cuba has embraced economic reforms, opening key sectors to private investment, and tourism. This shift has attracted international investors, many from Italy, who are increasingly settling in Havana either permanently or temporarily. Their entrepreneurial ventures, such as *casas particulares* (guest houses), restaurants, boutique hotels, bars, and tourist agencies, contribute significantly to the urban transformation of the Cuban capital.

These entrepreneurs often follow diverse migratory pathways—tourist, entrepreneurial, cooperative, or even activist—and come predominantly from the Global North. They are typically white, economically privileged men, a profile that seemingly aligns with patterns of postcolonial domination. However, the Cuban context complicates this narrative. Cuba's unique socio-political fabric, shaped by decades of revolutionary ideals rooted in socialism, anti-imperialism, and national sovereignty, creates a distinct environment where the privileges associated with being from the Global North must be constantly renegotiated.

To succeed in the Havana tourism industry, these transnational actors cannot rely solely on their economic capital or international status. Instead, they must engage in complex processes of negotiation with local stakeholders, who possess valuable indigenous, cultural, and social capital. These interactions reveal a dynamic where privilege is neither static nor absolute but rather contingent on socio-spatial contexts and personal networks.

This paper delves into the economic, social, and intimate negotiations that international entrepreneurs must navigate to achieve their migratory and business careers in Havana. By examining these processes, the study sheds light on how global inequalities are both reproduced and contested within localized frameworks, and how privilege is constantly redefined through transnational mobilities and urban transformations.

WG01-JS-142.5

PIRONE, TOMMASO* (LISE - Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, France)
PRAT, ROMANE* (EHESS, France)

The Transnationalization of Labor Markets: Tourism, Inequality, and Revolutions in the Global South—a Comparative Ethnographic Study in Havana (Cuba) and San Cristóbal De Las Casas (Mexico)

This multi-site ethnographic research, conducted in Havana (Cuba) and San Cristóbal de las Casas (Mexico), explores the entrepreneurial practices of privileged migrants from the Global North. Attracted by the unique political and social contexts of these destinations, many of these migrants rely on tourism-related income to sustain their livelihoods. They run a variety of activities, including *casas particulares* (guest houses), hostels, restaurants, tourist agencies, guided tours, open spaces for workshops, yoga and language classes, and more. This paper investigates how these migrants leverage their privilege to integrate into local markets, analyzing the strategies they use to navigate the distinct political, economic, and social conditions in Cuba and Mexico.

The research highlights how, in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, different forms of capital—economic, social, and cultural—enabled these migrants to adapt and thrive in challenging environments. By focusing on their privileged positions, the study sheds light on the power asymmetries between international migrants and local populations. While their activities contribute to the local economy, they also reinforce inequalities and perpetuate neo-colonial dynamics. These phenomena raise critical questions about the nature of globalization and tourism, which, despite being spaces of opportunity, also foster resistance and conflict. Local actors increasingly challenge these unequal power structures, underscoring that the globalized tourism industry remains a site of ongoing struggle in both the Global North and South. This research ultimately contributes to a deeper understanding of how transnational migration reshapes labor markets and social relations in tourism-dependent regions.

RC16-241.5

PIRONNET, QUENTIN* (School of Advanced Study, United Kingdom)

Morality According to Bruno Latour

Bruno Latour famously studied everything, but not directly morality. However, a philosophical approach towards morality can be found in his work. To find where morality lies in Latour's 'infra-language', we have to proceed in three steps: unmodernising, flattening and existentialising. **Unmodernising.** Modernity has created a thrive for absolute certainty that started with Socrates, who took away from the Athenians their morality seen as a practical know-how, to substitute it by Reason (*Pandora's Hope*, 1999). Since then, modern epistemology, born out of the bifurcation of Nature (Whitehead), has attached morality to Science in counter-productive relationships. "Science proposes, morality disposes," but the latter always loses since it has no take on our common cosmology *(Politics of Nature*, 2004). **Flattening.** If the know-how of morality has been destroyed, it's because we've obscured all the practical mediations through which morality was patiently and casuistically constructed. If, in Kantian terms, we define morality as *uncertainty* about the proper *relation* between means and ends, those relations have to be accounted for. Latour does that by flattening our ontology to trace 'networks of associations of actors', whether human or nonhumans (*Reassembling the Social*, 2005). Indeed, object can also create 'morality' ("On Technical Mediation", 1994). **Existentialising.** However, we will never reach a fruitful understanding of morality if we don't switch from substance to action, from 'morality' to 'morally'. Moral beings move and act a certain way, with their *own mode* of existence, that of the *reprise of scruples* (AIME 2013). For now, economics has claimed morality under its own mode, leading to utilitarianism. In conclusion, a "Latourianised" theory of morality could lead to a new empirical turn (really!) and allow us to move away from false dichotomies that are just as many obstacles to the 'diplomatic' composition of a new collective (*Facing Gaïa*, 2015; I. Stengers, *Cosmopolitics*, 2010).

RC38-626.3

PISKOPANI, ANNA MARIA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Legal Issues Raised By Secondary Use of Research Data for Biographical Research/Oral History Purposes.

Biographical research and oral history are among best paradigms of research, where there is a vivid discussion about the benefits of secondary use of research data. One of the challenges that researchers will encounter is how to be compliant with data protection regulations, particularly when it comes to the secondary use/ storing to research infrastructures of data without the explicit consent of research participants. Biographical research data such as interview transcriptions, biographical narratives, testimonies of ora history or personal stories often include sensitive and confidential information. Although researchers express fears that data protection regulation could put obstacles to the above mentioned research activities, on the contrary GDPR includes specific provisions that allow the further use of research data under specific safeguards in order- at the same time- to ensure that fundamental rights of data subjects are respected.

In this paper, we will analyse specific provisions for furher use of research data in data protection laws in EU and UK. Emphasis will be given to the guidelines given from the European Board of Data Protection to better balance between data protection right and the right to access research data and scientific freedom. Finally, we will discuss potential challenges for researchers, best practices they can use, and guidance on how to evaluate risks in various biographical research/oral history paradigms.

RC45-710.4

PISTOCCHI, VIERI* (University of Milan, Italy)
VACCA, RAFFAELE (University of Milan, Italy)
AMATI, VIVIANA (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Egocentric Networks As Determinants of Health Inequalities in Adolescence

This study investigates the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES), migration status, and health among adolescents in Europe, using data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). We investigate (1) whether adolescents from different social groups — particularly migrants versus non-migrants and those from different SES backgrounds — systematically display unequal health outcomes (including both mental and physical aspects); and (2) to what extent egocentric social networks operate as moderators and mediators of this association. Among social network factors, we consider both the structure and composition of personal networks (withing and beyond school) and classroom egocentric networks.

The study employs statistical network analysis, in conjunction with multilevel regression models, to assess whether network characteristics, including the density of friendships within the classroom and the proportion of same-ethnicity or similar-SES friendships, influence the impact of SES and migration status on health outcomes. The moderating role of network ties is explored to understand whether they amplify or buffer the effects of socioeconomic and ethnic disparities. In addition, the mediating role of network structure is examined to determine if characteristics of the social connections themselves underlie the mechanisms through which SES and migration status affect health.

Preliminary results suggest that adolescents with more socioeconomically or ethnically homogeneous networks may experience different health outcomes, indicating that social networks play an important role in shaping health disparities among adolescents. These findings contribute to understanding the intersection of SES, migration, and health, emphasizing the importance of considering social network dynamics in efforts to reduce health inequalities.

RC20-297.1

PITERS, RAPHAËL* (GEMASS - Sorbonne University, France)

The Self-Made Effect. What Is Hide behind Education Effect on Work Ethic

Numerous studies have explored the relationship between work ethic and education offering different explanations. Some suggest that the experience of economic insecurity in youth leaves lasting effects on values. Others argue that education only plays a mediating role: less-educated working-class parents prepare their children for an inflexible work environment, while more-educated middle- and upper-class parents foster creativity over conformity. Finally, some claim that a strong work ethic emerges when individuals see opportunities for upward mobility, which may explain why the work ethic is so high during periods of economic transition. The 5th wave of EVS offer variables that may shed light on this, such as parental education levels and experiences of economic hardship during adolescence (age 14). We therefore test three possible sources of explanation according to international literature: economic insecurity effect during youth (classic modernization theory), education levels of parents (intergenerational transmission of value), upward social mobility (perceived opportunities). Using multilevel modeling, we examine the effects of these variables in different countries, and try to identify what might reduce education estimates. The results show that parents' education is a stronger predictor of work ethic than respondent's education, highlighting family influence on socialization. In addition, challenging early life experiences and the constructed variable of upward mobility both have significant positive effects. People from lower socio-economic status display a stronger work ethic, especially when they experience upward mobility.

RC20-296.1

PITERS, RAPHAËL* (GEMASS, France)

Twenty Years of Work Ethic in Europe: A Multilevel Analysis of the Effect of Economic Security and Education on Work Ethic

The negative correlation between socio-economic indicators and the strength of work ethic at country-level is well documented. However, the mechanisms driving this correlation remain unresolved. Modernization theory implies that a lack of economic security at individual-level increases the priorities for materialistic values, such as the work ethic. Indeed, the work ethic is an essential component of a materialistic value system, as it highlights the importance of hard work, discipline and economic success. However, we argue that even if Inglehart always considered education as an excellent indicator of one's economic security, there is only weak evidence that the effect of education on a person's work ethic is due solely to economic security. Drawing on three waves of the Europe Values Study (EVS) and using multilevel modeling, we separately examine the explanatory power of education and economic security on work ethic between 1999 and 2017. The results show that economic security is weakly related with the level of work ethic, while the effect of education is significant and consistent. In discussion, we propose an alternative to modernization theory to explain the evolution of work ethics in Europe.

RC23-372.4

PITLUCK, AARON* (Illinois State University, USA)

Exploring Innovations in Islamic Banking to Interrogate the Concept of Social Innovation

Since 2022, there appears to be a growing consensus as to what constitutes the social and solidarity economy (SSE) by a number of global bodies, including the International Labour Organization, the United Nations, and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. These working definitions have emphasized innovative organizations and work arrangements such as cooperatives, associations, mutual societies, foundations, and social enterprises. These definitions also emphasize 'social' motivations that transcend profit-oriented motivations, such as the primacy of people over profits, democratic and/or participatory governance, and the reinvestment of profits to pursue the public good (OECD 2023 "What is the Social and Solidarity Economy? A Review of Concepts").

A potential problem with this emerging consensus is that this conceptualization excludes the world's largest cases of solidarity-like organizations seeking to pursue social objectives: the self-described Islamic economy, and particularly Islamic finance and banking. This moralized market has been measured as encompassing $2.29 trillion of annual consumer spending, with an additional $3.96 trillion of assets held in Islamic financial institutions. Rather than othering the Islamic economy as 'neoliberalism' (a fair description) or as 'social entrepreneurship,' how might we reconceptualize SSE if the Islamic economy became our modal case study? More narrowly, focusing on the topic of this session, how would case studies of financial innovation in the Islamic banking and finance industry alter our understanding of what constitutes social innovation? Conversely, how might we re-interpret Islamic financial innovation if we reconceptualized these firms through the lens of the SSE literature?

Although the paper is conceptual and seeks to improve our theorization of social innovation in the social and solidarity economy, as well as how best to conceptualize Islamic finance, it is grounded in the author's extensive ethnographic interviews on financial innovation in Islamic banks in Malaysia, focusing on two case studies.

RC40-649.3

PITRIA, MEIDESTA* (Kyoto University, Japan)
HISANO, SHUJI (Kyoto University, Japan)

Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) and Urban Food Prosumption in Indonesia: A Case Study in Bandung Urban Areas

Over the past two decades, there has been a surge in discussions and movements aimed at addressing food system challenges. The concept of Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) has been the focus of numerous studies. Yet, there remains a dearth of exploration into AFNs and their unique characteristics in Southeast Asian countries, including urban areas in Indonesia. The interface of agriculture with residential and industrial development on the peripheries of major Indonesian cities has resulted in distinctive food distribution and logistics challenges. Furthermore, urban residents in Indonesia have a historical tradition of cultivating their own food in their yards, positioning them as both producers and consumers (prosumers) of food. However, the scholarly discourse in food studies has inadequately engaged with the concept of prosumption. This paper, using prosumption and AFNs frameworks, focuses on AFN practices and their influence on urban food systems in the Indonesian urban context, specifically in the urban areas of Bandung. Bandung was selected as a case study due to its early involvement in the Milan Pact and the development of local food policies at the municipal level. The study examines two forms of AFN initiatives in urban areas of Bandung: 1) institutionalized integrated urban farming initiatives, such as *Buruan Sae*, and 2) community-based food initiatives, such as *Seni Tani, Kebun Belakang*, and *Lab Pangan*. Through in-depth interviews with key actors and narrative analysis, the study reveals that the concept of prosumption in AFNs transcends mere production and consumption. It also serves as a platform for the political empowerment of urban inhabitants. For *Buruan Sae*, it involves collaboration with the local government in urban food provisioning. Furthermore, in the Indonesian context, the "alternative" in AFNs is not about challenging the mainstream; rather, it is about regenerating collective prosumption, which has long been taken for granted.

RC47-731.3

PITROSO, GIULIO* (Griffith University, Australia)

"the Internet Is Right-Wing". Gamers' Opinions about Politics and Politicisation of Gaming Spaces in Italy and Australia

The acknowledgement of identities that were previously ignored by gaming industries engendered online confrontations in gaming communities, including the #Gamergate (Kidd & Turner, 2016; Burgess & Matamoros-Fernández, 2016), the so- called Twitter Incident (Tomkinson & Harper, 2015), and the "Dickwolves case" (Salter & Blodgett, 2012). Alt-right ideologues, including Steve Bannon, built a sophisticated media system based on strategies and ideas emerging from such controversies. Links between gaming and Alt-right have been described (Bezio, 2018; Khan, 2019; Duarte, 2021; Fleet, 2022) in terms of media strategies, online coordination among activists, and commodification of controversial opinions (Wodak, 2020).

At the same time, video games have been used by extreme right-wing groups so as to recruit new members, including adolescents (Newhouse & Kowert, 2024). Far right-wing parties in Italy have attempted to use video games like *Gioventù Ribelle* (*Rebellious Youth*) and *Rimbalza il Clandestino* (*Bounce off the Clandestine*) (Cappai, 2015, pp. 104-105; Cleger, 2015) for recruitment, albeit with limited success. Conversely, far right online activities have worried Australian authorities, especially in relation to teenagers' recruitment on *Roblox*. The Australian Alt-right has its own unique characteristics and groups (Young & Boucher, 2022), albeit it is strongly linked to its US counterpart.

This study investigates how gamers considered the politicization of gaming spaces and the influence of the Alt-right. It is based on 40 semi-structured interviews to video games players between the ages of 18 and 30 years in Italy and Australia. The research show that Italian participants mostly view the connection between gaming and politics under the lens of institutional engagement (e.g., laws to support gaming industries), whereas Australian participants express concerns related to the politicisation of gaming spaces and avoid online "toxic environments".

RC14-217.3

PITROSO, GIULIO* (Griffith University, Australia)

Mafiosi in Video Games As Low-Intensity Myths for Cosmopolitan Consumption

This research is based on online and in-person semi-structured interviews of young video games players (VPGs) living in Italy and in Australia. The considered sample is made up by 40 participants (20 for each country) who played video games portraying members or enforcers of the Mafia as main characters. Participants have been recruited through hybrid snowballing process, which relied on digital spaces and on offline and online networking. Participants were asked to describe how they imagine organised crime networks and to relate their ideas to the sources they were based on.

VPGs rarely mention video games as a valid source of information to think of organised crime in real life. Australian participants rely on TV series, cinema, and documentaries. Italian participants mentioned news and personal experience as an important source of information. Both Australian and Italian participants referred to consistent links between representations in video games and other media. Participants underlined how fictional cultural products shaped the global image of Italians and the Mafia. Though, they also considered themselves able to identify ethnic stereotypes and to understand stereotypes' narrative functionality.

Drawing on these interviews, I argue that the Italian Mafia can be framed as a low-intensity myth, as for the definition of Ortoleva (2019). I discuss how gaming industries have relied on old and new stereotypes about Italians and organised crime so as to create an oversimplified version of the Mafia. This is a mix of misrepresentation of Southern Italy, "a paradise inhabited by devils, positive stereotypes about the North, defined as the "Tuscan fetish" (Pugliese, 2007), and North American pop culture. Finally, I argue that the interviews data confirm the importance of aesthetic-cultural features of Mafia representation in a way that can be understood through Cicchelli and Octobre's (2018) research on cosmopolitan youth consumption.

WG10-JS-29.5

PIVORIENE, JOLANTA* (Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania)
PRZYTUŁA, SYLWIA (Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland)
ERGÜLEÇ, FUNDA (Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey)
CRIVOI, SILVANA (University of Bucharest, National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Romania)
TOFAN, CRISTINA MARIA ("Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, "Gheorghe Zane" Institute for Economic and Social Research, Romanian Academy - Iasi Branch, Romania)

Technostress and Coping Strategies of Older Academics: Findings of Scoping Review

Accelerated technological development at universities is changing working conditions for academic staff, especially for older ones. Technostress in education has been researched from various perspectives: among school teachers (Siddiqui, Arif, 2022), university students (Alvarez-Risco et al., 2021; Upadhyaya, Vrinda, 2021; Kulikowski et al., 2022), non-academic staff (Aida et al., 2007), university teachers (Estrada-Muñoz et al., 2021; Penado Abilleira et al, 2021; Wang et al., 2020). However, limited research is done about technostress experienced by older academic staff at universities (Rasticova et al., 2022).

The aim is to discuss findings of scoping review about technostress of older academics in higher education, answering research question - How did older academics deal with challenges caused by technology?

Scoping review was registered on Open Science Framework (Pivoriene et al., 2024). It was done using PRISMA for Scoping Reviews (Tricco et al., 2018). Initially, 803 articles from five databases (WOS, Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest, IEEE) were identified, after deleting duplicates and exclusion with reason, 41 articles remained for data extraction.

Coping strategies employed by older academics and recommendations provided by the authors of reviewed articles highlight necessity of a comprehensive approach to managing technostress in higher education. Older faculty members have demonstrated resilience and adaptability by making the most of digital tools, creating supportive job environments, utilizing flexible work schedules, engaging in continuous professional development. These strategies, coupled with institutional support, facilitate a balanced work-life integration and enhance overall job satisfaction. On the other hand, recommendations emphasize the importance of addressing digital anxiety, reinterpreting technostress as opportunity for growth, implementing supportive organizational practices. Providing specialized training, promoting mental health initiatives, fostering positive work environment are crucial for mitigating the adverse effects of technostress. Additionally, enhancing digital literacy and ensuring robust technical support are important in enabling older academics to navigate the challenges posed by technological advancements.

RC05-75.4

PIWONI, EUNIKE* (Universität Passau, Germany)

Different Understandings, Different Responses: Experiences of Racism Among Highly Educated, Second Generation Black Germans

This paper argues that there is a close relationship between individuals' understandings of specific incidents of racism, their ideas of how racism operates, and their (repertoires of) responses to such incidents. The argument is based on a qualitative interview study with 21 highly educated Black Germans. The analysis specifically explores two contrasting types of interviewees: Type 1 felt that they were constantly and potentially always affected by racism and had a broad knowledge of racism. These interviewees recounted many different incidents, many of which they clearly labelled as, for example, "racist". Type 1 interviewees reported a variety of response options, with direct confrontation being one of them. In stark contrast, Type 2 respondents tended to normalise the relatively few incidents they mentioned or indicate only feelings of unease. They also believed that they were largely unaffected by racism, had a less deep understanding of racism and tended to respond to incidents of racism in ways that allowed the encounter to continue without disruption. Overall, the study calls for greater attention to racialised people's meaning-making in relation to concrete incidents of racism and to their knowledge of racism. This requires methodological adaptations to qualitative interview research. In particular, the study highlights the importance of understanding the ways in which respondents talk about their experiences (categorisation, indication of feelings of unease, and normalisation). It also emphasises the need to go beyond considering only interviewees' responses to direct questions about their experiences of racism and/or incidents clearly categorised by interviewees as, for example, "racist" or "discriminatory". Moreover, reconstructing interviewees' knowledge about racism offers a path toward understanding not only their sense-making but also their repertoires of responses. This, in turn, provides insight into why individuals of comparable class position and educational background respond to racism in different ways.

RC37-605.1

PIZZETTI, BARBARA* (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Social Theatre As a Research Method in Shelters for Women Victims of Violence

The talk takes its cue from performing studies to question the effectiveness of social theater as an investigative tool aimed at examining and understanding the experience of anti-violence shelters, from the perspective of the researcher and that of the social actors involved. In the panorama of the new international theatrology, social theatre is considered as the Italian variant of applied theatre: an "umbrella title" (according to Judith Ackroyd's definition) that stands for a theatrical practice enacted by a group of non-professional people, guided by specially trained facilitators, who work together to discuss, represent and solve their existential and social problems. In applied theatre different techniques (improvisation, theatre games, forum theatre, ...) are used to promote the well-being, expression, empowerment and change of the person, group, and community.

Starting from the study of a social theatre workshop aimed at an integrated group of women shelter workers and women victims of violence, the intervention focuses on the use of performance practice as a means to: reach inaccessible targets (because they are institutionalized within protection circuits) and open new communication channels with those involved; to represent the multiple points of view and needs of social actors and express incomprehensible and unexplored meanings.

Since knowledge does not have an exclusively cognitive-rational foundation and indeed cannot be detached from the individual's entirety (including its emotional, relational, and bodily dimensions) theatrical practice as a means of training both guests and service workers and as a research tool on the effectiveness of anti-violence centers can foster the overcoming of the emergency perspective, service innovation and the development of a more holistic approach to users and their needs, including unexpressed ones. In doing so, it promotes "embodied ways of knowing" (Barbour, 2011): a total involvement of the researcher in the research context and process.

RC17-JS-224.2

PIZZO, COSTANZA* (OSAE (Observatoire de la souveraineté alimentaire et de l'environnement), Tunisia)
AMAYED, AYMEN (OSAE (Observatoire de la souveraineté alimentaire et de l'environnement), Tunisia)

Oases in Tunisia: Food Sovereignty Under Threat – Global Challenges, Climate Change, and Local Fellahin Resistance

With the rise of neoliberal development policies and the modernization drive pursued during the Green Revolution, Tunisia's agricultural system has undergone a profound transformation. The relationship between farmers, nature, and food production has been compromised and shifted towards an industrial orientation. Moreover, these changes are closely interconnected with another global phenomenon, namely the advancing risks associated with climate change, which are already altering agricultural production and disproportionately affecting rural communities and traditional ecosystems such as those found in the oases. Specifically, the interplay between agro-industrial and water policies and the risks related to climate change—such as decreased and increasingly irregular rainfall, rising temperatures, and prolonged drought periods—has dramatically impacted and reshaped the Oases territory and production. However, despite these challenges posed by the interconnectedness of the issues mentioned above and the consequent effects on land and agricultural work, the Oases systems have always represented poles and examples of resistance, through the propagation and preservation of their local knowledge and the importance of social capital.

This paper aims to explore and document the balance of oasis ecosystems and the agriculture of its fellahin, focusing specifically on the Oases of Tameghza, Chbika, Mides, and Cheninni, where we have conducted extensive field research. It will highlight current challenges and their impacts on the ground and food production. Additionally, it will seek to demonstrate how, by drawing on local knowledge, social capital, and traditional practices, oasis farmers have shown their ability to adapt and resist in the face of adversity. This resistance serves as a testament to the importance of preserving and supporting traditional agricultural systems, not only for their ecological value but also for their role in sustaining rural livelihoods and communities and ensuring food security.

RC57-873.2

PIZZOLATI, MICOL (University of Bergamo, Italy)
SASSATELLI, MONICA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Drawing Oneself through Time: Investigating the Potentialities of Research Participant Narrative Drawings in Workshop Settings

Drawing, while not entirely absent as a method (as well as an object) of social research, is marginal even within visual methodologies. When it is used, it tends to be either integrated into 'data collection', especially in research with children and vulnerable subjects who are not considered capable of full verbal expression, or into dissemination beyond the scholarly essay. The recent development of comics-based research both draws on and seeks to extend and problematise the use of narrative drawings in particular as enabling different 'ways of seeing' and processing alongside the verbal (Sassatelli, 2024). This has contributed to an interest in drawing as an active, creative method - centred on process, participation and circularity - that is relevant at every stage of research, from question formulation to data collection, analysis and presentation (Pizzolati, 2022). With this in mind, in this paper we propose to report on a co-designed narrative drawing workshop conducted with students in two Italian universities. The drawing workshops were articulated in three parts: warm-up, narrative drawing, feedback. The student participants were involved in a process aimed at eliciting diachronic representations of past and future experiences, in which the narrative dimension is created through individual drawings, their sequence and the possibility of combining them with words, as well as with comments and a brief individual feedback interview. In exploring how this rapid way of constructing personal history works to elicit and unveil meanings and offer keys to understanding them, we highlight how layers of reflexivity were expressed, particularly in relation to emotions, relational life, routine/eventful storytelling. Alongside substantive reflections on the different modalities of representing and performing these biographical dimensions through drawing, the material also offers insights into the specificity of narrative drawing as a research tool in collective settings.

RC37-606.4

PLATEK, DANIEL* (Institute of Political Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Mysteries and Conspiracies in Pre-War Warsaw: Network Analysis of Conflict and Stability in Crime Novels

In his book *Mysteries and Conspiracies*, Luc Boltanski explores the modern detective novel as an expression of political imagination. He argues that this genre was a specific product of the 19th-century nation-state. Detectives and investigators served as guardians and controllers of the nation-state's function of maintaining and enforcing justice, whose stability was threatened by both external and internal enemies.

The English and French states developed different ways of exercising power, which is reflected in their crime novels. In England, detectives – most notably Sherlock Holmes – navigate social spaces primarily within the elite classes. The detective acts as a guardian of the hierarchical class order, protecting the elite from the exposure of scandals affecting them. In the French context, represented by Inspector Maigret, the source of order is found in the administration. The investigator disregards class differences and strives to ensure "objective" order for all citizens.

My focus is on the Second Polish Republic – a state that existed from 1918 to 1939. The society of the Second Polish Republic resembled a mosaic of classes characterized by enormous stratification and conflict. The aim is to reconstruct the map of social relations of main characters in the novels and to answer the question: to what extent they serve the republic or private interests of the elites?

I use a corpus of crime novels to reconstruct the map of relationships in which the detectives and investigatos engage. I employ the extraction of interpersonal relationships within the text. This involves the automatic detection of individuals appearing in the text and the verb phrases linking them. The next step is to reconstruct the relational network in each novel, where each character in the text is a node, and the direct actions involving two or more individual form the edges.

RC47-735.4

PLATEK, DANIEL* (Institute of Political Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Protesting Parties in Poland, 2020. Temporal Analysis of Coalitional Protests

In my presentation I will investigate the participation of political parties in social protests in Poland throughout 2020, a year marked by significant socio-political polarization and mass mobilization. The study challenges the differentiation hypothesis demonstrating that social movement parties in Eastern Europe also perform specialized functions during protests despite of greater involvement of parliamentary political parties and opposition parties. Visibility emerges as a critical strategic goal for parties, influencing their decisions to join high-profile protest events but social movement parties are pivotal in mediating between street protests and parliamentary actions, often serving as initiators or consistent participants in protest campaigns.

To show social movement parties functions in protests I employ dynamic networks for incorporating time directly into the analysis. Bi-dynamic line-graph is an innovative way to visualize the evolution of actors' participation in successive events. The main implication of this method is that all time steps corresponding to events, are, in fact, directly taken into account, and actions, linked together by the common participation of actors, are represented as a chain, in a sort of continuous social process. This will allow for a closer analysis of the strategic moments in which parties decide to join protest campaigns. The presentation will also provide an opportunity to discuss the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods in studies on social movements.

TG04-968.3

PLAVA, ANNALISA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
MORETTI, VERONICA (University of Bologna, Italy)
MATURO, ANTONIO (University of Bologna, Italy)

Drawing the Risk. Communicating and Preventing the Online Identity Theft through Art-Based Methods.

Contemporary risks take on new characteristics and their effects are potentially unlimited. The digitalization of society has provided criminals with new opportunities to obtain and misuse personal identity information. The emergence and spread of Online IDentity Theft (OIDT) is an example of this. As users, we, directly, generate data and assume risks, not always consciously. Very little is known about the profile, needs, experiences, risks of people whose identity information has been compromised or misused. European victims of OIDT often do not report the crime, believing that the harm suffered is not significant enough or lacking adequate resources to counteract it.

With the aim of expanding information and awareness towards the importance of understanding the risk and avoid its underestimation but also supporting "a preventive" communication, an interdisciplinary team (sociologists and artist) has conducted an experimental project at the University of Bologna developing art-based projects.

The narrations, practical and emotional dynamics, risks' perceptions have been outlined by 23 semi-structured interviews with OIDT experts and 47 structured interviews with victims. Key informants' perspectives were the starting point to understand how to draw the risk. As a direct outcome, sociologists and artist realized: (1) a care kit cards (2) a comic strip (3) an infographic "riskymeter".

In this scenario, visual projects which merge social research and art, were designed to 1) stimulate reflection on the issue of OIDT's risk in everyday life 2) offer pedagogical resources to OIDT's victims and professionals 3) propose different modes of engagement for communicating the risk and raising awareness to the widest audience.

RC45-710.5

PLAZA REVECO, ALEJANDRO* (Humboldt Universitat zu Berlin, Germany)
MUÑOZ, BENJAMIN* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA)

Assessing the Longitudinal Stability of Network Size Using Nsum: Evidence from Chile

The Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM) is widely used to estimate egocentric network size, but its longitudinal stability has been questioned. Variability in survey responses may arise due to recall bias, changing social ties, or methodological inconsistencies. This study investigates the temporal stability of NSUM measures and examines the factors influencing changes in network size, composition, and structure. We specifically compare NSUM outcomes over time across socioeconomic variables (education, class, SES) and gender to understand the robustness of these measures.

Using data from the Chilean Social Longitudinal Survey, which has tracked a national sample of 3000 adults since 2016, we focus on three survey waves (2016, 2018, 2021). The survey includes 25 items estimating the number of acquaintances across occupations, social groups, and named individuals. Person-level, index-level, and item-level analyses were conducted, using descriptive statistics and multilevel models to assess the reliability of the responses.

Our findings reveal moderate inter-wave correlations for egocentric network items (ranging from 0.3 to 0.6), indicating some stability in network reporting. The correlation for the aggregate network size index, particularly McCarty et al.'s Scale-Up estimator, was 0.46, suggesting caution when interpreting longitudinal network data. Regression models indicate that response stability in attitudinal measures strongly predicts changes in reported network size. This points to individual differences in response behavior, such as survey satisficing, as key contributors to the variability in network size estimates.

These insights challenge the assumption that network reporting is inherently stable and highlight the need for careful consideration of survey reliability in longitudinal studies of egocentric networks. The study also provides critical evidence on the effects of survey mode, with 2021 data collected via telephone due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

RC45-710.3

PLAZA REVECO, ALEJANDRO* (Humboldt Universitat zu Berlin, Germany)
BECK VILLARROEL, GUILLERMO (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile, Chile)
OTERO, GABRIEL (Central University of Chile, Netherlands)

Networked Inequality: The Role of Changes in Network Size on Attitudes Towards Inequality

Existing research on attitudes toward inequality has predominantly focused on individual class or socioeconomic positions, with little attention given to the role of personal networks. The limited research available has primarily examined the socioeconomic composition and network heterogeneity, while neglecting an essential aspect: network size. Moreover, the lack of quantitative data containing information about socioeconomic standings, network configurations, and attitudes over time for the same individuals has hindered the accurate testing of personal networks' influence on attitudes toward inequality. To address these gaps, the main goal of this paper is to examine the extent to which changes in the size of acquaintanceship networks affect attitudes toward inequality in Chile—a middle-high income country with high levels of income and wealth inequality. We utilize two waves (2016-2018) of unique and representative panel data from the urban Chilean population—the Social Longitudinal Study of Chile (ELSOC)., and we use the position generator instrument to compute the network scale-up and diversity measures Our cross-sectional analyses indicate that network heterogeneity and network size both enhance perceived income inequality and egalitarian preferences, while decreasing meritocratic perceptions. In the fixed effects regression models, however, network size is more closely linked to an increased perception of inequality, while network heterogeneity is more strongly associated with higher egalitarian preferences. These findings suggest that network size are complementary network characteristics in explaining attitudes towards inequality.

RC47-JS-11.5

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

Beyond Protest and Latency. What If Social Movements Main Contributions Arise in Their Quieter Periods?

Social movements and their contributions to social change have too often been reduced to their most visible and contentious stages. Drawing on case studies from different countries, this paper will point to four categories of social movements' contributions to dealing with global issues and the Anthropocene: developing social and economic projects, transforming subjectivities, developing arguments and expertise and shaping alternative worldviews.

Unveiling these contributions and the continuities between these quieter periods and the eventful protests requires to extend the perspectives of social movements beyond protests and to question (or deepen) the concept of latency.

RC24-398.3

PODKALICKA, ANETA* (Monash University, Australia)
FÄRBER, ALEXA (Universität Wien, Austria)

Thrift As a Sustainable Urban Practice? (Re-)Inventing Social Infrastructures and Economies

Mass consumption (or consumerism) presents major challenges to the environment and society, because of the connection to extractive, exploitative industries and excessive waste. Consequently, a vast media commentary and academic literature discusses different types of ethical, reduced/minimalist or sustainable consumption, offering a critique of dominant models of growth-driven capitalism and inequalities within and between societies (Humphery 2013; Colwell 2023; Gregson 2023; Meier 2023). An important strand of literature captures a rekindled interest in thrift, identifying its contemporary 'reactionary' or 'green' variants (Yates and Hunter 2011: 14-15).

This paper takes up the concept of thrift denoting, broadly, resource/money-saving to examine alternatives to linear/wasteful modes of consumption. However, instead of assigning thriftiness to individual or everyday household economies, we explore thrift in relation to well-established practices of sharing inscribed into the 'low-budget urbanity' (Färber 2014) of any city. Drawing on examples of public initiatives based in the cities of Warsaw and Vienna, including public libraries and programs designed to increase circularity and community connectivity, we raise the question if sharing resources makes those communal (sometimes activist) spaces into models for 'thrifty commoning'.

This paper contributes to the consumption scholarship by dovetailing the ideas of 'urban commons' (Özkan & Baykal Büyüksarac 2020; Petrescu et al. 2021, Volont et al. 2022) with the conception of thrift as 'a condition of thriving' addressing thrift's purpose and application in light of 'present economic, environmental and social challenges' (Yates and Hunter 2011: 11). We reveal values and operational, infrastructural characteristics of the select initiatives, and advance an empirically-informed theorisation of thrift, centred on the principles of the common good, access and inclusion, for urban thriving and sustainability.

RC21-307.1

POE POE, JOCELYN* (Cornell University, USA)
DIDLA, NOEL (Center for MS Food Systems, USA)

Exploring Reparative Methodologies in the U.S. South

Long histories of colonial violence (Woods, 2017) and plantation logic (McKittrick,2017) still haunt Mississippi lands, impacting present-day realities for Black and Indigenous people who are fighting for food sovereignty. While overt violence is no longer the dominant means of control, new forms of plantation logic have emerged to maintain the status quo. Thus, territorial violence continues through land use policy, racial planning processes, and unjust development practices. In this context, the Center for Mississippi Food Systems and Choctaw Fresh Produce, partnered with Cornell University to engage in an experimental workshop on reparative methodologies. Through community partnerships and collective study, we ask what is the role of planners in facilitating territorial reparations?

In a community of co-teachers, co-knowledge producers, and co-learners, we engage in critical urban pedagogy, as understood by Ortiz and Millan (2022). We contextualize current food struggles to colonial histories, understanding they ways food has been used for oppression and as a means of freedom. We apply theories and practices of reparations to the food systems context in Mississippi and develop reparative methodologies rooted in local knowledges. Learning from these local histories, we build a reparative framework that identifies theories, skills, and practices that planners can use to facilitate territorial healing (Ortiz and Gomez-Cordoba, 2024). We argue that reparations can only be realized through worldbuilding that makes place otherwise.

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RC26-422.1

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics" (HSE), Russian Federation)

Post-Agrarianism and De-Urbanization. a New Look at the Non-Urban Perspective: History, Models and Theoretical Approaches

The paper deals with the philosophical and cultural origins of "anti-urbanism" (presented by Theocritus, Virgilius, Rousseau, Jefferson, Emerson, Thoreau, Tolstoy), characterized with the aid of using the choice to create a set of values primarily based at the consciousness-cleaning effect of nature and rural labor. The paper highlights the long development of this discourse in both classic and modern works, discussing urbanites' and rural residents' social life, in particular, its phenomenology. It is proven that nowadays society, typically in Russia, the metropolis more and more demonstrates the tendency of centrifugal migration and the go out of city citizens to the so-called "small territories" and lengthy distances from the megalopolis. This process is seen as potential major social change and is the main focus of the presented study.

Meanwhile, the territories, typically within the Near North of Russia and within the Non-Black Soil ("Chernozem") Region, having in large part misplaced their former dominant agricultural purpose, are beginning up new horizons of post-agrarianism primarily based on new kinds of modern type (typically online) labor, ecologization, and recreation.

These data and tendencies open a probable destiny prospect of a brand-new hypostasis of urbanization dialectically transitioning into its opposite, which is mentioned as postagrarian.

Based on the social drivers of rural changes (rural crisis and urban expansion, community effects, and social effects of economic activity), two models of migration to the rural areas are examined — agricultural-archaic and post-agrarian-recreational, each with specific personal goals and subjective senses of migrants' urban life. The paper also mentions the common postagrarian transition of Russian rural landscapes tendencies and speculates on the ways postagrarian changes may be witnessed in the future. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between communities of citizens leaving megacities and local residents, and rural tourism issues and other recreation forms are discussed.

RC15-228.2

POLAT, AYSE* (Bogazici University, Turkey)
DEMIRCIOĞLU, ZÜBEYDE (İstanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

From Marginalization to Integration: Turkish Governments' Regulations on the CAM

Turkish government has recently adapted an active policy to integrate CAM into modern medical practices. Beginning in 2014 with the establishment of a directorate dedicated to CAM under the Ministry of Health, the government created new laws and regulations about CAM practices. While the first legal regulations date back to acupuncture in 1991, the Turkish state since 2014 actively supported conferences, education and training, as well as application of complementary and traditional medical practices in Türkiye. However, representatives of biomedicine, particularly the Turkish Medical Doctors Association, did not only harshly criticize these policies but also associated them with a conservative government. Yet, what the practioners and defenders of biomedicine ignores is the fact that the Turkish state follows WHO's CAM policies, and also its legal acknowledgment of CAM is not simply an acceptance of CAM. On the contrary, many of the bylaws and regulations reflect the modern state's drive to control, to regulate, to standardize alternative medical practices, and to integrate them into standards of biomedicine. In this regard, in this presentation, we will provide a brief outline of Türkiye's legal reforms concerning the CAM and discuss the content of these regulations to trace how the state on the one hand tries to integrate CAM into modern biomedical knowledge and institutionalization, on the other hand this "attempt to save CAM's marginalization" can be read as a way to modernize CAM, to render its distinct epistemiological and practical presumptions commensurable with those of biomedicine. The paper presentation is based on an analysis of written, legal documents shared on the Directorate of CAM as well as interviews conducted with high-level health bureaucrats and doctors that were involved in drafting CAM regulations and policies in Türkiye.

RC17-JS-203.5

POLIANDRI, DONATELLA* (INVALSI - Italian Nartional Institute for Educational Evaluation, Italy)
GIAMPIETRO, LETIZIA (INVALSI (Italian National Institute for Educational Evaluation), Italy)

Comparative Insights on School Inclusion: A Rapid Narrative Synthesis Methodology

This paper proposes a systematic review methodology based on Rapid Narrative Synthesis (Amog et al., 2022) to analyze the processes of inclusion and exclusion within educational organizations. The analysis specifically focus on school contexts, encompassing primary and lower secondary education, and aims to investigate how educational practices influence the school inclusion.

A total of sixty-five articles were meticulously selected through a systematic search across the ERIC, SCOPUS, and Google Scholar databases, applying stringent inclusion criteria. These criteria includes peer-reviewed articles published between 2014 and 2024, exclusively in English, that address the theme of school inclusion at the micro (classroom and individual), meso (school and community), and macro (national and international educational policy) levels. The year 2014 was selected as a temporal boundary due to its significance as the publication date of the last comprehensive systematic review in the field of school inclusion (Loreman, 2014).

To facilitate the analysis, a comprehensive data collection grid was developed, emerging from an iterative process of continuous review and recursive refinement. The sixty-five articles were thoroughly read and assessed by four researchers, ensuring a robust and rigorous evaluation. The data collection grid encompasses various analytical dimensions, including: definitions of inclusion, models for assessing quality, indicators of inclusion, and educational processes.

The primary objective of this review is to elucidate the models and instruments utilized to evaluate the quality of school inclusion, highlighting the ways in which organizational practices and educational policies may either perpetuate or mitigate existing inequalities. The findings indicate that school inclusion is significantly influenced by the availability of resources,

community support, and the effective implementation of inclusive policies. This methodology offers a valuable framework for comprehending how educational organizations can confront the structural and cultural barriers that impede inclusion, thereby presenting pathways toward enhanced social equity.

RC10-149.2

POLIANDRI, DONATELLA* (INVALSI - Italian Nartional Institute for Educational Evaluation, Italy)
GIAMPIETRO, LETIZIA (INVALSI (Italian National Institute for Educational Evaluation), Italy)

Fostering Inclusive Education: A Model of Participatory Peer Evaluation

The Italian school system aims to promote inclusive education, as defined by UNESCO, supporting the participation of all individuals and groups by removing barriers to access. Evaluation serves as a crucial tool for transforming educational institutions into more inclusive and equitable environments. The Nationally Significant Project *Evaluating School Inclusion: A Shared Quality Index for Developing a More Inclusive Education for All* is currently trialing a peer participatory evaluation pathway that focuses on inclusive processes within schools. This pathway combines social research techniques typical of participatory evaluation with peer review models between schools.

Participatory evaluation offers valuable insights into social contexts and related processes. Similarly, peer evaluation fosters transformative learning, enabling school staff to gain insights from observing different educational settings, thereby enhancing their professional development. In this field study, groups of three schools, totaling 15 institutions, participate in peer evaluation activities to analyze the inclusive processes implemented in each school.

Each school organizes a remote "visiting," hosting the other two schools via videoconferencing and also participating in the remote visits of the other institutions. The primary goal is to present and critically assess the host school's inclusive practices, focusing on innovations and potential challenges. The visiting schools are guided through a virtual tour to observe the host school's inclusive processes during a three-hour session, which includes an introduction, observation of spaces and activities, interviews, and a follow-up discussion among participants. Presentations are enhanced by multimedia materials, including photographic and video evidence of school spaces and the surrounding community.

The anticipated outcome of this study is the development of a model of peer evaluation that supports the implementation of inclusive practices, facilitating broader community involvement and sharing of best practices among schools. Additionally, it aims to establish a more participatory governance structure, promoting accountability and shared responsibility in implementing inclusive policies.

RC15-JS-188.1

POLIDORI, ALESSANDRA* (Université de Neuchatel, Switzerland)
RADU, IRINA* (ZHAW, Switzerland)
RUEDIN, DIDIER* (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland)
MICHEAL, GEMPERLE* (ZHAW, Switzerland)
D'AMATO, GIANNI* (Université de Neuchatel, Switzerland)

Equity in Maternal Care during Pregnancy, Birth and Postpartum

Racism and discrimination can affect different domains of the everyday, but some of them are studied much more than others. Here we examine healthcare provision with a particular focus on pregnancy, birth, and postpartum. Using a mixed-methods design in the Swiss healthcare system, we examine a case with high-quality maternal care, yet consistently higher mortality and morbidity for minorities. We document systematic differences in the treatment of women in vulnerable positions, notably people read as immigrants or socioeconomically disadvantaged. Empirically, we draw on 30 expert interviews in maternal care, migration, and health, as well as 30 semi-structured interviews with obstetric-gynaecological specialists and midwives. These interviews are used to design an experimental vignette study, in which a large-N population of healthcare professionals assess different situations that the qualitative part identified as sites of discrimination and exclusion. Preliminary results identify widespread stereotypes related to pain, good motherhood, health literacy, language and communication skills, as well as being 'problematic' in the sense of complicated and expensive consultations. These images are associated with the reading of patients as immigrants, ethnic minorities, and low socio-economic status. Considerations of deservingness and 'social worth' seem to influence how healthcare professionals assess patients. Health equity is undermined by a normalization of differential treatments of people read as immigrants and ethnic minorities. While we can identify efforts to counter this situation, these vary greatly between institutions, are often depend on individual initiatives and informal exchanges between healthcare professionals rather than being formalized and institutionalized.

RC34-555.4

POLIDORI, ALESSANDRA* (Université de Neuchatel, Switzerland)
SALZANO, GIULIA* (Università Perugia, Italy)

Youth Mobility and Social Bonds: Towards Relational Elasticity?

The high mobility characterizing contemporary times invites reflection on social relationships and their development processes. Those individuals experiencing such mobility are called to redefine the geography of their interpersonal networks, impacting the very way they understand and live their relationships, thus reshaping their relational habitus.

Noticing a gap in contemporary literature on youth mobility, mostly focusing the period before the departure and the time of the staying abroad, we decided to focus on the experience of young students returning to their home countries after a study period in Paris or Perugia as part of the Erasmus project. This led to an empirical study consisting of n.9 qualitative interviews, which serve as the basis for the present contribution. We propose the following hypothesis: mobility and the subsequent return influence how individuals invest themselves in their present, past, and future interpersonal relationships. These relationships do not seem to dissolve but rather become more fluid, leading to the development of a form of "relational elasticity" that enhances the capacity to withstand the challenges and obstacles posed by neoliberal society.

Social ties are tested by contemporary imperatives of speed, efficiency, and the precariousness that characterizes both the labor market and personal relationships, which seem to thin out connections. However, the empirical data gathered for this research suggest that mobility—specifically, the departure from and return to one's habitual environment—alters the way young people conceive their relationships with significant others (family and peers). They become aware of the plastic and mutable nature of these bonds, but this does not result in a weakening of their strength. Instead, a greater flexibility emerges, allowing relationships to adapt to various situations and needs.

RC28-JS-65.1

POLO, GIULIANA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
OBUCINA, OGNJEN* (Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), France)

Racial Discrimination and Mental Health Inequality in France

The study explores the impact of origin-based discrimination on mental health among immigrants and their descendants in France, addressing a significant gap in the literature. Based on data from the "Trajectories and Origins 2" (TeO2) survey, conducted by INSEE and INED and drawing on Pearlin's Stress Process Model and Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, this study tests two main hypotheses: (1) origin-based discrimination is associated with increased depression among immigrants and their descendants in France, and (2) mental health is negatively affected by both personal experiences of discrimination and the perception of belonging to a discriminated group. The dependent variable is self-reported depression, measured by two survey questions assessing depressive symptoms over the past 12 months. Key independent variables include self-reported origin-based discrimination, being the target of racist insults, and identifying as part of a stigmatized group. Logistic regression models are applied to assess the association between these discrimination measures and depression symptoms across different groups based on gender and migrant generation. Logistic regression models preliminary reveal that discrimination significantly increases depression rates, with variations by gender and generation. Racist insults and group-based discrimination also elevate depression risks, particularly for women. Protective factors like higher education, stable relationships, and employment reduce depression, while unemployment, single-parent status, and low socioeconomic status increase it. These findings confirm the hypothesis that both personal and group-based discrimination are associated with adverse mental health effects. By focusing on the French context, this study provides crucial evidence on the mental health inequalities faced by immigrants, complementing existing research from other European nations and the U.S.

RC23-375.2

POLYAKOVA, VALENTINA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)
IUDIN, IVAN* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Factors of Increasing and Decreasing Lay Public Interest in Science and Technology: Sociological Analysis Using Panel Data

Despite the prevalence of pro-science views among adult population and the generally positive lay public assessment of science and technologies (S&T) development effects on everyday life, the level of interest or engagement with S&T remains low. As previous studies suggest, the relationships between public attitudes towards science and other S&T-related indicators can vary across countries. However, most changes in public opinions get overlooked as cross-sectional monitoring surveys can't fully grasp laypeople's engagement with science. Therefore, we need to look more into the panel researches. For example, a study by Klinger et al. (2022) found that over time engagement with science can change upward (become more positive) and downward (become more critical).

Overall, researchers in science communication field suggest that popularization of science should aim not only at dissemination of scientific knowledge, but at fostering of lay public interest as well. Therefore, current study investigates the factors driving the changes in lay public interest in S&T. The panel dataset covers a five-year period. Three waves of a nationally representative survey on the topics of Science, Technology and Innovation (2018, 2020, 2023) analyzed. The sample size is around 4000 respondents aged 18-65 (as of the first wave). The analysis revealed that pronounced interest in science is less stable compared to low or moderate interest. It was also found that more than one third of respondents experienced a (usually downward) change their level of interest in S&T news. The results of between-group migration analysis suggest scientific literacy, S&T awareness, trust scientific findings and other S&T-related factors to be significant predictors of lay public interest in science. Overall, the outlined findings expand our knowledge regarding the nature of interest in science. The results can also be used for science communication improvement among different social groups.

RC05-83.1

PONCE, AARON* (Indiana University, USA)

Whiteness, Religion, and Secularity: Islam and Muslims in Europe

Whiteness has been framed as a defining feature of a 'racialized modernity' (Hess 2007). Europe's relationship to Islam and Muslim populations is longstanding, reaching back to Muslim occupation of Iberia, the Crusades, and the later colonization of the Middle East and North Africa. However, post-war immigration from predominately Muslim countries casts the definition of whiteness into relief in new ways. Whiteness has shifted from its origins in religious holy war and forced civilization through Christianization to a process of hierarchization rooted in secular modernity. Understanding how whiteness operates in the context of Muslim mobilities gives us the opportunity to critically examine the underpinnings of whiteness and its perceived epistemological adversaries. I argue that the transformation of valued knowledge away from religious ways of knowing toward Enlightenment-rooted secularity was pivotal in defining whiteness and continues to give it power. This gravitation toward what I term *controlled and controlling rationality* positioned groups with different epistemologies outside the boundaries of whiteness. This is perhaps most clearly exemplified by mainstream Europe's views of Islam and Muslims but is also endemic to how whiteness positions other groups with different ways of knowing the world, like indigenous groups or other minorities that adhere to traditional worldviews.

This research is motivated by the question: How is whiteness implicated in the problematization of religious—and specifically Muslim—ways of being?

Inte-13.3

PONCE LARA, CAMILA* (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)

Green Startups as Drivers of Sustainable Change: Entrepreneurial Responses to Environmental and Economic Crises in Chile and Tunisia

This presentation examines the role of green startups in Chile and Tunisia as key players in the transition toward a sustainable economy. It analyzes the profiles and motivations of entrepreneurs who, amidst environmental and economic crises, develop innovative solutions in sectors such as energy, recycling, and sustainable agriculture. By balancing profitability with ecological commitment, these startups are reshaping local development while challenging traditional extractivist models and conflicts. The research that is based on this presentation adopts a sociological perspective to explore how these initiatives contribute to the creation of more equitable and environmentally sustainable economies in the Global South. This work highlights the potential of green entrepreneurship in driving social change and offers insights into the broader implications for global sustainability efforts.

RC48-JS-248.1

PONCE LARA, CAMILA* (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)

Voices of Resistance: Students from the University of Chile United in Solidarity with Palestine

Since October 7, 2023, the Israeli occupation of Palestine has entered a critical new phase, triggered by a terrorist attack by Hamas and subsequent military responses from Israel, backed by various global powers. By May 2024, the conflict has resulted in over 35,000 deaths, including approximately 15,000 children, and has displaced 1.7 million individuals, leading to severe repercussions for Palestinian educational and cultural institutions. Global protests have erupted, calling for a ceasefire and a political resolution to the crisis. In response, around 174 student solidarity camps have emerged, initially in the United States and subsequently expanding to Europe and Latin America (PalestineIsEverywhere.com, 2024). This exploratory study aims to investigate the solidarity camp at the University of Chile, focusing on its demands, organizational structure, and the conflicts arising between the camp participants, the university administration, and the media.

RC04-60.5

POOJA, POOJA* (Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India)

Finding 'Who' Is Imagined As 'the Normative Indian': A Study of School Textbooks

It is widely accepted that knowledge production and circulation in schools are not neutral but selective (Apple and Christian-Smith, 1991). The politics of knowledge in education has a significant impact on school textbooks reflecting the "educational ideals" and aims of a particular society (Mannheim and Stewart, 1962). The educational ideals, however, imagined in educational policies are different from what constitutes curriculum and correspond more to the unequal realities of society. The privileged sections of society find more space inside these textbooks when compared to the marginalised. The dominance of the normative Indian - the able-bodied north Indian Hindu male- that these textbooks represent leads to the marginal representation of marginalised identities such as women, differently-abled persons and minorities, tokenistic in nature. The textbooks also exclude Dalits from the textbooks' social space, which shows how school knowledge reproduces the unequal relations of society. This paper examines the textbook as a site of curriculum to understand the type of knowledge is provided to students in India. On these lines, I look at the questions of representation, inclusion and exclusion of various identities by analysing English language textbooks published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (known as NCERT) for classes I to VIII i.e. elementary levels of education. In addition, I also discuss how these textbooks constitute a hidden curriculum (Jackson, 2004) and a null curriculum (Moore, 2015) when representing identities.

RC30-481.5

POPOV, ANDREI* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Building Employment Support Ecosystems in Response to Challenges in the World of Work

In many countries, the Public Employment Service (PES) plays a key role in shaping labor market policy, with its activities focused on protecting the rights and guarantees of both citizens and employers in the field of employment. For this purpose, a wide range of measures is implemented to assist in finding jobs, supporting entrepreneurship, improving professional training, assisting the unemployed, selecting necessary personnel, providing information on the labor market situation, etc. In times of socio-economic instability, the importance of the PES is becoming increasingly significant. However, its activities frequently face criticism, as job seekers tend to prefer informal employment channels and online services, while employers express dissatisfaction with the quality of personnel selection. Using the example of a model region of Russia, the study proposes an ecosystem model for the functioning of the PES as a response to global challenges related to ensuring

the sustainable development of local territories. The essence of the idea is to form a network of partner organizations (government bodies, businesses, educational institutions, NGOs, etc.), which will allow for a timely response to the various needs of job seekers and employers. As a result, the PES can become a link uniting the interests of diverse parties to address a wide range of labor market and related issues. Moving in this direction will require close cooperation within the local community and the development of new methodological approaches to structuring such activities. The findings served as the foundation for developing proposals for implementing an ecosystem approach in the activities of the PES, which involves enhancing mechanisms of cooperation between stakeholders, creating new forms of collaboration, redefining the role of employment departments, developing digital platforms, and other innovations.

The research was carried out at the expense of a grant from the Russian Science Foundation No. 24-78-10168, https://rscf.ru/en/project/24-78-10168/.

RC30-480.3

POPOV, ANDREI* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

Older People in the Russian Labor Market: The Dilemma between Necessity and Life's Imperatives

In modern Russia, older people regularly face challenges that significantly worsen their position in the labor market and hinder them from securing decent working conditions. Despite their extensive professional experience and accumulated skills, older individuals are forced to accept less prestigious jobs, temporary contracts, or work in the informal sector. The widespread nature of this phenomenon is due to the insufficient level of pension provision, which compels many to continue working in order to maintain an acceptable standard of living. Employment flexibility is becoming an increasingly important factor for older workers, especially in situations where companies seek to reduce working hours or offer less stable forms of employment. Based on secondary data analysis and the results of our own sociological research, it has been found that a significant proportion of older workers in Russia are compelled to choose low-paid jobs or self-employment, which increases the risks of precarization and negatively impacts the quality of their working life. This, in turn, creates preconditions for broader social instability that extends beyond employment issues. The report pays particular attention to analyzing ways to mitigate the negative consequences of precarization and explores prospects for creating more sustainable employment conditions for older people, which represents an important step toward social and economic stability in the context of an aging population.

The research was supported by Russian Science Foundation grant 23-78-10128, https://rscf.ru/en/project/23-78-10128/.

RC53-816.3

POPYK, ANZHELA* (University SWPS, Poland)
STYSLAVSKA, OLENA (University SWPS, Poland)

Structure & Agency: Ukrainian Refugee Children As the Agents of Change in Poland

Transnational transitions (Pustułka & Trąbka, 2019) are complex, mobility-affected processes, during which migrants mediate between the fields of references that are "here", "there" and "in-between". In that sense, they engage with home and destination countries and cultures, which are interactionally and institutionally represented by multiple agents (Faist, 2009; Popyk et al., 2019). Investigating crucial moments, turning points and agents of socialization in various fields (social, cultural, structural, or educational) help to better understand the lives of forced migrant adolescents in a relatively homogenous Polish society. The number of foreign-born schoolchildren in Polish schools has grown fivefold since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which resulted in 1.6 million Ukrainians (mostly women and children) arriving in Poland (UNHCR, June 2023).

Education of forced migrant adolescents requires particular attention, as they have already been prone to multiple educational disadvantages caused by their migration status and traumatic experiences. The unequal chances of migrants for education rise when educational institutions cannot deliver equal educational opportunities or serve their primary functions due to functional changes or disturbing educational processes. Besides, children out of school are more likely to experience multiple disadvantages and later fall into the NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) category. It is particularly important during the development period of becoming/being an adolescent, which itself causes various challenges in the formation of identity, sense of belonging, friendships, and psychological and social maturation and has significant effects on the adaptation, socialization, and integration in a new society.

This paper presents how Ukrainian refugee children navigate their transnational lives in times of war and uncertainty. The research is based on a four-year research project "Structure & Agency: Transnational and School Transitions of Ukrainian Forced Migrant Adolescents in Poland". The analysis is based on qualitative interviews with refugee children, their parents, teachers, and stakeholders.

RC28-JS-20.5

POPYK, ANZHELA* (University SWPS, Poland)
STYSLAVSKA, OLENA (University SWPS, Poland)

Ukrainian Refugees in Poland: War, Migration, Uncertainty and Education

Due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, millions of Ukrainians left their homes in search of safety abroad. After two years of war, some returned home, while others stayed abroad. In 2024, approximately 1.6 million Ukrainian refugees are still residing in Poland. The European Union has implemented the Temporary Protection Directive for Ukrainian refugees, which grants them a temporal legal right to stay, and access to healthcare systems, the labour market, and the education system. Thus, 200,000 Ukrainian refugee children entered Polish schools, while another 400,000 were out of school while residing in Poland. Since September 1st, 2024, the Polish Government posed an obligation of education for children under 18. As such, the number of Ukrainian children in school is expected to grow.

This uncertainty regarding the legal status, war, and education in a new academic system has left millions of refugees in a state of insecurity, unsure whether they can continue building their lives abroad or if they will soon lose their legal rights and be forced to return to Ukraine. As a result, this instability has had a significant impact on children, affecting their education, adaptation, and sense of security and belonging—all of which are crucial for their development and future prospects.

This paper examines how Ukrainian refugee children navigate and construct their lives in Poland by entering a new academic setting. The paper highlights both academic achievements and constraints, and socializing/adapting difficulties (which are fundamental for a successful learning process) of forced migrant children in Poland. The findings are drawn from a four-year qualitative longitudinal study, EduMAP, conducted with Ukrainian refugee children, their parents, and stakeholders in two cities -Warsaw and Lublin, funded by the National Science Center, OPUS.

RC39-642.6

PORCEL BUGUENO, JAVIERA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile)
GIL, MAGDALENA* (P. Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)
JIMÉNEZ, RAQUEL (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)
VICUÑA, MAGDALENA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Local Resilience to the Variability of Extreme Heat: Implementing Risk Management Strategies in Chilean Urban Communities

Climate change has intensified the frequency and severity of heat waves, generating significant risks for the environment, urban infrastructure, and especially people's health. However, heat is often not perceived as a direct threat, which has limited the adoption of adaptation and risk mitigation policies. In Chile, the effects of this phenomenon are particularly severe among vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and individuals with chronic illnesses. Given the variability of heat waves across different territories, effective risk management requires a local approach, positioning municipalities as key actors in implementing targeted strategies.

This study proposes an extreme heat risk management manual to assist municipalities in adopting preventive and adaptive measures. Through a benchmark methodology, heat practices in 18 cities with similar climatic contexts were analyzed, identifying

replicable elements. Additionally, interviews with municipal workers and experts provided insights into local capacities and key challenges in risk management.

The manual offers tailored solutions, recommending practices such as establishing cooling centers, identifying at-risk population with local information and promoting green infrastructure. This adaptive approach strengthens the role of municipalities in reducing risks and building urban resilience to extreme heat, considering the specific needs of each community.

RC24-391.4

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

Interrogating Environmental Justice in the Cities of the Global South: Locally-Led Climate Adaptation for Building Community Resilience

Rapid urbanization, intensified capitalist development, services-driven economy, and consumption-driven lifestyles have heightened environmental and climate justice issues and challenges in the Global South. These development patterns drive the social-ecological transitions of cities, exacerbating the intertwining climate and disaster impacts on existing environmental inequalities and gendered intersectionalities (socio-economic status, migrant/non-migrant, etc.) in vulnerable communities. While the poor have contributed the least to global warming, they incur the most losses and damages yet receive very little public-private support. In response to these environmental and social challenges, local government units (LGUs), NGOs/CSOs, academia, and the private sector have collaborated on climate and disaster resilience innovations towards community resilience and environmental justice. Moreover, this paper interrogates the intersections of increasing climate and disaster risks, urban development, and the widening of social-environmental inequalities alongside the multiple layering of social intersectionalities in the risk governance systems of the metropolis.

RC57-JS-132.1

PORTERFIELD, LAURA* (Rutgers University-Newark, USA)
MAWHINNEY, LYNNETTE (Rutgers University-Newark, USA)

Behind the Curtain and in the Pot: Visual Duo-Nkwaethnography and Recipe-Building for/By/about Black Motherscholars

This paper peels back the curtain of a yearlong collaborative visual duo-nkwaethnography (Allen-Handy, 2021) and photovoice project that explores how we construct and make sense of our identities as Black motherscholars. Here we explore the everyday ways that our lives are shaped by the interlocking effects of race, gender, class, and our laboring positions as motherscholars in and around higher education in the U.S. using weekly video diaries, semi-monthly photovoice prompts, photo-elicitation interviews (Wilson & Flicker, 2015), as well as critical reflections on our care practices. We are especially focused on the 'graphy' (process) and the 'ethno' (culture), wherein we use our own life stories and experiences as research methods and dialogic narratives (Lund & Sawyer, 2016). Using duo-nkwaethnography helps us draw out the hidden scripts embedded in our academic training and social conditioning as women, Black people, and scholars.

In this paper we provide a "backstage" view of our process (Goffman, 1959), pulling back the curtain on our lives and offering what we learn back to other motherscholars as a recipe of sorts. The focus of this paper is on the process of open ideation and the (un)learning that this methodological and epistemological approach affords. Drawing on Black and Indigenous ancestral wisdoms and practices of communal and familial survival – wherein resources, knowledge, and processes were/are openly shared and valued (Harrell, 2022) – we invite others to the table/pot to share and change the "recipe" ad nauseam. Our dialogic approach resists the capitalist impulse of information hoarding (Hersey, 2022), centering our intellectual exchange and meaning-making sessions as knowledge in and of itself (not as a derivative). Ultimately, we see this work as a catalyst for conversations on how gender, race, and politics interplay in care work at various scales in and around higher education and other scholarly spaces.

RC22-JS-249.2

POSSAMAI, ADAM (Western Sydney University, Australia)
FOZDAR, FARIDA* (Curtin University, Australia)

Being a Transnational Muslim in Australia in an Era of Hyper-Security

The general response to the threat of terrorism has been to institute Countering Violent Extremism policies and legislation that facilitate powerful regimes of surveillance. Whilst such legislation is purportedly neutral in its construction, it implicitly and disproportionately targets and impacts upon Muslim communities. Concomitant with this turn towards hyper-securitisation has been a retreat from multiculturalism, where in Australia the Muslim immigrant 'other' has been targeted as the main catalyst. Some Muslims have begun to self-censor for fear of unwanted attention from the authorities and have formed their own ethno-religious groups online, as 'safe spaces' to avoid 'microaggressions' from a hostile public that questions their national identity. This fight against violent extremism has often been invoked as a platform to curtail and silence political opponents. Cutting across this climate of securitisation, suspicion, and rejection, there has been an increase in 'umma consciousness' amongst young Muslim thinkers. This has been facilitated by processes of globalisation and the rapid development of technology, particularly of the internet which has allowed for the formation of a 'virtual umma'. This functions as a post-national community wherein members who have never met each other can engage in collective identity construction and create a sense of belonging that subverts their lived reality. Based on qualitative data from an Australian Discovery Grant (DP220101722), this paper details the lived experience and diverse responses of four ethnic groups in Australia under these conditions - the Lebanese in Sydney, the Turkish community in Melbourne, Indonesians in Perth and the emerging community of Rohingyas in Brisbane. The results not only provide comparison and contrast between these groups but also reveal differences across cities in Australia, and across first and second generation migrants. We demonstrate the complexity of influences over these responses, but also underlying shared themes, including resilience and a desire for invisibility.

RC24-387.3

PRADEL MIQUEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
CLOT-GARRELL, ANNA (CECUPS-UB, Spain)

Imagining Climate Futures: Civic Practices and Socio-Political Responses in Southern European Cities

Sociological debates on the mobilising force of imagined futures are crucial to the ecological crisis we are currently facing (Adloff & Neckel, 2021; Cantó-Milà & Seebach, 2024; Mische, 2009). Since 2018, the framing of a "threatened future" has emerged as a central driver behind climate mobilisations worldwide (Cassegård & Thörn, 2018; Friberg, 2022; Clot-Garrell, 2023;). While the rise of these new climate movements and protests has gained significant scholarly attention, less research has focused on how these climate concerns impact specific contexts and translate into socio-political agendas (Han & Ahn, 2020; Martiskainen et al., 2020; Pradel, 2024). Drawing on a research project that examines how Southern European cities confront environmental challenges (ECOSOCITIES), we contribute to debates on societal agency in climate politics by focusing on the local level and examining civic initiatives developed to address the ecological crisis in peripheral and central neighbourhoods of two Spanish cities (Barcelona and Sevilla). On the one hand, we explore how social conditions shape people's perceptions of climate risks and threats, leading to various ways to articulate representations of the climate futures. On the other hand, we analyse how these different imagined climate futures, rooted in specific social realities, drive not only different social and political responses to the ecological transition but also articulate diverse practices to address it––such as the development of energy communities, solidarity-based community centres, and community gardens––that hold, in turn, different meanings in context. This paper aims to offer empirical insights into how social and ecological justice intersect differently within situated imagined climate futures and related practices, thus highlighting the importance of accounting for material conditions to comprehend societal agency in climate politics.

RC21-313.3

PRADEL MIQUEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Redefining the Relation between the City and the Sea: Tensions and Conflicts in the Transformation of Barcelona's Coastal Neighbourhoods

Over the past five years, in line with the growing efforts of the United Nations and the European Union, the city of Barcelona has developed an overall economic strategy based on the "Blue economy". This strategy aims to foster new economic sectors and redefine the existing ones, aligning them with sustainable development goals. This strategy is framed in a long-term attempt to reconnect the city with the sea, including the reshaping of its seafront, which started in the 1980s with the opening and integration of beach areas to the rest of the city, creating new public space for citizens. This paper explores the crucial role that remaining coastal communities play in this transformation and how coastal neighbourhoods are shaping their relationship with the sea. To do so, the paper analyses two coastal neighbourhoods: the traditional fishermen's neighbourhood of Barceloneta, which in the last 10 years has developed a community-based economic development plan based on social and solidarity economy around marine-related activities, and the recently created neighbourhood of Front Marítim del Poblenou, which is proposing new connections with the sea.

Drawing on empirical research based on in-depth interviews to representatives of city adminsitration and coastal neighbourhood communities, as well as observation, this paper examines the contrasting narratives and practices between the blue economy strategy of the city council and the initiatives of coastal communities. While the city's strategy focuses on

economic development and competitiveness based on the green economy and resilience against climate change, urban coastal communities rely on other narratives and practices. Despite existing governance mechanisms, tensions between different approaches are far from being solved and are the result of long-term conflict on the regeneration of Barcelona's seafront.

RC39-635.2

PRAKASH DWIBHASHYAM, SARAN* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)
ANDHARIA, JANKI (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

The Silent Harvest: Women on the Frontlines of Food (In) Security in Global South

Global conflicts, particularly in the Global North, have exacerbated environmental damage and worsened food insecurity, with disproportionate effects on the Global South. For instance, the Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted global exports of wheat, corn, and fertilizers, leading to shortages and price hikes. This has severely impacted countries in Africa and the Middle East, such as Egypt and Yemen, that rely on these imports, deepening their food insecurity. Furthermore, the conflict has diverted international resources from climate action and aid, compounding the challenges faced by vulnerable nations in the Global South.

This paper examines the gendered dimensions of these crises, focusing on how women in the Global South manage food production and household food security amid increasing environmental degradation. Climate variability and extreme weather events exacerbate existing gender inequalities by reinforcing patriarchal norms and marginalizing women in agricultural economies. Using ethnographic research from rural Himachal Pradesh, India, the paper highlights how women have assumed leadership roles in food production and sustenance despite climate-related disasters and food scarcity.

Applying the polycrisis framework, the paper argues that while "climate-smart" technologies from the Global North promise to enhance food security, they often overlook structural inequalities. At the local level, these inequalities exacerbate women's vulnerabilities and limit their agency. The study explores how these technologies can be adapted to empower women and enhance local democratic processes, offering new opportunities for economic participation and decision-making. By emphasizing women's agency in crises, this paper provides insights into the interconnectedness of food insecurity and gender concerns, offering practical recommendations for gender-responsive strategies in the Global South.

RC29-463.4

PRASAD, SHWETA* (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, India)
SINGH, ARYA* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

Daayan Bisahi: A Study of Witchhunting in Jharkhand Region of India

Witch-hunting in Jharkhand, India, remains a deeply entrenched social practice, particularly affecting marginalized communities like tribal populations and Dalits. Despite legislative measures and awareness campaigns, the belief in witchcraft continues to thrive, fuelled by superstition, poverty, caste oppression and illiteracy. This phenomenon is largely driven by underlying socio-economic conditions, where vulnerable women—often widows, elderly, or those owning land—become accessible targets of accusations. Witch-hunting is used as a tool to settle personal scores, perpetuate gendered violence, and resolve land disputes. The violence associated with these accusations ranges from ostracization and public humiliation to brutal murders, social exclusion often committed with impunity in remote areas.

Jharkhand's tribal communities, steeped in traditional belief systems, regard witches (locally referred to as "daayan bisahi") as responsible for crop failures, illnesses, or unexplained deaths. These accusations are frequently made by local healers or community members seeking scapegoats. The state's legal framework, though prohibiting witch-hunting, remains inadequate in addressing the underlying socio-cultural factors. Law enforcement often fails to intervene in time due to social pressures or lack of access to rural regions.

This paper explores the socio-cultural roots of witch-hunting in Jharkhand, the role of gender and caste dynamics, and the state's response to this practice. Based on case studies collected using in-depth interviews,observation and key informant survey, the paper argues that sustainable solutions must go beyond punitive measures, focusing instead on education, economic empowerment, and the eradication of deep-rooted superstitions within tribal communities.

TG03-960.3

PRASAD, SHWETA* (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, India)

Female Feticide: Human Rights Framework

Female feticide in India, the deliberate termination of female fetuses due to societal preference for male offspring, constitutes a grave violation of human rights, specifically as a form of gender-based violence. Rooted in patriarchal norms, economic burdens associated with daughters, and cultural practices such as dowry, female feticide reflects a systemic devaluation of women. Despite legal frameworks like the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, which prohibits sex-selective abortions, the practice persists, revealing significant gaps in implementation and enforcement.

This paper examines female feticide through the lens of human rights, arguing that it constitutes a violation of the fundamental right to life, equality, and non-discrimination. These rights, protected under both national law and international conventions like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), are routinely undermined in India due to societal pressures and the misuse of medical technologies. The systematic elimination of female fetuses perpetuates gender-based violence by reinforcing the marginalization and oppression of women, beginning before birth.

The paper also discusses the long-term demographic consequences of skewed sex ratios, which have led to increased violence against women, trafficking, and social instability. A critical examination of grassroots interventions and policy reforms highlights the need for stronger legal enforcement, community-based awareness campaigns, and gender-sensitive education to challenge entrenched patriarchal values. By framing female feticide as a form of gender-based violence, this paper advocates for a more robust human rights approach to address the crisis.

RC04-60.7

PRASAD, SMRITI* (Doctoral Student, India)

Relationship between the Formation of Dalit (Scheduled Castes) Identity and Politics of Recognition in India

Caste is an important demarcation factor of Indian society since the notion of purity and pollution is attached with the ascribed status of an individual born in a hierarchical structure that is regulated by the principle of 'graded inequality'. Annihilation of caste system is impossible as it requires its divorce with the principle of hereditary occupation which is the foundation of caste system. But regardless of the caste history, little do we know how the constant effort is made by the powerful caste groups in the neoliberal era by getting control over education. This control decides 'who', 'what' and 'how' of the accessibility to quality education. First, the access to education in itself seems to be distant dream for Scheduled Castes (S.C.) despite the existence of 'Positive Discrimination Policy' in India. Second, when they do get access to it, the narratives of education from the lens of the dominant high caste groups make it difficult for S.C. students to relate it with their culture and personal experiences. This forceful imposition of high caste group narratives on S.C.'s often leads to a lack of critical thinking skills and leadership qualities among them, hindering their ability to understand manipulation and combat the oppression they have been subjected to for years.

Against the backdrop of this issue, this paper sheds light on the systematic dominance of high castes on the S.C., which is not just difficult to see but it is ingrained in the minds of S.C. people in such a way that to challenge it seems to be a humongous task. This paper examines the formation of Dalit identity in India, focusing on various factors such as caste-based discrimination, cultural hegemony, exclusion of Scheduled Caste students from educational institutions, and the role of educational politics in shaping the consciousness of the Dalits.

WG01-883.2

PRASHAR, ATISH* (Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar, India)

Media without Borders: The Rise of Democratic Platforms in a Globalized Era

Democratization of media tools and platforms is the basic need for contemporary world. After the hit of covid-19 pandemic media platforms and tools have grown up in the diverse situation to serve the humanity. It has shown some tremendous result to the globalized world and also shown that media too can give great contribution in the process of democratization. The rise of democratic platforms emphasizes on the rise of new media. Where platforms like; podcasts, digital media, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR) and

blogging provide platforms to express the emotions and feelings. Democracy related to media gives the right to public to participate in media activities by extending media's relationship to the public sphere. It also transcends the accessibility of technology to the less trained groups. Democratization of media platform mainly focuses on the access of media tools to the layman for preparing its content for themselves. This paper delves deep into the access of different media tools to the non-professional media content developers. The term 'democratization of media platform' mainly states that the tools or platforms for media should be easily available to anyone in this globalized village. Quantitative research method has been used in this paper to analyze the data from secondary sources. The data used to analyze the access of media platforms to the public is gathered from the official websites of the governments and other media agencies in the national and international market. Researcher also seeks the importance of internet and their role in the democratization of media tools and platforms. Some suggestions have been given to the media market and governments on the basis of highest used media platforms and their types of content after the pandemic in conclusion to fill-up the gap between the users of media specifically, the users of social media.

TG03-962.5

PRATAP, BHANU* (University of Lucknow, India)
V. MATIJEVIĆ, MILICA (Institute of Comparative Law, Serbia)

Non-Alignment and Third-World Approach to International Law: A Case of Legal 'Alterity'

Born as a reaction to the post-war global polarisation, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) gathered developing countries with different geopolitical positions, ideologies, and socio-political systems, most of whom had just escaped the vestiges of colonialism. A country's determination to pursue an independent foreign policy based on active and peaceful coexistence was an essential criterion for the NAM membership. Active and peaceful coexistence did not mean a neutral stance towards third-party conflicts but an active involvement in preventing and maintaining international peace.

The non-alignment movement finds a legal corollary in the TWAIL (Third World Approach to International Law). Both the Non-Aligned Movement and TWAIL are instances of 'alterity' in international law that challenge the neo-imperialist nature of international law. TWAIL, when interpreted as a legal counterpart of NAM, challenges the patronising tone of humanitarian intervention and "responsibility to protect" (R2P). It is argued that a selective application of R2P is nothing but an instance of 'imperial gaze'. Both NAM and TWAIL dwelled on the importance of 'economic self-determination'. The third dimension of R2P, i.e. "responsibility to rebuild", which focuses on a post-conflict situation, says very little about the economic hardships a society may face after an intervention. An argument will be made that instead of focusing on a Eurocentric state building in a post-conflict society, the world community shall resort to the 'local ownership' of societal assets espoused by NAM and TWAIL.

The paper aims to contribute to contemporary research on alternatives to the "responsibility to protect" doctrine, reflecting non-Western views of international law paths towards global peace.

WG08-JS-93.1

PRATESI, ALESSANDRO* (University of Florence, Italy)

The Politics of Love: Rediscovering the Contribution of Black Feminist Thought

Defined in terms as different as emotion, affective disposition, passion, act, practice, labour, power, system of exploitation, ideology, historical code, commodity, energy, bond, revolutionary force, and methodology, the concept of love seems doomed to to suffer from an irreconcilable divergence between academic and lay conceptions. Nonetheless, precisely because of its manifold and complex nature, the subject of love has become a reputable and increasingly important academic area of study on its own terms for both feminist and non-feminist scholars.

For the feminist theorists, the subject of love has been a political and intellectual issue for a long time. Despite the wide variety of perspectives and approaches, the common denominator of such theorisations has been a focus on the deeply oppressive nature of love as a site of reproduction of inequalities and discriminations. Nevertheless, this complex field of study can also include a political and social ideal of love in terms of emancipation, social inclusion, liberation from oppression, and empowerment.

Until recently, several gaps have characterized such field, among which the gap between limited, reductive interpretations of love and more complex, (post-)intersectional analyses of love and its multiple implications. With regard to this latter point, the insights of US Black feminist thought have been crucially important, but consistently overlooked.

Without ignoring the vastity and the complexity of love studies, this contribution focuses on one specific aspect of them, i.e., the *politics of love*, and has four main goals: 1) relocating the roots of love studies in the longstanding and still largely ignored contribution of Black Feminist thought; 2) bridging different conceptions of the subject of love as theory and method; 3) shedding light on the alleged limitations of identity-politics and intersectionality; 4) advancing and queering current debates on the theoretical, methodological, and political implications of Black Feminist politics of love.

RC33-550.7

PREISSING, SONJA* (IU Internationale Hochschule, Germany)

The Photo Walk Method (Itinéraires) for Researching Youth Spaces. Opportunities and Challenges for Childhood and Youth Studies.

The interest in youth spaces has gained prominence, particularly due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Preissing 2021). In the exploration of how young people construct and engage with space, a variety of methodological approaches are applied in childhood and youth studies, including qualitative interviews and participant observation. Methods related to socio-spatial analysis, such as subjective cartography, are also used to examine the spatial engagements of children and adolescents.

In my presentation, I will highlight the extent to which photography, as a visual research method, can be useful for researching the spatial dynamics of young people and their spatial production. I will introduce the "Itinéraires" research method developed by Jean-Yves Petiteau, which has been employed in urban research since the 1980s and has seen further development since. These are so-called photo-walk interviews, in which an interview conducted during a walk is documented ethnographically as well as photographically and presented as a composition of text and imagery (Cuny/Färber/Preissing 2020). This research method is particularly suitable for researching the appropriation and production of space as well as self-positionings by subjects.

Furthermore, I will explore the method's efficacy in analyzing how young people engage with and produce (urban) spaces. What research opportunities does the visual approach offer in studying youth spaces? What challenges must be considered when applying visual methods to research with children and adolescents?

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WG10-938.3

PRELLE, GINEVRA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Institutional Trust: Promise or Peril?

The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has exploded in recent years from across the private sector. Similarly, albeit not as developed today, the public sector will almost certainly widely adopt AI. There are already signs of this with countries from across the world, including Italy (Algorithm Watch 2020). Despite the importance of the topic, current knowledge is extremely limited. *What consequences will such a widespread adoption of AI in the public sector have on society?*

This study focuses on a specific consequence of AI adoption in the public sector on society: *institutional trust*. We explore key mechanisms driving not only people's trust in algorithms but their overall trust in public welfare systems implementing AI to profile and categorize citizens.

Existing theories and empirical research on *algorithmic perceptions* ignore two elements that we argue are essential for understanding the consequences of AI: *awareness* and *experiences* with institutions. Specifically, we argue that both factors are key to help understand how AI will shape institutional trust.

This work applies a vignette experiment combined with survey measures to test the effect of these two factors on AI adoption and trust in Italy. In the experiment, people firstly provide their trust without knowing the decision-making process of the welfare institution. After, they are revealed whether the decision was made by a human, a hybrid system, or an AI. Our core argument is that, in contrast to what existing theories assume, *the effect of revelation should depend upon people's prior experiences and trust in institutions.*

Results will contribute to understand the broader discourse on AI adoption in the public sector as a possible game-changer for citizens' institutional trust and we will provide theoretical and empirical insights into what the future may hold for Italy and beyond as AI adoption in the public sector occurs.

RC21-326.5

PRICE, SAM* (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey)
GÖK, ELA (Glasgow School of Art, Turkey)

Commoning after Disaster: (re)Building Shared Spaces in Türkiye's Southern Regions

The dual earthquakes that hit southern Turkiye and Northern Syria on 6th February 2023 were simultaneously a natural disaster and a (hu)man-made crisis, with poor building regulations and exploitative practices contributing greatly to both the initial destruction and the chaotic and ongoing reconstruction process. This proposal aims to address questions around the larger scope of post-disaster recovery in southern Türkiye through discussing a series of projects in the earthquake hit regions of Kahramanmaraş and Antakya, co-completed by the authors as members of Herkes için Mimarlık derneği (Architecture for All association), an organisation whose practices have been investigated previously in the context of commoning within Türkiye.

The case studies are three community spaces built with varying degrees of participation from locals and community members, as well as other organisations and groups, and their narratives of success in terms of realising commons-based systems and communities. Discussing these projects we examine the temporal commons that emerged amidst the inbetween spaces of chaos and normality following the earthquakes and the ability of various groups to come together in solidarity with common goals. Through a critical reflection on our own experiences in co-producing these three built projects, we will also discuss the real risk of common practices failing to enable a sustainable production of common space in these turbulent times; how normality, bureaucracy, and apathy can lead to shared efforts being usurped by other interests, and how the most recent case study in Antakya has endeavoured to avoid this. A project whose long term sustainability and 'success' is yet to be seen. By commoning *with,* through shared practice, shared knowledge, shared agency and various levels of contribution that allowed different parties to participate, we hope to bring fresh insights from practice-based research to this discussion in the geo-political and socio-cultural context of Türkiye.

TG12-994.4

PROIETTI, EMANUELA* (Roma Tre University, Italy)

The Evolution of Lifelong Learning: Diversification of Educational Spaces and the Role of Universities in Promoting Well-Being and Social Belonging

Since the 1980s, sociological studies have increasingly focused on the diversification of educational and learning spaces, responding to the decline of the traditional "school-centric" model. In this shift, the concepts of formal, non-formal, and informal learning have gained importance in distinguishing the various learning contexts and achieving an educational continuum.

Following the introduction of Law 92/2012 and demands related to lifelong learning (LLL) from the National Evaluation Agency, the Italian university system began seeking innovative governance solutions. This institutional framework positions universities as central actors in building the national LLL system, certifying competences, and participating in Territorial Networks for LLL.

In 2022-2023, the Italian University Network for Lifelong Learning (RUIAP) initiated a mapping project of lifelong learning services offered by associated universities, through an online survey. The evaluation of these services aimed to explore the actual continuity between formal, non-formal, and informal learning and how this can be operationalized within services dedicated to ensuring individuals' right to lifelong learning. This prompted an empirical investigation into how universities are occupying their assigned roles in the LLL system.

Scholars like William James and Simmel, as well as those studying the sociology of emotions, have emphasized how emotions can help decode an individual's internal and external world. Emotional vitality can be a powerful tool for overcoming discomfort, surpassing the limitations of rationality.

The emotional and personal investment people make in rebuilding their life trajectories - from work to education, seeking recognition - finds a counterpart in the universities that, with a strong sense of social belonging, promote LLL services for both individual and community well-being, contributing to territorial welfare. The French validation des acquis de l'expérience system offers both a comparison and a challenge for Italian universities to rethink their role as educational spaces that address fundamental human needs like happiness.

RC12-JS-205.4

PRUITT, LISA* (University of California at Davis, USA)
SHERMAN, JENNIFER (Washington State University, USA)
SCHWARTZ, JENNIFER (Washington State University, USA)

Legal Deserts, Spatial Inequality, and Criminal Legal Systems: A Study from Rural Washington USA

This paper draws on a mixed methods study to sketch stresses on the criminal legal system in rural Washington, USA. It reveals how the dearth of attorneys available to do the work of prosecuting and defending cases is subjecting defendants to delays and leaving them vulnerable to ineffective assistance of counsel. Another stressor on the system is its heavy reliance on local governments to finance not only indigent defense, but also substantial portions of prosecutorial and judicial functions.

Rural lawyer shortages are typically associated with dwindling numbers of attorneys, which in turn typically correspond to overall population loss. Yet historical data suggest that the number of active attorneys in most rural Washington counties has grown in recent decades, commensurate with population growth. Thus, the problem we identify is specifically a shortage of attorneys equipped and willing to do indigent defense and prosecution work.

While shortcomings in indigent defense delivery nationally are widely documented, this paper reveals what those deficits look like in a rural context in which the constitutionally mandated service is often provided by relatively inexperienced attorneys subject to scant oversight. The paper also reveals new challenges arising from the fact that indigent defense attorneys increasingly live far from their clients and appear only remotely in the courthouses where their clients are. Deputy prosecutors, too, are increasingly absent from rural courthouses, appearing only by video feed.

Some of the stresses on these legal systems could be alleviated by increased funding from the state, which could be used to attract more attorneys to work in these roles in rural places. Meanwhile, with virtual appearances proliferating, safeguards to foster meaningful and confidential attorney-client communications are necessary.

RC23-377.3

PSARIKIDOU, KATERINA* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Co-Producing Knowledge, Pluralising Policy Imaginaries for Sustainable and Healthy Food Systems

In recent years, a 'cognitive turn' has become increasingly important in configuring research and policy for sustainability. Concepts such as 'knowledge transfer' and 'knowledge exchange' signify a shift towards 'impactful' research that would bring research closer to policy and would, thus, make 'a demonstrable contribution to society and the economy' (RCUK, 2014). This is not unrelated to the broader vision of 'engaging' 'the industry' and 'the public' in configuring research and policy processes and outputs for sustainability (Barry et al, 2008; Viseu 2015). However, in many cases, a narrow approach to 'knowledge transfer' and 'knowledge exchange' prevails, prioritizing certain knowledges and 'assum[ing] an unproblematic transfer of knowledge from academics to partners' (Munro, 2016:45).

However, can we do 'knowledge transfer' differently? Whose knowledge is important in configuring 'impactful' research and policy for sustainability? And what are the challenges when attempting to emancipate those processes from established knowledge hierarchies and epistemological/methodological trajectories?

This paper aims to address those questions specifically by focusing on the idea of 'research co-production' as a framework that aims to pluralize knowledge and impact in research and policy processes. More specifically, I share experiences and findings from the policy research I conducted as part of the UKRI 'Co-producing healthy, sustainable food systems for disadvantaged communities': a project that had 'knowledge co-production' at its heart – for example, by partnering with community organizations and appointing 'community researchers' for co-designing research objectives, methodologies and impact outputs. In this paper, I describe these processes of 'co-producing knowledge'; I discuss the possibilities they have opened up for pluralizing constructs of 'sustainability' and 'health' and, thus, policy imaginaries for 'impact-ful' food system change. However, I also reflect on challenges of delivering impact through research co-production, raising questions about time and labour as well as power and competition, especially within shrinking public funding landscapes.

RC44-696.1

PUDER, JANINA* (University of Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany)

Work and Environmental Awareness at the Bottleneck of Global Trade: Perspectives of Port Workers on the Ecology of the Global Division of Labor. Conceptional Remarks and Preliminary Empirical Evidence

Ports are hubs of the global economy, handling around 80% of international trade. They connect economic areas, production sites and markets and secure the global supply of energy, raw materials, production inputs and consumer goods. At the same time, ports reveal the inequalities of the world market and the global division of labor. Many see the world market as an expression of structural dependencies between economically weaker countries of the 'Global South' and economically stronger industrialized countries of the 'Global North'.

The inequalities of the world market do not only concern macroeconomic issues. Flows of goods are always linked to material flows. Behind economic inequalities are therefore also ecological inequalities, which are linked to unequal access to natural resources and the unequal distribution of CO_2-emissions. The growth and prosperity models of the 'Global North' are therefore structurally linked to the expansive access to natural resources in other parts of the world. In ports and port work, therefore, not only economic but also ecological inequalities and environmental injustices of the global economy are condensed.

The targeted research project examines how employees in the port sector, who deal with the import and export of goods on a daily basis, perceive the ecological inequalities objectified in goods and linked to the world market. It explores the question of whether port workers develop environmental perceptions related to their position in the global division of labor. Do port employees in countries that are heavily dependent on the export of raw materials to industrialized countries think differently about the ecological inequalities of the global market than employees in seaports of industrialized countries that unload these raw materials and in return export highly processed goods to the 'Global South'? In the session I will present conceptional considerations and preliminary empirical evidence.

WG11-950.2

PUKALLUS, STEFANIE* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Castaways in Their Own Country: State Power and Internal Exile

State violence as an exercise of state power leading political dissidents, journalists and artists amongst other groups to flee their home country and go into exile is well understood. What has received less attention is what I call internal exile. Internal exile is a dynamic process whereby the State uses its power (symbolic and material) to exclude those who are deemed unworthy of full citizenship from civil space. It casts these groups as not belonging to a nation's social imaginary and as threatening its social order. When successful, internal exile is totalising and determines the entire experience of citizenship.

This presentation aims to conceptualise internal exile as communicatively constructed and materially translated. Communicatively, the State uses its symbolic power to cast certain groups as 'the other' through language that stigmatises, stereotypes, dehumanises and inferiorises. Ultimately, such language infiltrates everyday judgements, everyday language and civil norms. When this happens, internal exile becomes banal and the internally exiled become disattendable and thereby lose audibility, visibility, individuality and civil status. This, in turn, legitimises the material translation of internal exile: the expulsion of these groups from civil space. The expulsion from civil space has, as this presentation will show, urban, physical, educational, social, legal, political and cultural consequences.

Previous approaches have for example focused on exclusion based on race gender or class – but failed to capture that these are illustrations of a social fact in the Durkheimian sense and that is, that internal exile is the defining dynamic of 'the dark side of civil society' and shows the partiality of the social contract.

RC44-JS-246.1

PULIGNANO, VALERIA* (KU Leuven University, Belgium)
FRANGI, LORENZO (UQAM, Canada)
VEREYKEN, YENNEF (KUL, Belgium)
RUTHFORDE, TOD (Syracuse University, USA)
VERMEERBERGEN, LANDER (Rudbound University, Netherlands)
DOR, LYNFORD* (KUL, Belgium)

Exploring the 'zone of Contestation': Quality of Working Life amid Technological Change in the Automotive Industry

The paper contributes to debates on technological change by tackling these voids. It uses a comparative qualitative cross-national design of two German- and one Swedish-based multinational leading companies within automotive assembling cars and trucks respectively, and with plants of similar size in Belgium and the Netherlands. We conducted five plant-based case studies: three in Belgium and two cases in The Netherlands, in both same first tier suppliers in automotive and truck manufacturers.

We found that the potential scale of workplace change due to the transition to Industry 4.0 in the automotive industry in Europe have made workers protagonists of what Marsden (2013) terms the employment relation's 'zones of acceptance', i.e., the scope employees allow employers in setting their duties. We introduce the term of 'zones of contestation' which we define as the scope for employees to push firms to better establish their rights for meeting both production goals while better securing their QWL. Overall, the extent and nature of frameworks facilitating both collective and individual channels for workers' voice, were often solidified through the 'zone of acceptance', and play a crucial role in creating a platform for both workers and unions to actively engage in navigating the transition to new technologies. The degree to which workers can enhance their participation in negotiations and influence the outcomes of this transition particularly concerning the QWL, however, is contingent upon workers' building 'zones of contestation' aside 'zones of acceptance', reflecting workers, management and unions diverse interests and power within distinctive local contexts. In essence, how far and how workers can make the subjective experience of work more democratic and participative is affected not only by institutional arrangements of collective workers voice but also by product complexity, flexibility and horizontal market pressures across organizational locates.

RC24-405.4

PULINO, DANIELE* (CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy)
MEREU, SIMONE (CNR Istituto per la BioEconomia, Italy)
FUNARO, MATTEO (CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy)
DEBOLINI, MARTA (CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy)
MARRAS, SERENA (University of Sassari, Italy)
MENINI, ALESSIO (CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy)
CONSTANTIANOS, VANGELIS (GWP-Med, Greece)

Governance and Water Policies Innovation: Reflections on IWRM and Iot Solution in a Changing Mediterranean

Water resources management is a key priority for global policies to promote sustainability and support adaptation to climate change. This paper is based on preliminary results from the ACQUAOUNT research project (PRIMA 2021-2025), which analyzes integrated water resources management (IWRM) and the introduction of IoT (Internet of Things) technologies in selected Mediterranean areas. The analysis focuses on four countries—Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Italy (Sardinia)—and evaluates the feasibility of implementing IWRM and technological innovation through IoT tools to improve climate change adaptation.

The research, conducted through the analysis of policy and governance frameworks, as well as focus groups and workshops with water managers and farmers, highlighted critical issues related to institutional fragmentation and a lack of coordination across sectors and in international cooperation. In particular, the paper reflects on the difficulties of introducing IoT technologies for water resources monitoring and management, especially in the most vulnerable areas, and on the social and political implications of IWRM implementation.

The results emphasize that, to respond effectively to the challenges posed by climate change, adopting technological tools must address the institutional and socio-environmental differences between countries and be accompanied by flexible water governance models capable of involving local actors and promoting forms of international cooperation.

RC08-JS-32.3

PUOTI, MATTEO* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
ROGER, ANTOINE* (Centre Émile Durkheim, Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

Hegemony and Fields. Dialogues through Gramsci and Bourdieu.

Within the disciplinary fields of the humanities and social sciences, several well-established and globally flourishing research traditions have produced, and continue to produce, exegetical and theoretical studies on both Antonio Gramsci and Pierre Bourdieu. Alongside these lines of research, various attempts have been made to extend and empirically apply elements or aspects of each author's intellectual oeuvre, taken separately. However, the fact is that research practices inspired by them have frequently circulated loosely leading to questionable conflations and and parallels. The two authors have also been used by researchers attempting to distance themselves from them to promote their own theories. We think we should move beyond these approaches and create the conditions for a structured epistemological, theoretical and methodological dialogue; this means systematically identifying points of convergence and divergence.

This context provides an opportunity to account for terrains, trajectories, strategies and ties, with their related developing potentials and criticalities, by which we have sought to initiate outlining a dialogical space between Italian and French scholars, and between France and Italy as national spheres that produced Gramsci and Bourdieu as intellectuals organic to their own times, but whose social trajectories and histories of critical reception and circulation show significant connections and homologies.

One of the underlying objectives of this project is to illustrate the operativity and the potential of certain nodes, conceptual tools, epistemological and methodological perspectives drawn from a close dialogue and interaction, not so much between Gramsci and Bourdieu's works (*opus operatum*), but more specifically between their respective *modus operandi* – that is, their thought styles and interpretative and analytical perspectives on the production and reproduction of the multiple articulations of legitimation processes – mainly through a discussion of the complementarity between the epistemological framework of hegemony and the analytical infrastructure of the field.

RC13-194.2

PUROHIT, ANSHIKHA* (Indian institute of technology, Roorkee, India)

Landscape As a Commodity or Panacea for the Locals: A Case Study of Daringbadi Hill Station, Odisha

Existing studies on landscapes have primarily focused on their geographical significance. However, landscapes also hold social, cultural, and symbolic meanings. This paper addresses a broad understanding of landscapes by exploring their diverse meanings and their role in the tourism industry. In the Anthropocene epoch, tourism protocols not only committed to achieving a more sustainable economy but also aimed at the effective management of the environmental landscape. In doing so, these policies reconceptualise the meaning of landscape as a shared source to enhance community participation. Although the commencement of a neoliberal economic principle in the tourism sector supports the stakeholders to achieve the first one, however, conservation strategies often fall short because of the institutional regime and disproportionately favour a few while the participation of the broader community is largely overlooked. Drawing from a qualitative study considering Daringbadi Hill station as a field site, this paper explores the different meanings attached to this specific landscape for which this place is referred as the "Kashmir of Odisha". Further, it explores how these meanings influence in reshaping of local tourism. It also analyses whether this build discourse resulted in the commodification of nature and capital accumulation, or have positive impacts on the locals and their areas. The analysis reveals that Daringbadi is unique because of its cooler environment. However, calling it as "Kashmir of Odisha" is not complementary. The sole purpose for promoting this place in this way is for branding of tourism, which contributes to capital accumulation by the prominent social elite. Additionally, engagement does not necessarily promise the upliftment of the locals but rather contributes to the commodification of tribal culture.

RC50-JS-109.2

PUROHIT, ANSHIKHA* (Indian institute of technology, Roorkee, India)
DAS, LALATENDU KESHARI (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

The Making of a Tribal Landscape As a Hill Station: A Case of Daringbadi in Odisha, India

Located in high hills with milder climate, the British Raj in India created numerous hill stations throughout the Indian subcontinent. These locations were exclusive to the white British officials and their retinue with the native Indians relegated to the margins of the social, economic and political landscapes. Most often than not, prior to the arrival of the British Raj, these locations were inhabited by various tribal groups. The creation of a network of infrastructure and other facilities for the elites of the Raj witnessed the dispossession of indigenous tribal groups from the regions. While the post-colonial Indian state has witnessed the democratisation of access to these landscapes with native Indians ruling the hills, however, the lifeworld of the dispossessed tribal groups has not witnessed many changes. The present study looks at the contemporary making of a similar hill station in the tribal landscape of Daringbadi in post-colonial Odisha. Situated at a height of 3000 ft above the mean sea level and densely wooded, Daringbadi is inhabited by the Kutia Kondh tribe with its unique language and culture. However, neoliberal transformation of the state meant that the Kutia Kondh tribe are not at the frontlines of decision-making processes to transform the hills into a touristy landscape for the tastes of urban middle class Indians. The study engages with multiple stakeholders in understanding the dynamics of making of this new hill station in central India.

RC30-JS-135.4

PURVEEN, SHAHANA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

From Migrant to Taxi Driver: Navigating the Intersection of Formal and Informal Practices

In paper, I am looking the flexible non-codified informal rules within the preview of taxi occupation, which help migrants to get (comparatively) easily access to the occupation. The taxi occupation in Mumbai has historically been the occupation of migrants, with the faces of drivers evolving over time as different waves of migrants, from Chillias (migrants from the state of Gujarat) to Bhaiyas (migrants from the state of Uttar Pradesh), have taken up the trade. Currently, drivers from Uttar Pradesh hold a monopoly in this occupation. The state government has consistently increased control over the industry, introducing more regulations periodically to formalize the occupation. As part of these formalization efforts, potential drivers are required to avail certain prerequisites and for that they need to have 15-years domicile and a working knowledge of the Marathi language, among other conditions. The implementation of such stringent policies has compelled potential drivers, particularly those migrating from other states, to resort to informal means to meet the necessary requirements for driving and to circumvent these restrictions. Therefore, in this paper I tried to understand how the informality has proven to be a boon for migrants seeking entry into the taxi occupation. In order to achieve primary objective, I used qualitative methodology. Approaching migrant taxi drivers for the conventional interviews were practically and ethically not possible. For the conventional interview method, the researcher and participants need to sit at assigned time and space. However, participants of this research do not have the luxury of time and space to give interviews at one sitting. Ethically also it was awkward for researcher to approach the participants at the time of their earnings. Thus, the researcher relied on the method of 'interviewing on move' with migrant taxi drivers across the city. The method comes within the framework of ethnographic methodology.

RC34-566.2

PUSTULKA, PAULA (SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland)
BUDGINAITE MACKINE, IRMA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
TRĄBKA, AGNIESZKA (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

First Brexit, then COVID: Exploring Unsettling Events in the Lives of Young Lithuanian and Polish Migrants in the UK

This article applies the concept and framework of unsettling events (Kilkey, Ryan 2021) to explore how young Lithuanian and Polish migrants to the UK narrate their experiences of the spillover effects linked to macrostructural crises, namely the Brexit process and the global Covid-19 pandemic. The analysed data stems from the CEEYouth project, specifically interviews and asynchronous exchanges with 77 young migrants collected over the five waves

of a qualitative longitudinal study. The study began during the period of the post-Brexit referendum negotiations (2019) and ended during the pandemic (2021). Looking at material, relational and subjective dimensions of unsettlement, we demonstrate variability in terms of consequences of these two events on life course transitions and migrants' life circumstances, including material situation and relational dynamics. Moreover, since the subjective dimension of unsettlement is closely tied to the sense of belonging among the CEE migrants in the UK, the paper shows that mobility and settlement, like other life plans, are embedded in macrostructural disruptions and their resulting uncertainty.

RC15-JS-200.1

PUTHUSSERY, SHUBY* (University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)
VERSTRAETEN, ANNE (Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands)
ILOZUMBA, ONA (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Professionals' Perspectives on Barriers for Timely Antenatal Care for Migrant and Ethnic Minority Women in the UK and the Netherlands

Background
Antenatal care (ANC) is provided to women during pregnancy by healthcare professionals and is important to promote health and well-being of women and babies. Women from ethnic minority and migrant backgrounds are likely to start ANC later and to attend fewer appointments than recommended compared to white women in high-income European countries. These women and their babies are more likely to experience negative health outcomes. This study explored the perspectives of maternity care professionals on barriers for timely ANC initiation for ethnic minority and migrant women in the United Kingdom (UK) and The Netherlands.

Methods
We conducted qualitative semi structured in-depth interviews with 19 maternity care professionals (eight and eleven from the UK and The Netherlands respectively) including nurses, midwives, general practitioners, obstetricians and NGO representatives. All interviews were conducted virtually on Teams or Zoom and were recorded, transcribed and analysed using a thematic approach.

Results
Professionals in the UK and The Netherlands perceived more or less similar barriers for ethnic minority and migrant women for timely ANC initiation. As reflected in the accounts, these barriers operated at individual, health system and wider societal levels, and included negative interactions with antenatal care providers, women's and community's lack of trust in the health system, differences in spoken language between women and professionals, cultural differences, role of family and wider networks, and difficulties in reaching care. Perceived measures to facilitate access included skill development of healthcare professionals; educating women and building awareness in the community about how to navigate the healthcare system; integration of preventative psychosocial care into maternity services and continuity of care.

Conclusion
Similarity in perceived barriers and mitigation measures indicated the potential for developing and implementing targeted cross-country strategies and programs to facilitate timely healthcare acess for ethnic minority and migrant women in high-income European countries.

RC19-280.4

PUTRA, RISKI* (Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia)

Enhancing Social Protection Targeting through Socio-Economic Data: A Pathway from Social Assistance to Economic Empowerment through Better Graduation Programs

This paper explores the potential of Socio-Economic Registration Data (Regsosek) as a crucial tool in supporting Indonesia's adaptive social protection reform. This reform focuses on integrating comprehensive socio-economic data, harmonizing programs, and digitalizing service delivery while leveraging innovative funding schemes. Regsosek will play a pivotal role in transitioning beneficiaries from social assistance and protection programs to economic empowerment initiatives.

Indonesia's adaptive social protection aims to enhance resilience by ensuring that programs are effectively targeted and can evolve with the changing needs of marginalized communities. By integrating Regsosek, government interventions can be better aligned with labor market demands, ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women and people with disabilities, receive the support they need. This data will facilitate precise targeting, equitable resource distribution, and greater inclusivity while addressing disparities in access across different regions.

This paper evaluates the accuracy and efficiency of targeting within existing programs—both social protection and economic empowerment—assessing whether current interventions effectively reach intended beneficiaries, from the poor and vulnerable to the middle class. It also identifies potential areas for improvement in targeting strategies, ensuring that resources are allocated more effectively and that programs achieve their desired impact.

The recommendations emphasize leveraging Regsosek to enhance data-driven decision-making, improve outreach, and continuously refine program implementation. These strategies aim to support individuals in graduating from reliance on social assistance toward economic independence, fostering an inclusive and prosperous society.

By integrating Regsosek, Indonesia can ensure better coordination of its social and economic programs, delivering more effective, efficient, and sustainable results aligned with the country's vision for equitable and inclusive development.

RC34-570.1

PUTRI, RANI* (Australian National University, Australia)

Chase the Hereafter, the World Will Follow: Defining an Ideal Future Among Young Salafi Women in Indonesia

Salafi is a transnational fundamentalist movement(s) that endeavours to bring the purest version of Islam by strictly following the Qur'an and Sunna based on the model of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions – that have had a profound impact on the Indonesia's public since 1980s. Its teachings are promulgated through various educational spaces, ranging from formal to non-formal systems that mainly target young people. Building on Arjun Appadurai's notion (2013) on "capacity to aspire" as a "navigational capacity", this paper analyses how Salafi-based education shapes a specific social imaginary of imagined futures. It focuses on the educational experience of young Salafi women in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara. Based on an intensive four-months ethnographic fieldwork, I found that the school ideology (in this case, drawing upon Salafi teachings) and other aspects of educational experience such as material learned and social interaction between the practitioners, including 'emergent emotional feature' work to narrow and specify the range of what they see as an "ideal success" that is increasingly framed within the lens of a possible synergy between spiritual and material progress – on which Lara Deeb (2006) labels as "an enchanted modern". This idea is then articulated through their career aspiration to become a teacher. These young women believe that this type of work would grant them continuous rewards from God that likely secure them in the afterlife and at the same time also bring about "material prosperity" in this world.

WG08-JS-16.5

PUTRI, RANI* (Australian National University, Australia)

Hungry for Knowledge: Affective Experience in the Quranic Learning Practices Among Young Salafi Women in Indonesia

The Qur'an is holy symbol among Muslims. Learning (and teaching) the Qur'an is then considered as pietistic activities that yield abundant rewards from God and bring the learners to a higher level of spirituality. With non-Arabic-speaking context, the Qur'anic learning practices among Indonesian youth, however, are not always a facile trajectory, instead filling with struggles and emotional ambivalence. The research explores the experience of Salafi young women in participating in the Qur'anic learning practices provided by Salafi-based educational institutions. Salafi itself is a transnational fundamentalist movement that endeavours to bring the purest version of Islam by strictly following the Qur'an and Sunna based on the model of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions. The research focuses on Yayasan Mar'atun Shalihah (Mar'atun Shalihah Foundation, YMS), a female Salafi-based educational institution in the West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. This institution organises non-formal education programs such as *tahsinul* (perfecting) Qur'an recitation, Arabic training, and Islamic boarding school for young women. During my intensive four-months ethnographic fieldwork, I found that these practices relate not only to cognitive abilities through which young women transform themselves as a competent and knowledgeable subject – thus enhancing their public roles in the community and critically engage with Islamic discourses around them. But they also involve emotional attachment to the material learned, other members of school, and the institution. This emotion emergent in learning practices is also amplified through their affective experience outside the context of education. Drawing upon work of Anna Gade (2004), I argue that the latter point is important component representing "an affective motivational mechanism" that ground voluntary ongoing engagement and long-term religious transformation of the self and community.

RC42-678.6

PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Perspectives of a Privileged Racial Minority: Justifying Entitlements

With the demise of apartheid at the end of the 20th century South Africa held the promise of a better life for all of its citizens. Its newly adopted constitution acknowledged the injustices of the past, a legacy of a fragmented society. To rectify this, it endeavoured to build a society based on reconciliation, striving for equality and human dignity by protecting fundamental rights in order to ensure social justice, whilst upholding individual freedom and recognising diversity. Within the context of the countervailing forces of globalisation, neo-liberal policies led to greater inequality in the post-apartheid era in South Africa. This paper sets out to look at how a historically privileged racial minority, attempts to maintain its position, and its exclusionary consequences as a result. Justifying entitlements reveal how privilege is concealed, by drawing on notions of colour-blindness, merit, efficiency and equity to diffuse perceived threats.

WG08-JS-117.2

PUTTHONGCHAI, SONGSIRI* (Thammasat university, Thailand)

Forum Theatre Workshops As an Interstitial Practice for Emerging Love

Under ideology and principles of the Theatre of the Oppressed, Forum Theatre workshops conducted in educative environments in 2 different occasions and formats results in emerging love. As an interstitial practice the workshops in both occasions create safe space for emerging practice moved by love. Through interconnected lifeworld, the first transforms a compitition into cooperation, and the second, the wound into the curing network. This paper will discuss the intersitiality of the workshops and will elaborate how the love emerged in both occasions.

Q

RC19-JS-53.1

QARAKHANI, MASOUMEH* (Reserach Fellow at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran)
MIRZAIE, AYAT (Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies (Iran), Ruhr-University Bochum, Iran)

"Social Policy Development and the Fragility of Social Cohesion in Iran"

Social cohesion is frequently regarded as a direct outcome of effective social policies, with the state assuming a pivotal role in fostering and sustaining this cohesion through its policy determinations. While extensive research exists on social policy development, there needs to be more focus on the barriers that hinder this process, which are crucial to understanding the relationship between social policy and social cohesion. Decreasing social unity may indicate the government's failure to develop and execute effective social policies. The available evidence in Iran, particularly regarding key indicators of social cohesion such as "social capital" and "equality in the distribution of opportunities," indicates a vulnerability in the country's social fabric. The fragility described here shows a broader deficiency in the formulation of social policies, a core responsibility of the Islamic government of Iran.

Despite making promises over four decades following the 1979 revolution to prioritize "social welfare" and "social justice," the political system has not fulfilled these objectives. This paper explores the factors that obstructed social policy development during this period. Applying a theoretical framework centered on the state, the study utilizes secondary data and document analysis to investigate political patterns and policy results. The central argument is that the ideological structure of Iran's political system has served as a significant barrier to social policy development, ultimately undermining social cohesion. With its specific interpretation of "citizenship rights," this ideological framework has constrained the state's ability to address social needs and ensure equitable access to resources effectively.

RC15-227.7

QI, XUEJING* (Ghent university, Belgium)

A Critical Review of Public-Private Partnerships in the COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Chain

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has significantly and negatively affected the global economy and societal structures. Vaccination is considered the sole strategy capable of concluding this health crisis. Enhancing the efficiency of the vaccine supply chain is the key to controlling the pandemic, with public-private partnerships assuming critical responsibilities at nearly every phase of the supply chain. Most of the researchers agree that public-private partnerships are an important way to achieve international vaccine equity. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there are many public-private partnerships in the field of vaccines emerging, such as OWS, COVAX, ACTIV, etc. During the pandemic, the public sector provides funding to pharmaceutical enterprises through advance purchase agreements as the main form of cooperation to stimulate vaccine research and development. COVAX is the main platform for achieving equitable international vaccine distribution, but whether its role has been fully utilized remains to be seen. This study seeks to review prior studies on the involvement of PPP in the COVID-19 vaccine supply chain, identifying key participation mechanisms and leading stakeholders in different stages.

WG08-911.4

QI, YUNTING* (East China University of Science and Technology, China)

Post-Return Emotions: Everyday Food Practices of Overseas Returned Students in Shanghai

Taking post-return everyday food practices as the primary analytical lens, this paper interrogates how the emotions of transnational returnees are structured by shifting spatio-temporalities in the process of return. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Shanghai, the empirical discussion examines the experiences of overseas returned students in Shanghai through three cases. These respectively highlight how practices and emotions relate to the persistence of hometown tastes throughout migration, the embrace of host foods while studying overseas, and the adaptation to new dietary patterns after return. These cases of post-return exemplify the intricate connections between food, place, and emotions. There are two implications drawn from the empirical discussion. First, from the spatial perspective, the post-

return emotions of transnational return migrants are intricately linked not only to the place to which they return and currently reside in but also to the places they previously experienced as emigrants. Second, the emotions of transnational return migrants should be comprehended under specific temporal frameworks, which, in this paper, refer to transitional life stages. By investigating the post-return place-related emotions indicated by everyday food practices, this research contributes a more intricate understanding of the emotional worlds of transnational returnees and sheds light on the emotionality of transnational return migration.

RC32-523.2

QIAN, SIJIA* (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Does Low Fertility Rates Lead to Women's Political Empowerment? a Global Analysis

What is the relationship between fertility rates and women's political empowerment? While numerous quantitative studies have suggested that lower fertility rates promote democracy and increase women's political participation, recent qualitative research has shown that motherhood can be a powerful motivator for women to engage in political affairs and social movements.

I collect data from over 170 countries over the past decade, analyzing variables such as fertility rates, the Women's Political Empowerment Index, GDP per capita, average age at first marriage, female tertiary education enrollment, and religion. Most existing indexes that measure women's political empowerment have focused narrowly on women in the political elite or overly broad categories. However, I use a new Women's Political Empowerment Index from V-Dem, which breaks down the concept into three critical dimensions: women's civil liberties, civil society participation, and political participation.

Using fixed effects model and bringing quantitative and qualitative findings into conversation, I re-examine the relationship between fertility rates and women's political empowerment. I argue that this relationship, whether positive or negative, potentially legitimizes political control over women's reproduction to achieve state goals. Therefore, this study challenges the simplistic conclusions of previous quantitative studies, aiming to deepen our understanding of the complex relationship between women's reproduction and political empowerment.

RC34-556.2

QIN, WENJING* (Fudan University, China)
GAN, YIQING GAN (Fudan University, China)

Redefining Marriage: The Impact of College Education on Youth Marriage Purpose in China

A trend of rising ideal age for marriage and declining marriage intentions in China has garnered significant attention. Previous studies have emphasized constraints such as finances and time the youth face, however, the transformation of culture underlying this trend has been less explored. This study argues that college, as a cultural field, plays a crucial role in shaping youth culture, and could systematically influence marriage purpose through two forms of cultural capital: embodied and institutionalized. Embodied cultural capital refers to the values and beliefs shaped by one's education, different academic disciplines within universities have their own distinct norms and value systems, which in turn cultivate different attitudes toward marriage. On the other hand, the college degree serves as a form of institutionalized cultural capital that influences the acquisition of socio-economic status, which in turn shapes marriage values. Utilizing data from the 2021 Chinese General Social Survey, this study finds that college-educated individuals are more likely to reject materialistic and traditional family-oriented marriage purposes. Specialized education, understood as embodied cultural capital, also has an impact, with humanities students being less likely to endorse materialistic marriage purposes compared to those majoring in social sciences or STEM. Furthermore, socio-economic status mediates the relationship between college education and marriage purposes, demonstrating the impact of institutionalized cultural capital. The findings indicate that youth culture is undergoing a profound transformation, shifting from a focus on material and familial obligations to prioritizing individual happiness and emotional fulfillment. This study contributes to understanding the mechanisms of youth cultural change within the marriage domain in the Chinese context and offers new insights into declining marriage intentions.

RC55-848.3

QIN, XUANLONG* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
TAM, TONY HW (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Measuring Intergroup Trust with Social Media Data: A Case Study of How Americans Evaluate Chinese before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Intergroup trust, a crucial element of social cohesion, is the focus of this study. We introduce a novel computational method, guided by theory, to measure intergroup trust using social media data. This method, unlike traditional questionnaire approaches, is both simple and effective. Using Google News Word2Vec embeddings, we represent six dimensions derived from three classical theoretical models in social perception. This semantic space representation allows us to assess the possibility of synthesis using principal component analysis. The key finding is that the six dimensions can be combined into two fundamental dimensions: Warmth-Communion (WC) and Competence-Agency (CA). The WC dimension emphasizes subjective assessments such as trustworthiness and moral character. On the other hand, the CA dimension emphasizes objective abilities. Consequently, the WC dimension offers a new way to measure intergroup trust using textual data.

We used this new measure to analyze the perception of the Chinese by Americans before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our analysis was based on a dataset of 3 million tweets from Twitter originating from American IP addresses. These tweets underwent screening by an automated algorithm to identify those that were relevant to expressing opinions about the Chinese. Each tweet was scored based on the WC and CA dimensions. The results show that Americans' trust in the Chinese declined significantly after the pandemic outbreak. Specifically, (1) there was a statistically significant drop in Americans' evaluation of the Chinese in the WC dimension, but (2) no significant change in the CA dimension. The results confirm that there is a growing trend of discrimination against Chinese individuals by Americans. However, Americans' perception of the competence of Chinese individuals has remained consistent even after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study also confirms the validity of utilizing a theory-guided computational approach to assess intergroup trust through textual data.

RC55-848.1

QIN, XUANLONG* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Dimensional Structure of Interpersonal Trust: Basic Dimensions and Implications

Interpersonal trust is a key concept in social theory, but there is still ongoing debate about how to measure it and what its core dimensions are. There is no consensus on whether there are two or three core dimensions. This paper introduces a word-embedding approach to discovering the dimensional structure of interpersonal trust based on a comprehensive list of trust-related keywords. The starting point is to identify useful keywords based on a computational analysis of (1) 14 widely used traditional questionnaires of Likert scale items for measuring interpersonal trust and (2) a supplementary data resource—a unique Twitter-based dictionary of interpersonal trust (Hu et al. 2023).

Two studies were developed to identify keywords useful for measuring interpersonal trust expressed in textual data. (1) Study 1 used natural language processing (NLP) analyses to synthesize two data sources, extracting keywords from the 14 questionnaires with the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TFIDF) algorithm and identifying relevant keywords from the Twitter-based dictionary through a clustering algorithm (Fiske et al. 2022). The results indicated that 51 most common words (16 words from the questionnaires and 35 from the dictionary) can be used for representing interpersonal trust and further classification. (2) Study 2 extracted the spatial coordinates of these 51 keywords in the 300-dimensional pre-trained Google News Word Embedding space. These spatially represented keywords were subject to a K-means clustering algorithm. The clustering analysis resulted in three distinct clusters, each corresponding to a different continuous dimension of interpersonal trust.

These clusters represent a nuanced view that captures traditional elements like competence and integrity while highlighting a continuum of trust, from caution and skepticism to full distrust. This study demonstrates how computational methods can help identify fundamental dimensions of interpersonal trust and offer new opportunities for trust research, especially using digital and open-ended data.

RC11-174.5

QIU, FENGXIAN* (Anhui Normal University, China)
ZHAN, HEYING (Georgia State University, USA)
LIU, JING (Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics, China)

Caught in the Cultural Dilemma—Cohort Differences in Behavioral Reconciliation of Filial Piety

This research employs mixed methodologies to elucidate the impact of cultural lag between generations on the retirement saving behaviors of older migrant workers. Utilizing surveys of 699 participants and 30 in-depth interviews with elderly migrant workers, this study examines the connection between cultural and social factors and retirement saving behaviors. The results uncover variations in retirement saving behaviors among different cohorts of migrant workers. The first cohorts of migrant workers find themselves caught between the dilemma of cultural expectations of filial piety and actual cultural lag of intergenerational cultural transmission. The retirement saving behaviors of migrant workers demonstrate a positive correlation between factors such as social support, peer influence, and optimism regarding retirement. The authors posit that the implementation of social policies is imperative to foster awareness and encourage retirement-related behaviors among rural migrant workers in the social context of shrinking family size in China. Crafting social policies aimed at incentivizing retirement savings among migrant workers should be the strategic approach to mitigate the cultural and structural lags experienced by elderly migrant workers.

RC28-447.4

QU, YUE* (the University of Hong Kong, China)

A Life Course Approach to Income Inequality: Age-Graded Wage Returns of STEM Majors

While scholars have long investigated the heterogeneous returns to college, they often overlook how the various returns, particularly those shaped by horizontal school tracking (such as academic disciplines), change with age. The present study aims to address this gap and explore how the wage gap between STEM and non-STEM majors evolves over the life course, including corresponding gender differences. Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) will be analyzed using age-period-cohort (APC) models and Growth Curve models. Additionally, Oaxaca-Blinder (OB) decomposition will be employed to unveil underlying mechanisms.

The objective of this study is to investigate three interconnected research questions. First, it aims to analyze how the wage gap between STEM and non-STEM majors evolves throughout individuals' careers, shedding light on the dynamics of wage disparities. Then, it seeks to examine gender differences in the age-graded wage returns to STEM majors, incorporating a heterogeneity analysis. Lastly, it aims to identify the mechanism and decompose the factors, particularly encompassing endowment effects (occupation, industry, and major-job matching) and coefficient effects (such as personal values, discrimination, and bias) that explain the wage gap between STEM and non-STEM majors over the life course and the corresponding gender differences.

RC39-JS-191.2

QUAN, YINHE* (Waseda University, Japan)

Collaborative Disaster Preparedness for Foreign Residents in Japan: The Role of Npos in Promoting Equity

Research Background:
With the growing population of foreign residents in Japan, ensuring equitable disaster preparedness for these vulnerable groups has become a pressing concern. Foreign residents face distinct challenges during disasters, such as language barriers, social isolation, and limited access to essential resources, placing them at heightened risk. Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) have emerged as critical actors in addressing these disparities by advocating for social justice and equity in disaster preparedness.

Research Objective:
This study aims to explore the role of NPOs in promoting equity in disaster preparedness for foreign residents in Japan. By applying governance theory, the research will analyze how NPOs collaborate with governmental agencies, local communities, and other stakeholders to deliver fair and inclusive support during disaster events.

Research Methodology:
Literature Review: This research will review prior studies on governance theory and the role of NPOs to build a robust theoretical framework.

Case Study: The study will conduct case analyses of NPO activities in selected areas of Tokyo (e.g., Shinjuku and Shinagawa wards) to examine how these organizations provide fair and equitable support to foreign residents during disasters.

Interview Survey: Interviews will be conducted with NPO representatives, local government disaster officials, and foreign residents to gain insight into the practical realities and challenges of providing equitable support.

Research Significance:
This study will provide a deeper understanding of the critical role NPOs play in ensuring equitable disaster preparedness for foreign residents in Japan. It will also demonstrate how governance theory can be applied to facilitate collaboration among diverse actors in disaster management, focusing on the promotion of justice and fairness.

WG10-939.3

QUAN-HAASE, ANABEL* (Western University, Canada)
TROCCHI, VANESSA (Western University, Canada)
RUBIN, VICTORIA L (Western University, Canada)

Health Support Networks on Instagram for Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS): Influencers and Their Strategies to Build Trust

Individuals with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) turn to Instagram influencers as an alternative or complementary PCOS support source to their physicians. However, the ambiguous qualifications of influencers, and contradicting claims regarding how to manage PCOS, make it difficult to identify credible sources. Using a directed qualitative content analysis, we examined the range of strategies that 10 Instagram PCOS influencers used to signal trust. We found that influencers utilized a range of pseudo-trust strategies. Another key contribution of the study is a description of how PCOS influencers reference sources as a way to signal their status and authority. We also found that Instagram PCOS influencers discuss what it means to be healthy with PCOS, and we describe how they contribute to a wider cultural participation in healthism. The findings build upon the source credibility literature to identify novel cues of trust and emotionality used by influencers as social media platforms evolve, and further, reveal the underlying healthism-centric discourse of PCOS influencers.

WG10-JS-84.1

QUAN-HAASE, ANABEL* (University of Western Ontario, Canada)
HARPER, MOLLY-GLORIA (The University of Western Ontario, Canada)
FALAHATPISHEH, SARA (The University of Western Ontario, Canada)
ZHANG, JINGMAN (The University of Western Ontario, Canada)

Influencers Mobilization for Feminist Digital Activism: A Thematic Analysis of Iran's 2022/2023 Protests on Instagram and Twitter (now X)

Social media has become an important tool in feminist hashtag movements. When examining feminist movements, there is a core group of users, referred to as influencers, that post often and engage with content and other users. These central players have many followers and, as a result, have greater influence on the spread of the social movement and its focus. Knowing that influencers can be central catalysts in activist efforts, there is a need to study how influencers contribute to the spread of a social movement including the type of content they post, and what function their content has. With feminist causes spreading globally and influencers playing such a central role, it becomes important to understand the functions of influencers who operate in censored environments. In this paper, we focus on the 2022/2023 Masha Amini Iranian protests. In the 2022/2023 Masha Amini Iranian protests activist influencers have not only encouraged and created spaces for "generating discourse on various social, cultural, and political issues in Iran" (Tahmasebi-Birgani, 2017, p. 186), but they have also fueled the movement's spread from both inside and outside of Iran. In this study, we draw from Lovejoy and Saxton's (2012) theoretical framework of microblogging functions to examine the types of functions of activist influencers' content. The present study investigates the diffusion of protest-related content across social media platforms to investigate cross-platform differences. These differences create a need for a comparative lens that challenges the notion of social media as a homogeneous and undifferentiated unit (Matassi & Boczkowski, 2023). The present paper has two goals:

1. To understand the communicative functions microblogging serves for activist influencers in the 2022/2023 Iranian protests on X (formerly Twitter) and Instagram.
2. To identify and describe the similarities and differences between how activist influencers use X and Instagram for their activism.

TG12-994.2

QUARTA, SERENA* (University of Salerno, Italy)

The Educational Pathway of Young Neets between Cultural Deprivation and Risk of Social Exclusion.

The young people who are not in education and employment in Italy are a deep-rooted phenomenon among the young population. If on the one hand there is a constant decrease of NEET, with a shift from 25% (2018) to 18.4% (2023); on the other hand, in Europe, Italy remains at the bottom, with an average of about 10 percentage points more.

According to Eurostat data, educational opportunities greatly affect the condition of the youngest.

In Italy in 2022, 19% of 15-29 year olds were NEET. The percentage drops to 14% among those with a university degree and rises among those with lower (19.4%) and higher (20.3%) secondary education.

These data signal the difficulty of the education system in developing the skills and competences of young people and has a direct impact on their life paths.

Within this framework, the emotional states that accompany young people on their educational paths have a negative impact on their lives. Very often, they are convinced that they are victims of a system that leaves them waiting perennially for a job, they are actually the architects of a self-exclusion resulting from the internalisation of biographical careers marked by social isolation and cultural deprivation. They seem to be afflicted by the 'Donald Duck syndrome' because they live in a condition in which passivity, disorientation, and recrimination are combined with vague and confused ideas about the possibilities of social integration. They live in a disillusioned perception of work of which they can only see the most painful side instead of experiencing it as a drive towards self-realisation. The element that weighs even more heavily in these situations is the certainty that the longer they 'wait' in the family, the less chance they will have of developing the ability to get out of conditions of immobility.

RC17-251.5

QUARTO, VALERIA* (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)
SALVATI, ARMIDA (Università degli studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

The City Hall and the Territorial Social Services: A Total Institution?

The City Hall and the Territorial Social Services: a total institution?

The research was carried out as part of the PhD project and involved the exploration of the social dynamics of the City Hall of a Metropolitan city in Southern Italy and of the local social services as a backdrop to interactions with other public bodies and social actors in the area. The professional culture and organisational dynamics within and outside the institution were investigated, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the network dynamics, which affect the service to citizens.

The municipality is a complex organisation, a collective actor (Boudon 1996), made up of actors who make individual choices (Cavalli 2001), whose actions and interventions are aimed at providing services and benefits to the community, which require collaboration and networking.

However, the organisation observed presented certain characteristics and dimensions similar to those of a total institution (Goffman 1961). The drawbacks of this model lie in its low propensity for networking, despite the fact that this appears to be fundamental and necessary for the very mandates of social services. The fieldwork lasted seven months, from July 2022 to January 2023. For data collection, an ethnographic approach was adopted (Cardano and Ortalda 2021): overt participant observation, in-depth ethnographic interviews, and shadowing (techniques accompanied by the examination of the records from the entities under investigation) were conducted.

The main findings that emerged indicate peculiarities of closed, self-referential systems (Luhmann 1984), with their own culture, and are reticent, resistant, and defensive (Tomelleri 2004), which affect the quality of interventions for citizens. The researchers developed a SWOT analysis model, highlighting these characteristics of closure, as well as opportunities for openness, obstacles, and strengths of the municipality and its social services.

RC44-691.4

QUINONES MONTORO, MARIELA* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Reconfiguration of Labor Relations and Union Action in Uruguayan Context

The aim of the presentation is to reflect from the Labor Sociology perspective about changes in labor and, more specifically, in the Uruguayan labor relations system, in the context of alternation of left-wing and right-wing governments in Uruguay. From a configurational methodology, it is proposed to identify those aspects that define the current labor relations system, emphasizing on which were the strategies or actions that the unions carried out in order to face the new challenges of this change of scenario. A relevant theoretical sustenance for this purpose is the revitalization theory as the power sources one.

Among the most outstanding aspects that can be taken from the analysis of this period, is the revitalization of the union movement, which renovated its strength, recovering its role of the leadership and channeler of several demands existing on society. Secondly, it is observed how, when changing the labor context, because of the turn of the government, the unions have rebuilt the value of labor. Not only from a monetary perspective and/or instrumental, but especially moral one, which has also led to orientate fights morally motivated by different groups.

Based on this idea, the presentation rebuilds the demands of the unions, understood as demands of reciprocal appreciation (moral) between labor actors. A novelty is how the unions conne connect with different ethics (bio-ethic, environmentalist, feminist, economic, spatial and labor) as frames of reference of their action and social changes proposal. In this context, is approached their posture about issues like climate change, labor time, caregiving economy, environment, among others that are the axis of the union debate nowadays.

RC38-628.3

QUINTANO MÉNDEZ, FELIPE* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Reconfiguración De Los Vínculos Familiares Para Las Funciones Parentales En Parejas Con Hijos Con Discapacidad Intelectual. Una Aproximación Desde Las Narrativas Biográficas.

La familia se concibe como una construcción social en relación con los roles y funciones que desempeñan sus integrantes. Esta noción de familia está profundamente influenciada por el contexto espacial, temporal, cotidiano y sociocultural, lo que la convierte en una construcción dinámica. Pensar en la familia implica reflexionar como sujeto situado dentro de una estructura social y un tiempo determinado, entendiendo el concepto de familia a través de las experiencias e interacciones durante la biografía.

Los roles establecidos en el seno familiar pueden cambiar tras una separación parental, lo que exige una reinterpretación y reconstrucción de las funciones familiares. Aunque existe poca información sobre cómo se reconstruyen los vínculos familiares después de una separación y cómo las historias de vida se entrelazan en este nuevo escenario, la comprensión es aún menor en el caso de familias con hijos con discapacidad intelectual. La discapacidad, al igual que la familia, es también un fenómeno socialmente construido, y en situaciones de separación, la reconstrucción de los vínculos de cuidado adquiere una relevancia crucial.

Las personas con discapacidad intelectual suelen requerir un mayor tiempo de cuidado, debido a las barreras sociales que limitan su autonomía y participación plena en la sociedad. Ante esto, la investigación se enfoca en comprender cómo se reconfiguran los vínculos familiares en torno a la parentalidad y el cuidado, específicamente en padres y madres separados con hijos en situación de discapacidad intelectual. Este estudio se abordará utilizando un diseño narrativo-biográfico identificando los hitos y procesos claves en las historias de vida, y cómo estos influyen en la construcción y reinterpretación de los vínculos familiares, con especial atención a las lógicas de cuidado vinculadas a la discapacidad intelectual. Se llevarán a cabo entrevistas narrativas biográficas. La información será reportada mediante un análisis abductivo. Los resultados se encuentran en proceso de construcción.

RC55-846.6

QUINTERO, RICARDO* (UAB, Spain)
LOPEZ-ROLDAN, PEDRO (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Regional Gender (in)Equality in the EU. Beyond Achivement and Development

The research question that this study seeks to address is as follows: how does gender equality at the regional level relate to economic indicators such as GDP per capita and other indicators of a more social, cultural and political nature in the European Union?

The objective of this paper is to conduct a comparative analysis of the gender equality situation in three EU countries: Spain, Italy and France. Furthermore, we examine the methodology employed in the Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). In this study, we build upon the analysis conducted by López-Roldán and Fachelli (2023) and the methodological critique presented by Permanyer (2010, 2015) to develop a novel approach to examining gender inequality.

In order to achieve this objective, we have applied a structural and articulated methodology (López-Roldán & Fachelli, 2015) combining Principal Component Analysis techniques that identify the attributive characteristics of the social space and then a cluster analysis that identifies and classifies the regions into groups associated with higher or lower gender inequality. Subsequently, we will examine the extent to which this multidimensional and relational reality of gender inequalities is associated with economic and societal factors. To this end, we will conduct a linear regression analysis between the GEI and a range of economic and social indicators. Finally, we will discuss our results and comment on our main conclusions in light of them.

RC44-698.1

QUINTERO RAMIREZ, CIRILA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Authors Meet Critics Book: "Trabajadores, Sindicatos y Actividades En La Frontera Norte De México. Un Mapeo Laborar Actualizado"

Cirila Quintero Ramírez nos brinda un relato oportuno y magistral de las relaciones laborales en cinco centros de exportación de manufactura distribuidos a lo largo de la frontera norte de México que colinda con Estados Unidos. Dentro del contexto más amplio de la reestructuración económica, la reforma de la legislación laboral y las relaciones comerciales con nuestro vecino norte.

La autora ofrece una exploración, matizada y localizada muy necesaria de las condiciones de trabajo, la heterogeneidad de los actores sociales y a sus patrones de resistencia, así como las diferenciaciones en el uso de trabajo femenino. Este extraordinario trabajo se basa en más de tres décadas de investigación y análisis profundamente arraigados. Es una lectura obligada tanto para académicos como activistas.

RC44-691.5

QUINTERO RAMIREZ, CIRILA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Labor Movements in Mexico: From the First to the Last Movement during President Amlo.

This paper analyzes the first and last labor movement during goverment of Andrés Manuel López Obrador (AMLO). The first movement that was considered as the begginings of the Labor Spring because 40,000 workers in maquiladoras (assembly plants) of Matamoros were mobilized to asked economic bonus and change of unions, they won the first, but the result to the second was ambiguos; the last movement was in Volkswagen of Mexico, in Puebla City, the result was the denial to accept any violation of company to the rights of workers according with Mechanisms or Rapid Response, however the compány the reinstallation of workers, proves that they injustfied fires. Different to Matamoros, workers in VW needed to resort to possibility of strike to get an increase of salary, they get it but the plant announced economic problems and the possiblity to fire more workers. The contrast between both movement shows the small advances in the labor issues and unions in Mexico in spite that President AMLO promised that labor will be better with him. The changes introduced in the labor justice, as the formation of Center of Concilitaiton and Labor Register, seems to be one of the most important obstcles in trhe improvement of workers in Mexico.

RC05-74.4

QUINTERO SUÁREZ, TATIANA* (GCSC, Germany)

Collective Memory in Colombia: A Strategy to Reconstruct Historical Recounts, Resist and Re-Exist in Black Territories.

From a multidisciplinary perspective, this proposal focuses on collective memory. The multilayer concept allows the study of cultural subsistence in complex contexts of violence, discrimination, and marginalization. A general definition of collective memory as "a social construction constituted through a multiplicity of circulating sign forms, with interpretations shared by some social actors and institutions, and contested by others in response to heterogeneous positions in a hierarchical social field" (French, 2012, p. 349), allows us to assert that collective memory is a suitable theoretical framework to explore the role of grassroots organizations and communities in post-conflict contexts where racial exclusion and discrimination are decisive.

Colombia is an illustrative case. Its internal conflict endures a complexity that intermingles multiple variables: the role of history and its contrast with collective memory narratives, the different levels of appropriation of those narratives, and their relevance in changing political frames. One of the significant recent results is the recognition of structural racism as one of the ground reasons for the differential impacts of the armed conflict by the Colombian Commission of Truth. It is the result of the confluence of social mobilization and prioritizing the victims' voices as a basis for the report with which the Commission ended its mandate.

Thus, this proposal addresses the questions of what is the role of collective memory and how it operates within grassroots organizations and Black communities regarding political positioning, cultural resistance, and re-existence and how these local narratives generate impact across institutionalized memory initiatives, using as a reference the Colombian Commission of Truth.

This inquiry aims to reflect on the power of narratives and discourses arising from powerless sociocultural spheres to confront and dispute narratives about the past. It also offers the opportunity to transcend the individuality of social studies to focus on collective action, belonging, and self-positioning.

RC42-JS-64.2

QUINTERO SUÁREZ, TATIANA* (GCSC, Germany)

Critical Methodological Approaches for Social Research: A Tool to Cope with Field Challenges and the Contributions from Latin American Thought.

To deal with the colonial past that founded social research, disciplines such as anthropology and sociology have developed strategies to call for committed research. In this process, the contributions from Latin American thought are crucial. During the 1960s and 1970s, Latin American social research led the analysis of difference and diversity from critical perspectives (Krotz, 2005).

One of the markers of this phenomenon was the Barbados Statement. It focuses on the colonial structure that shapes research and proposes a call for liberation, altogether with social and political commitment. This statement embraces a wide spectrum of critical thinking: Popular Education, Liberation Theology, Alternative Communication, and Participatory Action Research, among others. This shows a disciplinary convergence of social sciences aiming to produce knowledge in favor of subaltern sectors. Hence, the basis was understanding socio-cultural complexities and a serious commitment to reality transformation. As Gustavo De Oliveira Figueiredo (2015) explains, these academic efforts were named the 'emancipatory paradigm', a reference that highlights a relationship with political takes.

This proposal aims to vindicate the 'emancipatory paradigm' as a tool to face the researchers' challenges in the field and as a mechanism to use subjectivity, defeating the modern perspective of individuality and, rather directing it to the assurance for two sides communication, exchange, and knowledge production. This approach contributes to materializing the differences between a social researcher and a natural observer recognizing the researcher not as a neutral knowledge source but as a part of the social landscape explored.

Focusing on the questions of how critical social research and decolonial perspectives dispute the role of subjectivity directing the researcher's character into a constructive play in favor of political and socio-cultural affirmations, this proposal wants to reflect on ethical criteria analyzing methodologies such as committed anthropology, public anthropology, militant ethnography, participatory action research, or cooperative research.

TG12-993.5

QURASHI, FAHID* (University of Salford, United Kingdom)

Knowing and Not Knowing about Israel's Genocide in Gaza.

In an Anthropocene characterised by the instantaneous flows of monumental amounts of information, when knowing about the world has become possible for the majority of the world's population, how is it possible for Israel and its allies to sustain genocide denial in the face of copious amounts of evidence of war crimes and violations of international law, that even the International Court of Justice could not ignore in its ruling of a plausible case of genocide in Gaza perpetrated by Israel? How has the UK navigated its own arms export regime, which prohibits the sale of arms where there is a clear risk that the arms could be used to commit or facilitate violations of international humanitarian law, to continue selling arms to Israel whilst it is perpetrating a genocide in Gaza? In short, how is it possible to simultaneously *know* and *not know*?

In this paper, I use Cohen's (2001) 'culture of denial' to analyse the multifaceted ways in which *not knowing* about Israel's genocide in Gaza is deliberately cultivated. As an active practice, *not knowing* was cultivated by European colonial states to deny and rationalise colonial crimes and to sustain a civilised image of Europe. As a settler colonial state, Israel has, out of a necessity to justify its existence as a free and democratic westernised nation, refined the practice of genocide denial, despite continuously perpetrating atrocities. In this paper I analyse various practices of denial used by Israel, from the destruction of evidence, the politicisation of language, to the spiral of denial.

R

RC02-42.4

RA MASON, RA MASON* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

Economic 'migration' Push and Pull Factors for Ocean Island Bases: The Cases of Okinawa and Diego Garcia

There is a rich interdisciplinary literature on the sociology and politics of (military) base economies, ranging from seminal interventions such as Cynthia Enloe's "Bananas, Beaches and Bases", to Marxist critiques represented by Wendy Matsumura's "The Limits of Okinawa", and eclectic approaches in the ilk of Gerald Figal's "War, Peace and Tourism in Postwar Okinawa". Yet, the intersection of the economics of migration, as a key aspect affecting how base societies are constituted, with the great power interests of regional geostrategy have rarely been examined in a comparative context. To address this lacuna in the literature, this paper adopts a transdiscplinary methodology in examining how ocean island base communities have responded to the impact of those great power interests in terms of forced and voluntary migration and the resulting socio-economic and geopolitical effects.

The central research question addressed is to what extent can the economics of migration be viewed as a symbiotic process in the context of relatively remote ocean island bases, such as in the cases of Okinawa and Diego Garcia? In other words, to what extent, and through what means, are base communities able to exercise agency in responding to changes imposed upon them as a function of great power (e.g., US, Japan, UK) interests? Moreover, to what extent does any such agency manifest itself in positive, democratically led outcomes or unexpected effects?

In the cases examined, it emerges that despite dramatically differing historical and socio-economic circumstances, the economics of migration (forced and otherwise) offer unique insights into unexpected effects, caused more by the framing of issues advanced through agencies of the great powers who impose their authority on these vulnerable communities than by the actors of the communities themselves. Conversely, localised agency relating to movement and relocation is typically misrepresented or manipulated for politically motivated and geostrategic ends.

RC29-461.2

RABE, MARLIZE* (University of the Free State, South Africa, South Africa)

You Don't Choose Your Family: Analysing the Links between Incarceration, Gang Membership and Family Relationships in South Africa

In the Western Cape in South Africa, gangs are often described as substitute families for especially young men who are raised in difficult circumstances associated with precarious communities, vulnerable families and different forms of abuse. The powerful South African gangs within prisons (correctional centres) developed a strong hold on individual members which is well documented in popular and academic literature. As gang members grow older, they often have repeated stints of incarceration which may eventually lead to long incarceration periods ("lifers") due to violent crimes which carry lengthy minimum sentencing periods in South Africa. Such incarceration patterns (trajectories) reinforce a particular form of "brotherhood" or loyalty to other gang members where a particular masculine hierarchy is cemented. Yet, incarcerated gang members may also have families outside of prison and this paper will focus on nuanced interdependencies between family life and prison gang membership over the life course. An in-depth analysis of selected face-to-face interviews with formerly incarcerated men in the Western Cape, together with a review of existing literature based on qualitative research with incarcerated men in South Africa, will form the basis of this paper. A life course perspective will be used as the theoretical starting point for this analysis as the transitions between developmental phases and dramatic turning points are useful indicators for a greater understanding of links between violence, vulnerabilities and the individual and family life course.

RC42-675.1

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Social Transformation from below: Childhood, Children and the Quest for Justice

This contribution discusses how childhood, albeit a divisive positionality with regards to prerogatives of social power and public social decision, stands

as a relevant vantage point to foreground a critique of the present adult-centred society and forward insights of social transformation. Children, though consisting of up to a third of the world population, have been recurrently disregarded as a social category concerning their claims of material well-being, educational demands, and above all, political participation in public life. As a dominated social group, children's voices do not resonate and affect to enlarge adults' understandings about collective life rather they are often taken as babbles, grumbles or noises. However, in their own terms, children have shown the diversity of social harms they suffer pointing at fairer and more equal social relationships and social conviviality. Relying on a decolonial inspiration, the particularities of generational domination, intersected by so many others, are unravelled, as children's movements of 'slow' opposition, resistance and insurgence point at needed social changes as seen from below. The empirical examples drawn here from childhoods of the Global South offer an instigating entry point to analyse how the quest for justice and equality by children is interweaved in the politics of intergenerational relationships.

RC17-257.1

RACHLITZ, KURT* (NTNU, Norway)
TSARITOVA, NATIA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)
BAILEY, JENNIFER (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Expert Authority and Regional Governance - a Comparative Analysis of the Arctic Council and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

We combine international relations and meta-organization theory (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2008; Berkowitz et al., 2022) to explore expert authority as a key feature of global and regional governance actors (Barnett & Finnemore, 2004). We are particularly interested in how these actors maintain expert authority and how they sustain their influence on their organizational environment in the long term. We argue that expert authority is closely linked to the level of expertise, the way knowledge is produced, and the way it is disseminated in the respective organizational environment.

To put this research interest into practice, we compare two meta-organizations from the field of international ocean governance in terms of their respective levels of expert authority: the Arctic Council (AC) and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). Arguably, knowledge and expertise are vital to both meta-organizations, and both display expert authority in the governance system. At the same time, however, there are also differences. To name just two examples: ICES is responsible for producing scientific advice for its member states and other 'clients' on request, while the demand and political transfer of the scientific recommendations produced by the AC takes place directly within the organization. Or another example: While ICES' knowledge production is based almost exclusively on the natural sciences, the AC's scientific output is based not only on scientific findings, but also on indigenous knowledge contributed by indigenous groups within the organization. Our analysis draws on a wide range of empirical material - from secondary literature to published reports and interviews with the experts involved.

RC17-JS-143.2

RACHLITZ, KURT* (NTNU, Norway)
GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)
BAILEY, JENNIFER (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

How Do Meta-Organizations Make Grand Challenges Actionable? the Case of the Scientific Organization for the Prevention of Adverse Impacts on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems

In this presentation, we combine meta-organization theory and the literature on grand challenges and ask how meta-organizations make grand challenges actionable.

To answer this question, we look at a particular grand challenge and a specific type of meta-organization. We choose a grand challenge that has been on the UN agenda since at least 2004, but which has received relatively little public attention. This grand challenge is related to the oceans: the prevention of adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs). The specific type of meta-organization we look at is one that generates knowledge on this topic and makes it available to political decision-makers.

We draw on a single case study and trace how the *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea* identify VMEs on behalf of its clients. Based on different components of organization as developed by Ahrne and Brunsson, we show how a comparatively abstract and ambiguous Grand Challenge is made actionable and what difficulties arise in this process.

The VME case is particularly suitable because the challenge appears relatively clear in abstract terms, but at the same time poses difficulties in terms of implementation: the definition and identification of VMEs are just as complicated and controversial as the measures to safeguard them. Not only political and scientific, but also economic and ecological actors influence this process. Such a constellation almost inevitably leads to 'unsatisfactory' compromise solutions, which are quickly criticized for good reasons, but on closer inspection turn out to be more 'reasonable' for equally good reasons than is sometimes portrayed. With this in mind, this presentation attempts to provide a rather sober account of organizational processes required for making grand challenges actionable.

RC37-JS-171.3

RADAKOVICH, ROSARIO* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Geopolítica De Las Preferencias Latinoamericanas En Netflix

En sólo un cuarto de siglo de existencia, Netflix ha modificado todas las dimensiones del campo audiovisual internacional: desde las condiciones de producción, los modelos de distribución, la cronología de los medios y los circuitos de circulación audiovisual, así como los mecanismos de consumo audiovisual. La plataforma ha adquirido creciente poder de definición y re-orientación del gusto audiovisual a través de su sistema algorítmico Cinematch para individualizar la oferta a sus usuarios. No obstante, la curaduría algorítmica que le ha dado el sello distintivo a la plataforma; es muy notoria la creciente centralidad en las recomendaciones de la producción "Netflix originals" en la interfaz de los usuarios y la nueva sugerencia "Top 10 Global" que impulsa el visionado tras de la popularidad global y el gusto de masas, así como tras de sus propias apuestas productivas.

La plataforma se ha instalado y crecido sostenidamente en América latina desde 2011. De acuerdo a Statista para final de 2023 el número de abonados de Netflix en América Latina roza los 43 millones de personas. En ese contexto cabe preguntarse ¿Qué origen tienen las producciones más populares en Netflix para los latinoamericanos? ¿Qué lugar tiene la producción norteamericana en nuestras preferencias? ¿Y el cine regional y nacional? Se parte de la hipótesis que las coproducciones regionales no logran revertir la centralidad de las producciones anglosajonas (siguiendo estudios previos de Lobato:2019), aunque sí lograron asentar una nueva agenda de preferencias producto de los flujos mediáticos transnacionales (Thussu, 2010) de los hubs de la semi periferia global (Wallerstein) como Sur Corea y Turquía.

La metodología utilizada es cuantitativa a partir de una reelaboración de datos del Top10 Netflix en cuatro países latinoamericanos (México, Colombia, Brasil y Argentina), de una muestra de semanas de los últimos dos años, incorporando datos desde otras fuentes (IMDB, Film Affinity).

RC46-720.4

RADULOVIC, UGLJESA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Communicating Whistleblowers' Messages: The Role of Media in Exposing South Africa's State of Capture

The phenomenon of state capture significantly impacted South Africa's socio-political landscape during Jacob Zuma's presidency (2009-2018). Simply put, state capture is when private actors influence the state through illegal and non-transparent forms. State capture in South Africa transpired largely because of an unethical nexus that formed around Zuma, those in government loyal to him, and the powerful business family – the Guptas. Revelations of state capture came to the fore because of independent media. Independent media was reliant on whistleblowers to communicate a complete narrative, which resulted in a mutually beneficial collaboration between independent media and whistleblowers. A qualitative research approach employing two methods was utilized to examine this collaboration. The dominant source of information for this study stems from semi-structured interviews conducted with whistleblowers and independent media outlet affiliates. The semi-structured interviews were further supplemented with document analysis, in order to corroborate the findings emerging from the interviews. This study found that independent media played a key role in supporting South African state capture whistleblowers. Support manifested in three forms, namely: defensive; emotional; and offensive support. Defensive support entailed legal, financial and security aid. Emotional support was provided in the form of informal counselling. Offensive support entailed using media exposure to make the whistleblowers' narratives public, and mediating between whistleblowers and official commissions of inquiry.

RC15-233.4

RADVANSZKY, ANDREA* (Institute of Biomedical Ethics and History of Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Normalizations in Microsociological Dementia Research

Qualitative methods shape the selection of theories used to explain findings, meaning researchers actively construct the phenomena under study. In this presentation, I address the role of subjectivity and self-reflection, which, for example, the Grounded Theory Methodology, has been drawing attention to, using microsociological dementia research as a case. I also discuss its implications for care ethics.

Praxeological studies, based on observations and video data, often conclude that meaning-making in dementia is secured through the body. Even when cognitive abilities and verbal communication decline, prereflexive knowledge enables interaction, suggesting that a person's selfhood can still be embodied.

However, my social phenomenological study, based on 25 semi-structured interviews with family caregivers of people with dementia, points in a different direction. Analyzing these interviews interpretatively, I demonstrate how dementia disrupts "normal" interaction processes. When the idealizations necessary for successful interaction are suspended, the subjectivity and responsibility attributed to the other person are profoundly affected. Family caregivers must navigate these disruptions and the challenges to sociality they present.

I argue for replacing the dominant constructivist and victim-perpetrator model in dementia discourse with Alfred Schutz's social phenomenology, which acknowledges the critical role of the body and everyday consciousness in sociality. Rather than normalizing dementia as a condition where the body independently shapes reality, dementia care ethics must address the vulnerabilities and disruptions of the body schema. This shift emphasizes the transformative potential of social relationships in dementia, highlighting the importance of integrating both the body and mental processes in understanding social interaction.

RC34-557.3

RADZINSKA, JOWITA* (SWPS University, Poland)
PUSTULKA, PAULA (SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland)

Navigating Love and Relationships in Uncertain Times: QIs of Youth & Family Transitions

In the context of rapid social change, increasing uncertainty and recurring crises, qualitative longitudinal research provides an apt framework for examining how youth and family transitions unfold. This paper contributes to key debates on young people's relational lives, offering insights into how young adults negotiate personal relationships within partnering processes (i.e., singlehood, dating, cohabitation, engagement, marriage).

The data stems from two waves of a qualitative longitudinal study (QLS) called ULTRAGEN: Becoming an Adult in Times of Ultra-Uncertainty: Intergenerational Theory of 'Shaky' Transitions. Specifically, the analysis was done on individual in-depth interviews with young adults (aged 18-35) and their parents (121 interviews in total) conducted in 2021 and 2023.

We explore the interplay of two pillars of young adults' romantic lives in Poland. On the one hand, we track external pressures, framed as challenges caused by subsequent social crises (e.g., pandemic, war in Ukraine, economic destabilization), which affect thinking about love and possibilities of commitment. On the other hand, we discern shifting social and intergenerational norms as engendering varied views on this realm. The study identifies three key stances: those who seek relational stability/commitment, those who reject it, and those who are ambivalent. The longitudinal approach allows us to track how these stances change over time, revealing how young people's views shift between the two data collection waves in relation to the aforementioned structural and personal circumstances.

Longitudinal data shows that despite devaluation of traditional pathways towards marriage, love remains a stabilizing force for many young people, offering hope amid widespread uncertainty. Nevertheless, rising structural barriers (e.g., wedding costs) and persistent personal ambivalence about partnering (e.g., contesting traditional family), complicate decisions about long-term relationships. The study illuminates the value of QLS for understanding how uncertainty impacts transitions.

RC26-429.2

RAFFA, VALENTINA* (University of Messina, Italy)

Anti-Gender Campaigns and Feminist Mobilization in Italy: The Role of Anti-Violence Centers

The contribution analyzes the political conflict through the topic of gender-based violence. In particular, it focuses on the role of Anti-Violence Centers (CAV) as actors in the regeneration of the democratic project, which is at risk of progressive erosion due to the advance in Italy of anti-gender movements. Anti-violence centers represent a necessary force for the realization of genuine models of democracy. They work to uncover gender-based discrimination and inequalities and promote awareness and empowerment processes for women.

The aim is to identify the configurations that the political role of Anti-Violence Centers assumes today in Italy and their transformative horizon. This is done in relation to, on one hand, the conservative ideology of Giorgia Meloni's government and, on the other hand, the anti-gender ideology that attacks the two key principles of the Istanbul Convention: the idea of gender as a social construct and that violence against women is a product of gender power asymmetry. This ideology tends to produce cultural and political backlash, challenging liberal democracy.

Using qualitative data from in-depth interviews with operators of various Italian CAVs, predominantly belonging to the D.i.R.e network, this contribution attempts to reconstruct some of the best practices in prevention, education, and awareness by Anti-Violence Centers. It particularly focuses on their practices of defining a public discourse on violence that contrasts with its stereotyped and prejudiced social representation, within a patriarchal, anti-gender, and populist ideological framework that tends to influence Italian political culture on gender issues.

The reflection presented here is part of the research of the Messina unit within the PRIN 2020 project "Stereotypes and prejudices: the social representation of gender-based violence and contrast strategies ten years after the Istanbul Convention" (PI Prof. Flaminia Saccà, Sapienza University; local unit leader Prof. Milena Meo, University of Messina).

RC26-428.4

RAFFA, VALENTINA* (University of Messina, Italy)
GAROFALO, SABRINA* (University of Calabria, Italy)

Gender Based Violence and Institutional Violence Against Women

The objective of the proposal is to highlight how the escape paths from gender-based violence are crossed by institutional violence and how such experiences serve as obstacles to the processes of awareness of rights and freedoms. The research conducted on anti-violence centers in Italy reveals a diversification of forms of violence experienced or perceived by women, shedding light on a complex picture of formal and informal relationships. Women who live in situations of violence are marked by stereotypes and prejudices that influence and sometimes condition their choice to break free. These stereotypes are evident in their relationships with local social services, whose involvement has often focused on mediation and conciliation, giving less importance to women's lives.

The same dynamics can be observed in access to reporting (lawsuits), where, even today, the lack of training among police officers leads to an institutional reception steeped in role expectations and prejudices that too often undermine women's testimonies. The court trial, particularly concerning the actions and words of lawyers and judges, still represents a space for secondary victimization, using language, phrases, and references that blame women, making them even more vulnerable. All this, as constructed in the public debate, poses an obstacle to the very process of seeking justice, demotivating women from undertaking a difficult path. Furthermore, institutional violence results in a lack of access to rights, in a cause-and-effect relationship that translates into complex bureaucratic activities, even over the long term. What is intended to be shared is, therefore, the declination of male violence against women in institutional forms that perpetuate power dynamics: institutions are still predominantly male, which perpetuates positions that are too closely tied to imagery, stereotypes, and prejudices against women.

RC40-661.2

RAFI, GROSGLIK* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
MONTERESCU, DANIEL (Central European University, Austria)
HANDEL, ARIEL (Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, Israel)

Baladi Politics: The Social Life of an Untranslatable Agri-Culinary Category in Palestine/Israel

Amidst the vibrant culinary scene in Israel and Palestine, the concept of "Baladi" emerges as a polysemic and untranslatable term, deeply rooted in Arabic language. It represents a multifaceted range of meanings, encompassing notions of domesticity, earthly connections, communal identity, and local authenticity. However, this concept is not only a culinary marker but is also charged with profound socio-political significance, especially in the Israeli-Palestinian context. Our presentation delves into the "social life" of Baladi in Palestine and Israel, exploring how this concept operates ontologically and epistemologically within various culinary-agricultural fields. Through socio-historical analysis, multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork (including participant observations in farms and restaurants in the Palestinian villages Al-Walaja and Battir, as well as Beit Jala in the West Bank, and in the village Ein Rafa in Israel), and in-depth interviews (N=33) with Israeli chefs, Palestinian farmers, environmental activists, entrepreneurs, and conservationists, we trace the major moments in the evolution of Baladi. As the Baladi discourse moves back and forth between Palestinian and Jewish-Israeli culinary spheres, it encapsulates the complexities of culinary identity, cultural resistance, and contested spatial narratives. Thus, we describe the dialectical processes of its appropriation and commodification in the Jewish-Israeli context, while in the Palestinian context, the concept of Baladi acquires new meanings related to heritage, gastro-national resistance, and environmental decolonization. Theoretically, our presentation contributes to the discussion of untranslatable culinary categories within the context of a global market economy, ongoing colonialism, political violence, and the struggle over space and identity.

RC40-662.2

RAFI, GROSGLIK* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
GUTKOWSKI, NATALIA (independent researcher, Jerusalem, Israel)

Dual-Use Politics: Cyber Sensors, the Emerging Military-Agri-Tech Complex in Israel/Palestine, and the Battle Against the Red Palm Weevil in Middle Eastern Date Plantations.

This paper examines the concept of "dual use" by analyzing how military technologies are repurposed for environmental and agricultural management in date plantations in Palestine and Israel, particularly in combating Red Palm Weevil (RPW) infestations. Through this case, we explore how former Israeli military intelligence professionals, alongside Israeli and Palestinian farmers, deploy high-tech tools like IoT sensors to combat invasive species. We investigate how technologies originally designed for security and surveillance are adapted for agro-environmental purposes, blurring the boundaries between military and civilian applications. We extend the idea of "dual use" beyond military-economic contexts to encompass its socio-political and ecological implications, particularly in settler-colonial settings.

Drawing on interdisciplinary literature, including research on more-than-human relations, political economies of agriculture, the plantationocene, and critiques of Global-North military-industrial complexes, we highlight how military discourse and practices are reconfigured to address environmental crises while reinforcing power asymmetries in conflict zones. Additionally, we demonstrate how the dual use of military technologies not only transforms agricultural practices but also reflects broader socio-political dynamics, where power and control are exercised through both human and non-human agents.

Our analysis illuminates the intersections of technology, agriculture, and political conflict, showing how control over non-human species, plant life, and agro-technological systems forms a complex assemblage of power, control, and ad-hoc collaborations. This paper contributes to discussions on technology and more-than-human agency in capitalist systems, innovation ecosystems in agriculture, and the complexities of addressing Anthropocene challenges through technological interventions in agri-food systems.

WG10-925.1

RAFNSDOTTIR, GUÐBJÖRG LINDA (University of Iceland, School of Social Sciences, Iceland)
KEMP HARALDSDOTTIR, RAGNA* (University of Iceland, School of Social Sciences, Iceland)

Bias in Recruitment Processes

Although technology has become an integral part of our lives and has come to define who we are and how we live (Wajcman, 2004), most scholars agree that women and men are not on equal footing when it comes to technology. This holds true for both its development and use (Cech and Blair Loy, 2019; Young, D'Iganzio and Klein, 2023, Wajcman and Sprejer, 2023). At the conference we will introduce our results from our research on the topic of gender and the use of AI in management across Europe. We have analyzes the perception and experience of women and men of discrimination related to the use of AI applications, We have also investigated whether AI developers and human resource (HR) specialists in Europe believe that using AI algorithms in management creates diversity biases, and whether they have identified any strategies to mitigate potential gender bias.

For the purpose of analyzing perceptions towards and experiences with the use of AI in management, we analyzed quantitative and qualitative cross-country datasets collected in 2023, first a survey dataset of almost 5000 answers from across Europe, and secondly expert interviews AI developers and HR managers in eight European countries that were asked about possible bias connected to AI in recruitment and management.

Our results shine a light on gender patterns in the survey data and on how AI developers and HR managers address gender and diversity in relation to the use of AI in recruitment and management as well their experience of potential mitigating strategies to improve diversity in workplaces.

RC28-453.3

RAGHEB, ALI* (University of Tehran, Iran)

Myth of Individual Effort: Cultural Underpinnings and the Reproduction of Economic Inequality within Iranian Upper-Middle Class

This study investigates the persistence and justification of economic inequality among different social classes in Tehran, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Amidst the lower class burdened by inflation, the impoverished middle class, and the increasingly wealthy elite, the upper-middle class maintains relative stability. This research explores how mental archetypes and cultural knowledge (beliefs, values, and social norms) among Tehran's upper-middle class contribute to the perpetuation of inequality. Employing historical analysis, key elements of Iranian mental archetypes, collective ethos, and Persian proverbs about injustice were identified. Semi-structured interviews with 21 upper-middle-class Tehran residents revealed that these individuals are largely unaware of the severity of economic inequality. Their adherence to the myth of individual effort and a culture of poverty reinforces this inequality. These individuals occupy a paradoxical position as both oppressors and oppressed. Factors such as severe economic pressure, selfishness, fear of repression, despair, cultural roots, and benefits from the status quo lead to the acceptance of economic inequality. For this group, belief in fate makes submission more appealing than resistance. Economic Inequality is basically not their concern because they consider the economic and social situation of each person within the framework of personal responsibility and because they consider inequality as one of the main causes of social harm, they oppose it, not for humanitarian reasons. Therefore, they contribute to the reproduction of inequality.

RC56-857.3

RAGHEB, ALI* (University of Tehran, Iran)
IGHANI GHEJELOO, HASSAN (University of Tehran, Iran)

Revolutionaries Contradictions: Anti-Colonial Rhetoric and Colonial Alliances in Iranian Revolutions

National liberation movements worldwide often face significant obstacles due to the decisions and interests of colonial powers. This study explores the impact of colonialism in non-colonial countries, focusing on Iran, which has never been formally colonized. Despite this, strong anti-colonial sentiments and discourse were evident during Iran's two major contemporary revolutions (1905 and 1979). Although these revolutions primarily aimed to address internal issues, colonial forces frequently intervened at critical moments, diverting the trajectory of national movements. During the Qajar era, Iran suffered under imperialist control and internal mismanagement. Popular protests were fueled by dissatisfaction with customs issues and high inflation

caused by integration with the global market system. While anti-colonial rhetoric was prominent in the constitutional revolution, internal issues remained the primary concern. Some argue that Great Britain instigated Iran's constitutional revolution and Tsarist Russia later thwarted it. Despite their anti-colonial slogans, revolutionaries staged a sit-in at the British Embassy and achieved their goals with British support. This paradox of internal revolutionaries aligning with colonial forces are traceable until 1979 revolution and after while in the tensions between eastern and western blocs. Employing historical analysis and document review, this research investigates this contradiction and traces its implications to the present day. One key finding is the explanation of how alliances between revolutionaries and colonial forces can lead to political crises, revealing how those seeking freedom often end up under the shadow of colonial powers.

RC07-JS-190.5

RAHMAN, AMBER* (Princeton University, USA)

Imagining Beyond the Artificial Intelligentsia

Carceral technologies are increasingly being deployed to expand and exacerbate state violence and surveillance, aided by private companies. ShotSpotter is a faulty AI-powered acoustic "gunshot detection technology" used by over 120 police forces across the United States, South Africa, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and, as of 2021, Occupied Palestine. ShotSpotter's scope extends beyond local police departments: is also used, has been tested, and it is funded, by the U.S. federal government, including the military. These various carceral contexts led me to interrogate the central marketing claim of ShotSpotter: that it exists to reduce gun violence. I build upon the tradition of Black Internationalism to assess how ShotSpotter is actually a carceral, settler-colonial tool used by the U.S. police, military, and Israeli Occupation Forces to control, oppress, and surveil "occupied" communities of color both "internal" to the U.S. empire and "external" to it. I offer the term imperial pre-occupations to illustrate how prediction (pre-) is a tool for the occupation of racialized communities and policing racialized populations is a preoccupation of the imperial state domestically and internationally, using ShotSpotter as a case study. My paper explores how these imperial preoccupations materialize in the similar and differing language and logics of ShotSpotter's use by U.S. police, military, and the Israeli Occupation Forces due to their related settler-colonial projects; via the tools and techniques employed to make the technology useful to the state in different contexts, whether it be attached to drones in occupied Palestine or the streets of the Southside of Chicago or on U.S. military bases in Afghanistan and Iraq; and the marketing & funding of the ShotSpotter technology. By situating how ShotSpotter functions as an imperial tool globally, a portal to envision and enact transnational resistance against ShotSpotter emerges.

RC05-JS-174.3

RAHMAN, HIBA* (Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India)

Identifying Invisibiliztion of Women Workers in the Handloom and Power Loom Industry

The objective of the proposed research paper is to investigate the invisibilization of women labourers in the handloom and power loom industries, where their substantial contributions are frequently overlooked and undervalued. In the family-based production process, women are essential to the process, performing duties such as weaving, feeding spools, cutting threads, and adding decorations. Nevertheless, their labour is frequently regarded as merely assisting male family members, a category that undermines the significance of their work and reinforces the notion that their contributions are secondary. This marginalisation is further exacerbated by socio-cultural norms that limit the employment opportunities available to women, limiting them to low-paying or unpaid home-based work. Consequently, their economic roles are obscured, and their labour is exploited in both informal industries and the household.

The objective of the paper is to examine the character and extent of women's involvement in the small-scale handloom and power loom industries with a particular emphasis on the invisibilization of these contributions by socio-cultural norms and gendered labour division. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, involving the accumulation of quantitative data on work hours, production activities, and income, as well as qualitative interviews with women workers. Case studies from handloom and power loom clusters will provide localized insights into the lived experiences of these women workers. The research also examines the dual burden women bore, balancing unpaid domestic responsibilities along with economic production activities, and how this impacts their recognition in economic assessments.

The study ultimately promotes the formal recognition of women's work in family-based industries, emphasising the necessity of inclusive policies and labour classifications that accurately reflect their contributions. By addressing the systemic invisibilization of women's labour, this research will provide critical insights for policymakers and industry stakeholders to support gender equity in these informal sectors.

TG03-JS-110.4

RAHMOUNI, NOUSSAYBA* (Patrimoines locaux, Environnement et Globalisation (PALOC), France)

Vers Une Coproduction Décolonisante Des Savoirs Spatiaux Et Environnementaux Au Maroc

La littérature récente sur la planification spatiale et environnementale met en avant son potentiel en tant qu'action collective communicative, capable de créer et de transformer les discours afin de concilier des intérêts et des valeurs divergents. Cependant, la pratique professionnelle de l'urbanisme au Maroc demeure profondément influencée par une culture coloniale qui réduit la discipline à une simple gestion physique du territoire. Bien que les processus décisionnels étatiques soient souvent marqués par un degré d'informalité, les pratiques professionnelles restent enracinées dans des structures formelles et bureaucratiques, déconnectées des réalités sociales.

Cette déconnexion reflète en partie la manière dont la planification spatiale est conceptualisée dans les milieux académiques et professionnels. La majorité des enseignants et des praticiens sont issus du même système, perpétuant ainsi une approche centralisée du développement territorial, qui tend à marginaliser la contribution potentielle des populations locales. Par conséquent, les visions spatiales produites se révèlent souvent inadéquates pour répondre aux besoins réels sur le terrain.

Dans ce contexte, cette étude s'appuie sur nos travaux antérieurs, plaidant pour un rapprochement des pratiques professionnelles avec l'informalité et, par extension, avec les citoyens. En mobilisant l'institutionnalisme sociologique, nous analyserons comment les cultures professionnelles héritées de l'ère coloniale et celles de l'urbanité populaire influencent les contraintes et opportunités institutionnelles au Maroc. Par le prisme de l'institutionnalisme discursif, nous explorerons également comment les discours peuvent transformer des idées individuelles en actions collectives dans le cadre des recherches participatives, tout en examinant l'équilibre entre la capacité d'agir des professionnels, souvent sous l'emprise des structures étatiques, et celle des populations marginalisées par un système peu ouvert à la participation citoyenne.

L'objectif final est d'explorer le potentiel de la coproduction des savoirs spatiaux et environnementaux en tant qu'outil de résistance face aux récits coloniaux qui ont longtemps structuré les environnements urbains et régionaux marocains.

WG10-JS-42.4

RAI, SARIKA* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

A Systematic Review on the Role of Digital Technology in Accessing Healthcare Services and Its Association with the Well-Being of Older Adults

Digital technologies can be innovative solutions for healthcare access for rapidly-increasing ageing populations. Older adults are increasingly adopting digital technology for benefits such as healthcare access and social-connectedness. However, they encounter barriers such as digital-literacy and user-friendly interfaces. The aim of this systematic review is to synthesize the current evidence on the impact of digital technology use on healthcare-services and utilization among older adults and to study the various barriers that affect the adoption of different digital technologies. An electronic literature search (Medline, PsychINFO, Scopus, Web-of-Science, and PubMed) was conducted to identify relevant studies published from January 2003 onwards. Studies examining the use of digital technologies (mobile-apps, wearable-devices, telemedicine) by older adults. We identified 1,356 potentially relevant studies and 22 publications met the inclusion criteria. Sixty-three percent explored telemedicine use, 28% focused on mobile-apps, and 27% looked into wearable-devices. Results shown that digital technologies, particularly health-apps and telemedicine, have improved healthcare access for older adults by providing timely consultations and better management of chronic conditions. However, use of these technologies varies, with older adults in urban areas showing greater proficiency. The review identified several barriers to adoption, with digital-literacy being the most frequently reported. A lack of user-friendly interfaces was found as a barrier in 31% studies followed by poor access to devices (27%). Studies also reported 42% of availability of digital-literacy training, social-support from family members (35%) and affordability of devices (37%) as adoption barriers. Study found that digital-platforms foster social-connectedness, reducing feelings of loneliness and isolation impacting on mental well-being. Study suggests that the successful integration of digital technologies into the lives of older adults requires a multifaceted approach that addresses both technological and socio-economic and cultural factors. Further research is needed to understand the long-term impacts of cost-effectiveness of digital technologies for healthcare system to support healthy-ageing.

RC05-JS-45.3

RAJA, RHOUNI* (Chouaib Doukkali University, Morocco)

Fatema and the Demons of War and Militarism: Towards a Decolonial Feminism

In this context of genocidal horrors and colonial terror perpetrated against the Palestinian people, in which we have seen once again the weaponization of feminism, and/or its complicity, questions such as how has feminism ended up providing bullets for such weaponization, or how has it become an escort to colonial wars, a cheerleader of military invasions, and an agent of neoliberal imperialist projects, became open again for discussion. In Morocco and the region, the question has often been formulated as: do we need feminism in the first place? Is it at all relevant? One way of answering these questions has been in the affirmative, while identifying the culprit as being a colonial, Orientalist, liberal, white feminism, and recognizing the necessity of delinking from this tradition; that is, constructing (or reconstructing) a decolonial feminism. The objective of this paper is to contribute to this discussion by invoking the example of Fatema Mernissi undeniably one of the most important figures of feminist theory in the region. The examination of Mernissi's work from the perspective of decolonial theory is doubly interesting as, on the one hand, it allows us to identify the sort of bullets that a well-meaning feminist such as Mernissi unwittingly supplied to neoliberal imperialism, and, on the other hand, it helps us recognize inspiring decolonial concepts and strategies.

RC39-JS-111.1

RAJU, EMMANUEL* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Resettlement and Disaster Risk Creation

Disasters have become a common point of reference to legitimise urban housing resettlements. Often, these resettlements are in the periphery disconnecting and pushing the urban poor outside the city. Using the case of the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 (20 years ago), this presentation traces recovery journeys of tsunami affected and relocated people and places it within the housing capitalism discourse in India. The aim is to unpack how after 20 years, recovery continues to e an illusion while risk creation has materialised in the resettlement of the urban poor. Using interviews, participatory mapping and focus groups, this paper traces how recovery is placed within a cycle of recurring disasters from floods to the pandemic to ongoing heatwaves. People impacted by disasters cope with recovery primarily through the concept of self-recovery. Yet, various actors ignore long term consequences of disaster risk reduction, recovery and how risk creation unfolds within ongoing recovery for different vulnerable groups. The paper places this discussion within an ongoing urbanisation that excludes the poor. Further, the analysis presents a new understanding of recovery taking into account the necessary conversations on climate change.

RC18-259.3

RAJU IYER, PROF.DR.SARASWATI* (Acharya Nagarjuna University, India)

Livelihoods of Indian Adivasi Women in Andhra Pradesh - a Sociological Discourse

The livelihoods of Indian Adivasi women in Andhra Pradesh form a crucial part of their community's socio-economic and cultural fabric. These women are central to the sustenance of their families and communities, engaging in various economic activities such as agriculture, forest-based livelihoods, and wage labor. However, their socio-economic status remains precarious due to limited access to resources, education, healthcare, and social services. Adivasi women in Andhra Pradesh predominantly rely on subsistence agriculture, collecting forest products, and working as daily wage laborers. The encroachment of commercial interests into forest areas and the displacement due to developmental projects have significantly impacted their livelihoods. Land alienation, deforestation, and a decline in biodiversity have led to a reduction in the availability of resources traditionally accessible to these communities. Moreover, gender discrimination within both their communities and wider society further restricts their economic independence and decision-making power.

The influence of state policies and development programs, while intended to provide support, often fails to adequately address the specific needs of Adivasi women. These programs sometimes prioritize male-centric development models, marginalizing women and limiting their participation. However, women's self-help groups (SHGs) and grassroots organizations are emerging as important platforms for economic empowerment.

In this study by using the descriptive research design 600 sample respondents were randomly selected by adopting systematic random sampling method. Primary and secondary data were collected. An attempt is made to examine the complex interplay between the traditional and contemporary livelihoods of Adivasi women, focusing on the challenges and opportunities they face through an Interview Schedule. The data was analyzed and interpreted with the help of graphs, tables and diagrams. Appropriate statistical tests were used. The study highlights the need for a more inclusive approach to development policies that recognizes the cultural, economic, and social contributions of Adivasi women.

RC53-JS-228.4

RAMABULANA, FULUFHELO* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Legislation, Sex Work and Voices of Children.

While the injustices and vulnerabilities of sex workers have been extensively studied on a global scale, there is a critical lack of data on the realities of children of sex workers living in the world of transactional relationships. This early exposure to transactional sex significantly impacts the way these children understand, experience, and express their sexualities, underscoring the urgent need for research in this area. Global discussions on legislative change for the sex work industry have been groundbreaking, and South Africa has been an active participant. Notably, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa has committed himself and his government to the decriminalization of sex work in South Africa as part of the country's fight against Gender-Based Violence. This commitment underscores the role of political leadership in visualizing the experiences of sex workers and creating the urgency for their protection through legislative change. The proximity of children of sex workers to the world of sex work introduces them to vulnerabilities of enhanced sexual exploitation in comparison to their peers. Studied through the lens of an intersection, young people's proximity to their parent's experiences enhances children's vulnerability, given that violence experienced by women tends to become the violence experienced by the child. The lack of data about the experiences of children of sex workers creates a significant gap in our understanding of their realities. This silence mutes their voices and makes this vulnerable community completely invisible. By allowing affected children to share their own stories and experiences, this study can bring visibility to their lives and impact the fight for their protection and the overall effort to make their experiences known.

RC15-226.1

RAMALEPE, LEBOGANG* (North West University, South Africa)
MAAKE, TSHEPO (University of South Africa, South Africa)

A Bibliometric Review of Heteronormativity in Healthcare and Its Implications on the Health and Well-Being of LGBTIQ+ Persons in Africa

This bibliometric review explores the prevalence of heteronormativity in healthcare systems across Africa and its impact on the health and well-being of LGBTIQ+ individuals. A comprehensive research strategy was implemented using the SciVerse Scopus database to accomplish the objective of the study. The study period was all times up to 2024. VOS viewer program was used for mapping of frequent author keywords, journal citations and research collaboration. By analysing publications from major academic databases, the study identifies key trends, influential authors, and research gaps in the discourse on LGBTIQ+ health and heteronormativity in Africa. The findings underscore the urgent need to address these barriers in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Addressing heteronormativity in healthcare is essential for promoting equitable, inclusive healthcare systems and improving health outcomes for LGBTQI+ populations across the continent.

RC05-79.13

RAMBELLI, ALESSIA* (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Milan, Italy)

Narratives of Resistance and Re-Existence of Young Migrant Women Welcomed into Humanitarian Corridor Communities in Italy: An Intersectional Research

This intersectional research focuses on young migrant women between 18 and 35 years old who arrived in Italy through humanitarian corridors and are hosted by solidarity networks. This program was introduced in 2016: the State allows civil society to transfer people, selected on the basis of vulnerability criterion, and to welcome them in Italy at the expense of civil society. This admission pathway is based on the "widespread reception", a micro-reception

which aim is to create an adequate environment for an effective insertion of each person received, daily accompanied not only by a team of professionals but also by a network of volunteers, in order to facilitate the integration process. This form of hosting focuses more on the quality rather than on the quantity of the welcoming. This project has a double-faced potentiality: on the one hand, it can accompany women in facing and overcoming what they lived during their journey before being involved in the project, a local community of reference and a new intercultural start in a new context; on the other hand, being a bottom-up initiative it can represent an important opportunity for the local communities involved for broadening their horizons and for interweaving their own narratives with those of the people received, and creating a new one together.

The methodology employed a qualitative analysis drawing from semi-structured interviews and life stories collected in Italy in 2023.

From the initial evidence, in an equal relationship, re-generative dynamics seem to be created both for the women and the territory itself. Lights and shadows emerge from the research with respect to the reception project, highlighting some strategies for navigating intercultural spaces as well as elements that hinder an exchange. At the same time, elements for creating as symmetrical a relationship as possible between the two parties are outlined.

RC12-182.1

RAMÍREZ LÓPEZ, ANABEL* (Pontificial University of Comillas, Spain)

Gender-Based Violence and Psychoactive Substance Use Among Women

The intersection of gender-based violence (GBV) and drug use among women presents a critical public health challenge, exacerbated by structural inequalities and social stigma. This communication explores the reciprocal relationship between violence and psychoactive substance use among women, focusing on how these two phenomena are mutually reinforcing. Drawing on qualitative data from interviews with women in Spain who have experienced both violence and drug use, this study examines the unique vulnerabilities faced by women drug users. Research indicates that women who use drugs are disproportionately affected by various forms of violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, and structural violence. These experiences often perpetuate substance dependence as a coping mechanism for trauma.

The findings highlight how GBV against women who consume psychoactive substances often goes unrecognized or is downplayed by societal and institutional frameworks, which fail to consider the compounded stigma of both drug use and being a victim of violence. Moreover, trauma related to violence is frequently managed through increased substance use, creating a cyclical pattern that exacerbates social and health vulnerabilities in these women. The study underscores the need to integrate gender-sensitive approaches in legal, health, and social services to address the complex interactions between violence and psychoactive substance use. Coordinated interventions that include both addiction treatment and support for GBV victims are essential to breaking this cycle of victimization.

This research advocates a reassessment of drug policies and violence prevention strategies, emphasizing the importance of a gender perspective in the pursuit of environmental and social justice.

RC14-209.1

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* (CENTRUM Catolica Graduate Business School, Lima, Peru and Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, Lima, Peru, Peru)

Programa De Intervención Social e Investigación Aplicada: Mujer Que Tu Negocio Crezca Más, En Perú

La investigación presenta un modelo de programa de intervención social e investigación aplicada desarrollado por una Escuela de Negocios en alianza con la empresa privada. El programa busca empoderar y capacitar a mujeres microempresarias para fortalecer su liderazgo y empoderamiento y busca dar herramientas para que puedan mejorar sus negocios. El programa es desarrollado por docentes voluntarios y se desarrolla en presencial en 6 regiones del Perú. El programa ha logrado capacitar a 150 mujeres microempresarias en el 2023 y en el 2024 ha alcanzado a 300 mujeres microempresarias. La proyección es seguir creciendo en más ciudades del país en alianza con más Cajas Municipales de Ahorro y Crédito del Perú.

RC17-JS-113.6

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* (Centrum PUCP - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Retos y Oportunidades De Las Mujeres Artesanas Microempresarias En Perú- El Caso De Chinchero

La presente investigación realiza un estudio del ecosistema de las mujeres artesanas y microempresarias en Perú, tomando el caso particular de Chinchero, Cusco, Perú. El estudio analiza el contexto social, cultural, económico en el cual se desenvuelven las mujeres artesanas y el rol de los diversos grupos de interés que forman parten del ecosistema: gobierno, academia, empresa, ONG, etc. El estudio se analiza desde las ODS 4,8, 5, 10, 16 y 17.

El estudio analiza el rol de la mujer microempresaria analizando 3 tipos de mujeres artesanas: mujer artesana independiente, la mujer artesana que pertenece a una asociación de artesanas y las mujeres artesanas que trabajan para un centro artesanal y son dependientes.

El estudio ofrece recomendaciones puntuales para los diversos actores que forman parte del ecosistema de las mujeres artesanas de zonas rurales en el Perú,

RC17-258.2

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* (Centrum PUCP - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Women Artisans and Microentrepreneurs in Peru. the Case of Chinchero, Cusco.

La investigación describe y analiza a las mujeres artesanas, en su rol de artesanas y como micro empresarias. El estudio se ha realizado en la comunidad de Chinchero, Cusco, Perú. El estudio analiza el ecosistema que rodea a las mujeres artesanas y describe el contexto social, económico, político, social. Analiza el rol de los diversos grupos de interés y los retos y dificultades de las mujeres artesanas. El estudio identifica 3 tipos de mujeres artesanas. El estudio propone recomendaciones para los grupos de interés y propone un modelo de negocio sostenible para las mujeres artesanas peruanas de zonas rurales.

RC16-240.3

RAMIS-SALAS, MIMAR* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
OLIVER, ESTHER (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Contributions of the Theory of Communicative Acts to Social Justice

The analysis of social interaction is crucial in the understanding of social justice. Accordingly, the theory of communicative acts contributes clarifications about whether there is freedom or coercion in a relationship (work-based, social, friendship, intimate, etc.). Communicative acts overcome the limitations of Searle's approach to speech acts and Habermas' use of speech acts in his theory of communicative action. Unlike them, it involves verbal and non-verbal communication, the dialogic and power interactions in the social structure and the ethics of responsibility, beyond intentionality. Within power interactions, beyond physical or psychological power, we distinguish between institutional power and interactive power (Racionero, Puigvert, et al 2022). When a subordinate is invited for coffee by her superior after work, she may accept the invitation, but an institutional power exists in the hierarchical relationship that constraints the subordinate's freedom. When a young adolescent is accepting to participate in a risky viral challenge prompted by peers, is he/she taking a free decision? There is here an interactive power which emerges from peer pressure. When a Roma girl says she does not want to study because she wants to marry young, is her assertion free? The analysis of communicative acts, with all its dimensions, is embedded in the theory of the Dialogic Society (Flecha, 2022) developed from the School of Barcelona. Therefore, it must be done with a dialogic orientation, in co-creation with all actors involved, through a dialogue that transforms the constraints identified resulting in increased social justice.

RC39-640.2

RAMLATH BEEVI ABDUL KABEER, BUSHRA BEEGOM* (Associate Professor in Sociology, University of Kerala, India)

Environmental Human Displacement and Socio-Economic Vulnerability with Special Reference to Kerala Landslide Disaster, India

The proposed paper critically examines environmental human displacement and socio-economic vulnerability. The project is of immense significance to, since several regions in India severely affected by the environmental disasters in one or other kinds in every year even though the nature and extent of human displacement varies in these regions. The proposed project thus specifically examines as to (a) the nature and extent of the environmental human displacement(b) how national development policies of India help to resolve the issue (c)what strategies for mitigating the environmental disasters are available for India to minimize the human displacement. The core concern of this paper is an exploration of the ways and means to mitigate the impact of disasters and make environmentally sustainable, one that meets material, social and environmental protection needs. This goal is pursued by an in-depth study in the contexts of southern state Kerala in India. The particular focus of this paper is to understand the environmental disasters, human displacement, social costs and its impact on vulnerable communities, resilience and rehabilitation initiatives.

RC46-716.3

RAMNUND MANSINGH, ARADHANA* (MANCOSA, South Africa)

The Unspoken Crisis- a Culture of Burnout Among Women in Leadership

South Africa has supportive legislation for developing women in leadership, including the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003 and the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998. Statistics verify that only one woman CEO in the Top 40 Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) listed companies yearly, with six currently in the top 100 JSE companies. While there is much literature on the external challenges women face in executive positions, executives are hesitant to speak about the unspoken crisis that is becoming a culture of burnout. Women become isolated and overloaded because they desire to succeed and prove themselves in the traditionally male-dominated C-suite. This paper seeks to advance the knowledge surrounding burnout and women in leadership. It will follow a qualitative desktop methodological approach seeking recommendations to enhance the support of women in these roles. Scholarly resources, including Google Scholar, newsworthy articles, credible statistical-driven websites, and LinkedIn posts, were used to identify key themes. Although the topic of burnout is a vast area of research and engagement, the key focus of this study was women in leadership, its impact on their health and challenges to success. Key themes were narrowed to include the effects on mental health, chronic stress and gender bias. There is a direct correlation between burnout and the great resignation phenomenon within the C-suite. The principles of appreciative inquiry will underpin a clinical sociology intervention to address the challenges. Recommendations and success indicators were honed to examine future strategies for sustained women in leadership.

RC01-23.1

RAMOS GARCIA, FELIPE* (Center for the Study of Violence / University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), Brazil)

Military Officers and Politics: An Analyzes of Officers Elected to the Brazilian Congress

Recently we have observed an increasing role of Military Officers in Brazilian institutional internal politics. A representative number of military personnel in the Armed Forces in executive, legislative, and even some judicial advisory positions. A less careful reading may suggest that this participation started to happen after the election of the former president, Jair Bolsonaro (2018-2022). However, the enrolment of Military Officers in politics is well documented in the Brazilian social sciences and has continued even after the Brazilian Military Dictatorship (1964-1988), mainly in the context of public safety. especially with Guarantee of Law-and-Order operations. In this sense, the present work seeks, starting from a theoretical framework built on the interpretation of the political performance of the Armed Forces in Brazil historically; and from the reflection that has been built in the field of sociology about the militarization of public security in Latin America, to analyze the cases of military officers elected to the Brazilian National Congress. To this end, we will carry out an analysis – in the light of the framework above – of the data from the officers' candidacy between 2014 and 2022. Using available documents, files, and data from Brazilian Electoral Court, we analyzed data from 3 national elections and examined the cases of officers elected that mobilize a punitive discourse. We argue that those officers who obtain electoral success are those who mobilize crime and punishment discourses. This paper presents part of an ongoing research that examines the enrollment of Military Officers in internal public safety operations in Latin America.

RC15-223.2

RAMOS-TRUCHERO, GUADALUPE* (University of Valladolid, Spain)
RIVERA-NAVARRO, JESUS (Department of Sociology and Communication, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Salamanca, Spain)
VIDAL BLANCO, RAQUEL (Salamanca University. Department of sociology, Spain)

Healthy Food in Spanish Urban Adolescents from a Qualitative Perspective

Cities are unhealthy environments that determine our diet. Young urban adolescents have a poorer quality diet than adults or older people (Anderson et al., 2011). This vulnerability increases as we descend in social class (Stephens et al., 2015). These inequalities are observed from educational centres, schools and high schools, which become food environments during the time that adolescents are there ((Díez et al., 2019; Kenstens and Daniel, 2010).

The objective of this work is to understand the perception of teachers and educational centres about the lifestyle of adolescents associated with food habits in two Spanish cities (Madrid and Bilbao). In addition, we compare social discourses between educational centres according to the socioeconomic level of the neighbourhood where they are located.

This work is based on the results obtained in 24 focus groups carried out with teachers from public and private schools in Madrid and Bilbao, selected based on the socioeconomic level of the neighbourhood. The 24 centres gather together students between 13 and 16 years old who are studying Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) and, between 16 and 18 years old, who are studying Bachelor´s Degree in Madrid and Bilbao. The fieldwork was carried out between November 2022 and April 2023.

The results show that the teachers' speeches, who observe unhealthy food habits of adolescents, do not differ by social class. In addition, teachers point to families as responsible for this, accusing them of not exercising control over their children's food habits due to intense working day. Therefore, teachers and educational canters say they are the ones who assume this control and are committed to teaching healthy eating.

RC09-138.4

RANGEL, SALVADOR* (Swarthmore College, USA)

What to the Undocumented Migrant Is a Border? an Analysis of Migration and Borders from the Immigrant Point of View

What's described as an "immigration problem" is only perceived as such because it is apprehended from the point of view of the capitalist state, which has in turn become hegemonic. Framing the issue of migration in this way, limits the realm of possible "solutions" to ones that further affect human ability to migrate, while leaving the capitalist system intact. If the fact of humans moving across space is to be understood as a problem, the problem is not the mobility of people, but rather the presence of capitalist borders. In this paper I aim to reframe the issue from a perspective that de-reifies these capitalist conceits. Most analysis of migration reflects, wittingly or not, the bourgeois perspective or the perspective of the state. This paper seeks to present an alternative perspective by analyzing the issue from the perspective of an immigrant, hence the title of the article, "what to an undocumented immigrant is a border, inspired by Frederick Douglas's powerful reflection "What to The Slave is the Fourth of July?". This paper frames the issue from my own perspective as sociologist and a scholar of migration, but just as importantly from the perspective of an undocumented immigrant. The paper therefore reflects my personal experiences as migrant, but also the experience in general of being a migrant. It is at once analytical and autobiographical.

WG11-949.5

RAPIOR, RALF* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Contested Understandings of Violence and Entanglements of Epistemic, Symbolic and 'Bare' Violence

Violence is always contested. It is the object of cultural struggles that determine which violence is legitimate and which is illegitimate and, therefore, which experiences of violence can be publicly expressed, receive attention and recognition, and which are silenced. Thus, hegemonic narratives can themselves appear violent to those whose experience of violence is not recognised. They are epistemologically violent when victims are silenced and they are symbolically violent when the victims' experiences of violence and trauma are ignored, denied or disavowed. Symbolic and epistemological violence can also legitimise physical and psychological violence retrospectively or in advance, e.g. by disqualifying and dehumanising victims or reversing the victim-perpetrator dichotomy by presenting victims as (potential) perpetrators (e.g. as 'terrorists').

Cultural struggles over the interpretation of violence are sociologically revealing because they negotiate how violence is socially defined and what is recognised as an experience of violence. They are sites where the social conditions of what violence 'is' are challenged and contested. Since violence is socially thematised in these struggles, they also show how violence is socially formed and expressed.

I will explore these entanglements of epistemic, symbolic and sheer violence in the struggles over the interpretation of violence in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. After 7 October, the violence in the conflict was no longer forgotten, but became the subject of heated debates in the global public and questioned the self-image of Western states as liberal, democratic and non-violent orders. By regarding Israel/Palestine as a conflict of world society I will put the often neglected meaning of violence at the centre of the sociological analysis of world society and analyse the conflict as a long-term consequence of European imperialism.

RC11-164.1

RAPOLIENE, GRAZINA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)
STEPONAVIČIŪTĖ, GODA MARIJA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
GEDVILAITE - KORDUSIENE, MARGARITA (Vilnius Tech, Lithuania)

Online Communication from the Perspective of Older ICT Users

Research suggests that the use of information and communication technologies (ICT), especially for communication purposes, can have a positive impact on the emotional health and subjective quality of life of older people. However, older people are little willing to engage in online communication. This article analyses the attitudes of older ICT users towards online communication. The study is based on 36 interviews with older ICT users, conducted in 2022. The results of the study are in line with the theoretical Technology Acceptance Model. It is found that older people have positive attitudes towards online communication when they perceive its benefits. In contrast, public and private online communication are also criticized. Results reveal concerns that the rise of online communication is disrupting face-to-face communication, and that it is addictive and time-consuming. There are expressions of internalized ageism that such communication is more suitable for young people. The study results align with the Media Richness Theory, with older people emphasising the irreplaceability of live communication as the richest form of communication.

RC21-JS-193.2

RASHID, NAAZ* (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)

Eating the Other: Understanding Processes of Racialisation in London's Multicultural Pop-up Restaurant Scene

London is a gourmand's paradise (Rhys-Taylor 2014), reflecting its status as a superdiverse, global city in terms of the sheer variety of food available. As home to countless different restaurants and food markets, there is an ever burgeoning 'foodie' scene which includes food bloggers and pop-up restaurants where keen amateur cooks host 'supper clubs'. Many supper clubs have sprung up offering what might be described as 'ethnic' food. In 'Eating the Other', bell hooks (1992) suggests that "the commodification of Otherness has been so successful because it is offered as a new delight, more intense, more satisfying than normal ways of doing and feeling". This paper is based on research which examines the intersectional dynamics of 'ethnic commodification' within the pop-up restaurant scene amongst the producers (hosts), and the phenomenon of 'food adventurers' (Heldke 2003) amongst the consumers (guests). As in New York, the scene in London is intimately tied to gentrification (Zukin 2014) and multiculturalism plays a significant role in this process. The paper looks at how race, gender and class dynamics play out in the scene and how, despite the veneer and commodification of diversity, these contribute to processes of racialization, othering and ultimately, continue to centre Whiteness.

RC44-692.1

RATHZEL, NORA* (Umeå University, Sweden, Spain)

Workers As Agents of a Transformative Just Transition – the Everyday Vs. Utopias of Hope

The discipline of Environmental Labour Studies has broadened across the globe, and there is now a lively debate about labour and its role in a just transition. How well-paid, safe, and well-organized are the expected new jobs in the "Green Economy"? Which jobs will need to transform and how? Will there be jobs for everybody? How can trade unions influence the changes that are happening to protect workers? What does a just transition mean for workers in different sectors and globally? And yet, in all these necessary debates, something is missing: the voices of rank-and-file workers. It seems clear: they want to keep their jobs. Trade unions have fought to slow down closures of coal mines, arguing that workers need their jobs. However, 85% of workers in the oil industry in Scotland said they wanted to work somewhere else - if they only could. When we asked workers in Spain and the UK in what kind of society they would like to live, they stressed community, access to nature, locality, and working less, living more. Using the voices of workers from my latest research, I want to discuss the needs of workers across sectors and beyond the pressures of the everyday. What kind of future do workers want? How can they become the agents of change as opposed to being perceived and perceiving themselves as its victims? Can environmental policies connect with the desires of workers for another kind of life? Are there perspectives for democracy at work and is there any hope that utopias can become real?

RC24-398.1

RAU, HENRIKE* (LMU Munich, Germany)
GREALIS, EOIN (LMU Munich, Germany)
MATERN, ANTONIA (LMU Munich, Germany)

Pathways Towards a Circular Society: Connecting Consumption, Demand and Everyday Practices

The inherent unsustainability of current systems of production and consumption urgently require a sociological understanding of their dynamics as well as potential opportunities for their transformation towards greater circularity and radically reduced demand for material resources. While significant progress has been made in research and theoretical development of the design and overall principles of circularity, such work has largely focused on the organisation of production. In contrast, conceptual and empirical work on circular consumption and resulting shifts in demand remains underdeveloped. Adopting a practice-theoretical approach that shifts attention to circular consumption and its roots in everyday practices, this paper offers an empirically grounded, critical contribution to debates concerning the transition towards a circular economy/society debate. Fusing conceptual considerations with an integrated analysis of twenty qualitative interviews and representative survey data collected in Germany in 2023/24, the paper explores if and how people adopt or reject particular practices linked to circularity, including sharing, commoning and purchasing second hand goods. Focusing on the areas of mobility and housing as well as the ambiguous role of digital tools in promoting circularity, our analysis reveals distinctive pathways towards circular consumption that reflect people's engagement in particular constellations of practices. Importantly, the paper also highlights the significance of deliberate non-engagement in resource-intensive practices as a key step towards circularity rooted in sufficiency.

RC49-769.3

RAVELLI CABRINI, DANIELA* (UNESP-FCL-Assis, Brazil)
MARÇON, LUANA (UNICAMP, Brazil)
PIMENTA DE MELO, ANDRÉ (UNICAMP, Brazil)
AMADO FERREIRA DE MELO, ANDRÉ (UNICAMP, Brazil)
YASUI, SÍLVIO (UNESP- FCL-Assis, Brazil)
DE ANDRADE, HENRIQUE SATER (UNICAMP, Brazil)

Asylum in Us: The Present Challenges of Brazilian Psychiatric Reform in the Context of the History of Deinstitutionalization in the Global South.

During the 1960s, complaints of abuse against psychiatric patients emerged in several countries, driving movements for new treatment paradigms that prioritized reducing hospitalizations and reconfiguring mental health. In Brazil, psychiatric reform gained strength in the 1970s, influenced by events in Italy and developing amid the effervescence of social movements. The mental health workers' movement incorporated urgent demands of the time, such as the fight against the military dictatorship and the expansion of human rights. In this scenario, Health Reform and the Unified Health System (SUS) stood out, encompassing mental health with a focus on social security and universal access. This process unfolded into a) epistemological constructions of deinstitutionalization and b) democratic achievements of psychiatric reform.

With the expansion of Brazilian Psychiatric Reform and the implementation of substitutive services to the asylum, oriented toward care in freedom "outside the walls," psychiatry expands its borders, entering daily life and the private sphere, establishing new forms of self-governance. This process, however, is marked by a constant tension between hegemonic psychiatry, strongly influenced by imported practices from the Global North, and reform-oriented psychiatry, based on genuinely Brazilian practices. The latter resists the disqualification of thought produced in the South and the perpetuation of the asylum as a technology of control.

Considering this scenario, our proposal aims to rethink deinstitutionalization not as mere dehospitalization but as an ethical praxis within the political disputes inherent in psychiatric reform in Global South. Basaglia's (1968) proposition to put disease in parentheses reflects the contemporary use of the prefix "des" in our traditional care practices. This manifests in four interconnected fronts: a) the 'depsychiatrization' of vocabulary associated with suffering, b) the 'dediagnosis' of life experiences, c) the 'deprescription' of medications, and d) strategies for collective care actions.

RC29-462.5

RAY, SAWMYA* (INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI (IITG), India)

Gender Violence, Legal Pluralism, &, Inter-Generational Experiences in Assam, India.

Constitution of India grants right to practice customary & personal laws besides state law. Legal pluralism thus is an integral part of several indigenous & religious communities in Northeast India, impacting women's lives significantly. In the last four decades, changing socio-economic scenario, &, novel political progressions have affected conceptions of identity, culture, & standing of personal & customary laws. Within this larger context this paper attempts to trace the continuity & changes in experiences of gender discrimination & violence among three generations of women (aged18 to 75 years), & their access to law in Assam, India. It is based on three larger feminist ethnographic studies on women's lives, gender violence & law (2015-2022). Data was collected through unstructured interviews of women, legal personnel, gender & legal rights activists, researchers, cases studies, court cases, FGDs, observations in the field, among others. It brings forth women's various gendered experiences, choice of & hurdles to approaching different legal orders &, the ways these legal orders respond to women's cases. This study illustrates significant alteration in women's lives in terms of access to education, employment, public spaces, & decision making across generations. Such access though does not necessarily translate to reduction in gendered experiences across spaces. It shows that contrary to the longstanding claim various forms of gender violence marks women's lives across generations & religions, & both within indigenous & non-indigenous communities. The paper agrees with the strand of feminist legal pluralists who emphasize that legal pluralism does provide women with better choices to address their issues. It is observed that women belonging to indigenous communities comparatively have easier access to grievance redressal. However, given the overall gendered milieu & increasing homogenization of culture, despite the presence of multiple legal forums, women's access to law & legal relief, remains constrained.

RC39-644.3

RAYANNE GENTIL MEDEIROS, RAISSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Urban Governance and Climate Disasters: Space Regulation in Brazilian Cities

The present research, still in progress, aims to investigate how urban governance through the regulation of public spaces shapes responses to climate disasters in Brazilian cities. The intensification of extreme weather events, such as floods in Porto Alegre and wildfires in the Amazon, reveals weaknesses in urban infrastructure and inequalities in the distribution of risks. The central issue lies in how urban legislation and governance mechanisms can be adapted to promote resilience and socio-spatial justice in vulnerable contexts. The proposed methodology combines document analysis – focusing on legislation, urban plans, and public policy documents – with semi-structured interviews involving public managers, urban planners, and community representatives. Document analysis will offer insights into how the law influences spatial occupation and urban infrastructure, while interviews will provide perspectives on the challenges and practices of governance during crises. Expected results include identifying gaps between legal planning and urban management practices, as well as proposing collaborative regulatory strategies that integrate multiple social actors. The research also seeks to demonstrate that, beyond emergency responses, it is necessary to rethink urban space regulation with an emphasis on equity and social participation. This study will contribute to the field of sociology of law by articulating the dynamics of urban governance and climate disasters, proposing a regulatory model capable of strengthening urban resilience and promoting socio-spatial justice in the face of climate change.

RC48-JS-120.1

RAZACK, SHERENE* (UCLA, USA)

Reimagining Feminism in a Time of Genocide Against Palestinians: Beyond Intersectionality

In the ongoing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza, feminists have been explicitly singled out for censure by states, universities and individuals for our condemnation of the genocide. The targeting of feminist groups for censure and specifically for an alleged failure to care about Israeli women who may have been sexually violated, rests on several assumptions, chief among them the idea that the sexual violation of Israeli women counts more than any violence done to Palestinians. More concerning, the idea that Hamas committed mass rapes on October 7, a situation about which it is impossible to even ask questions without incurring censure, is meant to render the genocidal violence in Gaza legitimate and acceptable. An obvious racial distinction is in place in this political calculus: one group of women, Israelis (popularly understood as Jewish and white/European in contradistinction to Palestinian women who, in turn are always understood as non-white and Muslim) counts more than the other group of women. The broader analytical foundation that supports this racial hierarchy is the idea that feminists should care the most about sexual violence, leaving other forms of violence to others to think about. The exigences of the present moment demand that we examine how narratives of sexual violence are apprehended through race and what an alternative analytical framework about violence should be in this time of genocide. In effect, what does feminist solidarity look like in this time of genocide?

RC48-751.2

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (University of Milan, Italy)
LO SCHIAVO, LIDIA (University of Messina, Italy)

Redefining What Is at Stake: The Rise of Intersectionality in Youth Movements in Italy

Intersectionality has recently become both a central issue and an interpretative key in social movements practices, since at the heart of the processes of construction of collective identities are battles over meaning and over the interpretation of social categories, including their intersections. This is more evident in transfeminist and ecological movements, where intersectionality has simultaneously a strong epistemic, practical and political value; even though intersectionality has become a methodological and epistemic approach relevant to all forms of collective action. Especially in contemporary youth emancipative movements, the fight against patriarchy and homophobia, against the climate crisis, against racist and neocolonial postures, the opposition to capitalist exploitation and the claims against intergenerational inequalities intertwine and emerge as forms of intersectionality embodied in the practices, discourses, and worldviews of activists.

In this presentation we focus on a longitudinal empirical study that we have carried out over the last 7 years, both in the pre- and post-pandemic period, and in different parts of Italy. Based on more than 150 in-depth qualitative interviews and several ethnographic study phases, we highlight the way in which an intersectional approach arises from the youth movements in Italy on which we focused, that is students' movements and environmentalist mobilizations. Gender, ethnicity, education, technology, environment and existential threats are no longer isolated issues, rather their intersect, in practices and political frameworks, re-signifying the stakes of the mobilizations and highlighting the connections among the different sites of struggle. From an analytical point of view, intersectionality also emerges as a heuristic tool capable of innovating the approach to the study of contemporary mobilisations.

WG08-908.5

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (Department of Social and Political Sciences, State University of Milan, Italy)
COLOMBO, ENZO (Universita degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

The Social Imaginary As a Site of Hope: The Case of the Climate Change Threat

The aim of this presentation is to explore theoretically and empirically the connections between a critical sociology of hope and the development of a new imaginary related to climate change with its existential threat.

The climate crisis is generating new forms of social imaginary that contrast, and sometimes mix, dystopian and utopian visions. The new generations are strongly involved in the creation and diffusion of these new imaginaries in which concern and hope intersect in original ways and generate awareness of the extent of the threat and new impulses for collective action.

Social imaginaries on climate change are a clear example of how criticism, dissatisfaction and fear of the present, but also hope for the future, produce complex scenarios. They are simultaneously a criticism of the past – of the causes that have led to the current situation – an accusation of the present – of the responsibilities of those who maintain the status quo and do not intervene to avoid future risks – and a hopeful elaboration of the future – of the common necessity to address possible solutions. They give shape to hope, to possible different worlds beyond the constraints of the given present.

A critical review of the concept of social imaginary - starting from the relevant contributions of Castoriadis and Taylor - can be useful to show how the elaboration of the future opens up possibilities of critique of the present fostering a new approach to the sociology of hope. The social imaginary can be understood as a field of constant production of critique of the existing that mixes hope and concern and articulates in an original way a vision of alternative reality.

RC31-494.1

RECCHI, ETTORE* (Sciences Po, Paris, France)

Continuity and Change in Human Transnational Mobility before and after the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Global Dataset

This presentation draws on a version 2.0 of the Global Transnational Mobility Dataset created at the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) of the EUI, which merges data from different sources to estimate the volume of cross-border population flows between all country dyads worldwide since the early 2000s. Version 1.0 (Recchi et al. 2019) – which covered the period 2011-2016 – showed an almost constant rise of international travel, but also two additional trends: the concentration of transnational movements along corridors and hubs and the regionalization of mobility. Version 2.0 of the dataset will include earlier years, thus expanding on the historical reading of cross-border mobility, as well as the post-Covid period (2022-2023), thus evidencing to what extent the pandemic paused the trend or rather reverted it. Preliminary analyses show that the first hypothesis (that is, reversal to the mean) prevails, but with some exceptions in certain world regions.

RC52-JS-101.2

RECCHI, SARA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Poor Work Around the Streets of Milan: An Ethnographic Study of the Informal Street Vending Sector

This study contributes to the literature on dirty jobs by examining informal work in the street vending sector. The research aims to explore the economic and legal constraints that regulate the sector, and how these affect the working conditions of street vendors and their precarious and unstable career trajectories.

The empirical material is drawn from extensive ethnographic research conducted between 2020 and 2021 in five open-air markets in the city of Milan. Fieldwork observations and in-depth qualitative interviews involved not only unlicensed and irregular street vendors, but also law enforcement agencies that monitor markets compliance and economic actors that contribute to defining the economic and regulatory framework within which street vending operates.

The empirical findings highlight how many of the difficulties that street vendors face on a daily basis stem from repressive urban policies and economic constraints. On the one hand, 'security-oriented' urban policies aimed at maintaining decorum and public order condition the daily surveillance activities of open-air markets and of work irregularities. In addition, the sector is subject to specific administrative constraints related to licensing procedures, which in turn shape the precarious and uncertain career trajectories of street vendors. In response, informal workers - who are often criminalised - adopt innovative strategies to cope with the daily challenges, creating informal support networks that enable them to withstand pressure from both the market and local authorities.

By examining the daily conditions of informal street vendors in the city of Milan, the paper contributes to a well-established academic debate aimed at broadening policy instruments to guarantee the dignity and rights of those working in the shadows of the formal economy. It also contributes to a wider debate on the structural factors that underpin dirty jobs in different economic secotors.

RC30-477.1

RECCHI, SARA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
FULLIN, GIOVANNA (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
PACETTI, VALENTINA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

The New Centrality of Work and Work (re)Organisation with the Emergence of Hybrid Work

The paper examines whether and to what extent the extensive use of 'emergency' remote working during COVID-19 and the subsequent consolidation of hybrid working models in the post-pandemic phase are contributing to changing workforce needs. Moreover, it explores how companies are responding to these changes.

The empirical material comes from extensive research carried out in northern Italy. In 2020, about 190 interviews were conducted with people who were working from home during the first emergency period. In 2021, the partial return to the office was studied through a survey of about 900 workers. Finally, in 2024 in-depth qualitative interviews with HR and managers in 15 large companies were conducted, focusing on the city of Milan. Here the focus is on strategies implemented by companies to deal with the challenges of 'non-emergency' hybrid work.

Research shows how hybrid work has contributed to a redefinition of employee preferences, challenging the centrality of work in people's lives. Workers, especially the younger generations, ask for more possibilities to manage the equilibrium between work and other spheres of life . Remote work plays a role in this change, both blurring the boundaries between time and space for work and private life, and allowing new strategies for work-life balance and well-being. In this scenario, companies need to rethink their organisational models. Ensuring a high degree of work flexibility while addressing the challenges of hybrid work, such as the impact on retention and recruitment, are strategies that many large companies are adopting in the current post-pandemic phase.

The research contributes to the investigation of the changes resulting from the implementation of hybrid work, including changes in the negotiation of the employment relationship and new strategies to ensure the spatial and temporal flexibility of work.

RC40-JS-106.1

RECKINGER, RACHEL* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Food Policy Councils As Strategic Tools for the Co-Creation of Values-Based Territorial Food Networks. Structural Analysis and Empirical Strategies of Eight European Cities' Food Policy Councils.

Despite inertia from the maintream hegemonic corporate food regime, there is growing consent and evidence of values-based territorial food networks (Reckinger, 2022) that aim for sustainable transformations of food systems. They often come together in participatory Food Policy Councils (FPCs). The urban scale has emerged as a meaningful meso-level to implement such transformative projects with a certain impact at a political scope that is in direct touch with its territorial realities.

Based on eight empirical examples from European cities that collaborated in the H2020-project FUSILLI, we draw on the framework developped by Michel et al. (2022), to start by providing a systematic analysis of the considered FPCs' processual and substantive contributions to food system sustainability. We will in a second step scrutinize the considered FPCs' commitment towards food democracy. Finally, we will consider the considered FPCs' efforts and implementations of good governance. Those three key areas will be exemplified by the considered FPCs' goals, their processes in terms of governance and activities, their outcomes and their outputs.

The diversity of the considered FPCs will in particular allow us to enrich the distinction between 'invited' and 'invented' spaces for transformative action: instead of being distinct they are complementary strategies, and elements of each of those ideal-types can be found in co-created initiatives of FPCs, to be considered as being situated on a spectrum rather than on poles. This will allow us, on one hand, to distill key 'must have' features of efficient FPCs and optional 'nice to have' ones, to be perpetuated in the face of political change and hegemonic resistance. On the other hand, we will gain a clearer structural understanding on not only 'why' but 'how' and 'with which impact' FPCs *can* have realistic means to set up values-based territorial food networks at various levels and with varying partners.

RC05-JS-45.1

REDDOCK, RHODA* (The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

'beyond the Veil' As a Critical Text

Fatema Mernissi's book *Beyond the Veil :Male Female Dynamics in a Modern Muslim Society* was a critical text in my intellectual development as a feminist scholar. It is one that I shared with my students and taught in feminist theory classes which was highly appreciated. This presentation will reflect on the significance of this and other foundational texts in feminist scholarship, including those from scholars based in the Global South and their continued validity in contemporary global scholarship.

RC04-58.4

REDIGER, PHILIPP* (Institut für Hochschulforschung (HoF) an der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Knowledge Transfer Competence As an Objective of Higher Education: The Curricular Transfer Orientation of Urban Planning Programs and Their Effects on the Development of Transfer Competence

In recent years, universities have increasingly been expected to facilitate knowledge transfer, which applies not only to academic research, but also to teaching. In dual higher education systems, universities offered primarily discipline-oriented programs, while universities of applied sciences (UAS) focused on more application-oriented programs. Against the backdrop of traditional institutional differences between types of higher education institutions and reforms-induced processes of institutional alignment (Bologna Process), this study examines the transfer orientation of study programs in urban planning at universities and UAS in Germany. The transfer orientation of 63 curricula towards knowledge transfer was operationalized by categorizing and combining a) teaching-learning formats and b) competence development objectives. Contrary to the expectation of institutional diversity, there are no statistically significant differences in the transfer orientation of master programs between universities and UAS. This isomorphism can probably be explained by the practice-oriented self-conception of the profession of urban planners. To validate this result, we conducted expert interviews with graduates of study programs in urban planning from both institutional categories who are currently working as urban planners in private planning offices or public administration. The interview results indicate only minor differences in the transfer orientation between graduates of universities and UAS. At the same time, the reconstruction of their professional biographies shows that it is not so much the type of university that influences the development of transfer competence, but rather transfer tasks that are presented to them by their sector-specific working life.

RC33-542.1

REECE, NATHAN* (European Social Survey, City St Georges, University of London, United Kingdom)
FITZGERALD, RORY* (European Social Survey, City St Georges, University of London, United Kingdom)
HANSON, TIM* (European Social Survey, City St Georges, University of London, United Kingdom)

Striking the Balance: Understanding Cross-National Trends in Sample Composition within Self-Completion Web and Paper

The European Social Survey (ESS) is transitioning its mode of data collection from face-to-face interviewing to self-completion web and paper. Round 12 of the ESS, planned to begin in the autumn of 2025, will have samples randomly allocated to each mode, with Round 13 in 2027 being conducted entirely with self-completion. To date, the ESS has implemented over a dozen self-completion surveys across Europe that have seen a varying blend of web and paper questionnaire completions, with the web portions comprising of completions on different device types such as tablets, phones, and computers. Understanding the variation in sample composition between web and paper is vital to achieve a representative sample, and evidence from the ESS shows that some trends are not always applicable cross-nationally. For example, whereas paper completions have so far always brought in older, less educated respondents, in some countries they also tend to bring in a notable overrepresentation of women. The breakdown of web completions by device types also vary by country and are sensitive to particular methodological choices in designing invitation letters, such as including QR codes. The ESS has found that completions on mobile devices tend to bring in more younger respondents with notable country-specific differences. This paper will describe trends in sample composition by self-completion mode of completion (paper versus web) as well as by device type among web completions.

RC17-246.3

REED, BETH GLOVER* (University of Michigan--Ann Arbor, USA)

Navigating Contested Spaces: Strategic Action Field Analyses of Challenges and Possibilities for Addressing Intimate Partner Violence and Problems with Alcohol/Other Drugs Together

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and problems with Alcohol/Other Drugs (AOD) are frequently intertwined, with studies showing that 25 to 70 % of people affected by one are also affected by the other. Each is a stigmatized condition; many costly societal, family, and personal consequences are associated with each separately, and are more severe when both are present. IPV and AOD are rarely addressed in coordinated ways, within communities, human services, or social policy, despite growing evidence that doing so reduces barriers to change and improves outcomes. Separate intervention fields for IPV and AOD exist, with different origins, histories, conceptual paradigms, and organizational forms as well as significant controversies within each field. Both fields are gendered, but differently. Practitioners report many conflicts/problems in working across fields and creating "hybrid" approaches (addressing IPV and AOD together in ways appropriate for particular people, circumstances, settings and communities).

This paper presents data from a mixed methods study of practitioners and organizations endeavoring to address both IPV and AOD together when most do not (survey, N-211, 36 organizational case studies, 14 comparative case study databases). We employ frameworks from Strategic Action Fields (Fligstein & McAdam, 2011) applied/expanded by Evans & Kay (2008) to conditions of field overlap, Goldstone & Useem (2012) emphasizing organizational differences, values and norms, Skelcher & Smith's (2015) work on organizational hybridity, and Bourdieu on field theory. Spaces feature predominantly in both barriers and innovations identified: Navigating physical and conceptual spaces between organizations within communities, uses of physical and conceptual spaces within organizations, different types of power (e.g., cultural, economic, social) negotiations within/across organizations and action fields to leverage resources and work to change/bridge paradigms, and also lived experiences of those working to understand and navigate these two fields to produce hybrid organizations/approaches that nospan older spaces and create new spaces.

RC28-435.3

REEVES, AARON* (LSE, United Kingdom)
FRIEDMAN, SAM (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Legitimising Inequality: How Elites Navigate the Symbolic Market for Ordinariness and What It Means for Concerns about Economic Inequality

British Elites want to come across as ordinary and regular people in part because there is a symbolic market for ordinariness which means elites are seen as more legitimate and authentic if can convince others they are just like them. One implication of these findings is that, at a basic level, the illusion of solidarity forged by expressions of ordinariness potentially obscures very real class inequalities. The existence of this symbolic market raises two important questions for research around social polarization. First, does the performance of ordinariness reduce concerns about the level of economic inequality, that is, does it reduce affective polarization because people are more likely to accept that these inequalities are grounded in notions of merit? Second, what happens to perceptions of legitimacy and affective polarization when the performance of ordinariness fails? We examine these data using experimental data from a UK sample, finding that ordinariness does reduce concerns about high levels of inequality and that perceptions of legitimacy are undermined when the performance of ordinariness does not land or indeed is shown to be only partially true.

RC02-29.4

REICHERT, ARNDT (Institute of Health Economics, University of Hannover (Employment), Germany)
KATTANA, DUAA* (University of Duisburg-Essen (RTG Cross-Border Labour Market), Germany)
MARTINEZ, FERNANDA (RWI-Essen, Germany)

The Effect of Forced Displacement on Children's Health Outcomes: Evidence for Nigeria

Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2018, nearly 46.7% of the people were living in absolute poverty. Nigeria is also the most populous country in Africa, with an estimated population of 216.7 million inhabitants in 2022 (UNFPA, 2022). This paper examines the role of internal forced displacement for child's health outcomes. We exploit the Boko Haram insurgence in Nigeria which resulted in the internal displacement of over 2 million people to neighboring safe places. The paper aims to provide the first causal estimates for the impact of forced internal displacement in one of the poorest countries in the world on different health outcomes for children under 5 years old, such as mortality, morbidity and nutrition indicators. We find increased child mortality rates in areas reporting a strong inflow of internally displaced individuals. The point estimate turns statistically insignificant when focusing on communities with separate camp sites built to provide immediate protection and assistance to the forcibly displaced. We observe very similar results pattern when examining contagious diseases but not other health outcomes in children. This suggests that there are important health consequences of integration efforts for children that require further attention by public policy.

RC48-759.7

REICHERT, FRANK* (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Social Movement Participation and Change in Citizenship Beliefs: Insights from Longitudinal Research Among Hong Kong Youth

Many Hong Kong youth participated in anti-government demonstrations in 2019/20, but the political context has changed significantly in the years since. Opposition voices have become relatively quiet, and electoral reforms have further contributed to limited political activism. These changes beg the question of whether young people's attitudes towards citizenship have also changed and how citizenship norms are related to young people's social movement participation. This paper examines longitudinal data of Hong Kong youth over a four-year period, showing that both traditional and postmodern norms have declined markedly after that unsuccessful protest movement of 2019/20. The analysis also identifies three citizenship norms profiles reflecting distinct perceptions of 'good' citizenship. Among youth holding a 'Dutiful' profile, perceptions of good citizenship remained relatively stable over time. Youth with an 'Engaged' profile supported postmodern values initially, but their endorsement of all types of citizenship norms declined after the demise of the 2019/20 anti-government social movement. Finally, citizenship norms deteriorated most markedly and especially quickly among youth in a 'Disengaged' profile compared to those in the 'Engaged' group. Citizenship norms were also linked to political participation, efficacy, and satisfaction, providing further evidence of an ongoing process resulting in young people's political disillusionment and subsequent political disengagement following the unsuccessful social movement and subsequent reforms limiting political activism in Hong Kong. These findings are discussed with respect to the potential causes of politicization and depoliticization and broader implications for social movement participation in semi-democratic and authoritarian societies.

RC06-95.2

REID, JAMES* (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)
ROMAN, NICOLETTE (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Developing New Understanding of the Concept of Family Capabilities: Emerging Themes and Innovations from Family Research in South Africa.

This paper reports on ongoing work to develop new knowledge of Family Capabilities – a development of the Capabilities Approach (CA) based on the writing of Sen (1999, 2004, 2009) and Nussbaum (2011) – rather than resilience as a framework for understanding how families address challenges and improve their wellbeing.

South African policies explicitly recognise families as a central institution for socialisation; a source of emotional, material, and instrumental support; which is shaped by and shapes society. Significantly, policy promotes the concept of family capabilities, yet the concept is not defined and is open to interpretation. For us, family capabilities, the examples of choices made by families and the freedom to achieve those choices, are developed from the everyday experiences and doings of people in families, so that their priority, sequencing, and value arise from family social realities that in turn explicate differences within and between families. We are utilising multi-modal creative methods to co-design new understanding of family capabilities with two communities, one rural and one urban, in the Western Cape Province. Our objectives include development of a framework for interventions and research based on what families 'do' (Morgan, 2011).

At the time of writing, we have begun to analyse data from pilot fieldwork and will present our initial findings and conceptualisation for discussion. The work is supported through South African National Research Foundation funded research at the University of the Western Cape and a Leverhulme International Research Fellowship.

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RC14-205.1

REINBOLD, JUDITH* (Zeppelin Universität Friedrichshafen, Germany)

Between Civilianization and Cyborganization – a 'Zeitenwende' in Depicting German Soldiers on Facebook?

After WW2 topics related to the military are sensitive issues in Germany. The civil society is still suspicious regarding armed operations (Jacobs & Pötzschke 2021) and the use of military force. Thus, in his studies on heroism Koch (2021) notices a "trend to civilize the military hero" in Germany: Soldiers may still be presented as strong individuals with exceptional skills, but meanwhile avoiding the use of force and appear as helper. On the other hand, Shim & Stengel (2017) observe a 'cyborganization' of German soldiers, a strong display of technology and weaponry, in the pictures of the Afghanistan mission published by the Bundeswehr. Overall, only few studies deal with the self-representation of the Bundeswehr – and even less with the depiction of German soldiers and armed forces nowadays.

However, this is of high interest, because when Russia fully invaded Ukraine in 2022, Chancellor Scholz declared a 'Zeitenwende' and correspondingly the political and societal awareness of the military shifted (Graf 2023): The German minister of defense e.g. claimed to get the Bundeswehr combat-ready. Therefore, the question rises, if also the way in which the military represents itself changed. Thus, this contribution proves if Koch's thesis about the civilianization of military heroes is valid for the self-representation of the Bundeswehr nowadays or if weaponry gains relevance. A visual

framing analysis of pictures and videos published by the Bundeswehr on Facebook after March 2022 shows the soldiers are still depicted as helpers in need, but also technical representations gain relevance. This can ease the society's growing feeling of insecurity, because emphasizing technical aspects insinuates control (Shim & Stengel 2017). Finally, the visual self-representation of the Bundeswehr on Facebook equally addresses the attempt to avoid armed force and the attempt to maintain control in uncertain times.

RC25-419.1

REINBOLD, JUDITH* (Zeppelin Universität Friedrichshafen, Germany)

Revising Africa, Remaining Normative Power: Verbal (Re-) Production of National Identity in German News Coverage on Minusma

Democratic journalism is meant to be balanced, providing 'neutral' information in order to enable citizens to form their own opinion. Nonetheless, news coverage is influenced by cultural and historical contexts, which affect and are mirrored by the language used. This contribution provides an outlook on which (historically developed) ideas about 'western' and 'non-western' countries appear in German online newspaper covering the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali, MINUSMA. Beneath the thematic content of the news coverage linguistic devices like metaphors, catchphrases and labels have major impact on the perception of the intervention as well as the nations and actors associated with it (e. g. Mamadough 2022). I argue that, even though the idea of a powerful global north that enables the capacities of the global south is not made explicit in German news, the popular idea of the non-western Other which needs "either to be feared [...] or to be controlled" (Said 2019: 301, Thomas-Olalde & Velho 2011) is subliminally reproduced by several linguistic devices. Most striking in the coverage I analyzed are the diametrically opposed membership categorization devices (Peter & Chiluwa 2022) used to describe Malian and German actors and the family metaphor (Lakoff 1995). The former portray the separatist from Northern Mali as inhumane terrorists and the UN soldiers as empathic rescuer. The latter replicates the idea of Germany being the superior mature "grown-up", either caring for the (inferior) Malian civil society ("child") or trying to rear the (morally inferior) military government ("teenager"). Overall, German actors are described as subjects being capable to act purposeful, while the Malian civil society is the passive object and the separatists are acting haphazardly. Overall, the coverage reflects the idea of Germany being part of 'Normative Power Europe' which distinguishes from the Other framed as inferior and / or threat (Diez 2005).

RC20-287.1

REIS, ELISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
LOPEZ, FELIX (IPEA, Brazil)
MOREIRA, THIAGO (Department of Political Science/Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Institutional Trust and Support for Redistribution: The Views of the Wealthy and of the General Population in Brazil

Comparing and understanding the attitudes of the wealthiest toward inequality, their level of trust in the State, and how these factors influence their support for redistributive policies is crucial to understand the dynamics of inequality and garner support for redistribution. Our paper examines variations in these attitudes across different sociodemograph:ic segments in Brazil and addresses key gaps in the literature. Specifically, we focus on the top income earners in comparison to other population groups, based on a unique dataset, with an oversampling of the top 5% of the wealthiest. To investigate trust in the State, we assess various levels of trust across different state institutions and agents of government (bureaucracy, the judiciary, and the police), to examine how these trust levels relate to redistribution preferences. Additionally, we employ measures of redistributive preferences that account for perceived costs, diverging from the "free lunch" assumptions commonly found in the literature. This allows us to explore how trust in state institutions affects the relationship between wealth and support for redistribution. Our findings indicate that economic self-interest significantly drives the wealthy's opposition to redistribution, despite their acute awareness of inequality. Moreover, distrust in the State agent's capacity to effectively redistribute wealth emerges as a critical factor shaping their preferences, underscoring the crucial role of trust in explaining the legitimacy of redistributive policies. We discuss some theoretical implications of our empirical findings, emphasizing the role of perceptions on inequality, on how the State works, and ideological orientations toward wealth.

RC23-378.4

REMISIEWICZ, LUKASZ* (University of Gdańsk, Poland)

The Tensions of Four Scientific Imaginaries in Science Policy Reforms

In this presentation, I will introduce a concept of four imaginaries of science inspired by Charles Taylor's theory. These imaginaries are: the imaginary of the pursuit of truth, the imaginary of the game of the scientific community, the imaginary of the evaluative game, and the institutional imaginary. Each imaginary has distinct approaches to valuing, justifying claims, and assessing the worth of scientific work. My doctoral research demonstrated that these imaginaries serve as universal reservoirs of ideas influencing evaluative processes, such as promotion reviews. Notably, broad terms like "scientific value" and "excellence" are subject to reinterpretation by different imaginaries.

I will connect this theory to science policy, highlighting how evolving research assessment policies create tensions among these four imaginaries. By examining Polish science reforms from 2011 and 2018, I will illustrate how the understanding of "scientific value" and "excellence" has shifted from being grounded in the pursuit of truth and the dynamics of the scientific community to being increasingly shaped by evaluative processes and institutional frameworks.

TG04-967.1

REN, WUJIONG* (Beijing Normal University, China)
LI, QIAN (Beijing Normal University, China)
HE, YUAN (School of Journalism and Communication, Hebei University, China)
ZHANG, HONGZHONG (Beijing Normal University, China)

The Role of Social Media in Facilitating Collective Action for Risk Response during Disasters: A Case Study of the 2021 "Henan Floods" in China

With the rise of an interconnected society, risk communication during public emergencies has increasingly shifted to social media platforms. Individuals in high-risk environments adopt risk communication to reduce risk perception and guide decision-making (Prybutok & Ryan, 2015). Social media provides an open platform for information exchange, shaping risk response (Yoo, 2019). Unlike stable communities, emergency groups focus on sharing information and disband once the crisis ends, forming 'temporary publics' (Bruns & Burgess, 2011). How does social media play a role in this process?

Our study explores this phenomenon using the example of the 2021 Henan Floods, during which people used Weibo for risk communication. Weibo, China's leading social media platform, uses hashtags to connect communities and disseminate information, forming strong connections between dispersed users (Bennett & Segerberg, 2013). Hashtags enhance searchability and visibility, bringing users with common interests together (Saxton et al., 2015). Emotions play a key role in risk communication, as personalized content triggers emotional mobilization, which can influence public risk perception (Gu, Guo, & Zhuang, 2021). We proposes a framework where weak connections emerge through risk communication topics, and strong connections form through hashtags, creating stable issue spaces during public emergencies on Weibo.

We analyzed 51,442 Weibo posts about the 2021 Henan floods using Python for data collection and STM in R for topic modeling, identifying eight topics and constructing a hashtag co-occurrence network. We reveals four findings: (1) Weibo users form weak connections through shared topics, driven by specific information needs; (2) hashtags create strong, locally centralized yet distributed topic networks; (3) weak topic connections and strong hashtag connections shape a locally centered, distributed issue network; and (4) issue network structures influence emotional communication, with overall emotional contagion but varied emotions within topics. These four findings illustrate the role of social media in shaping risk communication dynamics.

RC21-321.1

REN, XUEFEI* (Michigan State University, USA)
KEIL, ROGER (York University, Canada)
LAMBELET, SÉBASTIEN (York University, Canada)
KAUFMANN, DAVID (ETH-Zurich, Switzerland)
KOCH, PHILIPPE (ZHAW School of Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering, Winterthur, Switzerland)

Future-Proofing Climate Boomtowns: Public Policies and Community Actions in Chicago, Toronto, Geneva and Zurich

This talk will present findings from a trans-Atlantic group project on urban climate adaptation. Most scholarship on urban climate governance has focused on cities facing immediate risks or places after extreme climate events have happened. This project focuses on "climate boomtowns," urban regions in cool climate zones which do not face immediate threats and may even become destinations for climate refugees. The talk will examine climate adaptation strategies in the infrastructure sector (energy, water, transport and buildings), and their impact in improving equity and resilience. Although not focused on the Global South, it will draw comparative lessons by thinking with the Global South, to identify common themes on climate governance and the remaking of urban territories.

RC06-JS-138.2

RESPI, CHIARA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Digital Wellbeing and Safety for Children and Pre-Adolescents: The Milan Recommendations

This paper presents the "Milan Recommendations for the Digital Wellbeing and Safety of Children and Pre-Adolescents," a collective effort to address the complex relationship between digitalization, education, and childhood development. Initiated in 2022 as part of the MUSA project, this research-action initiative engaged over 15,000 individuals, including parents, educators, health professionals, and students, to collectively create a framework for safe and beneficial digital practices. With increasing evidence of the risks associated with early digital exposure—such as negative impacts on mental and physical health—this initiative sought to balance the benefits of digital tools with the need for protective measures.

The recommendations draw from extensive data collected through focus groups, public discussions, and surveys involving 6,500 families and 2,000 educators. Key findings reveal parental concerns about excessive screen time and the early use of smartphones, as well as a desire for clearer institutional guidelines. The recommendations emphasize the importance of adult awareness, responsible digital autonomy, and the prioritization of physical and interpersonal experiences over digital ones. They also propose policies such as age-appropriate digital use, the promotion of digital literacy, and the enforcement of existing regulations, such as GDPR's restriction on platform usage by minors.

By fostering collaboration between the educational, health, and legal sectors, these guidelines aim to equip future generations with the tools necessary to navigate the digital landscape safely. This research highlights the role of local governments, schools, and families in establishing sustainable, long-term strategies for digital education and well-being.

RC32-522.4

RESTEIGNE, DELPHINE* (Royal Military Academy (Brussels), Belgium)

Half a Century of Change? Analyzing Gender Integration at the Belgian Defence

This paper explores the evolution of women's integration into the Belgian Defence over the past 50 years, with a focus on the challenges and progress that have defined their experience. From a sociological perspective, the study investigates how women have increasingly been included in diverse roles within the military, while examining the social and institutional barriers that persist. Key moments of progress are juxtaposed with the resistance to change, which continues to shape the experiences of women at the Belgian Defence. The paper also look into broader issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) within the military context, assessing how these principles are applied to women's integration. By critically assessing these elements, the article sheds light on the ongoing challenges and identifies necessary steps toward achieving genuine equity within military organizations.

RC32-525.3

RETAMAL GARRIDO, PATRICIA* (Universidad Mayor, Chile)
GARCIA PETER, SABINA* (Margherita von Brentano Center for Gender Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Desafíos y Oportunidades En La Investigación Feminista e Interseccional: Un Análisis Comparativo Entre Chile y Alemania Desde Una Perspectiva Sur-Norte

Este trabajo explora los desafíos en la promoción y desarrollo de la investigación con perspectiva de género e interseccional en Chile y Alemania, destacando la importancia de establecer un diálogo Sur-Norte para fortalecer estos esfuerzos. A través de entrevistas en profundidad con académicas de la Universidad de Chile y el análisis de documentos sobre el estado actual de la investigación de género en Alemania, identificamos cuatro áreas clave donde persisten obstáculos: posicionamiento disciplinar, financiamiento, institucionalización y profesionalización, y la respuesta social ante los avances en estos campos.

En el contexto chileno, las académicas señalan avances notables en ciertas disciplinas, pero destacan la falta de recursos económicos y las resistencias en algunos departamentos como factores que limitan un progreso significativo. Por su parte, en Alemania, aunque se observan avances en diversas áreas, se subraya que sin una infraestructura especializada que apoye la investigación feminista e interseccional en todas las disciplinas, estos logros pueden ser difíciles de sostener en el tiempo.

Los hallazgos subrayan la importancia de que el financiamiento esté acompañado de una infraestructura institucional robusta, que incluya personal especializado y fondos dedicados. Además, el establecimiento de un diálogo entre los contextos del Norte y el Sur global es crucial, ya que permite intercambiar lecciones aprendidas, generar redes de solidaridad y colaboración, y promover una perspectiva decolonial que considere las experiencias y necesidades específicas de cada región. Este diálogo es esencial para enfrentar los retos compartidos y avanzar en la construcción de una investigación feminista e interseccional más inclusiva y sostenida en el tiempo.

RC44-691.1

RETAMAL GARRIDO, PATRICIA* (Universidad Mayor, Chile)
PEREZ-AHUMADA, PABLO* (University of Chile, Chile)

Labor Unions and Gender Gaps in Political Participation in Latin America

Existing research shows that unions play a key role in stimulating workers' political participation (Hadziabdic & Baccaro, 2020; Kerrissey & Schofer, 2018; Pérez-Ahumada & Astorga-Pinto, 2024). This is because unions foster political awareness and leftist orientations among workers (Kerrissey & Schofer, 2013; Pérez-Ahumada & Astorga-Pinto, 2024), and act as "schools of democracy," providing workers with civic skills (e.g., leadership abilities) that facilitate participation in political activities outside the workplace (Terriquez, 2011; Verba et al., 1995). Additionally, scholarly research has provided ample evidence suggesting that, compared to men, women are less likely to engage in political actions—particularly in contentious actions such as marching and protesting (Desposato & Norrander, 2009; Espinal & Zhao, 2015; Persson, 2015; Teorell et al., 2007).

In this paper, we analyze the extent to which labor unions help reduce this gender gap in political participation. To fulfill this goal, we use data from the World Values Survey, waves 3 (1995-98), 5 (2005-09), 6 (2010-14), and 7 (2017-20), and analyze three Latin American countries: Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Consistent with previous literature, our regression models indicate that, in all three countries analyzed, women exhibit lower levels of political participation than men. Similarly, in all three countries, union members display higher levels of political participation than those who are not unionized. Finally, our analysis of interaction effects reveals that although union membership does not reduce gender gaps in political interest, it does reduce the gap in participation in political actions (e.g., marching, protesting, etc.) and in civic involvement. These "equalizing effects" are particularly noticeably in Chile, and less clear in Argentina. Differences aside, and building on previous research (Terriquez, 2011; Verba et al., 1995), we speculate that unions' equalizing effects occur because union participation provides women with civic skills (e.g., leadership capacities) that facilitate political participation outside the workplace.

RC43-JS-137.2

REYES, CARL* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
TRINIDAD, GINO ANTONIO (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

What Makes a Dignified Urban Life?: Perspectives from the State, Civil Society, and the Street Dwellers

This paper synthesizes two connected street dweller studies in Metro Manila. The first was a survey of policies and programs of state and civil society groups relating to street dwellers. The second was a series of dialogues with street dwellers, partly tackling the findings on policies and programs from the first study.

The idea of what constitutes a dignified urban life for street dwellers has been contested mainly by state and civil society actors. Street dwellers are subject to hostile actions from state agencies, from periodic displacement from staying places, street surveillance, to their non-recognition as citizens leading to their exclusion from services. But they are also the target beneficiaries of predominantly social welfare programs at the national and local levels of government. On the other side, civil society groups have focused on feeding programs, rehabilitative efforts, and advocacy work to protect dwellers from state violence.

These interventions have been mostly framed through varying formulations of rights and or/dignity. In the process, they have provided divergent yet sometimes convergent understandings of what constitutes a dignified urban life for street dwellers. This paper outlines what these actors emphasize as necessary in achieving this, as well as lays out points of convergences and lines of debate as seen in their policies and programming.

As a consequence of being the primary actors that serve and define who the street dwellers are, the state and the civil society groups have dominated this conversation. Street dwellers have been relegated as the subjects of policies and talks. This prompts the questions: What do street dwellers think about their condition? And what makes a dignified life for them? This paper synthesizes the insights from dialogues with street dwellers, in an attempt to (re-)introduce their perspectives in the discourse regarding their own lives and dignity.

WG11-942.3

REYES BENAVIDES, JESUS ANTONIO* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Colombia)

Organization and Planning of the Social Space of the Farc-EP in Medellín, Colombia (1990-2000): The Militias and the Frente Urbano Rural Jacobo Arenas

This article examines the forms of social planning and organization implemented by the FARC-EP through its militias and the Jacobo Arenas Urban-Rural Front. The militias were divided into two types: Bolivarian and Popular. Conceived as non-uniformed armed structures, they played a crucial role in consolidating territorial control. Far from being mere auxiliaries, the militias acted as intermediaries between the civilian population and the guerrilla leadership, carrying out logistical tasks, intelligence operations, and social coercion (Kalyvas et al., 2008; Della Porta, 2013; Malešević, 2017).

This analysis reveals how the FARC-EP structured its militias into clear hierarchical levels with defined leadership and specific roles. These structures enabled efficient coordination in both rural areas of Medellín and the urban center, where the militias were responsible for activities such as intelligence gathering, organizing community events, and managing resources, people, and materials (Arjona, 2016; Gutiérrez Sanín, 2015).

The article is based on 15 interviews with various FARC-EP members across different ranks. Additionally, the information was cross-checked with public interviews and judicial rulings.

The article also explores how the FARC-EP utilized the militias to implement "social justice" projects, including the enforcement of sanctions against those who failed to comply with their rules. Through these dynamics, a process of bureaucratization is evident, allowing the guerrilla organization to maintain a partially effective social control, consistent with its strategy of prolonged warfare. Finally, the article reflects on the inherent contradictions in this form of organization, particularly regarding the centralization of power and the tensions that arose between the FARC-EP's interests and the needs of local communities (Arjona et al., 2015).

RC14-204.3

REYES CORDOVA, RODRIGO* (Sciences Po, France)
ACHIM EDELMANN, ACHIM (médialab - Sciences Po Paris, France)
COINTET, JEAN-PHILIPPE (médialab - Sciences Po Paris, France)

Ideologically-Driven Perception of Claims and Experts

The political polarization over science is often attributed to conservatives' distrust of scientific institutions and people conducting research, while liberals are seen as more trusting. Drawing from Cultural Cognition Theory and the Four-Level Model of Science Polarization, this study investigates how political ideology interacts with expert sources to shape perceptions of expert claims. We hypothesize that distrust in science is not a conservative-exclusive trait and manifests itself in ideology-dependent preferences for research fields and specific claims. To test this, we conducted a randomized online experiment with U.S. participants (N = 1054) who evaluated four typically contested claims: the lack of a connection between immigration and criminality, the existence of the Laffer curve, the safety of genetically modified organisms for consumption, and the anthropogenic nature of climate change. We manipulated the expert uttering the claim–either from commercial or basic research fields–to assess how political identity interacts with expert sources to influence the perceived accuracy of the claim. Participants then indicated how much trust they placed in five experts in a separate battery of questions. Our results show that liberals rated most claims as more accurate than conservatives, specifically in the context of immigration, climate change, and genetically modified organisms. Additionally, liberals reported significantly higher trust in experts than conservatives. We found no significant difference in perceived accuracy between claims made by experts from commercial versus basic research fields. Notably, mentioning an expert as the source of a claim increased its perceived accuracy, even when the content of the claim conflicted with participants' political beliefs. These findings suggest that expert endorsements can bridge ideological divides in the perception of expert claims.

RC28-454.6

REYES MUÑOZ, VANIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile)

Promesas De Movilidad Social Ante La Racialización: Relatos De Migrantes Afrolatinoamericanos y Caribeñas De Clase Media En El Área Metropolitana De Santiago De Chile

La presentación retrata trayectorias de movilidad social de migrantes afrodescendientes, y los usos y negociaciones que realizan a diario sobre su posición en el área metropolitana de Santiago. Una ciudad que cuenta con alta segregación residencial del espacio urbano y, donde vivir en una comuna con mayor prestigio social implica una ganancia simbólica y material en las trayectorias residenciales, por lo que será entendida como una movilidad socioespacial ascendente. Así, el lugar de residencia y el conocimiento sobre el valor de las comunas del área metropolitana de Santiago (Fuentes & Mac-Clure, 2020; Otero et al., 2021) es un dato clave dentro de las trayectorias de movilidad de las participantes. En la investigación se observa desde una aproximación interseccional situada (Yuval-Davis, 2015) cómo las participantes elaboran una subjetividad y posicionamiento de clase que interpela la racialización que subyace sobre su presencia como cuerpos fuera de lugar (Puwar, 2004) en los espacios residenciales de clases medias y altas, identificadas éstas como blancas mestizas (Pavez, 2016) en el relato nacional. Para ello, las participantes generan estrategias que implican el uso creativo de su diferencia encarnada (Hill Collins, 1996), estableciendo relaciones interpersonales (Zelizer, 2009) que aportan a sus movilidades socioespaciales ascendentes en destino.

RC21-311.1

REYNOLDS, MATTHEW* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

The Comfort of a Familiar Face: Concierges' and Porters' Care Work in London's Elite Neighbourhoods

Elites increasingly inhabit defensive homes to 'protect' themselves from the public, and many scholars have explored how architecture and planning enables this. Elites, however, also require the labour of non-elites to achieve this social withdrawal. Despite this, apartment block staff have remained marginal in the literature, as figures who are often described in the background, but rarely actually spoken to. As part of a broader project on cleaning and security work for the wealthy, this paper draws upon 31 interviews with porters and concierges working in London's most expensive apartment blocks, the elite residents they serve, and the professionals who

mediate between these two groups (e.g. recruiters, estate agents). Some interviewees confirmed previous conclusions on the elite: that they prioritise *distinction*, insisting on smart uniforms and deferential demeanours; and, that they help elites *disconnect* from public interactions, such as their handling of mail and waste. Surprisingly, however, interviewees also described these elite/non-elite relationships in terms of *care*, from being on-call in the case of health emergencies, helping elderly residents with shopping, to the simple reassurance of a 'familiar face' at their building's entrance. I contrast these accounts with those from Grenfell Tower, a public housing block in the same borough of London's elite neighbourhoods, and where 72 residents died in a fire in 2016. Testimonies describe how the block used to hire a concierge who provided similar *care* services to those in elite blocks, but the council cut this four years before the fire. By going beyond critiquing elites' use of concierges as disconnection and distinction, then, I suggest that their labour is not only a 'luxury', but a form of infrastructural care which is unequally distributed in cities like London which have been captured by the super-rich.

TG04-965.2

REZK, AHMED* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
NERO, KRISTI (University of Tartu, Institute of Social Sciences, Risk and Resilience research group, Estonia)

Innovation in Disaster Risk Management: Barriers and Success Factors in Adopting Participatory Decision-Support Tools

Natural and man-made disasters have become a major threat to urban areas. The increasing intensity and recurrence of disasters is overwhelming Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts unravelling crucial implementation gaps and structural inequalities. This raises a question of how to innovate and transform DRM systems in support of urban resilience.

The literature highlights enhancing lateral and vertical coordination in risk governance as the key to overcoming DRM shortages. Participatory decision-support tools have the potential to accomplish this goal. These tools offer a space for different stakeholders to collaborate in risk assessment, goal setting, and planning. However, existing governance frameworks rarely exhibit the flexibility to integrate such tools in DRR planning, and very little research explores the process and the barriers of adoption of such tools.

This research follows a multiple cases study approach to investigate the barriers and enablers of the adoption of a participatory disaster vulnerability triage tool. This scenario-based vulnerability triage tool helps emergency response planners identify and prioritise the communities in vulnerable situations that most likely need support before, during and after a hazardous event. We investigate the adoption of this vulnerability triage tool by risk managers in two European cities: Tartu, Estonia and Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Feedback sessions on the use of the tool and interview with experts were conducted to understand the contribution of the tool and barriers of its adoption.

Our results show that participatory vulnerability triage tool can enhance the alignment of disaster support needs and response efforts. Experts indicated that such tools need to be more adaptive and have different levels of complexity to permit vertical coordination and inclusion of communities. Despite the acceptance of participatory decision-support tools by different stakeholders, resistance to change in ingrained risk analysis frameworks and practices are the key impediment of the wider adoption of such tools.

RC44-704.1

RHO, HYE JIN* (Michigan State University, USA)
RIORDAN, CHRISTINE* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

From Rhythms to Stop, Drop and Roll: The Impact of Algorithmic Management on Discretion in Hotel Housekeeping Work

The spread of algorithmic management (AM) technologies in traditional organizational settings suggests that the automation of managerial processes will extend far beyond gig or platform work. A key concern in this new landscape is the extent to which AM, which is more opaque, interactive, and instantaneous than previous technologies, will reshape workers' autonomy and discretion, the latter of which is defined as latitude to make decisions that control different aspects of the work process. We develop a grounded model of AM's impact on discretion with extensive qualitative data collected from hotel housekeeping, showing that AM's impact on discretion hinges on three dimensions: the point at which AM intersects with the labor process, the varying degrees of uncertainty in task bundles, and the salience or frequency of tasks. We link these changes to changes in job satisfaction and performance by tracing the effects of AM on these task bundles to changes in cognitive and physical workload of GRAs, and discuss moderating factors that influence the relationship between AM and discretion. Our model underscores the importance of paying close attention to characteristics of the labor process in settings where AM is integrated into preexisting organizational practices and social relationships, and where AM augments, rather than substitutes, for managerial decision-making.

RC34-558.3

RIBEIRO, ANA SOFIA* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Rural Youth Facing the Anthropocene: Everyday Practices for a Resilient Future

Young people living in rural areas face a unique set of challenges in the Anthropocene, an era defined by significant human impact on the Earth's ecosystems and climate. These challenges stem from both environmental degradation and socio-economic changes, which are deeply interconnected.

Climate change, causing rising temperatures, unpredictable weather patterns, droughts, and floods affect farming put touristic and agricultural activities at stake, increasing the already dramatic rural migration to urban areas. The exodus from rural regions exacerbates social and economic issues such as depopulation, aging communities, and the loss of cultural heritage tied to traditional farming practices. As much as young people would like to stay or return to these territories, limited access to education, mobility deficits and unreliable access to modern technologies make it increasingly difficult. For those who stay, these gaps limit their opportunities to learn new skills and engage with innovative networks that could help their communities adapt to environmental changes. However, although being marginalized and underrepresented in discourses concerning climate activism, rural youth does participate ecological protection actions and practices, provided they have the means and the opportunity to do so.

This presentation focuses the narratives of 12 young people, aged between 15 and 17 years old engaged in an environmental activism program in Gouveia, Serra da Estrela, Portugal, between the years of 2019 and 2021. Adopting the lenses of the resonance theory, the analysis focuses on the ways that rural young people relate to non-human nature, provide a portrait on the lives of youngsters who live in rural contexts, of their everyday encounters and debates. It argues although environmental activism for youth in rural areas is dependent on resources and infrastructures, it can also be found in solitary and slow resilience practices.

TG03-964.2

RICARDO RÖMHILD, RICARDO RÖMHILD* (University of Passau, Germany)
MISIASZEK, GREG (Beijing Normal University, China)

Are Human Rights Enough? – Extending Hre Frameworks through Ecopedagogical Perspectives

What if humans learned to listen to Earth? What if we learned to understand Earth? Would there be emergency summits on supranational levels, like the UN, to address the urgent need for world-Earth de-distancing? Would there be adjustments to long-standing, yet in their orientation almost unquestioningly anthropocentric frameworks, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to accommodate Earth's rights as a fellow citizen?

Applying ecopedagogical and posthumanist lenses, this conceptual paper argues that Earth's rights are integral to human rights (HR) discourses because the tackling of social issues and environmental injustices is not a contradiction, not an either/or-decision – the two dimensions are inseparably linked (Smith/Pangsapa 2008: 1). Ecopedagogies, grounded in criticality and the work of Paulo Freire, are based on the inherent connections between environmental violence and social injustices that are essential for critical global citizenship education (GCE), and vice-versa (Misiaszek 2020). Ecopedagogical widening to planetary citizenship holistically reinvents citizenship for all of Earth, beyond humans (Misiaszek 2022). Our presentation will ecopedagogically unpack the contested terrains of needs, possibilities, and challenges of HR founded upon humanization with Earth's rights' from expanded planetary views, including (re)constructions of citizenships (local-to-planetary citizenship spheres).

To do so, we will proceed in three steps. First, we unpack what Torres (2023) calls 'elective affinities' – a relationship of mutual reinforcement – between concepts such as human rights and their education, global citizenship and its education, and ecopedagogy. Then, we apply critical ecopedagogical and posthumanist lenses to existing HR frameworks, such as the *Revised 1974 recommendation* (UNESCO 2024), to identify and discuss possibilities, challenges, and contested terrains vis-à-vis Earth's rights. Finally, we call for bottom-up learning for world-Earth de-distancing and the expansion of the human rights framework to include more than human rights, using examples from education praxis for illustration how it might be done.

RC48-755.5

RICCARDI, MARTINA* (Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy)
SCARDIGNO, ANNA FAUSTA* (University of Bari, Italy)

Rethinking Vulnerability in Migration: From Passive Protection to Gender Empowerment

The purpose of this study is to analyze the way the concept of "vulnerability" is construed and applied in migration policies and practices, particularly concerning migrant women and return migrant women. While vulnerability is often invoked as a ground for offering protection and aid, it can also perpetuate disempowering narratives by framing women as passive recipients of support. The research thus explores vulnerability and agency as poles of a dichotomous dynamic within the satellite model of migration, in order to overcome this opposition by emphasizing the importance of a relational and intersectional approach that highlights women's resilience and empowerment.

The paper thus aims, on the one hand, to critically examine the traditional use of "vulnerability" to determine whether it reinforces dependence and undermines the agency of migrant women. On the other hand, it sets out to explore alternative approaches that emphasize resilience, strength, and empowerment, encouraging a shift from viewing women as vulnerable beings to recognizing them as key agents in their migration and reintegration journeys. The research will also consider how this shift in perspective might influence migration policies, advocacy efforts, and support networks, promoting a more robust and accurate reflection of the diverse experiences and strengths of migrant women. This final research stage will benefit from an exploratory field research phase conducted by the authors providing empirical insights into how such shifts in perspective can impact migrants.

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RC35-JS-83.3

RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen, Italy, Italy)

Rationality, Irrationality and a-Rationality: The Legacy of the Frankfurt School on the Debate in Contemporary Society

Still nowadays Frankfurt School inspires a variety of insights for social theorizing.The crucial wound in modernity embedded in the division between rational and irrational is still to be recovered and probably one of the most rich and promising insights for contemporary social conditions.In *Eros and Civilization* Marcuse writes that increased progress seems to be linked to an "increasing restriction of freedom" and included in this repressive form is the Western distinction between reason and emotions, between rationality and irrationality. Moreover, in *One-Dimensional Man*: "What could be more rational than the suppression of individuality in the mechanization of socially necessary but painful performances"(Marcuse, 2007:1). On closer inspection, in contemporary society,emotions are not only what clearly distinguishes the human being from the machine, but also what seems to be most reliable in social relationships.Rationality in many relationships, especially institutional ones, has an uncanny aura of manipulation in contemporary societies, from which emotions seem unscathed. Emotions feed on memory and experience. Moreover, emotions are social and political facts,because they are inscribed in the memory of the body and therefore give rise to forms of acting.In a society dominated by rationality or the exactness of machines,emotion becomes a form of rationality that is part of social issues to be faced.

How do social phenomena manifest contemporary contradictions by incorporating previously unseen forms of dialectics between reason and emotion?

In this context, the role of social sciences is to investigate the jointly rational and emotional nature of the social processes in which the Frankfurt School was already strongly engaged and to grasp their potential future repercussions. This article intends to take up the Frankfurt School's observation on those collective activities and practices that through expressive media convey forms of resistance and social critique, revealing their crucial importance for understanding contemporary society and its dynamics of change.

RC37-JS-206.2

RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen, Italy)

Social Theory and Social Aesthetics

The imaginative power of reasoning inherent in critical theory is also at work in aesthetic reasoning. The use of the imagination is not only a matter of understanding the real situation, but of being able to predict what goes beyond it. This paper will inquire the potentiality of aesthetics for social theorizing and research methodologies starting from the work of Adorno and Marcuse. The power of aesthetics is to create an imagination that makes social transformation possible. Works of art writes Adorno "emerge from the empirical world and produce one that is opposed to it by a peculiar essence, as if it were also something essential"(Adorno2009: 4). These new worlds produced by works of art are related to the profound impulses that animate social change. If imagination is a means of transcending the actual towards what is possible, but not yet realised, it is also the key to a possible new turn in contemporary sociological argumentation and capable of breaking down fences that divide the two worlds: that of logical rationality and that of sensory rationality, which come together in the concept of social embodiment. The aesthetic dimension, writes Marcuse, cannot validate the reality principle. Like the imagination, "the realm of aesthetics has retained its freedom from the reality principle at the price of losing its efficacy in reality.(...)In Kant's philosophy, the aesthetic dimension occupies the central position between sensoriality and morality - the two poles of human existence. If this is the case "the aesthetic dimension must contain principles valid for both realms. Since it was civilisation that inflicted this wound on modern man, only a new form of civilisation can heal it." (Marcuse1955: 194-205). This paper inquires a sociological approach able of inquiring emotions, a-rational phenomena and how they are linked to the rational irrationality of contemporary society.

RC49-771.3

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland)

Person-Driven Mixed Methods Single Case Study Design - Rationale and Feasibility Study of a New Evaluative Service User Perspective Approach

The evaluation of psychiatric services from the perspective of service users faces considerable methodological challenges. Usually, the samples are small, there is a lack of control groups and recovery instruments are generally not reliable outcome measures. The person-driven mixed methods single case study design is an approach that attempts to deal with these methodological problems. Study participants are interviewed several times longitudinally using qualitative and quantitative interviews. The first interview acts as a control condition. In contrast to conventional mixed methods studies, the quantitative part is also defined from the perspective of the participating service users (PSYCHLOPS methodology). The paper explains the methodological background of the approach and reports on a feasibility study.

RC49-775.3

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland)

The Questionable Legitimacy of Mental Health Laws

Mental health laws require certain criteria to be met in order to apply involuntary measures.These are essentially the following criteria: (1) the demonstrable existence of a mental disorder; (2) the effectiveness of psychiatric measures; (3) the use of coercion as a last resort and as the least possible restriction; (4) the benefit of the person affected to be achieved through the coercive measure; (5) the restoration of the affected person's autonomy. This paper contrasts these requirements with the recent research literature on these topics. Given the current state of research and the recent discussion of fundamental concepts such as 'free will', the analysis suggests that none of the criteria mentioned are clearly met. This means that, in principle, psychiatric coercion can hardly be justified any longer and that the legitimacy of mental health laws is questionable.

RC22-360.2

RICHTER, LENA* (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Intersecting Struggles? Nonreligious, Queer, and Feminist Activism in Morocco

This presentation poses the question of what counts as nonreligious activism. Drawing on patchwork ethnography, carried out intermittently between 2016 and 2023 in Morocco and with the Moroccan diaspora in Western Europe, I explore what nonreligious activism among former Muslims can look like. Hereby it becomes clear that nonreligious activism is not always clearly identifiable and distinguishable from other forms of activism. Among others, queer and feminist groups share many struggles with nonreligious Moroccans. Solidarity is visible because many queer and feminist issues are related to (non)religion. As a consequence, nonreligious activists often do not target nonreligious topics directly but are often involved in advocating for related causes, such as LGBTQ+ rights (e.g., abolishing Penal Code, §489), sexual liberties (ending Penal Code, §490), and the right to abortion (reforming Penal Code, §453). These topics are not nonreligious in themselves, but most nonbelievers would consider these aspects essential and argue that they indirectly link back to religion. This connection is also made by Moroccan authorities, who often label activists, who are advocating for liberal rights, as atheists. This became evident during the Moroccan version of the Arab uprisings, the February 20 movement, when protesters were accused of being atheists. Similar accusations have surfaced in generalising statements about Morocco's younger generation. Overall, this presentation aims to foster our understanding of how nonreligious activism intersects with other movements for justice, illustrating how different struggles blend into each other.

RC54-830.5

RICO TORAL, ANAHÍ* (UNAM, Mexico)

La Performatividad Del Cuerpo En Identidades No Binarias a Través De La Práctica De Vogue Femme. Posibilidades Epistémicas Desde La Autoetnografía.

Como respuesta a la violencia epistémica y extractivista ejercida frente a las experiencias de las disidencias sexo-genéricas propongo el uso de la autoetnografía como una metodología que permite generar conocimientos situados, críticos y reflexivos enunciados por lxs mismxs sujetxs a que acuerpan y redifican dichos saberes. En esta investigación se busca dar cuenta de cómo la práctica de Vogue Femme, baile surgido desde y para disidencias sexo-genéricas, principalmente racializadas, puede ser una herramienta para cuestionar las presunciones binarias del género. Además de visibilizar cómo mi propia experiencia dentro de los Estudios de género y Teoría queer, se vinculó con el proceso de reconocimiento de mi identidad No binaria.

RC22-345.1

RICUCCI, ROBERTA* (Univ. degli studi di Torino, Italy)

Becoming Adults As Part of a Religious Minority: Comparing and Contrasting Local Policies and Generational Attitudes

The paper will discuss ways and means of managing religious identity in the transition from the first to the second generation through an investigation in various European immigration cities, which are internationally recognized as privileged areas in the field of intercultural policies and the promotion of the dynamics of religious coexistence (Turin, Barcelona, Lisbon, Amsterdam, Berlin). Through an in-depth qualitative study with a random sample of 50 foreign and/or foreign-born young people who identify themselves as Muslims (balanced by gender, origin from Morocco, Senegal and Egypt and mainly students or already in the labor market, aged between 20 and 29) and 15 privileged witnesses belonging to the first generation, the dynamics of religious socialization in migration are presented. By comparing the two points of view, I enable the comparison of the modus vivendi of being Muslim in a context where Islam is a minority religion and where the dual affiliation of Muslims and children of immigrants/immigrants' descendent is likely to lead to discriminatory practices and dynamics. The findings show that young people develop strategies for adapting their religious identity to everyday life that lie between attempts at ethnic identification and practices of secularization, while the first generation seeks legitimization of their parental authority through the next generation's adherence to religious values.

WG06-893.1

RIDZI, FRANK* (Le Moyne College & CNYCF, USA)

IE for Philanthropy- an Approach to Identifying Opportunities for Grants, Collaborations and Policy Advocacy.

Sociology has been called the basic science of philanthropy much like math is the basic science of engineering and biology is the basic science of medicine. However, there are different types of sociology and some are more positivist than others. Philanthropy has often been considered a top-down approach to solving problems and has long utilized government surveillance data as a resource for decision making and the creation of initiatives. However, growing community philanthropy and community foundations have added large elements of democratic process. These philanthropic efforts stand to benefit from a sociology that is less positivistic. In this presentation I focus on the many uses of Institutional Ethnography and how it can help direct the day to day work of philanthropic professionals in seeking to address problematic aspects of everyday life that people experience in the communities they serve. I examine how IE has been helpful in creating grantmaking, collaboration and policy advocacy in such areas as housing safety, early childhood education, and racial equity. Building from this I explore the use of IE as a potential standard approach for philanthropic professionalization and training and highlight its use for such popular approaches as collective impact, community coalitions, community indicators, and policy work.

RC55-847.1

RIDZI, FRANK* (Le Moyne College & CNYCF, USA)

Uses for a Real Time Well Being Data Infrastructure Pilot

As Social indicators and quality of life research has matured, one problem has persisted: the time lag between data collection and data availability (Ridzi et al 2022, Ridzi et al 2020). This has often been a problem as governments, NGOs and philanthropic organizations seek to move from data to action to improve quality of life and then seek to measure the impact of these interventions. However, recent technological innovations have offered new opportunities for monitoring individual and collective well-being. In this session I focus on the emergence of the Life Needs Assessment in New York, USA and examine how this new real-time data infrastructure built in the cloud using G-suite technology offers a role model to other communities seeking to build a low-cost (virtually free) infrastructure for well-being data collection, automated data processing, and fast tracked analysis, and reporting. Elucidating the inner workings of how this infrastructure works I then examine some of the benefits of using such a system that can be adapted to a wide range of well being conceptualizations and measures. Specifically, I examine how this real time well being data infrastructure has already been useful for community engagement, crisis response, needs assessment, participatory budgeting, participatory grantmaking, and policy advocacy. I further explore the implications for integrating this approach within a broader well being ecosystem that includes classic approaches to well being measurement.

Ridzi, Frank, Stevens, Chantal & Wray, Lyle (Eds). (2022). Community Quality-of-Life Indicators:
Best Cases IX. Switzerland: Springer. eBook ISBN 978-3-031-06940-6, Print ISBN
978-3-031-06939-0.
Ridzi, Frank, Stevens, Chantal & Davern, Melanie (Eds). (2020). Community Quality-of-Life Indicators:
Best Cases VIII. Switzerland: Springer.10.1007/978-3-030-48182-7.

RC24-391.2

RIEDEL, FELICITAS* (Heidelberg University, Germany)
SERRANO VELARDE, KATHIA (Heidelberg University, Germany)
HEDDERICH, BRITTA (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Energy Saving in Low-Income Households: Synergy or Misery for Climate Justice Objectives?

Energy consumption and its carbon footprint are known to increase with household income. Yet it is low-income households that are being encouraged to save energy by a German energy-saving program under the National Climate Initiative. Although such a policy approach can be seen as problematic from a climate justice perspective, the program is widely regarded as a flagship project of socially just climate policy. This is due to the fact that low-income households benefit more financially from energy savings in their homes: they have to spend a larger proportion of their income on energy costs than high-income groups. This raises the question of whether the program effectively mitigates social inequalities in the realm of climate justice, or whether it exacerbates them.

The paper studies the implementation of the "Energy-saving-check" in Germany. To reduce CO2 emissions, the program advises low-income households on sustainable energy consumption through peer-to-peer coaching. Funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and run jointly by energy agencies and the charity organization Caritas, it trains long-term unemployed people to coach welfare recipients on domestic energy saving. Since 2008, the program has coached about 412.000 households nationwide and claims to have saved more than 720.000 tons CO2.

Using qualitative evidence from semi-structured interviews with politicians, local coordinators, and participants (N = 45) and ethnographic observations of household coaching sessions (24 days), we provide systematic sociological insights into the practices and normative attributions of energy saving in low-income households at the different program levels. In particular, we show how environmental goals at the political level are decoupled from the local practice of the household coaching, which is strongly embedded in a value framework of charity and social counseling. In doing so, we contribute to the ongoing debate on environmental inequality and climate justice in the Anthropocene.

RC38-JS-118.3

RIEKER, PETER* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Biographical (De-)Thematization of Vulnerability from a Historical Perspective

The question regarding the significance of experiences made in the (distant) past for a current biographical positioning will be discussed in the planned contribution with reference to a study for which biographical interviews were conducted with people who were to be recruited as unofficial collaborators by the state security services in the GDR as adolescents. Decades after these experiences were made as well as after the end of the GDR, a total of eight women and men from very different backgrounds were interviewed, who showed a wide range of ways of dealing with these experiences. This makes it possible to analyze the significance of biographical experiences over longer periods of time and social transformations.

The evaluation of these interviews, on the one hand, makes clear references to the biographical positioning within the context of contemporary historical events and developments. On the other hand, these narratives show how early experiences are linked to biographical possibilities and decisions in later phases of life. It also becomes clear that the interviewees have developed the habit of making certain experiences invisible or allowing them to be silenced by reactions in their social environment. In the planned contribution, these aspects will be presented in a comparing manner and further reflected upon on the basis of two case studies.

RC42-679.5

RIEKER, PETER* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Family – Still an Important Instance of Political Socialization?

Traditionally, family is considered as an early and important instance of socialization in childhood and adolescence. However, due to social modernization processes, the significance of the family in the field of political socialization seems to have become questionable, especially since the focus is increasingly on the positioning and demarcation that takes place in the context of peers as well as on communication in social media. The question of the significance of the family for political socialization in adolescence is explored in the planned contribution on the basis of biographical interviews conducted in the research project "Biographical Experiences and Political Engagement in Adolescence".

The life stories of adolescents who show different degrees of political (dis-)engagement reveal the central aspects of their political socialization. In some cases, the family is explicitly attributed significance with regard to the development of political interests or political engagement, but this significance can only be inferred implicitly in other cases. This makes it necessary, however, to use a broad concept of politics so that different dimensions of social relationships (e.g. hierarchy, dominance, care) can be considered as aspects of the political. These aspects are explained and their significance is reflected upon in the context of a comparative case study.

RC21-301.3

RIMONDI, TOMMASO* (University of Bologna, Italy)
LEONE, PATRIZIA (Alma Mater Studiorum Universitù di Bologna, Italy)

Rethinking Left-behind Places through Remote Working? Insights from Remaking Project

The transition to digital work, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, may create opportunities for left-behind areas affected by population decline, limited access to high-quality jobs and essential services. Indeed, RW offers the potential to attract skilled workers, diversify local economies, and stimulate development. If RW can be seen as a means of sustaining rural communities, both by encouraging people to remain in or relocating to communities suffering from population decline, it cannot be assumed that this "rediscovery" of left-behind places will result in a long-term, significant revival of these areas. Indeed, it is unclear whether the process of urban dwellers relocating to rural areas will continue in the future, and what impact this will have on rural development; moreover, it is also likely that some territories will prove to be more attractive than others for urban dwellers, resulting in an uneven distribution of benefits between rural areas within and across different metropolitan regions. New risks of competition, "colonization" of left-behind places by urban centers, new services demands, are only few of the challenges connected to RW framed as an opportunity for territorial development.

Building on the initial findings of the Horizon Europe project "*REmote-working Multiple impacts in the Age of disruptions: socioeconomic transformations, territorial rethinKING, and policy actions*" (REMAKING), our contribution assesses the social-spatial implications of RW in mid-sized European cities, focusing in particular on Bologna (Italy) and its Apennines. Here, the comparative advantages of left-behind areas (e.g. housing affordability) represent a significant driving force behind RW implementation: while remote workers gradually "repopulate" shrinking areas, new challenges have to be addressed. Using a mixed methods approach based on a survey and qualitative fieldwork, the project critically examines how "left-behindness" is transformed by and through remote working implementation programmes.

RC26-431.4

RINALDI, CIRUS* (University of Palermo, Italy)
BACIO, MARCO (University of Palermo, Italy)

When Social Workers Deal with LGBTQI+ People. the Employment of Anti-Oppressive Practices to Combat Discrimination and Inequalities.

This oral presentation provides an analysis of the material collected for the Italian project "Contrasting violence against LGBTQI+ people: Towards innovation of territorial policies". Alongside a quantitative survey dedicated to social and welfare workers, most of the data collected were qualitative, coming from focus groups with social workers and interviews with LGBTQI+ volunteers. All these data were collected in Sicily, south of Italy, making them particularly interesting from both national and international perspectives.

The starting point of this project was the high level of discrimination, marginalization, and lack of power that LGBTQI+ people experience in their everyday lives, especially when dealing with the state and its apparatus. Indeed, Italy lacks specific policies devoted to non-heterosexual people (from marriage equality and adoption to contrast and criminalize violence and discrimination). This long and steady attitude of Italian politics comes from every political area, explained mainly by the influence of the Catholic Church.

This project focused on social and welfare workers and their attitudes towards LGBTQI+ people and their needs. We wanted to study whether and how practices (due to the lack of policies) were implemented to counter discrimination, violence, and marginality. As we know, social and welfare workers are at the forefront of battling inequalities and exclusions in our society.

In this presentation, we will highlight the results of the project and the outcomes that might become institutional practices (even policies) for social and welfare workers in Italy and beyond. What appears clear is that they need better instruments and tools to contribute to the growth of LGBTIQ+ people. For this reason, we suggest the employment of anti-oppressive practices. Indeed, achieving social justice through social change is the only successful mechanism for LGBTQI+ people to become members for all intents and purposes of our society.

WG11-954.2

RINALDI, JEN* (Ontario Tech University, Canada)
ROSSITER, KATE (Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada)
SARAVANAMUTTU, SIOBHAN (York University, Canada)

When Words Wound: Navigating Moral Disengagement Associated with Documented Institutional Abuse

This presentation showcases how an academic-community partnership with a local Community Living chapter (Community Living Brant, CLB) worked to describe experiences of moral disengagement (Bandura, 2016) in disability service workers, a moral disengagement bound up in organizational structures that re-produce violence.

This partnership has roots in long-term research on the structural conditions of violence endured by intellectually disabled people who survived forced institutionalization. These survivors spearheaded a string of class action lawsuits against provincial governments for negligent facility management resulting in widespread and severe neglect, and physical and sexual abuse, documented through administrative records. These records catalogue years of extreme violence, but also violence that becomes quotidian, borne out in the dynamics of total institutional culture and made possible by staff who learned to disengage. Concomitant with these efforts, Canada's Community Living movement advocated for the closure of large-scale facilities and fostered care in quasi-institutional spaces such as group homes and day programs. When Community Living chapters worked with institutional survivors to read the records accessed through lawsuits, the work exposed frontline staff and managers to damaging accounts of harm, while simultaneously demanding that they continue to provide care within spaces that themselves may foster forms of disengagement.

This presentation documents a project wherein researchers worked alongside frontline workers and managers from a local Community Living chapter. Drawing from a series of focus groups with CLB staff, we explore salient differences between on the one hand the vicarious trauma, burnout, and compassion fatigue felt from reading documentation of abuse; and on the other the moral residue, distress, or injury experienced when the institutional conditions depicted in records resembled current community living conditions. While facilities at the centre of class actions may have closed, alternative forms of disability care have work to do to resist the re-entrenchment of institutional violence.

RC19-284.5

RIO, ANNA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

From Europe to the Street. Challenges in the Multilevel Governance of Welfare Reforms Introduced Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility

This contribution examines the coordination mechanisms across European, national, local and street levels within the governance of welfare reforms introduced under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). It uses Italy as a case study and focuses on the field of active labour market policies (ALMP), where a systemic reform was introduced with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The research examines how renewed multilevel governance frameworks develop and how related dynamics unfold through policy implementation phases. Based on a broad analysis of European and national documentation, alongside interviews with key policy stakeholders, the study reveals an informal rescaling of power despite the largely unchanged formal distribution of competences. Traditionally, ALMPs have been under national jurisdiction, but the implementation of RRF-driven reforms indicates a shift in control towards supranational authorities, particularly the European Commission, which plays a key role in approving and monitoring these reforms. Within Italian national borders, this informal rescaling takes the form of increased centralisation, with the introduction of central policy directives in a system historically known for its decentralised and regionally driven policies. This centralisation seeks to ensure the achievement of performance targets tied to the RRF reform, but it also exerts considerable pressure on local and street-level actors responsible for delivering these measures. Ethnographic research conducted in three Italian public employment offices reveals the challenges faced by local service organisations in meeting the demands stemming from this integrated multilevel governance framework.

WG10-923.1

RÍOS CAMPOS, PILAR* (Universidad de Jaen, Spain)
RODRIGUEZ AVILA, NURIA* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Socials Theories of Hate: Geopolitical Analysis and Pedagogical Approaches

Throughout history, hatred and evil have been recurring phenomena, manifesting in various forms, from wars and genocides to discrimination and interpersonal violence. These deep and multifaceted sentiments have captured the interest of the social sciences, primarily sociology and psychology, with the goal of understanding their roots and mechanisms.

In this communication, we propose a review of the main theories that have addressed hatred over time, from Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic perspectives to Philip Zimbardo's situational experiments. Our focus is on analyzing how hatred has been theorized from the 20th century to the present, highlighting the various explanations that thinkers have proposed to understand this complex phenomenon.

The work also explores the role of education in combating hatred, presenting contemporary pedagogical approaches that draw on theories of hatred to develop effective strategies. Among these approaches are Responsible Cultural Education, feminist pedagogies, and even movements such as the pedagogy of discontent, linked to punk rock.

By integrating sociological theories with educational proposals, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of hatred and highlight the initiatives currently being undertaken to combat it in educational contexts. These prevention-focused strategies have the potential to create more inclusive and aware spaces, capable of reducing the negative impacts of hatred on societies.

RC48-747.2

RIOS OYOLA, SANDRA* (University College Roosevelt, Netherlands)

Non-Participants and Symbolic Reparation in Colombia

Symbolic reparations—such as apologies, memorials, and commemorations—are intended to acknowledge victims of human rights violations and social exclusion, while also challenging the narratives that justify their dehumanization. A common challenge in transitional justice is the inability to reach all victims, leading to frustration. However, symbolic reparations are still regarded as a valid way to address victims' needs because they are believed to foster psychological identification and symbolic extension between those directly affected by violence and those who were not.

This paper examines the case of Colombia, where efforts to promote peace and reconciliation are carried out through education, media, and the arts by both civil society and official organizations. These efforts aim to transmit narratives that support symbolic reparation. However, a significant portion of the population does not participate in these initiatives.

The paper explores the role of non-participants in transitional justice—specifically, those who do not engage with the discourse of transitional justice in Colombia. It investigates how to study this diverse group and considers their impact on a society that is increasingly viewed as post-transitional. By studying non-participants, the paper seeks to assess the effectiveness of transitional justice mechanisms, such as symbolic reparations, in transforming public narratives about the past.

WG06-902.2

RIST-CHRISTENSEN, PERNILLE* (University of Oslo, Norway)

Assessment of Pre-Service Teachers' Professional Development in Norwegian University-Based Teacher Education

The teaching practice is considered to be an essential arena for pre-service teachers' professional competence development in university-based teacher education. According to Norwegian policy documents, assessment is a central principle of the teaching practice, with school-based mentor teachers conducting assessments of pre-service teachers learning and development for both formative and summative purposes. While assessment in the teaching practicum is meant to enhance and assess pre-service teachers' professional competence development, we know little of what competencies mentor teachers and other teacher educations assess during the practicum. Recent reports show that perceptions of what professional competencies the teacher education should equip pre-service teachers with vary greatly among teacher educators. This study aims to empirically elaborate this knowledge.

Using an institutional ethnographic approach, this in-progress study explores the social organization of assessment and professional competence development from the standpoint of school-based mentor teachers. Through interviews and observations, I will investigate the mentor's everyday work and experiences with assessing pre-service teachers' practice. I seek to gain insight into mentors' assessment knowledge, and the ruling relations of teacher education that influence and shape this knowledge. In a broader sense, the study aims to investigate what professional competencies the teacher education equips future social studies teachers with. In this presentation I will further discuss the implications the findings of the study can have on university-based teacher education, and the insights to be gained from using an institutional ethnographic approach in the field of teacher education research.

RC37-618.1

RISTIĆ, DUŠAN* (University of Graz, Austria)

Museum Speaks: Discourses of Digitalization and Transformation of Museum Practices

This paper explores the evolving discourses surrounding the digital transformation of museums. It presents results from the fieldwork study done in Graz in 2024. Using a mixed-method approach that integrates qualitative and digital methods and tools, i.e. Situational Analysis, Foucauldian Discourse Analysis and Topic Modelling, the study investigates the inconsistencies and discrepancies in the digitalization of cultural heritage practices. Research sample consists of interviews with experts in the field, as well as data scraped from the websites and social media platforms, providing a comprehensive view of the museum discursive practices. Drawing on Conal McCarthy's indicators of museum practices, and Michel Foucault's notion of discursive practices, this research starts from the hypothesis that digitalization of cultural heritage in museums involves both technology and discourses, allowing for its recreation and recontextualization, as well as its non-localized, interactive and innovative use. The aim is to demonstrate that digitalization of cultural heritage and digital transformation of museums are not merely technological shifts but are deeply embedded in broader discursive networks and social practices that shape and influence museums. The study confirms that discourses of digitalization are intertwined with ongoing transformations and debates about power, access, and reconfiguration of cultural spaces in a digital age. The findings also contribute to a better understanding of how museums negotiate digital change, revealing opportunities and challenges in fostering more inclusive and participatory digital environments in their practices.

WG08-903.1

RIVAS VENEGAS, MIGUEL* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain)

Un Antes Que Es Ahora: Masculinidad, Urtypen y Arquetipos Heroicos. Derechas, Héroes y Restos Fósiles.

Mi propuesta pretende generar una suerte de aproximación breve (de ejercicio combinativo, en cierta manera) de todos los temas de investigación que me han ocupado en los últimos tres años, íntimamente relacionados: culturas políticas de las derechas, espacios de reunión-exclusión; tiempos idénticos (entendidos como una suerte de temporalidad *Zeitlos* en la que parecen coincidir y convivir diferentes arquetipos heroicos, que las culturas políticas de las derechas mezclan militantemente) y la propia idea de la pervivencia o postvida de la cultura (*nachleben*, en su formulación Warburgiana) que aborda los elementos culturales como fuentes freáticas que reaparecen, sobreviven y toman nuevas formas. Desafiando la temporalidad natural y demostrando que la cultura (y la cultura política, naturalmente) se rige por normas que con mucho superan los conceptos de nacimiento, desarrollo y muerte, antinaturales a cualquier manifestación cultural. Como movimientos esencialmente nostálgicos, nuestras nuevas derechas pretenden generar un *retour* a un tiempo mejor que no es otra cosa que un reinicio cultural que demanda, como es habitual, una criatura sacrificial y un héroe imbuido de una *Leistungsfähigkeit* masculina que lo podrá todo. En mi análisis, quisiera retornar al espacio de reunión de nuestras viejas-nuevas derechas, el valle de Cuelgamuros (antes, valle de los Caídos) analizando la manera en la que este espacio fantasmal poblado de hombres victoriosos se reactiva y adquiere sentido en el contexto hipermasculino de la *nouvelle droite* ibérica.

RC48-757.2

RIVAS-SÁNCHEZ, HÉCTOR ELOY* (Athabasca University, Canada)

Reinventing Citizenship: Canadian Migrant Justice Activism in the Post-Pandemic Border Regime

Post-pandemic capitalism in North America has given rise to a new border regime that intensifies immigrants' precarities and disrupts their welfare and social citizenship. In Canada, this post-pandemic border regime has led to an increase in deportations and heightened the deportability of undocumented migrant families while also amplifying the exclusion, surveillance, discipline and exploitation of other precarious status immigrants, including asylum seekers, international students, and temporary migrant workers.

In response to this trend, a network of migrant justice activisms and movements across Canada has emerged from below. They have been actively contesting the post-pandemic border regime through a variety of survival non-capitalist strategies, mutual aid practices and contentious politics that have helped precarious-status Immigrants to partially alleviate economic and legal precarity while reinventing alternative forms citizenship.

Base on qualitative research conducted with migrant justice activists in 4 major Canadian urban centers (Montreal, Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary) as well as in 8 rural towns before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, this presentation will discuss how migrant justice activism in Canada is paving the way for a broader, more universal, and radically inclusive understanding and practice of citizenship.

RC15-219.2

RIVERA-NAVARRO, JESUS* (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Difficulties, Dilemmas and Controversies in Empirical Work in Qualitative Methodology.

Background/Objectives
Scientific literature indicates a series of guidelines that must be respected in the techniques applied in qualitative methodology. Thus, for example, focus groups must be held in neutral spaces, they must last between 60 and 120 minutes, and their composition must range between 5 and 10 members. Similarly, semi-structured interviews are considered to last an ideal time of between 30 and 60 minutes. The objective of this work is to analyse possible deviations from the guidelines described and how to resolve them.

Methods
In 2021, a study was launched to analyse the determining factors of adolescents' eating behaviour. To this end, twelve secondary schools were selected in neighbourhoods in Madrid and Bilbao, with different socioeconomic levels (SES), two in each SES. 36 semi-structured interviews were carried out with key informants - school principals, adolescents and parents, and 24 focus groups with adolescents, parents and teachers.

Results
Research work in schools is extremely complex, due to the activities carried out there and the time they have for their work activities. This reality makes it difficult to comply with the premises that govern the application of qualitative techniques. Dilemmas arise, such as what to do if you only have 45 or 50 minutes to conduct a focus group? How to proceed if in a focus group of adolescents their teacher stays to observe its dynamics? What decision should we make if only 4 individuals attend a focus group?. What is the best position to adopt?

Conclusions
The guidelines that direct the application of techniques in qualitative methodology should be considered as far as possible, but a certain flexibility is required in specific settings or with certain groups, such as schools or students. Without such flexibility, it is very likely that the approaches in these settings and groups cannot be carried out.

WG10-JS-29.6

RIVOIR, ANA* (Universidad de la República de Uruguay, Uruguay)
MORALES, MARIA JULIA (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Older People's Perception of the Use of Personal Data By Private Health Services.

The paper addresses the perception and meaning attributed by the elderly to the accumulation and use of their personal data by private health care providers in Uruguay, the need for this use for the benefit of their welfare and the treatment and safeguarding given to them for their protection. Research results are presented (Reilly & Rivoir, 2023) that the accelerated process of

digitalization and digitization of health services leaves the elderly facing the possibility of deepening inequalities.

The development of digital competencies is essential for older people to avoid their digital exclusion in a context of progressive digitization of society and services (Llorente et alt, 2015; Lüders et alt, 2017) especially considering the specific characteristics of the digital divide in this sector (Hunsaker & Hargittai, 2018) Due to the Covid19 pandemic and the increasing use of platforms, these issues became more important.

The paper is based on a case study in Uruguay that sought to learn about personal data literacy processes to identify the needs of older people in the use of data and characterize their knowledge about the implications of sharing personal data through digital platforms. Cumulative digital literacy workshops were conducted through the Zoom platform and discussion forums via WhatsApp.

We conclude the existence of limitations on the freedom to choose whether or not to provide their data versus the services provided in return. On the other hand, visualizing that the development of digital capabilities of the elderly improves the possibilities to manage their personal data within the health systems and promote citizenship and their rights.

RC40-657.7

RIZO BARROSO, ANDREA* (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, Spain)

Exploring Gender Dimensions in Urban Food Environments: A Systematic Scoping Review

Food environments play a crucial role in shaping dietary patterns and health outcomes (FAO, 2016). However, the intersection of gender and these environments remains underexplored. This scoping review addresses this gap by summarizing current knowledge on gender dynamics in urban food environments and identifying future research needs. Using Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) methodological framework, a systematic search across three academic databases initially retrieved 702 records, of which 57 met the eligibility criteria for analysis.

The literature reveals a significant gap in addressing gender, with only 10.5% of studies clearly outlining a gender framework. This review explores four key questions: a) Where has research on urban food environments and gender been conducted? b) How is gender conceptualized in the literature on urban food environments, and which groups are targeted for gender analysis? c) Which domains and dimensions of urban food environments are most frequently examined? d) At what stages of the human lifenospan do the studies primarily focus?

Our findings underscore eight thematic areas. In high-income countries (HICs), particularly the U.S., research tends to focus on health outcomes like obesity, while studies from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) highlight food vendor roles, market dynamics, and the impacts of COVID-19 on food access. Notably, women play a central role in food provisioning, caregiving, and maintaining household nutrition, often shouldering unequal physical and emotional burdens. Social support networks are particularly vital for migrant women navigating new food environments.

In conclusion, this review offers a comprehensive synthesis of global literature on gender and urban food environments, highlighting the urgent need for robust gender frameworks in future research. These frameworks are essential for shaping public policies that foster more equitable and inclusive food systems.

RC32-519.4

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo, Egypt)

A New Vision of Masculinity?: Activism Against Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Egypt, 2010-2015

The current global authoritarian wave with its anti-feminist and anti-sexual rights rhetoric has seen right wing movements gain strength including remerging in the countries that had experienced uprisings in 2010 – 2013 in the MENA region. Deniz Kandiyoti (2020: 148) no longer uses the term patriarchy but instead uses the phrase, "masculinist restoration", to describe "...the novel forms of enforcement of male dominance and forms of resistance to it..." The increase of SGBV in public spaces has elicited condemnation and resistance in Egypt, for example. Since 2005, activism has increased in response to the documented high rates of everyday sexual violence in public spaces and intensified when female protesters became targets of what appeared to be organized mass sexual assaults during the demonstrations from 2011-2013. Kandiyoti argues that these new patterns of SGBV and collective responses are not part of the routine operations of patriarchy but rather of a new phrase where patriarchy is no longer stable and requires more force and intimidation, particularly from the state, to maintain it. And the resistance to masculinist restoration has taken a political form which is the focus of my research. My project explores how the various groups in Egypt that emerged to end public sexual violence during the period of 2010-2015 dealt with masculinities and engaged men based on in depth interviews with 30 staff and volunteers (half women/half men) conducted in 2015-2016 with independent initiatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and international organizations based in Cairo. More specifically, the findings will explain why men became active participants as staff members and volunteers in anti-sexual harassment campaigns and how some of these groups tried to reconceptualize masculinity in ways that are not traditionalist nor patriarchal.

Kandiyoti, Deniz. 2020. "The Pitfalls of Secularism in Turkey: An Interview with Deniz Kandiyoti." *Feminist Dissent* 5: 135-154.

RC17-257.5

RIZZO, ROBERTO* (University of Milan - Bicocca, Italy)

Unruly Waters. Mobility and Fisheries Development in the Celebes Sea

A small segment of the Western Pacific, the Celebes Sea constitutes today the maritime border between Eastern Indonesia and the Philippines. Despite centuries-old attempts at domesticating the frontier between the two territories, the maritime region remains porous to legal and illegal trespassing of people and goods. In recent years, these liminal waters have been the subject of more forceful discourses and government practices that have tried to curb circulation and economic activities occurring outside of extant legal frameworks, particularly in conjunction with Indonesia's swelling tunafish economy. Governmental initiatives and industrial plans have been of particular consequence to the communities on both sides of the border. While the hardening of national boundaries had produced ethno-identity shifts in the course of the 20th century, the recent infrastructural developments have also altered in dramatic ways the economic lives and the demographic make-up of the region, especially on the Indonesian side of the Celebes Sea.

The paper aims at underlying the multiple ways in which the historically mobile coastal communities today gravitating around Bitung (Indonesia) navigate the conditions of precarity and illegality issued amidst blueprints of economic development based on fisheries extractivism. It points at the wider socio-economic changes occurring in the region at the core and at the margins of the industrial projects mushrooming in the coastal areas of the southern Celebes Sea and what worldmaking means in their shadow.

RC42-674.2

ROA TAMPE, KARIN* (Universidad de los Andes, Chile, Chile)

Examining the Social Status of the Teaching Profession in Chile from the Visual Rhetoric of Universities

Introduction: This research explores the global dual crisis facing the teaching profession: low social status and declining appeal to new applicants. Using the theory of social status characteristics (Berger and Webster, 2018), the study analyzes social status iconography presented on Chilean universities' websites of elementary teachers programmes. The research focuses on how universities visually construct the teaching profession to appeal to prospective students.

Method: Based on visual analysis of rhetorics, as a context to interpret the presence of social status characteristics found in literature, we analyze a random sample of 48 images that derived from an initial census universe of 78 images anthropomorphics representing teachers that come from the websites of all universities in Chile the have initial teacher educations programmes (35 universities). The code book included iconographic characteristics of social status such as physical appearance, dress, gender, objects of knowledge (disciplinary, technological, etc.) and postural clues, as well as indicators of leadership.

Results. Three main rhetorics emerged from analysis: "Undifferentiated university student," "Student-teacher hands-on," and "Teacher in the classroom role." In this rhetoric we found characteristics of high social status, such as active postures and leadership roles, but mostly neglect key attributes like expertise, mastery of technology, and broader societal impact, which are essential in attracting future candidates to professions.

The study's findings underscore a feminized portrayal of the teaching profession, even today associated with maternal care logics. The absence of more contemporary status characteristics, such as technological proficiency and scientific expertise, is a significant revelation. The discussion points to universities' failure to construct a modern image of the teaching profession that reflects its high level of expertise and transformative societal role. This revelation may contribute to the profession's ongoing struggle with its status and appeal in today's workforce, providing crucial insight for educators, policymakers, and academics.

RC57-870.3

ROA TAMPE, KARIN* (Universidad de los Andes, Chile, Chile)

Visual and Verbal Rhetoric about Teachers in Chile: An Opera in Two Acts.

This research explores a methodological approach combining visual and verbal rhetoric as investigative resources to analyse teachers' social status in Chile. Traditionally, visual and verbal rhetoric have developed independently in sociology, with minimal interaction. The study proposes a sequential use of both, analysing verbal rhetoric through interviews elicited by images that represent visual rhetoric developed earlier (Danesi 2017). This approach seeks to understand how teachers, from an agency perspective, respond rhetorically to the visual portrayals of their profession, as depicted by universities and the media in virtual environments.

The method we used adopt an abductive approach (Thornberg 2022), considering for initial codification and analysis of visual rhetoric the iconographic characteristics of social status of professions, obtained from empirical literature; but leaving (retaining) open the possibility that these icons may adopt a different configuration inside of verbal rhetoric that Chilean teachers, and open also to listen emergent semiotic clues.

For the visual rhetoric analysis, two image banks were created with a random sample, comprising images of teachers from university websites and virtual media press selected in 2023. A method adapted from Greenwood et al. (2018) was used to analyse images and elaborate 4 visual rhetoric regarding the teaching profession. Eight representative images from these categories were chosen for the next phase.

In the second phase, photo-elicited interviews were conducted, during which teachers selected and ranked images based on preferences or social status clues and legitimacy. They were also asked to explain and reflect on their choices and analyses.

This methodological exercise allows us to propose that visual rhetoric is a valuable tool for photo-elicitation. It activates interpretive frameworks that, once recognised, can reveal their contingent and constructed nature, enabling teachers to develop rhetoric efforts that erode or explains societal consensus, fostering persuasive agency to construct their own sense of legitimacy.

RC34-565.2

ROBINSON, BRANDON* (University of California, Riverside, USA)
STONE, AMY (Trinity University, USA)
MCCANDLESS-CHAPMAN, OTIS (Trinity University, USA)

Family, Housing, and Me: How Identity Changes Around Gender and Sexuality Reshape Family Dynamics and Experiences of Housing Stability

Theories about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth and housing instability often document "coming out" to the family as a one-time event and often focus on parental acceptance or rejection as a singular event as well. However, youth's gender and sexuality can change, and family relations, including experiences of staying housed by family members, are often complex. This project is the first U.S. longitudinal study of LGBTQ youth, housing, and family relations. We followed 83 LGBTQ youth participants for two years with qualitative interviews in summer 2022, 2023, and 2024 that examined changes in gender, sexuality, housing, and family relations. The youth were 16-19 years old at the start of the study, and the youth participants come from either South Texas or the Inland Empire of California – two understudied areas in LGBTQ and housing research. By following the youth for two years, this study shows how housing processes and family dynamics unfold over time, capturing the complex dynamics of gender, sexuality, family support, safety, and housing stability during emerging adulthood. More specifically, we show how many youth changed their sexual and/or gender identity over this study's two-year period. Furthermore, these gender and sexual identity changes often reshaped family dynamics and experiences of housing. For instance, when one youth moved back home after a breakup, they changed their sexuality from gay to bisexual to appease their parents and to ease tensions at home. Additionally, youth who changed their gender identity during the study often did not disclose this change to parents, as youth did not want to risk losing the housing support that family members provided. Ultimately, qualitative longitudinal work is necessary to capture and understand the actual complexities of youth's lives, including their dynamic experiences of gender, sexuality, housing, and the family.

TG09-990.1

ROBINSON, ORAL* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)

Exploring Teamwork As a Tool for Knowing, Healing and Responding to Critical Incidents in Higher Education

Process-oriented teamwork pedagogy has received significant attention in the scholarship of teaching and learning. Its known benefits include increased engagement, cognitive development, belonging, welfare and motivation to learn. However, there is limited research on how students respond to critical incidents –such as triggering topics, social injustice or oppression –in team settings. Hence, we redesigned a university course around team-based and critical pedagogic principles to examine how group members influence students' perception and response to self-identified social problems. The results in this paper are based on qualitative formative feedback from students (n=339) across three academic terms. In alignment with Mezirow's transformative learning framework, we found that teamwork sparked realization and awareness, critical reflection, healing, increased self-beliefs and agency. However, students also reported fear, opposition, reticence and discomfort with teamwork, which caused them to devalue the impact of collaboration. We therefore recommend strategies to help educators improve team work in classrooms, and respond to students' fear and opposition.

TG09-989.3

ROBINSON, ORAL* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)

Toward a Decolonial Pedagogy for the Global South: Reflections from a Caribbean Perspective

Educators in the global South are being overwhelmed by perspectives of decolonized pedagogy from the Global North (Dei, 2022). A global systematic review of decolonized pedagogy has found disproportionately little representation from the global South and none from the Caribbean (Shahjahan et al., 2022), despite them being strong producers of postcolonial knowledge, discourse and theory. This is threatening to reproduce the marginality, subjugation and epistemological violence from colonization that countries in the global South have and continue to experience. Given the relevance of decolonized pedagogy to the development of the global South, this raises critical questions about whose knowledge counts, and what are the implications for the development of the subaltern, marginalized and excluded. In response, this paper highlights how geographies constitute and are constituted by decolonial praxis. Further, grounded in an an autobiographical account of my educational experiences and drawing on the Caribbean's history and political geography, I propose strategies toward a decolonial global South pedagogy centered around: (a) resisting subalternity and domination; (b) amplifying local knowledge and relevance to local context, (c) the pursuit of global justice and development; (d) an emphasis on relationality, humanity, unity and love. Finally, I evaluate the possibilities and challenges of reimagining higher education for development and transformative outcomes in the global South. I also offer suggestions and questions for advancing a vision for a decolonial global South educational futurity.

RC33-544.4

ROBLES, JOSÉ MANUEL* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
GUEVARA, JUAN ANTONIO (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain, Spain)
ARBELAEZ, MARIA (Universidad de La Sabana, Colombia)
SIMON DE BLAS, CLARA (Computer Science and Statistics. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
GÓMEZ GONZÁLEZ, DANIEL (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Trasnformers for Social Network Analysis in Social Sciences. the Case of the Ecological Transition and Climate Change Denialism in Spain.

The analysis of online public debate processes has become a central axis for applied research in social sciences. The possibility of studying digitally mediated public opinion with data science tools and social network analysis can be a step forward for sociological research. However, it also represents a test bed for new AI computational tools such as Transformers.

This work presents some technical keys to improve our understanding of how we apply AI to social research. Additionally, and as an applied example,

the results of the application of this type of techniques to a central public debate process in today's societies are summarized; how citizens perceive the process of climate change and how certain groups position themselves against the existence of the change itself, as well as against public policies promoted to reduce the effect of economic and industrial development on the environment.

We show the structure of this debate on X, Facebook, and Instagram during two waves of downloads (one coinciding with the dates of the world summit against climate change and the other at a time without events of such relevance), focusing on the affective disposition (sentiment analysis) of the participants, the main topics discussed and identifying the denialist discourses.

RC22-358.4

ROCA GUERRERO, JOSEP* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Militancy of the Soul: A Biographical Approach to Former Revolutionaries Turned Spiritulity

This proposal stems from my doctoral thesis research, which explores the life stories of former communist militants from the late Francoist period who later embraced a spiritual path. My presentation seeks to provide sociological insights drawn from these biographical trajectories.

The testimonies of my informants hold particular value because of the exuberance of cultural proposals that characterised the 1970s, coupled with the moment of political transition and the end of the dictatorship in Spain. However, my research does not aim to contribute to the existing mythification of that generation, but rather to assess the extent to which personal involvement - first political and then spiritual – emerges as a consequence, as well as a symptom, of the evolution of collective expectations in the contemporary society.

In a plural world, Peter Berger's concept of 'alternations' -as a secular variant of traditional conversions, which resonate with the religions of the Book or revealed religions- invites us to rethink the cases studied within a complex symbolic landscape, marked by a shared utopian vision and a countercultural stance toward society. Without wanting to identify a single cause to explain the spiritual drift of my informants, we can recognise strategies of maintaining a sense of 'authenticity' and a commitment that have changed register to keep pace with a world that has been transformed in a direction that has not always met the expectations they had in their revolutionary past.

RC21-313.5

ROCHA MOURA, CÉLIO HENRIQUE* (Ph.D. Student at Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Intersections between Traditionality, Territoriality and Reterritorialization in Urban Fishing Communities: A Study of the Bode Community (Recife - Brazil)

This research focuses on the intersections between traditionality, territoriality and reterritorialization in urban fishing communities, with a focus on the Bode Community (Recife - Brazil). Starting from the premise that the fishing territory in Brazilian cities is projected in a *continuum* between traditionality and modernity, we investigate how everyday practices are guided by logics that constantly reconfigure their territorialities. The community, located on the urban-oceanic interface, faces challenges arising from urbanization that casts its territory as a "non-place", corresponding to the city's mangroves, being constantly the target of deterritorializing processes, which include the removal of residents, a lack of incentives for traditional activities and a prohibition on access to the surrounding mangroves. In the meantime, the refusal of local individuals to continue developing traditional activities, entering the city's commercial and service sectors, confronts the fact that there are parallel internal movements that seek to maintain traditional practices and territorial connections. Thus, many other individuals act politically by claiming their territory as a "traditional fishing community", as a form of resistance to these pressures. We argue that the claim to traditionality represents a form of reterritorialization, as described by the Brazilian geographer Rogério Haesbaert, revealing ontological conflicts within the group. Projecting the discussion beyond modern epistemologies, based on the contribution of authors such as Arturo Escobar, Marisol de la Cadena and the Brazilian philosopher Ailton Krenak, we seek to understand the ontological nuances of the community members and how, based on these worldviews, they negotiate their identities and practices. The study thus highlights the importance of incorporating these voices and knowledge into debates on new urban territorialities, recognizing the territories from their intrinsic condition of transitional land-sea.

TG12-992.9

ROCHE CARCEL, JUAN A.* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
GIL-GIMENO, JAVIER (University Public of Navarra, Spain)

The Evolutionary Masks of Love: Continuities between Judeo-Christian Religious Love and Modern Secular Love. a Sociological Genealogy

The aim of this proposal is to make a sociological approach to the evolution of love, establishing a series of links between some of the main religious the formulas that arise in axial Judaism and Christianity, and the romantic and confluent love, characteristic of modern societies. To carry it out, firstly, we analyze love in historical axial Judaism, reflection on the Ahab Ahavah formula, the predominant one in this new religious scenario. Secondly, to study the Christian drift of love, we first analyze how the emergence of this new religious faith (Christianity) provokes a change in the Jewish way of understanding it (love). Subsequently, we analyze some of the three main formulas in which love materializes in Christianity: Agape, Caritas and Amor Sui. Regarding modern love, we first carry out a contextualization focused on the processes of secularization and individualization, and their impact on it. Afterwards, we present the main features that define both romantic and confluent love, and finally, we analyze the Judeo-Christian characters inherited for such types of love. The methodology used focused on the literature review and theoretical reflection based on this review. The research carried out allows us to establish sociological continuities between Judeo-Christian religious love and modern secular love in the terms used throughout the paper.

WG08-906.3

ROCHE CARCEL, JUAN A.* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

World War I As a Cause of Ephemeral Hope in the Artistic Avant-Gardes

The proposal shows, first, how Sociology has approached the concepts of "Hope" and "War". Second, the paper analyzes how and why avant-garde artists understood the First World War as a motif of utopian hope to annihilate a civilization in crisis and to transform it through its aesthetic formalization. Thirdly, the proposal tries to find out whether that hope was preserved over time or, on the contrary, was soon dissolved as a result of the drama of the events.

It is shown here that the savagery of the fighting dissolved all European values of modernity and progress, including artistic ones. In fact, theoretical and stylistic conceptions, aesthetic categories, ethical postulates, and artists' aspirations for conscience to rule the world were blurred. For the artistic avant-garde, utopian promises of a better world broke down. Consequently, this obliges sociologists to pay more attention to both phenomena - that of the war and that of the avant-garde - and to seek a more objective and critical interpretation of modernity, calling for its actualization, and of Sociology itself.

RC43-690.5

RODRIGUEZ, SARA* (Birkbeck, University of London, United Kingdom)

Wembley Park: Belonging and Community in Purpose-Built Mixed-Tenure Housing

In an era of third-way governance, private housing developers are increasingly tasked with the construction of core social and community services. Contracts between representatives and developers frequently stipulate the delivery of key social impact indicators, such as health services, educational institutions, green spaces, and community centres. Amenities previously provided by state agencies are now outsourced to developers, and in certain cases, these same developers continue on as managers - directly or indirectly – exercising control over services types and terms of access. Where developers' interests shape the provision of services, barriers to social engagement can arise, calling into question how and for whom social goods are provided.

This presentation will consider the presence and absence of social engagement in the neighbourhood of Wembley Park, London. Wembley Park is the UK's largest mixed-tenure, build-to-rent housing development. To date, a single firm is responsible for the majority of the area's land development, including management of the local community centre, cultural and social amenities, as well as providing the majority of housing. Adopting a Lefebvrian positionality, the aim of this presentation is to identify patterns of amenity and service provision by interrogating systematic and systemic barriers to social engagement, including between insiders (those with access to 'club goods') and outsiders (existing community members and non-residents). Access conditions, whether physical or technological, are shown to at best hinder

and at worst prohibit community organisation and involvement. In turn, by conspicuous absence, developer-directed engagement illuminates the disjunction between the agenda of planners and developers and the nuanced needs of everyday communities. This research will provide an overview of the Wembley Park redevelopment project and present findings from interviews with local residents, business owners, and government representatives.

RC17-256.17

RODRIGUEZ ANAIZ, PAULINA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Exclusionary Inclusion: Cultural Repertoires and Equity Categories in Elite Universities

This paper examines how staff and students at an elite university in Latin America draw on cultural resources to make sense of widening participation (WP) efforts and their implications. Specifically, it asks: How do institutional actors at elite universities understand WP initiatives, and what are the consequences of these understandings for students admitted through these programmes? Common portrayals of institutional actors in elite settings suggest they are ideologically unified in their efforts to maintain status and exclusion, often overlooking heterarchies of value and the differential power actors have to shape institutional practices. While cultural sociologists acknowledge multiple grammars of worth and their links to (e)valuative processes, much of the focus has been on outcomes—identifying winners and losers of these processes. This article addresses these gaps by staying close to the multiplicity of evaluative criteria within WP initiatives and the equity categories that stem from them.

Drawing on interviews and observational data, the study reveals how different cultural repertoires of merit and prestige coexist with those of inclusion and diversity. Results illustrate the cultural meaning that emerges– 'talent and inclusion'–is enshrined in equity that produces open-ended and ambiguous outcomes. While the WP programme has expanded the understanding of talent and who belongs in elite education, it has also introduced hierarchical classifications where equity categories are imbued with ordinal value, particularly around meritocratic boundaries. This has significant implications for how WP students are perceived and how they understand their own place within the institution. Importantly, this locally produced classification system can lead to 'exclusionary inclusion', undermining the recognition and status of low-income students. The paper underscores the importance of engaging with institutional contradictions, as they reveal how inclusion and exclusion coexist. By paying attention to the cultural foundations of inequality, more equitable repertoires for future admissions processes can be developed.

WG10-923.2

RODRIGUEZ AVILA, NURIA* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)
SOUSA, JANARA (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Hate Speech in University Environments: The Use of Social Media

Hate speech in university environments is an escalating issue that significantly harms coexistence, psychological well-being, and freedom of expression within educational institutions. These settings, which should foster respect, diversity, and critical thinking, are increasingly witnessing acts of intolerance and verbal abuse directed at vulnerable groups based on gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or political beliefs. This paper delves into the root causes, manifestations, and consequences of hate speech in universities, emphasizing how social media and political polarization intensify these behaviors. Additionally, the study examines institutional responses, both preventive and corrective, as well as the pressing need for inclusive educational policies that cultivate an atmosphere of respect and constructive dialogue. The findings highlight the importance of strengthening awareness programs and offering robust support to victims in order to mitigate the damaging effects of hate speech on university life.

RC20-JS-99.2

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, PILAR* (University of Almeria, Spain)
VILLEGAS LIROLA, FRANCISCO (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

An Intersectional Analysis of the Justification of Differential Rights in Women's Access to Paid Work in the World Values Survey and the European Values Study (2021)

In this paper we present the results of an analytical framework of intercategorical intersectional analysis with the aim of investigating the underlying factors (gender, age, educational level and economic status) that influence the justification of differential rights in women's access to paid work. For our analysis, we used the joint dataset EVS/WVS 2017-2022 (EVS/WVS, 2021) and the question "Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree? v81. When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women". The original sample included 153,595 participants (70,696 men -46.03%- and 82,899 women -53.97%) from 88 different countries. After selecting only valid cases for all analysis variables, the sample size was reduced to 139,301 subjects, including 64,595 men (46.4%) and 74,705 women (53.6%).

We conducted an intersectional analysis to examine both the role of the variables as main factors and their interactions in order to explain the influence of socio-demographic factors on the differences in the justification of the right to access to work between men and women. The results indicate that the highest risk of justification was found for the strata of men with low-middle income and low education, followed by the stratum of women aged 30-49 with low-middle income and low education. The differences in the justification of the prevalence of the right to work in relation to the social class to which one belongs vary between the different countries studied. Encouraging men, and especially women, to achieve a high level of education is the best strategy to ensure that women's equal right to access to paid work is not called into question.

RC55-851.3

RODRIGUEZ VALDÉS, PATRICIO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
VILLANUEVA VILLANUEVA, ALEXIS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
ALLENDE, CLAUDIO (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
MENESES RIVAS, FRANCISCO JAVIER (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
VALENZUELA, JUAN PABLO (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

A Machine Learning and Life-Course Approach to Protecting Student Trajectories

Chronic absenteeism, grade repetition, and school dropout represent significant risks for students' lives and academic paths, both in the medium and long term. These events often trigger adverse effects on socioemotional well-being, limit access to higher education opportunities, and delay labor market insertion, affecting economic stability and mental health in adulthood.

Therefore, any education system should try to estimate the risk students have to interrupt their trajectory to protect them from interruption. Exploiting the vast potential of administrative data from school systems and current advanced data science tools and machine learning techniques, we propose developing a **Risk of Trajectory Disruption Index** (RTDI), which estimates the probability of occurrence of any of these disruptive events for each student in the school system: Chronic absenteeism, grade repetition, and school dropout.

To create the RTDI, we train machine learning algorithms (specifically, a gradient boost forest model) with individual trajectories of students created using the data available from the General Student Information System (SIGE) in Chile. Each trajectory considers 73 academic and demographic variables created from a longitudinal analysis of each student trajectory.

By estimating individual risk based on their life course and using students' geolocation, we made visualizations that identify neighborhoods where a higher risk of students suffering trajectories' interruption concentrates. This is of utmost importance, given that in the Chilean educational system, each family can choose the school without restrictions as to where they live, and the challenge for decision-makers is taking action at the local level when students leave school. Another application uses the RTDI along with model calibration techniques to estimate the effect of each school in protecting the student trajectories to identify schools that need additional support or learn from them for replicating and scaling up actions for protecting trajectories.

RC55-851.2

RODRIGUEZ VALDÉS, PATRICIO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
VILLANUEVA VILLANUEVA, ALEXIS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
ALLENDE, CLAUDIO (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
MENESES RIVAS, FRANCISCO JAVIER (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
VALENZUELA, JUAN PABLO (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Using Machine Learning to Estimate the School Effect on Student Trajectory Protection to Support Data-Driven Decision-Making

Turning points in students' educational trajectories are crucial moments that can significantly impact their academic and life paths. Some of these turning points are chronic absenteeism, grade retention, and school dropout, which significantly affect students' academic and socio-emotional outcomes, e.g., in educational achievement, stigma, decreased self-esteem, increased likelihood of suicide, antisocial behaviors, and detrimental effects on future economic stability and health. Therefore, there is a need for mechanisms to protect students' trajectories at the school level.

However, one of the underlying difficulties is assessing how well individual schools protect students' trajectories to determine the support they need. To this end, we propose a machine-learning model that predicts trajectory interruption for a given year based on students' characteristics.

The model is calibrated so that the estimated probability corresponds to the actual incidence of the phenomenon. The calibration allows us to interpret the results at the school level in terms of the proportion of students who interrupt their trajectories each year to compare them with the actual results. We correct this difference by the general error of the model and express it in terms of the percentage of the predicted students suffering from trajectory disruption, determining which schools perform better (or worse) than expected, creating a School Trajectories Protection Index (STPI).

Using the SPTI, we identify differences at different levels (e.g., gender, nationality, grade, administrative dependence, and socioeconomic level) and their evolution on time that we make available in an interactive visualization tool that allows us to identify territories where educational trajectories are less protected, and need support and (or) intervention by authorities. Also, identifying schools with better protection than expected (especially on differences before and after the COVID-19 pandemic) is a case study to learn from their practices through qualitative studies and encourage collaboration network development for school improvement.

RC56-857.5

RODRÍGUEZ-MUÑIZ, MICHAEL* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

"Our Struggle from within": Theorizing the Diasporic Anticolonialism of the Movimiento De Liberación Nacional, 1977-1992

In recent years, a cadre of historians and sociologists have worked to unearth marginalized histories of U.S.-based radicalism. Here, I focus on a largely forgotten anticolonial project, the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN). Part of what has been called the "hidden 1970s," the MLN was founded as a response to intense repression against alleged militants and supporters of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional, an armed clandestine organization formed in the Puerto Rican diaspora that carried out over 100 bombings across the United States and Puerto Rico. In many respects, the MLN shared important features with other radical movements that emerged during this period, particularly those rooted in colonized and minoritized communities. However, unlike most of its contemporaries (e.g., Black Liberation Army, the American Indian Movement, and the Young Lords), the MLN's primary focus was not a single struggle or community. Rather, it brought together, in an unprecedented fashion, Chicano activists seeking the socialist reunification of the U.S. Southwest with Mexico and Puerto Rican activists fighting for Puerto Rican independence and socialism. Drawing on oral history interviews and archival records, I document and analyze the political formation and intellectual foundations of the MLN, paying close attention to the ways its diasporic positionality shaped its particular fusion of insurgent nationalism, internationalism, and Marxist-Leninism. I argue that this political project elaborated a form of "diasporic anticolonialism" that complicates reigning theorizations of the anticolonial.

RC12-190.4

RODUIT, SABRINA (Centre for Legislative and Evaluation Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland)
AEBY, GAËLLE (School of Social Work, HES-SO Valais-Wallis, Switzerland)
CREVOISIER, CÉCILE (School of Social Work, HES-SO Valais-Wallis, Switzerland)
COTTIER, MICHELLE* (Centre for Legislative and Evaluation Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland)
WIDMER, ERIC D.* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
SUCARI, MARINA (Centre for Legislative and Evaluation Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Access to Justice in Times of Crisis: Experiences from Family Proceedings during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Switzerland

The COVID-19 pandemic, which put pressure on the entire justice system in Switzerland as elsewhere, has drastically and critically complicated access to justice. In family law, separating and divorcing individuals with minor children who were already in an unstable situation experienced increased material and emotional vulnerability.

To avoid delays and deal with emergencies, the Swiss government opened up the use of remote hearings in civil cases, as it was the case in other countries. While digital justice has several advantages (e.g. speed, cost reduction), it also raises several practical and ethical concerns (e.g. technology, confidentiality). Given the federal organisation of the Swiss justice system, the use of remote hearings and the associated social distancing measures have been uneven across the different cantonal civil courts, leading to an inequality in access to justice.

This interdisciplinary project entitled "*The practice of family law during the COVID-19 pandemic: digital justice and gender inequalities*" aims to investigate the practices and challenges associated with the shift to digital justice during the COVID-19 pandemic in family proceedings in Switzerland, with a focus on separations and divorces. It consists of a legal text study of the changes in Switzerland with an international comparison (1), coupled with a qualitative study of three case studies of court practices (2) and a quantitative survey of family judges and lawyers (3). Based on these three types of data, this presentation focuses on professionals' practices to understand how they have contributed to mitigating/increasing/decreasing gender and social inequalities in access to justice during a major crisis.

RC05-JS-140.5

ROESCHERT, FRANCA* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

Enacting Citizenship through Radical (Self-)Care: How Migrant Campaigners in London Assert Their Rightful Presence

When migrants are denied legal citizenship, scholarship sees participation in political life as an alternative way to claim citizenship. This paper argues that migrant campaigners' practices of radical self-care could be interpreted as a form of claiming citizenship as self-care asserts their rightful presence.

Based on 14 in-depth interviews with migrant campaigners in London and participant observation in the two migrants' rights groups they organise with, this paper looks at how campaigners with experience of precarious immigration status assert their political subjectivity within and beyond professional campaigns.

For some participants of this study, professional organising offers a space to use their own story to address structural issues whilst simultaneously drawing on professional organisers' knowledge of the 'system'. In line with existing scholarship, this shows that professional organising spaces can offer an opportunity for migrant campaigners to claim citizenship.

However, this study also demonstrates that particularly for those continuing to experience precarious immigration status, self-care as a politics of survival is a more accessible form of political participation. In a context where their presence is put into question through denial of legal status and their existence is being precaritised through exclusion from state support, I interpret migrants' self-care practices as an act of claiming citizenship. This citizenship act, however, tends to go unrecognised in professionalised campaigning spaces. In order to involve migrant campaigners more equitably in professionalised campaigning spaces, self-care should be recognised as a citizenship claim.

RC37-606.5

ROJEK-ADAMEK, PAULINA* (INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, Poland)

Artist As a Member of an ART Group. the Oneiron Group's Journey through Communist Poland

The aim of this paper is to present the activities of the ONEIRON art group, which were conducted during the period when Poland was under the influence of the Soviet Union. At that time, the country was designated the Polish People's Republic (PRL). The group, which combined various fields of art, served as a significant point of reference for artists seeking a shared intellectual and artistic space for the creation of works and for the realization of the postulate for self-education. This was a period during which Poland was neither a sovereign country nor fully open to the world, particularly to countries outside the Eastern Bloc. In the context of restrictions and censorship, ONEIRON artists employed collaboration as a means of transcending barriers, providing a refuge for the realization of their creative and intellectual needs. However, working in a group is also associated with a number of tensions, which, from the perspective of sociological analysis, represents an intriguing case study in the interplay between individual and group identities, both in human and artistic terms. Moreover, when the group operates within a specific political or social context, these processes are also evident in the group's attitude towards the surrounding reality. This presentation will demonstrate how the relations between the artists in this group were shaped, what their worldview and artistic attitudes were, and what individual and group priorities emerged as a consequence. To facilitate a sociological analysis, in-depth interviews (IDI) were conducted with living members of the group and their families. In order to conceptualization the findings, reference was made to Charles H. Cooley's notion of the primary group (Cooley 1909), collective action in the art world (Becker 1974), and the role of habitus (Bourdieu 2001).

RC37-611.3

ROMANELLO, GLORIA* (QUIT_Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball, Spain)
MUNTANYOLA-SAURA, DAFNE* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Epistemic Objects and Creative Collaboration: Unraveling Distributed Knowledge in Architectural Education

This study, part of the DIGART project, investigates the creative processes in architectural education through a multimodal analysis based on *photoelicitation*, video recordings of project presentations, and in-depth interviews with professors, associate professors, professional architects, and their students. The ethnographic approach reveals how creative innovation emerges from distributed knowledge (Goodwin, 1994; Lozares, 2007; Muntanyola-Saura, 2014), where these actors coordinate actions at key moments in the creative process. By analyzing epistemic objects and the use of technology, the study uncovers the "black box" of creation—conceptualization, execution, and evaluation phases.

The research draws on Kirsh's (2007) concept of "intelligent use of space," observing how architecture students employ objects and space as cognitive tools to project their artistic intentions and develop creative processes. These interactions, combined with insights from in-depth interviews, are crucial to understanding collective knowledge production and epistemic protocols (Knorr-Cetina, 1999) in this context.

The study provides real-time analysis of distributed cognition in artistic education, focusing on memory, attention, and motivation. Additionally, incorporating a gender perspective, it examines the verbalization, timing, and modes of interaction during the creative process, highlighting differences arising from the use of digital technologies.

The results offer a deeper understanding of the stages of creation in architecture compared to other fields, such as film editing or photography, where significant changes occur earlier in the conceptualization phase.

This research contributes to discussions on artistic knowledge paradigms and creative production in educational settings, providing novel insights into the interaction between humans and technology in collaborative processes.

RC36-595.1

ROMANETTO, MATHEUS* (University of Kansas, Brazil)

Qui Trompe-t-on? Family and State in the Brazilian Political Process

The rise of contemporary right-wing movements has been followed by dramatic political conflicts in Brazil. Clashes within families are among the most severe. They display a surprisingly varied morphology, ranging from avoidance and rupture of social relations, well into open threats and violence. Their underlying motivations are not any less diverse, including economic interest, political loyalty, and libidinal aspects. This presentation elaborates on results from preliminary interviews on this subject, carried mostly in São Paulo, in preparation for my current research. It draws on the material available to me to advance a particular conjecture on alienation: namely, that subsumption under a social power (as it presents itself here) must be conceived, not as immediate, one-sided estrangement, but as a twofold exchange of social forms. This is illustrated by a selection of instances in which the contradictions between the form and content of political conflicts among kin become apparent – such that politics appear as the form of kinship strife, but also kinship relations as the form of political strife, according to the case. A corresponding phenomenology is sketched, reporting particular affections to those underlying discrepancies, and leading to a final outline on the form of alienation at stake here – in the relation between families, as they are for the state or as moments of the political process, and the state, as it is for families or as a moment of family life.

RC35-580.1

ROMANETTO, MATHEUS* (University of Kansas, Brazil)

What Is an Object, or: A Critical Theory of What?

This presentation argues that a new conception of the object of critique is a condition of possibility for contemporary Critical Theory. Earlier Critical Theories granted the unity of their object by considering them under particular conceptions of history, society, and logic. The unity of these premises enabled first-generation theorists their methodological pluralism, which in turn allowed posing the object of critical theory as a constellational one – a complex of inexhaustible aspects, or *open unity.* Working within and against a disciplinary division of scientific labor, this generation conceived of their task as an "interdisciplinary" materialism, grasping the object as singularity in the horizon of generality. Habermas' approach engendered a different form of unity: it segmented objects according to their inner spheres of legality, posing them as related, albeit *closed unities* – particularities in the horizon of generality. Today's prevailing division of labor poses the objects of critique as *closed multiplicities.* They are treated as the material for particular "studies", whose unity is secured, either by the immediate categories they belong to, with a corresponding multiplicity of possible points of view (feminism, queer studies etc.) – or by the point of view under which they are considered, with their corresponding partialization as objects (post-colonial theory, new materialisms etc.). Thus conceived, they appear as singularities in the horizon of particularity, corresponding to today's prevailing forms of political mobilization. I suggest that a contemporary Critical Theory is contingent on the elucidation of the *forms of historical determinacy* characteristic for our time. This suggests posing the object as *open multiplicity,* or generality in the horizon of particularity. A critique thus conceived starts from the forms of concretion immanent to the contemporary historical process, and searches for objects as its complexities – that is, as strategic, albeit finite points of condensation of the social process.

RC26-422.4

ROMANÒ, SARA* (University of Turin, Italy)
BARBERA, FILIPPO* (University of Turin, Italy)

Unlocking Innovation: Overcoming Challenges and Harnessing Enablers in Agri-Food Systems

The NextGenerationEU investment plan in Italy allocates significant funding for research to foster innovations such as digital agriculture, cellular and gene technologies, and resource recycling within a circular economy. However, the adoption of these technologies by producers and consumers faces social and psychological barriers. Producers often perceive them as costly, both financially and in practical terms. This study explores the challenges Italian farmers encounter when adopting new technologies. We surveyed 684 producers of both permanent and non-permanent crops in Italy. Such surveys are rare, as the National Statistics Bureau (ISTAT) provides census data on farmers but does not examine innovation barriers or enabling factors. While an EU-wide survey addresses innovation barriers in corporations, it excludes farmers, who are often overlooked in innovation studies, particularly in Italy.

Our survey addresses this gap by providing an integrated approach to

innovation and food systems research. We gathered data on innovations adopted by farmers over the past three years, as well as their knowledge, adoption (or adoption intent), perceptions, and diffusion within farmers' networks for technologies such as digital agriculture, wastewater reuse, enhanced efficiency fertilizers, nanotechnologies, and blockchain technology.

We found a low correlation (pwcorr 0.4) between the total innovations adopted for sustainability and the new technologies studied. Adoption rates are generally low: 34% of farmers in our sample use enhanced efficiency fertilizers, 16% use digital agriculture, and fewer than 10% have adopted other technologies. Consistent with Diffusion of Innovation theory, membership in farmers' associations predicts higher innovation adoption, especially among smaller farms (interaction effect). Social factors, such as association membership and knowing other farmers who have adopted these technologies, also are strong predictors of adoption of the new technologies studied. In line with the UTAUT model, other key predictors include knowledge and perceptions of technology efficiency, while the main barrier remains cost.

RC30-485.4

ROMANOVICH, NELLY* (The Russian Presidental Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Russian Federation)

Blogger – Is It a New Profession or a Hobby?

A blogger today is a specialist who creates a blog and publishes content on the Internet in order to attract the audience attention. Nevertheless, the results of sociological surveys show that this new type of activity remains unknown to the part of population despite its popularity. The author compares the materials of the All-Russian survey with the survey results obtained by the author in the city of Voronezh in January 2024 which was intended to identify the bloggers audience size among various socio-demographic groups. According to the survey results it turns out that the largest bloggers audience is among young people.

Public opinion is ambiguous about the information in Internet blogs, since plenty of people believe that you can find both truth and lies in equal proportions there. However, not everyone can distinguish truth from falsehood, so the question arises about the possibility and necessity of blogging state regulation. The population majority is in favor of the government regulation of individual blocks content on certain topics, especially those related to national security. But there are also the opposite opinion supporters, so this topic is debatable.

Blogging can be just a hobby or it can turn into a profession. A blogger's job is about publishing content and communicating with subscribers. The income of bloggers registered as freelancers can reach high level depending on the number of views and subscribers on their channels. If this is a profession, then one of the questions that determines its prestige if one would like to see their own children or grandchildren involved in this type of activity. As a result, the author emphasizes the problematic nature of blogging activity, which has ceased to be just a hobby, but has not yet become a profession.

RC24-401.5

ROMANOWICZ, *ANNA* (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland)

Between Development and Survival: Climate Change Attitudes and Class Location

On the one hand, it is well established that extreme weather conditions and other consequences of climate change disproportionately affect people in the Global South. On the other hand, these same people are caught between the need to prevent the worst outcomes of climate change are considered to be in need for socio-economic development, which unfortunately exacerbates carbon dioxide emissions. This is particularly acute in Mumbai, a low-lying metropolis where yearly floods and changing weather patterns serve as daily reminders of climate change. Mumbai is also highly congested; its limited land area and abundant job opportunities attract migrants from across India. To address these challenges, mega transportation infrastructure projects, such as the sea link and metro systems, have been proposed and implemented.

The author - based on discourse analysis and preliminary ethnographic fieldwork in Mumbai – analyses conflicting attitudes and beliefs toward climate change (protecting the natural environment versus prioritizing infrastructure and other investments). She argues that these beliefs and attitudes correspond to different positions within the class structure within the Indian urban middle class. In other words, different fractions of middle class perceive climate change and the ways to tackle its impact differently. Unexpectedly, these differences serve to reproduce inequalities - within the middle class itself and beyond.

RC05-70.2

ROMERO, PRISCILA WALQUIRIA* (RC05 Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity, Argentina)

Nuevas Formas De Racismo y Discriminación Racial: Un Análisis Teórico

El racismo contemporáneo ha adoptado formas más sutiles y complejas que los modelos explícitos de discriminación racial que predominaban en siglos pasados. Este trabajo analiza teóricamente cómo las nuevas formas de racismo se han reconfigurado en las sociedades actuales, especialmente a través de mecanismos estructurales e institucionales. Partiendo de enfoques decoloniales y críticos, se argumenta que, en lugar de desaparecer, el racismo ha mutado en expresiones que operan de manera velada y que se normalizan en las dinámicas sociales, políticas y económicas.

Una de las claves de este proceso es el concepto de **racismo estructural**, el cual se manifiesta en la reproducción de desigualdades a través de instituciones que aparentemente operan de manera neutral. Ejemplos de ello incluyen la segregación socio-espacial, las disparidades en el acceso a recursos como la salud y la educación, y la discriminación en el mercado laboral. Además, el análisis se enfoca en el **racismo cultural**, que se expresa mediante la naturalización de estereotipos y prejuicios étnicos a través de la cultura y los medios de comunicación, consolidando una jerarquización étnico-racial en la conciencia colectiva.

Asimismo, se revisa el impacto de la **xenofobia racializada**, fenómeno que ha cobrado fuerza en un contexto de migraciones masivas, donde ciertos grupos étnicos son construidos como "amenazas" a la identidad nacional. Finalmente, el estudio explora la noción de **discriminación racial simbólica**, un tipo de exclusión que opera a través del lenguaje y las representaciones sociales, consolidando desigualdades raciales sin recurrir a la violencia explícita. Este marco teórico permite comprender cómo las formas contemporáneas de racismo continúan reproduciendo estructuras de poder racializadas bajo nuevas lógicas discursivas y materiales, que son menos visibles pero igualmente perniciosas.

RC57-872.2

ROMERO PEREZ, SONIA* (Universidad Tecnologica Metropolitana, Chile)
RUIZ FLORES, JUAN (Universidad Tecnologica Metropolitana, Chile)

Decolonizing South – South Migration in Santiago De Chile: The Role of Images in the Experience of Dwelling the City.

Chile has tripled the number of migrants entering the country in recent years, becoming a main destination for migrants seeking to improve their living conditions. This increase involves not only a larger migrant population living in the country, but also challenges for the dynamics of the cities and living conditions of the people. At the same time, migrants are regarded in the public debate as the main source of violence and organized crime rising. Thus, the urgency to engage with "the Colonial" permeating the contemporary world is especially relevant today. We explore how the colonial past and the post- and neo-colonial present shape contemporary migrations. This research studies South-South migration in Chile, from a problematization focused on the ways that South Americans migrants experience their process in Santiago de Chile, to analyse the process of bordering they construct between their home country and the host communities. Throughout visual narrative analysis and crossing disciplinary boundaries we focus on how migrants imagine their past and future mobility, and the ways in which these processes draw a line of knowledge production embedded in the coloniality of power. One way of thinking decolonial es consider migrants no longer as an object overwhelmed by structural decisions that make them a subaltern subject and rather subject aware of the implications that may arise from the relationships established at destination, as well as the conditions in which the labour demands are inscribed in the place of arrival. Therefore, the definition of migrant is constructed by integrating the variety of experiences that make sense. In turn, the landscape is much more than a particular image, it is full of meanings where the emotional is articulated as an element that guides and orients the construction of such landscapes, according to their lived experiences.

RC24-393.4

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Creating a Cerc Network for Equity in Sustainability Transitions

While climate change impacts the quality of life and economic prosperity of societies across divides of race, gender, and class, it disproportionally affects those least responsible for its causes and least able to cope with its consequences. Cities are central to the sustainability transitions needed to respond to climate change. Still, local authorities' pervasively techno-centric transition approaches fail to consider the lived experiences of their residents, particularly in underserved and vulnerable neighbourhoods. In this presentation, I will introduce the CERC Network for Equity in Sustainability Transitions (CERC NEST). The CERC NEST seeks to find ways to bridge the gap between climate and sustainability imperatives and communities' and individuals' values, priorities and aspirations by developing knowledge co-production methodologies, focusing on the concerns of communities and city actors and using creative strategies to address these concerns. our attempts to achieve ambitious climate and sustainability goals will likely succeed. Using a transdisciplinary, equity, and comparative approach, we will seek to operationalize three equity-centred objectives: 1) enable communities' self-determination and full participation in decision-making about programs, investments, services, technology, and practices (procedural justice); 2) understand and redress inequities in regulations and practices related to investment, lending, planning, and energy technological innovations (ETIs), such as heat pumps, rooftop solar, and electric vehicles (recognition justice); and (3) analyze how addressing (1) and (2) can foster equity in access to benefits and protection from harm (distributional justice). Context specificity is a common tenet of scholarship; problems and solutions within or across neighbourhoods differ across cities. We will explore how to enhance our capacity to overcome patterns of exclusion and unequal distribution of benefits and harms. We will also examine how we can scale or go beyond a neighbourhood or a pilot to achieve broader social and intellectual impact at multiple levels.

RC24-382.4

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto, Canada)
SHARMA, PREETIKA (University of Toronto, Canada)

Equity and Justice in City Climate Initiatives - Insights from Toronto, Mexico City and Los Angeles

Climate actions such as regulations, mitigation targets and social and technological innovations that foster equity and justice in sustainability transitions are receiving growing attention. Cities are leading the way. For example, Toronto adopted strategies to reduce community-wide emissions to net zero by 2040 and to navigate climate change and chronic stresses. Los Angeles plans a net-zero grid by 2035 and net-zero transportation, buildings, waste, and wasted water by 2050. While Mexico City lacks net-zero targets, it has a long tradition of localizing climate action, most recently as part of its solar, mobility and disaster risk programs. However, actions can (re)create pre-existing inequities in participation (procedural injustices) and the distribution of benefits and harm (distributional injustices) if they don't redress past and current inequitable structures and legacies (recognition injustices). We present results from a comprehensive review examining how equity is integrated into city climate policies and initiatives; in particular, what equity and justice in sustainability transitions means by governmental and non-governmental actors in the cities of Toronto, Los Angeles and Mexico City; how it works (or doesn't) on the ground, and how it relates to equity and justice. Since equity, justice, and sustainability transitions are often subject to incompatible approaches, this review will map a wide array of theoretical frameworks, understandings, theories of change, tools, and empirical data that are very diverse.

RC32-536.4

ROMERO-PORTILLO, DANIEL* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
ORTIZ BARQUERO, PABLO (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

The Unproud. Political Representation and the LGBTQ+ Backlash

This study analyses the relationship between public opinion and political representation of LGBTQ+ people in democratic societies from 1980 to 2022. Despite advances in LGBTQ+ rights and visibility, there has also been an increase in violent reactions and hate speech. This reflects tensions in public opinion, as progress in LGBTQ+ rights generates resistance in some social sectors that promote hate speech or perceive these rights as threats. The study seeks to understand how the presence of LGBTQ+ political representatives (descriptive representation) and pro-LGBTQ+ laws and policies (substantive representation) influence perceptions of sexual diversity.

Using data from over 50 democracies from various sources (WVS, QueerPolitics, Equaldex, CSES, ParlGov) the relationship between public opinion and LGBTQ+ representation is examined. The analysis uses a regression model with cross-lagged variables to explore causalities between LGBTQ+ representation and reactions against it. In addition, variables such as traditionalism, religiosity and the influence of radical right-wing political parties are incorporated.

The results reveal that views towards LGBTQ+ people influence political representation, not the other way around. These views are conditioned by traditional conceptions of roles and resource distribution. The anti-LGBTQ+ backlash shares characteristics with other traditionalist backlashes, but has particularities. Although in hostile contexts the number of LGBTQ+ representatives increase, legislative progress depends on the relative increase of these representatives, not only on their absolute number. Pro-LGBTQ+ movements achieve progress through awareness-raising, lobbying and mobilisation of demands, which drives legislative change and improves the acceptance of sexual diversity in public opinion. Finally, these results are useful both for improving our understanding of the democratic process and the non-linear development of progress and social inclusion, and for identifying more effectively how to mitigate rejection and aversion towards LGBTQ people and the recognition of their rights.

RC09-JS-247.1

RONCO, SARA* (University of Insubria, Italy)

Global Bioeconomy: Unveiling the Biotrade Dimension and Regional Trade Dynamics with a Mediterranean Focus on Climate Justice

The bioeconomy has become a focal point for policymakers and international organizations as a strategy to tackle global challenges. Despite growing scientific focus on the local bioeconomy, its global dimensions, particularly in trade, are less explored. Integrating trade into the bioeconomy introduces trade-offs and spillover effects, emphasizing the need to balance economic growth with sustainability. This aligns with Davis's concept of "strong vs. weak sustainability," where strong sustainability maintains natural capital, while weak allows substitution with economic or human capital. Specialization of countries in bioeconomy sectors, based on comparative advantage, can lead to excessive resource exploitation, undermining climate change mitigation and food security, particularly in developing countries.

The analysis addresses: How is sustainability managed in bioeconomy trade literature? What are the most relevant sectors? How does innovation influence bioeconomy trade development? What are the specific challenges and opportunities in EU-Mediterranean trade relations concerning climate justice?

The approach used is a systematic literature review based on the SPAR-4-SLR protocol, expanding the PRISMA framework. The data collection in September 2023 on Scopus and WoS yielded a database of 114 documents. We also analyzed biotrade using UNCTAD data, assessing its share in total trade across regions and calculating the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) for Mediterranean countries. This research offers a detailed examination of bioeconomy trade, filling a gap in the literature, focusing on the Euro-Mediterranean area and implications for climate justice.

Preliminary findings show biomass is a dominant, growing sector. Socio-environmental sustainability is critical, highlighting risks of the "green growth" narrative neglecting social justice. Technological innovation is essential but requires substantial investment. Biodiversity-based trade forms a significant share of total trade, especially in Southern Europe and North Africa. A joint EU-Mediterranean strategy could promote bioeconomy trade but requires coherent policy alignment to address climate justice challenges.

RC35-577.5

RONJA, TRISCHLER* (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Moderating Digital Societies

Whether in work meetings, professional conferences, media broadcasts, panel discussions, or social media groups: across practices and media, moderation is an important social practice for mediating different positions, accesses, and expertise. This makes it a powerful discursive method for collaborative work on societal challenges. However, as an evaluative practice, it also carries the risk of preventing or excluding issues, contributors or positions from public (or private) discourse. While moderation has long been an important social practice, its scope has expanded in digital societies. The paper presents a praxeological approach inspired by Science and Technology

Studies (STS) to examine how moderation enables, limits, and organizes the coordination of discursive cooperation under digital conditions.

Moderation, understood from its Latin origin as regulation and control, refers to the ordering of social discourses and interactions. Today, it encompasses socio-technical processes in their practical variations between online and offline, as well as varying degrees of automation and professionalization of collaboration. There is an ongoing technification of moderation and public discussion more broadly, as well as its infrastructures through the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence, including semi-automated content moderation on platforms. On the human side, this includes both paid work and unpaid volunteer work. In social and media science research, moderation is usually understood as the skill and task of individual humans who are faced with technological alternatives (such as bots, content moderation, etc.). In contrast, the proposed STS-inspired praxeological approach locates moderation as a distributed, temporalized socio-technical practice, i.e. as material semiotic, interrelated, situationally unfolding activities between human and non-human participants. This allows not only to trace the practical organisation of moderation (and when it fails), but also to consider how the subject being moderated contributes to moderation.

RC17-JS-224.1

RONNY, EHLEN* (University of Hohenheim, Department for Sociology, Germany)

Dealing with Sustainability Paradoxes: Organizational Quality Standards in German Food Retail and Their Application in Organizational Practice

Food retail faces paradoxical sustainability demands. On the one side, providing food that meets legal and customer demands for fresh and good-looking food is crucial for the food retailers' economic sustainability. This especially holds for perishable food like fruits and vegetables. On the other side, fulfilling these demands is sensible to ecologic sustainability since it contributes to food waste and thus, contradicts societal demands – manifested in SDG 12 – and the self-commitment of the majority of the (German) food retail groups in this respect.

Food retailers navigate through these paradoxical sustainability demands by defining organizational quality standards for food. However, existing research in the context of German food retail has shown that these standards are defined rather roughly and therefore need to be interpreted. This is up to the shopfloor workers who apply the standards in daily organizational practice by evaluating the food and thus, dealing with the paradoxical economic and ecologic demands in food retail.

Only little is known about how shopfloor workers apply organizational quality standards for food in organizational practice and which factors influence their (e)valuation of food in this respect. While the study focuses on this issue, research indicates that non-quality-related factors (e.g., amount of food on stock, expected food sales, etc.) might influence the application of organizational food quality standards. Moreover, the presence of third party actors that explicitly address food waste (e.g, Foodsharing, Too good to go, etc.) might paradoxically relieve food retail (workers) from a stronger ecologically oriented application of their organizational quality standards.

Against this background, the study investigates dealing with sustainability paradoxes by workers in German food retail through the lens of the sociology of (e)valuation. It empirically focuses on the definition and application of organizational quality standards for food by conducting problem-centered interviews with shopfloor workers and participating observations.

RC11-JS-13.3

ROOKS, RONICA* (University of Colorado Denver, USA)
SOLTER, FAITH (University of Colorado Denver, USA)
GALLIEN, MALIYAH (University of Colorado Denver, USA)
WEIL, JOYCE (Towson University, Department of Health Sciences, USA)

Public Opinion, Providers', and Older Adults' Perspectives on Gentrification, Older Adults, and Health and Well-Being

Introduction

We investigate gentrification's detrimental effects on the physical and mental well-being of older adults in Colorado, emphasizing racial and ethnic minority populations. Our research elucidates how gentrification-induced changes in housing, transportation, healthcare and food access, and social engagement adversely affect this vulnerable demographic.

Methods

We sourced data from United States of America's newspaper databases (including Newsbank, Access World News, and Gale Onefile News), individual newspaper websites, and three health and social service provider (n=8) and older adult (n=5) focus groups. We used content analysis with newspaper databases (public opinion) and thematic analysis for focus group data in Atlas.ti, to identify themes related to gentrification and its impact on older adults' health and well-being.

Results

Our content analysis revealed that gentrification was closely associated with disruptions in housing stability and healthcare access for older adults, particularly within minoritized communities. These disruptions contributed to elevated stress levels, declining mental health, and exacerbated chronic conditions among older adults. Our focus groups triangulated the prior findings, mentioning stress related to older adults' increased housing and food costs, difficulties accessing transportation, increased customers and demands on service providers for assistance, and service providers' decreased funding and support staff numbers. One participant mentioned a lack of community in her neighborhood, speaking to how gentrification has dispersed people, particularly in minoritized neighborhoods. Subsequently, gentrification contributed to social isolation and transportation issues with changing neighborhood demographics.

Discussion

Our findings highlight the need for policy and program interventions aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of gentrification on older adults, especially within minoritized communities. Ensuring stable housing and accessible healthcare for this population is essential to preserving their physical and mental well-being in the context of rapidly evolving urban environments.

RC24-JS-173.5

ROQUINO, EDUARDO* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)
ARKAINA, CHARLENE (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

Reimagining Resilience: Co-Producing Just Social-Ecological Futures in the Southern Sierra Madre, Philippines

This paper presents insights from the ongoing project *"The Futures of People and Forest: Co-production of Knowledge for Just Social-Ecological Transformations in Southern Sierra Madre,"* which seeks to explore equitable adaptation strategies for communities in the southern portion of Sierra Madre, the longest mountain range in the Philippines. The project is anchored on the co-production of knowledge among various stakeholders—including local governments, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and local communities—to examine the region's key drivers of change. These drivers include climate change impacts, economic transformations, and the ongoing development of a multi-million dollar mega dam project (the Kaliwa Dam) designed to secure water resources for the country's capital. Using a transdisciplinary approach and participatory future scenario methods, the project facilitates collective reflection on the multiple possible futures for communities living alongside the Kaliwa Dam and the identification of just adaptation pathways that align with community preferences and sustainability goals. In this paper, we will share initial lessons from the project, including insights from the future scenario and backcasting workshops and the politics of co-producing knowledge of alternative futures. A key focus is the potential trade-offs between short-term gains and the long-term climate resilience of these vulnerable communities associated with emerging and envisioned socio-technical pathways. We will also explore the implications of these findings for climate adaptation policy and planning, particularly in the context of securing the long-term social-ecological resilience of forest-dependent communities amidst new risks and uncertainties. The paper emphasizes how co-production of knowldge, combined with futures thinking, enables stakeholders to anticipate long-term challenges and opportunities, ensuring that adaptation strategies are not only just and community-driven but also resilient to emergent conditions.

WG01-888.4

ROSA, MARCELO CARVALHO* (UFRRJ, Brazil)

Decentering the Hegemonic Subject: Denise Ferreira Da Silva's Contribution to Reshape "Global" Sociology

The paper departs from the idea that global sociology is currently nothing but an analytical exercise of onto-epistemological imperialism. Regarding the fact that theory is the discipline's common ground, most of the recent progressive debates revolve around the process of how to assemble a general subject able to better include the lives of the global peripheries (the majority of the world) without displacing the hegemonic standpoint of the global north.

In order to think about reshaping this biased structure of knowledge, this proposal explores the work of Denise Ferreira da Silva, suggesting that her writings can be read as an outstanding advancement in the current trends of disciplinary transformation. The argument is divided into two chronologically complementary sessions. First, it explores the author's explanation of the rise and consolidation of the notion of *homo modernus* as the governing subject of humanities as sciences. The focus is on the exclusionary and hierarchical consequences of restricting the social and sociological relevance to an ideal Western faculty of self-determination. The second part draws on the author's recent assembling of an analytical ontology, "the wounded ***captive body*** in the scene of subjugation", to methodologically assess the collective existences of the majority of the world's population. From the perspective of this paper, Ferreira da Silva's proposal draws on the violent and exclusionary consequences of modernity to suggest the possibility of breaking with the hegemonic narrative. In my reading of her work, the possible alternative is based on investigating and producing existences that are not bound by the structures of time/history and space that conceived the global as an extension of Western colonial concerns.

RC09-129.3

ROSCA, DORINA* (Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Moldova)

Interpreting and Writing Field Data (Qualitative and Quantitative)

This presentation will address early career researchers (graduate students and young post-graduate researchers) interested in how social scientists "translate the field" in academic writing. It will focus on the following aspects:

- On manners of objectifying "viewpoints" and "subjective positions."
- On the critical analysis of one's scientific practices (e.g., operations performed, tools used, the relationship between the investigator and the respondent or interviewed, etc.)
- On modalities of choosing quantitative and/or qualitative data to be included in publications.
- On ways to avoid the trap of classical substantialist typologies.
- On the art of presenting qualitative and/or quantitative data within the body of a scientific article.

The presentation will consider both qualitative and quantitative data and will be adapted for both anglophones and francophones.

RC09-128.1

ROSCA, DORINA* (Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Moldova)

Transnational Investment and Territorial Dynamics in Moldovan Rural Areas

In this presentation, I will focus on the influence of international migration from the Republic of Moldova to different European countries on the Moldovan rural territorial dynamics. I am adopting an approach that considers the transnational social ties and investigates the effects of these migrations on exchange practices, entrepreneurial forms, transnational investment strategies, and their impact on the socio-economic and cultural evolution of Moldovan rural areas.

Employing an interdisciplinary and empirical approach and using original field data, in this presentation I will show the link between the individual action of Moldovan migrants and the rural territorial dynamics of their home country. The main hypothesis concerns the influence of the internalized social structures of both the host and home societies, as well as transnational networks, on the transnational investment strategies of migrants, the impact of these practices on local economic integration, and the lasting effects on the territorial dynamics of rural communities in Moldova.

RC45-711.2

ROSCHE, BENJAMIN* (Princeton University, USA)

Bridging the Micro-Macro Divide in Empirical Research. Moving Beyond Empirically Calibrated Agent-Based Models to Study Aggregation Processes.

While empirical methodology to examine contextual drivers of individual behavior is well developed (e.g., multilevel regression framework), few approaches exist to empirically study real-world aggregation processes. Building on the 'multiple membership' extension of the multilevel regression framework (Goldstein 2011), I develop a conceptually reversed multilevel model that allows examining aggregation processes with regression analysis. By including a weighted sum in the regression equation and endogenizing the weights of this sum, the generalized multiple membership multilevel model (MMMM) allows studying complex nonlinearities of micro-level effects on macro-level outcomes. Using a threshold model of collective behavior as an example, I demonstrate by simulation that the generalized MMMM is able to capture this aggregation process while both micro- and macro-level regressions lead to erroneous conclusions. I also discuss advantages of the generalized MMMM vis-à-vis empirically calibrated agent-based modeling as an alternative approach to the empirical study of micro-macro linkages. Finally, I illustrate how to fit the generalized MMMM for a variety of outcomes (linear, logit, conditional logit, Cox, Weibull) in a user-friendly way using the developed R package 'rmm'.

RC28-441.1

ROSCHE, BENJAMIN* (Princeton University, USA)

Socioeconomic Segregation in Adolescent Friendship Networks: A Network Analysis of Social Closure in US High Schools.

Adolescent friendship networks are characterized by low interaction across both socioeconomic and racial lines. Using data from the National Study of Adolescent Health and a new exponential random graph modeling approach, this study examines the degree, pattern, and determinants of socioeconomic segregation and its relationship to racial segregation in friendship networks in high school. The results show that friendship networks are overall less socioeconomically segregated than they are racially segregated. However, the exclusion of low-SES students from high-SES cliques is pronounced and, unlike racial segregation, unilateral rather than mutual: many friendship ties from low-SES students to high-SES peers are unreciprocated. The decomposition of determinants indicates that about half of the socioeconomic segregation in friendship networks can be attributed to differences in socioeconomic composition between schools. The other half is attributable to students' friendship choices within schools and driven by stratified courses (about 13 percent) as well as racial and socioeconomic preferences (about 37 percent). In contrast, relational mechanisms like triadic closure – long assumed to amplify network segregation – have only minor effects on socioeconomic segregation. These results highlight that SES-integrated friendship networks in educational settings are difficult to achieve without also addressing racial segregation. Implications for policymakers and educators are discussed.

RC43-686.3

ROSEN, CHRISTIAN* (Technical University Darmstadt, Germany)
GRIBAT, NINA (Brandenburg University of Technology, Germany)

Land Rights through Infrastructure: The Role of Water and Mobility Delivery in Practices of Land Formalisation in Arequipa, Peru

This paper explores the role of infrastructure delivery and availability for the process of land formalisation in Arequipa. Using the concept of hybridity, understood as the unique configurations of formal and informal practices in urban development we analyse the various forms of infrastructure production in three neighbourhoods of the secondary city in southern Peru. Conceptually, we argue for deconstructing the dualism of "formal" and "informal" in this context, proposing instead a perspective that sees both as powerful social constructs influencing urban planning practices, rather than as accurate reflections of the far more diverse lived realities in various global and local contexts. Practically, this paper explores how state regulations towards land formalisation influence practices and attitudes of citizens in new neighbourhoods towards the (auto-)construction of infrastructure. In doing so, the proposed paper is contributing to answering the following questions:

- How are state regulations connecting infrastructure provision to land formalisation?
- Which practices of hybrid infrastructure delivery can be found in the three neighbourhoods?
- How are the identified state regulations influencing the hybrid infrastructural realities?

Using a qualitative design, fieldwork included extended stays in the neighbourhoods, complemented by interviews with residents and non-resident experts. Focussing on the studied infrastructures—water and mobility—we identified complex interconnections and dependencies between the requirements of land formalisation and the lived realities of infrastructure delivery in the different neighbourhoods. Building on examples from fieldwork, we present existing delivery solutions produced by individual and complex hybrid arrangements. Our approach allows to unveil conflicts

between different actors, in particular between private actors and the state, but also between private actors with different interests in the context of land formalisation, especially housing versus profit. In reconstructing the often conflicting rationalities of the different actors, this paper contributes to a better understanding of the links between infrastructure, urban development policies and social inequalities.

RC06-JS-209.1

ROSEN, RACHEL* (University College London (UCL), United Kingdom)
DICKSON, EVE (University College London, United Kingdom)

Bordering Social Reproduction: Care Circulations and Immobilities in the Shadows

In this paper, we build on the notion of care circulation offered by Baldassar and Merla to consider what happens when migrants subject to policies that seek to deny them the means of life nonetheless endeavour to make and sustain caring lives. We draw on rich ethnographic insights to explore the everyday lives of mothers who come from Britain's former colonies, their children, and their often-spectral transnational family members. Due to their insecure migration status in the UK, they are subject to 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF). The NRPF immigration condition prohibits access to housing assistance and most welfare benefits even for the most impoverished. This welfare bordering produces enforced destitution and debt alongside other technologies of migration control by the racial state. We argue that while social reproduction is thus bordered, and strategies of care are fractured and often immobilised geographically, materially and psychically, a narrative of depletion and victimhood or care-less lives does not speak the complexities of these family's efforts of sustenance and concern. Instead, we advance the novel concept of weathering to comprehend mothers' and children's caring practices under duress: the navigating, calculating, strategizing, hiding, and dreaming that animate daily life as well as the time, energy, and labour required to sustain it. We argue that these practices are neither solely symptomatic of lives rendered disposable nor acts of heroic resilience, but indications of the fragilities of repressive migration regimes and, on occasion, the refusal to accept their terms of existence through continual reassertions of careful and caring lives.

RC30-JS-192.2

ROSEN, ROBERT* (University of Miami, USA)

Pushbacks to DEI and ESG and Corporate Law Firm Responses

Corporate law firms are guided by the profit principle. Profits per Equity Partner is the basis for their competition. As a result, it is argued, their professionalism is reduced to following client directions.

Law firms tout their DEI and ESG efforts. Research has revealed that there were pushed to DEI by the demands of their clients. Many law firms have found a profit center in ESG consulting.

In the U.S., under political pressures, about 20% of large corporations are scaling back on DEI. Leading corporate actors have retreated on ESG. Shareholder proposals on these subjects are being defeated in increasing numbers. Republican State Attorney Generals wrote to the 100 largest law firms advising them to discontinue their ESG and DEI efforts. Some law firms have been sued over their DEI policies.

This article analyzes how the 100 largest U.S. law firm have responded to the changing market and these political pressures. Through scraping their websites, I will describe their responses. For example, are law firms following some of their clients and firing their DEI staff? Where firms have acted in ways that appear inconsistent with their market and the political pressures to which they are subject, I will engage in ethnographic analysis.

This data will enable a better understanding of law firms as businesses. It also will enable a finer understanding of the legal professionalization project. The pushback against DEI and ESG in corporations not only changes their demands from law firms but also their conceptions of business ethics. What do law firm responses tell us about the relations of business and legal ethics?

In the Anthropocene, there will be pushbacks against necessary changes and retreats from commitments to them. This article describes how law firms responded.

RC02-29.1

ROSENBERG, JAMES* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Digital Statecraft Meets Financial Citizenship: The Case of the Eudi Digital Wallet

As modes of digital payment spread (Caliskan 2023; Prasad 2021), a pressing concern for banks is verifying the identities of those making transactions. One way banks are doing this is by linking digital payment systems with state-sponsored digital identity initiatives. These programs have emerged in such diverse locales as Sweden (Schwarz 2017), India (Carrière-Swallow et al. 2022), and Singapore (Yeong and Hardoon 2022). However, we still have much to learn about the specifics of these linkages; how they change the relationship between states, banks, and citizens; and the ways in which these changes are justified.

To explore these developments further, this paper considers another such case of this linkage: that of the EUDI Wallet Consortium, a program which is meant to provide all EU citizens with a smartphone-based "Digital Wallet" by 2025. This wallet is meant to help facilitate cross-border payments by linking existing digital identity programs with digital payment infrastructures. It has also been identified as a possible model for the Digital Euro.

This paper seeks to further our empirical knowledge of how this initiative functions, and how it is justified. Drawing on publicly available planning documents, it first identifies the actors involved in developing the project, details the way the Wallet operates, and considers the changing relations between states and banks that result from its adoption. Second, it explores the reasons given for pursuing the program and the ways the program is justified.

These policies and their associated justifications have implications beyond the European case, as many non-democratic regimes are also pursuing similar initiatives. This suggests a disquieting question: are we observing a convergence in political and financial governance between liberal democracies and non-liberal, non-democratic countries?

RC15-238.1

ROSSI, ELISA* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

Analysing Peer Support in Oncologic Self-Help Groups Meetings

In the last decades, literature on doctor-patient communication described and promoted an interaction more centred on patients as persons and on their care needs (Castro et al., 2016; Epstein & Street, 2007; Mead & Bower, 2000), also in order to encourage their treatment acceptance and to improve their quality of life (Blanch-Hartigan et al., 2016; Maynard 2003, 2005; Heritage et al., 2007). However, patients' unmet concerns are still a recurring but less known aspect of medical communication, especially in oncologic contexts (Sanson-Fisher et al., 2000). This paper presents some of the main results found within an innovative research project on spontaneous interactions produced during twelve meetings in four oncologic self-help groups. These peer support groups, based in four different hospitals of the region Emilia Romagna (Italy), involved patients, ex-patients or family members. The twofold aim of the research project was: 1) to investigate patients' needs and concerns connected with the disease and the treatment; 2) to identify the form of communication that facilitate the expression of these needs and concerns within self-help groups. In order to achieve this objective, each meeting was video-recorded following the ethical indications of EC and then transcribed using a simplified version of the Conversation Analysis conventions of transcription (Jefferson 2004). Data analysis combined a constructivist approach of communication (Luhmann 1995) with studies on dialogue (Abramovitch & Schwartz 1996; Bohm 1996; Gergen et al 2001; Littlejohn 2004; Pearce & Pearce 2003) and studies on narratives (Baker 2006; Bamberg 2006; Georgakopoulou 2007; Halkowski 2006, Norrick 2007, Waring 2009). The main outcomes presented and discussed in this paper refer to some recurring dialogic actions produced by peers within interactions, which were observed and identified as effective in facilitating participants' personal expressions and supporting narratives of unmet concerns, while discussing diagnosis, treatment and doctors' approach during the care process.

RC09-JS-112.1

ROSSI, FEDERICO M.* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)

Capitalist Models of Development and Social Movements in Latin America

Social movements are crucial actors in producing transformations in society. One important dimension in this regard is certainly capitalism. The goal of this paper is to analyze social movement dynamics across the capitalist models of development that predominated in Latin America from independence from colonial rule until the early twenty-first century. This is done through the lens of a political economy of social movements, understood as the substantive and theoretical recoupling of the political and

economic spheres in the relational study of social movements and capitalist dynamics. If an economically determinist approach is avoided and the North Atlantic mainstream narrative is decentered, a political economy of social movements reveals multiple struggles for the expansion of the socio-political arena and the resistance to this expansion with plutocratic retrenchment periods that contract that arena. In Latin America there has been an enormous development of research since the 1980s linked to protest and the transformations of capitalism. However, this accumulated research has not yet been systematized into models of development to understand the impact of capitalism on social movements, and even less so, the role played by social movements and protests in economic change.

RC44-JS-165.2

ROSSI, FEDERICO M.* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)

Studying Labor Movements Beyond Unions in Latin America

The history of Latin America cannot be understood without analyzing the role played by labor movements in organizing formal and informal workers across urban and rural contexts.This paper analyzes the history of labor movements in Latin America from the nineteenth to the twenty-first centuries. After debating the distinction between "working class" and "popular sectors," the paper proposes that labor movements encompass more than trade unions. The history of labor movements is analyzed through the dynamics of globalization, incorporation waves, revolutions, authoritarian breakdowns, and democratization. Taking a relational approach, these macro-dynamics are studied in connection with the main revolutionary and reformist strategic disputes of the Latin American labor movements.

WG01-879.4

ROSSI, VALERIA* (Università di Palermo, Italy)

Empowering Gender Equity and Social Justice in the Global South through Digital Humanitarianism and Participatory GIS

Following a theoretical and methodological analysis of the scientific literature on the role of digital Humanitarianism in promoting social justice in the Global South, this study explores the under-researched potential of INGOs in leveraging digital humanitarianism and participatory Geographic Information Systems (PGIS) to advance social justice, with a specific focus on gender equity. INGOs can use platforms like OpenStreetMap (OSM) to empower marginalized communities, particularly women and gender minorities, through data collection, analysis, and dissemination, enabling them to advocate for their rights and push for equitable, gender-sensitive solutions.

The concept of "digital humanitarianism" intersects with new socio-technical practices, alternative knowledge systems, and evolving institutional frameworks. INGOs play a critical role in utilizing digital tools such as PGIS to address gendered aspects of social justice, including climate justice, disaster relief, and human rights. Platforms like Ushahidi, HOTOSM, and Missing Maps showcase how INGOs facilitate crowd-mapping and geospatial data-sharing efforts, amplifying the voices of vulnerable populations, especially women, and fostering community resilience.

A case study highlights the contributions of INGOs and academic institutions such as OfficinaSocialeCOPE and the Universities of Catania and Palermo in supporting victims of the September 2023 earthquake in Morocco. This initiative integrates OSM-based crowd-mapping in a rural post-emergency setting, with training programs and virtual mapping environments aimed at addressing individual and collective vulnerability, with a particular focus on the disproportionate impact on women. The case provides empirical evidence of INGOs' role in mobilizing digital humanitarianism to promote gender-sensitive social justice in the Global South.

WG11-JS-128.3

ROSSMEISSL, FELIX* (Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Violence-Related Forms of Life. the Case of Western Jihadism

The lives of those who practice violence as profession or vocation, i.e. soldiers, militiamen, mercenaries or terrorists, cannot be reduced to acts of violence. They have families and friends; they mostly live everyday lives; and they pursue cultural or other leisure activities. At the same time, however, these lives are not unaffected by the preparation for, participation in and processing of physical violence. They become members of organizations, groups and subcultures that take a hold of their lives; they are comrades and brothers in arms with obligations that reach far into private spheres; they align their family life and social relationships with the necessities of the violent missions; they adopt the languages of violent groups; and they emotionally and physically adapt to the challenges of physical violence. It can be said that forms of organized violence - both state and non-state – come with forms of lives that are built around and related to the conduct of violence: "violence-related forms of life".

In my contribution, I will develop this concept of "violence-related forms of life" and its biographical relevance. Therefore, I will refer to my biographical research on jihadist careers of young men from Germany. I will show that this concept can be used to address two questions. First, it helps to answer, how participating in forms of organized violence affects people's lives and biographies. Adapting to these forms of life often leads to tense and conflict-ridden biographies. Second, the concept offers new ways of explaining why people participate in forms of organized violence. Beyond a psychological or organizational reductionism, it focuses on the entire lives of violent actors and shows how they are socialized into the practice of violence and its psycho-social conditions.

RC04-65.1

ROST-BANIK, COLLEEN* (University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA)
MITCHELL, TANIA D. (University of Maryland, College Park, USA)

Wrestling with Paradoxes of Social Justice and Decolonization in Community Engaged Learning

Studying and enacting decolonization requires considering its contestations, for there is much at stake. Not only do the movement of people and resources, access to jobs, housing, and health care, and surveillance and enforcement of borders lie in the balance, but so does the imagination that animates these realities. The nuances of decolonization become more accessible for students when paired with community engagement.

We center two community engaged projects as pedagogical opportunities that allow for 1) disrupting colonial institutions and 2) wrestling with intersecting contradictions of labor, migration, citizenship, and decolonization. One partnership is with a domestic workers alliance advocating for a domestic worker bill of rights that would guarantee much needed higher wages for workers yet potentially create financial hardship for elders and people with disabilities who rely on caregiving services. The second features a hotel workers union in Hawai'i that primarily consists of immigrant laborers fighting for improved working conditions in a context where reliance on tourism conflicts with efforts toward Native Hawaiian sovereignty.

Both projects feature difficult paradoxes. Immigrant worker rights are easy to align with on the surface (everyone should be paid a living wage!), but become much more complex when examining the interlocking issues and changes required to support this position, such as migration and migrant worker policies, claims to indigenous sovereignty, and the concept of nationhood itself. We highlight the ways in which these projects can probe sociological questions around labor, migration, citizenship, and decolonization.

While community engagement projects nor educational institutions are in-and-of-themselves decolonizing, we utilize la paperson's (2017) idea that decolonizing efforts have always disrupted colonial structures from within. As such, the featured projects relocate the source of knowledge and power to immigrant laborers; invite students to join in social movement building; and can move all workers toward deeper solidarity.

WG08-JS-181.2

ROSTECKA, BARBARA* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

La Implicación Social y Responsabilidad Con Las Familias Extensas De Las Personas Migrantes

Este trabajo presenta los resultados previos de la encuesta sobre el emprendimiento de las personas migrantes afincadas en Tenerife (Islas Canarias) y que parte de la investigación acción participativa llevada a cabo por las asociaciones de las personas migrantes y Cátedra Cultural, Globalización, Migraciones y Nuevas Ciudadanía (Universidad de La Laguna). Los resultados parciales que se presentan en esta ponencia centran su atención en las variables diseñadas para contextualizar las motivaciones y las condiciones sociales de las personas migrantes que emprenden sus negocios. Entre estas variables, la ponencia examina: la involucración en las acciones de voluntariado, las colaboraciones y redes empresariales o las remesas. Los resultados previos indican que se trata de un colectivo con mayor implicación social que grupo general de referencia, en este caso la población tinerfeña. Los análisis disgregan los resultados obtenidos según los sexos, los países de procedencia, estatus legal y arrojan luz sobre los perfiles laborales, niveles de formación y lugares de ejercicio de la actividad empresarial de las personas migrantes.

WG08-909.2

ROSTECKA, BARBARA* (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

Los Itinerarios De La Contemplación Artística y Sus Derivas Sociales En La Obra De Zygmunt Bauman

Los esfuerzos de imaginar la civilización, al menos en los mitos fundacionales de nuestra época, han sido precedidos por la añoranza de añadir a la existencia humana más belleza y más trascendencia. En cambio, nuestro desarrollo cultural, en vez de ir colmando los deseos de alcanzar los ideales marcados, nos ha llevado al creciente distanciamiento y a la disolución de cualquier absoluto. De esta afirmación de Bauman, expresada en su obra Miedzy chwila a pieknem, o sztuce w rozpedzonym swiecie, (2010:45, *en traducción*), y que condensa una serie de itinerancias de las emociones ligadas a la contemplación del arte, se ocupa este trabajo. Concretamente, este estudio extrae de la obra mencionada las interpretaciones de las dinámicas del acontecer de los sentidos del arte a partir de la movilidad emocional que impone la contemplación artística. La movilidad que nos interesa acontece entre la obra y el espectador, el artista y su ideal, o entre la producción artística y la estética de los grupos o tiempos sociales. Tras estos nodos, el espectador tan emancipado como Bauman, distingue una multitud de tránsitos peculiares y vagancias emocionales tan singulares como: los deseos del acontecer y la persistencia de la percepción de vacuidad, la pérdida de la seguridad y merma del valor de imaginar o la trasposición de los objetos de los esfuerzos y de los sueños, entre otros. El fin último de la descripción de estas resonancias emocionales de la contemplación del arte, son las contingencias sociales que Bauman induce de tales dinámicas y que le permiten afirmar que la vida cotidiana no es otra cosa que campos de cultivo de las estéticas que en la época de la modernidad líquida se han convertido en fuentes de sentidos de la existencia.

WG08-911.6

ROSZCZYNSKA KURASINSKA, MAGDALENA* (Univeristy of Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 26/28, 00-927 Warsaw, Poland)
BIESAGA, MIKOLAJ (Robert Zajonc Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland)
ALVES DE OLIVERIA, CAROLINA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

A Comparative Analysis of Reddit Discussions on Meat Reduction in Portugal, Poland, and the United Kingdom

In recent years, diets that minimize meat and animal-derived products have garnered considerable attention and popularity in the Western world. This shift is largely due to the results highlighting the negative health effects of animal-based products and the environmental impact of animal farming (Willett et al., 2019). Although many countries have recently recognized the benefits of plant-based diets and reduction of meat intake for human health and environmental issues, a great majority of the population is still skeptical about reducing or removing animal-derived food.

In our study we use the COM-B model as a theoretical framework. According to the model, behavior originates from the interaction of three components: capability, opportunity, and motivation (Michie, Atkins & West, 2014). Using the model, we analyzed Reddit discussion data to investigate the motivations, opportunities, and capabilities involved in adopting plant-based, vegetarian, or reduced meat consumption diets in three European countries: Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. Although all these three countries once belonged to the European Union they differ in terms of geographical location, economics, and culture.

Considering all 1,151 comments from the three Reddit threads, motivations were the most frequently discussed, with 291 comments (25%), followed by opportunities with 195 comments (17%). Capabilities were the least mentioned component, appearing in 90 comments (8%). The conversations on the topic were fairly similar, yet there were striking differences in the proportion of some topics mentioned. Furthermore, the manner these topics were discussed shows how the factors influencing meat reduction vary somewhat across countries and are affected by the physical, social, economic, informational environment, as well as intrapersonal factors such as attitudes, beliefs, social norms, and cultural norms specific to these locations. The study highlights and contextualizes the similarities and differences in barriers and enabler across the countries, considering their unique cultural, economic, and social environments.

RC37-JS-206.5

ROTHENBERG, JULIA* (Queensborough Community College, CUNY, USA)

Adorno and Durkheim Go to the Blue Note

Theodor Adorno offered powerful interventions into the sociology of aesthetics and art in late modern societies. However, recent appraisals from within cultural and music studies have rightly found his work in both popular music and jazz, to be totalizing, elitist and tone-deaf. Theorists continuing the Frankfurt school tradition such as Axel Honneth and Jurgen Habermas attempt to confront and correct Adorno's refusal to allow for emancipation or resistance in collective or intersubjective experience. Such criticisms of Adorno should be mindful of jettisoning his unrelenting and still-relevant social critique as well as his attention to the social nature of artistic form.

My research focuses on jazz from the period in which Adorno was writing and later developments. I am interested in how elements of jazz both internal to the form of the music and in terms of "art worlds" have emerged from the identity, collectivity and subjectivity unique to the Black experience in the US. Drawing on explorations of subaltern identity such as those found in W.E.B Dubois' "double-consciousness", Franz Fanon's account of the psychic dimensions of colonization and resistance, Black feminists such as Angela Davis and Hortense Spillers, who explore gender in the context of America's racialized social system, Amiri Baraka and the Black arts movement and building on work of Fumi Okiji, I contend that what Adorno gets wrong about jazz can be traced back to his totalizing account of bourgeois subjectivity and his insistence that any form of identification with the collective is by necessity false, regressive and oppressive. Finally, I confront Adorno with Durkheim's notion of collective effervescence, which, if considered (albeit contra Durkheim) as a tool through which marginalized communities can generate condensed social energy with which to resist domination, helps to generate a dialectical regeneration of Adorno's contributions to aesthetic sociology.

RC04-49.2

ROUBI, RIM* (Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco)

Contractualization Policy in Moroccan Public Universities: Context, Mechanisms, and Outcomes

This paper examines the context, mechanisms, and impact of contractualization reforms within Morocco's higher education sector, focusing on the period from the Emergency Plan 2009-2012 to the Esri Pact 2030. These reforms aimed to cultivate a results-oriented culture by enhancing the quality of budgetary systems through performance-based contracts between universities and the Ministry of Higher Education. Utilizing the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, the study assesses the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the reforms, with particular emphasis on improvements in financial management. The evaluation framework incorporates the Public Financial Management (PFM) Theory of Change, identifying key institutional and contextual factors that contribute to the success of these reforms. The findings highlight the conditions, strategies, and outcomes that drive the effectiveness of the contractualization process, offering insights into the relationship between policy design and enhanced financial governance in higher education. This research provides critical implications for policymakers and stakeholders involved in education sector reforms and public financial management.

WG01-880.1

ROULLEAU-BERGER, LAURENCE* (Research Director Emeritus at CNRS, France)

Migration, Precarious Work and Emotional Capitalism in Europe and in China

In Europe and in China new generations of migrants are most likely to have to cope with uncertainty and social disqualification on labor markets (Roulleau-Berger, Liu Yuzhao, 2021). They are compressed (Chang, 2017) in a plurality of local and transnational spaces. In Chinese and European societies less-qualified migrants are subjected to domination, symbolic violence, racism, contempt and humiliation in precarious work.. The emotional capitalism (Illouz, 2006) has produced moral "grammars of indecency" within the framework of economic devices that govern the capture of "weak" migrant bodies; these grammars are reinforced by processes of casualization, ethnicization of labor markets and predatory economies. The phenomenon of "precariat" has created global collective disillusionment and anxiety resulting in a structural discrepancy between social aspirations and chances to get social qualification, fracturing subjective identities

In China and in Europe, sociologists have clearly shown that migrants are facing to social and moral risks in economic and social situations of double-

bind, how they do refuse precarious work and loss of social status, how they are demanding respect, recognition, and social justice.

If the new migrants are dealing with strong injunctions to self-government in a context of emotional capitalism, they also are able to develop mobilization competences and can produce economic cosmopolitism in material and virtual transnational spaces. To resist to these injunctions and to make their voices audible migrants are also producing local and transnational geographies of protest.

By crossing sociological perspectives on the topic of migration, precarious work and emotional capitalism in Europe and in China, we are using the *post-Western theory* (Roulleau-Berger, Li, Kim, Yazawa, 2023) to analyze how common knowledge and indigenous knowledge interact between European and Chinese sociologies, to draw theoretical continuities and discontinuities between "Western" and "non-Western" knowledge, and identify assemblages, hybridization, ruptures.

RC34-576.2

ROULLEAU-BERGER, LAURENCE* (Research Director Emeritus at CNRS, France)

Sociology of Chinese Youth and Post-Western Theory

In China, the sociology of youth as such did not really exist before the 2000s (Li Chunling, 2021) . Its contours first appeared in the form of large national quantitative surveys, and then qualitative research with specific research programs. The boundaries of sociology of youth are becoming increasingly clear with research on employment, education, urban issues, migration and digital life.

The process of socialization for young Chinese has profoundly changed in the last 40 years (Li Peilin, 2015). In a context of surging economic insecurity and precariat, unemployment, poverty and growing inequalities Chinese youth are confronted with manifold double-binds situations, structural deskilling and collective disillusionment. The risk of downward social mobility has affected the young middle-class and has also increased precarity among young people of rural or working-class origins. And internal migrations are producing biographical bifurcations and fragmented identities in a "partial individuation process"(Yan, 2010). Young Chinese internalize the injunction to be "heroes" in a context of "compressed modernity" (Chang, 2017) and an authoritarian regime, exposed to risks faced with flexibility and the injunction to achieve social success. So we can speak about "compressed individuals" facing to collective anxiety (Roulleau-Berger, Su, 2023). The socialization process of young Chinese appears to be particularly complex and dynamic owing to the heterogeneity; we will retain the idea of a plurality of socializations that collide and propagate in the context of compressed modernity

To analyze the compressed socialization process of youth in China, Western sociological theory is not well-adjusted, we should need *Post-Western theory* (Roulleau-Berger, Li, Kim, Yazawa, 2023), more especially "non-Western" knowledge. It means autonomous knowledge in Chinese sociology but also common knowledge between Western" and "non-Western" sociology to be able to produce a non-hegemonic and dialogic sociology of youth in a process of hybridation of concepts and production of new theoretical approaches.

RC05-JS-45.2

ROUSE, SHAHNAZ* (Sarah Lawrence College, New York, USA)

Politics of/As Representation: The Feminist Poetics of Fatima Mernissi and Assia Djebar

As someone who until the 70's had worked primarily on class and political economy, it was the Pakistani military coup that brought not only another military regime but also an Islamist general - Zia ul Haq - to power, that I turned my attention to women's struggles. It was this turn, and the emergence of a nationwide feminist movement that brought me to the work of Fatima Mernissi and Assia Djebar, both from North Africa. In my paper, I address several themes: the on-going necessity to take seriously one's address, both material and discursive; and the relation of struggles to space and time. It is not a coincidence that Mernissi and Djebar both have texts that use 'Shehrezade' in their titles, and others that complicate and trouble history. It is also worth noting that Mernissi - a sociologist - turned to (auto)biography and history; and Djebar - a historian and a writer of stories - turned to film when language itself became a problem. By refusing disciplining and disciplinary power each leaves a powerful feminist legacy guiding us into the future, one I hope to tease out.

RC02-31.3

ROUTRAY, SANJEEV* (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam)

Space, Caste Capital, and Occupational Monopoly: Labor Market Inequality Among Plumbers in Delhi

The historical context underpinning migration, housing and caste sociality shape labor-market inequality among plumbers belonging to two different castes in Delhi. Drawing on ethnographic research, I explore the overlaps between caste and labor-market inequalities by examining a) how enduring spatial relations, especially with respect to housing segregation produce labor-market inequality; and b) how caste trust and networks shape differential outcomes for plumbers belonging to an intermediate caste and an oppressed caste (*dalits*) in Delhi. After arriving in Delhi, the intermediate caste members deployed their caste networks to find housing in urban villages in south Delhi, which are underpinned by caste relations that in turn deterred the entry of members of oppressed castes who experienced rampant untouchability in the city. Dalits found jobs as "helpers" rather than plumbers and arranged "temporary" housing accommodation in unfinished buildings at construction sites and subsequently in a *dalit* village, which testifies to the segregation of neighborhoods along caste lines and the correlated lack of avenues for economic opportunities in the city. The intermediate caste members used their caste networks to learn skills, build a client-base, and receive plumbing contracts through informal apprenticeships and spatial proximity to initially gain monopoly over this occupation. The possession of differentially distributed economic, social, and cultural capital congealed as a distinct form of caste capital shaped the labor-market outcomes. The possession of relative economic capital, intricate knowledge, and linguistic sophistication and demeanor obtained through intergenerational accumulation of advantages gave the intermediate caste members a head-start in establishing relationships with architects, hardware store owners, and builders, which remained paramount to receiving plumbing contracts in the city. While intermediate caste members deployed their caste trust to receive loans, advance payments, and supervisory jobs from contractors belonging to their own castes, *dalits* faced literacy and numeracy challenges and experienced generational exclusions.

RC37-610.1

ROVISCO, MARIA* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

The Work of the Imagination: Art and Socio-Ecological Futures in Argentina

In this paper I ask what ideas, memories, arguments, imaginaries, and stories, Argentinian visual artists and collectives who have publicly exhibited artworks that address environmental issues mobilise to articulate their visions of socio-ecological futures. Using a cultural sociology approach and drawing on interview material, I consider the imagination to be an individual capacity to facilitate action and direct the research lens to what artists actually do to produce alternative imaginaries of better socio-ecological futures. We will see that artists pursue the latter not by imagining future possibilities and re-defining the present in light of such future possibilities, but by developing artistic explorations and artistic ways of knowing that entail a critical evaluation of the relation between the human and the more-than-human worlds, a strong consciousness of the past as a frame of reference to make sense of current environmental problems and challenges, and a questioning of modern notions of progress, development, and socio-historical time. I show that these artists do the 'work of the imagination' by locating their individual and collective agency and their aesthetic action in concrete places and times and by working towards the production of alternative imaginaries that seek to unsettle and challenge dominant capitalist, neo-colonialist and extractivist imaginaries.

RC36-591.3

ROWLAND, JUSSARA* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
ESTEVENS, JOÃO (Portuguese Institute of International Relations, NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Digital Identity in the Age of AI: From Datafied Selves to Digital Twins

As digital technologies increasingly mediate our daily lives, users' understanding of digital identity has evolved from simple notions of online anonymity or multiplicity to more complex constructs, such as the datafied self. It now encompasses different facets of users' online presence, ranging from personal identification and self-presentation to the datafied self (Rowland & Estevens, 2024). These evolving understandings are essential for unpacking the socio-technical dynamics of how digital technologies not

only mediate our identities but also reshape our understanding of selfhood and subjectivity in the digital age. Each viewpoint can be seen as a metaphor, representing distinct perspectives on the interplay between identity and digital information (Søe & Mai, 2022).

This presentation explores the rise of AI-driven constructs, particularly digital twins or AI agents—virtual replicas of individuals that continuously mirror, simulate, and predict human behavior—further transforming the relationship between individuals and their digital identities. Unlike the dataself—largely opaque and unknowable to the user—human digital twins offer a more tangible and comprehensive simulation of physical, cognitive, and behavioral characteristics, by collecting and integrating vast amounts of data through artificial intelligence, machine learning, and simulation technologies.

By integrating the concept of digital twins into existing frameworks of digital identity, this presentation examines the social, theoretical, and alienating implications of AI-mediated identity construction. Through media analysis, it investigates how discourses surrounding digital twins resonate with current notions of digital identity, potentially reshaping concepts of personal autonomy, privacy, and the broader socio-technical fabric of digital societies. In doing so, it highlights the profound shifts in how individuals perceive and engage with their digital selves, and the emerging forms of alienation that accompany these shifts.

RC24-403.3

ROWLAND, JUSSARA* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
DELICADO, ANA (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
PRADES, ANA (CISOT-CIEMAT, Spain)

Engaging Citizens in Climate Change Transitions: Insights from Two European CO2 Storage Projects at Different Stages of Technological Maturity

As the urgency of addressing climate change intensifies, sustainability transitions have become a central topic in global discussions. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies are increasingly promoted as important components in decarbonization efforts. However, public engagement with these emerging technologies poses significant challenges, particularly given their controversial nature, scale, timelines, and the inherent uncertainties that often accompany their development.

This presentation examines the methodological strategies used to engage citizens in discussions around CO_2 storage technologies, drawing on two European Union-funded projects: CO_2 Geological Pilots in Strategic Territories – PilotSTRATEGY, which focuses on mature geological carbon storage with site-specific proposals, and CEEGS - Novel CO_2-based electrothermal energy and geological storage system still in its early stages.

These projects present distinct engagement challenges due to their differing levels of technological readiness, perceived risks, and social impact. We will explore the strategies used to define target populations, and the tailored engagement approaches. The presentation will also reflect on how these strategies influenced the outcomes of the citizen engagement.

By addressing these questions, this presentation aims to provide insights into the challenges of integrating citizens perspectives into the socio-technical dynamics of research on climate change and energy transitions. It will highlight both the opportunities and limitations of public engagement in the context of large-scale climate infrastructure projects, offering lessons for future initiatives.

RC07-JS-220.5

ROY, NANDITA* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India)

Logos Ex Machina: Policy Implications for AI-Driven Consumer Systems

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming consumer products from mere intermediaries—tools people interact through—into active communicators, enabling more direct and immersive actor-to-actor engagement. This shift introduces new opportunities for co-creation, agency, and value exchange, but also exacerbates issues such as algorithmic bias, surveillance, and ethical dilemmas. AI-driven systems, particularly those reliant on black-box models like large language models (LLMs), raise profound questions about transparency, accountability, and user trust.

In this research, we explore the evolving digital ecosystem from the perspective of AI consumer products, focusing on user engagement with both explainable and opaque AI. Through five exploratory studies, we examine the complex interaction between consumers and AI technologies, highlighting the challenges posed by black-box systems and their broader societal implications. We identify the varying outcomes shaped by differential access to AI resources and regulatory frameworks, particularly in global contexts. Our framework for understanding AI-consumer interactions informs a set of considerations for policymakers, emphasizing the need for global, comparative perspectives on regulatory interventions.

Ultimately, this research contributes to ongoing debates about the social shaping of AI technologies, offering propositions for future investigation into how AI may exacerbate inequalities or foster new forms of empowerment in different geopolitical regions.

RC13-194.3

ROY, NANDITA* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India)

The Paradox of Digital Leisure

This paper explores the evolving boundaries between work and play, beginning with the foundational theories of Johan Huizinga and Roger Caillois, who identified play as a distinct, voluntary activity marked by freedom, non-utilitarianism, and separation from ordinary life. Huizinga's *Homo Ludens* posits that play is an essential cultural function, while Caillois' typology distinguishes between agon, alea, mimicry, and ilinx, each representing different dimensions of human play. Historically, play and work occupied discrete spheres, with play functioning as a respite from the utilitarian rigors of work. However, with the advent of algorithmic cultures, these boundaries have blurred, leading to a profound reconfiguration of leisure in contemporary life.

In today's digital age, what appears to be play—scrolling through Instagram, engaging with social media, or interacting with open systems—constitutes a form of labor. Users unwittingly participate in data mining, where every interaction, click, or like becomes a commodifiable data point for multinational corporations. This paradoxical engagement with digital platforms complicates our understanding of work and play. The leisure activity of browsing social media, often perceived as an escape from the demands of labor, is, in reality, a covert mechanism of exploitation wherein users generate valuable data without remuneration or awareness.

Drawing on theoretical frameworks from critical media studies and digital labor theory, this paper interrogates how algorithmic cultures reconfigure the relationship between leisure and labor, effectively transforming play into a form of immaterial labor. By examining this paradox, the paper raises critical questions about agency, exploitation, and autonomy in the digital age. Ultimately, it asks: How do we navigate the commodification of our leisure in a world where play has become indistinguishable from work, and how might we reclaim autonomy in the face of this algorithmic co-optation?

RC02-JS-178.3

ROY, RIANKA* (Wake Forest University, USA)

A Gendered Subclass within the CEO MDR: Indian Tech Workers on Nonimmigrant Visas in the US

In this paper, I build on Rina Agarwala's (2022) concept of the Migration-Development Regime (MDR) to examine the relationship between the Indian state and high-skilled Indian tech workers who hold temporary visas in the US. These workers belong to the CEO MDR, and share an "elite class pact" with the sending state. This means, the sending state offers favors and incentives in exchange for the elite emigrants' consent to liberalization. Agarwala (2022) also discusses how gender inflects the "elite class pact" with the Indian state offering more opportunities to male than female migrants.

I extend the discussion on gender—but by focusing on the emigrants' visa or citizenship status in the host country. I draw on 30 in-depth interviews with Indian tech workers in the US who hold or have held temporary visas (H-1B, L-1, F-1 OPT). I also draw on participant observation of events hosted by three organizations of Indian tech workers in the US (Immigration Voice, Bengali Women's Forum, and Origin Discriminated Immigrants' Group).

I contend that in CEO MDR, elite emigrants who hold temporary or "nonimmigrant" visas, end up as a "gendered subclass." By "gendered subclass" I mean a marginalized position within the "elite class pact" due to the emigrants' (1) political, (2) economic, and (3) legal vulnerability (see Banerjee 2010) in the host state. I also identify three discursive approaches adopted by the "gendered subclass" in their activism and interaction with the sending state: (1) entitled dependence; (2) mutual rejection; (3) subnational alternatives.

RC44-JS-15.4

ROY, RIANKA* (Wake Forest University, USA)

High-Skilled Immigrants Organizing in the US: A Case of Indian Tech Workers

Immigrants have been recognized as a revitalizing force of labor movements globally, and also in the US—the largest destination country for migrants. Labor unions, worker centers, and various immigrant organizations have been instrumental in mobilizing immigrants and their families in the US. However, in the literature on immigrant workers' movements, attention to "high-skilled" immigrants' participation and contribution remains woefully limited (see Roy 2022). In this paper, I will discuss Indian tech workers' activism in the US.

The US started welcoming skilled immigrants since 1965, and in 1990 introduced the H-1B visa program, which brings mostly tech workers, other than doctors, lawyers, academics and other high-skilled professionals in high-income jobs. Indian workers have the highest representation (almost 70% in 2023) in this visa category since 1990. Other visas like F-1 OPT and L-1 which also supply skilled foreign-born labor to the US, Indian nationals have significant representation. These workers hold elite class positions with a median income of approximately US$ 120,000. Yet, some recent studies have highlighted their precarious conditions including underemployment, underpayment, travel restrictions, family separation, and surveillance (Banerjee 2022; Purkayastha and Roy 2023).

Adding to these insights, I will discuss how Indian immigrant tech workers in the US pursue rights and solidarity, and seek protection for their families and their jobs. My research is based on 30 in-depth interviews with Indian tech workers and activists of three immigrant organizations in the US. I also draw on over years of ethnographic fieldwork, and virtual ethnography on social media and messaging platforms.

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TG03-JS-233.6

ROYBAL, CARMELA* (University of New Mexico, USA)

Kwi'Je -Walking the Lady: Native American Maternal Health, Policy and Rebuilding Healthcare Delivery Systems for Indigenous Women Globally

There are over 5.2 million Native Americans, making up approximately 2% of the United States population. Native American women historically have been subject to centuries of policy that has altered the U.S. Native population indefinitely. This includes but is not limited to the forced sterilization of women (Blakemore 2016), the lack of obstetric facilities, criminalization of breast feeding, and the federal definition of an American Indian (Spotted Bear and Soboleff 2024). Today Native American women have higher rates of pregnancy-related deaths than White women (CDC 2023) and are at risk for severe maternal morbidity (Koshimannil 2020).The current study examines the policies that have shaped both infant and maternal mortality rates and offers pathways for addressing the disparate outcomes.

RC29-470.4

ROYBAL, CARMELA* (University of New Mexico, USA)
STOUT, JOSHUA (Illinois State University, USA)
GAMBOA, CRYSTAL (Native American Budget and Policy Institute, University of New Mexico, USA)

Poverty, Profit, Pills: How Extractive Industry Shaped America's Opioid Crisis

While the global impacts of extractive industry and environmental colonization have become more understood in recent years, research has yet to explore how the collective and cultural trauma of exploitation has helped shape the contemporary opioid epidemic. This comparative analysis focuses on the politics of extractive industries, environmental colonization, the genesis of poverty, and widespread overdose death in the United States by examining two states that historically have led the nation in opioid-related overdose deaths per capita: West Virginia and New Mexico. In 2021, while the average age-adjusted opioid overdose death rate in the United States was 24.7, West Virginia and New Mexico were well above the average with a rate of 77.2 and 37.2, respectively (Centers for Disease Control, n.d.). Riddled with unemployment, poverty, and educational disparities, New Mexico and West Virginia share a legacy of political disenfranchisement that has laid the foundation for decades of excessive death. Findings suggest that the policies that drove nuclear colonization in New Mexico and the coal mining boom of West Virginia fueled the opioid crisis experienced today. We argue that extractive industries, coupled with the introduction of "big pharma" and failing healthcare systems - fueled by neoliberalism - help explain why these two states have had, and continue to have, the highest opioid-related death rates in the United States.

RC43-680.1

ROZENA, SHARDA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Experiences of Security Among the Last Secure Tenants in the UK

In the UK an activist called Helen Holdsworth protected 'thousands of often elderly, private tenants' in rent-controlled accommodation from 'being targeted by developers' (Levy 2006). Before she died in 2006, she founded The Campaign for Fairer Fair Rents, which fought against the extortionate rent increases that forced regulated tenants to leave their homes, and successfully campaigned for the government's 1999 maximum fair rent order. Regulated (or secure) tenants are those in the UK private rental sector (PRS) that have been renting their homes from before 15 January 1989, their rent is capped, and they are protected from no fault eviction. Given the date of deregulation, these renters are an older demographic in the UK. Using in depth interviews from some of the last secure tenants (of which there are estimated to be less than 75,000) I explore both the implications of this security, including experiences of harassment or neglect from landlords waiting for tenants to die, and the strength of secure tenancies to challenge corrupt landlords and create lifelong homes. Given the reducing number of these renters, now is the time to explore how resistance, activism and mobilisation (or lack of it) has occurred since Holdsworth's landmark campaign. I will also be drawing on global comparisons of housing precarity and regulation in the PRS. This research develops new knowledge about security in relation to housing tenure and contends that in-depth research on the lived experiences of those in the last secure tenancies should be central to discussion about future controls and how they might work in practice. In doing do, this paper advocates for an alliance between private renters suffering housing precarity and older regulated tenants holding on to their rent-controlled homes.

TG03-JS-110.1

ROZENDO SOUZA, CIMONE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

Construyendo Identidades y Territorios a Través De La Conservación De Semillas Criollas: La Experiencia De Rio Grande Do Norte (RN), Brasil

El mantenimiento y la conservación de las semillas criollas son aspectos fundamentales del modo de vida de las comunidades tradicionales, especialmente de las comunidades campesinas. En la literatura, la práctica se asocia a la ancestralidad, a la expresión de la identidad (Hall, 2006), pero también a estrategias de autonomía y reexistencia de grupos que han quedado marginados y considerados atrasados en el contexto de las llamadas sociedades modernas. Manifestación de reexistencias plurales y de otras formas de sustentar la vida (Rozendo y Brandenburg, 2022; Dal Soglio y Pereira, 2020), la salvaguarda de estas semillas se concibe como potencialmente rehabilitadora de la relación hombre/naturaleza y, consecuentemente, de los agroecosistemas (Shiva, 2003); amenazados por la agricultura industrial estandarizadora que mercantiliza y limita la reproducción de la vida con sus «biotecnologías». Bajo la presión de los movimientos sociales rurales, en 2019 el gobierno de RN creó la Política Estatal de Semillas Criollas, a través de la cual adquiere y distribuye semillas a los agricultores, creando un importante espacio para el diálogo de saberes con repercusiones socioambientales, culturales y políticas que analizaremos aquí. ¿Qué referencias identitarias desencadena esta experiencia? También tomamos como referencia empírica el mapeo de los llamados guardianes de semillas realizado por los proponentes de este artículo, en el que participaron cerca de 500 agricultores, así como técnicos agrícolas y actores estatales. Los resultados preliminares muestran que las semillas son un catalizador de fuerzas sociales que reiteran el papel de los agricultores de la región semiárida en la reconfiguración de sistemas agrícolas más sostenibles. Desde un punto de vista teórico-metodológico, privilegiamos un enfoque decolonial (Santos, 2002, Mignolo, 2015, Ferdinand, 2003) en diálogo con una perspectiva de stakeholders (Giddens, 1997).

RC21-320.1

RU, FRANCESCA* (Institute for Housing and Urban Research (IBF), Uppsala University, Sweden)

A Market at the Crossroads: Sociological Insights into the Displacement, Urban Struggle, and Renovation of the La Plaine Market in Marseille

This article examines the transformation of the Marché de la Plaine in Marseille, focusing on urban struggles, gentrification, and regeneration during the controversial renovation of Jean-Jaurès Square. Initiated in 2018, the renovation displaced the market for three years, provoking widespread public protests and highlighting its contentious role in Marseille's urban transformation. Markets like La Plaine are vital public spaces that offer affordable goods, employment, and social interaction, serving as essential resources for vulnerable urban populations, including the elderly, single women, and migrants. As noted by Gonzalez and Waley (2013), markets are at a "critical juncture," facing decline due to competition from shopping centers and neglect while simultaneously being rediscovered as tourist attractions and valuable assets in urban regeneration. The city administration's depiction of La Plaine as run-down prior to renovation underscores this tension.

The aim of this research is to analyse the socio-political mechanisms that drive the transformation of the market and the extent to which the renovation of the square has a social impact on the users of the market and the inhabitants of the surrounding area. In addition, the role of the market in the regeneration process is to be understood, whether as a brake on the gentrification process of the area or as its driving force.

The article operates on two levels. At the bottom level, it analyzes the experiences of the "market-scape" (Blennerhassett et al., 2022), focusing on market vendors, shopkeepers, customers, and residents through ethnographic methods such as interviews and observations. At the top level, it examines the perspectives of regulators and investors, incorporating interviews with city councillors and private stakeholders, alongside an analysis of official documents. This dual approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play in the renovation and its implications for the community.

RC04-61.4

RUBINO, GIANFRANCO* (Luiss Guido Carli, Italy)

Education for a Sustainable Future: An Ecoai Framework for Target 4.7

In the last two years, the massive diffusion of GenAI and LLM had worldwide shockwaves, opening new horizons in various fields, including ecoliteracy and ecopedagogy. In their new spring, AI and LLMs are at the service of teaching, therefore Ecoliteracy is fuelled by a new strength in helping to achieve the goals of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED), pivotal in realising the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by fostering informed, responsible global citizens equipped to tackle contemporary challenges.However, despite the latest use of these tools for teaching and learning, there's still a gap between ecoliteracy and AI models. My contribution aims to show the first attempt of an ecoliteracy "*and*" AI, to use all the potential of the technology, and an ecoliteracy "*of*" AI, aware of the impact from its use to the environment. The current situation of the literature and theoretical contributions clearly states the lack of a specific framework focused on these two axes. An "***EcoAI***" framework that should be integrated into school programs to best exploit the chance to connect both ESD and GCED to work synergistically to create a holistic educational approach that addresses environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainability. Research indicates that data science can significantly enhance HEIs' efforts in sustainable development by providing insights into educational practices and community impacts (Filho et al., 2023). Integrating digital technologies into ESD can enhance student engagement and understanding of sustainability issues, bridging gaps between technology and sustainability education (Amballoor, 2023). Supported by dissemination data and specific theoretical studies, the EcoAI model represents the junction point where global citizenship education extends its event horizon on environmental sustainability using new AI techniques. Lastly, UNESCO monitoring progresses on Target 4.7 remains challenging, a methodology has not yet been adopted for the global indicator

WG10-936.4

RUBINO, GIANFRANCO* (Luiss Guido Carli, Italy)

Emotional AI and the Onlife Self: A New Dawn of a Novel Human-Machine Paradigm

With hyperconnectivity defining the prevalent linkage between artifacts, information, and individuals in Western societies (Hoskins, Tulloc, 2016), the connection between emotions and development of AI is essential, particularly as newer generations struggle increasingly to differentiate between online and offline activities within the infosphere (Floridi, 2014).In this new summer of AI, which will be cyclically followed by a predictable winter (Schuchmann 2019), the difference with the previous ones is that it requires a greater adaptive capacity from the identity, because the virtual environment invades every social and personal sphere in an unprecedented digital/analogue interweaving, in a chiasmus dangerously favourable to false mythologies, forcing us to manage our "user agenda" (Costa, 2018).

The myth of AI is subject to this cyclical nature of analogies and discursive changes, through ideas and concepts coming from other fields to describe its functioning or with the rhetorical use of the future, imagining that current shortcomings and limitations will soon be overcome; Finally, the relevance of controversies over claims of artificial intelligence, which should be considered as an integral part of the discourse surrounding the myth of AI, it increases doubts and false beliefs in public opinion. Technology not only evokes emotions in users, but it also shapes how this affect is expressed, experienced and exhibited.

This dynamic has implications for how the AI myth is formed. The emergence of new narratives is inherent to this new paradigm, in which engagement with artificial intelligence has the potential to influence individual identity, pushing considerations related to human self-determination.

Cultural discourses regarding digital technologies through concepts such as modern imagery or myths as well as the recognition of underlying patterns can provide useful suggestions for examining the rise of more than just the specific myth of AI, but also of technological myths built in other contexts.

RC24-JS-173.7

RUDEK, TADEUSZ JÓZEF* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
WAGNER, ALEKSANDRA (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Navigating the Currents of Decarbonisation: Embedding Justice in the Journey(s) Towards a Post-Transition World.

In the Anthropocene, where climate change presents unprecedented threats, societies globally are searching for sustainable pathways to transition. The increasing recognition of the interconnectedness between social and natural systems, combined with the complexities of social and environmental justice, challenges the capacity for effective and predictable governance. Yet, despite these challenges, the global pursuit of climate neutrality continues, with decarbonisation emerging as a key strategy.

This paper examines the role of models and modelling in decarbonisation as a pathway toward a post-transition world. It moves beyond technical considerations to explore how justice—both as an input and an outcome—can be meaningfully integrated into modelling practices. Grounded in the conceptual approach of the PANTHEON project, an EU-China initiative focused on integrated assessment modelling of global decarbonisation pathways, this paper investigates how diverse stakeholders experience decarbonisation processes and how their perspectives can be embedded in complex modelling frameworks.

Through reflexivity and stakeholder engagement, PANTHEON captures the intricate web of actors involved in decarbonisation, including dominant and marginalized groups. The project contextualizes decarbonisation across local, regional, and global scales, considering cross-sectoral, cultural, and behavioral dimensions alongside issues of temporality, path dependency, and the capacity for transformative change. This paper underscores the importance of reflexivity and stakeholder engagement in assessing knowledge production around climate justice and its pathways, offering insights into governance's role in navigating these complexities. Ultimately, it raises the question: what kind of world(s) might emerge at the end of this pathway?

RC47-JS-92.4

RUGIERO, SERENA* (Fondazione Di Vittorio, Italy)

Just Transtion and Labour Movements: Theory and Practices from a European Action-Research Project

This paper reflects on the principle of "just ecological transition" as a means by which, by incorporating the social sphere into decarbonization strategies, the "work versus environment" conflict that has characterized the advent of the climate question can be overcome. The decarbonization of the capitalist system and the need to govern in a fair and "just" way the major technological, political and cultural transformations that derive from it is becoming a key focus of contemporary social struggles.

The work presents the main findings of a European project REJEnerAXION (Energy for a just and green recovery deal: the role of the IR in the energy sector for a resilient Europe), which analyzes the role of industrial relations and social dialogue in supporting a just energy transition in eight countries from Northern, Southern, Central and Eastern Europe. The methodoloy is based on desk analsyis and 24 case studies with a comparative approach. The study aims to understand how union action is being reconfigured in response to the socio-technical transformations generated by the ecologics crisis to assume a pro-active, rather than reactive, role in favor of an environmentally and socially responsible transformation of the development model. In this regard, a work-oriented narrative of the ecological transition is proposed, rather than a market-based or ecological modernization-oriented one, with the aim of giving voice to those who are affected by the distributive effects of the transition (workers, communities, territories) and who are the concrete agents of eco-social change.

RC05-79.15

RUIZ FLORES, JUAN* (Universidad Tecnologica Metropolitana, Chile)
ROMERO PEREZ, SONIA (Universidad Tecnologica Metropolitana, Chile)

Emociones En Movimiento: Contranarrativas De Migrantes Sudamericanos En Santiago De Chile

Diversos enfoques dan cuenta de la dimensión relacional y construida de las emociones en contextos sociales, históricos y culturales. Asimismo, el reconocer el carácter relacional de las emociones, permite considerarlo un recurso analítico para enfrentar y entender la realidad social. En la migración, las emociones se encuentran profundamente vinculadas, por su carácter excepcional y complejo, en donde, se ponen en juego las acciones desplegadas en torno a ellas en la vida cotidiana. Por ello, el objetivo del presente artículo es entender los mecanismos de resistencia emocional de los migrantes sudamericanos residentes en Santiago de Chile. Para ello, se desarrolla una metodología decolonial narrativa, centrado en la comprensión de las diversas formas de movilidad que tienen los migrantes sudamericanos en Santiago de Chile, y por tanto, de experimentar su habitar migrante en la ciudad, su relación con las trayectorias vitales, y sus emociones. Los principales resultados de este trabajo proponen que es posible identificar cómo la fluctuación emocional es parte de una serie de estrategias para abordar las exclusiones hacia las personas migrantes. Se aprecia el despliegue de su agencia como sujetos que migran, en directa relación con las estructuras imperantes. La migración se constituye en una más de sus experiencias, la cual marca significativamente a estas personas, desde la transformación y flexibilidad, sin desconocer la complejidad que esta implica.

RC14-209.3

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSE A.* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)
FIOR, ASJA (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Audiencias Vulnerables Ante La Difusión De Falsedades. Casos Relevantes.

Se presentan algunos casos relevantes sobre la difusión exitosa de contenidos falsos en los medios de comunicación. A partir de ahí se hace un planteamiento crítico sobre las estrategias más extendidas en la literatura para enfrentar la difusión de falsedades. Este trabajo no pretende desacreditar propuestas como la difusión y mejora de la alfabetización mediática o la difusión de técnicas de verificación como vías para favorecer una comunicación de mayor calidad. Sin embargo, esta comunicación invita a una reflexión más amplia sobre sobre la necesidad afrontar los procesos de desinformación a partir de un análisis de sus propias dinámicas persuasivas y el modo en que llegan a convencer.

RC14-JS-177.5

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSE A.* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)
ZUART GARDUNO, ALBERTO (Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas, Mexico)
LINARES DIAMANT, LUCIA (Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain)

La Necesidad De Alianzas Universitarias Para Afrontar Desafíos Globales

Este texto reflexiona sobre la importancia de las redes universitarias internacionales para afrontar cuestiones interdisciplinares globales. Este trabajo muestra diversas experiencias exitosas en el ámbito europeo y propone su extensión a las relaciones entre Europa y las universidades iberoamericanas. Particularmente se pone en valor el potencial de las alianzas universitarias estables para fomentar la participación de colectivos vulnerables en el intercambio de conocimientos, en los programas de movilidad y en la sostenibilidad e inclusividad para acometer desafíos compartidos.

RC53-812.3

RUIZ-CASARES, MONICA* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
TWUM-DANSO IMOH, AFUA (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)
MOHAMMED, ABDUL-RAHIM (University of Development Studies, Ghana)
DOUANGPHACHANH, MALIPHONE (National University of Laos, Lao People's Democratic Republic)
IWO, RENE (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)
JANUS, MAGDALENA (McMaster University, Canada)
MANSOURI, SAMANEH (Université Laval, Canada)

Problematizing "Home Alone" Cross-Culturally

Around the world, children spend time unsupervised by adults. Both positive and negative outcomes may ensue for children and families. Large household surveys in low- and middle-income countries often use the term *home alone* to investigate instances when children are "alone" or "supervised by another young child" in very different settings, drawing conclusions and comparisons which may be problematic. The extent and consequences of the *home alone* phenomenon vary, partly (we argue) due to different understandings of what being *home alone* means in different contexts. The perspectives of children are often not captured either, further hindering the interpretation and utilization of results.

We conducted participatory workshops with 127 boys and girls aged 6-10 years in rural and urban settings in the Northern and Eastern regions of Ghana (n=63) and in Luang Namtha and Vientiane provinces of Laos (n=64). Through dialogue and visual methods (i.e., community mapping and the Participatory-Photography Assessment Tool (P-PAT) (Ruiz-Casares, et al., 2013)), we explored children's understandings and experiences *home alone.* Children's views largely reflected time spent with siblings and peers and mobility within the community, thus raising questions about isolation and other common elements of *home alone* in Western contexts. Positive and negative feelings about supervision emerged from supervisors and supervisees. Appreciation for children's caring roles and concerns about safety and wellbeing in the community coexisted with disclosure of violence and disregard from siblings. Critically engaging with the concept of *home alone* across different cultural contexts is crucial to ensure that research and measurement tools are both relevant and accurate, capturing variations across cultures and urban/rural planning. In line with theories around care, agency, and childhood as a social construction, this paper will present findings from our study and explore the potential and limitations of this approach.

RC53-813.3

RUIZ-CASARES, MONICA* (Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada)
TISDALL, KAY (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
ROBINSON, CAROL (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom)
D'SOUZA, NICOLE (Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Canada)

Questioning Underlying Assumptions of Ethical Practices and Regulations in Co-Research with Children and Young People

Involving children and young people as research participants has been testing for our ethical institutions and regulations; to involve children in further and other roles, such as co-researchers and child-led researchers, has raised additional and even more testing issues. This presentation will explore challenging ethical dilemmas in our research experiences within the International and Canadian Child Rights Partnership (ICCRP), which involves academic teams, organisations and children and young people in numerous countries around the world. In particular, we will share dilemmas on payment for children and young people who are ICCRP advisers as well as navigating multiple ethical committees across countries. These reflect on the key concepts for this session – decolonisation and epistemic justice – raising questions about the underlying assumptions of our ethical practices and regulations.

RC21-318.2

RUIZ-TAGLE, JAVIER* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

"Allegados": A Historical, Political and Comparative Description of the Doubled-up Households of the Global South

According to the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), *"allegado"* means "close or near" in space or time, and in Argentina, Uruguay, Puerto Rico, and Chile, it refers to someone living temporarily in another's house, often not a relative. In Chile, however, *"allegados"* has become a significant housing, social, and political issue, describing people or families who live informally with relatives or friends due to the lack of their own housing. This is linked to the housing crisis, elevated prices, social housing shortages, and difficulties in obtaining loans, exacerbated by recent waves of migration. *"Allegados"* often live in overcrowded conditions, impacting their quality of life, and is an indicator of extreme poverty.

The phenomenon arose in the 1980s during Chile's Military Dictatorship, when land seizures were severely repressed, and the newly established ABC model for social housing (□*Ahorro*□, □*Bono*□, □*Crédito*□: savings, subsidy, mortgage) failed to address the growing deficit. While in other Latin American countries the poor were massively establishing in informal settlements, in Chile this was not possible. Hence, *"allegados"* is considered a primarily Chilean phenomenon, at least within the region. In addition, *"allegados"* in Chile became a central phenomenon and a political actor in the protests against the dictatorship. In the 1990s, *"allegados"* were instrumentalized and channeled into committees for accessing housing subsidies, although towards the 2000s they re-emerged as political actors in a new era of politicization.

This paper explores *"allegados"* in Chile through (1) its historical origins in the dictatorship, (2) the political role of housing actors in different periods, and (3) comparisons with other Latin American countries.

RC31-491.2

RUOKONEN-ENGLER, MINNA-KRISTIINA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

From Linked Lives to Entangled Biographies: Intergenerational Transmission and Transnational Transitions in Biographical Trajectories of Migrant Families

Research on transnational families has highly contributed to the understanding of cross-border life worlds beyond the methodological nationalism. It, however, has seldom engaged with the question of temporality of transnational practices from a longitudinal intergenerational perspective. In my paper, I take up this issue and discuss it from a life course informed, reconstructive biographical research perspective. I ask how and when transnational transitions take place, how they are biographically narrated and what role cross-border practices, family memories and intergenerational transmission play in these narrations. In consequence, I argue for the need to research the life worlds and biographical trajectories of the members of migrant families from a longitudinal, temporal perspective in order to understand the pivotal role of intergenerational transmission in biographical, transnational transitions. I focus my discussion on exemplary life course transitions and family trajectories. I draw on biographical-narrative case studies from a multigenerational research project on social upward mobility experiences and their intergenerational negotiations in the context of labor migrants and their descendants living in Germany.

RC49-770.3

RUSHANPOOR, AMIN (Faculty of Economics and Social sciences, Bu- Ali Sina university, Hamedan, Iran)
ZAMANI MOGHADAM, MASOUD* (Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Lorestan University, Iran)

Mental Health Challenges in the Socio-Cultural Context: The Study of Suicide Attempt Among Women in Marginal Neighborhoods

In this research, we have studied suicide attempt among women in the marginal neighborhoods of Khorramabad (a city in Iran) using the phenomenological methodology. Through purposive sampling, data were collected through in-depth interviews with 20 participants who had experienced suicide attempt. Claysey method was used to analyze the data. In understanding the participants' perceptions of the causes and contexts of suicide attempt in these neighborhoods, we reached seven main themes, each of which has more detailed categories and concepts. These themes are: 1. Poverty and economic issues; 2. domestic violence; 3. Forced and early marriages; 4. Continuation of difficulties; 5. Incompatibility with traditions; 6. Social pressure; and 7. Lack of social support. Semantic constructs indicate that the research participants experience a complex, insecure and difficult living environment according to their specific socio-cultural background, which damages their mental health and leads to their weakness in dealing with the stresses and pressures of life and reducing their decision-making power. In addition, the results indicate the presence of psychological disorders and issues such as depression, anxiety, stress, trauma, social stigma, low resilience, personality disorders, and impulsivity among these women. Therefore, mental health centers in marginal neighborhoods should regularly examine and screen women's thoughts and behaviors related to suicide in order to provide psychological interventions if necessary.

RC30-480.1

RUSSO, CONCETTA* (Guglielmo Marconi University, Italy)
ROMENS, ANNE-IRIS (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
PACETTI, VALENTINA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
DORDONI, ANNALISA (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Telework and the Aging Workforce: Navigating Flexibility and Caregiving in Italy's Quaternary Sector

The rapid expansion of telework during the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered substantial shifts in work practices, particularly in economies with aging populations like Italy. While existing literature has explored the impact of telework on gender dynamics and work-life balance, the experiences of senior workers aged 55 and above have been underexamined. This article addresses this gap by investigating how telework affects senior and pre-senior workers in Italy, where remote work is on the rise against the backdrop of demographic aging.

Drawing on a qualitative study of teleworkers in Milan's quaternary sector, the research highlights both challenges and opportunities posed by telework for this demographic. Many senior workers belong to the "sandwich generation," balancing paid work with caregiving for both children and elderly parents. While telework affords flexibility and reduced commuting time, it also exposes these workers to risks of overwork and intensifies the demands of unpaid care work. However, contrary to conventional views, this study finds that senior workers also leverage telework as a strategy to "quiet quit" by redefining work-life boundaries without opting for early retirement.

These findings emphasize the need for targeted policy interventions that address the distinct challenges faced by older workers, acknowledging both the benefits and limitations of telework in fostering sustainable labor force participation among aging populations.

RC04-66.3

RUWET, COLINE* (University of Louvain (Belgium), Belgium)
SILVA CASTAÑEDA, LAURA (HEPN, Belgium)
BERT, CATHERINE (HE Leonard de Vinci, Belgium)
DUBETZ, SIMON (HE Leonard de Vinci, Belgium)

Fostering Eco-Citizenship through Nature Immersion in Higher Education: A Case Study of the Transdisc Project

The mission of environmental education includes developing a critical, competent, and committed eco-citizenship that recognizes the interdependence between society and nature. Experience in nature is crucial to this approach. While 'nature-based' education is popular in basic education, higher education courses and training often emphasize a managerial or expert perspective on sustainability, focusing on cognitive skills.

The TransDisc research project (2021-2023) designed an experimental nature immersion program for higher education students to address this gap. The project aimed to test the value of an ex-situ activity prototype inspired by ecoformation practices (Nicolas, 2023) developed within civil society networks, particularly the Work-That-Reconnects (WTR) and Psychosocial Intervention through Nature and Adventure (IPNA). The WTR approach, rooted in environmental activism, seeks to use nature connection as a catalyst for social transformation (Macy & Johnson, 2018). IPNA, a social innovation process, aims to provide sustainable responses to social needs. Group adventures in nature can raise awareness and foster individual change. Interventions are aimed at the overall development of the individual and the transformation of society by focusing on values linked to solidarity rather than profitability. (Rojo & Bergeron, 2017).

These approaches emphasize the bond of interdependence with living beings, emotions, imagination, and the body. The team of "professors-researchers" collaborated closely with societal actors throughout the process, from observing their work to co-designing a pedagogic prototype tailored to higher education, and finally, facilitating the program with a group of volunteers. This paper focuses on a case study of this social innovation.

RC24-389.1

RUWET, COLINE* (University of Louvain (Belgium), Belgium)

Integrating Time in Environmental Sociology: Research Avenues from Various Time Epistemologies

While space has been a central focus of environmental sociologists, less attention has been devoted to time. The sociology of the environment and the sociology of time emerged during the same period. In the 1970s, both disciplines started to challenge the prevailing tendency to consider the biophysical environment and time, respectively, as unquestioned background conditions. A similar, longstanding debate exists between a realist and a constructivist approach in each of these two fields. The dearth of scholars who developed a socio-ecological theorization of time (Elias 1992; Adam 1998; Urry 2000; Murphy 2001; Newton 2003; Bansal and Knox-Hayes 2013; Lockie 2014; Lockie and Wong 2018) share a common concern for the need to reconsider the dualistic distinction between "social" and "natural" time. The analysis should not only deal with human beings and their relationship to time, but also with the specific temporality of biophysical processes in their interlinkage with the multiple temporalities of social processes. Time related concepts (sustainability, transition, the Anthropocene…) as well as specific temporal features of Earth system processes (acceleration, tipping points, uncertainty, irreversibility…) are key to deepen our understanding of the constraints we face when tackling the current socioenvironmental threats, as well as to envision new potential pathways to social transformation. The paper argues that socio-ecological theorization of time would enrich several strands of research in environmental sociology. More temporal thinking entails theoretical and empirical scholarship that explicitly engages time as a central dimension of analysis or object of study. I will draw on an original epistemological quartet (*time conceived, perceived, imagined and planned* in Ruwet, 2021) highlighting two major dimensions of knowledge production and reception around time (institutional-subjective and contextualized-decontextualized) to illustrate the interest of this framework for new directions in environmental sociology.

RC06-99.4

RYAN, TOM* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Humour As an Act of Resistance: Learning Disability and Siblinghood

Humour can be seen as an essential part of family life that is used in a number of ways, some that bring closeness and others that can be more exclusionary. Family sociology provides an understanding of siblinghood that is understood as 'backstage' and consisting of almost simultaneous closeness and ambivalence. This insight brings with it reflections around the role of humour in sibling relationships, one that when growing up with a sibling with learning disabilities can lead to interesting reflections around disability humour- as distinct from disabling humour. The relationship between disability and humour is one that has historically been controversial, with disabled people often on the receiving end of jokes culturally and socially. Acknowledging this context, it is also important to note the more radical potential of humour to be used in acts of resistance. Drawing from 14 narrative interviews using creative methods with siblings of people with learning disabilities this talk will explore how families use humour as an act of resistance. This resistance comes in two areas, firstly in more active resistance against structures of exclusion with participants using jokes and humour to highlight their dismay and frustration, bringing unity in the process. Secondly humour will be discussed in relation to resisting deficit narratives with the potential of humour to reject dominant pathological narratives of learning disability being explored. This section will draw on Goodley's (2023) conceptualisation of learning disability as human praxis to explore the radical crip potentials that disability humour can bring through its role in sibling relationships. Through this talk the resistive potential of humour will be centred looking towards more affirmative understandings of siblinghood and disability that are holistic and centre the human.

RC31-494.2

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY* (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand)
RYAZANTSEV, NIKITA (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand)

"Digital Nomads" As a New Form Form of International Mobility Born By the COVID-19 Pandemic

The phenomenon of "digital nomads" was manifested during the COVID-19 pandemic, when many people "hung out" in other countries, but continued to work for their employers online. Digital nomads are a socio-demographic cohort comprising predominantly young, creative, business and active people with high migration mobility and business activity, capable of generating innovative ideas, attracting investment and creating job places. Mostly digital nomads are men between 30 and 40 years old (64%). About 90% of digital nomads have a college degree. The study is based on the sociological method: secondary analysis of online survey data of digital nomads (Digital Nomad Database, 52160 cases); 45 in-depth interviews in 2022-2024 (ten countries).

Five socio-economic effects of digital nomad migration are highlighted. First, multiplier effects for the development of the digital economy (Estonia). Secondly, the recovery and stimulation of tourism, which is the most important economic sector of many developing countries and was severely affected during the COVID-19 pandemic (Thailand and Indonesia). Third, some countries and localities can partially "rejuvenate" the age structure of the population and compensate for the "brain drain" by attracting young and highly educated migrants, attracting representatives of the creative class, young people, increasing the level of education of the population, expanding cultural diversity, revitalizing the labor market, increasing the population (province of Estremadura in Spain). Fourth, generating direct and indirect revenues from digital nomads (Latin America). Digital nomads, while residing in the country, spend a significant amount of money on rent, running costs, and in addition, invest their own money in real estate, investments and development funds of the host countries. Fifth, attracting insurance funds into national health care systems (Malta, Costa Rica).

The study shows that the cohort of digital nomads, although small in number compared to other categories of migrants, is an important component of socio-economic development.

S

RC53-JS-228.7

S., LAKSHMI* (n/a, India)

Entanglements of Sexuality & Anonimity of Children in the Digital SPACE: Children's Encounters with Strangers on Omegle

As internet accessibility surges globally, with 71% of children aged 5-18 online in developing countries (UNICEF, 2020), concerns about online safety escalate. Global reports suggest online exploitation of children at alarming rates, 1 in 5 children report being asked to engage in sexual activities online (UNICEF,2020). This study investigates children's interactions with strangers on Omegle, a popular anonymous videochat platform.

The qualitative research was conducted with a framework characterized by 'Online Participant Observation' where the researcher engaged in videochatting with strangers on Omegle in the pretext of a regular user. The sample of the study was found on the platform by providing 'Interests' (an option like that of keywords, where Omegle tries to match users with similar interests). The research was carried out between 2021 & 2022 with the target population through online engagements where the platform matched significant number of users that were under the age of 18, with 14 children under 13 years. The keywords that targeted children matched adult men exposing nudity, masturbating etc.

The observations on Omegle revealed distressing exposure to:
Children being subject into soliciting sexual fervours
Explicit content and nudity
Children's self-exploration of sexual desires and nudity

Findings underscore children's vulnerability in using digital platforms for self-exploration of sexuality and the self can be a major threat to child protection. This scenario can be further worse in low-income and developing countries where limited digital literacy and inadequate parental oversight exacerbates online risks of grooming and trafficking. Omegle was permanently shut down in 2023 due to accusations of facilitating online child abuse, but the anonymity and real-time experiences of the digital world continues to be a hotbed for children. This study contributes to re-thinking of child's perception of sexuality, online risks to childhood and the need for parental involvement.

RC22-338.3

S. AL-AHMAD, JUMANA* (Virginia Tech, USA)

The Evolution of the Tunisian School of Thought in Arab-Islamic Civilization

Numerous Tunisian thinkers have established a humanistic and theologically progressive discourse on justice that seeks to make human rights norms compatible with the core values of Islam. This paper examines the intersection of culture and law, utilizing critical research and the sociology of Islam. It will shed light on the "Tunisian School of Thought in Arab-Islamic Civilization" and its evolution from the historical Tunisian school that focused on the objectives of Islamic law within the Maliki Madhhab. In modern times, it highlights the contributions of the thinker Tahar Haddad (1899-1935). It will underscore the contribution of Professor Abdelmajid Charfi and historians of Islamic civilization such as Hisham Ja'it and Mohamed Talbi, noting the variety of approaches among selected academics. It then focuses on women academics, such as Zahia Jouinou, Amal Grami, and Olfa Youssef, who earned their Ph.D. degrees under the supervision of some of these scholars. These academics belong to the first generation of women scholars of Islamic civilization and graduates of Tunisia's modern higher educational institutions. Through their knowledge production using applied Islamic studies, teaching, and activism, they have fostered academic mobilization. The paper delineates their relationship to mainstream Islamist and secularist positions on topics related to Islam and social justice. The paper seeks to answer these questions: What are the key epistemological assumptions underlying the work of these contemporary Tunisian scholars? How do Tunisian feminist scholars engage with classical and modern texts, and how do these engagements reflect broader societal transformations? The paper first sets the emergence of this wave in a historical and sociological context within a theoretical framework. Then, it examines their various assumptions and discusses their broader societal, ethical, and political implications. The paper is based on a monograph that explores the intellectual depth and the ideological effect of this school of thought.

RC32-529.7

S. AL-AHMAD, JUMANA* (Virginia Tech, USA)

Transnational Muslim Feminist Approaches to Reimagining Family Law and Ethics for Social Justice

A crucial aspect that can enhance the quality of life for Muslim women, men, and children involves the reform or reimagining of Islamic family law and ethical values within families. Islamic Studies Scholar Juliane Hammer emphasizes that progress hinges on convincing enough community members of the authenticity and significance of discourses.[1] While her statement is rooted in the American Muslim context, the need for consensus extends beyond any single setting, crucial for the success of feminists. Interdisciplinary approaches within academia provide the intellectual framework to address social justice and gender equality effectively, encompassing deliberations on the common good and justice grounded not only in an Islamic framework but also in scientific advancements. This paper focuses on transnational feminist activism in Muslim family law and familial ethics in the twenty-first century. Building trust in family law reformation benefits both families and society. Women's initiatives like organizing women's Friday sermon speeches,[2] Islamic feminist theorizing, rooted in Islamic tradition promote care while balancing roles and responsibilities in the family amid societal changes. Notable Islamic feminists including Sa'diyya Shaikh, Amira Abou-Taleb, Nevin Reda,[3] and Roshan Iqbal[4] have explored gender norms and laws in the family. Their insights, that can lead to a new consensus for social justice, will be synthesized and presented in this research paper.

[1] Juliane Hammer, *American Muslim Women, Religious Authority, and Activism: More Than A Prayer*, Louann Atkins Temple Women & Culture Series ; (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2012), 207.
[2] Sa'diyya Shaikh and Fatima Seedat, eds., *The Women's Khutbah Book: Contemporary Sermons on Spirituality and Justice from around the World* (Yale University Press, 2022).
[3] Ziba Mir-Hosseini et al., *Justice and Beauty in Muslim Marriage: Towards Egalitarian Ethics and Laws* (London: Oneworld Academic, 2022).
[4] Roshan Iqbal, *Marital and Sexual Ethics in Islamic Law:* (London: Lexington Books, 2023).

RC37-JS-85.2

SA'DI, AHMAD* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)

Palestinian Art after the Nakba

The presentation explores Palestinians' representations in visual art of the existential crisis they faced following the destruction of Palestinian society during the 1948 War, known as the Nakba. It also delves on how this colossal event has been conveyed artistically, and discusses artworks that revolve around Palestinians' subsequent states of being. In particular, it assesses how various motifs were used to convey varied, and even opposite, states of being and consciousness, as well as survival strategies, that go beyond commonplace views and perceptions about Palestinians. Moreover, this presentation discusses how the allegorical language of these artworks augments their meanings and might open a window into the world of the Palestinians, who lack archives, official historical narratives, and institutions of remembrance.

RC36-591.1

SA'DI, AHMAD* (Ben Gurion University, Israel)

Whither Sociology of the Vanishing Human

Whether adopting methodological individualism or structuralism, sociology's primary interest has been the human subject's living conditions, behaviors, and interactions under capitalism. In mainstream sociology, this individual is taken to be largely rational and enjoys a certain degree of freedom, autonomy, and privacy. However, many of these attributes are challenged in the current data-driven neoliberal mode of production. The individual is no longer considered an all-inclusive entity. Instead, s/he is regarded as an assemblage of data, decomposed and recomposed to serve the needs and interests of external entities. Thus, the "dividual" (as an assortment of data) has substituted the individual as the basic unit of analysis in many policy-oriented and marketing research. Furthermore, the increasing reliance on algorithms, AI, and the intensifying human-machine interface are likely to render many of the above-mentioned values untenable. In a datified and mass-surveillance governed societies, the human agency is compromised. Privacy, personal autonomy, and freedom are no longer guaranteed. Moreover, the virtual world no longer occupies a specific portion of the person's time; instead, it has become the "real" or the primary reality in which humans live. Not only are various platforms used for shopping, interacting with other humans (maybe!), and getting help and services, but also machines (robots) are entrusted with fulfilling caring functions. They might also be assigned in the near future jobs that demand discretion..

The compelling role of external factors in affecting social relations or human consciousness and behaviors - whether economism or technologism - has been realized long ago in sociological thought. In this regard, Georg Lukacs, for example, employed the concept of reification. Yet, existing sociological theorizations are unable to grapple with the unfolding reality where the virtual world, which is increasingly automated and run by machines, is taking over humans' lives.

RC43-689.2

SAABNEH, AMEED* (University of Haifa, Israel)

The Commodification of Lands and Housing within Palestinian Society in Israel: The Evolution of a New Stratification Mechanism and the Expansion of Spatial Mobility?

This project explores a recently emerging process of commodification of land and housing in Palestinian localities in Israel and the socioeconomic and demographic consequences of this process for the Palestinian community. While in a narrow sense commodification involves the transformation of private land into a commodity and the development of a housing market in Palestinian localities, in a broader sense it entails a transition from the set of social, economic, and spatial relations that emerged due to the dominance of a housing regime based on extant land ownership and characterized by self-building on private land—and thus highly independent from the state and the housing market—to the new set of relations that will emerge in the context of the incipient market-based regime. The project examines both the forces propelling the commodification of land and housing and the consequences of this transition. The project adopts a multi-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods.

I argue that commodification constitutes a new mechanism of social stratification that impacts socioeconomic inequality within Palestinian communities. A significant decline in the family's ability to transfer land to the younger generation pushes younger family members to rely more heavily on the mortgage market, and thus home ownership becomes more stratified. In addition, the transition to a housing market allows young Palestinians more flexibility in residential location; they will have to choose whether to live within or outside the community based on multiple factors including job opportunities, distance to their workplace, and proximity to parents. Lastly, the commodification of housing will likely modify social relations—specifically gender relations and intergenerational solidarity, which were strongly influenced by the previous housing regime.

RC29-464.5

SAADI ADEL, SABRY* (University of Québec in Montréal, Canada)

Supporting IPV Survivors: Experiences, Services, and Needs

In Québec, intrafamilial homicides account for 29.5% of all homicides, with the majority being cases of domestic violence-related killings by men of their female (ex)partners (MSP, 2023). Coercive control is a prevalent dynamic in these cases. Retrospective reviews reveal that many women sought help before their murder, underscoring the need to understand and address their help-seeking experiences. Our research focuses on the often-neglected needs of survivors and their close ones, especially during the post-separation period, emphasizing self-determination and the ability to protect themselves and their loved ones.

This study aims to reveal the complex psycho-socio-judicial needs of survivors and their close ones in the post-separation period, highlighting their help-seeking strategies. It aspires to enhance understanding of self-determination and agency, underrepresented aspects in the domestic violence literature, with the goal of improving comprehension of coercive control and domestic violence dynamics.

We conducted in-depth interviews with survivors of near femicide and proxies of women killed. Data was collected from the Canadian Initiative for the Prevention of Domestic Homicides, focusing on Indigenous, rural, immigrant, and child-exposed populations. Using 26 interviews from Québec, we employed a narrative research framework, probing participants on their help-seeking experiences, barriers, and reflections on their journeys.

Phenomenological analysis was used to interpret the intimate experiences of individuals, ensuring methodological rigor through open-ended, narrative interviews.The author brings a unique perspective, combining personal and professional experiences in the field of domestic violence, offering sensitivity and empathy to survivors'narratives.

The research aims to illuminate the post-violence journeys of survivors and to influence interventions and policies. By identifying specific needs and examining self-determination strategies, this study proposes a framework for improving support systems and for creating more effective public policies. The ultimate goal is to provide essential information to strengthen the protection and support of survivors of attempted femicide and their close ones.

RC28-437.4

SAALFELD, ROBIN* (Friedrich-Schiller University Jena, Germany)

From Renters to Investors? Residential Property and the Asset Economy in German Couples' Lives

This paper explores the asset economy's influence on Germany's housing market through qualitative interviews with couples, utilizing a praxeological approach informed by Karl Mannheim and Pierre Bourdieu. The study uniquely positions the German housing market as a critical case study, contrasting its historically rental-centric tradition with the rising asset appreciation trends. Analysis of in-depth interviews with 47 German couples, employing a qualitative approach with the Documentary Method, unveils distinct orientations towards residential property, significantly influenced by generational and socioeconomic variations. While a minority of couples have embraced investment-focused strategies consistent with broader assetization trends, the majority still perceive residential property as a stable, long-term family investment. Additionally, confronted with escalating property prices and limited to renting, younger couples are increasingly turning to alternative financial avenues such as ETFs and stock shares. This shift is not only accompanied by greater financial autonomy within intimate relationships but also highlights the pivotal role of financial literacy as a form of cultural capital essential for overcoming economic obstacles and modifying social inequalities. The findings indicate an impact of asset economy trends on German couples, demonstrating an interplay between enduring traditional values and evolving financial behaviors. Overall, the paper stresses the critical role of cultural knowledge on property in molding economic behaviors and class dynamics, advocating for further research into how cultural endowments and preferences intricately shape economic outcomes in a stratified society.

RC28-449.4

SAALFELD, ROBIN* (Friedrich-Schiller University Jena, Germany)

What's Mine Is Yours: A Qualitative Study on Private Property Among German Couples

This poster presents findings from a study on property inequality within the intimate lives of couples in Germany. Using Karl Mannheim's sociology of (tacit) knowledge as a theoretical and methodological backdrop, the study analyzes 47 dyadic interviews with couples employing a qualitative-reconstructive approach. The investigation identifies six distinct collective orientations toward private property, nospanning from wealthy couples employing investment-focused strategies, to middle-class couples prioritizing stability or experience-seeking, and onto more marginalized groups adopting either critical consumption perspectives or ad-hoc "muddling through" strategies in the absence of significant property assets. Each orientation is distinctively shaped by factors such as property portfolio, ownership mode, investment and consumption behavior, debt management, property-related relational dynamics, and gendered division of labor. The findings also reveal cohort-specific variations that emphasize a marked generational shift toward more individualized and diversified approaches to managing property in intimate relationships. This not only points to changes in relationship concepts over time, but also to a substantial transformation within the domain of private property, challenging its traditional role and significance in the social structure. By documenting these shifts at the micro-level, the study not only highlights the diverse strategies couples employ to navigate their economic realities but also raises critical questions about the role of property ownership in understanding patterns of social stratification and inequality.

RC52-809.3

SAALMANN, MADELAINE* (Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany)
GROBYS, CHRISTOPHER* (Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany)
OHLBRECHT, HEIKE (University of Magdeburg, Germany)

The Critical Role of Case Managers in the Vocational Rehabilitation Process: Areas of Tensions and Challenges

Case management is a client-centred approach that plays a central role in transitioning to vocational rehabilitation, particularly for individuals with complex needs. It has become a critical intervention for helping individuals navigate the pathways to employment, especially for those facing significant barriers: disabilities, long-term unemployment, or chronic illnesses. The primary goal of case managers is to support insured individuals in integrating the knowledge and experiences gained during rehabilitation into their everyday lives, thereby fostering a sustainable return to working life. This support includes guiding them from inpatient or full-time outpatient care to their regular work environment (DRV Bund, 2023).

In vocational rehabilitation, case managers play a central role in identifying the individual's vocational goals, assessing their functional capacities and barriers, developing a personalized intervention plan, and coordinating services across various health, social, and employment systems. Accordingly, case managers often operate in a field of tension between pedagogical-therapeutic expectations and their frequently non-pedagogical or therapeutic training.

The effectiveness of case management is often limited by systemic challenges, resource constraints, and external socio-economic factors, which are contradictory to a practical and individual case management approach, or the fact that effective case management requires seamless coordination across various systems – healthcare, social services, and employment agencies – which can be a significant challenge, especially for case managers. A concerted effort is needed to enhance intersectoral collaboration, increase resources, and address systemic barriers that impede vocational rehabilitation to maximize its potential. Moreover, empowering clients to take an active role in their vocational rehabilitation is essential for fostering long-term success in employment. This presentation examines how case managers deal with the limitations and challenges of case management in vocational rehabilitation. Using the Grounded Theory Methodology (Strauss & Corbin, 2010), expert interviews with case managers are analysed to highlight professionals' strategies to deal with these tensions.

RC43-JS-72.5

SAARISTO, SAILA-MARIA* (Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Navigating Displacement: Housing Precarity and Migrant Survival Strategies in Luanda

This proposal builds on prior research on housing precarity in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), where housing financialisation, rising housing prices, and wage stagnation have limited access to adequate housing for low- and middle-income workers and the unemployed. Our previous findings showed that housing exclusions are influenced by gender, race, and class-based barriers (Saaristo, 2022). Migrant women often encounter exploitative labour conditions in the care sector, which affect their ability to secure decent housing due to low wages and precarious employment, forcing many into conditions of displaced survival (Soederberg, 2021).

Public policies often fail to address these needs, leading migrants to develop their own housing strategies in the LMA: self-built neighbourhoods on occupied land, unauthorised council housing occupations, and shared living arrangements like bed-sharing. Each of these options presents serious security of tenure challenges: self-built areas face eviction, unauthorised occupations encounter legal issues, and shared living arrangements result in overcrowding and limited legal protection.

The proposal at hand takes one step back in this cycle of displacement by examining Angolan women's – a significant immigrant group in Portugal - previous migration and dwelling routes, analysing them as survival strategies and forms of popular entrepreneurship, in line with the notion of 'neoliberalism from below' (Gago, 2017). In Angola, four decades of war caused a major demographic shift when people from rural conflict areas fled to the urban settlements on the coast, resulting in rapid urbanisation in coastal cities like Luanda. Migrants often live in environmentally hazardous areas with no tenure security, facing risks of climate-induced displacement and eviction. The ongoing research with the Angolan NGO Development Workshop employs methods like self-census, social cartography, and interviews in three Luanda neighbourhoods to understand displacement cycles and the housing needs of migrant communities, aiming to inform policies that promote dignified living and combat exclusion.

RC12-180.11

SAAVEDRA HERRERA, CAMILO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, UNAM, Mexico)
CORTEZ SALINAS, JOSAFAT (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, UNAM, Mexico)

Poderes Judiciales Bajo Acecho: México En Perspectiva Comparada

El acecho de los poderes judiciales, particularmente de las cortes supremas y los tribunales constitucionales, es una de las características del proceso de declive democrático que ha experimentado un número creciente de países en los 15 años más recientes. Aunque la experiencia mexicana de los tiempos recientes pareció durante un tiempo un caso prototípico de este proceso, el proceso de aprobación y los alcances de la reforma judicial de septiembre 2024 indican que en realidad se trata de un caso extremo, en la medida en que la reforma supone una purga judicial completa, introduce el voto popular como mecanismo de elecciones de todos los juzgadores, e instaura un tribunal con amplias facultades para disciplinar a todos los jueces. El objetivo de esta ponencia es describir el proceso que desembocó en la aprobación de la reforma y utilizar el caso mexicano para analizar la forma en la que las características y respuestas de los poderes judiciales inciden los procesos de acecho judicial.

The targeting of judicial powers, particularly supreme and constitutional courts, is one of the characteristics of the process of democratic decline that an increasing number of countries have experienced over the past 15 years. Although Mexico's recent experience initially appeared to be a prototypical case of this process, the approval process and the scope of the judicial reform of September 2024 indicate that it is, in fact, an extreme case. This is because the reform involves a complete judicial purge, introduces popular vote as the mechanism for electing all judges, and establishes a court with broad powers to discipline all judges. The aim of this paper is to describe the process that led to the approval of the reform and to use the Mexican case to analyze how the characteristics and responses of the judiciary influence judicial targeting processes.

RC37-616.5

ŠABASEVIČIŪTĖ, GIEDRĖ* (Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Working for Pleasure, Not Money: Cairo's Associative Literary Scene and Its Alternative Value System

In Egypt, as in many other places, literary stardom is rare. For most writers, literature serves as a "second profession" (Lahire 2015), pursued out of passion alongside their primary jobs, which offer financial stability. The tradition of literary symposiums – where book launches, poetry evenings, and honoring ceremonies take place – helps the amateur literary scene to flourish. Centered around literary clubs, self-publishing, and restricted readership circles, Cairo's associative literary scene is entirely sustained by the voluntary work of writers who invest their personal resources, such as time, finances and social connections, to help this world thrive. Based on a long-term ethnographic study of literary clubs in Cairo, this presentation explores the motivations of writers to invest significant resources into their literary hobby. Drawing on the anthropology of value (Graeber 2001) and the notion of literature as the product of imaginative and material "surplus" (Schielke, 2021), this paper argues that amateur literary practices create an entire literary ecosystem outside the mainstream commercial market, driven by the economy of literary fame and the ability to "live by one's pen." This presentation contends that this alternative literary ecosystem operates under a unique set of values derived from Egypt's cultural bureaucracy shaped by socialist welfare objectives. Unlike the commercial market, these values perceive literary work as driven by the goals of community activism, knowledge transmission, social improvement, and the power to dream and aspire.

RC56-854.4

SABBAGH-KHOURY, AREEJ* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

Bifurcated Consciousness and the Defense of Colonial Violence

This paper explores the concept of "bifurcated consciousness" in the context of Israeli settler colonialism, focusing on the social and institutional mechanisms that create epistemological divides in understanding violence and political reality. Drawing an historical throughline between early Zionist colonization during the British Mandate and contemporary moments (the protest movement that sprouted in 2023 against the right-wing judicial overhaul, and then October 7 Hamas incursion and Israel's genocidal war), I analyze how the Jewish society in Israel/Palestine has experienced a fragmented perception of self and other. Through analysis of primary historical and contemporary sources, I demonstrate how settler colonial mobilization reinforces social cohesion and a nationalist moralism. Bifurcated consciousness, as I explain here, refers to a mode of claims-making in which individuals and groups obscure or deny the connections between settler colonialism and systemic violence. This epistemological apartheid underpins the social structures that legitimize colonial domination and exclude Palestinians from the realm of political and collective rights. It is institutionalized in Israeli academia, state policies, and public discourse, manifesting in social sanctions against those who challenge the dominant narrative. The talk situates this within broader theories of settler colonialism and collective action, arguing that such bifurcations sustain ongoing cycles of violence and impede pathways to true decolonization. Arguing through archival sources on the Hashomer Hatzair movement that bifurcated consciousness first emerged amid the initial moment of colonization, I then turn to the consequences of epistemological apartheid in contemporary times, where violence is understood through racialized and dehumanizing lenses, leading to a broader dismissal of the Palestinian right to life. By addressing the role of culture and cognition, this presentation calls for a critical and historical understanding of colonial violence and resistance, theorizing intellectual interventions that dismantle the perpetuation of supremacy and exclusion.

RC35-JS-2.1

SABBAGH-KHOURY, AREEJ* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel)

On the Monopoly of Violence: Ideal Types of Settler Colonial Violence and the Habitus of Summud

Political sociologists have long articulated state-making as the concentration of power and violence within state apparatuses. However, classical theories have often overlooked distinctive characteristics of settler colonial nation-state formation, whose *raison d'état* is the preservation of settler sovereignty and supremacy. Unlike traditional states that centralize violence within formal institutions, settler colonial states are marked by the dispersal of power and violence to settler-citizens, effectively blurring the boundaries between state and society. These states rely on practices of dispossession, appropriation, and elimination to assert and maintain settler domination, often empowering civilians as extensions of state authority. This paper takes Israel as a case study, identifying four divergent ideal types of settler colonial violence to analyze the state's unique features. In particular, it argues that Israel's settler colonial project is characterized by a relatively dispersed form of sovereignty, wherein violence is not solely the purview of the state but also enacted by settlers themselves, in collaboration with or at times in defiance of state institutions. This dynamic complicates classical theories of sovereignty and state violence, prompting a reevaluation of the state's monopoly on violence in such contexts. The paper further investigates how the application of violence in Israel is contingent upon specific political and social dynamics, and dialectical interactions with the indigenous Palestinian population's sumud (steadfastness) and decolonial resistance. By tracing these interactions, the analysis highlights the ways in which state violence in Israel operates through both formal mechanisms of governance and informal, diffuse networks. Central to this discussion is an exploration of the "Dignity Intifada" in May 2021 and the genocidal war since October 7, 2023, which serve as critical moments. By comprehending material and symbolic processes shaping the persistence of settler colonialism in its different formations, the article contributes to a nuanced understanding how "war-by-other-means" and indigenous resistance both endure.

RC09-136.3

SABBI, MATTHEW* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
NEUBERT, DIETER (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

A New Public Sphere? the Unfulfilled Promise of Social Media for Political Communication in Ghana

Social media is widely viewed as the new channel for political communication and debate. During the Arab Spring, Facebook developed as the main channel for mobilization. Politicians use social media to address voters directly without the mediation of newspapers and TV. E-government promises direct and interactive communication channels between the administration and the people. There is little research on how this promise works in the everyday life of local administration in Africa. With Ghana among the leading African countries regarding access to the internet, we ask two questions: do local governments in Ghana use this communication channel, and how do local people react? What topics are discussed and do these topics represent the political priorities discussed in everyday life? Our research includes data from before, during, and after the Covid-19 pandemic and includes fieldwork results and interviews in three Ghanaian districts. The comparison between topics communicated on district platforms and those discussed in real life shows some overlaps. However, the posts are often a kind of self-representation of politicians rather than an offer for e-government in the public sphere. Even more striking is the low frequency of the posts, especially in rural areas. Put bluntly, loudspeaker announcements are as important as social media communication.

WG08-JS-123.2

SABETTA, LORENZO* (Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy)

How Does Normality Feel like? the Case for Unmarked Emotions

How do ordinary situations feel like? Which feelings do people have most of the time? What kind of sensations are more recurrent in everyday life? Affective regularity – the intermediate (mild, moderate, subdued) region of our emotional routine – is quite disregarded. Indeed, when we talk about emotions/sensations, we talk about a marked fraction of our emotive/sensorial mindscapes: Emotions with capital E, visceral and "strong feelings." Although there's no consensus in defining emotions or affect, sudden discontinuities often cause emotional arousal, and several definitions factor change in. But what emotions are there before (and after) those changes? If change is emotional and emotions are change, some emotions (or at least moods, emotional tones) must be attached to the unchanged. Without usual, "middle" zones, it is impossible to make sense of any intense, noticeable peak. (The exception that proves the rule is boredom, the most marked among unmarked emotions, the only one that keeps getting academic and non-academic attention).

Accordingly, this paper makes three points:

(1) By analyzing the process of re-marking already conspicuous capital-E Emotions, I argue that this analytical blindspot does not influence just our understanding of unmarked emotions, also influencing the evaluation of marked ones too (e.g., neglecting dead times implies misrepresenting the (few) moments of drama and excitement we actually experience).

(2) States of calmness, sort of zero-degree emotional condition, are thus addressed, for both their ontological frequency and social significance. Several cases are parsed: from absentmindedly scrolling to what neuroscientists define as *resting states*, from daydreaming to what Ifaluk people call *Maluwelu*, from Simmel *blasé attitude* to Leibniz *petites perceptions*.

(3) The counterintuitive/unmarked process of emotional contagion of "calming other people" is finally considered, as the most recurring reaction to other people displaying emotions, accounting for the difference between different mechanisms (e.g., de-escalation, cooling out, etc.).

WG08-905.4

SABIDO RAMOS, OLGA ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Azcapotzalco, Mexico)

Making Empathy with Noses. Emotions and Senses in Nursing Personnel.

In this paper, I am interested in showing the meaning of empathy as a bodily, emotional, and sensory practice. I recover the idea of empathy from the first woman sociologist, Harriet Martineau, for whom empathy is both an epistemic and methodological resource for social research. At the same time, for Martineau, empathy is described by sensory metaphors such as the fact that a researcher who lacks empathy cannot understand a scene in its entirety and acts 'like one who, without hearing the music, sees a room full of people begin to dance.' In this sense, the aim of this paper is to reflect on the caring practices and empathy of nursing staff in a public hospital in Mexico City. We collect the findings of a sensory workshop applied in a public hospital that I designed and titled 'Making empathy through smell' in the framework of the 'Commemoration of the International Nurses' Day' on 09 May 2024. Thirty-nine female nurses and eight male nurses participated. Among the participants, ten female nurses elaborated a visual and written narrative associated with their patient care practices, focusing on the idea of empathy as an act of bodily accompaniment related to the unpleasant tolerance of sick bodies. Emphasis will be placed on what nurses experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic and what they experience daily in caring for sick bodies. The nurses highlighted the somatic and emotional work (Vannini, 2012 et.al.) they do daily in relation to the unpleasant body odors of sick people. In other words, for them, understanding the sick person's situation and tolerating emotions such as disgust and dislike of bad smells becomes part of the somatic and emotional work of their care practices.

TG07-984.2

SABIDO RAMOS, OLGA ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Azcapotzalco, Mexico)
SOTO, PAULA (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, Mexico)

Senses, Emotions and Gender Violence in Public Spaces. Reflections on a Sensory Workshop

This paper analyzes the reception of a fanzine that was part of the "Siento luego resisto" exhibition. Trans-sensorial landscapes of gender violence* (Mexico City, Mx.; Brighton, UK, 2023, 2024). This exhibition was part of a larger project involving artists and social science researchers from the University of Brighton and the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana to raise awareness of gender-based violence. This paper aims to identify some sensory and emotional elements that the artistic narrative detonates and the strategies of resistance they inspire. The methodology we used for the analysis of the reception of the fanzine gathers the findings of the workshop "Sensorial maps of violence: experiences, listening and feminist resistance" that we designed and taught in the framework of the exhibition. Our workshop was attended by 51 people, of which 84.3% (n=43) were women and 15.7% (n=8) were men. As for the average age of the participants, the majority group is between 18 and 25 years old and represents 64.7% (n=33). The majority profile of the people who participated in the workshop were university urban middle-class women. We want to discuss the methodological and ethical implications of this work, as well as the strategies employed to carry out care and self-care for

the participants and ourselves. One of these strategies was to ask participants to talk and discuss collectively not only their sensitive experiences of violence in public spaces but also how they imagined a world free of gender-based violence in the future.

* https://research.brighton.ac.uk/en/activities/i-feel-therefore-i-resist-2

RC04-59.3

SABINE, MOMMARTZ* (Institut Primary School, Switzerland)
MOMMARTZ, AMIR (ISEK - Institute for Social Anthropology and Empirical Cultural Studies, Switzerland)

Who Is Brokering the Gap? or How Does Music-Didactic Research Find Its Way into Music-Didactic Teaching?

Current situation
Music teaching and the associated discipline of music didactics is often described as a 'poorly structured domain' (Puffer, 2021, p. 14) due to its strong practical orientation, as well as its weak scientific foundation and weak networking with related disciplines (Huber et al., 2021; Kranefeld, 2021). Accordingly, incorporating research findings from relevant disciplines such as music education into the subject- didactic training of teachers is a challenge (Blanchard & Huber, 2014).

Theoretical approach
Based on Shavelson's (2020) considerations on 'Brokering the Gap', and the assumption that teaching should not be unidirectional but multi-perspective and reciprocal way, this contribution discusses how the gap between practical orientation and scientific foundation can be bridged in the field of music didactics. As Shavelson also assumes that this can only happen through participatory processes, I argue that local time-spaces (Joyce, K. E., & Cartwright, N. 2020) are needed in which the transfer of research and application can be organised according to the specific circumstances, such as content, formats and structures of the respective didactic events.

Empirical and methodological approach
Based on interviews with lecturers, a possible (successful) transfer of research knowledge in a continuing education programme is reconstructed. Subsequently, the findings are then compared with an auto-sociological analysis of the author's experience as a potential mediator (or broker). As Bourdieu describes this process as participatory objectification, which involves a continuous comparison of critical self-reflection and objectification of one's own everyday (social) experiences (Bourdieu, 2002/2017, p. 133 in Martinsich, 96), the aim of 'the return to one's own person" (Rieger-Ladich & Grabau, 2018, p. 791 in Martinsich, 2024, S. 96) is to access implicit knowledge. This opens up the field in which the impact of participants (learners) and the self-assessment of the educational researchers as a 'broker function' can be worked out.

RC28-439.1

SABRINA INEZ, WELLER* (BIBB, Germany)

School-to-Work Transition of Young People with Special Needs. Results Form the German BA/Bibb Applicant Survey

This contribution aims to examine the transitions of young people with special needs after leaving general school in Germany. The focus lies on special schools for young people who are classified as more or less severely disabled in their educational, development and learning opportunities (e.g. due to a learning or mental/cognitive disability, a sensory and/or physical disability; ger.: Förderschulen).

To what extent do School-to-work transitions of young people with special needs differ from those without disabilities? Can the majority of them choose a suitable profession they really like? To what extent is support or career orientation taken up? How satisfied are young people with specail needs with their job situation? What impact does the overall-situation in the German training market has on the training opportunities of young people in need of support?

The analysis is based on empirical data of the BA/BIBB-Applicants survey.[1] The BA/BIBB Applicant Survey is a representative, extrapolated written-postal random sample survey of young people who were registered as training place applicants with the Vocational Guidance Service of the Federal Employment Agency. BIBB conducts the survey jointly with the BA on the instructions of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

The survey consists of a standard programme of questions that is repeated in each survey in order to answer central education policy questions and to be able to identify developments. In addition to the standard questions, a current education policy topic is addressed in each survey.

[1] https://metadaten.bibb.de/en/group/dataset/40 (21.08.2024).

RC55-JS-95.1

SABRINA INEZ, WELLER* (BIBB, Germany)

Vocational Education and Training Reporting Indicators in Germany

Vocational education and training reporting uses various indicators, rates and guidance values to describe developments and problem areas in VET. Nevertheless, the construction and significance of these indicators vary considerably in some cases.

This contribution aims to provide a systematic description of some indicators for vocational training. The indicators focus on the transition from the general education system to the training system in Germany.

We refer to the BIBB survey "Newly concluded training contracts as of September 30th." This survey is carried out annually in collaboration with the bodies responsible for vocational training. The newly concluded training contracts that were concluded between October 1st of the previous year and September 30th of the survey year and which were concluded on September 30th are taken into account.

Based on this data, two indicators are presented to describe the annual conditions on the training market (supply-demand relationship and Index-fit-problems). We describe the current results of 2024 as well as the development in recent years and point out the advantages and disadvantages of indicator formation.

WG08-JS-93.3

SABUGAL PAZ, PAULINA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Amor, Migración y Política: Una Etnografía

En los últimos años se ha producido un aumento de la legislación relativa a la migración matrimonial en Europa. Las parejas se enfrentan a una economía moral de la sospecha y a prácticas de control que se amplían a toda una nueva gama de actores (servidores públicos, miembros de la iglesia, caseros y vecinos que pueden confirmar la convivencia efectiva de las parejas investigadas). Esto también implica a nuevos actores burocráticos, unidades y canales de comunicación que crean nuevas estructuras relacionales de sospecha, información y vigilancia. Los defensores de este tipo de políticas argumentan que este «derecho al amor» individual debe sopesarse siempre con el bienestar de la nación y que las parejas siempre pueden amarse en otro lugar.

En una época en que la migración se reduce cada vez más a un objeto de seguridad estatal, resulta interesante y urgente estudiar la relación jurídica, política y, sobre todo, emocional entre las instituciones y los migrantes por matrimonio. A través de una investigación etnográfica con parejas mixtas en España, Italia y México se ha buscado explorar principalmente dos preguntas: 1) ¿Cómo examinan las burocracias estatales las relaciones amorosas en sus procesos de toma de decisiones sobre la migración matrimonial? 2) ¿Cómo viven las parejas mixtas estos encuentros burocráticos? El objetivo es comprender cómo los encuentros cotidianos de los migrantes matrimoniales con las burocracias estatales afectan los significados y prácticas del amor a través de las fronteras.

RC22-JS-176.5

SABUGAL PAZ, PAULINA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

¿Te Quieres Casar Conmigo? Economía Moral y Matrimonio Católico En La Migración Por Amor De México a Italia

En el contexto de una investigación etnográfica interesada en la migración por amor de México a Italia, emerge cómo este fenómeno puede representar una posibilidad de emancipación de la sociedad de origen sin ofender el código de honor local ni perder los lazos familiares. La condición para dar este paso es el matrimonio católico.

Las normativas migratorias en Italia afectan a los migrantes, en su mayoría mujeres, que forman pareja con un ciudadano italiano. Con el fin de proyectar un futuro común, se ven obligadas a casarse para obtener un permiso de residencia más estable y poder llevar a cabo un proyecto sentimental. Desde un punto de vista jurídico, en Italia no hay diferencia entre el matrimonio civil y el religioso. El sacerdote oficiante da lectura a determinados artículos del Código Civil relativos a los derechos y deberes de los cónyuges y el acto matrimonial se transcribe en los registros del estado civil.

Pensar cómo el amor romántico se ha convertido en la base de una economía moral (Fassin, 2009) incrustada en la gubernamentalidad de los migrantes permite examinar cómo la pareja «románticamente unida» se ha convertido en una unidad en torno a la cual se despliega y moviliza regulación y aprehensión a nivel macro y micro. Se crea una suerte de "marcación

emocional" que se produce cuando los cuerpos se sitúan y comprenden en relaciones de poder más amplias que se entrecruzan con narrativas sobre lo que son el Estado, la nación y la iglesia católica y quiénes deberían componerlos. La mixidad de la pareja se convierte en un criterio de sospecha fluido y subjetivo que capta la reacción emocional de una comunidad ante una determinada forma de diferencia que pone en duda la relación amorosa pero que de algún modo se legitima a través del rito religioso.

RC26-431.1

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)

Himpathy. a Social Representation of Gender Inequalities

In order to reveal the stereotypes and prejudices underlying the social representation of gender-based violence and lurking in its journalistic and judicial narration, with a research team from Sapienza and Tuscia universities we have analyzed over 70.000 thousand Italian newspaper articles on male violence against women and almost eight hundred court judgements on the matter (years 2017-2024)**.**

Indeed, in seeking to solve problems, societies start by *framing* them. If the framing is wrong and distorted, the solutions will be inadequate, too.

The results of our research project are quite striking: transversally the material we analyzed shows that our culture, in Italy, is filled with what philosopher Kate Mann called "himpathy": the flow of compassion, understanding and empathy that is removed from the victim, in favor of the perpetrator. Distributing responsibilities between the two as we will demonstrate with various examples from the Italian press, arguing that this asymmetry in the narration of facts regarding men and women is the outcome of gender inequalities. A manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men that survived to our days, distorting public discourse, and, when it comes to gender violence, distributing responsibilities between the culprit and the victim.

RC26-428.3

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)

Institutional Violence in Italy: Blaming Women in the Courts and the Press

This paper moves from three research projects on the stereotypes and prejudices that underly the social representation of gender violence in Italy and will analyse how women are exposed to secondary and tertiary victimization. Women keep on being blamed for the crimes committed against them, both in the courts and the press. After having investigated almost eight hundred court judgements on male violence against women (years 2017-2024), we will argue how the results show a clear tendency to redistribute the responsibilities of these crimes between the perpetrator and the victim, leading not only to secondary victimization but also to tertiary victimization. A process that implies that men and women are not treated as equal citizens even when it comes to the judiciary sphere, where for women it harder to obtain justice ones a crime has been perpetrated against them. We wil see how this unequal treatment in court ends up affecting the quality of Italian institutions as well as the democratic fiber of the nation.

RC37-603.4

SACCO, RICCARDO* (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

The Space of Sound in Ethnography. Sound, Im/Mobility and Solidarity Along the Western Balkan Route

This paper stems from the interaction of engagement, observation and "ethnographic ear" (Western, 2020) during my fieldwork at two "crossroads" (Queirolo Palmas & Rahola, 2020) of the Western Balkan route: Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina) and Zagreb (Croatia).

The aim is to draw theoretical and empirical connections between sound in ethnography and mobility studies. To do so, the article raises methodological questions on the incorporation of field recording in ethnography, and the interpretation of non-linguistic and non-musical aspects (Maeder, 2014) characterizing migrants' im/mobility and its support. Exploratory answers are proposed by dwelling on the role of listening in social research and the interpretation of sound as qualitative data, through the display in the text of the field recordings and soundscape (Schafer, 1977).

Conducting research with a microphone in a context characterized by migrants im/mobility in peripherical European countries has generated several considerations concerning ethics and positionality (Gershon, 2013), but not only. Indeed, while in Sarajevo the encounters with migrants were characterized by the narrative of the often convoluted and dangerous journey, in Zagreb the most visible dynamic was that of people experiencing a condition of temporary immobility related to their asylum application. How to sonically explore these differences?

To address these research questions and dilemmas, it is proposed to consider the importance of the audibility of the sounds we are usually led to describe, as qualitative data themselves. These "malleable traces" (Gallagher, 2019), part of the field notes that make up the ethnographic account, can be interpreted and unpacked to analyze the complexity of the social processes under investigation. Through these differences, the Balkan route (Bužinkić & Hameršak, 2018) will emerge not only as a 'through' space (Collyer & De Haas, 2012), but rather as a space in which different mobilities, struggles for rights and forms of support coexist and overlap.

RC53-822.3

SADIKOĞLU, ZEHRA ZEYNEP* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The Value of the Child in Turkiye: Prospective Human Capital

The shift from viewing children as economically valuable contributors to emotionally priceless beings, a process known as the "sacralization of the child" (Zelizer, 1985), has become more evident throughout the 20th century. This shift has reshaped parental investments in response to societal and economic changes. With the rise of knowledge, technology, and human capital as drivers of social mobility, parents are increasingly focused on ensuring their children's future success in an uncertain world. Neoliberal shifts have individualized concerns about the future, prompting parents to dedicate more time, resources, and emotional energy to their children's development. The ideology of intensive parenting (Hays, 1996) reinforces this trend, emphasising close monitoring of a child's growth and decision-making based on expert guidance, which demands substantial financial and emotional investments. This study examines the impact of cultural and economic trends on the value of children in Turkiye, with a particular focus on the role of human capital and intensive parenting in shaping public policies and cultural perceptions of the child. The descriptive data from from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) after the 2012-13, the year of transition to the 4+4+4 education system, demonstrate a shift in the activities in which children engage, with a reduction in child labour and household reproductive work, and an increase in goal-oriented activities with parents and extra curricular activities. Schooling rates and investments in education have both steadily risen, with contributions from both the state and private households. As a result, it is suggested that this reflects the growing view of children as useful and valuable for their human capital, combining both economic and psychological elements, and highlights the child's human capitalisation (Bandelj & Spiegel, 2023) in Turkish context.

RC32-515.2

SADIQI, FATIMA* (University of Fez, Morocco)

What Does Security Mean for Women and Gender Equality in the Maghreb?

Starting from the theoretical standpoint that women and feminisms easily navigate the boundaries of the local, the regional, and the global, I problematize the concept of security and underline ways in which it relates to gender equality and women's rights with a focus on the Maghreb.

Using the intersections social variables of geographical origin (rural/urban), class (upper, middle, lower, and destitute), level of education (educated, non-educated, illiterate), job opportunity (forma/informal), linguistic skills (monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual), and social status (married/unmarried), etc. I adopt a methodology that consists of interviews, a working session with a women's NGO, a questionnaire, discussions with two focus groups, and my own analysis of sociological facts.

My findings so far may be summarized as: (1) The need for more conceptualization of security in the light of the above sociological intersections, (2) the relevance of gender equality and women's rights in this conceptualization, and (3) Ways in which (1) and (2) can inspire policy-making.

RC28-459.1

SAFI, MIRNA* (Sciences Po, France)
ROBERTO GALBIATI, ROBERTO GALBIATI (Sciences Po, France)
OUSS, AURÉLIE (University of Pennsylvania, USA)
VAN WINKLE, ZACHARY (Sciences Po, France)

Risk of Death during Police Encounters in France across Age, Gender and Racial Groups

Social tensions in France are increasingly related to fatal interactions between minority populations and the police. In this study, we for the first time investigate racial disparities in the risk of death during police encounters in France. To overcome the absence of official data on race in France, we compile information from media reports on police-related deaths over the past 30 years and match them with official death registries. Our dataset comprises information about gender and age of the deceased as well as name-inferred race. To estimate relative mortality risks, we combine this data with national mortality data, accounting for gender and age mortality dynamics, and draw on recent estimates of the racial composition of the French population based on a large-scale survey. Our preliminary findings indicate that young men of North African, Sub-Saharan African, and Asian descent face a disproportionately higher risk of dying in police encounters compared to European men. Our findings highlight the pressing need for more comprehensive data to better understand and address these inequalities in police-related deaths in France.

RC28-455.2

SAFONOVA, MARIA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation)

Academic Parentage and Academic Careers in Russian Social Sciences

How significant are the advantages of being raised in an academic family for pursuing an academic career? I use the results of a survey of Russian academic economists (N = 2763), combined with a bibliometric dataset from the Russian Index for Scientific Citing, to study the effects of a parent's PhD degree (a proxy for an academic career) on one's own trajectory. There is a clear tendency for academic professions to reproduce within families. Overall, 13.3% of respondents reported that their father held a degree, and 7.3% had a mother with a degree (in 2020, less than 0.5% of the Russian population held degrees, according to the national census).

However, the effects beyond increasing the likelihood of entering academia are much less pronounced. Children from academic families do not report higher grade point averages in school, although they do exhibit a slightly higher proficiency in foreign languages. Controlling for age, they are slightly more likely to work in top-tier universities and publish in high-impact journals, but their likelihood of publishing in international editions is not significantly higher. There is only a marginal tendency for them to complete a PhD earlier or earn higher salaries (controlling for the city of residence). In all cases, a mother's degree is a stronger predictor of career success than a father's degree.

The overall conclusion is that, while having parents in academia significantly increases the probability of pursuing an academic career in Russia, there is no strong evidence that it greatly facilitates one's career progression. Various explanations for this seemingly counterintuitive finding are discussed, such as the selection effect among children from less educated families and negative selection among descendants from higher-status families

RC28-457.4

SAFONOVA, MARIA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation)
SOKOLOV, MIKHAIL* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Neither Classes, Nor Micro-Classes: The Occupational Composition of Cultural Strata

While there is broad consensus among sociologists that high culture is used in modern societies to draw social boundaries between elite and non-elite groups, there is much less agreement on which elite groups these boundaries demarcate. The most widespread view is that it is the upper classes in general who use culture to distinguish themselves from others. However, Bourdieu's later work suggests that, rather than entire classes, it is the fraction of the upper class rich in cultural capital (such as artists and university professors) who use culture to differentiate themselves from the fraction rich primarily in economic capital (e.g., bankers). At the same time, recent work on "micro-classes" (Grusky) suggests that individual occupations are the natural sites of lifestyle differences.

While sociologists usually define classes empirically based on the occupations of their members, there have been few attempts to study the tastes of specific occupations or to analyze inductively which grouping of occupations best aligns with cultural boundaries. We address this gap by using a dataset from the public library system of St. Petersburg, a major Russian city, containing over 2 million records, including information on the employment of the readers. This dataset allows us to study the preference for high-brow literature among members of specific occupational groups and to develop an inductive three-part cultural stratification schema, which contrasts (a) working-class and clerical occupations, (b) professional occupations, and (c) literary specialists—journalists, editors, copywriters, translators (ISCO-88 group 2451). This last category occupies a position between class fractions and micro-classes, representing a group of diverse occupations disproportionately recruited from graduates of literature departments. The three-part schema outperforms various occupational groupings traditionally used to capture taste differences between classes and class fractions (e.g., EGP, ORDC). The theoretical implications suggest building connections between the sociology of taste and the sociology of expertise.

RC16-242.1

SAGNANE, SAÏKOU OUMAR* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Military Takeover in West Africa: The Enigma of Popular Euphoria

International observers have expressed astonishment at the scenes of popular euphoria following the advent of the military in power since 2020 in some West African countries. These euphoric expressions are variously assessed: anti-French sentiment, threat to democracy, support for authoritarian regimes, Russian influence, etc. This paper analyzes the popular euphoria of Conakry's inhabitants following the arrest of President Alpha Condé by the Groupement des forces spéciales and the seizure of power by the Comité national du rassemblement pour le développement (CNRD) on September 05, 2021 in Guinea. Based on the principle of situated knowledge, the paper supports the argument that euphoria is the expression of an attitude of "insignificance" given the spectacular nature of the regime change. A citizen of Conakry ironically sums up this state of affairs: "In our country, you go to bed on Saturday night with a president. And you wake up on Sunday morning with a new president". This paper draws on an ethnography of information nodes carried out in Conakry in September 2021 and March 2022 to (i) describe and characterize the insignificance of the widespread euphoria of September 05, 2021; (ii) contextualize, historicize, and analyze the logics underlying popular euphoria; (iii) interpret the limits and ambiguities of this insignificance.

RC06-95.4

SAGNER TAPIA, JOHANNA* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Family Life with Disability: Resilience and Creativity in Everyday Experiences

The daily experience of living with a child with intellectual or global developmental disabilities profoundly impacts family structures, roles, and overall quality of life. These families often face discrimination and stigmatization, alongside challenges specific to the type of disability, which can negatively affect family life. However, few studies have explored the positive meanings families attribute to having a member with intellectual disabilities, as well as the internal and external mechanisms they use to adapt.

This research focuses on the resilient and creative processes families develop as they navigate daily life, addressing both the challenges posed by disability within family dynamics and the broader societal structures they interact with, such as schools, healthcare systems, and urban environments. Using a biographical approach grounded in symbolic interactionism, this study explores how families construct meanings around disability, care, parenthood, and family life. The biographical cases examine how these families interpret their daily interactions, revealing both the struggles they face and the strategies they employ to foster resilience in their lives.

WG06-896.1

SAGREDO AYLWIN, MARIA PAZ* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Adopting Sustainable Practices: Tensions between Policy Design and Implementation in Chilean Small-Scale Agriculture

In recent decades, government programs and public initiatives in Chile have aimed to integrate sustainable practices into small-scale agrifood production. Following recommendations from international organizations such as the FAO, small-scale producers have been encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture to adopt agroecological approaches and environmentally sustainable practices in areas such as irrigation and livestock management.

Using an Anthropology of the State and Institutional Ethnography framework, this presentation will analyze how these guidelines have been incorporated into public policy documents and reflected in the discourses of public officials and consultants involved in program design for small-scale producers. Drawing on data collected through document analysis, observations, and interviews with small-scale producers, peasants, and local public officials, I will examine how sustainability guidelines are implemented at the local level and the extent to which producers adhere to them. The use of ethnographic techniques enables the identification of gaps between policy design and the actual adoption of environmentally sustainable practices among small farmers. Based on the data, three main groups of small-scale farmers can be identified: (i) those whose lack of resources prevents them from transitioning to agroecological production or adopting sustainable practices; (ii) those who had already been implementing these practices and use public programs to further develop their skills and knowledge; and (iii) those who have recently begun adopting sustainability guidelines and are weighing their individual benefits and drawbacks.

RC17-JS-224.6

SAGREDO AYLWIN, MARIA PAZ* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Food Sovereignty and Food Security: Conflicting Models in Chilean Agriculture

The concept of food sovereignty has long been used by peasant organizations in Chile to voice their dissatisfaction with an agricultural industry that since the late 1970s primarily produces food for export and that has had detrimental effects on the environment. Many of these organizations have advocated for agroecological practices, short supply chains, and the protection of critical environmental resources essential for food production, such as land and water. On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic and the fertilizer crisis triggered by Russia's war against Ukraine brought the issue of food security to the forefront of public debate in Chile. This concept was mainly embraced by the government at the time, as well as by agricultural guilds, which argued for the need to protect and promote the agricultural industry.

Drawing on document analysis, press coverage, and interviews with peasant leaders, agricultural guilds, and public officials, the paper will examine how food production and availability have been used as political tools to support different models of agriculture and advocate for state protection. Using a food regime framework and contrasting the agroecological and agro-export models, I will analyze the diverse discourses surrounding different forms of agrifood production, the destinations of agricultural outputs, and the channels of commercialization. Consequently, I will explore the political positions and demands of the diverse actors involved in agrifood production and distribution. The paper will also discuss how the government of Gabriel Boric (2022-2026) has sought to prioritize the promotion of small-scale family agriculture as a key strategy to ensure both food security and sovereignty in Chile, while simultaneously maintaining policies and public incentives that have supported the expansion of the agricultural industry since the late 1970s, thus aiming to reconcile the demands of various stakeholders.

RC31-JS-147.3

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (PRINTEMPS, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, France)
EL ARABI, SOFIA* (PRINTEMPS, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, France)

The Nexus of Migration, Climate and Gender in the Light of Internal Mobility from the Rural Areas of the Moroccan Souss Massa Region to Coastal Cities

The aim of this contribution is to examine the climate-migration-gender nexus through the lens of Moroccan internal mobility, to grasp the spatio-temporal scales of these movements, and their lived experience in the context of climate change. The extreme meteorological phenomena (droughts, floods) that Morocco has experienced, affecting land productivity and the sustainability of livelihoods (Bassou, 2016), lead us to question the weight of environmental factors in driving internal mobility (Gemmene, 2009) in an attempt to shed light on the reconfiguration of migratory trajectories and projects while accounting for gendered inequalities and migration autonomy (Mezzadra, 2004). As a counterpoint to instrumental or securitarian approaches to migration, we favour a decentralized approach and the infra-political prism (Scott, 1990). Through the analysis of biographical narratives of locally displaced individuals and families, we explore how perceptions of climate variability interact with migration decisions. Drawing on focus groups and interviews conducted in several villages in the Taliouine region (Souss Massa) affected by water scarcity as well as with young men and women having left for bigger cities such as Agadir and Casablanca, we seek to shed light on who is able and who is willing to undertake such internal mobilities, and for what reasons, as well as to understand whether immobility is voluntary. We equally rely on an immersive ethnography conducted with internal migrants and territorial intermediary bodies (village associations, agricultural cooperatives, NGOs, political actors). Particular attention will be paid to the gendered dimensions of this internal mobility and their articulation with ecofeminist struggles (Hache, 2016) allowing us to interrogate gendered, classist and racialized processes (Maazouz and Lépinard, 2021) so as to understand how gendered inequalities in land ownership and usage relate to specific mobility practices and how in turn these mobilities affect gender relations in the villages of origin.

RC38-623.6

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (PRINTEMPS, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, France)
EL ARABI, SOFIA* (PRINTEMPS, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, France)

The Nexus of Migration, Climate and Gender in the Light of Moroccan Internal Mobility Narratives

The aim of this contribution is to examine the climate-migration-gender nexus through the lens of Moroccan internal mobility, to grasp the spatio-temporal scales of these movements, and their lived experience in the context of climate change. The extreme meteorological phenomena (droughts, floods) that Morocco has experienced, affecting land productivity and the sustainability of livelihoods (Bassou, 2016), lead us to question the weight of environmental factors in driving internal mobility (Gemmene, 2009) in an attempt to shed light on the reconfiguration of migratory trajectories and projects while accounting for gendered inequalities and migration autonomy (Mezzadra, 2004). As a counterpoint to instrumental or securitarian approaches to migration, we favour a decentralized approach and the infra-political prism (Scott, 1990). Through the analysis of biographical narratives of locally displaced individuals and families, we explore how perceptions of climate variability interact with migration decisions. Drawing on focus groups and interviews conducted in several villages in the Taliouine region (Souss Massa) affected by water scarcity as well as with young men and women having left for bigger cities such as Agadir and Casablanca, we seek to shed light on who is able and who is willing to undertake such internal mobilities, and for what reasons, as well as to understand whether immobility is voluntary. We equally rely on an immersive ethnography conducted with internal migrants and territorial intermediary bodies (village associations, agricultural cooperatives, NGOs, political actors). Particular attention will be paid to the gendered dimensions of this internal mobility and their articulation with ecofeminist struggles (Hache, 2016) allowing us to interrogate gendered, classist and racialized processes (Maazouz and Lépinard, 2021) so as to understand how gendered inequalities in land ownership and usage relate to specific mobility practices and how in turn these mobilities affect gender relations in the villages of origin.

RC48-JS-185.5

SAID, ATEF* (University of Illinois at Chicago, USA)

Positionality in Action and Revolutions

In this paper, I investigate three main features of the role of positionality in relation to researching revolutions. These features are: 1) positionality as multilayered and contradictory; 2) positionality as temporally shifting; and 3) positionality as involves a complex power relation with researcher's self, the revolution as an object of study, other revolutionary actors, and dominant scholarly and disciplinary paradigms of uprisings. I present how I navigated these dimensions during my research on the Egyptian Revolution of 2011 and its aftermath. While addressing the challenges in their ongoing research journey, I will end the presentation with sharing the mistakes and the role of reflections and some of the advice in doing this research.

RC15-219.3

SAIGUSA, NATSUKO* (Kyorin University, Faculty of Medicine, Japan)

Beyond Dyadic Care: Ethnographic Insights into Community-Based Care Practices in Japan

This study transcends the traditional caregiver–care receiver dyad by examining how care unfolds within complex relationships in Japanese communities. Utilizing ethnographic methodologies, we explore how the meaning of care is shaped and transformed across multiple local contexts, revealing how care practices adapt to different social and cultural settings.

Japan illustrates these dynamics, particularly its increasing focus on community-based care systems amid an aging population. A notable example is the Toyama-style daycare service in Toyama Prefecture—a unique model that welcomes all community members, including the elderly, disabled, and children. For instance, one center supported a resident with mental health challenges who frequently engaged in confrontations. Rather than exclusion, the center established a space where various participants—not just care workers—could come and go, instilling a sense of community and shared responsibility. This inclusive environment allowed community members to interact organically, fostering relationships where even conflicts between staff and residents became part of an evolving dialogue, transforming the meaning of care. Remarkably, this approach extends beyond a single facility; multiple centers collaborate to share responsibility and knowledge, offering cohesive care across the region.

Ethnography was essential in capturing these complex dynamics, allowing us to observe interactions not just from the perspectives of individuals or caregivers, but within the larger communal 'space' where relationships evolve among diverse participants. This immersive approach uncovered nuanced, context-specific meanings of care that conventional sociological methodologies might overlook. Our findings highlight the limitations of current institutional care models, particularly their rigidity and lack of adaptability to individual needs. This study suggests that embracing community-based relational approaches can inform more effective health policies by shedding light on these overlooked realities. Our study contributes to a deeper understanding of care practices in health sociology and emphasizes the critical role of qualitative methodologies in uncovering such insights.

RC19-284.1

SAIKKONEN, PAULA* (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland)
PELTONIEMI, JOHANNA (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland)

Obstacles and Opportunities for Transformative Social Policy in the Nordic Welfare State – Lessons Learned from Finland

The paper investigates how social security policies could be utilised as transformative social policy in response climate crisis in the Nordic welfare state. Western welfare states should be reorganised in such a way that they significantly reduce their impact on biodiversity while still ensuring the conditions for the well-being of citizens, both now and in the future.

The Government Programme of Antti Rinne and later Sanna Marin's (2019-2023) set the ambitious goal of making Finland the first carbon neutral welfare society by 2035. Additionally, it established a parliamentary committee (2020-2027) to reform the social security system. We interpret the carbon neutrality target as an opportunity to convert social security policy into transformative social policy. Our interest lies in the question: How was social security reform utilised as support for transformative social policy? What were the obstacles and opportunities for transformative policies that have arisen in this process?

Our empirical research material includes policy documents like the government programme and documents from the parliamentary social security committee's first period (2020-2023). Using content analyses carried by Atlas.ti, we identify both the opportunities and obstacles for transformative social policy in the process of aiming to achieve the carbon neutrality. We then discuss how social security reform has been leveraged to support transformative policies and whether it could have been utilised better.

According to preliminary analyses, the parliamentary committee has the potential to reach a consensus on this complicated matter. However, much greater attention should be paid to implementation. The current social atmosphere is not conducive to the long-term decision-making, likely required for transformation. In the current polarising political environment, the differences of opinion have deepened. In Finland, which contrasts sharply with the previous, traditionally consensus-seeking political culture.

RC22-348.1

SAIMASSAYEVA, ARUZHAN* (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan)

"You Are the Ambassadors of Islam": Stories Told By Women Who Wear Hijab

Kazakhstan is a multinational country whose state policy in the religious sphere is based on the principles of separation of religion and state power. In recent years, the hijab (Muslim headscarf) has become one of the most discussed topics in public and academic discourse. According to the 2021 census, Almaty has a population of 2,030,285, of whom 1,172,838 are Muslims. Even though about 60 percent of the city's residents are Muslims, until recently, only a few women living in Almaty wore the hijab, a traditional Muslim female garment that covers the body except for the face and hands. In rural areas of Kazakhstan, married women usually covered their heads with a headscarf in the presence of older relatives. However, this tradition was rare in urban areas, and the hijab remained rare and almost invisible. Nevertheless, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of women in Almaty who, regardless of their marital status, have begun to wear the hijab. Almaty is one of the largest cities in Central Asia and the former capital of the Kazakh SSR, the center of the political and scientific elite.

The study, which involved fifty in-depth interviews with women practicing hijab between 2022 and 2024, aims to provide insights into the factors influencing the decision of young Central Asian Muslim women living in Almaty to wear the headscarf (hijab) and how they interpret its symbolic meaning. The application of P. Bourdieu's habitus theory allowed us to see how social and cultural structures learned from childhood influence women's decision to wear the hijab. W. Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory emphasised the importance of family, relatives and society in how young women interpret and integrate the hijab into their daily lives.

RC31-JS-107.4

SAITO, SAYAKA* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Ethnic Identity of Mixed Japanese-Thai Young People in Thai and Japanese Medium Schools in Thailand

Globalisation has positioned Thailand as a significant economic partner of Japan, contributing to the growth of substantial Japanese communities and an increase in Japanese-Thai families within the country. Recognising education as a critical component of child development, this study examines the role of schooling in shaping the ethnic identity of mixed Japanese-Thai young people in two distinct educational settings: Thai and Japanese medium schools. The research participants are 23 mixed Japanese-Thai young individuals (aged 12-30) who have attended either Thai or Japanese medium schools in Thailand. I employed narrative inquiry, utilising the life story method, to identify key turning points in their educational experiences that shape their ethnic identity. The findings reveal that peer and teacher relationships of mixed Japanese-Thai young people within school contexts reflect Japan's significant cultural and economic influence over Thailand, resulting in variations in ethnic options that are critical to their ethnic self-identification. The study indicates that the ethnic identity of mixed Japanese-Thai young people in Thai and Japanese medium schools is shaped in contrasting ways. This underscores that ethnic issues do not necessarily involve phenotypic differences but rather present distinctive ethnic debates within the Asian region.

RC17-256.3

SAKAI, CHIE* (Kansai University, Japan)

The Rise of School Absenteeism in Japan: How Should Students in Japanese Schools be Guaranteed Learning Opportunities?

In Japan, the number of students who are absent from compulsory education has increased by about three times in 10 years. The Ministry of Education precisely regulates the school curriculum so that the educational system will maintain a consistent level of quality. However, institutions outside the system, such as international schools, have not yet been incorporated into the official curriculum. School absenteeism was previously regarded as a matter affecting solely individual students. When students withdrew from elementary and junior high schools, teachers and parents would encourage them to return.

In 2016, the Ministry of Education enacted legislation to ensure access to educational opportunities during the compulsory education stage. This was to be achieved by utilizing a new range of systems and facilities instead of reintegration into the traditional school system. To achieve this, various reforms have been implemented, including the establishment of dedicated spaces within schools to serve the needs of non-traditional students or giving them the choice to attend private unconventional schools.

However, the national education system has not undergone a significant change, resulting in the establishment of non-traditional educational institutions being concentrated in large cities. Some new institutions are expensive in contrast with the free compulsory educations. Furthermore, it is unclear whether traditional schools will recognize non-traditional educational backgrounds. Furthermore, there is a prevailing perception among educators in conventional schools that absenteeism must primarily be a consequence of student apathy or parental negligence.

This report will discuss the present state of absenteeism in Japanese schools through an examination of macro data, media reports, personal accounts from those affected, and auto-ethnographic data from the perspective of parents with truant children. Additionally, it will discuss recent positive developments in education administration and the challenges that remain, and it will compare Japanese education with systems in other countries and regions.

RC43-682.3

SAKIZLIOGLU, BAHAR* (Assistant Professor, Netherlands)

Restoring Masculinity through Multiple Displacements Vs. Struggle for Dignity in Istanbul's Transformation

Gentrification of lower-class neighborhoods in Istanbul has disproportionately affected women and queer communities, disposing them not only from their homes but also from their social networks, workplaces, and access to the city. By altering gender norms, relations, and the safety of public spaces, gentrification has led to isolation, dissolved collective care networks, and increased material and emotional labor for women and gender minorities. Additionally, the AKP's urban agenda, marked by flagship projects like the construction of a mosque in Taksim Square, a symbolic site of feminist, LGBTQI+, and working-class movements, has furthered the reclaming of urban spaces for a conservative, patriarchal agenda.

This paper argues that these displacements are deeply gendered, racialized, and classed, and it traces these processes of multiple displacements as spatial manifestations of what Deniz Kandiyoti (2010) referred as the "restoration of masculinity" within the framework of authoritarian housing and urban politics in Turkey. Multiple displacements not only marginalize women and gender minorities, reshaping their dignity, but also reconfigure social boundaries among them, positioning some as "undeserving" or "irresponsible," which decreases opportunities for solidarity among the dispossessed.

This paper approaches housing and gender politics as mutually constitutive: gender politics inhibits housing politics, and housing politics reinforces gender dynamics. It maps the processes of displacement at the intersection of housing and gender politics, alongside the everyday struggles of women and gender minorities to reclaim their contested dignity and urban spaces amidst gendered, classed, and racialized dispossessions. The research draws on a triangulation of data from interviews with feminist and urban housing experts and activists, longitudinal fieldwork on displacement in Istanbul, and document analysis of housing and gender policies.

RC52-806.1

SAKS, MICHAEL* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

A Challenge to Patient and Public Involvement: The Rise of Biomedicine and the Changing Relationship between Users and Health Professionals

This paper traces from a neo-Weberian perspective the historical development of the relationship between patients and healthcare practitioners in the modern world, as exemplified by the case of Britain. In early nineteenth century 'bedside medicine' patients held considerable sway over diagnosis and treatment in a more pluralistic healthcare environment. This changed with the development of 'hospital medicine' in which the focus was on the classification of diseases by doctors in an increasingly professionalized hospital environment. The rise of 'laboratory medicine' linked to the strengthening of medical monopolies in the twentieth century further removed patients and the public from healthcare decision making, as underlined by the counter cultural resurgence of complementary and alternative medicine from the latter part of the twentieth century onwards based on more holistic client engagement. This paper discusses constraints on patient and public involvement (PPI) in light of such cosmological shifts in modern societies, in which the healthcare division of labour is now dominated by biomedicine. Although the ascendance of a medical profession centred on technological and scientific knowledge largely seems to preclude user engagement, this paper argues there is still scope for PPI. It is now increasingly acknowledged by health professionals that more dialogue needs to occur with patients at a micro-level and there are stronger collective user lobbies, as well as opportunities for greater consumer choice based on publicly available performance data. These trends have been fuelled by the rise in availability of information through the internet and social media – despite limited patient and public representation on health committees and the medical capture of some lay social movements in healthcare.

RC52-799.1

SAKS, MICHAEL* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

The Medical Profession and the Modern State: Socio-Political Diversity and the Public Interest

This paper takes a comparative overview of the regulatory position of the medical profession in relation to the state in a selective range of modern societies – from the more autocratic to the more democratic. Here the regulatory framework of medicine nospans from a lack of autonomy in Russia through the close interweaving of the profession and the state in continental Europe to a higher level of independence in the Anglo-American context. At the same time it is recognized that the current spectrum of regulatory positions, which reflect both ongoing and historical socio-political issues in each society, are subject to change – not least in the shifting relationship between the medical profession and other practitioners in the healthcare division of labour. In providing a comparative overview, this paper adopts a neo-Weberian and neo-institutionalist perspective on the medical profession characterized by the concept of exclusionary social closure underwritten by the state in the market and by its place among a number of competing institutions in an ecology of forms. Through these interlinked theoretical lenses, the influence of contemporary trends such as hybridization and corporatization on the position of medicine are considered. The pros and cons of diverse forms of medical regulation involving the state are then finally considered from the viewpoint of health policy and the public interest.

RC22-JS-195.4

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* (Hokkaido University, Japan)

Japan's Political Religion of Rent-Seeking: Changes in Politics and Religious Relations for Recent Thirty Years

Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was killed by a young man who held a grudge against the Unification Church on July 8, 2022. Since then, (1) the damage caused by its psychic sales and excessive demands for donations has attracted attention in Japan, (2) the Unification Church and other second-generation followers of this new religion have issued demands for safety in their homes and religious freedom, and (3) the collusive relationship between political parties and religious groups has become a social problem. The Unification Church issue has led to media coverage and social awareness in Japan that re-examines the relationship between politics and religion.

In this paper, I will classify the forms of political participation by religious organizations into three categories: 1) support for specific political parties and politicians by traditional and new religions, 2) the formation of political parties by religious organizations such as the Soka Gakkai and the Kōmeitō, and 3) underground political participation by organizations such as the Unification Church.

Focusing on the Unification Church's strategy to expand its religious and social influence by taking up political power and receiving patronage, I will present the concept of rent-seeking political religion. I will also discuss the trends of the Soka Gakkai, the most influential religious organization in Japan that maintains political organization.

TG12-992.10

SALADINO, VALERIA* (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)
CALARESI, DANILO (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)
GIORDANO, FIORENZA (University of Cassino, Italy)
VERRASTRO, VALERIA (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)

Bridging Divides: The Social Power of Empathy and Love in Fostering Inclusive Communities

Empathy and love are often seen as private, individual experiences, but emerging research highlights their broader social roles in fostering solidarity and cohesion. In a world marked by division across cultural, racial, and gender lines, understanding the public dimension of these emotions becomes crucial. Existing studies suggest that social empathy and love can bridge these divides, but their full potential remains underexplored. This review aims to critically evaluate how empathy and love function in social contexts, focusing on their role in fostering inclusive relationships across differences. It explores the

transformative power of these emotions beyond personal interactions and examines their contribution to collective well-being and social cohesion. The review is based on an analysis of scholarly articles and books addressing social empathy and social love, drawn from databases such as PubMed and Google Scholar, with an emphasis on contemporary studies. The review synthesizes theories of social empathy and love, emphasizing how these concepts transcend individual experience to impact broader social dynamics. It highlights their role in promoting understanding across cultural and social divides and critiques the ways in which they are often reduced to marketable skills. The review also addresses the limitations of current research and suggests areas where further study is needed. This review shifts our understanding of empathy and love from personal emotions to social forces capable of fostering inclusivity and solidarity. It underscores the need for future research to explore how these emotions can be harnessed to counter social fragmentation, offering potential applications in both policy and practice.

WG08-905.5

SALADINO, VALERIA* (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)
VERRASTRO, VALERIA (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)
GIORDANO, FIORENZA (University of Cassino, Italy)
CALARESI, DANILO (Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro, Italy)

Empathy Unveiled: Exploring Its Complex Role in Social Relations and Power Dynamics

Empathy, traditionally viewed as a compassionate response to others, has evolved into a multifaceted concept deeply embedded in social interactions. While empathy fosters meaningful connections and understanding, it can also be leveraged for manipulation or control. As empathy gains prominence in public discourse, its complex roles in shaping power dynamics, social relations, and human interactions require deeper exploration. This review aims to examine the dual nature of empathy in social relations, addressing both its positive and negative impacts. By analyzing how empathy influences power structures, social interactions, and its transdisciplinary relevance, the review seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of empathy's broader implications in modern society. The material for this review was gathered through an extensive search of scholarly literature on empathy, including studies from psychology, sociology, and philosophy. Relevant articles were sourced from academic databases such as PubMed and Google Scholar, with a focus on recent works. The review explores the varied roles of empathy in social relations, including its capacity to enhance understanding and cooperation, while also recognizing its potential for exploitation in power imbalances. It delves into the concept of positive and negative empathy, analyzes its role across disciplines, and critically evaluates the different levels of empathy observed in social research. The complex interplay between empathy and social dynamics, particularly in power-laden contexts, is also highlighted. This review broadens the understanding of empathy beyond a simple compassionate response, offering insights into its multifaceted nature. By addressing both its constructive and harmful effects, the review challenges traditional views of empathy and encourages further research into its ethical and social implications in modern relationships and social structures.

RC05-JS-174.5

SALAM DEVI, LUXMI* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Negotiation, Margins and Social Exclusion: Understanding the Informal Space in Ima Keithel (Women's Market) Manipur, India

Ima Keithel (Mother's Market) of Manipur, India is known to the world as a unique center and symbol of women's empowerment. This 500 years old market has been an important meeting space and trading hub of Manipur, India. The significance of the market is that only women perform various economic activities and women are the only buyers and sellers of this particular market. Owing to social norms, men are restricted from entering the market even as buyers. Existing data shows that majority of the economically active women in developing countries are engaged in informal sector. The proposed research attempt to explore the expanding informal space with the influx of more women primarily engaged as street vendor in search of meagre income and consistent livelihood. An increasing number of street vendors around this market has been witnessed over time and there is a need for a deeper understanding of their economic vulnerability in the context of growing urbanity. This study focuses on the unique traditional ways of negotiating economic spaces by these diverse marginalized women groups with the state and policy makers. The present work will employ ethnographic method, follows intersectional feminist perspective while analyzing the prospects and challenges faced by the marginalized women in informal sector. The ethnographic data that I am going to analyze is collected from August 2021 to July 2022.

RC15-233.3

SALAMERO, EMILIE* (Université Toulouse 3, France)
DOGA, MARIE* (Université Toulouse 3, France)

Research into Preventive Health Services in France: The Contribution of Case Studies

A current research programm (Julhe, Dir) is looking at the reorganisation of occupational health and prevention services in France since the advent of the new 'occupational health' law (2021), which reinforces the objectives of prevention and workers' health. In order to describe and analyse in detail the different work configurations and inter-professional collaborations, we opted for the methodological choice of case studies. On the basis of individual interviews with several categories of health service staff, the study highlights the heterogeneity of the dynamics of the transformation of prevention and health services in France, as well as their various influences on the work of occupational health professionals (doctors, nurses, assistants, ergonomists, etc.). At the same time, our proposal will return to the methodological difficulties raised by such an approach : in particular, access to health services undergoing transformation, the mobilisation of professionals for research purposes in a context of work intensification, and the observation of unstable and plural multi-professional collaborations.

Within occupational health and prevention services, this research therefore examines the social conditions for implementing the multi or inter-professional collaborations promoted by the various reforms affecting occupational health and prevention services (Marichalar 2010; Barlet, 2015). The form of these multi-professional collaborations has as much to do with the legislative framework which traditionally governs prevention in companies in France (Brissy, 2022), as with the managerial configurations specific to prevention and occupational health services.

RC23-370.1

SALAS GUADIANA, EMILIO* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)

Social Effects of Biotechnology in the Dairy Industry in Northern Mexico

This study aims to critically analyze the excessive growth of the dairy industry in the Laguna region of Mexico, emphasizing its social and environmental impacts. Through 30 semi-structured interviews with business owners, local workers, and public officials, the social reality of the inhabitants of La Laguna and the social consequences of the dairy industry in their lives were investigated. The findings reveal that the expansion of the dairy industry affects the environment by contaminating drinking water sources with its waste. In addition, it was documented how genetic modifications to cattle generate a spiral of economic dependence that lowers the cost of meat and subjects cows to intense pharmacological treatments, which has serious consequences for the soil where cattle deposit their waste, making it infertile for agriculture. On the other hand, the inhabitants of rural areas of La Laguna feel alienated due to the economic dependence on the dairy industry, where they have lost their peasant identity by becoming proletarians with precarious wages. In addition, the inhabitants are affected by health problems derived from the industry, such as arsenic contamination of the aquifers, skin and pancreatic cancer, and infections transmitted by flies from cattle slaughterhouses that mainly affect children. The study shows that the growth of the dairy industry in the La Laguna region is not an isolated phenomenon, but is intrinsically linked to old power structures and social dynamics between the government, industry, and local chieftains. It concludes with an analysis of this extractivist logic of progress and makes recommendations for the future in terms of public policies for social welfare and environmental regulation.

RC32-534.2

SALEEM, SALEENA* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Unity in Diversity: Women's Groups Navigating Religious Nationalism in Malaysia

Across Europe, North America, and Asia, social groups align with political parties to battle over a range of hot-button culture war issues related to gender, sexuality, race, and national identity. This global trend of populist politics, often marked by the "othering" of out-groups based on religious difference, is further compounded in multi-ethnic societies like Malaysia. The growth of religious nationalism in Malaysia fuels the perception that majoritarian Islamic views over moral authority, beliefs, and values are non-negotiable. In this context, polarizing contention over Islamic law and gender are reinforced by toxic ethnic politics, (un)civil society activism, and media narratives, which erode social trust and push different social and political groups into oppositional and distrustful stances. Malay women's civil society

groups of differing ideological orientations (secular multiracial feminism, Islamic feminism, Islamic revivalism) have historically taken oppositional stances, contributing to this divide.

This presentation discusses the potential for Malay women's groups to build trust and form cross cutting solidarity across ideological divides, despite their history of opposing stances. Drawing on in-depth qualitative interviews with Malay women activists, findings reveal that tensions over religious authority remain a key barrier to trust-building. However, there is evidence of inter-group engagement and social learning among younger Malay women. Some younger women from Islamic revivalist groups share remarkably similar views with their secular feminist counterparts on controversial issues like teenage pregnancies, sex education, and early marriage. It is argued that women's personal experiences in advocacy, coupled with pragmatic decision-making framed in religious terms, enable them to overcome prejudiced beliefs and be more open to finding common ground. It is argued that the women's shared experiences of resistance to sexism, labelling, and polarized politics create a foundation for building trust, which is essential for cooperation and compromise in more complex areas.

WG11-945.2

SALEHIN, MOHAMMAD (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)
RAHMAN, MIZANUR* (Centre for Peace Studies, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)

Cultural Memory and the (re)Production of Identity Among Refugees: A Case Study of Rohingya Cultural Memory Centre (RCMC) in Bangladesh

The Rohingya, a Muslim minority from Myanmar, is one of the world's largest stateless populations. In August 2017, a wave of violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State forced over 700,000 Rohingya to flee to Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar region. Recently, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) launched the Rohingya Cultural Memory Centre (RCMC) in one of these camps to preserve the cultural heritage and identity of the Rohingya people. This study explores the RCMC's role in maintaining and reproducing the cultural memory of Rohingya refugees. The research examines (i) the types of cultural artifacts the RCMC collects and the narratives behind their selection, (ii) the processes and stakeholders involved in preservation activities, and (iii) how these preserved memories are disseminated within the community. Data were gathered through field visits, in-depth interviews, and feedback from RCMC visitors. The RCMC, under the theme "Arar Rosom, Arar Elom" (Our Culture, Our Wisdom), serves as a powerful reminder of home for many Rohingya. It connects visitors to their heritage, featuring unique stories, artifacts, and memories created by refugees in the Cox's Bazar camp. Feedback from elders, youth, staff, and volunteers highlighted the center's emotional and educational impact, evoking a strong sense of connection to their homeland, Myanmar. Unlike in Myanmar, where no similar cultural center existed, the RCMC offers the Rohingya community a platform to preserve their identity through various art forms, including tapestries, artifacts, songs, and architectural models. The RCMC not only sustains Rohingya heritage for future generations but also empowers the community to advocate for their recognition and ensure their issue is not forgotten.

RC17-JS-34.2

SALEHIN, MOHAMMAD* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway)

The 'local Turn,' in Refugee Governance: An Ethnography of Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) in the Rohingya Refugee Camps in Bangladesh.

The 'local turn', 'localisation' and 'global-local dynamics' have gained renewed interest and importance in understanding peacebuilding, humanitarian policy and refugee governance. For some time, particularly in the UN system and their allies, we have seen the use of 'local governance', 'local capacities', 'local ownership', and 'local agency'. However, recent research has shown that the use of 'the local' was rather rhetorical, and, in reality, it has been neglected. The 'local' has also been used as an instrument in promoting a (neo)liberal agenda and hence requires a critical reflection on the use of 'local'. Thus, taking the 'local' turn in humanitarian and refugee governance as a point of departure, this paper aims to explore the grassroots mobilisation by the Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) in refugee camps to understand how 'localisation' unfolds in humanitarian and refugee governance in the global South. This paper is based on an ethnographic study of the world's largest refugee camps in Bangladesh. This paper shows the acknowledgment of the existence of the RLOs is almost non-existent. Yet, some of the RLOs are recognized by the international system. Therefore, a preference towards bigger and 'important' RLOs indicates a discrimination to the others and thus has produced a complex interaction process that can be termed as 'friction'. In addition, national institutions have emerged as a coercive actors in refugee governance and imposed strong surveillance on these RLOs. Using a decolonial lens, it is obvious that power relations between (inter)national institutions and the local are asymmetrical. International institutions still use a 'capacity development/building' approach rooted in colonial modernity, to work with the RLOs. Despite the huge potential of grassroot mobilisation by the camp-based community organizations (RLOs) in different Rohingya camps in Bangladesh, partnership and mutual respect and learning trajectory between the international, national and the local are absent there.

RC37-605.3

SALEJ, MONIKA SYLWIA* (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Spain)

Literary Writing and Design of Experience As a Research Device in Social Science

Firstly, an avant-garde novel is used as a source of knowledge about social reality. Witold Gombrowicz's *Ferdydurke* (1937) is presented as an instruction book about the disruption or breach of the order of common sense or social norms (Garfinkel, 1968). The adventures of the protagonist are narrated examples that unravel the techniques of deconstructing of the meaning of social frameworks (Goffman, 2006). It provides a different perspective on sociological theories about the actor (Latour, 2008) that causes the disorientation of what we consider normal and common.

Ferdydurke's protagonist, a man in his thirties, begins to be treated like a teenager. He goes to school, stops living alone and moves out. He is unable to overcome the absurd social label given to him by others. Then he begins to plot devices to disrupt what others consider "normal". Literary writing, thanks to its fictional and non-literal character, is able to construct coherent worlds on imaginary premises in order to reach perspectives that real reality does not provide (García Blanco, 2012).

Secondly, it is a social laboratory work where art and sociology are introduced into everyday life, in the framework of an event related to literary writing. The aim is to confuse the participants and to observe how they make sense of a situation that does not make sense. Literary writing is used to capture the experience of human actors.

The experiment is based on the semiotic-material design of the installation and the dramaturgical-performative design of the situation, both inspired on *Ferdydurke*. Special attention is paid to the emotional dimension of the situational or Situationist design (Guy Debord, 1977) and of the subsequent writing of the experience of disruption. The starting point of both are emotions. The bizarre, the confusing and the inexplicable emotions are the key to the breaching experiment's design.

RC31-496.2

SALEM QUBAILAT, REQQA* (International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture (GCSC) Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany)

Invisible Camps: The Case of Al Mafraq Improvised Refugee Camp

'Random', 'wild', and 'unofficial' are among the various terms used within the displacement discourse to describe improvised refugee camps. In Jordan, these clusters of makeshift accommodations are usually located in isolated areas lacking infrastructure and access to municipal services. While this phenomenon is not new in a country that has been responding to wars and political crisis for over 80 years, it has notably increased since 2014, following the arrival of Syrian refugees. Despite the rapid international aid response and the existence of three official camps where healthcare and education services are accessible, some refugees turn to unofficial improvised camps that lack basic services such as sanitary facilities and roads. There, they face higher risk of violence, disease, exploitation, detention, and deportation (Obi, Chinedu Temple, 2021).This paper documents the experience of an improvised camp located in north-eastern Jordan. It relies on working with the inhabitants of this camp using participatory methods which enable them to steer the research focus and co-formulate its recommendations. This choice of methodology stems from a commitment to prioritising participants' interests and agency, by acknowledging the uniqueness of their experiences and complexity of their circumstances, especially in a context were lives are often characterised as either crisis or potential.

This paper is a part of a bigger project that investigates economic, political, and social factors which drive refugees to leave official camps and join makeshift settlements. It asks, how can global aid efforts and local response policies be reformed to eliminate the factors which push refugees to improvised camps, while documenting the innovative ways in which

these refugees 'recreate' their lives and interact with host communities. This contribution is an effort to bring focus to improvised camps and an invitation for feedback and collaboration with individuals and institutions who engage with similar phenomena around the world.

RC21-325.4

SALES PEREIRA, VERÔNICA* (UNESP, Brazil)

An Uncomfortable Absence: The Meanings of Destruction/ Demolition and Popular Presence in the Patrimonialization of Cotton Manufacturing Rodolfo Crespi, in the City of São Paulo.

The Cotton Goods Manufacturing Rodolfo Crespi, located in the old working-class neighborhood of Mooca, in São Paulo city, was the protagonist of four important conflicts in local and national history: the first general strike of 1917 (LOPREATO, 1997); the civil wars of 1924 (COHEN, 2007) and 1932; and its refunctionalization into a hypermarket in 2004 (RUFINONI, 2005).

Its refunctionalization and preservation mobilized media, neighborhood's middle class and institutions of heritage and justice in a conflict with the hypermarket. While it led to the destruction of the internal part of the building and its "scenographic" restoration (CARRILHO, 2007), this episode also constituted a way of constructing identity and collective memory (HALBWACHS, 1997), repressing a hidden subject: the popular presence.

According to Dolff-Bonekamper (2008), conflicts around refunctionalization/ preservation reveal a "discord value", in which present positive values of heritage cannot repress social and political disputes of the past.

Thus, understanding the processes of symbolic appropriation of buildings and urban space involves the articulation of their multiple temporalities, which occurs through the ways of "presentification" of the past, involving their relationships between architectural forms and their uses (LEPETIT, 2001), and by "spatial marking", which articulates patrimonialization, demolition/ destruction and remembrance/commemoration (VESCHAMBRE, 2008).

We will address how partial destruction and demolition of the Manufacturing in different historical conflicts produced forms of symbolic violence (VESCHAMBRE, 2008), inscribed in the representation of popular presence in urban memory. It swings between instrumentality, discomfort and effacement of the working class (1917), of civilian victims (1924), and the homeless population and the housing movement (2004).

Meanwhile, we will analyze how the association of images of the bombing with the "scenographic" restoration reveals a paradoxical "anachronic" survival (DIDI-HUBERMAN, 2012): refunctionalization as an unusual symbol of the "repair" of destruction, but also as traces of the continuity of this destruction in the present.

RC28-459.2

SALGADO, MAURICIO* (Centro de Estudios Públicos (Chile), Chile)
CASTILLO JARAMILLO, JAVIER (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile)

Navigating Identity: The Role of Skin Tone and Peer Victimization in Adolescent Well-Being in Chile

This research investigates the complex interplay between skin tone, peer victimization, and life satisfaction in Chilean adolescents, contributing to the ongoing discourse on social inequality and adolescent well-being in Latin America. Anchored in social identity and discrimination theories, the study explores how adolescents' self-perceived skin color influences their experiences with peer victimization and its impact on their overall life satisfaction within the school environment. The data were sourced from the National Survey on Student Trajectories and Transitions, conducted from 2017 to 2018, with a sample of 466 students (aged 14-18) from 58 urban schools across Chile.

Through the application of hierarchical multivariate ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and interaction models, the study evaluated the effects of peer victimization, school climate, and skin tone on adolescents' life satisfaction. Control variables, such as family structure and levels of parental involvement, were also included in the analysis. The results reveal that peer victimization negatively influences life satisfaction, with lighter-skinned students experiencing a more pronounced decline in well-being. Although skin tone alone did not predict life satisfaction, its interaction with peer victimization amplified the negative effects, especially for students identifying with lighter skin tones. Conversely, a positive school environment and high levels of parental involvement, particularly maternal, were linked to higher life satisfaction and mitigated the negative consequences of victimization.

These findings underscore the importance of addressing racialized experiences and their impact on adolescent well-being in educational settings. The study offers critical insights for developing inclusive school policies that promote equity and foster positive outcomes for all students, regardless of their skin color.

RC32-524.3

SALHI, SAMIHA* (FLSH, University moulay Ismail, Meknes, Morocco)

Decisions in Motion: Rural Women's Labor Migration in Morocco.

The progressive impoverishment of rural areas in Morocco largely contributed to enhancing internal migration flows, typically framed as a male-driven phenomenon due to the perception of women as guardians of the domestic economy. Yet, rural migration is both common and significant, though often overlooked, among women who migrate to pursue employment opportunities frequently tied to agricultural and informal labor markets. Based on a sociological study conducted among migrant women working as farmworkers in the agricultural production systems and food chains within two agricultural regions in Morocco, this paper contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the transformative potential of agricultural labor migration as a means of socio-economic empowerment for rural women. By shedding light on women's migration decision-making processes, the research findings reveal that although family dynamics, social norms, and community expectations heavily influence their decisions, women's active involvement in organizing their migration spurred a reconfiguration of traditional power relations within rural families, as women take on breadwinning roles through their paid agricultural work. These rural women use both social constraints and opportunities within the patriarchal system to enhance their autonomy and assert their agency. Rural women's labor migration serves as a pathway to renegotiate their status, make choices about their livelihoods, and achieve their empowerment.

RC43-689.1

SALHI, SAMIHA* (FLSH, University moulay Ismail, Meknes, Morocco)

Women's Family Arrangements and the Pursuit of Property Ownership.

Based on a sociological study of women working in agricultural production systems and food chains in Morocco, we analyze how housing-based wealth accumulation affects the reconfiguration of traditional gender roles within families. Indeed, the integration of women into the agricultural labor markets has provided them with access to seasonal and irregular income, yet this income remains unequal compared to men's. Despite this disparity, women actively contribute to the household economy and, more importantly, assert their agency through property ownership. In this respect, this paper examines the intersection of work stability, wage income, and property acquisition while highlighting the dynamics of housing ownership and inequalities. Our findings reveal that despite the instability of their work, women's economic contribution has led to the creation of new arrangements in which they become the primary income earners while securing access to real estate or land ownership. Engaging in microcredit, informal financial practices, mutual tontines or savings are, among others, common strategies for acquiring property. Through productive accumulation, women gain decision-making and negotiating power, which can potentially challenge the embedded gendered disparities in access to housing and financial autonomy.

RC55-846.10

SALIDO CORTES, OLGA* (Universidad Complutense de Madid, Spain)

Assessing the Role of Welfare States in Reducing Inequality and Poverty: Evidence from EU Countries in the Face of Recent Global Crises

This paper examines how different social policy models can reduce inequality and poverty in capitalist democracies, confronting the structural forces that have driven inequality worldwide in recent decades. Building on Korpi and Palme's well-known "paradox of redistribution," this study contributes to a longstanding debate among social scientists and policymakers: How should welfare states and social policies be designed to most effectively reduce poverty and inequality?

To assess how different configurations of socio-political institutions can counterbalance economic forces, state interventions can be divided into

three main components: contributory transfers, non-contributory transfers, and direct taxation. Since contributory transfers (primarily old-age pensions) represent the largest share of public transfers in most countries and are often viewed as deferred wage payments, this analysis focuses on social assistance and taxation, treating contributory transfers as part of market income.

By employing various redistribution and progressivity indices, this paper empirically evaluates the state's capacity to reduce poverty and inequality in European countries—where welfare states have long been established—across two critical periods: the global financial crisis of 2008 and the COVID-19 pandemic. This approach facilitates a comparative analysis of the performance of different social protection models, particularly targeted versus universal approaches, over approximately the last two decades.

In light of this, the original research question is reformulated into two key inquiries: (i) To what extent are different social policy models capable of mitigating the inequality-generating dynamics of the market within the European Union and its member states? (ii) Has this capacity been altered by recent global crises?

This analysis will be expanded in the future to include non-European countries, enriching the debate by examining a broader range of institutional configurations and social models and allowing to show similarities and differences among different conglomerates of EU and non-EU countries.

RC23-376.3

SALIDO CORTES, OLGA* (Universidad Complutense de Madid, Spain)
FERNANDEZ ESQUINAS, MANUEL (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Spain)

Gender Equity and Institutional Policies: The Impact of Spain's 'Knowledge Transfer & Innovation Sexennium' Program on Academic Careers

Academic evaluation policies play a critical role in shaping career progression, and the design of such frameworks often has unintended consequences for gender equality. This paper critically examines Spain's " Knowledge Transfer & Innovation Sexennium" initiative, a public policy designed to assess knowledge transfer (KT) activities in academic careers. Through an institutional and policy-focused lens, this study highlights how academic evaluation frameworks can unintentionally reinforce or intensify existing gender biases, particularly in the context of KT activities, which are central to universities' third mission.

The analysis draws on data from the 2018 pilot call of the " Knowledge Transfer & Innovation Sexennium" offering empirical evidence of gender success rates across various scientific fields. It addresses both vertical (career-stage) and horizontal (discipline-based) forms of discrimination, providing a detailed account of how KT policies intersect with broader social, economic, and institutional factors to shape academic careers and societal outcomes.

By investigating the institutional structures and stakeholder agendas shaping these evaluation policies, this paper contributes to a larger discussion on the role of public policies in promoting gender equity within science and innovation systems. It argues that addressing gender biases in KT assessments is essential for achieving genuine equity and sustainability in academic institutions.

In conclusion, the paper calls for the integration of a gender perspective into the design and implementation of institutional frameworks that guide knowledge transfer policies. By doing so, it seeks to enhance the capacity of universities to fulfill their broader social missions, ensuring that ST&I policies contribute to a more equitable academic system and, by extension, society.

RC32-511.4

SALIME, ZAKIA* (Rutgers, USA)

Race As Index for Other Matters: Gender and the Language of Land Rights in Morocco

In a groundbreaking lecture entitled "Race: The Floating Signifier" Stuart Hall defined race as a signifier that forbears all attempts of fixation around biological differences, religious, or scientific truths. Hall emphasized the fluctuations and permutations that complicate any stabilization of the meaning of race. I build on these insights to explore how the terms, race and racism, have articulated rural women's quest for land rights in Morocco. I explore these articulations in the Sulaliyyat Movement for land rights, as a grassroots, nationwide mobilization which started in the Gharb region, Nortwest Atlantic, in 2007. In this paper I focus on the case of Mina, a 60-year-old *Sulaliyya* from the Gharb, and show how she mobilized race in her quest for land rights. Mina articulated her experience about sexism, corruption, and patriarchal oppression, as racism. She did not have a name for these interlocking systems of domination, but she perfectly understood how women as a dispossessed gender were situated at their nexus. She racialized a process that was detached from any proper racial formation. This is what I term,race as index for other matters. In the Sulaliyyat Movement the term racism *indexes* this nexus of patriarchal laws, state corruption, and economic exclusion. Race becomes a powerful metaphor that provides gender with political valence while pointing to the discriminations collectively and individually experienced by women as a marginalized gender. In this paper, I focus on the everyday language that the Sulaliyyat use to articulate their struggle for land rights. I look at how the semantic of racism permeates women's perceptions of their condition as an oppressed gender.

RC54-830.3

SALIME, ZAKIA* (Rutgers University, USA)

Silence and Trauma: A Story of Water Privatization in Morocco Atlas Mountain

When I first visited Bensmim, on a hot summer day in 2018, this village of 3000 residents felt still, deeply silent, and uninviting. Bensmim was the battleground of a militarized intervention that ended a seven-year (2000-2007) protest movement against the privatization of its water springs by the French Company Euro Africane des Eaux. Through this resistance the village became an exceptional place for exploring the articulation of capital and affect at multiple scales, and across gendered experiences and sense of place. This paper analyzes silence as the most tangible "effect" (Malmström 2019) of this village encounter with resource grabs. I view silence as a l*ocus of emotions*, and *an affective container* that crystalizes the tensions, fears, and multifaceted disruptions of life in this village. I build an affective account of the 'ain's privatization through women's narratives about state-embodied violence, restricted mobility, and disruption of social ties in a slipping-away place. Bensmim offers a unique configuration of macro and micro-scale resource grabbing, under the form of large public and private investments (a large dam, golf course, airport, and elite club,) small enterprises (cottages, private farms, and resorts), and micro-level bodily extraction, through labor. These developments enable us to understand the penetrating and multiplying effects of one privatization while offering exceptional access points for *sensing* the "intensity" (Massumi 1995) of life in the proximity of multiple enclosures. I narrate this story through the words of the men and the women who first opposed the project, before becoming entangled with it through state governance, violence, and job quests.

RC25-412.1

SALLACH, CARLOTTA* (Central European University, Austria)

Gendering Terrorism in the Courtroom

This article scrutinises the effect of gendered discourses around terrorism on the adjudication of terrorism-related charges. Applying Butler's notion of gender as performative, it investigates how gender-stereotypical notions surrounding political violence are drawn on by different actors in the legal interrogation of (acts of) terrorism and the material consequences thereof. This article thereby contributes to a growing body of literature that problematises the persistence of a masculinised understanding of violence and its socio-political and legal consequences. Current discourses on political violence continue to posit women with reference to the Beautiful Soul, as the ideal of femininity. As the assumed naturally peaceful other to men's aggression, women's violence is, thus, attributed to either feminine qualities such as passivity and submission or a violation of their womanhood. The comprehensive observational analysis of the trial against the German national Carla-Josephine S., reveals that different actors draw on stereotypical notions surrounding female political violence, thereby positioning her at different points on a continuum between the ideal-typical Beautiful and what I call the Broken Soul. In tracing how gendered identity emerged out of a negotiation between these two identities, the article ultimately provides much-needed nuance to our understanding of how gendered discourses of political violence produce material effects.

RC02-JS-43.2

SALLEH, ARIEL* (University of Sydney, Australia)

An Ecosocialist Labour Form

As the mega-economy brings down the complex of natural systems that sustain planetary life, sociological concepts of labour and value that evolved with industrial capital need to be re-thought. A first step in this political shift is acknowledging labour as the ontological moment that bridges human intention and the material world. This allows us to rethink the relation between productive work and reproductive or regenerative work. It certainly will not do, to accept the rhetoric of progress that runs from industrial manufacture

to post-industrial dematerialisation. Moreover to build future ecosocialist alternatives with the broadest possible democratic base, a generic notion of labour is essential to integrate workers, womens, peasant, indigenous, and ecological objectives. A grassroots and global resistance to capital calls for the recognition of these 'othered' labors and the unspoken value that they catalyse. It means theorising non-monetized activities carried on in a space somewhere between economics and ecology. For it is here, that what we might call 'meta-industrial' labour anticipates future models of provisioning in a green and autonomous commons. While marxists have been moving towards an ecological socialism for several decades now, their theoretic focus has remained with 'relations of production'. By contrast, a living ecosystem is about metabolic exchanges between Earth systems - soils, plants, water, atmosphere, and the diversity of species that interact with them. This broad ecocentric perception is essential to the design of 'an ecosocialist labour form'.

Inte-13.4

SALLEH, ARIEL* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Time to Call the Androcene

Whereas Anthropocene scientists emphasise 'deep geological time', social life is infused with another time, the metabolic pulse of materially embodied energies – libidinal and unconscious, intentional and judgmental. The Earth-wide changes classified today under 'deep geological time' actually have their motive source in the repression of 'deep affective time'. If you want a transdisciplinary reading of the planetary polycrisis and a subliminal reading of The Anthropocene Imagination - this is the session for you. It is based on my book *DeColonize EcoModernism!* recently published with Bloomsbury, London. The work is part of a trilogy, which understands the patriarchal-colonial-capitalist system as a single political entity - *The Androcene*. This re-naming opens the way for a shared strategy of resistance among feminist, decolonial, socialist, and ecological movements. The trilogy delves into the deep structure of political ecology by examining how workers, women and indigenous peoples are each manipulated by an ontology of systemic dualisms. *The Androcene* is a vibrant historically evolved complex of patriarchal-colonial-capitalist privilege and rulemaking. Over millennia, it has expanded across the world from local civilizations and religious rites, through tribal invasions and imperial adventures, arriving at its modern capitalist phase some 500 years ago. *DeColonise EcoModernism!* focuses on where the action is right now; that is, the tensions between neoliberal ecological policy and global grassroots initiatives for change.

TG12-992.6

SALOME, NYAMBURA* (Kenyatta university, Kenya)
KEUHO TCHOFFO, AGNES* (University of Douala, Cameroon)

Participative Storytelling: A Critical Wellness Tool for Teenage-Mothers in Mathare Informal Settlement, Nairobi, Kenya

Globally informal settlements are polymorphic in nature, characterized by a myriad of social ills attributed to the low incomes and segregation from the urban development. The youths are usually labelled as villains and marginalized from accessing quality education, thus limiting their life chances. The psychosocial challenges experienced by the girl child within these inner cities are immense given the risk factors attributed to their lack of a sustained social support system. Mathare is one of the larger informal settlements of Nairobi, the Capital City of Kenya. The informal settlement has a history of political violence instigated by politicians, and thus the levels of poverty, crime and under-development are exuberated by ethnic animosity. The fate of the girl-child in Mathare is set in their vulnerability with livid experiences of a victim and survivor. This paper explores how participative storytelling has been an effective tool for a community engagement at Mathare, targeting teenage mothers aged between 13-17years. Through a sustained engagement and commitment, a conducive environment emerged, where the young mothers could establish positive emotions in sharing their stories, learning from them and desiring to transform. This paper will aim at highlighting the case stories of these young mothers, their disturbing experiences and how story telling has contributed to their self-transcendence amidst the agonies of their social environment.

WG08-905.6

SALZANO, GIULIA* (Università Perugia, Italy)

Addressing a Sociology of Empathy: Theoretical Frameworks, Concepts and Perspectives of Investigation

In recent years, the proposal for a sociology of empathy has made its way. Important contributions to this purpose can be found in the sociology of emotions. These pioneering works on the relationship between empathy and social life have mostly seen the cognitive and emotional models of empathy alternate. However, the recent flowering of interdisciplinary studies on empathy has promoted a more layered model of empathy that brings together perceptual, affective, cognitive and emotional aspects. This aspect leads to renew and systematize the sociological analysis of empathy.This contribution aims to reflect on the most appropriate theoretical frames and conceptual tools to deepen the analysis of the social implications and social conditioning underlying the empathic phenomenon. The paper will develop two concepts that can be useful for this purpose: "empathic work" and "empathic habitus". The first is grounded on the Hochschildian dyad emotional work and emotional labor and can be employed to highlight the factors that solicit or inhibit empathic activation, influencing its modulations and output. The notion of "empathic work" allows us to inquire the social distribution of the empathic load and to investigate the logics that define our empathic maps. While the empathic work is connected to forms of more or less conscious control of one's feelings and affective manifestations, the notion of "empathic habitus" reinforces the identification of pre-reflective social conditioning that characterizes the development of empathic dynamics, This notion will be addressed in order to analyze how relationships of power, social distance and socio-cultural factors are inscribed in our empathic sensitivity.After illustrating the plurality of components related to empathy, having specifically described the concepts of empathic work and empathic habitus, the paper will focus on how these tools can be applied in sociological inquiring reflecting on new research hypotheses concerning the relationship between empathy and society.

RC21-312.3

SAMAHA, PETRA* (Sciences Po, France)

Lebanese Power Geographies: How the Political Elite Reinvents Itself through Land and Property

Land has been at the center of political power in Lebanon since the country was part of the Ottoman Empire. Territorial domains – including the people who lived in them – were divided and distributed to middlemen who collected taxes and ensured agricultural productivity. While the nature of office of these middlemen changed throughout the Ottoman reforms of the 19th century (army officers, taxfarmers, private bidders, public agents), their role as land brokers and local leaders strengthened with time. The resulting power-domains, mostly covering state lands, were gradually transformed into elite private domains, de facto or de jure. This emerging class of large landowning families persisted during the French mandate (1920-1943), but also what became the Lebanese state. They occupied the first parliaments and municipal councils.

Such land-embedded power relations are still employed by the political elite in Lebanon to assert their presence and dominance. The two main reasons for that are: 1) the lack of consequential overhaul of the property regime and land structure during the French mandate, and 2) the elite's resilience in preempting any system change, bending it to their interest. The argument will be illustrated by two case studies, one relating to a deputy in North Lebanon, and the other to a mayor in Greater Beirut.

The first case highlights the role of property regimes' historical transformation in allowing such elite to accumulate land not only for wealth, but also to delineate and assert their power geographies over their "constituencies". The second case highlights the contradicting role that mayors play as descendants of large landowners in contrast to their supposed role as "public welfare" custodians.

Such cases contribute to a finer grain analysis of what otherwise would be seen as mere wealth accumulation and elite corruption if understood through macro-structuralist lenses of financialization and weak/absent state.

RC21-314.4

SAMI, NEHA* (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)
JOHN, VIKAS (Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India)

Transitions and Trajectories in Higher Education: Faculty and Learner Experiences.

Universities within broader knowledge systems are an important point of investigation in the evolving Anthropocene marked by critical structural transitions, encompassing individual, institutional and collective agential trajectories. This interplay of transitions and trajectories brings into focus the 'public' nature of learning spaces, and the paper takes at its starting point this interplay investigating higher education in urban studies and its allied spaces of learning through the lens of Justice, broadly construed. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in India, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Thailand, on understanding faculty practices and learner experiences, the paper highlights the tension that emerged, particularly in two types of change embedded with their own strategic intents – on the one hand the evolving nature of higher education and allied spaces of learning, and on the other, the pathways imagined and practiced by faculty and learner themselves.

In particular, the paper is set against the backdrop of the nature of 'public', and the inherent rights to quality and democratic education that it promises. It is informed by ongoing conversations around questions of decolonization of higher education, critical representational politics, epistemic justice, and identities and marginalizations, through evidence provided in the narratives of faculty and learners, and touching on issues of pedagogic content, access and educational attainment, campus climate, institutional and non-institutional structures and challenges of technology.

Understanding such negotiations in spaces of higher education and affiliated networks of learning in the context of urban studies allows us to critically examine the just nature of 'public' knowledge and knowledge systems.

RC02-JS-167.1

SAMIRA, ELMEDHMED* (Mohammed 5th University, The Science of Education Faculty, Morocco)
CHERKAOUI, SAFA (Mohamed 5 University FSE, Morocco)

The Role of Emotional Intelligence in Enhancing Personal Branding

In today's world, highly connected to the New Technologies of Information and Communication, Personal Branding is more crucial than ever. It involves defining and communicating one's unique value, skills, and personality to create a distinct and memorable image in the minds of others (Peters.1997). Hence, how professors-researchers make themselves known to the world and how well they connect with others is very likely to impact their careers. This is where Emotional Intelligence proves to be efficient and be considered as an important skill to which professors-researchers would better adhere in order to enhance their personal brand. In fact, to have a strong profile rich with high diplomas, experience, published works really matters. Still, the brand professors-researchers forge for themselves matters as well. Hereby, lies the importance of emotional intelligence in enabling professors-researchers construct a bright personal brand and consequently succeed professionally.

Thus, the aim of this contribution is to highlight the most effective emotional intelligence skills such as self-awareness, social connections, empathy, authenticity and effective communication that can be adopted on the part of professors-researchers to enhance their personal branding and promote their professional success.

This study will be based on a theoretical framework. I will conduct a review of the existing literature on emotional intelligence, personal branding, professional success, and the interrelation between them. Also, I will rely on publications which record cases of professors-researchers who have leveraged emotional intelligence skills to forge a strong and brilliant personal brand. The implication of these findings would serve as examples to learn from.

To sum up, this methodology would allow for an exploration of how mastering emotional intelligence skills leads to enhance a positive personal brand and result in professional success.

RC12-187.5

SAMPAIO ROSSI, AMÉLIA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil)

The Coloniality of LAW: Constitutionalism and Human Rights

Human rights are usually and traditionally understood as an outcome of the political and legal context of modernity, which did not take into account the existence of other subjects besides the abstract and ideal individual, other kinds of knowledge and other forms of structuring power. It is in this perspective that we intend, applying the historical-dialectical method and undertaking bibliographical research, to deepen the knowledge on the critical perspective on human rights and on constitutionalism itself, with the aim to highlight the obscure side to colonialism, which has been obfuscated by modern hegemonic thinking. The decolonial perspective, as it points to the unveiling of the dominion over the non-European other and to the universalism of Eurocentrism as a way of being, of knowing and of exerting power, can demonstrate the inconsistencies of the dominant perspective on law and especially on human rights and their low effectiveness.

RC21-315.2

SAMPER SAMPER, JOTA* (University of Colorado Boulder-Program in Environmental Design, USA)
BOUALLALA, WAFAE* (Independent, Morocco)

Reframing Urban Education: Addressing Informality in Architectural and Urban Design Curricula. Cases of Morocco, Colombia and United States of America

By some estimates, informal settlements (slums) may comprise as much as half of all urban areas by mid-century, making them "the most common form of urbanization on the planet." Despite the rapid growth and prevalence of this form of urbanization, there is a significant gap in architecture and urban design education, particularly regarding urban informality in the Global South. Current curricula often overlook or marginalize this critical aspect of urban development.

This study explores this gap through a comparative analysis of architecture and urban design programs in the United States, Colombia, and Morocco. It investigates the varying degrees of exposure to urban informality concepts among students. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, including curriculum analysis and surveys of students and recent graduates. The paper argues that educational shortfalls in addressing urban informality not only limit students' understanding of global urban challenges but also perpetuate design approaches that may be ill-suited to the complex realities of informal urban spaces.

By comparing these pedagogical approaches, we aim to identify gaps in how these concepts are integrated into architectural, urban design, and planning education. The study emphasizes areas that require further development, highlighting the urgent need for a more inclusive and globally aware approach to urban studies. This research seeks to better prepare future professionals to tackle the diverse challenges of 21st-century cities, particularly in the Global South.

RC31-503.4

SAN, ALI RIZA* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

A New Policy or a Return to History? the Historical Roots of Britain's 'Sending' Policy Towards Coloured Migrants: The Uganda Case

The migration policy of Britain has always been one of the core elements for British policymakers. Furthermore, British migration policy has evolved significantly over the last 80 years, shaped and influenced by historical events, economic needs, and societal reflections.

"The United Kingdom's post-war migration policy began to take shape with the arrival of Caribbean migrants in London in 1948, which is considered the starting point for post-imperial migration flows to the British Isles. This date could also be seen as the beginning of the discussion about 'migration' among British political elites and ordinary people, as immigrants began to participate in every aspect of societal life."

The British government's initial reaction to imperial migration flows was very welcoming. This policy (especially from 1948 to 1962) led to a diverse influx of people, particularly from the Caribbean, India, and Pakistan. However, from the 1960s onwards, political and social concerns regarding integration and economic recession led to the emergence of restrictive immigration policies, namely the Commonwealth Immigration Acts.

1971 marked another crisis that British political elites had to handle in post-war British migration history. Uganda decided to send British passport holders back to their original countries after introducing new citizenship criteria. The Uganda crisis made headlines for British political elites, as hundreds of thousands of 'British citizens' were about to be expelled. During the heated discussions on the plight of Ugandan British migrants, a Conservative organization, the 'Money Club,' suggested an unusual solution: sending Ugandan Asian British passport holders to a location in the British Indian Ocean Territory—a move that resonates with a very recent British policy to send irregular migrants to Rwanda. Within the scope of this study, I will be tracking the roots of the British 'sending' policy by examining the Ugandan Asian migration crisis.

RC07-107.4

SANAA, BAKRIM* (Université Mohammed V de Rabat, Laboratoire Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication, Maroc., Morocco)

Futurs Numériques : Transformer La Gestion Migratoire à Travers L'innovation Digitale

Tout au long de ces dernières décennies, le profil migratoire du Maroc est devenu l'un des plus dynamiques, un pays d'installation et/ou de transit pour des milliers de migrants provenant principalement d'Afrique subsaharienne. Le lancement d'une politique migratoire volontariste a été une réponse aux divers défis liés à la migration, notamment l'intégration. Dans ce contexte, la mise en place d'un système de gestion numérique apparaît comme une nécessité.

Dans la perspective du Maroc Digital 2030, cette étude s'inscrit dans un contexte marqué par l'absence d'outils numériques pour la prise en charge des migrants africains subsahariens, qu'ils soient réfugiés, demandeurs d'asile, sans-papiers ou régularisés. Ainsi, la conception et la mise en place d'une application mobile innovante visent à faciliter leur intégration à l'échelle nationale.

L'application mobile, avant tout un projet de gestion, contribuera à simplifier l'échange d'informations sur les difficultés rencontrées par les migrants, quel que soit leur statut administratif, dans leur accès aux services fondamentaux tels que le logement, la santé, l'éducation et l'emploi. Elle est également destinée aux personnels des associations, des organismes publics et des ONG qui s'intéressent à la question migratoire des Africains subsahariens au Maroc.

Il s'agit d'une application mobile conçue à partir d'un système de gestion de contenu (CMS Joomla) et d'une base de données MySQL. Cet outil numérique deviendra sans doute incontournable pour soutenir la communication, l'échange et la diffusion d'informations relatives aux migrants subsahariens au Maroc.

RC07-JS-155.6

SANCHEZ, FABIO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

The Solidarity Economy As a Reconfiguration of Social Movements in a Context of Dismantling

The aim of the present work is to discuss the constitution of a solidarity economy agenda in conjunction with the Brazilian social movements in the last decades, seeking to perceive its constitution as a political subject and its relationship with the Brazilian democratic process and the social movements after the 1980s.

The literature temporally locates the (re)emergence of the solidarity economy in Brazil - understood as the creation and expansion of associative and self-managerial ways of organizing economic activities – starting from the re-democratization in the early 1980s.

However, the hypothesis of this work is that only in the 1990s - as a response to the advance of neoliberal policies and the consequent configurations of social movements in this scenario – did the solidarity economy acquire meaning and presence in the public sphere and become a political subject. The experiences of the solidarity economy and its political agenda could be considered more as the result of the dynamics of the 1990s and its context, characterized by the advance of neoliberalism and the ebb and flow of democratic experiences of the previous decade, than the opposite.

The central argument of this work is that this process takes place precisely because of the more general reconfiguration of social movements throughout the 1990s, which stemmed from profound transformations in Brazilian society. These transformations led a group of social movements and several of their activists to find in the solidarity economy a new agenda that allowed them to (re)position themselves in a field of conflict in profound mutation.

Considering that, we aim to discuss the reconfiguration of the mobilization processes originally organized around the grammar of the solidarity economy, focusing on the semantic sense of democracy in both cases.

RC29-472.8

SÁNCHEZ AGUILAR, JESÚS ALEXIS* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Implicaciones De La Extorsión Criminal En El Comercio Ambulante Del Centro Histórico De La Ciudad De México. Un Análisis Configuracional De Los Factores Que Inciden En Su Percepción De Riesgo.

La extorsión criminal se ha consolidado como una de las amenazas más significativas para la seguridad en México, comprometiendo tanto la estabilidad económica como el bienestar social. De acuerdo con la ENVIPE 2023, es el tercer delito más frecuente en el país. Este fenómeno delictivo, caracterizado por la obtención coercitiva de recursos mediante amenazas y violencia, afecta de manera particular a sectores comerciales del Centro Histórico de la Ciudad de México (CH-CDMX).

En este contexto, la propuesta de esta ponencia se inscribe en las discusiones teórico-analíticas sobre los mecanismos informales de control social ejercidos por el crimen organizado, como la extracción sistemática de rentas hacia la población. Esta práctica se concibe no solo como una forma depredadora, sino también como un mecanismo de coacción que puede adoptar diversas modalidades. Desde esta perspectiva, la extorsión trasciende el acto delictivo aislado, convirtiéndose en un proceso continuo de interacción coercitiva entre victimario y víctima.

En el caso de los comerciantes del Centro Histórico de la Ciudad de México (CH-CDMX), esta problemática se manifiesta a través de las demandas de "derecho de piso" impuestas por el crimen organizado. Por consiguiente, la presente ponencia tiene como objetivo presentar los resultados de una investigación de maestría que, mediante un enfoque configuracional y comparativo de casos, busca identificar los factores más determinantes en la percepción de riesgo de este delito por parte de los comerciantes, así como analizar las interacciones continuas y coercitivas entre víctimas y actores criminales a través de las tipologías principales. Estas interacciones involucran la negociación de recursos materiales y no materiales y se caracterizan por estrategias de dominación en los ámbitos material, social y político, mediante las cuales las organizaciones criminales ejercen control.

WG10-922.3

SÁNCHEZ ESPINOSA, JOAQUÍN JAIME* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
BELLIDO CÁCERES, JUAN MANUEL (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

Los Espectadores De Los Discursos De Odio En Las Relaciones Offline. ¿Cómo Se Interviene Desde La Escuela Por Parte Del Alumnado?

Esta comunicación aborda el análisis sobre los datos obtenidos en el marco del proyecto de investigación PID-2021-1271130D-I00 durante el año académico 2023/24 en distintos centros de la provincia de Almería. Dicho proyecto se encuentra focalizado en los discursos de odio y la radicalización violenta tanto dentro de las redes sociales y nuevas tecnologías como fuera de las mismas. A tal efecto, la investigación ha permitido conocer las reacciones de los menores de los centros de secundaria, formación profesional y bachillerato frente a los discursos de odio tanto fuera como dentro de las redes sociales. Durante dicha labor de investigación se contó con una muestra total de 571 menores.

El interés de la muestra seleccionada se halla en su diversidad. Por un lado, está compuesta por personas con edades comprendidas entre los 12 y los 19 años. A su vez, estos individuos tienen rasgos culturales diversos, mostrando de este modo la variabilidad de percepciones y puntos de vista que influyen en la reacción ante los discursos de odio. Asimismo, parte de este alumnado que compone la muestra, posee la característica de ser hijos/as descendientes de personas extranjeras, lo que permite contemplar cómo intersecta este factor o incluso si puede ser un factor de riesgo para recibir o emitir discursos de odio.

La metodología elegida ha sido cuantitativa, utilizando como técnica para recabar la información la encuesta. Para el análisis de datos, se ha utilizado el software estadístico SPSS.

RC35-586.3

SÁNCHEZ FÉLIX, KARLA* (BUAP, Mexico)

Material Phantasmagorias of Modernity. Baroque Dramatization As a Reconfiguration of Freedom and Against the Anthropocene

The Ecuadorian-Mexican Marxist philosopher Bolívar Echeverría was close to critical theory's discussions inherited from Lukacs about the possibilities of freedom of subjects within the objective conditions of history. For Lukács was important to criticizes reification in the capitalist social dynamics and to understand how empirical class consciousness can rise to the level of attributed consciousness through the experience of struggle and achieve liberation. Freedom is considered here as a rational required moment of subjectivity in order to organize the class struggle.

Instead, Echeverria criticized the modern myth of revolution, a certain Lukac's optimism and developed the concept of baroque ethos as a typical life form in capitalism, transgressing its automated character and refunctionalizing lives. In this sense, freedom is not related to rational and organized subjectivity, but to spontaneous experience. If this is so, to what extent can Echeverría's conceptualization of baroque ethos be understood as a critique of the Anthropocene? How does Echeverria avoid falling into individualism? How does the baroque ethos reconfigure the conceptualization of freedom? What is the theoretical and practical potential of the allegory bringing with it baroque dramatization?

RC31-497.1

SÁNCHEZ MONTIJANO, ELENA* (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico)
OCHOA DE ASPURU GULIN, OIER (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Transnational Repression Against Nicaraguan Opposition Migrants.

Transnational repression refers to governments' efforts to persecute members of their diasporas to control their activities and prevent acts of political dissent abroad. Such actions have been on the rise due to technological advancements in recent decades. While cases involving China, Turkey, and Russia have been extensively analyzed in the literature, this phenomenon is only just beginning to emerge in Latin America. Nicaragua has recently joined this trend, implementing internal policies such as revoking the citizenship of over 300 political opponents abroad and taking direct repressive actions against its nationals living in other countries.

This paper analyzes the types of transnational repression faced by migrant political opponents, their roles as opponents abroad, and the factors explaining the types of repression they suffer. Data were collected from in-depth interviews with Nicaraguan refugee social and political activists based in Costa Rica, the United States, Mexico, and Spain. The data were also contrasted with documentary analysis, mainly from internet news and international reports, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of repression and resistance within Nicaraguan diaspora communities.

The results indicate that, despite leaving the country and, in many cases, being granted international protection status, opposition members are still targeted by repressive actions. The persecution faced by these individuals and their families hinders their ability to continue their political work due to fear of the consequences. Data also reveal common repressive practices experienced by all dissidents, with the most severe actions targeted at those with significant media presence and political influence. Finally, socio-demographic characteristics and life situations are important factors in explaining the types of repression experienced.

RC42-JS-151.6

SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, FELIPE* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Gamson's Mistrustful-Efficacious Political Participation Hypothesis in Adolescents from 24 Countries.

Young people have played a prominent role in the global trend towards participation in protests to the detriment of more traditional forms of political involvement. In recent years younger generations have been not only the drivers and protagonists of the protest but often exceeded their more peaceful and "normalized" forms to make their demands heard. What drives the youngest to get involved in these highly disruptive actions? What differentiates them from those who opt for other moderate avenues of political action? How and to what extent can the interaction between individual characteristics and context radicalize young people?

William Gamson (1968) proposed that low institutional trust and high internal political efficacy are the optimal combination for political mobilization, including participation in protests and demonstrations. According to Gamson, mobilization against the government occurred primarily because of dissatisfaction with its performance but, at the same time, because they believed they could bring about social change through direct action. This paper follows this hypothesis, using the combination of institutional trust and political self-efficacy to generate typologies of "political participants" and assess the extent to which the expected pattern occurs considering different types of participation: conventional, disruptive and digital.

Using the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study 2022 - ICCS, around 80000 students from 24 countries participated, we evaluated Gamson's Mistrustful-Efficacious Political Participation Hypothesis. In line with the expectations, preliminary results showed that efficacious students (trusting and distrustful) are more willing to participate in the different types. In contrast, students with lower levels of self-efficacy and distrust show less willingness to participate in all kinds. Additionally, relevant variations across countries are observed. Latin American students seem to be more radical in their view of participation, while developed countries do not.

RC32-519.1

SANDAL-WILSON, HAKAN* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Radical Democratic Iterations: Gender and Sexuality within Social Movements

How are ideas about democracy and inclusion transformed within social and political movements in light of universal norms? While there is a rich body of scholarship on how democratic meanings and norms within particular polities transform and are subject to contestation and reinterpretation, we understand less well how this process plays out within social movements. Building on Seyla Benhabib's theory of 'democratic iterations', which was focused on liberal democratic polities, I suggest 'radical democratic iterations' as a framework to analyse how understandings of democracy and inclusion, particularly with regards to gender and sexual identities, are transformed within social and political movements.

In this paper I explore two case studies drawn from my ongoing research to illustrate this framework: first, gender inclusion and women's participation in democratic politics, focusing on the transformative redefinition of gender roles within Turkey's Kurdish public sphere; second, Kurdish LGBTI+ organizing and politics, highlighting their significance on multiple levels of political and democratic culture. My reconceptualization treats these cases as interconnected and mutually constitutive, while attending to the broader intersecting exclusionary structures surrounding politics of gender and sexuality, such as racism and class, in modern Turkey.

A key finding of this research is the importance of attending to how social and political movements understand gender and sexual rights. Doing so facilitates our reading of their democratic visions, as well as the current state of democracy within which they operate. Through these examples, I argue that the framework of "radical democratic iterations" offers a valuable lens to understand how democratic visions can transform within and among social, political and ethnic movements, and their ability to influence "strong" publics, such as by pushing for legislative changes even within a nation-state they are critical of.

RC21-302.1

SANDER, VAN LANEN* (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

Community Spaces Under Austerity Urbanism: The Michi Noeki and the Politics of Social Infrastructure in Groningen, the Netherlands

After years of austerity urbanism, many community spaces disappeared or diminished their services. In response, social workers, municipal employees, and inhabitants increasingly argue for the importance of community spaces, especially in 'vulnerable neighbourhoods' that house concentrations of people with low income, low health, and other indicators of disadvantage. However, the transformation of national and urban governance under austerity impacts the making and remaking of 'social infrastructure'. In this presentation, I explore the values, governance, and practices behind creating a community space in Groningen, the Netherlands.

In 2023, a 'Michi Noeki' opened in the Oosterparkwijk in Groningen, responding to such a professed dearth in community spaces. The Michi Noeki is a quintessential example of social infrastructure; it aims to be a place where people can meet each other with minimal financial, social, and physical barriers. This presentation presents an in-depth case study of the Michi Noeki to assess social infrastructure's nature, impact, and reception under austerity urbanism. Work with developers and municipal employees illustrates how processes of marketisation, directly and indirectly, govern social infrastructure. External competitive funding governs the location and nature of new social infrastructure. Embedded in municipal policy objectives, the Michi Noeki radiates neoliberal subjectivity through work reintegration and personal health responsibilisation. However, interviews with users and volunteers will show whether these groups accept these values or will contest them and appropriate the Michi Noeki for their activities and values.

Through the Michi Noeki cast study, this presentation discusses how (semi-) privatised financing and providing community spaces shape the values and practices these places embody. Furthermore, it shows whether citizens accept or subvert these decisions and regulations of their community spaces. Therefore, this paper contributes to debates about the politics of community spaces under contemporary urban marketisation and financialisation.

RC29-472.5

SANDOVAL ROBAYO, MARY LUZ* (Caldas University (Manizales city), Colombia)

Persistencia De Los Conflictos Armados e Imposibilidad De La Política De "Paz Total" Del Actual Gobierno De Izquierda En Colombia

Una de las políticas del actual gobierno de Gustavo Petro es la denominada "paz total" con todos los grupos armados con presencia en Colombia tanto politicos como organizaciones del crimen común. Dicha política ha encontrado diversos obstáculos que han impedido su realización hasta el momento. Varios factores han incidido sobre esta imposibilidad. Estos factores son tanto de índole politico como sociológico. Las características diversas de los actores y de algunos de estos conflictos han impedido la efectividad de las negociaciones.

La presente ponencia busca explicar los factores politicos y sociológicos que han obstaculizado la política de "paz total" del actual gobierno de izquierda de Gustavo Petro. Para ello trabajará con fuentes primarias como periódicos y entrevistas a profundidad con especialistas y analistas políticos.

RC47-730.3

SANGIULIANO, MARIA* (Smart Venice s.r.l., Italy)
MERET, SUSI (Aalborg University, Denmark)
SALOMON BALSAMO, ORIANA (Smart Venice s.r.l., Italy)

Anti-Gender Backlash and Contentious Politics: Polarization and Challenges to Intersectionality within Transnational Feminist Advocay Networks in Europe

Since 2007, the rise of the third-wave of feminism has coincided with a pronounced anti-gender backlash that poses a threat to democracy both in Europe and beyond. The increasing mainstreaming of radical and populist right-wing ideologies, coupled with anti-gender and anti-feminist actors, has given rise to novel, organised, and transnational forms of mobilisation and alliances. Gender issues serve as a focal point to promote an ultraconservative agenda defending traditional gender roles and the heteronormative family.

In this context, European feminist advocacy networks are also facing challenges. Feminist governance structures established in prior decades have weakened, marked by erosion, fragmentation, and their role witnessed a shift from cooperative relationships with feminist networks and associations to a more sceptical, watchdog stance towards EU policies. Transnational feminist activism encompasses a broad spectrum of positions, where intersectionality plays a pivotal role in shaping collective identity and alliance-building. Nonetheless, contradictions and polarization are present between actors that pursue an intersectional and LGBTQAI+ inclusive feminist approach and others promoting a more "traditional" and binary understanding of gender inequalities and other organizations. The latter adopt a "selective" approach to prioritising intersecting axes of difference and discrimination, often overlooking class, gender identity, and sexual orientation, in certain cases leveraging on arguments that are close to the ones framing anti-gender rhetorics.

This paper, delving into recent CEDAW discussions and debates on the EU Directive on Domestic Violence and Violence against Women, focuses on the actors and frames that have facilitated the "normalisation" or "mainstreaming" of anti-gender positions, also within transnational feminist advocacy contexts, which used to be drivers of democratic resilience. The paper argues that it has become increasingly difficult to draw a clearcut between the anti-gender and the feminist movement in certain cases.

RC28-459.3

SANIL, AKANKSHA* (University of Delhi, India)

Living with "Welfare Stigma": Identity and Food Assistance Programme in India

Recent years have seen increased attention and revival of progressive welfare measures in India. Central to this is a more difficult project to analyse how public welfare exacerbate stigma for some more than the others. Based on a thematic review of existing literature, this paper aims to explore if universalistic or particularistic welfare programmes translate into higher stigma for more disadvantaged social groups. In doing so, it examines whether and to what extent historical differences in social identities influence the possibility of gradations of stigma among recipients of food assistance programme under India's Public Distribution System. It attempts to understand caste through the framework of welfare dependency on two fronts. First, to understand the development of and experiments with welfare in India seeking to reconcile previous studies, and second, revive the historically significant idea of welfare stigma which is also distinctively situated within the Indian social structure. Recognizing the persistence of history, especially the inheritance of an unequal social order, is vital to understand why the persistence of caste-based stigma seem so difficult to govern and offers a clue as to why utilitarian policy solutions are unable to amend the concern of society.

RC28-439.4

SANIL, PALLAVI* (Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India)

Disability Inclusion or Exclusion in Development Efforts: A Critical Review of Learning Disability Amongst School Children in India

Disability is often misconstrued due to its health and economic ramifications. Furthermore, biases against people with disabilities are frequently overlooked. People with disabilities encounter various forms of discrimination, including those based on social class, caste, gender, and the nature of their disability, which is often categorized based on its proximity to or deviation from the societal norm. *Normality* refers to the standard level of physical ability society has adapted to and accepted, enabling individuals to manage their biological conditions. The categorisation of individuals in society and establishing social hierarchy is known as social stratification. Different cultures have varying systems of stratification and beliefs that justify inequality. For example, individuals at the margins in India are often excluded due to their caste, religion, gender and disability. In educational institutions, inequality can be explained through meritocracy, where those who work the hardest and are the most talented are believed to rise to the top, or through birthright, where certain groups are considered to be born into positions of power. These explanations may not always align with reality but are commonly acknowledged. The study of social stratification has traditionally focused on caste, class, and gender, often neglecting individuals with disabilities as a distinct social category. It is apparent that individuals with disabilities encounter barriers to education, are less likely to complete their studies, and often face limited economic opportunities post-graduation. Contemporary theories of social stratification emphasise intersectionality, where multiple forms of oppression intersect. Sociology offers a unique perspective for exploring the construction of disability as a social category, including institutional contributions, societal dynamics, and power inequalities. This study aims to highlight the marginalized status of children with disabilities in India, particularly those with learning disabilities, through a comprehensive literature review.

RC17-255.4

SANT'ANNA FERNANDES, AINÁ* (University of Queensland, Australia)

The Apple of Discord

The application of various forms of intellectual property rights (IP) to agriculture has significantly transformed food production. IP facilitates the concentration of power and control over food systems in the hands of a few corporations, often driving trends toward monoculture and unsustainable agricultural practices.

Club apple is known a system that manages apple supply chains through the application of IP rights. Drawing on ethnographic data from the Tasmanian apple industry, this paper explores the reasons behind the mixed feelings

expressed by interviewees operating within this particular IP regime, ranging from compliance and ambiguity to uncertainty and even anger.

This paper critically engages with governance and intellectual property law to offer insights into how sustainable governance systems can address the challenges of power concentration in food production, while promoting ethical and ecological food futures.

RC04-48.5

SANTAGATI, MARIAGRAZIA* (Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore, Italy)
BARZAGHI, ALESSANDRA (Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy)
FERRARI, CHIARA (Catholic University Milan, Italy)
VISIOLI, MARTA (Department of Sociology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Addressing the Educational Challenge of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors: Sociological Reasons to Deal with It

The following reflections present the path that has guided our theoretical reflections and empirical research experiences since 2017 up to now, on unaccompanied foreign minors in Europe and their access to education. Six reasons, in particular, explain why it makes sense to focus on this specific group of migrant minors transitioning to adulthood, proposing interpretations that not only consider their peculiarities within the framework of migration flows – such as their subalternity, instrumental-acquisitive orientation, racialization and segregation, and the social pressure to quickly achieve autonomy – but also the safeguarding of appropriate spaces and times for formal, non-formal, and informal learning, with reference to a holistic model of educational integration that responds to the cognitive, social, and emotional needs of these young people. Addressing UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors) in their journey toward and within school, in particular, is essential because:

1. They are minors, with a right to education in the contemporary democratic societies, even though they are also irregular migrants with adult projects;
2. It sheds light on important socio-educational dilemmas that permeate international dynamics, in which UAMs experience their mobility;
3. It allows for a deep analysis of the production, reproduction, and amplification of educational inequalities, through the identification of novel mechanisms that operate in contexts of equal opportunities;
4. It makes it possible to classify risks and protective factors that influence the growth of many minors without adult references;
5. They possess typical vulnerabilities and resources, traceable in the paths of many disadvantaged minorities;
6. Finally, it shows how research can shed light on the contextual and institutional conditions that make a statistically improbable phenomenon - UAMs' access to school - possible.

RC04-64.4

SANTAGATI, MARIAGRAZIA* (Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Reclaiming Forgotten Voices: Harriet Martineau's Contribution to the Sociology of Education and Feminist Theory

My proposal invites a critical reflection on what we have been taught about the contributions of male and female sociologists in the field of education. Often, alongside the famous "fathers" of sociology like Durkheim, Weber, and Mead, female figures such as Harriet Martineau, Flora Tristan, Frieda Wunderlich, and Jane Addams have been overlooked, despite offering innovative and relevant contributions to the analysis and interpretation of educational processes.

I would like to briefly reflect on the theoretical and empirical contribution of Harriet Martineau, the first sociologist, who in the first half of the 19th century developed a progressive, inclusive, and universalist vision of education. Her idea of education—addressed to the privileged, the marginalized, the disabled, and women, oriented towards social justice and the development of individual capacities—anticipated concepts that are still debated today.

By addressing the dilemma between "reproductive" education and education that liberates from inequalities and injustices, Martineau's work within the canon of sociology of education could advance feminist theory in legitimizing education as part of the scientific culture of society, a goal inherited from past female sociologists and still not fully achieved (Acker, 1987).

RC30-486.4

SANTAMARINA GUERRERO, ANA* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain)
FERNÁNDEZ-TRUJILLO MOARES, FRANCISCO* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)

Entrepreneurial Subjectivities and Conflictive Identities within Digital Care and Domestic Platforms

This paper examines the ongoing transformations and tensions underlying the platformization of domestic and care work in Spain, a sector that has historically been feminized, migrant, and racialized. The study uses a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews with workers to explore the subjectivities and identities formed through digital platforms. From a critical perspective, it interrogates the contradiction between the corporate narrative of professionalization and the reality of deregulated labor, highlighting how workers, despite facing precarious and adverse conditions, often view aspects like flexibility as positive and present their experiences on these platforms as opportunities. Finally, the article critically engages with the role of these platforms as one of the few accessible pathways to the labor market for workers in vulnerable situations, shaped by factors such as migration, a lack of support networks, and the continued invisibility of care work within a neoliberal framework.

RC21-321.4

SANTANA MACHADO, GABRIEL* (Getulio Vargas Foundation, Brazil)

The Limits of Tolerance for Territorial Inequalities in Equitable Federalism: Parameters of Distributive Justice in the Brazilian Context

Federative arrangements exhibit diverse relationships with territorial inequalities; however, the existing literature has not thoroughly examined their capacity to promote distributive justice. This empirical article aims to identify the limits of tolerance for territorial inequalities within equitable federalism, a type of federative arrangement normatively conceptualized based on John Rawls's theory of Justice as Fairness. We begin with the premise that while territorial inequalities are tolerated in federal arrangements, there are limits to the acceptability of these inequalities in equitable federalism. Such inequalities should not be excessive and must ensure that subnational entities can provide comparable public policies to their populations. Consequently, this study seeks to establish fair parameters for the acceptability of inequalities within federations. The identification of tolerance limits for territorial inequalities in equitable federalism aims to determine the levels of expropriation of municipal revenues necessary for municipalities to maintain their revenue potential while also addressing the resource needs of less affluent entities through revenue redistribution. Empirical analyses will be conducted using revenue data from Brazilian municipalities. To achieve this objective, quantitative analyses will focus on the budgetary execution of revenues from all Brazilian municipalities between 2013 and 2022. This proposed article is part of a research agenda dedicated to examining the capacity of federative arrangements to promote distributive justice territorially, thereby ensuring that constituent units possess equitable conditions to provide public policies for their respective populations.

RC43-690.4

SANTIAGO, ANNA MARIA* (Michigan State University, USA)
MARGETIS, IRIS (Michigan State University, Department of Economics, USA)

Childhood Residential and Neighborhood Trajectories and the Physical and Behavioral Health Outcomes of Low-Income Minoritized Youth

Poor housing quality and residential instability have been found to be consistent predictors of poor physical and behavioral health for low-income children and youth in the United States. Expanding access to quality housing and housing stability are seen as the means for promoting improved health outcomes for disadvantaged children. However, we know surprisingly little about the long-term effects of housing and neighborhood trajectories on the health of vulnerable children. Nor do we know much about children residing in subsidized housing and how such housing might serve as a vehicle for improving children's health.

In this study, we employ longitudinal data from a sample of low-income Latino and African American children (N=850) whose families were quasi randomly assigned to subsidized housing units in neighborhoods with

varying degrees of racial, ethnic and social mix. Using sequence analysis, we assess how variations in housing and neighborhood trajectories of children in subsidized housing affect the health of children over the course of childhood. Further, we examine the comparative health of children assigned to project-based housing and those assigned to tenant-based or other housing types as well as degrees of social mix. Finally, we assess the extent to which these exposures to housing and neighborhoods vary by ethnicity and gender.

We find significant variations in childhood health outcomes by gender, ethnicity, subsidized housing types and social mix as well as the temporality of exposure. Improved physical and behavioral health during childhood was found among children whose housing and neighborhood trajectories were characterized by residential stability and neighborhood safety. Implications for housing policy and practice are discussed.

RC47-730.1

SANTIAGO PRIETO, MARÍA* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

Feminist Responses to Digital Anti-Feminist Violence: The Case of Spanish Grassroots Collectives

The research presented in this paper, conducted between June and December 2023, seeks to understand the role of digital violence against feminist activists and collectives within the broader context of what has been termed the "patriarchal backlash " (Cabezas and Vega, 2022). A digital ethnography conducted with feminist activists in Spain reveals that the majority of aggressors are aligned with extreme right-wing and explicitly anti-feminist ideologies—whether they are organized in a group or collective or not. This digital violence can therefore be understood as part of a global anti-feminist offensive aimed at undermining the progress and work of the feminist movement, particularly that of grassroots feminist collectives.

In response to the violence identified during the fieldwork—ranging from flaming and trolling on social networks, to the non-consensual dissemination of sexual images, image manipulation, harassment, and death threats—activists have developed a series of strategies. These strategies vary depending on several factors, including the activists' perceived role of their own social media presence; their level of digital literacy; the importance they attribute to this form of violence; and the centrality of care and activist sustainability within each collective.

This paper will present the specific strategies employed by activists to both prevent and combat digital violence, as well as the challenges encountered in resisting such violence. These challenges include limited digital literacy, a lack of established resistance strategies, and the inaction of digital platforms. In this way, this communication aims to share the insights of grassroots activists confronting anti-feminist digital violence on a daily basis, as well as to highlight the challenges that must be addressed in order to effectively confront and ultimately eradicate anti-feminist violence.

RC07-JS-231.3

SANTIAGO PRIETO, MARÍA* (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)

Filling the Gap: Technology-Facilitated Repression of Social Movements in the Spanish Context

The relationship between social movements and new technologies has been widely studied (Earl and Kimport, 2011; Fominaya and Gillan, 2017; Treré, 2018), as has the role of digital technologies in controlling dissent. Extensive research exists on surveillance capitalism (Zuboff, 2020), Big Data and protest (Degli, 2014; Ferguson, 2017), and more recently, the role of artificial intelligence in policing (Polcumpally and Rahar, 2022; Drage and Frabetti, 2024). However, there has been limited integration of studies on social movements and repressive technologies, with most work focusing on autocratic regimes and their suppression of dissent (Topak and Mekouar, 2022; Kuznetsova, 2024). The lack of research in other contexts presents a notable gap in the literature, especially as emerging digital technologies, such as AI, significantly impact how protests and social movements are controlled.

The shortage of empirical studies is particularly pronounced in Spain, where the literature on technology-facilitated repression is largely confined to human rights organization reports (Defender a Quien Defiende, 2024; Scott-Railton et al, 2022; Miralles et al, 2021) and a few academic works (Gunzelmann, 2022; Maroto and Segura, 2018).

This paper offers a literature review on technology-facilitated state repression of social movements, as part of a broader PhD thesis focused on the Spanish context, seeking to identify key findings and gaps in existing research. Additionally, preliminary results from interviews with Spanish human rights defenders, academics, and activists who have experienced technology-facilitated repression will be presented. Therefore, this paper seeks to expose the main repertoires of technology-facilitated repression, their impacts, the resistance strategies developed by activists, and potential future lines of research on this issue, contributing to the collective reflection on how digital transformation may erode (or strengthen) struggles for social justice.

RC56-856.3

SANTOS, FABIO* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

Fort Allen: Migration, Empire, and Anticolonialism in the Caribbean

This paper engages with anticolonialism through the lens of Fort Allen, a U.S. military base in Puerto Rico that was temporarily repurposed as a detention facility for Haitian asylum seekers from 1981 to 1982. Dismissively labeled "boat people," some of the tens of thousands of Haitians arriving at the time on overcrowded boats in southern Florida were forcibly transported from Florida to Puerto Rico. Targeting only asylum seekers from Haiti—where the first successful Black self-emancipation and independence movement in the region took place—this deliberate relocation to a remote colonial space symbolizes the intersection of anti-Black racism and the coloniality of migration. Drawing on a range of primary sources, including government documents, legal records, and personal narratives from the refugees themselves, I examine this short-lived experiment in offshoring refugee detention within the broader context of struggles against U.S. and European colonialism in the Caribbean. While often framed as a humanitarian response to a "refugee crisis," the U.S. detention of Haitians at Fort Allen reveals enduring colonial dynamics that relegated racialized refugees to spaces of containment and exclusion. Deemed unworthy of asylum despite fleeing a violent political regime—one that the U.S. itself supported, in a continuation of its imperialist policies—most Haitians ultimately returned to the U.S., thanks to the solidarity of Puerto Rican lawyers, volunteers, and activists. Together, they mobilized anticolonial thought and practice to challenge U.S. migration and detention policies, linking local struggles for self-determination with broader transnational anticolonial movements, for which the Haitian Revolution provided the radical blueprint. Fort Allen thus serves as a critical site for understanding the intersection of migration, empire, and anticolonialism in the late 20th-century Caribbean.

RC38-624.3

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (PUCRS, Brazil)

A Brief Appraisal of an International Biographical Encounter from a Biographical Perspective

The establishment of the reconstructive biographical narrative approach in sociology benefits since its beginning from intense and fertile biographical encounters at international level. And it starts long before Fritz Schütze and his colleagues and assistants at the University of Bielefeld started to delineate the scope of such methodological approach. We could traced back this international exchange to the main epistemological foundation of the reconstructive biographical approach: the sociology of Alfred Schutz, who maintained a fruitfull exchange with Edmund Husserl, and later with American sociologists. In this sense, Schutz' sociological contribution cannot be adequately apprehended without referring to the exchange with colleagues from Germany and US. The paper will make an appraisal of the introduction of the reconstructive biographical narrative approach, that started with the encounters between the author with Bettina Völter, and later with Gabriele Rosenthal, Michaela Köttig, and other German colleagues. After this initial exchange the reconstructive biographical narrative approach spread among young scholars, especially, but not exclusively from sociology in Porto Alegre. The paper will also explore some challenges to disseminate this approach in the Brazilian sociological community.

RC11-176.1

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (PUCRS, Brazil)
VIANNA, PAULA (PUCRS, Brazil)

Lifestyles in the "Alpha Generation": Reading Experiences from a Reconstructive Biographical Narrative' Approach

We live in an accelerated society, states Harmut Rosa (2019). Combined with acceleration, contemporary society is also characterized by individualization. According to Ulrich Beck, "individualization means that people's biographies become independent of pre-established determinations, open, available, and become a task to be performed by each individual" (Beck, 2010, p.199). In the process of individualization, the subject becomes "the center of the biographical process" while family ties and class differences occupy "the background" (Beck, 2010, p.194). Beck also states that the individual "designs

his or her own biography", that is, the "socially predetermined biography is transformed into a biography made and to be made by each individual" (Beck, 2010, p.199). Given this scenario, we observe a precocity in the search for identity within society (Santos, 2015, p.404). The increasingly younger individual seeks his/her identity, his/her lifestyle, his/her self-definition within their social group. In other words, the individual's singularity is gradually and prematurely demanded, which must be confirmed in their daily life. The text addresses the interpretation of the biographical experiences of members of the so-called "Alpha generation" (born after 2010) to understand their lifestyles, especially regarding the practice of reading. The text provides a summary of the main characteristics of the reconstructive biographical method, as adopted in this study, which has a fundamental support, above all, in Schutz's sociology, which is combined with group discussion. At the end, it presents a preliminary result of this research work, the VIR – Visual Interactive Reading, whose objective is to contribute to actions aimed at stimulating reading. It is expected to highlight the potential of interpretative biographical research in developing solutions to identified problems.

Film-1014.1

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (PUCRS, Brazil)

"Border Spaces"

It presents the social construction of border spaces in Brazil from the perspective of those responsible for theor control, those that use the borders for drug trafficking, those involved in agricultural and livestock production, as well as representatives of indigeneous peoples, who occupied border regions before the occupation of Brazilian border regions by Portuguese colonizers.

RC35-579.4

SANTOS, JAMES WILLIAM* (Erfurt University, Germany)

A Critical Theory of Social Movements

In recent years, a notable effort has been made to bridge the interests between critical theory and social movement studies. A few approaches have tried to advance this task, reintroducing the first generation of critical theorists and reimagining Habermas's influence in a new world of communications. However, these approaches do not address some of the questions of the social movement field, such as the lack of theoretical interest and practical challenges in reconstructing a comprehensive insight into the movements. This work addresses whether critical theory can contribute theoretically and empirically beyond providing a rearranged or revamped Zeitdiagnose to social movement research and whether there is space in the field for a value-laden approach. Following Rucht's (2023) plead for multiple perspectives and his approach of an interactionist, constructivist, and process-oriented view of social movements, this work utilizes Rosa's resonant theory account of human relations to address the interactionist perspective, Jaeggi's immanent social formation approach to fulfill the constructionist view, and a genealogical approach to address the process-oriented task.

RC05-82.1

SANTOS, PRISCILLA* (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (Cies-Iscte), Portugal)

Small Businesses As an Asset for European Citizenship: A Political Gaze on Street Shops Run By South-Asian Migrants in Lisbon

In this talk, I aim to explore how South Asian migrants in Lisbon, Portugal, are setting up small retail outlets as a means of obtaining residency permits in order to gain European citizenship after five years of residence. I argue that these migrants are using their small businesses to enhance their current citizenship status, revealing the power dynamics inherent in the "European Union and the rest" dichotomy. Within an ethnographic study, I have conducted several interviews with migrants originating from South Asian countries, especially Bangladesh and Nepal. I have observed a pattern, irrespective of country of origin or social class, in the pursuit of a 'red passport'. Migrants aim to take advantage of intra-EU free movement, with some of them planning to move to wealthier EU countries for better income prospects, despite, in some cases, already being middle-class. However, the 'red passport' represents more than just an economic opportunity; it is seen as a means to achieve social mobility, including access to public healthcare, better work-life balance, and higher education for themselves and, especially, for their children to enrich their cultural capital. These migrants are seeking the symbolic power attached to European citizenship to counterbalance their previous condition of multiple marginalities.

RC12-182.6

SANTOS, SUSANA* (Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Lawyers Dealing with Everyday Life Ethics in Corporate Legal Firms in Cabo Verde and Mozambique: Colonial Continuities, Resistance, and Change

The development of law firms in Cabo Verde and Mozambique dedicated to corporate and international projects aligns with the rapid expansion of globalized financial markets. Portuguese law firms have been using different channels and instruments – legal, economic, political, and cultural cooperation- to enter and shape these markets. One of the forms used is the training of local practitioners and the establishment of partnerships ensuring a strategy of economic and political influence that can be described as postmodern colonialism (Silbey, 1996).

Special attention should be taken at a micro-level focusing on the lawyers' practices and perceptions of ethics and professionalism.

What happens to lawyers who study in the Global North and work in the Global South? Having studied Law in the former colonizer country and acting professionally in their home country impacts their moral reasoning and, if so, how do ethical codes and moral commitment evolve? What is the impact of educational and professional socialization on their activity? How do they think about it? Do they reflect on it?

To answer these questions, we conducted fieldwork in Mozambique and Cabo Verde and interviewed thirteen lawyers selected from a mixed sample of Portuguese lawyers working in another jurisdiction CV and MZ: Mozambican and Cape-Verdean lawyers who studied in Portugal and Europe and practice law in their home country in a firm with a partnership or cooperation agreement; and Mozambican lawyers who studied in their home country and practice law in a firm with a partnership or cooperation agreement with a Portuguese law firm.

Results show that ethical compliance with local populations grows with physical proximity and living locally. Nevertheless, each lawyer is involved, simultaneously, in many projects and transactions making them unaware of the outcome of what can be sustained as a strategy for dealing with professional ethics.

RC43-JS-72.2

SANYAL, ROMOLA* (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Dignity and Displacement: The Politics of Shelter for Houseless and Displaced Communities

Dignity is a foundational human value and the idea of being human is closely intertwined with the idea of human dignity and human 'worth'. Dignity is associated with equality, liberty, autonomy, privacy, decent treatment of individuals and communities by society. It is also subject to cultural interpretations and is intertwined with social and community practices and acceptance thus opening the door to more vernacular and intersectional understandings of the term.

Dignity is an important part of how we live including how we are sheltered and housed. For those inhabiting the margins of society, including the poor and the displaced, the creation and sustenance of a dignified life is central. Practices of aid also often signal a concern with supporting the dignity of those being helped, but it is necessary to consider how people are seen to lack dignity, and what and whose standards of dignity are applied and through what practices. This paper takes a transnational approach, drawing together unhoused and displaced communities in a continuum of precariously sheltered subject. It interrogates how not having a form of mainstream shelter, or being dependent on aid for shelter and life creates experiences of indignities for them. Equally the talk focuses critically on the politics and infrastructures of aid and care that exacerbate these forms of indignities.

RC30-486.3

SANZ DE MIGUEL, PABLO* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
PAC SALAS, DAVID (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
CASAS-CORTES, MARIBEL (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
JIMÉNEZ MARTÍNEZ, LORIÉN (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)
MORAL MARTÍN, DAVID (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Disruptive Dynamics: A Sociological Analysis of Platformization in the on-Demand Transportation Sector in Spain

There are more than 500 digital labour platforms operating in the EU, and even though platform work still only accounts for a small proportion of the workforce in most European countries, scholars, policy makers and social partners are increasingly raising concerns because of the disruptive changes they bring in different dimensions such as the regulatory field, the production system or the power relations (Thelen, 2018; Del Nido, 2021; Riesgo Gómez, 2023).

In the on-demand transportation/taxi sector, the entry of digital platform companies, such as Uber, is disrupting and replacing the shares of traditional taxi companies and is leading to the huge increase of non-standard forms of work. Moreover, the entry of the platform has led to the exponential growth of non-standard forms of work. In this case, the worker power is splintered by either disrupting and forcing existing workers into adopting platform practices or by hiring drivers as "self-employed" individuals (Thelen, 2018). This paper aims to provide a sociological historical analysis of how disruptive changes associated to the platformization of the demand transportation/ taxi sector, affect social dynamics and equality at the local level. The analysis focuses on the Spanish cases, and compares recent historical trends in three different cities (Barcelona, Madrid and Zaragoza) through a combination of desk research and key informant semi-structure interviews.

RC15-236.3

SAPIN, MARLÈNE* (FORS & University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
WOLF, CHRISTOF* (President at GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany)

Individual Social Capital and Health: Empirical Cross-National Evidence of the Role of Income Inequality in 30 Societies

Literature has emphasized the association of various dimensions of social networks with health. In parallel, research has highlighted the influence of social structures and socioeconomic inequality on health. Although several explanations were postulated on the mechanisms that link social networks with health, such mechanisms still need to be explored within and across societies. The embeddedness of this linkage in the broader social structures and the influence of national contexts need further examination. Abundant literature has investigated the role of social capital as network resources in relation to health, but limited comparative studies still exist. In this research, we focus on the meso-level hierarchical context in which individuals dwell in their daily lives, or, in other words, the resources accessed through who they know in the status hierarchy. The aim is twofold: first, we assess whether network diversity, extensivity, upper-reachability, and average reachability, as well as a global index of social capital, protect individual health. Secondly, we assess whether this protective effect varies across societies according to income inequality. Based on the data of the 2017 module of the International Social Survey Programme on Social Networks and Social Resources, which includes representative samples of 30 countries, we show that several network indices and relational resources are distinctly associated with self-rated health. We also show how economic inequalities moderate the association between individual social capital and health. We discuss institutional factors and cultural differences that may explain why the association of network measures varied across nations.

RC11-JS-54.4

SARA, HASNA HENA (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
HAQUE, MD AMINUL* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Socio-Economic and Lifestyle Determinants of Multi-Morbidity Among Elderly Patients Attending Tertiary Level Hospitals in Bangladesh

Background: Multimorbidity (MM) is the co-existence of two or more chronic diseases and is a significant public health concern for many developing countries, including Bangladesh. Little is known about MM among Bangladesh's older population. So, this study aims to know the determinants of MM among the older population.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in randomly selected two public medical college hospitals with a sample of 566 hospitalized elderly patients aged 60 years and above. Respondents' clinical information on chronic conditions was obtained from hospital reports, and socio-demographic data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were used to assess the associations among the variables and covariates of MM.

Result: MM of the elderly varied substantially by socio-demographic, lifestyle, and economic attributes. Higher age, widowhood, lower education, use of tobacco, and greater economic dependency are conducive to heightened MM likelihood among the elderly. More specifically, females have higher rates of MM than males (64.18% vs. 54.17%). The higher the age, the higher the chances of MM [OR: 1.03; 95% CI 1.04-1.06]. Similarly, economically dependent individuals have higher MM than independent older adults [OR: 3.12; 95% CI 1.88-5.17]. Smoking cigarettes, bidis, tobacco, and other intoxicants (snuff, pan, and pan masala) have a higher likelihood of MM for both males and females. Urban and non-Muslim elderly also have lower odds of MM than their counterparts.

Conclusion: Our study emphasizes the urgent need to explore determinant-specific variations further. This will enable the development of effective preventive measures and specific clinical and public health strategies for targeted prevention and intervention. As revealed by our study, the 'lifestyle factors'- centered systematic treatment strategy should be prioritized in the care of elderly patients with multimorbidity. This study is of utmost importance for healthcare professionals and policymakers in formulating effective healthcare strategies.

RC33-550.3

SARAVÍ, GONZALO* (CIESAS, Mexico)

Exploring Youth Place-Belonging in Poor Neighborhoods through Participatory and Visual Methodologies

This paper presents preliminary results of a youth participatory research in progress, which is being conducted in poor neighborhoods of the outskirts of Mexico City. I have been working with adolescents aged 15 to19, on their urban experience using a qualitative and visual methodology. The fieldwork extended for a one year period (from september 2023 to August 2024). During this period, a workshop (14 sessions) of visual-narratives was implemented with a group of 24 adolescents and we produced in collaboration with them 6 short videos (vlogs), about their experiences of the city from the periphery (topics include: urban insecurity, street markets, public spaces for youth, urban mobility, street art). In addition, 18 semi-structured interviews were conducted with other young residents of these same neighborhoods.

Based on this empirical material, I examine in this paper two main topics. First, the construction of place-belonging (Antonsich) among youth from popular sectors. These areas of the city are spaces that are symbolically devalued and stigmatized and are materially precarious and disadvantaged. I explore the emotions and feelings adolescents attach to certain spaces of their everyday urban experiences in this unfavorable context generating some kind of belonging and sense of place. Secondly, I discuss the value of participatory and visual methodologies to work with young people on their own spatial experience -in this case urban experience. This approach and the resulting materials (videos, photographs, etc.) allow us to capture some ethnographic details (the texture) of the everyday life of adolescents (girls and boys) in marginal and subaltern urban area that remain invisible or contempt from the mainstream city. Taking the idea that youth is spatialized (Farrugia), I conclude with some insight on the practices of resistance and integration of youth from disadvantaged urban areas.

WG11-JS-175.3

SÂRBU, EMANUEL ADRIAN* (University of Bucharest, Romania)
ANDREESCU, VIVIANA (University of Louisville, USA)
LAZAR, FLORIN (University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania)

Strain, Negative Emotions, Religiosity, and Violence Perpetration in a Sample of Romanian Adolescents

Informed by Agnew's (1992) general strain theory, the present study examines the impact of three types of strenuous circumstances on violent behavior reported by 10th graders (N= 3,245) enrolled in 89 high schools in Bucharest, Romania's capital city. Survey data were collected in 2022 from a stratified random sample, as part of a multi-country study coordinated by Planet Youth Ehf., Iceland. Findings show that more than half (57%) of the study participants acknowledged committing at least one act of violence against another person during the year

preceding the survey. The results of the mediation analysis indicate that in the overall sample, all sources of strain (i.e., perceived failure to achieve valued goals, the loss of something of value, and exposure to toxic stimuli, such as emotional, physical, and/or sexual victimization) are associated with negative emotions (anger), which in turn significantly predicted violent behavior. While those whose parents are strict rule enforcers tend to have a higher level of anger, an authoritarian parenting style and parental supervision have significant direct negative effects on violence perpetration. Conversely, violent behavior is more likely to be reported by male adolescents and by those with stronger religious beliefs. Yet additional comparative analyses indicate that the selected predictors do not always have a gender invariant effect. Although religiosity as a potential stress coping mechanism has a non-significant effect and parental monitoring has a violence deterring effect in subsamples differentiated by gender, for girls and those with non-binary gender identities only one source of strain (violent victimization) is conducive to violent behavior. The study limitations and the implications of the findings will be further discussed.

RC57-874.3

SARIKAYA EREN, SELEN* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Enlighten, Narrate, Illustrate: A More Visual Social Movement Studies

Illustration has been an understudied genre both in art history and social sciences despite its commonness. With the visual turn in social sciences, a range of different disciplines have been increasingly incorporating visuals not only as part of their data but also as part of their methodology, mixing methods from art history and qualitative approaches. However, the general unfamiliarity of social scientists with the art making process, and the lack of rigorous methods and frameworks in the visual arts potentially led to certain gaps in these analyses. This also applies to the forms of illustration, which are used in analyses by social scientists without being acknowledged as "illustration." An example is the recent research in social movement studies, where the graphic protest arts are acknowledged as sources of important information regarding the cultural, cognitive and emotional aspects of the protests without paying much attention to the creation process, differences between forms and artmaking knowledge. My aim with this paper is to review the literature focusing on the methods and frameworks, to understand how Illustration Studies can be bridged with social movement studies. Analyzing images requires an interdisciplinary approach, and most studies innovate their own methodology prioritizing different aspects of images. The nascent illustration research field is promising to make social movement studies more visual both as an art-based research practice and thanks to its unique proclivity for narrative, representation and memory. It is also by nature a research-based visual practice. In this paper I aim to discuss the potential benefits of including illustration studies into social movement research.

RC37-611.2

SARIKAYA EREN, SELEN* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Picturing Contentious Politics: Visual Analysis of 2013 Gezi Protests

One of the results of the amplified visuality of social movements in the last decade has been the increased use of illustrations by protestors. Although understudied both in art history and social sciences, illustration has always been used by social movement actors; and has the potential to reveal various dynamics of contentious politics. The recent literature on social movement visual analyses shows that protest graphics can undercover the protesters' profiles, motivations, emotions and cognitive experiences. With a particularly intense use of visual expressions by protestors, the 2013 Gezi Protests in Turkey was one of the first events in Turkey's history where protestors individually created illustrations and shared them on social media as a way of showing support. Although these illustrations have not been ignored by scholars, they have not been the focus of a systematic analysis either.

This paper will analyze the visual expression of Gezi Protests in the illustrations, focusing on protestor figures and visual narrative. It will employ the innovative three-step visual analysis and contextualization method. While the illustrations will be analyzed through a visual content analysis based on political iconography, the findings will be contextualized through in-depth interviews with illustrators, survey reports, and literature review. The undertheorized category of illustration will be discussed and conceptualized with the introduction of Illustration Studies. By doing so the paper firstly aims to contribute to the recent visual analyses of social movements literature by bringing together sociology, political science and illustration research. Secondly, to further develop the emerging three-step methodology by introducing conceptualization, insights and methods unique to illustration practice as art-based research. Thirdly, by comparing the visual language with previous progressive social movements in Turkey, it aims to contribute to the wider discussion regarding the visual expression of social movements in the context of Turkey.

RC13-195.1

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, India)

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Leisure and Social Justice: A Case Study of Use of Technology in Sports at Paris Olympic Games, 2024

Artificial intelligence (AI) revolutionized leisure experiences in sports and also raises significant social justice implications. At Paris Olympic games 2024, athletes, coaches and broadcaster used integrated AI technology to support training, refereeing and broadcasting. In this paper we have used secondary data to analyse the detailed case of how AI is used in sports related to Olympic games Para Olympic games in Paris, 2024.

The intelligent stroboscopic analysis across driving, athletics and artistic gymnastics have helped in better understanding of the game for the viewers. Athelete365 chatbot assists the athletes participating in the Olympic games by providing essential data for easy access. The 'digital twins' helps in the safe conduct of the events by planning the events, the space and scenario. Athletes become able to use technology to optimize their workouts and nutrition. The coaches could analyze players and formulate strategies for winning games. The judges also could use AI for monitoring the athletes.

In case of social justice, the ownership issues are important and it must be ensured that AI is used with transparency and respect for the rights of the participants. Agreements with AI providers which address the liability issues like real-time data and product liability, contractual issues etc. are of utmost importance so that no player is ethically compromised. AI is also responsible for creating digital divide.

Assistive technology used by the International Paralympic Committee in 2024 in Paris, followed the campaign called "Equipped for Equality". AI helped the athletes in training, competition and recovery along with providing help in communication as well as logistics and security.

RC13-196.1

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, India)

Leisure and Social Justice Implications: A Case Study of Moran Blind School(Residential), Dibrugarh, Assam, India

Visual impaired people have lot of struggles for their survival and to gain equal access to leisure. They face several challenges. Cultural attitudes also impede opportunities for leisure participation as discriminatory views exist in many societies. This paper will highlight the leisure activities and social justice implications in a residential blind school in Dibrugarh, Assam, India.

Students of residential Moran Blind School, Dibrugarh,Assam, India has also encountered obstacles in their day to day life as well as in conducting leisure activities. But with the concerted advocacy efforts taken by teachers, administrator, Principal and the staff of the school, they are empowered and have improved accessibility. Altogether they have fifty-five (55) blind students studying in classes from 1 to 10; among them thirty-five (35) are boys and twenty (20) are girls mainly from adjacent districts like Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Charaideo, Sibsagar and so on, fifteen (15) teachers (five are blind), administrator, Principal, hostel wardens, matron and other staff. Majority, that is, ninety-nine (99) per cent of the students are sons and daughters of tea garden labourers who are from poor socio-economic background.

Their major leisure activities are listing to songs, playing the flute, tabla, guitar, harmonium and other musical instruments. Singing, listening to radio and TV, gossiping, reading and writing by Braille, using Internet, playing Ludo and Chess suitable for blind players, playing football and cricket with auditory balls, playing Kabaddi, Hide and Seek game, skipping, making crafts with bamboo items, pottery, weaving etc. during their free time. Reading and writing by Braille, Internet. All these have helped them for their psychomotor, socio-emotional development and psychological wellbeing.

RC26-425.1

SARRIS, NIKOS* (Institute of Political Research, National Centre for Social Research, Greece)

Perspectives of Deprivation in Europe: Is the South Left behind?

The European Pillar of Social Rights sets poverty and social exclusion as one of the three EU-level targets that must be achieved by 2030 in the areas of employment, skills and social protection. The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) should be reduced by at least 15 million by 2030, and out of them, at least 5 million should be children. The 2030 targets are consistent with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They set out the common ambition for a strong social Europe and will allow the Commission to monitor Member States' progress in the context of the European Semester.

The presentation aims to compare country rankings based on severe material and social deprivation rates (SMSD) describing also its evolution during 2015-2022 across the EU countries. Our main premise is that certain group of countries (e.g. Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Spain) fall behind the rest of EU countries. This is also an empirical finding which is more indicative if examined in association with the other two sub-indicators (at risk of poverty and very low work intensity) composing the AROPE rate. Generally, the majority of the countries with the lowest income poverty rates, e.g. Czechia, Finland or Denmark, also have low material and social deprivation rates. Symmetrically, most of the countries with the highest rates of material and social deprivation (such as Romania, Bulgaria or Greece) have very high or very high poverty rates.

The empirical findings indeed show a clear divide across Europe. Although the number of people experiencing at least one of the three poverty and social exclusion risks (risk of poverty, severe material and social deprivation and/or living in a household with very low work intensity) has dropped since 2015, the figure underlines the challenge facing the EU.

RC04-55.5

SARSEKEYEVA, ALIYA* ("El Umiti" corporate fund, Kazakhstan)
AUBAKIROVA, ZHANIYA (El Umiti corporate fund, Kazakhstan)

Identifying Potential: Exploring Opportunities for Excellence in Rural Schools

This study addresses the global issue of educational inequality among rural schoolchildren, a phenomenon influenced by a myriad of factors ranging from geographical inaccessibility to the quality of teaching. Recognizing the unique challenges faced in different countries, this research focuses on Kazakhstan's approach, particularly the annual "Myn Bala" Olympiad. This event is instrumental in identifying gifted students from rural schools, engaging over 80,000 6th graders across the nation.

Our project utilizes data from the Olympiad and the infrastructure of rural schools to analyze educational successes at both individual and institutional levels. A key objective is to determine which schools provide students with greater opportunities to exhibit outstanding abilities. This involves an in-depth examination of the factors contributing to educational inequality, considering both individual and institutional perspectives.

Methodologically, the study employs statistical modeling techniques, including regression analysis, supplemented with elements of spatial analysis. This approach is aimed at uncovering the underlying mechanisms that perpetuate educational inequality. Our findings are intended to make a significant contribution to the ongoing academic and practical discourse on educational disparities, particularly the challenges and nuances of teaching in rural schools. The research not only sheds light on the situation in Kazakhstan but also offers insights that could be applicable to similar contexts globally.

RC04-66.10

SARSEKEYEVA, ALIYA* ("El Umiti" corporate fund, Kazakhstan)
AMRIN, ASLANBEK ('El Umiti' Corporate Fund, Kazakhstan)
KAZTAYEVA, SULUSHASH (El Umiti corporate fund, Kazakhstan)

The Role of Teachers and School Infrastructure in Overcoming Educational Inequality: Evidence from the Kazakhstani Olympiad

This study presents the results of the All-Kazakhstan Rural Schoolchildren Olympiad, conducted among 80,000 sixth-grade students in 2024, including an analysis of schools' and teachers' effect on academic achievements of participants. The Olympiad has been held annually by the non-governmental organization El Umiti since 2020. The Olympiad provides an opportunity for gifted students to gain places in prestigious schools – thus achieving social mobility and receiving better educational opportunities. An innovative approach to the implementation of the Olympiad is also not only measurements in academic subjects (mathematics, science, languages, etc.), but also measurements in functional and spatial thinking, closely related to non-cognitive skills. The study uses open data on school infrastructure, participants and results of the Olympiad, as well as support for teachers in preparing for the Olympiad. We study the structure of the data, first using classical statistical methods (regression analysis) with elements of spatial analysis to find mechanisms for the reproduction of inequality, and then more modern methods of network analysis, assessing the contribution of teachers. The study contributes to the existing academic and practical discussion on educational inequality and the specifics of teaching in rural schools. At the same time, the data used allow us to draw conclusions that are relevant specifically in the context of educational innovations based on NGO, which is important due to the recognized lack of such works on local material by the expert community. From the methodological side, we emphasize how the network approach enriches the understanding of the data compared to classical statistics.

RC15-236.1

SARTI, SIMONE* (University of Milan, Italy)
TERRANEO, MARCO (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
CONSOLAZIO, DAVID (University of Milan, Italy)

A Network-Grounded Approach: Reconstructing the Complete Network of Healthy Lifestyles in an Italian Community

This paper presents the initial findings of the Italian PRIN HEALING Project, which investigates the role of social networks in shaping health-risk behaviours and lifestyles within a small municipality in the Lombardy Region of Northern Italy (about 1500 inhabitants). While existing literature highlights both structural factors (such as education and occupation) and relational factors (family and peer networks) as determinants of health, this study seeks to deepen understanding of how these factors interact and collectively influence health-risk behaviours. Structural factors are relatively static over an individual's life course, whereas social networks are more dynamic, with relationships such as friendships and acquaintanceships shifting across occupational and educational boundaries.

Key research questions include the clustering of health-risk behaviours among interconnected individuals, the comparative impact of structural and social networks on unhealthy lifestyles, and the dynamics of habit transmission within these networks. A clearer understanding of the relationship between stable structural factors and fluid relational dynamics can help enhance public health interventions by identifying influential individuals or communities that spread unhealthy practices.

This research is innovative in its approach to mapping **the complete social network** (not only egocentric) within a local community to examine health-risk behaviours—an unprecedented method in Italy. Internationally, the Framingham Heart Study offers a similar socio-epidemiological model (Christakis & Fowler, 2013).

"Using a mixed-methods approach, the study combined a quantitative survey of approximately 900 inhabitants, gathering data on socio-demographic characteristics, health behaviours, and social ties, by mean of face to face standard interviews, and, additionally, 48 qualitative interviews to refine the emerging social profiles. These in-depth interviews explored the dynamics behind healthy and unhealthy behaviours, focusing on specific cases such as individuals with high socioeconomic status who engage in unhealthy lifestyles, lower-status individuals displaying healthy behaviours, as well as those occupying central, bridging, or isolated positions within the network.

RC47-733.2

SARTORIO GONCALVES, LARA* (Instituto do Mar - Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp), Brazil)

Amazonian Maretorios: Multiscalar Conflicts, Climate Emergencies, and Alternative Practices in the Fishing Community of Jubim, Marajó

In the Anthropocene context, the intensity of extreme events (floods, landslides, cyclones, heat waves, etc.) and the broader effects of climate change, such as food insecurity, health impacts, economic losses, and climate-induced displacements, highlight the urgent global nature of this phenomenon and the need for effective responses. While not a recent issue, the consequences of climate change have become increasingly evident since the early 21st century, especially in the Global South. Countries in this region face greater vulnerability and less adaptive capacity due to factors such as development models, poverty, inequality, resource scarcity, institutional fragility, and reliance on agriculture.

The Marajó Archipelago in Pará, Brazil, located at the mouth of the Amazon River, is a region rich in biodiversity and culture, yet its population of nearly 500,000 inhabitants—comprising Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, riverine communities, fishers, and other traditional groups—is threatened by the development model imposed along Pará's coastal zone. Intensive logging, agribusiness activities like cattle ranching, açaí appropriation, industrial fishing, and monoculture have severely impacted natural resources, leading to socio-environmental conflicts and increased violence against Indigenous and traditional communities.

This study focuses on the fishing community of Jubim, in Salvaterra, exploring the socio-territorial conflicts affecting their maretorio (marine territory). Using ethnography, it investigates the impacts of climate change on Jubim's socio-biodiversity, based on local fishers' perceptions. It also seeks to highlight the community's responses to these challenges, including non-Westernized organizational practices. In Jubim, responses to climate change are intertwined with enchantments and legends, restoring non-human beings to a position of horizontality, rather than duality, with humans, offering an alternative view of collective action and climate adaptation.

RC57-870.1

SASSATELLI, MONICA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Trace Yourself: Layers of Interpretation in Autobiographical Photo Tracings

Visual elicitation, well established in social research, if always somewhat niche, is diversifying. Photoelicitation is prevalent, while drawing or mark-making in general remains uncommon, largely because of people's perceived or actual aversion to drawing as a slow and difficult activity. Forms of combining photography and drawing are even rarer, but potentially offer greater flexibility and a wider range of stimuli for interpretation. Phototracing combines the rapidity and descriptive richness of photography with the ability to allow for individual reflexivity and interpretation. To stimulate discussion of these issues and to present some applications, I will show how I have explored the potential of line drawing by tracing over photographs. In a research setting, it is possible to take or elicit photographs (in a variety of ways, depending on the focus of the project) and then, as part of the analytical phase, trace them to peel back layers and boundaries to get closer to what - one discovers - matters, focusing on objects/subjects but also on their relationships and narratives. I experimented with this method in a student project, *Trace Yourself*, where we examined how identity is expressed and performed through the material and social world, starting with the clothes and other objects that surround us. Students selected and traced photographs of themselves that they felt defined them. They were asked to focus on the details that they felt were important, but were free to intervene by selecting and pasting elements onto old or new photographs, reflecting on the practice and arranging the images in a sequence that was meaningful to them. I then traced and combined the resulting tracings as part of my own reflections, which I shared as inspiration in a feedback discussion. If time and conditions allow, a short tracing experiment could be attempted with the roundtable participants.

RC24-402.1

SASSATELLI, ROBERTA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

A Pleasure Greater Than Myself. Consumption, Pleasure and Sustainability.

In recent years, sustainable consumption has often been studied through the lenses of practice theories which have largely moved beyond a concern with subjectivity and pleasure. This paper considers the discourse around sustainable consumption as a fundamental territory where visions of subjectivity are produced and reproduced, and new definitions and experiences of pleasure are possible. Different dimensions of sustainable consumption – practical, symbolic and moral – are explored by looking at empirical research on alternative food networks and the way they involve new visions of consumer sovereignty. These visions articulate both a notion of authenticity which is contextual and relational and a vision of wellbeing which stretches beyond the present into projects wider than the self. It also comes with a reappraisal of the notion of quality of goods – including fairness as well as aesthetic qualities. Potentially alternative to neo-classical and neoliberal views, such a vision of consumer sovereignty adumbrates pleasure as a form of responsibility for personal, creative well-being and fulfilment which is meant to be opposed to mere acquisition and spending power. Consumers' capacity to develop and elaborate new pleasures in sustainable consumption is thereby to be taken seriously. Pleasure is not only an important element of the experience of sustainable consumers, but it is also a crucial element in the promotion of sustainability in consumption. The paper concludes by exploring how pleasure is re-defined and re-organized in the promotion of alternative food networks, stressing longer temporalities, thicker relationships and more reflexive relation with materiality.

RC16-239.3

SASSATELLI, ROBERTA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
ARFINI, ELIA A.G. (University of Milan, Italy)

Morality and Consumption: Subjectivity, Collectivity and Value

This paper engages with the relationship between morality and consumption, starting from the fundamental notion of consumer choice, linked to a hegemonic vision of the consumer as an autonomous and rational actor. In consumer culture, this notion plays the role of a normative claim around which subjects can organize their own moral justifications, assuming a central role in the legitimization of consumption. Rival notions help define forms of tamed hedonism and authenticity which adumbrate the boundary between normality and deviance within consumer culture. Consumption is revealed to be fundamentally related to value and value judgement: not merely a practical and symbolic activity but also, and fundamentally, a moral activity through which subjectivity and collectivity are mutually shaped. Consumer cultures increasingly depend on the development of complex mechanisms of coding and decoding of value and quality. This dynamic involves not only economic, but also moral assessments, reflecting contemporary societal changes and challenges to conventional moral orders. The paper therefore concludes by exploring the theory of conventions that was developed precisely to focus on the valorization processes that take place within consumer culture. By critically analyzing the theory of conventions the paper explores how it may offer a pragmatic framework that puts the action of actors at the center while assigning importance to the moral justifications that actors provide in support of their actions. This exploration contributes to current sociological theory on the moral dimensions of social life, addressing the issue of how collective moralities shape and are shaped by individual and group practices within consumption. In this way, the theory of conventions aims to overcome the limits of economic reductionism in which the actor is postulated as rational and sovereign and grafts an affective and moral component to the heart of economic activity.

RC29-463.1

SASWATI MISHRA, SUSHREE* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS), India)

Predictive Policing in India: An Appraisal

Predictive policing has emerged as a revolutionary tool for law enforcement agencies worldwide to forecast and prevent crime using data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI). In India, with its vast population and complex socio-economic landscape, the adoption of such technologies offers potential benefits in terms of crime prevention, resource optimization, and policing efficiency. However, implementing predictive policing in India also raises several complex issues regarding technological limitations and ethical challenges. This appraisal will evaluate the Indian cities concerning the implementation of predictive policing, highlighting both the successes in predictive accuracy and crime reduction, as well as challenges in data collection, algorithmic transparency, and public accountability. This paper aims to contribute to the global discourse on predictive policing by offering a comprehensive evaluation of its practice in India, balancing technological promises with social realities. From a legal perspective, predictive policing raises important questions about data privacy and civil liberties. The legal and ethical framework governing predictive policing in India is still nascent. While the country is progressing towards a comprehensive data protection law, concerns remain over how people's data is collected, stored, and utilized by law enforcement agencies. The lack of transparency in AI decision-making processes also poses a threat to accountability, transparency, and public trust. The findings underscore the need for a cautious, ethically grounded approach to predictive policing, ensuring that its deployment aligns with India's democratic values and safeguards against undue harm.

RC29-467.2

SASWATI MISHRA, SUSHREE* (The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS), India)

Transnational Wildlife Trafficking: Combating Challenges in India

The illegal trade of wildlife animals and their products has emerged as a critical transnational crime, undermining biodiversity, ecosystems, and conservation efforts globally. India, with its unique and diverse wildlife, plays a significant role in this illicit trade, acting as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked species. From tigers and elephants to lesser-known species like pangolins, India faces immense challenges in combating this highly organized crime syndicate. The poaching and trafficking of wild species in the lure of money as well as fashion has wiped out a range of wildlife species that call for critical attention to tackle this menace. This paper aims to explore the

transnational dimensions of wildlife trafficking in India, analyzing the intricate networks of poachers, intermediaries, and international markets that fuel this illegal activity. It highlights key drivers, such as demand from foreign markets for exotic pets, animal parts, and traditional medicines, and the use of technology and organized crime syndicates in smuggling operations. Despite India's robust legal framework, including the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and its active participation in international conventions like CITES, enforcement gaps, border security vulnerabilities, and the growing sophistication of criminal networks continue to fuel the illegal trade. This paper explores India's ongoing efforts, including the role of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), advancements in technology, and community-based initiatives, while recommending enhanced international cooperation and stricter enforcement protocols to disrupt trafficking networks. By collaborating on a global level, India can strengthen its internal capabilities, disrupt trafficking networks, and contribute to broader conservation efforts. Addressing these challenges is crucial for the protection of India's wildlife heritage and global biodiversity conservation.

RC25-409.4

SATO, AKIHIKO* (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Victim's Talk: Doing "Being a Victim" and Managing Its Dilemma

There has been a lot spoken by all sorts of victims in this disastrous world. In order to become a victim, people are asked to talk about what they have experienced and how they have been suffering from such experiences. In other words, becoming a victim is an interactional and discursive practice. Drug-induced Suffering (DIS) is one such difficulty. DIS stems from problems caused by pharmaceuticals, including the Thalidomide incident, the HIV contaminated blood-products incident, the MMR vaccine-induced suffering, etc. DIS is not just limited to adverse reactions to pharmaceuticals. Further difficulties include relational, economic and social damages caused by those pharmaceuticals. DIS has been a well-known concept of such social problems in Japan. I have been researching on DIS in Japan for over 10 years with both my colleagues and the victims of DIS. I have analysed what and how some victims of DIS talk about their difficulties, using Discourse Analysis and have found that their talk about difficulties involves an interactional job in managing the dilemma that accompanies "being a victim". In other words, doing "being a victim" can be considered not as a simple and straightforward job like a job of doing "being ordinary" (Sacks 1970) but as an exquisite job that such sequences in a victim's talk should manage the dilemma that has emerged by the talk itself. That is because the DIS victims not only do "being victims" in order to accuse the pharmaceutical companies and even the government of inflicting damages, but also live their own lives. Their own lives are much more than what the victims' lives are generally expected to be. I will show how we can analyse victim's talk and the dilemma with Discourse Analysis and will discuss the implication of the analysis and the result.

RC45-712.4

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)
TAKIKAWA, HIROKI (University of Tokyo, Japan)
LYU, ZEYU (Tohoku University, Japan)
YU, ODANAKA (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)

Exploring the Emergence of Social Order through Computational Social Science and SNS Data

The emergence of social order has long been a central issue in social science, tackled by thinkers like Thomas Hobbes, Adam Smith, and Talcott Parsons. In this presentation, we focus on Parsons' theory, which describes the emergence of social order through the interaction between factual and normative behaviors.

1) Factual order: Regular behaviors emerge in society. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many people regularly wore masks.

2) Normative order: People begin to believe that these regular behaviors are desirable and expect others to hold the same belief. For instance, seeing others wear masks, individuals may come to think that mask-wearing is socially desirable and that others agree.

3) Social order: A process of mutual reinforcement between factual and normative orders leads to the emergence of social order.

While Parsons' theory provides a clear conceptual framework, testing it empirically poses challenges. Cross-sectional surveys fail to capture dynamic processes, and even longitudinal surveys struggle to detail the emergence of social order. Case studies offer insight into the process but may lack generalizability.

By contrast, digital trace data offers a solution. This type of data is "always-on" (Salganik 2019), allowing us to track the emergence of social order over time. We propose using X (formerly Twitter) data in two steps: (1) identifying clusters of users who interact around specific topics, and (2) analyzing their posts and replies. If these interactions align with the three stages outlined above, we conclude that social order has emerged.

We will present detailed findings at the session.

RC34-552.6

SATTA, CATERINA* (University of Cagliari, Italy)
PITTI, ILARIA (University of Bologna, Department of Sociology and Business Law, Italy)

Doing Nothing, Redefining Care: Youth Non-Reproductive Choices and Agency

The gap between the average number of desired children (around 2) and the total fertility rate (1.24) in Italy is mainly interpreted as the result of structural dimensions (inefficiency of the labour market, lack of family policies, scarcity of housing and youth policies) and contingent ones (e.g. the Great Recession, the economic crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic). At the same time, it is apparent that an increasing proportion of young people do not wish to have children and/or see the parental experience as irrelevant to their self-fulfilment.

Youth non-reproductive choices – or their "doing nothing" in the reproductive sphere - often become a focal point for blame and intergenerational conflict. From an adultist and adult-centred perspective, these choices are seen as a sign of selfishness, hedonism and immaturity. This viewpoint particularly influences the public discourse, which tends to blame young people – especially young women - for the declining birth rate, now at an historic low. However, from a youth-centred perspective these choices can be read as a different way of caring for oneself, the others, and the planet. The non-reproductive discourse is linked to emerging new definitions of caring that transcends biological and family boundaries, emphasizing the social responsibility to care for others within the community, as well as to the environmental discourse.

Understanding youth choices not just as individual decisions, but as expressions of agency that opens new perspectives on both their personal futures and the collective future, the paper explores childless young people's position within the current generational and gendered order. Drawing on two ongoing studies on the reproductive and intimacy ideas, expectations, desires, fears of childless young people aged 25-34, it asks how the blaming discourse affects both young women and men, and how they, in turn, re-signify their non-reproductive choices.

RC48-748.4

SATU, SHAMMI AKTER* (Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh)

Street Art As the Emotional Infrastructure of Social Movement: The Case of Bangladesh

Bangladesh has undergone a series of anti-government and pro-democratic protests through July and early August of 2024 primarily led by the university students which eventually successfully resulted in the fall of a fascist, corrupted and an authoritative government in August 5, 2024. Although it started as the restructuring of the quota system of the government job recruitment, later the oppressive and derogatory activities of the then government instigated the emotions of the youth. At one level of the movement, street art was used as a medium to express their emotions. The research question of this study is to demonstrate how the emotions of the youth and the people were accentuated through street art and assisted to the fall of an authoritarian regime in Bangladesh. The objectives of the study are to explore the chronological history of July-August, 2024 uprising in Bangladesh and the associated emotions; and to examine the role of street art as a key medium of expression that mobilizes the collective actions and resistance. The research was conducted in August and September, 2024 employing reconnaissance survey, observation and interview of street artists and common people. The study findings revealed that anger and hate against the then government and the love and passion for the oppressed activists and the fellow countrymen were expressed through street art and people of all classes came forward protesting against the huge bloodshed of the then government under the banner of anti-discriminatory movement and became a successful social movement. The emotions of the public urged to raise their voices and street art was used as a form of expression to uphold the emotions by portraying nationalism, communal harmony, inclusiveness, solidarity, public engagement and awareness. This medium was employed to create memory and pay homage to the martyrs and the injured of this movement.

RC01-25.2

SAVA, IONEL N* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Is the Military Still 'just a Job'? Examining the Transformation of the Institutional/Occupational Recruitment and Retention Approach in East Central Europe: The Case of Romania and Poland.

In the past decades, countries in East Central Europe have had to adjust their recruitment and retention policies to address new challenges. Alongside a culture of no conscription and a growing interest among young people in higher-paying civilian jobs, they have successfully transitioned to an all-volunteer force. The military is 'just a job'. Recently, there has been pressure from allies to increase defence spending and from the neighbours the size of the armed forces. Various occupational incentives have been offered to attract and retain supplementary personnel for a certain period. This presentation proposes making policy adjustments to address Moskos's institutional versus occupational dilemma to meet long-term requirements. The case studies I have selected suggest a similar approach for Romania and Poland, with Poland showing some advancement. However, the results of these changes will be evident in the medium and long term.

RC20-300.3

SAVA, IONEL N* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Mixed Methods As a Complementary Approach to Social Network Analysis in Comparative Transnational Settings. Case Study of Migrant Groups in Spain.

Social network analysis (SNA) has been recently applied to assess migrants' assimilation and transnationality. Various research has been revealed that, sometimes, networks are insubstantial as all nominated nodes and bridges are part of the network graph except they are not part of the social grouping. This presentation looks beyond the metaphor of social networks as it reviews critical group size theory and complements social network analysis with mixed methods of network survey and ethnographic interpretation. It questions the structural approach and argues that interactions among alters may not be accurately recorded by this method. Empirical data collected from 55 migrant networks in Spain support main theoretical hypotheses.

RC53-JS-96.1

SAVIC, KRISTINA* (Universität Innsbruck, Austria)
WECKENMANN, REBECCA (Universität Innsbruck, Germany)

Observing Linguistic Practices in Multilingual Preschools. Insights from a Participative Research Project

This paper focuses on the role of language(s) and multilingualism in preschools in the multilingual region Carinthia, Austria. It is situated in the wider framework of a participative research project in which students of a vocational school for elementary education (aged 16-17) receive an introduction to ethnography and do fieldwork during their internships at preschools. Theoretically, we combine critical sociolinguistic and educational theories on language and power (Blackledge/Creese 2010; Tusting 2020). In these theories, language is understood as "ideology and practice" (Heller 2007), and as a socially and institutionally situated practice which can (re)produce, negotiate, shift or irritate powerful relations between speakers. Empirically, we draw on our, the researchers', ethnographic fieldnotes at school, and on the fieldnotes, photos and audios the students, our co-researchers, made in the preschools.

In our presentation, we will answer the following questions:

- Which forms of linguistic interactions do the students choose for their descriptions and which linguistic and pedagogical norms become visible in their texts?

- Which practices of natio-ethno-religio-gender-lingual differentiation and which social hierarchizations at preschools are visible in the students' protocols?

- What conclusions can be drawn for observing learning in the context of pedagogical professionalisation and what role do language(s) and multilingualism play in this?

Blackledge, Adrian; Creese, Angela (2010): Multilingualism: a critical perspective. London: Continuum.
Heller, M. (Ed.). (2007). Bilingualism: A social approach. Palgrave Macmillan.
Tusting, Karin (2020): The Routledge Handbook of Linguistic Ethnography. Milton Park: Routledge

RC04-53.4

SAVINSKAYA, OLGA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)
MKHITARYAN, TAMARA (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Conceptualizing the Female Coping-Practices Against Gender Stigma: The Case of STEM Major in Russian Higher Education

The paper examines coping practices developed by female students in order to overcome the stigmatization of women in the IT field and reduce the psychological discomfort that arises in response to discriminatory situations that are traumatic for their identity. Stigma is defined as a configuration of attributes inherent in female students that are deeply discreditable in certain situations (Goffman 1963). In the IT institutional space with a dominant male culture, the main discrediting attribute is the gender of females.The identified coping practices is systematized for scale elaboration. A body of work focused on the study of adaptation strategies to the stress encountered in the higher education environment from one side, and gender stigmatization in a patriarchal society from the other are discussed in the theoretical framework. Mixed methods research with an exploratory sequential design (Creswell and Plano Clark 2018) is used. At the first qualitative stage, 23 semi-structured interviews were conducted with female students studying at the Faculty of Computer Science at a top-rated Moscow university, in the spring of 2023. The following practices identified on the qualitative stage - rationalization, avoidance, resistance, professionalism, apply an anti-female approach, and transferring to another program or working with a psychologist. A survey was conducted at the second stage of the research. 312 out of a total of 555 female students take part in the survey (RR=0.41). The identified coping practices were tested by factor analysis and ordered according to the level of their acceptance of the traditional social order of a patriarchal society. The supposed poles of the coping practices continuum are decomposed into 2 independent scales - the scale of acceptance and adaptation of sexist stigma (the coefficient alpha 0.864) and the scale of resistance to stigma (0.825).

RC53-811.4

SAVINSKAYA, OLGA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

The Methodological Inclusion: How Can We Get the Rapport with a Child and Gain Rich Data

The paper examines the modern project of childhood developed within the framework of the new sociology of childhood, forms a methodological framework for rules, techniques, and ethics in the empirical research methods of interviewing children. Recognition of the plurality of childhood in the global world, on the one hand, gives rise to many unique practices in field work, on the other hand, creating the ground for the development of common ethical and methodological approaches and principles. Approaches to the understanding of childhood described in theoretical works influenced the development of the method. The analysis of the method is based on the principles of the new sociology of childhood: equal communication, agency of children, involvement in decision-making concerning the lives of children. A definition of methodological inclusion is given as a mechanism for adapting a method to the characteristics of a social group. The following aspects of the children' interviewing are identified and described: in-depth study of the interview script, taking into account the characteristics of age and the inclusion of elements of gamification and projective techniques as stimulus in the interview script, selection of the best interview venue, selection of interviewers and more thorough briefing due to their age, dynamic interviewing with switching activities, flexibility in conducting interviews in accordance with the individual characteristics and development of the child, contact with a parent or other responsible person before, (during) and after the interview,post-field relations, data analysis and the world of childhood representation in scientific articles and political documents. The examples are coming from author's different research with children 7-9 years old.

RC04-62.4

SAVVA, MARIA* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)
SYMEOU, LOIZOS (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Parent and Guardians Associations and Their Role in the Landscape of School-Family Relationships

Parent and Guardians Associations (PGA) serve as a crucial link between schools and families, fostering collaboration that benefits both students and the broader school community. Research has shown that effective cooperation between schools and PGAs creates an environment that enhances students' academic achievement and social development. PGAs provide a platform for parents to engage in school decision-making, advocate for resources, and support educational initiatives. They also help strengthen the relationships between teachers, administrators, and families. This collaboration enhances school programs, encourages parental involvement, and promotes a more

inclusive school culture. By facilitating open communication and shared responsibility, PGAs positively impact student outcomes.

This paper reports on the findings of a mixed-methods study that examines the role of PGAs in relation to school effectiveness, conducted in primary schools in Cyprus. The study employed an initial qualitative phase, which included semi-structured interviews, observations, and document analysis, to develop a comprehensive understanding of school-PGA dynamics. These insights informed the construction of a mail quantitative questionnaire, which was subsequently completed by a representative sample of primary schools of 1,118 teachers and parents.

The paper presents the perceptions of teachers and parents/guardians regarding the role of PGAs in schools. Findings indicate that PGAs play a pivotal role in facilitating communication between schools and families, supporting school activities, and influencing decision-making processes. Following exploratory factor analysis, 18 variables related to the role of PGAs were consolidated into three main categories depicting the PGA's role: contribution to the school environment, provision of economic support, and involvement in volunteering and school interventions. The statistical analysis also revealed significant differences in perceptions between teachers and parents, as well as between PGA board members and non-members.

The findings of the study offer valuable insights for school administrators and policymakers aiming to foster effective family-school partnerships and promote meaningful parental engagement.

RC05-71.2

SAXONBERG, STEVEN* (Södertörn University, Sweden)

How the Settler Colonialist Paradigm Prevents Peace in the Middle East

My paper will question the notion that colonialism in general and settler colonialism in particular is something "Western" and will show that power nations throughout history and throughout the world have carried out colonial and settler-colonial policies. Then it will question the common claim that Israel is a settler-colonial state and show that the belief in this false paradigm has made it nearly impossible to reach a peaceful solution between Israel and the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. This paper will go one step further by taking up other examples, such as the war in Ukraine to show why the shift from Marxism (or neo-Marxism) to post-colonial theory is leading to the decline of the democratic left and will plea for a return to a more pragmatic, non-dogmatic form of Marxism.

RC57-872.1

SAYAPIN, LUCIA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales.Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

La Escuela De Cine Del Arroyo. Analysis of a Community Cinema Experience in the Anthropocene.

The expansion of high environmental impact activities in Latin America has prompted numerous organizations to adopt community film production tools to share their demands in the public sphere. This situation is being re- actualized in a scenario of climate and social crisis intensification, where living conditions are improving and the demand for care and reproduction of life tasks is increasing, mostly falling on women's groups, in a context in which popular neighborhoods emerge as territories where these processes assume bigger dimensions.

This paper analyze the case of the Escuela de Cine Comunitario del Arroyo, a community film school located in the Sayonara I settlement, in Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina. In this space, multiple recreational activities for children and adolescents are carried out, with a community dining room run by a group of women. The film school is built as a neighborhood community space that enables new territorial practices as well as the recognition of territorial ecofeminist praxis in this precarious territory.

The analysis combines community cinema perspectives, the contributions of critical ecofeminisms to understand the praxis of women's collectives, and the approach of political geography to comprehend the deployment of spatialities of resistance. The methodological strategy adopted is based on audiovisual qualitative sociology, specifically on the viewing of documentaries with the analysis of material posted on social networks, and the analysis of key informant interviews and the recording of participant observations are included.

The main findings of the work include thinking of the film school as a collective process, where from the practice of filmmaking, the community build new community identities in the face of the problems generated by living in a neighborhood where the consequences of living in the Anthropocene era are deepening and where a set of territorial ecofeminist praxis emerge for reasons of survival.

RC21-302.4

SAYIN, BURAK* (Lund University, Sweden)

Navigating Gentrification and Governance: The Case of Ngbg Cultural Community Space in Malmö

This paper examines the transformation of the NGBG community space in Malmö, Sweden, originally founded as a grassroots music festival eight years ago. Over time, NGBG has evolved into an inclusive cultural hub that fosters creativity and civic engagement, while continuing to host its annual festival. However, the SofieLund neighborhood where NGBG is located is undergoing rapid gentrification, with the city recently designating the area as a sound-free zone and unveiling a master urban plan for 2040, which includes an increase in commercial spaces.

This research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining ethnographic fieldwork, semi-structured interviews with community members, city officials, and private stakeholders, and document analysis of local policy papers to understand how governance, music, and urban development intersect. By exploring the role of music and creativity in fostering community and civic engagement, the study investigates how NGBG navigates the pressures of gentrification and marketization. Key questions include: How does NGBG balance its role as a cultural space for music and creativity amid increasing commercialization? What do new governance models mean for the inclusivity and accessibility of NGBG as a public space?

By framing NGBG within larger debates on culture-led urban regeneration, gentrification, and governance, this paper offers insights into how creative communities adapt to urban transformation. It contributes to discussions on the future of cultural spaces in cities where the intersection of music, creativity, and urban policy shapes the dynamics of public life.

RC04-56.6

SCANDONE, BERENICE* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)
ROSSI, FEDERICO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)
BARBERIS, EDUARDO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

The Measure of Merit. Learning Outcomes and the Neoliberal Education Paradigm in Italy through the Lives of People in Education

In recent decades, the relevance of learning outcomes (LOs) – particularly in their quantitative form – has increased across the EU, shaping education policies in several countries, Italy included (Landri 2014; Giancola, Salmieri 2022). This trend developed in parallel with the rise of a neoliberal paradigm in education (Grimaldi 2013). This shift is particularly evident in two interconnected dynamics: the emphasis on a "meritocratic" discourse and the push to categorise learners by achievement levels – two key components of the neoliberal education paradigm (Mijs 2016; Robertson, Nestore 2022). Quantitatively assessed LOs thus become an ostensibly objective "measure of merit," applied to learners as well as teachers and schools more broadly. Yet, despite this approach becoming increasingly hegemonic, it also stands in opposition to earlier, more inclusive paradigms, potentially creating tensions and ambiguities within the education system.

Building on this premise, this paper draws on research conducted as part of the Horizon 2020 CLEAR project, focusing on the social construction of LOs in Europe and their impact on learners' trajectories. With specific reference to the Italian context, the paper addresses two key questions: a) how LOs are constructed and interpreted amidst the contested rise of the neoliberal education paradigm; and b) how young people navigate this stratifying yet ambiguous education landscape. To this end, the paper first uses document analysis of policy documents and programme descriptions, and an expert survey involving around 100 national education stakeholders (comparing them with respondents from other EU countries), centred on the construction of LOs and broader trends in education. It then examines learners' direct experiences through semi-structured interviews with youth and key education and training professionals in an area in central Italy, characterized by differentiated urban and labour market conditions. Interviews adopt a Life Course perspective, examining significant transitions in learners' lives.

RC52-802.2

SCARFÒ, GRAZIA MARIA* (Ecole Hassania des Travaux Publics, Morocco)

Être Femme Ingénieure Au Maroc : Évoluer Dans Un Monde Professionnel Peuplé d'Hommes.

La question qui structure ma communication est la suivante : en partant d'un travail de terrain basé sur plus d'une centaine d'entretiens biographiques,

collectés auprès d'ingénieurs marocains diplômés d'écoles françaises, marocaines et soviétiques, nés entre 1930 et 1980, il est clairement apparu que le diplôme d'ingénieur est un moteur de mobilité socio-professionnelle pour la grande majorité des hommes ingénieurs interviewés ou, au minimum, un facteur qui a contribué au maintien du statut social pour ceux issus des milieux privilégiés : qu'est-ce qu'il en est pour les femmes ingénieures ? En d'autres termes, la variable « genre » a-t-elle une place, et si oui laquelle, dans l'analyse de la mobilité socio-professionnelle des ingénieurs marocains et plus particulièrement de celle qui mène au pôle du pouvoir ? Ma communication portera sur 20 femmes ingénieures, nées entre 1950 et 1980, diplômées elles aussi d'écoles françaises, marocaines et soviétiques. Selon le schéma suivi pour les hommes, il s'agit de saisir comment leurs carrières socio-professionnelles se sont mises en route et ont évoluées à partir de l'analyse de leurs récits biographiques qui retracent leurs vies de la plus tendre enfance à l'accomplissement de leur carrière professionnelle. L'analyse des trajectoires personnelles, scolaire et professionnelles des femmes ingénieures s'est révélée fondamentale non seulement pour comprendre la place que la variable « genre » occupe au sein d'une problématique telle que la relation qui existe entre mobilité scolaire et mobilité socio-professionnelle. Elle a en effet permis de mieux saisir les caractéristiques que le groupe socio-professionnel des ingénieurs marocains a acquises dans le temps, et les mécanismes sociaux qui l'animent. Le « genre », ainsi que l'origine sociale, regardée dans tout son dédale d'imbrications, le cursus scolaire accompli, le contexte historique se sont imposés comme des variables essentielles pour mieux appréhender le phénomène étudié.

TG12-996.5

SCHAEBLER, BIRGIT* (University of Erfurt, Germany)

Neighborliness As a Social Relation of Our Time

Neighborliness is probably the most contingent relation in the triad kinship-friendship-neighborship. Neighbors are close because they live close, not because we feel close to them as in friendships or are related to them through bonds of kinship.The neighbor-relation is the only one which is based on proximity, closeness of space, which makes it both a vital and a precarious relation. For Max Weber, interested in rational social action, neighborliness was an unsentimental, economically inspired brotherliness, "that sombre economic brotherhood practiced in case of need". In the last decades, sociology has rethought and widened this understanding of neighborliness considerably.

Historically, it was the neighbor who inspired theologies of world religions. The neighbor, 'Nachbar', 'voisin' is 'der Nächste' or 'le prochain' in the Old Testament. "...thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" refers originally, as has been argued, to the one living close. Islam also has a strong and well-thought out ethic of neighborliness.

The question of neighborliness thus is also a theological, ethical and political-philosophical one.This makes it a concept apt to reflect on the human capacity of co-existence throughout history and our time. Being both deep and concrete and expressing both social realities and aspirations, it challenges and complements other concepts currently en vogue.

The presentation will explore neighborliness along these lines as a form of social love.

RC32-512.5

SCHAEFER, KRISTINA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

Negotiating Diversity: Discrimination Experience of Queer Police Officers and Their Struggle for Justice in the Police Force

Following a global trend, Austrian and German police forces have implemented policies aimed at fostering gender equality and diversity. However, tensions remain between official commitments to diversity and persistent internal discrimination, particularly towards queer police officers.

Against this background, this study not only analyzes the formal institutional efforts to promote gender equality and diversity, but also the subjective experiences of discrimination within the police, revealing how these experiences contrast with well-sounding organizational mission statements.

Methodologically, guided and narrative interviews are used which are analyzed with the Grounded Theory Methodology. Theoretically, this study draws on Pierre Bourdieu's praxeological theoretical framework to analyze inequality and discrimination against the background of power struggles within a given social field as well as in relation to other social fields, e.g. the government, law and media. Neo-institutional concepts are used to enrich this theoretical embedding.

Preliminary findings indicate that discrimination persists in more covert, less visible forms. However, this development challenges both the identification of such discrimination by affected individuals and efforts to sensitize colleagues, thereby complicating attempts to foster a truly inclusive, diverse police force.

Queer police officers, in particular, navigate unique tensions between their identity within the LGBTQ+ community—historically in conflict with law enforcement bodies—and their professional loyalty. This tension is exacerbated by the police's framing of internal criticism and activism as threats to the institution, limiting queer officers' ability to advocate for meaningful change.

This research contributes to a critical understanding of justice by interrogating whose knowledge and experiences are prioritized within state institutions. In the context of the Anthropocene, where social, environmental, and institutional sustainability are intertwined, examining these power dynamics offers insights into the barriers to achieving justice in both human and institutional relations.

RC22-JS-139.2

SCHAEFER, MIRIAM* (Ruhr University Bochum, Germany)
POHN-LAUGGAS, MARIA* (University of Bochum, Germany)

Life Stories and Self-Thematizations of Jehovah's Witnesses in the Context of Familial and Collective Persecution Under National Socialism

In the context of a multi-generational biographical study on stigmatized Nazi victim groupings in Germany and Austria, we conducted interviews in families in which family members were persecuted because they were members of the religious group of Jehovah's Witnesses. The sample includes cases where (almost) all family members have been part of this religious group for generations, families where only the persecuted persons were Jehovah's Witnesses, and families of persons who have left the community. One challenge presented by our study – and of biographical research on closed religious groups in general – is the reconstruction of experience structures. We see one reason for this in the shift in the "we-I" balance (Elias): in the interviews in families that have been integrated in the religious group for several generations, we clearly see that as their separation from the "outside" world increases, the we-I balance shifts in favor of the we. When talking about themselves and their family history, people then refer almost everything to the we-group. Only those biographical experiences are presented that can be linked to one's own religiosity or the religious community. Our hypothesis is that this phenomenon occurs when the we-group is the relevant instance of socialization across generations. The socialization framework is largely structured by the religiously based world view, and the strict group rules and assigned group roles based on it. Using an empirical case – a family – we will show what kind of biographical experiences lead to this form of self-thematization. However, we will also show how certain biographical and generational experiences make it possible to present other affiliations or 'problematic' topics. In the cases we have studied, this is related to the experience of persecution by the Nazis, and transmission of the fear of persecution within families and within the religious community.

RC24-383.1

SCHAFER, MARK* (Louisiana State University - Departments of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness and Sociology, USA)
JAYASINGHE, KATHTHIRIARACHCHILAGE (Louisiana State University - Department of Sociology, USA)

Farmer Climate Adaptation Strategies in Rice-Growing Areas of the Southern United States

The long and still evolving adoption of innovation literature has deepened our understanding of various factors shaping farmer climate adaptation strategies, or the extent to which farmers adopt more sustainable varieties and practices. Qualitative and focused quantitative studies point to a broader range of factors potentially influencing climate adaptation strategies within more specific or local contexts. Our study attempts to combine insights from the extant literature with those of key informants, to develop a multi-module survey instrument designed to assess factors shaping rice growers' adoption of more sustainable varieties and farming practices. Our instrument is grounded in a sociological perspective, and was developed in connection with an extensive review of the evolving literature in various domains of sustainable agricultural production. Our survey considers broader relational and structural factors, often absent in existing technology adoption studies, along with individual grower and farm characteristics and attributes of innovations. The modules include questions capturing growers' farming history; land ownership; personal and organizational networks; future orientation; knowledge of and attitudes toward climate change and sustainable agricultural practices; perceptions of science, technology, and research; views on what constitutes

a 'good farmer'; and grower socio-demographic and farm characteristics. Combined, the data from these modules will enable us to develop and test more comprehensive models of factors shaping farmer climate adaptation strategies. The instrument will be administered in the first quarter of 2025 to a representative sample of rice growers in the Southern United States. Our paper presentation will discuss the lessons learned from our review of the literature and key informant interviews, the development and finalization of the survey instrument, along with initial findings supporting or questioning the role of diverse factors considered critical in shaping adoption decisions. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of research and policies related to sustainable agricultural production.

RC23-374.1

SCHAFER, MARK* (Louisiana State University, USA)
SHRUM, WESLEY (Louisiana State University, USA)
MILLER, PAIGE (University of Wisconsin River Falls, USA)
HARSH, MATTHEW (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, United Kingdom)

Research during Covid-19: A Five Country Comparative Analysis

In 2020 and 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic disrupted research activities globally.The response to the pandemic varied widely across nations and institutions. Scientists' experience, access to technologies, designation as "essential", gender, extent of teaching responsibilities, health, and perceptions of the pandemic and the response to the pandemic may have also shaped the extent to which research progress was made during the pandemic.

Drawing on data collected in 2022 and 2023 with about scientists at agriculturally-oriented universities and research centers in each of five countries--nearly 1500 total surveys, about 300 each in Ghana, India (Kerala), Kenya, Mexico, and the United States (Louisiana)---our paper explores variations in the degree to which the pandemic led to changes in the amount of (a) time scientists in these locations devoted to research, (b) progress made on their primary and secondary research projects, (c) funding that was available for research, and (d0 other indicators of research productivity. Our study considers the national and institutional (university versus research center) variations in response to the pandemic and scientists' perceptions of the Covid-19 pandemic. We underscore certain factors that facilitated and hindered research progress and discuss implications for future research.

RC16-JS-148.2

SCHÄFER, SARAH HELENA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Decentring Deliberation: Political Emotions in the Climate Discourse of Spiritual Communities

This paper explores the significance of emotions in global climate politics and challenges the dominant technocratic paradigm which mainly relies on scientific expertise and economic concerns. I start with the assumption that the current climate discourse is heavily influenced by Eurocentric approaches to knowledge rooted in modernity and rationalism. Although science-based arguments for urgent climate action outweigh climate change denial in public debates, policy makers still fail to implement effective large-scale climate policies. This is underlined by a public lack of commitment to change, especially in Western democracies. Therefore, I suggest that science alone might not be sufficient to motivate a profound environmental transformation in modern societies.

I argue that emotions need to be taken seriously as a form of knowledge and am especially interested in how they influence political deliberation beyond the technocratic paradigm. In a decentred approach, I focus on spiritual communities to demonstrate how multiple understandings can confront the climate crisis from different angles. Rather than necessarily rejecting climate science, such discourses often highlight different values in relation to the environment. Applying the interpretative approach, emotions serve me as a critical lens to analyse how spiritual narratives on climate change frame political priorities in this regard. Taking Tibetan Buddhism as a case study, I conduct an Emotional Discourse Analysis of texts on climate change by Tibetan Buddhist leaders such as the Dalai Lama or the Karmapa.

My research contributes to the sociology of emotions which understands emotions as structurally embedded and rejects the dichotomy of rationality and emotions. By challenging the hegemony of technocratic reasoning in modern politics, I aim to make a case for broadening the discussion about climate change. I propose that including a diversity of narratives in policy deliberation can foster depolarisation among democratic publics and thus increase the acceptance of climate policies.

RC18-265.1

SCHEIRING, GABOR* (Georgetown University Qatar, Qatar)

Left behind By the Left, Voting for the Populist Right

The populist right continues to thrive, largely due to its ability to attract former core working-class voters from left-of-center parties. East-Central Europe is a populist right hotspot, providing key insights into how these parties construct a durable social base. This study contributes to the global debate on the social foundations of right-wing populism by analyzing Hungary as a strategic case. It offers unique mixed-method evidence demonstrating the interplay of demand and supply, showing how the mainstream center-left's strategic errors enabled the rise of radical-right populism. First, it conducts a novel quantitative content analysis of the Hungarian Socialist Party's programmatic documents (party manifestos and parliamentary speeches). The analysis reveals an increasing neglect of workers and a shift toward the right in social and economic policy. Second, the paper analyzes a unique town-level dataset on long-term economic and demographic trends, alongside data on vote share shifts before the watershed 2010 election when the Hungarian Socialist Party collapsed and the radical populist right Jobbik party burst onto the scene. The analysis shows that voters in towns hit hardest by deindustrialization and rising mortality in the 1990s felt abandoned by the Socialist Party and turned toward Jobbik. The study also shows that Jobbik was able to mobilize voters against the Roma minority in towns experiencing bigger shocks in the 1990s but the Roma population share itself is not a robust predictor of Jobbik's success. The findings are robust against a host of demographic, economic, and cultural controls. Overall, the study shows that radical-right populism's success hinges on the mainstream left's failure to retain support in areas facing long-term socioeconomic decline.

RC49-770.1

SCHEUERMANN, ANITA* (University Ulm, Germany)

Violence and Victimization of People with Severe Mental Illness: Socio-Psychiatric Perspectives on Vulnerability and Structural Challenges

Little is known about people with severe mental illness (SMI) and their experiences of violence. People with SMI have a significantly higher risk of experiencing physical and/or sexualized violence in their social environment during the course of their lives. Experiences of violence (e.g. domestic violence) can have serious consequences for the mental health and the individual recovery process of those affected. Victimization is one of the most pressing problems in the care of people with mental health issues worldwide. However, the topic has hardly been addressed in German-speaking countries. This is at odds with a socio-psychiatric perspective on mental illness, which emphasizes the importance of social environmental factors for the treatment, care and support of people with SMI.

The ongoing research-project EVIO (Experience of Violence), based in Germany, is investigating the prevalence of experiences of violence (last 12 months) of people with SMI. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study collects both quantitative and qualitative data. Surveys are used to measure the prevalence of physical and sexual violence, and in-depth interviews provide personal narratives to contextualize these experiences of service users and mental health professionals.

This presentation gives insights in the ongoing analysis of the data, e.g. the challenges people with SMI face regarding experience of violence and (re-) victimization as well as the dimensions of disclosure inside and outside of mental health structures.

RC22-JS-139.6

SCHIAVINATO, VALENTINA* (University of Padova, Italy)
BRANDALISE RHAZZALI, MOHAMMED KHALID (University of Padova, Italy)
ALLALI, MOUNYA (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

Feminisation of Islamic Religious Leadership in a Muslim-Minority Country: An Exploration through Biographical Interviews

The Islamic religious field in Italy, a Muslim minority country, is progressively going through a process of feminisation of religious leadership, which concerns both the so-called "first" generations, the "second" and "third" generations of migration, and finally women who are converted to Islam. The Italian case can be described as an interesting "laboratory" in which women are conquering a significant role for their religious communities, within a limited space that is not fostered by the local political-institutional framework. We are thus facing a significant but scarcely visible transformation in the public space and in the collective imaginary.

In this framework, therefore, biographical interviewing allows dynamics to emerge that are difficult to represent through other social research methods. In fact, it allows the life trajectories of Muslim religious leaders to be traced, who have come to occupy their roles through different personal paths, passing through political "militancy", involvement in associations, or in the professional practice of cultural mediation. Again, in the personal life stories, the reference to their culture of origin and the role of women in the social and religious spheres appears, as well as the encounter with the various dimensions of life in migration.

The paper therefore presents an analysis of some biographical interviews conducted with women who occupy a position of leadership in the Islamic religious field in Italy. The interviews are carried out as part of a broader research in progress that aims to provide an up-to-date portrait of the Muslim presence in Italy, by studying both the religiosity profile of the Muslim population and the perspective of Islamic organisations and their relations with State policies.

RC47-737.4

SCHIAVO, LUIGI* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Resistance Strategies: Exploring Hybrid Networks in the Shadow of Repression.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the study of repression within social movement research. The literature has significantly focused on how repression influences processes of civil society mobilization and, consequently, the ability of collective actors to respond strategically. However, in analyzing the dynamics of contentious politics, scholars have discussed the biunivocal relationship between repression and movements. On the one hand, these studies emphasized the centrality of context in limiting their scope of action (Tilly & Tarrow 2015), while on the other hand, underlining their strategic capacity to address challenges and resolve their own dilemmas (Jasper 2004). Besides, with respect to the latter agency-based approach, the strategic use of digital media has been rather framed with reference to the analytical categories of repertoire of action and tactics.

This article is an attempt to reconcile both perspectives under the lens of the processual-relationism approach. Considering digital media as intrinsic elements of the organizing (Diani 2015), rather than mere digital tools, it proposes to rethink their use as potential actors that can enhance social capital and chart new pathways for the expansion of the interorganizational social structure in support of collective efforts. By doing so, the dynamics of interactions between different actors, operating within the same field of action, can determine different turning points in the political process, which emerge as a result of the choices adopted by civil society organizations taking into account variations both the degree of repression adopted by the state and the availability of their resources. In this vein, adopting a processual perspective (Bosi & Malthaner 2023) can allow us to classify the different hybrid trajectories of mobilization in this new historical phase, pervaded by the massive use of digital platforms.

RC14-204.1

SCHILK, FELIX* (Universität Tübingen, Germany)

From Epistemic Work to Resilience Training: Problematisations and Approaches in the Counter-Conspiracy Ecosystem

Politics and the media often discuss the knowledge conflicts we face today under the umbrella term of conspiracy theories. Thus, conspiracy theories are not always used to conceptualise a distinctive incident but also serve as a common signifier for a bunch of political, informational and epistemological phenomena. In recent years, however, various approaches that aim to tackle conspiracy theories have been funded and implemented by authorities at the European, national, and regional levels as well as by the media, NGOs, and social networking platforms. It comes as no surprise that all of those stakeholders are embedded in their respective fields and use different concepts and semantics.

In the cross-European research project "REDACT: Researching Europe, Digitalisation and Conspiracy Theories" we examine these different approaches. We aim at figuring out how the people who conduct them understand the phenomena of conspiracy theories and disinformation and how hegemonic perspectives in social science on a national level translate into different approaches across regions. For this purpose, we conducted about 80 semi-structured expert interviews with individuals working in institutions, the media, and NGOs.

In my paper, I will first provide a typology of our interlocutors, their understandings, and the approaches they apply and second show how institutional settings and funding shape the implementation and continuation of projects. Drawing on a Sociology of Knowledge and Grounded Theory approach, I will further show that conspiracy theories serve as five different problematisations in what I call the Counter-Conspiracy Ecosystem: They are perceived (and tackled) as hate speech, as a political current, as a rhetorical tool, as a social identity and as a belief system. My research contributes to understanding why limited models of how conspiracy theories work necessarily persist in certain fields.

RC19-JS-53.4

SCHILLINGS, TOBIAS* (University of Oxford, Germany)

Progressive Versus Competitive Democracy: Examining the Political Determinants of Universal Healthcare Reform in the Global South

The achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) for all stands at the centre of the international development agenda, championed by both national governments and transnational organisations. Despite this global consensus, national implementation varies widely across the world, emphasising that processes of healthcare reform remain inherently political rather than technocratic. While the literature has consistently highlighted the central role of regime type and especially democratisation, it remains poorly understood which specific attributes of democracy are conducive to achieving truly universal healthcare systems.

This paper examines the political determinants of universal healthcare reform by contrasting two prominent theories for explaining social policy reform in the Global South: party ideology and electoral competition. Informed by diverse country case studies and the regional literature on social policy reform, the analysis further explores the role of two potential mediating variables: insider-outsider politics and international development assistance. To do so, the paper codes the timing of major healthcare reforms across a sample of 95 countries in the Global South between 1995 and 2023, classifying them as either universal or residual. Drawing further on data from the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) and Development Assistance for Health databases, the analysis employs an event study to investigate the factors associated with each type of reform.

The findings demonstrate that politics plays a critical role in healthcare reform, even outweighing socio-economic factors. However, neither of the main explanatory factors – party ideology or electoral competition – is systematically associated with policy reform in the Global South. Instead, the study provides a more nuanced perspective on the complexities of political processes, showing that it is the combination of several factors – such as left-wing governments facing weak trade unions, right-wing governments receiving development assistance, or high electoral pressures supported by organised labour – that significantly increases the likelihood of universal reform.

RC55-838.1

SCHILLINGS, TOBIAS* (University of Oxford, Germany)
SANCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, DIEGO (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

The Healthcare Universalism Index: Measuring Coverage, Generosity and Equity of Healthcare across the World

Exemplified in the "Leaving No One Behind" promise of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and tragically highlighted by the Covid-19 pandemic, a growing international consensus recognises that states should provide comprehensive access to high-quality social services and benefits for the entire population. While traditionally, such universalism in social policies has been associated with specific welfare regimes in the Global North, recent research has expanded the concept to the Global South – with a particular focus on healthcare.

Despite the growing emphasis on universalism, there have been few systematic efforts to measure its performance across different regions globally. This paper addresses this gap by introducing the Healthcare Universalism Index (HUI), a novel composite indicator to measure universal healthcare for 195 countries from 1995 to 2020. In accounting for 'varieties of universalisms' across the globe, the HUI comprises three dimensions of policy outputs: Coverage (measured by effective universal health coverage), Generosity (public health spending), and Equity (the level of healthcare privatisation).

Our findings reveal notable improvements in universalism across most regions from 1995 to 2020, driven by significant expansions in Coverage and Equity – especially in low-income countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In contrast, growth in high-income countries has been primarily driven by increased public investment in healthcare. Despite these positive trends, substantial inequalities persist between countries of the Global North and South, largely due to disparities in healthcare spending capacity.

Building on these findings, we propose a new global typology of healthcare regimes that categorises countries based on their performance across the three dimensions of the HUI. This typology highlights diverse pathways to achieving healthcare universalism, revealing both unexpected convergence among different regions and persistent structural disparities. The paper aims to stimulate further research on global healthcare regimes and inform debates on achieving equitable healthcare worldwide.

RC31-500.3

SCHLEICHER, NORA* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

The Numbers Game. the Discursive Construction of Ukrainian Migrants in Hungarian Media

Since 2015, the issue of migration has become one of the most important cornerstones of the populist discourse of the Hungarian right-wing government. Originally framed as a securitization problem, this moral panic initiated from above (Gerő-Sík, 2020) has undergone changes after the breakout of Russia's war against Ukraine resulting in the arrival of Ukrainian displaced people to neighboring Hungary.

Using critical discourse analysis as a general methodological framework, I analyzed the representation and construction of Ukrainian refugees, in Hungarian media.[1] The corpus consists of a purposive sampling of articles appearing between February 2022 and February 2024 on two of the most visited online news portals, pro-government *Origo* and non-pro-government *24.hu*. Here I shall focus on the use of numbers in the corpus. Numbers are a typical rhetoric tool often used in migration discourse to emphasize the size of the threat. (Van Dijk 1991) Their connotation of factuality, scientific truth, objectivity, etc. renders them especially useful for this purpose. They can signify the size of the threat migration poses but also the size of a claimed humanitarian effort. My analysis shows how the figure of the migrant can be flexibly used for various strategic purposes depending on the context. I argue that it works as a floating signifier (Laclau 2018) open to various interpretations. As such it is useful for constructing alternative realities but remains open for contestation as I shall also show.

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Van Dijk, T. A. (1991). Racism and the Press. Routledge.
[1] The research is part of the project: "Language, engagement and belonging" of the University of Jyväskylä, supported by the Research Council of Finland.

RC25-420.4

SCHLEICHER, NORA* (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

"Migrant" and "Pedophile" As Empty Signifiers in Populist Discourse. When Reality Strikes Back.

Discourses around migration and gender are important building blocks of the populist ideology of Hungary's right-wing government that have contributed to its success in the past decade. The presentation would analyze the discursive struggle over the terms "migrant" and "pedophile" in light of recent events. The arrival of a large number of guest workers facilitated by new legislation, on the one hand, and scandals connecting the government to pedophile crimes, on the other hand, have led to questioning and contesting the dominant discourses around both migration and gender.

Within the general framework of critical discourse analysis, a semiotic approach will be applied to study the signification process around the terms "migrant" and "pedophile" in contemporary Hungarian media discourse. I shall analyze the intertextual history and connotative meaning of the terms, and look closely at the current meaning-making process around them. Building on Laclau's (2018) concept of empty signifiers I aim to show that while the terms can be used with great flexibility to serve various strategic purposes the alternative realities they construct can unexpectedly come under attack when certain aspects of reality suddenly achieve greater visibility.

Laclau, E. (2018) On Populist Reason. Verso

RC24-385.2

SCHMIDT, DANIELLE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)
CURTIS, KATHERINE (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

To Lose One's Place: Confronting Environmental and Community Change on the Northern Great Plains

A task of accelerating importance for sociologists is grappling with the social implications of environmental change. Though a global phenomenon, environmental change also has local impact and, central to our study, alters how places are known. Scholars are granting more attention to conceptualizing how local environmental change is experienced as *loss*. Thus, arising from a premise that loss plays a role in the remaking of place, in this paper we ask: What does it mean to lose one's "place"? To explore the intersection of the sociology of loss and placemaking, we turn to a case from the prairie of northeastern Montana to explore the sociology of loss, where local cattle ranchers are confronting a moment of profound environmental change affecting both their homeplace and their place in society. Driven by complex demographic and socioeconomic phenomena, ranchers long embedded in the community and deeply attached to place are grasping to maintain an emplaced identity some feel is being erased by a host of ambitious public and private land initiatives. In this study, we draw on oral histories collected from ride-alongs and archival interviews to interrogate the spatio-temporal fluidity of place. We find that despite individuals' epistemological differences shaping their unique senses of place, a history of public-private land controversies create common ideas around what it means to be a "good" neighbor and land steward. Interwoven through these narratives of place construction, however, are expressions of loss as a place known through these shared ideas change in ways that erase its identity. Thus, we situate loss as integral, yet often hidden, in the process of placemaking (and remaking). Centering loss in the face of environmental change furthers rural and environmental sociological work in understanding the conjoined relationships between people and their place(s).

RC02-28.4

SCHMIDT, ELISABETH* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Circus Scapes: An Inquiry into Global Arts and Local Performances

With this paper, I will examine the role of global knowledge flows and labor mobility in establishing and advancing a creative career. The focus is on the contemporary circus industry, characterized by human-only performances with a focus on acrobatic skill, incorporating theatrical elements and dance, and generally consisting of solo, duo, or trio acts (Trapp 2020).

Applying the approach of Larissa Buchholz (2022), I describe circus performance both as a form of art and in terms of economic interaction, thereby showing that the labor market for circus performers includes not only the renting of labor power, which takes place in a specific locality, but also artistic compositions that can be marketed globally.

Based on interviews with circus arts scholars and performers currently active in South Africa and the EU, this paper will investigate the role that globalization, technological advances, and mobility have played in the development of contemporary circus performances around the globe.

I use the interaction forms of competition, cooperation, collaboration, and emulation as a framework to describe the networks and information flows that define contemporary circus performance. With these categories, I explore the possibility of describing the labor market of circus performers as a circus scape, in which ideas and inspiration for artistic acts flow freely across borders (Appadurai 1990), where, however, the physical presence of the circus performer is necessary to express the artistic act, which also serves as their means of income.

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RC33-542.2

SCHMIEJA, VANESSA* (Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany)

Customization and Choice Options in Online Surveys: Can They Influence the Willingness to Participate?

The use of online access panels, which is now common practice in a scientific context, is accompanied by several challenges, such as achieving a sample composition that corresponds to the composition of the population. One reason for this is that fewer low-educated, younger, and elderly people are registered in online-access panels, making it difficult to reach these groups to a sufficient extent. Market research companies then often use several online access panels, which can differ in various aspects (e.g., monetary rewards). To avoid this potential source of error, it is important to increase the participation and completion rate per online access panel.

One lever for this could be to recognize that different groups of participants, including the less educated, younger, and elderly participants mentioned above, have specific needs in terms of survey participation. This represents a challenge that standardized surveys generally have to face (e.g., Dillman et al. 2014). Online surveys have a decisive advantage in this regard: they offer technical possibilities to take into account the individual needs of the participants and the specific requirements of the survey situation.

This study addresses the research question of whether customization and choice options in online surveys conducted via commercial online access panels have a positive influence on the willingness to participate and, in addition, on the willingness to complete the survey.

In an online survey conducted in 2024, the survey participants of a commercial online access panel were offered several options for adapting the survey to their personal needs (e.g., additional explanations of terms) and the specific survey situation (e.g., alternative question presentations for device-specific display problems). To investigate the above-mentioned research question, the survey participants were randomly assigned to three different groups, which differed in terms of the announcement and offer of customization and choice options.

RC18-JS-100.3

SCHMITT, BRIAN* (CY Cergy Paris University, France)

Justice, Power, and Authority: How the Iapd Framework Clarifies the Roles of Social Actors

If we are to address today's power imbalances and to know justice in the Anthropocene, social actors will need to know what power is. This paper presents a new conceptual analysis that distinguishes between four idealized types of social relationships: Influence, Authority, Power, and Domination ("the IAPD framework"). By focusing on only one type of social relationship, the so-called 'power debates' between Mills, Dahl, Bachrach & Baratz, Lukes, Foucault, Gaventa, and others, were too limited. By contrast, the IAPD framework takes social relationships as its starting point, allowing conceptual space for the full range of actual social interactions. Part 1 of the paper identifies the six properties inherent in social relationships: (1) identity, or the in-group/out-group membership (Plato's *The Republic,* Popper *(*1945, 1947), Habermas, Cronin, & De Greiff, 1998); (2) scope, the where, when, and what of the relationship (Dahl 1987); (3) intensity, the depth of feeling (Mann 1986); (4) possibility, meaning rights, options, and choice (Hirschman 1970, Frankl 1984); (5) sanction, the extent to which punishment, clemency, deprivation, and reward are normalized in the relationship (Machiavelli 2014 [1532], Lasswell & Kaplan 1950); and (6) well-being, the objective interests and subjective values of the members in the relationship (Gaventa 1986, Nyman & Nilsén 2016, Wilkinson & Pickett 2019, Sen 2000). Part 2 briefly shows how the IAPD framework can be applied to clearly and reliably distinguish power relationships from relationships of influence, authority, and domination. Part 3, argues that there is an inherent tension between justice, power, and authority. From a normative perspective, moral authority relationships, with their basis in membership well-being, minimize sanction; yet enforcement mechanisms, in particular punishment, are a defining characteristic of power relationships. It will be shown that, in practice, social actors pursing justice carefully balance these two competing demands.

RC06-JS-87.2

SCHMOLL, CAMILLE* (EHESS - Paris, France)

Humanimal Care Chains in Contemporary Mobilities

This paper seeks to contribute to research on transnational care circulation by proposing a "more-than-human" approach to care circuits. The more-than-human is present at all levels in internationak migration: in what people on the move carry with them, in the places and situations they pass through, in bordering practices and policies, and in how people maintain connections with those left behind. Paying attention to the "more-than-human" within care circulations implies a renewed focus on affects and attachments in relation to objects, nature, and animals. My paper will draw on a recent research on humanimal care chains, undertook in the context of Ukrainian exile following Russian invasion of February 2022.

RC44-696.4

SCHNEIDER, PAULINE* (University of Bamberg, Germany)
STRUCK, OLAF (University Bamberg, Germany)

Wheels of Change: Digitalization in the German Trucking Industry and Its Impact on Workers' Structural Power

The digitalization of the trucking industry in Germany offers a compelling case study for understanding how technology can undermine workers' structural power, even in the face of a severe labor shortage. Despite an estimated shortfall of 100,000 truck drivers in Germany, their bargaining power is paradoxically weakening. This raises important questions about how digital technologies are reshaping labor relations.

Historically, truck drivers have held a crucial role in supply chains. Positioned at critical choke points, their practical and tacit skills have given them high degrees of autonomy as well as marketplace and workplace bargaining power. In this presentation, we argue that digitalization—through tools like telematics, wearables, and driver-assistance systems—is eroding the need for skilled labor in the trucking industry. Tasks that once required years of experience, such as intuitive driving, route navigation, and mechanical troubleshooting, are increasingly standardized or automated. As a result, logistics companies are now able to recruit semi-skilled and unskilled workers from a global reserve army.

Drawing on over 60 interviews with truck drivers, management, and logistics experts, as well as ethnographic workplace observations, we provide concrete empirical evidence of how the implementation of digital technologies is reshaping skill requirements in the trucking industry. By lowering the bar for entry into the job, digitalization weakens the structural power that truck drivers once held.

Our analysis sheds light on the broader implications of technological deskilling in industries where workers have historically enjoyed strong bargaining positions. As digitalization continues to disrupt traditional labor relations, the trucking industry serves as a key example of how worker autonomy and structural power can be undermined, even in the face of labor shortages.

RC40-651.5

SCHNEIDER, SERGIO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFRGS, Brazil)
SALVATE, NATALIA (UFRGS, Brazil)
ALMEIDA, NAYLA (WFP, Brazil)

The Nested Markets Approach: Analytical Conceptual Framework and Proposition of an Experimental Methodology

The article present the concept of nested markets and discusses his potentiality and utility as an heuristic device that might be useful in the study of markets. The article introduce the trajectory of the concept and the main discussions on nested markets and situate the approach among key theoretical traditions. The main goal of the article is to present a methodological tool that allow to identify and make classifications on nested markets, which is based on farmers' perception of the different dimensions that make up these markets. The typology on nested markets presented in the article has an heuristic utility but it also allow the identification concrete situations and variables on nested markets which potentially will allow comparative studies to be carried out between different regions and countries, adding a historical, social and contextual component that still was missing. By doing so, the article also provide a contribution for the design of public policies that may foster and strength nested markets.

RC42-673.4

SCHNEIDER, SIMONE* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Beliefs in Equality of Educational Opportunities: A Comparative Study of 20 European Countries

The belief in the **equality of educational opportunities** forms the ideological fundament of meritocratic societies by providing a theoretically convincing and commonly accepted **narrative** for the justification and perpetuation of socio-economic inequalities in society. This study explores whether Europeans blindly follow an ideologically informed narrative when

assessing the fairness of their own educational opportunities and those of others in society – or whether individuals are reasonable when forming their judgements accounting for socio-structural factors that thwart equal educational opportunities. The empirical analysis is based on data from the **European Social Survey** and applies **multi-level modelling techniques** to study the impact of institutional barriers – most famously the level of educational tracking enshrined in European school systems – and personal factors affecting the chances for educational success on respondents´ assessments of educational opportunities across 20 European countries. **Results show that fairness assessments of educational opportunities vary systematically between societies and social groups within society.** (1) Respondents seem well aware of their personal advantages and disadvantages and assess their own experienced educational opportunities accordingly. Educational opportunities are also assessed as less fair when respondents grew up in educational systems with strong tracking. (2) Assessments of personal opportunities are strongly interconnected with and reflected in societal judgments and the perceived educational opportunities of others in society. In fact, assessments of personal experiences function as an important mediator between socio-structural forces and assessments of societal conditions more generally – next to informational and ideological cues. **Overall, our findings suggest that individuals do not follow ideological narratives blindly. Instead, public assessments of educational opportunities align with sociological findings on structural inequalities observed in education - based on experienced and informational knowledge.** This sparks confidence that educational reforms that aim for equal opportunities can be considered reasonable and find support also amongst socially advantaged groups.

RC55-838.4

SCHNEIDER, SIMONE* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

"Institutional Imprints of Social Disparity": Introducing a Novel Conceptual Framework for the Development of New Institutional Indicators on Social Inequality

Welfare states are complex and provide different, even conflicting, answers to the questions of 'who gets what and why?' and 'who should get what and why?' This study will go beyond classical distinctions proposed by welfare state typologies and study differences in the various spheres of welfare, most importantly, old age security, healthcare, unemployment, and minimum protection. It proposes that ideas about inequality and the distribution of resources are imprinted in the institutional setting of social security systems. A starting point are current debates on path-dependency and policy feedback, as these suggest the institutional settings of welfare systems may structure and legitimate inequality through their impact on **access to services** and the ways they support or disrupt **attribution of responsibility** for personal outcomes. Less recognized but central for the study of inequality are the welfare privileges institutions grant to specific groups, as these manifest **societal divisions.** I propose these distinctions are evident in the legal foundations of the institutional setting of social security systems. Building on these assumptions, this study will introduce a novel conceptual framework for the measurement for "institutional imprints of social inequality" across policy fields, countries and time. First empirical examples of quantitative indicators based on legal information will be provided.

RC23-378.1

SCHNIEDERMANN, ALEXANDER* (German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies, Germany)

Histories and Futures of Science Reform - from Reporting Guidelines to Metascience

In 1976 Gene Glass conducted the first modern meta-analysis of the effectiveness of psychotherapy. As he read and synthesised hundreds of papers, he "developed a very jaundiced view of the state of research reporting" (Hunt 1997, p. 28). In 1994, less than 20 years later, an international team of editors and publishing professionals developed CONSORT, the first reporting guideline for randomised controlled trials. Today, this checklist is a necessary requirement for publication in most major clinical journals. But what does the development of reporting guidelines for biomedical research tell us about metascience and science reform as we experience it today?

In this talk, I will trace the historical development of reporting guidelines from the 1980s onwards. I will highlight the role of crisis narratives, systematic inquiry and the development of concrete solutions. The findings are based on my doctoral research, which included document analysis, bibliometric analysis and qualitative interviews with guideline developers, editors and users. Based on the findings, I would like to propose and discuss two arguments.

First, science reform and metascience-based interventions, as we are witnessing them today, are not a new phenomenon that has only emerged with increased attention to misconduct or the publication crisis. Second, some of the intellectual and practical roots of the metasciences lie in the emergence of meta-analysis and systematic review as scientific practices in the life sciences.

In contrast to many recent reform proposals and implementations, reporting guidelines have had an impact on biomedical writing for 30 years. By drawing on the experiences of their users, I will conclude with some ideas about how the professionalisation of the metasciences and the proliferation of metascientific knowledge might affect the intellectual (re)organisation of the future science system.

RC53-JS-96.4

SCHNITZER, ANNA* (University of Halle, Germany)

Families in Migration: The Significance of Educational Institutions for Transnational Family Biographies

Families who arrive in Europe after fleeing their home country do not only have to deal with the processes that the individual family members go through, but also to find a balance as a family between continuity and change that allows them to be able to act in the new context and at the same time maintain their self-image as a family. The planned contribution centres on the question of the significance of educational institutions in the narrated family biographies in the context of the challenges in the field of tension between continuity and change. This question is particularly important against the background of power and inequality relations in migration society and the role of educational institutions in the context of Multilingualism and the reproduction of social inequalities for research interested in inequality theory.

The project on which this contribution is based involves participant observation of family practices of storytelling and remembering. In addition, family biographies are collected in family interviews in which family members from different generations are present. Methodologically, the project adopts a reconstructive perspective that focuses on situational logics as well as the biographical processing of situational experiences and analyses negotiations of meanings in the context of a multilingual migration society in a differentiated manner.

The following questions are raised: How is the significance of educational institutions negotiatedd in narrated family biographies? What everyday challenges can be reconstructed for families with regard to educational institutions and multilingualism in the 'arrival context'? How do families deal with these challenges? And to what extent are these challenges an expression of inequalities in migration society?

RC38-629.2

SCHNITZER, ANNA* (University of Halle, Germany)

Telling Family Stories in Migration: Transgenerational Remembrance Practices in Transnational Families

This paper focuses on families with a migration history and the negotiation of their family story (Schnitzer 2023) around the experience of (flight) migration: Memory and remembrance are playing a significant role in constituting communality and as biographical capital in families (Delcroix, 2013). They find different ways to tell their story and thereby claim their place in a new society as well as construct themselves as a family. This paper draws on a study conducted in the German speaking part of Switzerland that accompanied families migrated from different parts of the world from one to three years doing participant observation as well as conducting family interviews. The paper explores transgenerational remembrance practices in the families and how a family story can be told on the basis of negotiations within the family as well as within a society that shapes their lives in a significant way, especially by regulations of legal status and access to the labour market. The analysis based on fieldnotes and transcripts of family interviews (Phoenix et al. 2021) will focus on one family and their transgenerational transmission of family memories in the context of migration. Thereby also an autobiographic book of the family telling their story comes into play, published and written with the aid of a journalist.

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RC57-868.3

SCHOBER, ANNA* (Klagenfurt, Austria)

I-Figure in a Concrete Scene: A Pattern of Addressing an Audience and Its Realisation in the Visual Arts

Images that are generated by machine learning tools are synthesised from the image archives that the programs can access. The images created are therefore close to the 'previous' ones. They no longer refer to factuality or truth, but to probability. In this paper, I am interested in a certain pattern of addressing the audience which consists of using image personnel who appear in the form of the 'all-seeing' frontal figure or the frontal portrait, as a back figure or as a small group portrait of two to three people, in order to attract the viewer's gaze and direct it to the background of the image (or to an accompanying text). In most cases, we are dealing with one or more figures that are clearly visible in the foreground, leading the eye into the centre and background of the picture, in which a certain 'scene' is concretised. Millions of such images find their way into media channels such as magazines, blogs and Instagram via stock images.

These patterns become very clear when diffusion models of AI programs that generate images, such as *dalle-e*, *midjourney* or *stable diffusion*, are used. This is because the generation of images and the perception of images, i.e. the activity of creating art and viewing it, are intertwined in these programs. These AI-generated image media therefore also reveal the structures and patterns of our visual culture and its prevailing traditions, including stereotypes, prejudices and biases. This paper asks the following questions:

- What historical image traditions can be identified in relation to these patterns?

- How do they manifest themselves in the present and in particular in connection with AI-generated images?

- What makes these image patterns so attractive for contemporary acts of visual communication?

- How do artists adopt these patterns using repetition, exaggeration and alienation?

RC57-871.2

SCHOBER, ANNA* (Klagenfurt, Austria)

Theatricality, Research and Humour: Visual 'Other' Narratives As a Means to Popularise Environmental Issues

The physical and aesthetic dimensions of visual culture are part of how we organise ourselves – but they can also change and reorganise us. Art in particular has this capacity to transform us and our world by exhibiting the making of images and the use of images. (cf. Alva Noë). Aesthetic modes and ways of addressing can therefore challenge us to reorient the relationships we inhabit and the orientations that arise from them. Within scenes of address, styles, patterns and scripts of address can be changed, challenged, humorously or ironically turned or mocked through modes of addressing an audience (cf. Monique Roelofs). How this can happen is shown in this paper using the example of the artistic works of Jana Kerima Stolzer and Lex Rütten.

Their work for publicly funded institutions, for example museums and cultural organisations, is based on research into climate change, i.e. they are concerned with making soil, rock or plants speak in the context of the Anthropocene in precisely researched, site-specific stories. They work with a variety of media and create interactive formats in the form of VR worlds, which they also refer to as 'platforms of 3D objects'. In their productions, they do not place humanity at the centre, but rather associations between human, non-human, virtual, material, conceptual and other actors. They use various digital programs, but also artistic tactics of wit, humour and absurdity.

The main questions I will explore are:

- how are designs of the human body and portraits aesthetically 'calculated' in their work in order to make response events (resonance) likely on the part of the audience?

- To which 'long' artistic tradition of addressing the audience, based on the use of anthropomorphic figures and an aesthetic of corporeality, can the specific 'relational' aesthetic of these works be connected?

RC05-77.22

SCHOEPF, CAROLINE* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Eurocentrism in Theories of Migrants' Labor Market Outcomes and the Deviant Case of Southward Migration – the Theoretical Blindness to the Coloniality of Power

The literature on migrants' labor market outcomes makes a false generalization: The literature almost exclusively examines and theorizes based on cases of what I call 'Northward migration.' Drawing mostly on data from the Global North, the literature finds that migrants experience lower labor market outcomes than receiving society members, and generalizes this as an outcome of migration 'as such.' I argue that 'Northward migration' is just one possible case of moving through global power relations, and the attempt to develop general migration theories from this single case has caused migration scholars to overlook the impact of global power relations on migrants' labor market outcomes. The opposite case, which I call 'Southward migration,' is theoretically highly informative, because Southward migrants have been document to experience labor market privilege vis-à-vis receiving society members, receiving higher earnings and better job statuses for equal human capital. Drawing on a case study in Hong Kong that systematically compares the accounts of 64 Southward and Northward migrants, receiving society members, managers, entrepreneurs, and headhunters, I explain the mechanisms of how various axes of the coloniality of power impact the labor market outcomes of Southward migrants, constituting glass escalators for them, while creating barriers and obstacles for Northward migrants. I end with an urgent call that migration studies need to take into account the overlooked effects of Global Power relations.

RC14-JS-177.6

SCHOEPF, CAROLINE* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)
GUILLERMO, RAMON (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

The Importance of Autonomous Social Science Traditions in the Global South for Decolonization of Knowledge Production – a Manifesto

While in recent years, calls for decolonization of knowledge production have intensified, we argue that such calls have largely overlooked the vital importance of Autonomous Social Science Traditions (ASSTs) for decolonization and global epistemic justice. This essay is in the form of a manifesto on the steps scholars from the Global North can take in order to support the project of developing Autonomous Social Science Traditions in universities in the Global South. It begins with a short account of the ASST as an important approach in decolonizing academic practices. The world university rankings and academic performance metrics are then discussed as the contemporary context which affects the nature and operations of universities on a global scale. Finally, we outline possible steps to decolonize global academic practices and foster ASSTs in the Global South: (1) Dismantling University rankings and metrification, (2) Reading and citing Global South literature broadly, (3) Decolonizing teaching, (4) Decolonizing graduate student training, (4) Fostering hierarchy-free North-South collaborations, (5) Making co-produced knowledges accessible to communities in the Global South (6) Striving for Reparations and Redistributive Justice.

RC28-441.2

SCHOON, INGRID (University College London, United Kingdom)
MELE, FRANCESCA* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
BURGER, KASPAR (University of Potsdam, Germany)

Socioemotional Skills, Secondary School Completion, and the Intersection of Social Background, Ethnicity, and Sex

Previous research has established the significant role of socioemotional skills in educational attainment. There is little agreement, however, about which socioemotional skills are relevant for promoting academic attainment among socioeconomically disadvantaged youth, especially when accounting for the intersection of social background with other social indicators, such as sex and ethnicity. Additionally, whereas most research has focused on higher education participation, evidence is scarce on the competencies that can support youth in gaining the key secondary education qualifications needed for entering further training and skilled occupations. Estimating linear probability models based on the nationally representative Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (*N*=15,770, female=49%, ethnic minority groups=33%), this

study assesses the role of education-related socioemotional skills (captured by educational expectations, academic self-concept, school engagement) in enabling socioeconomically disadvantaged youth (measured by parental education and social class) of different sex and ethnicity to complete secondary education, crucial for occupational progression in England. Results first show that being female, from a minority group, coming from a more privileged social background, having higher educational expectations, and greater school engagement, significantly and positively predicted individuals' probabilities of completing secondary education. However, among ethnic minority youth, students from less-educated families benefitted more from ambitious expectations than their peers from higher-educated families, regardless of sex. Among white youth, males from less-educated families benefitted more from positive self-concept than those from higher-educated families, while females from less-educated and lower-class families benefitted more than their more advantaged peers from both a more positive self-concept and higher expectations. These findings suggest that education-related socioemotional skills may serve as compensatory resources for less socioeconomically privileged students. However, distinct socioemotional skills might be especially important to support different subgroups of socioeconomically disadvantaged youth by sex and ethnicity in acquiring the crucial qualifications of secondary education.

RC07-111.5

SCHOONMAKER, SARA* (University of Redlands, USA)

Pandemic Neoliberalism and Struggles for Vaccine Equity

I analyze the development of what I call "pandemic neoliberalism," where neoliberals strive to regulate global public health through neoliberal institutions, particularly intellectual property law and the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPS) within the World Trade Organization (WTO). During the COVID-19 pandemic, pandemic neoliberals used the TRIPS Agreement to define vaccines and therapeutics as intellectual property. They employed the dominant form of intellectual property law involving patents on vaccines and therapeutics, which included a wide range of trade secrets and tacit knowledge owned and controlled by major pharmaceutical firms, states and other institutions in the global North. In order to challenge this regime, states in the global South advocated vaccine equity, seeking to develop local capacities to manufacture and distribute vaccines.

Pandemic neoliberalism developed through interconnected conflicts between the global North and South over intellectual property law. They arose in October 2020, when the Indian and South African WTO delegations requested the WTO to temporarily waive TRIPS restrictions on COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutics. WTO delegates from the global North opposed this request as an infringement on intellectual property. They delayed and ultimately restricted access to lifesaving vaccines and therapeutics.

Simultaneously, related struggles emerged over vaccine technology, production and distribution. Vaccine equity advocates at the World Health Organization (WHO) established an mRNA Technology Transfer Hub in South Africa to expand vaccine production in the global South, particularly Africa. The Hub posed an alternative to the dominant model of drug development under intellectual property law that relied on patents, exclusive licensing, and the profit motive.

I explore these two interconnected conflicts between pandemic neoliberals and vaccine equity advocates between 2020 and 2024. I evaluate prospects for "technological sovereignty" over vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics. Such sovereignty involves local ownership or control over these technologies to prepare for future pandemics.

WG11-946.6

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (Universität der Bundeswehr München, Germany)

The Inexistent Collective Memory about the Soviet Mass Rapes and the Potential Intergenerational Consequences

At the end of WWII during the advance of the Red Army through the Eastern territories to Berlin and the occupation between 1945 and 1947 approx. 1.9 million women and girls have been raped in Germany and Eastern territories. The estimations do not include victims in the territories of today's Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Austria. Among the victims were not only German women, but Polish, Yugoslavian, Hungarian, Austrian Jewish women, and even Soviet women. Thus, the Soviet mass rapes is likely the largest attack against women that we so far know of in history and it is largely unknown by the general public and has not been claimed by feminist movements to be condemned or received justice. Moreover, speaking up about these mass rapes or denouncing them sparks controversy, especially among feminist scholars. While diverse feminist perspectives are crucial to improve the lives of all women, some of the considerations of the Soviet mass rapes use arguments, perspectives and strategies that align with those who consider their privileges at stake. If we want to advance toward the common goal of ending VAW, we need to understand how the debates are played out and be aware of the effects they have. The paper analyzes the public debate about the Soviet mass rapes for the arguments, perspectives and strategies used by feminist scholars and society at large to provide insight on distinguishing a "feminist" critique that prevents us from advancing towards the goal of ending VAW from a constructive critique that helps feminist movements to progress. This is not only crucial to feminism but to society at large, as research on the intergenerational consequences of these mass rapes have evidenced that the silencing contributed to negative outcomes for victims as well as their children.

RC29-JS-88.1

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (Universität der Bundeswehr München, Germany)

The Role of a Religious Coercive Discourse in Sexual Violence in the Protestant Church in Germany

Sexual violence is a longstanding scourge of society present in all social spheres. After a first study on the prevalence of sexual violence in the Catholic Church in Germany released in 2018, the pressure on a similar study of the Protestant Church has been strong. The Protestant Church in Germany, however, has a self-perception of a progressive institution in which sexuality is openly discussed and thus sexual violence is not as much of a problem as in the Catholic Church. The recent ForuM project on the reappraisal of sexual violence in the Protestant Church has shown however, that the problem of sexual violence in the Protestant Church in Germany is comparable to the Catholic Church. In this paper results of this ForuM project will be presented. Particularly, data from the subproject C "The perspective of survivors" has been analyzed drawing on 48 in-depth interviews with victims of sexual violence. Using the theoretical framework of the preventive socialization (Gomez, 2015) results show that while previous research on sexual violence has pointed to the existence of a coercive discourse that forces victims into sexual violence, the data presented here evidences the existence of a religious coercive discourse present in the Protestant Church in Germany. Data suggests that the religious coercive discourse reinforces a coercion into sexual violence leaving victims with feelings of guilt and blame for the violence they suffered. Potential opportunities to challenge this religious coercive discourse and provide support for survivors as well as potential prevention strategies are discussed.

RC02-JS-43.3

SCHUENEMANN SCHUENEMANN, TYLER* (Keene State College, USA)

The Halting Movements for Disaster Socialism from Above and below: US Disaster Politics in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries.

In spite of the considerable public attention and resources that recent natural disasters generate in the United States, these events rarely trigger the kinds of broader social, economic, or political change hoped for on the left. Instead, discussions of humanitarian relief, blame games, and culture wars dominate the public sphere until attention and concern moves elsewhere. When we do see grass-roots experiments to build alternative economic, cultural, and political institutions in the aftermath of disaster, they are often ignored. Moreover, these organizers find themselves in a dilemma: are their efforts to generate alternatives on the ground effectively building political power in support of a more democratic, ecologically sound responses to disaster? Or are they falling into a neoliberal trap of self-help, surrendering what claim to government support that they had under the administrative state? In this paper, I argue that this political inertia and the movements to overcome it are responses to an unfulfilled promise of America's administrative state. I provide an analysis of the evolving thinking and experimentation on display in response to major disasters in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, starting with the Great Galveston Hurricane (1900) and ending with Hurricane Maria (2017). This record demonstrates how disasters have been sites of political reform in the past, generating an emerging social contract of environmental security from above. Today's political inertia is shaped by the perceived failure of that social contract. Any progress made toward a fairer, ecologically sound response to disasters in America will have to contend with that legacy and the public's waning trust in administrative authority.

RC09-133.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE* (University Rennes 2 - LiRIS EA 7481, France)

Entreprises Et Développement Durable En Afrique

Cette présentation offre de nouvelles perspectives critiques sur les relations entre la responsabilité sociale des entreprises et le développement durable en Afrique. La mesure dans laquelle les initiatives de RSE contribuent au développement durable en Afrique reste un sujet très discuté. Cette présentation examine comment, quand et si les initiatives de RSE peuvent contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable, à la paix et à la durabilité environnementale au niveau microéconomique de la société. Avec des sujets alignés sur les objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies, la présentation fournit des conseils utiles aux décideurs politiques et aux chefs d'entreprise qui cherchent à mieux comprendre les forces et les limites de la RSE en tant que moyen de faire progresser le développement durable en Afrique.

RC09-141.2

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE* (Université Rennes 2 LiRIS EA 7481, France)

Femmes Entrepreneures En Afrique De L'ouest: Présentation Du Livre: Women Entrepreneurs in West Africa in a Glocal World, Routledge 2025

This publication can be seen as one that focuses on women entrepreneurs in West Africa and their multiple and widely diversified roles that permit us to overcome the discourse on the poor African women working in the informal sector that characterised the academic literature for the last decades. Africa has changed and there are now female leaders emerging that realise important tasks described in the different countries of the empirical studies of this book. This book also shows that women play important roles in philanthropy and sustainability, fields that they are interested in and this more than men. Let us hope that this publication can be considered as useful for women entrepreneurs in West Africa and beyond, and for universities and business schools that educate the next generation of women entrepreneurs and their male counterparts who must accept the important role of women entrepreneurs on the African continent.

RC14-215.5

SCHULZ, CARINA* (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Germany)
HERRBERG, NIKLAS* (Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Germany)

Constructing Masculinities in the Manosphere's Discourse on Prostitution

The changes in masculine subjectivation in late modernity and the crisis of neoliberal subject cultures can trigger authoritarian reactions. From a gender sociological perspective, the reference to traditional ideals of masculinity is particularly relevant in this context. The emergence of the so-called *Manosphere* can be considered as a manifestation of these developments. With reference to Connell's work on Hegemonic Masculinity we understand this as a defence of a masculine self-perception whose hegemony is perceived as being threatened.

Especially the engagement of the *Manosphere* with the topic of prostitution offers an often-unrealised potential to elaborate implicit masculine self-perceptions in digital communication. Therefore, we focus on how the interpretation of prostitution by actors in the *Manosphere* is accompanied by discourses of subjectivation. Our presentation addresses the gender images within the framework of a sociological discourse analysis of postings from a sex buyer online forum (*USA Sex Guide*) and a key forum of the so-called *Incels* (*incel.is*). We identify central themes of gender-related understandings of subjects and further interpret them through a fine-grained sequential analysis.

In sex buyer forums, the entitlement to sex manifests especially through the commodification and objectification of women and demands for specific sexual practices, while in Incel forums, prostitution is portrayed as both a desperate last resort and a symbol of masculine failure, reflecting a broader frustration with unmet expectations of male entitlement. Despite surface-level differences, the underlying discourse of male entitlement connects incels and sex buyer forums, manifesting in different yet related ways. Our findings reveal how these online spaces contribute to a shared discourse around male entitlement, positioning sex as an assumed fundamental male right that reflects broader tensions surrounding masculinity in contemporary society.

Inte-11.4

SCHULZ, MARKUS S.* (FLACSO, Sede Académica de México, Mexico)

Between Extractivism and Green Transformation: Scenarios of Mexico's New Sexennium

What can be learned from a major oil-producing country's balancing the desires for the material wealth and lifestyles of the Global North with the goals of ecological sustainability and social justice? The recent election of a climate scientist to become Mexico's first female President was accompanied by high expectations that are now facing turbulent geopolitical dynamics. This study examines competing scenarios of the new sexennium and the drivers behind them in order to address broader questions about the political leverage for transitioning from extractivism to sustainability. Critical observers ask to what extent the new administration is bound to continue the deeply entrenched support for a carbon economy and prioritization of military collaboration over human rights. Other policy analysists point to a congressional supermajority that allows more progressive politics and a green transformation. What alternative visions do political parties, corporate lobbies, and civil society actors articulate? What specific roles do social movements, including indigenous communities, environmental activists, and academic researchers take? How do different social forces contest the future pathways, and what factors shape their efficacy? How are solidarities conceptualized, enacted, and mobilized to advance social justice within the political, economic, and cultural transformations? What lessons can be drawn from the Mexican case that is relevant for other countries and regions and the broader struggle for socially and ecologically sustainable futures?

RC22-339.2

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (Leibniz University of Hannover, Germany)

Finally Drop the Term 'religion'!

In an attempt to enhance the critical sociologies of religion this is another call to drop the keyword 'religion' in academic procedures. We, as scholars of the (critical) sociology of religion, can and should proceed without using this outworn and misleading term. Firstly, for fourty years authors have contributed to a growing body of scholarly literature that has questioned the use of the term "religion". Secondly, talking without considering consequences contributes to the ongoing wrongdoing, year after year irresponsibly producing damages and victims. Third, as the newly exploded war zone in the Near East has shown, religion still serves particularly right wing extremists on all sides to camouflage their nude territorialist claims, and sometimes, their genocidal agenda. In the traditional and as well actual form the term religion serves them to mobilize supporters for their false claims.

Mitsutoshi Horii (2015): „The notion of 'religion' is utilized, with norms and imperatives, within particular historical, ideological, and cultural settings. In other words, any form of boundary making between religion and the non-religion secular serves specific norms and imperatives. The religious-secular dichotomy is not ideologically neutral. Thus, this dichotomy itself should be a subject of critical investigation." (Horii 2015:32) Dubuisson hints (Dubuisson 2016: 27) for representative works of authors arguing, „that [religion] doesn't exist …", to „Asad 1993; King 1999, Fitzgerald 2000; McCutcheon 1997; 2001; 2003; Arnal and McCutcheon 2013; Masuzawa 2005; Smith 1982; 1987; 1993; 2004; Chidester 1996; Lincoln 2012; Balagangadhara 1994; Wiebe 1991; Bloch 2005; Hughes 2012; Dubuisson 2004 [1998]".

Beyond the term ‚religion', Richard King has reminded: „Increasingly contemporary scholars of religion, influenced by feminist, poststructuralist, postcolonial and queer theories, have sought to denaturalize the established categories of scholarly analysis – those terms and approaches that have been mostly taken for granted by an earlier generation." (King 2013:139)

RC24-JS-161.1

SCHUMACHER, JULIANE* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Imaginaries and Politics of Green New Deals

In 2019 the idea of a Green New Deal (GND) emerged as a framework aiming at combatting both the climate crisis and the crisis of social justice (Aronoff, Battistoni, & Cohen, 2019; Klein, 2019; Pettifor, 2019). The GND became prominent when the initial campaign by youth social movements became a prominent topic in the US electoral campaign. While some critics have argued that the GNDs follow technocratic, (post)colonial and extractivist schemes (Ajl, 2018; Kolinjivadi & Kothari, 2020), proposals for similar programs were brought forward by a wide range of actors in many countries worldwide, on different scales (The Pact for a Green New Deal 2019; GNDE

2019), and adressing, among others, racial, Indigenous, and gender injustices (Coleman, 2019; Feminist Green New Deal, 2019; Red Nation, 2019). They were supported by "arts of the Green New Deal" inspired by this 'positive' vision of the future, in design, film, poetry, and fiction.

In this contribution I am tracing the emergence of and the debates around the GND, asking if and how the imaginaries and narratives of a Green New Deal supported political practices and actions. How did the idea of a GND travel through different political and societal arenas, which questions did the different proposals address, how and by which actors were they taken up, negotiated and appropriated? How did different groups of actors – p.e. movements, politicians, scientists or artists – cooperate and negotiate the different versions of a GND? And finally: What were the trajectories and outcomes of the proposal in different places like the US, the EU, South Korea and South Africa, which concrete effects did the vision of a GND have (or have not)?

RC24-406.3

SCHUMACHER, JULIANE* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
BOYER, MIRIAM (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
SARAH, HACKFORT (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

The Revival of Voluntary Carbon Markets in the Anthropocene

Voluntary carbon markets, such as frameworks like REDD+, have played a central and controversial role in global climate policy since the 1990s. Within the framework of neoclassical environmental economics, such approaches are viewed as efficient tools for internalizing external environmental costs. Critics, however, argue that they fail to provide genuine incentives for emissions reduction, overlook issues of justice and often serve as vehicles for greenwashing. Studies have shown that especially offset schemes are prone to fraud and often do not reduce emissions as planned, calling into question the validity and credibility of such programs. Despite this long-standing criticism, the concept of carbon markets remains pervasive as evidenced by recent development such as the introduction of the EU's Carbon Removal and Carbon Farming Framework which aims to establish soil carbon markets within the EU.

This paper seeks to examine the politics of behind voluntary carbon markets in forestry and agriculture. Drawing on recent academic debates and empirical research on soil carbon markets and forest-based offsetting schemes, we analyze the changing landscape of voluntary carbon markets. What makes the idea of voluntary carbon markets so compelling and enduring? How have they evolved over time, how have they been adapted in response to criticism? And how do they relate to shifting form of the governance and commodification of nature?

Drawing on critical theories of the capitalist valorization of nature, we argue that the compelling nature of these markets arises from the ideology of ecological modernization, in which green growth and ecological sustainability are seen as compatible and easily measurable. We further argue that the potential flaws and failures of these markets are legitimized by invoking new digital precision technologies as solutions to the challenges of carbon markets, with the promise to ultimately making them an effective solution to the climate crisis.

RC12-JS-205.5

SCHWARTZ, JENNIFER* (Washington State University, USA)
SHERMAN, JENNIFER (Washington State University, USA)

The Bare Minimum: Effects of Legal Deserts on Pretrial Jail Detention

Legal deserts literature, often applied to the civil realm, is also important to understanding inequalities in criminal legal system outcomes. One issue garnering recent attention is the lack of lawyers, especially criminal defense lawyers and other legal resources, particularly in rural jurisdictions. This place-based gap in access to justice intersects with broader concerns among criminologists and rural legal scholars about increasing rural jail populations, which contrast with declining urban jail and overall prison populations. Most of those detained in local jails in the US are pretrial. Our previous research in rural Washington State found that many were jailed for court nonappearance and other minor offenses, which greater access to legal, pretrial, and social services could help mitigate.

We take a mixed methods approach to study whether and how limited legal resources contribute to frequent jail admissions and lengthy pretrial jail stays. First, we examine the quantitative relationship between availability of criminal-legal resources and jail admissions, as well as length of pretrial detainment, across rural and urban counties in Washington State. Specifically, we assess whether fewer lawyers per capita, lesser spending on public defense, lack of an office of public defense, and criminal court backlogs are related to county jail admissions and lengthier pretrial jail stays, net controls. Next, we draw on qualitative interviews with 71 individuals who spent time in one or more of the six rural jails in our study. Their experiences further illustrate the ways in which the lack of legal resources worsened and prolonged jail stays and undermined individuals' abilities to recover quickly from arrests. Our findings suggest that broadening access to legal resources in rural areas might reduce incarceration, yet legal resources alone would be insufficient. Our results highlight the need for additional social services that are responsive to the rural context.

RC38-627.4

SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPH* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Living through the 'Pact of Silence': Political Violence in Biographies of Iaioflautas Activists in Spain

In the social sciences, Spain's *transición* had for decades been considered an ideal and relatively non-violent transition from a dictatorship to a democracy. However, this assessment has rarely taken into account that democratization and socio-economic mobility came in exchange for the *pacto del silencio* (pact of silence), i.e., the taboo to address the violence of the civil war and the dictatorship in the political arena. In 2011, the *transición* narrative was put into question by the *indignados* movement, started by younger activists who, under the slogan *¡Democracia real ya!* (Real democracy now!), protested against the continuous precarization of the young generation and the austerity politics in the wake of the financial crisis. Some months into their protests, they received support from a 'grandparents' movement': The *iaioflautas*, older indignados activists, who define themselves as 'the generation that fought and achieved a better future for our sons and daughters'. The movement brings together very experienced leftists, some of whom had already organized clandestine resistance under Franco, with newcomers who had never been politically active before. In recent years, *iaioflautas* have regularly been at the frontline of protests and civic disobedience, marked by their characteristic yellow vests. Their biographical experience is an important resource that endows them with a certain authority as historical witnesses, when they testify to the rescinding of transición's underlying social pact, as well as when they point to post-franquist continuities in Spain's democracy.

Based on campaign material and participant observation, this paper first contextualizes the movement and discusses the strategic advantages of a framing strategy based on seniority in the post-Franquist public sphere. On this basis, it looks at life stories with *iaioflautas* activists and reconstructs the effects of political violence on their biographies and their biographical work.

RC42-679.4

SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPH* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Political Socialization in South West Asia and North Africa. Observations through a Research Gap.

Before the 'Arab Spring', young people in Southwest Asia – North Africa (SWANA) were hardly taken into account as political subjects by the international public. Either they were assumed to be politically disinterested or they were discussed as a jihadist security risk. With the revolutions, uprisings and protests of 2011, the political agency of an 'awakening youth' suddenly seemed obvious, and even inspired other protest movements around the world. However, despite a plethora of publications on the 'Arab Spring' since 2011, as well as on the ongoing authoritarian backlash and civil wars, there has hardly been a discussion on the political socialization of the young in SWANA (Schwarz 2024). One reason might be that the research field itself has been in a crisis for decades (Haegel 2021); what is more, most of political socialization research has focused on the Global North and the key theoretical tenets and discussion seem to offer little for research on other regions of the world.

Against this backdrop, this paper recapitulates key discourses on youth, politics and citizenship in the region since the turn of the millennium and discusses their relevancy for political socialization in SWANA. Subsequently, based on the data set of the MENA Youth Study by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, biographical-narrative interviews with activists in Morocco, and working hypotheses developed within the ERC project LIVE-AR, current agents, spaces, and temporal dynamics of political socialization of young people under authoritarian rule are discussed and put in relation to results of youth research in countries of the Global North. One focus is on young people's understanding of 'politics' in SWANA, in particular on supposedly apolitical everyday practices that can be understood as struggles for participation under conditions of an ongoing crisis of citizenship (Meijer/Butenschøn 2017), the outcome of which is anything but predetermined.

RC56-JS-239.1

SCHWEITZER, REINHARD* (Universitat Abat Oliba CEU, Spain)

Ancestral Citizenship As Restitution, or Selective Immigration Policy?

Like several other EU Member States, Austria and Spain have recently extended privileged pathways to external citizenship for descendants of the many people who had fled persecution under previous totalitarian regimes. Ancestral citizenship not only offers mobility and other key rights and opportunities for individual beneficiaries (as well as their children) but also fulfils a range of purposes for the nation-state that grants it, including intergenerational continuity and territorial or at least symbolic inclusion of people with familial ties to that particular state. This can be part of a necessarily complex and long-term process through which modern nation-states (and their populations) are trying to come to terms with their uncomfortable past. But it can also be seen as a tool for managing the future composition of a country's population and thus function as an ethnically selective complement or even substitute for immigration policy. Based on a comparative analysis of legal documents, media coverage, and political debates around these two reforms and their ongoing implementation, this paper highlights the similarities and key differences between the Austrian and Spanish cases, questions some of the underlying interests, intentions, and official justifications, and thereby helps to explain how and why these reforms have come about. This analysis constitutes the first step of a multi-annual research project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science that aims to contribute to a better understanding of, and more informed public and political debates about, the role of ancestral citizenship in and for contemporary Europe.

RC53-821.3

SCHWITTEK, JESSICA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Young People As Addressees of Vietnamese Migrant Organisations in Germany

Migrant self-organisations (MSOs) are highly relevant players in the education and training system and are increasingly recognized as such. While they were viewed rather critically in the past and their role in the social integration process was questioned (Hunger/Metzger 2011), they are now increasingly being supported, particularly regarding their activities offered to children and young people from migrant families, for example in the areas of cultural, linguistic or religious education (SVR 2020). The activities have a broad spectrum of local, national and transnational focuses. Nevertheless, there has been little research to date on how MSOs address young people, to what extent MSOs can also be understood as socialization spaces for children and youths, and how they differ from "classic" socialization instances (such as family, school and peer-groups). The presented study addresses this research gap and turns to the example of Vietnamese MSOs in Germany, as a community that is considered community-oriented (Nauck et al., 2017) and is characterized by a high degree of formalization (e.g. in the form of registered associations) (Schaland/Schmiz, 2016). On the basis of natural data (websites, brochures, flyers or event documentation published by associations), it is worked out how and with which offers Vietnamese MSOs address children and young people, and to what extent they present themselves as relevant spaces for the (trans-/national) socialization of young people.

RC45-706.1

SCHWITTER, NICOLE* (University of Mannheim, Germany)

Assessing Ambiguous Crime Scenarios

Discrimination and prejudice on the basis of ethnic background is a persistent phenomenon in Western societies across different domains and devaluations of ethnic minorities have particular consequences within the legal justice system (e.g. police brutality against black men in the US). Real-life criminal situations often exhibit some ambiguity and decisions in these situations need to be made rapidly; following dual process theory, it could be expected that these decisions are thus more racially biased than if actors were able to take their time.

This presentation will present an empirical application in the form of an experimental visual vignette study (for which data will be collected in March 2025 through the German Internet Panel). Participants in this study will be shown an AI-generated image that depicts an ambiguous situation that could potentially involve criminal activity. The ethnicity and age of the person shown will be systematically varied and participants will be encouraged to respond to the image and rate the offender's level of suspiciousness and deviance either spontaneously, while being pressured with a countdown, or thoughtfully, after having written a description of the image. The experimental setup will allow to test whether participants' responses to the images are more racially biased and stereotype-driven when respondents are encouraged to answer spontaneously (and taking into account potential non-compliance). The study thus aims to shed light on how cognitive processes involved in decision-making under time pressure might contribute to racial biases and to highlight how AI technologies can be used to provide respondents with a controlled but engaging stimulus.

RC04-64.1

SCHWOERER, LILI* (Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom)

Positioning Fugitive Feminist Knowledge Production As Resistance in English Universities

Gender and feminist studies in England experiences unprecedentedly strong regulation and interference by state actors. Humanities and social sciences are increasingly required to prove their 'value for money', while debates about gender and feminist studies' relationship to free speech animate emotive responses across policymaking, public life and university governance. Feminist factions join right-wing political actors in challenging the field's central categories. It thus might seem straightforward to defend the field from perceived attacks by highlighting its inclusivity and pedagogical value.

However, such responses can preclude an engagement with the complex ways in which feminist and gender studies is entangled with the ideologies and narratives that motivate this current contestation. Drawing on interviews with 34 academics interested in feminist and gender scholarship at four case study universities in England conducted in 2018-19, my paper begins to explore these entanglements. I draw on scholarship on academic racial capitalism (Gerrard, 2022) and on the epistemic and material violences of a neoliberal politics of recognition (Fergusson, 2012; Hong, 2015; Melamed, 2011) to conceptualise the 'paradoxical' (Pereira, 2017) relationship between English universities and feminist academics. I argue that marketised universities are governed by a logic which combines a selective inclusion of difference with the disavowal of ongoing racialised and gendered violences. Thinking through the lens of fugitivity (Harney and Moten, 2013) allows us to recognise the resistant potential of feminist knowledge that does not seek to defend its existence within universities but aims instead to escape them.

RC21-JS-94.2

SCHYVENS, ONA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
WEYERS, ROZEMARIJN (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Racializing the Urban-Rural Divide: A Critical Examination of Whiteness, Migration, and Spatial Imaginaries in Belgium.

Several studies in Whiteness literature have showed how the rural-urban divide becomes racialized in Western European countries. In countries like France, Germany, and the UK, rural areas are often racialized as spaces of White populations, while cities are seen as spaces of racial diversity due to migration. However, in Belgium, urbanization has blurred the traditional rural-urban divide, particularly as suburbanization expands the reach of major cities like Antwerp, Ghent and Brussels. Yet, narratives in public discourses about a growing divide between *'cosmopolitan cities'* and *'nationalist countryside'* reproduce this imagined rural-urban divide, where residents of urban areas are portrayed as holding more progressive views on migration and multiculturalism than in rural areas. This raises questions about what racialized spatial imaginaries residents of Belgian urban and suburban areas hold of the rural-urban divide as well as to what extent these spatial imaginaries are linked to narratives of the '*cosmopolitan city*' and the '*nationalist countryside*'. Drawing on 80 in-depth interviews with residents of (what are considered) urban and rural areas, our research extends literatures on the racialization of the urban-rural divide by centering spatial imaginaries that highlight the complex intersection of race, space and narratives in public discourse. We find that the rural is often imagined as a nationalistic and racially homogeneous, predominantly White space, that is historically insulated from exogenous changes like migration – whilst demographically these areas are becoming increasingly diverse. In contrast, cities are frequently perceived as cosmopolitan, multicultural and non-White spaces, despite the presence of White communities. We argue that, by (re)producing the narrative of the *'cosmopolitan'* and *'nationalist'* divide, residents in both cities and rural areas racialize the urban as an imagined multicultural space—and therefore as non-White—and the rural as homogeneously White.

WG08-910.4

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* (CONICET, Argentina)

Emotions and Transglobalization

This paper attempts to systematise the prevalent emotions whose recurrence is associated with the Anthropocene in the context of trans-globalization. To achieve this objective, the following line of argument is elaborated: a) what is meant by emotions, emotional ecologies and politics of sensibilities is defined, b) the theoretical tensions between the Anthropocene, Capitalocene and trans-globalization are synthesised, c) the emotional ecologies that appear associated with the ecological crisis are identified from empirical research, d) some politics of sensibilities aresystematised and e) an agenda for the Humanities is discussed as life sciences that can make the process described from the critical sociology of bodies/emotions. It concludes by advocating the construction of a sociology of bodies/emotions that makes analysis the states of environmental scarcity and the sensations of dispossession associated with them critical within the framework of catastrophic capitalism.

TG04-976.3

SEBASTIAN, JÜRSS* (University of Bremen, Germany)

Different Modes of Risk-Taking? – How Unemployment Benefit Recipients Claim Agency in Conflict

Unemployment benefit recipients are in a difficult social position navigating stigmatization (e.g. Jürss 2024) and trying to exercise agency thus act autonomously. Living with benefits comes with several restriction to their action as the framework of activation characterizes certain action as desirable and sanctions others (Löwe & Unger 2022: 2). This framework is applied by street level bureaucrats, who need to interpret sometimes abstract rules. Here, social conflict arises and concerning the recipients the role of risk-taking (Zinn 2024) comes into play when interacting with institutional counterparts as there is a overall well-known imbalance of power in place. Drawing upon interview data from a research project around unemployment benefit recipients[1], my presentation will focus on reconstructing how the interviewees try to maintain or exercise agency (e.g. Lister 2023) in situations of conflict (thus taking risks) with welfare institutions especially street level bureaucrats. The goal is to explore different paths of action and reconstruct how the recipients risk-taking is rooted in their biographical experiences. They tend to either engage in confrontation (1), withdraw themselves out of the welfare relationship (2) or try to adapt thus maintaining agency (3). With Zinns distinction of dimension of risk taking, in most cases these pathways fall under *risk-taking as a means to an end* (Zinn 2024: 371f) and are used to claim or at least maintain agency as other choices to act are rather limited. Finally, taking this theoretical lens might help understand how unemployment benefits limit personal agency and to what degree welfare subjects (Wright 2016) tend to take risks to counter their perceived powerlessness.

[1] GEVOAB „Gerechtigkeitsvorstellungenvon erwerbstätigen Arbeitslosengeld II-Beziehern“ lead by Tanja Pritzlaff-Scheele and funded by FIS and the BMAS.

RC17-247.3

SEBASTIEN ERIC, NKOA AYISSI* (ESSEC of Douala, GREPO research laboratory, Cameroon)

Financial Strategies And Growth Of Meta Religious Organizations; Case Of The Roman Catholic Church In Cameroon

Our research focuses on the diversity and dynamism of the Catholic religious Meta organization in a sub-Saharan African country: Cameroon. The article focuses in particular on the specificities of the financial and growth strategies of religious meta-organizations. The Catholic Church can be conceived as a Meta Meta organization, in that the organizations composing it, which are the national episcopal conferences, are themselves members of the regional episcopal conferences which are Meta organizations, which are also members of continental episcopal conferences which are still Meta organizations, which are finally members of the Roman Curia which is the institution governing the Meta Meta organization. This meta-meta-organization has a theocratic character. The Roman Curia influences the management of the national Meta organizations and there are internal sanction mechanisms for individuals administering the regional or local national Meta organizations. The Catholic Meta Meta organization is certainly externally legally responsible but only individually (by the individuals who compose it) reprehensible. The growth dynamic is both internal through the creation of new religious institutes and external through the creation of new dioceses. The main indicator of growth of the Catholic Church is not financial or economic performance, but the number of converts and new establishments. The financial strategy is an *associative financial strategy* aiming at financial balance based essentially on collection and hoarding for operation. Financing is done essentially by self-financing, which corresponds to the growth phase of creation; either by a local collection from the faithful, or by internal financing specific to the Church, through ecclesiastical financing channels. This work promises contributions to the analysis of meta-organizations on the one hand but also to the managerialization of the Church on the other hand.

RC37-610.3

SEEBACH, SWEN* (Universitat Abat Oliba CEU, Spain)
CANTO-MILA, NATALIA (Open University Catalonia, Spain)

An Ecocritical Exploration of Ecological Myths in Animation: Unveiling Imaginaries of Modernity and Climate Change through Suzume, Princess Mononoke, Nausicaä, and Weathering with You

As we navigate the intricate landscape of shifting perspectives on climate and ecological concerns, the narratives woven around climate change and its repercussions form an integral part of contemporary imaginaries of the future. Particularly, Japanese animation, or anime, with its diverse cultural narratives, offers a distinctive lens through which viewers can delve into various depictions of climate change and its societal consequences can inspire radical imaginaries. This presentation delves into specific anime works—Suzume, Princess Mononoke, Nausicaä, and Weathering With You—with the aim of unravelling the intricate tapestry of themes, characters, and visuals embedded within these narratives and focusses on them as part of a ‘war machine’. Our presentation interprets animation as a mode of contemporary storytelling that explores potential future scenarios. By analysing these animated works, we intend to delve into the global challenges posed by climate change and establish connections between the dystopian worlds portrayed in the selected anime and real-world climate-related issues. This approach fosters a profound comprehension of the urgency for sustainable practices. Utilising qualitative analysis, we will focus on narrative elements and symbolic representations of climate change.

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RC46-721.1

SEEDAT-KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)

Clinical Sociology in Practice

Clinical sociology, a dynamic subfield within sociology, offers practitioners a unique lens through which to apply sociological theories and methodologies to real-world problems. This paper explores the dual role of clinical sociologists both within academic settings and in broader societal contexts. Inside the academy, clinical sociologists contribute to the development of applied sociological knowledge, teaching, and research, while also engaging in the critical analysis of social structures and their impacts on individual and group behaviour. Beyond the academic realm, clinical sociologists are actively involved in addressing social issues, working with communities, organizations, and institutions to diagnose and solve social problems. The paper highlights the interdisciplinary nature of clinical sociology, examining how practitioners integrate insights from psychology, social work, and public health to create holistic approaches to societal challenges. Through case studies and interviews, the paper illustrates the diverse roles that clinical sociologists play as consultants, therapists, policy advisors, and community activists. Furthermore, it addresses the challenges faced by clinical sociologists in maintaining a balance between their academic responsibilities and their commitment to social change. The paper concludes with a discussion on the future of clinical sociology, emphasizing the need for continued collaboration between academia and practice to enhance the field’s impact on society.

RC46-716.1

SEEDAT-KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)

Post Pandemic Gendered Burnout

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing gender inequalities, leading to a significant increase in burnout among women. This paper explores the concept of "gendered burnout" in the post-pandemic context, analysing how the pandemic's unique challenges have disproportionately impacted women across various sectors. The paper investigates the intersection of work, caregiving responsibilities, and social expectations, highlighting how the convergence of these roles during the pandemic has intensified emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion for women. Drawing on recent studies and gender-focused surveys, the paper examines the heightened burnout experienced by women in essential roles, such as healthcare workers, educators, and caregivers, as well as those in precarious employment situations. It also explores the increased burden of unpaid domestic labour and childcare that has fallen largely on women during lockdowns and remote work scenarios, contributing to their burnout. The paper delves into the psychological impacts of gendered burnout, including higher rates of anxiety, depression, and stress-related health issues among women. In addition, this study evaluates coping mechanisms and support systems that have been effective in mitigating gendered burnout, including organizational policies, community support networks, and mental health resources tailored specifically for women. The paper advocates for a gender-sensitive approach to workplace policies and mental health interventions to address the root causes of burnout and promote recovery for women in the post-pandemic era. It concludes with recommendations for future research and policy development, emphasizing the need for systemic change to prevent the persistence of gendered burnout in a post-pandemic world.

RC28-434.1

SEEGERS, MARCO* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)
EHLERT, MARTIN (Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Germany)

Can Continuing Vocational Training Help to Close the Gender Pay Gap?

The question of whether men and women receive unequal financial returns from continuing vocational training (CVT) has the potential to provide an impetus for tackling the gender pay gap. Since the 2020s, women in Germany have tended to participate more than men in non-formal CVT, i.e. flexible and often course-based learning activities. This raises hopes that the gender pay gap can be tackled by increasing women's participation. However, the value of CVT is measured less by quantity than by the opportunities it offers for career development. Whether participation in CVT can reduce the gender pay gap depends first and foremost on whether there is a corresponding financial return. Looking at the current state of research, there are few (international) studies on the gendered returns to CVT, both internationally and in Germany. Theoretically, based on the Relational Inequality Theory (Tomaskovic-Devey & Avent-Holt 2019), participation in CVT can be seen as an impetus for the (re)allocation of financial resources in the company. We argue that women are less likely to successfully claim these resources (Lükemann/Abendroth 2024) and that this is mainly due to the gender-typing of CVT programmes, as women are less likely to experience career progression due to the type of training (Evertsson 2004). We use German longitudinal data from the adult cohort of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS Network 2022) to estimate fixed effects regression models. Our analyses address the question of whether men and women receive different financial returns to participation, differentiated by the varying forms and contents of non-formal CVT (e.g. on-the-job vs. off-the-job). The results can shed light on whether unequal returns to CVT reproduce the gender pay gap in Germany, and under what conditions CVT can be a countermeasure against the gender pay gap.

TG04-973.1

SEGANFREDDO, FRANCESCO* (University of Ferrara, Italy)
SARACINO, BARBARA (University of Bologna, Italy)
RUBIN, ANDREA (University of Ferrara, Italy)

Building Flood Resilience through a Citizen-Centered Risk Communication: Flood and Climate Change Perception in Italy

We are currently facing a climate change-induced increase in extreme rainfall events, which amplify the intensity and probability of floods across Europe (IPCC, 2022). An example of such events took place in the Emilia Romagna region, in Northeast Italy. Just after 2022's Po River drought, the worst in two centuries (Montanari, 2022), since 2023 the region faced two large-scale floods (2-17 May 2023, 18-19 September 2024), resulting in significant economic damage, thousands of displaced residents, and 17 deaths.

As shown in the aftermath of these events, community vulnerability stems not only from a disaster's unpredictability but also from how people and institutions respond, often intensifying social and political impacts (Burns & Slovick, 2012). This makes risk communication crucial for building resilience, requiring a deeper understanding of citizens' perceptions of flood risk and climate change to address information gaps and strengthen response capacity (Rollason et al., 2018; Jongman, 2018).

Our paper will present findings from a survey conducted within the "Risk Communication and Engagement for Societal Resilience" project, funded by the Italian Ministry of University and Research through PNRR resources. The survey explores Italians' perception of flood risk under different dimensions, including climate change awareness. It employs both CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) and CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) techniques, sampling 2,500 respondents representative of the Italian population aged 15 and older, based on gender, age group, educational level, and province of residence. The survey will be conducted in two waves, the first is currently underway (October 2024), and the second will be carried out in April 2025.

The survey results will inform a public consultation with 100 Italian citizens, focus groups and interviews with stakeholders to further explore flood risk perceptions and develop new risk communication guidelines tailored to citizens' needs.

RC53-811.1

SEGARRA-AYLLON, LAURA* (University of Lleida, Spain)
URREA MONCLUS, AIDA (University of Lleida, Spain)

Questioning Participation: Reflexivity, Silence, and the Limits of Knowledge Production in Research with Children

Participation is often heralded as a key tenet in the 'New Sociology of Childhood'. Increasing recognition of children's right to participate has been welcomed by childhood studies (Powell & Smith, 2009). Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides the legal backing for this right. However, there are authors like Spyros Spyrou or Nick Lee, who question the limits of participation to "problematize the scientific production of knowledge" (Spyrou, 2018, p. 178).

This paper critically examines ethical challenges in qualitative research with children, focusing on the limits of participation and complexities of knowledge production. It discusses the risks of coercion in human and non-human interactions and the implicit power dynamics within the research process. This raises key questions: *What if children choose silence or disengagement? Are researchers unintentionally compelling children to fit adult-centric research paradigms?*

This leads us to interrogate the role of adult researchers in shaping knowledge production. We explore how adult frameworks and methods shape—and may distort—children's insights. Drawing from poststructuralist and postmodern critiques, we refer to authors like Donna Haraway and Veronica Pacini-Ketchabaw who push for more reflexive approaches that address these asymmetries. Also, we introduce Karen Barad's theory of diffraction to explore limits in relying solely on reflexivity. Reflexivity allows us to critically examine our positionality, but diffraction encourages engaging with contradictions and tensions in research. *How do these "diffracted" perspectives reveal the ways adult methods influence children's participation?*

This paper opens a space for dialogue. Rather than offering definitive answers, we invite researchers to rethink participation and knowledge production, acknowledging power asymmetries while embracing the uncertainties of qualitative research with children.

RC21-321.3

SEGATTO, CATARINA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
LIMA-SILVA, FERNANDA (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Policy Ideas, Capacity, and Inequalities during Crisis: Flood-Risk Management in Brazil' Subnational Context

Recent studies have focused on understanding the factors that shape governmental responses to crises, including actors' ideas and framing strategies for avoiding blame and obtaining credit and political support, the robustness in policy design and capacities, and governance capacity and legitimacy. We analyzed how the understanding and definition of crises evolve over time and changes related to the production, circulation, and usage of data, decision-making, and governance and policy capacity through a historical and multilevel analysis.

We explored flood-related crises, a growing relevant topic for Brazil. The combination of rapid and unplanned urban growth of Brazilian cities in the last decades and climate change has affected the dynamics of water flows in the country, and flood-related disasters are becoming more frequent and intense. We analyzed the case of the states of Acre, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul, which experienced multiple crises connected to recurrent and intense fluvial floods in the last decades that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable population. This is an exploratory, qualitative, and historical study of previously conducted research, official documents, and the content of semi-structured interviews with state and municipal managers.

The analysis shows that the three states varied greatly. In Acre, the strengthening of national coordination in a different policy (water resources) triggered the development of administrative and infrastructural capacities at the state level in the environment policy, reshaping the understanding of flood-related crises among policymakers and allowing the development of policy capacities. In the other two states, the state did not develop a coordinator role, and fragmented and uncoordinated actions prevailed. The analysis of the three states show that they varied in how power is distributed among different actors at the state level.

RC40-JS-169.1

SEGUIN, LAURA* (UMR G-EAU, France)
RINAUDO, JEAN-DANIEL* (UMR G-EAU, France)
ROUILLARD, JOSSELIN (Ecologic, France)
HARTER, THOMAS (UC Davis, USA)
JEZDIMIROVIC, JELENA (UC Davis, USA)

"the Bigger Picture Beyond the Pump": Engaging Farmer's in Collaborative Groundwater Management in California

In response to the limitations of the "open-access" groundwater management regime, exacerbated by climate change, many countries are shifting towards a regulated access paradigm (Rouillard et al., 2021). This new governance approach ranges from "state-centered" to "collaborative management" or "comanagement" (Molle, Closas, 2020), where farmers must now cooperate with stakeholders representing diverse interests (drinking water supply, protection of groundwater-dependent ecosystems, etc.). In California, the *Sustainable Groundwater Management Act* of 2014 embodies this shift, with the creation of *Groundwater Sustainability Agencies*, responsible for developing sustainable management plans that engage a wide variety of stakeholders.

Based on a qualitative survey (~50 interviews) conducted in two groundwater basins in California, we examine how this new governance effectively involves farmers in the development of communities of interest and collective action for sustainable groundwater management. Our analysis focuses on two key aspects:

- First, we evaluate the social learning outcomes of the participatory process, examining how this experience contributes to foster a shared understanding of an invisible and complex resource, deeply intertwined with socio-economic and political dimensions. Specifically, we investigate how the process facilitated the co-construction of a common vision regarding groundwater dynamics, the interdependencies between groundwater and surface water, and the relationships among various water users - capturing the "bigger picture beyond the pump". Additionally, we examine how this collaborative effort was able to build new forms of cooperation, grounded in mutual recognition of legitimacy, and the creation of shared values.
- Second, we explore how this process challenges collectives and communities of interest within the farming community itself. Participation reshapes relationships among farmers - between large and small farms, and farmers with different practices and environmental sensitivities. It redefines collective action, reinforcing or creating coalitions of interests, and elaborating new strategies to protect farmer's "water rights", in the face of evolving political dynamics.

WG10-923.4

SEGURA SÁNCHEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
SÁNCHEZ VILLANUEVA, ANTONIA* (University of Almeria, Spain)

Estudio Exploratorio Sobre Las Emociones Generadas Por Instagram En Adolescentes

Esta comunicación explora las reacciones emocionales de adaptación en una muestra de población universitaria adolescente (máximo 19) ante las emociones que desarrollan ante la red social de Instragram, el presente estudio explora en 105 alumnos universitarios, sus emociones ante esta red social, sus respuestas emocionales habituales . Se utilizan los estudios de emoción positiva y negativa expuestos por Averil (1980) y Fredrickson (1998,2000) y se plasman en un cuestionario.

Se pretendió explorar estas emociones para determinar las consecuencias, que esta red social,podría suponer en fenómenos posteriores relacionados con su desarrollo vital .Los resultados exploratorios indicaron algunas emociones positivas útiles y sirvió para identificar sobre todo aquellas emociones negativas que pueden representar más adelante una amenaza, creando una imagen de los estados emocionales presentes en esta transición de la adolescencia a la adultez.

RC55-849.3

SEGURA-CARRILLO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
LOPEZ-ROLDAN, PEDRO (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Estrategias y Desafíos En La Movilidad Social: Un Estudio Comparativo De Andalucía y Cataluña

El texto aborda un análisis sobre la movilidad social y estratificación en base a los antecedentes sociales, la educación y los destinos socioeconómicos. Estudia cómo diversos factores, como clase social, género, origen inmigrante, raza y edad, influyen en el mercado laboral.

El estudio usa una metodología mixta, con una fase cuantitativa basada en la Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida de 2019. Se identifican cinco estratos sociales y una fase cualitativa con entrevistas biográficas a 50 personas de Andalucía y Cataluña, destacando factores que favorecen o limitan la movilidad inter e intrageneracional.

Como principales resultados, encontramos que los factores positivos para la movilidad ascendente se encuentra el logro educativo universitario, la conciliación trabajo-familia y el apoyo de la familia extendida. Además, las experiencias universitarias y el capital social también son determinantes clave.

En cambio, la movilidad descendente se asocia con ocupaciones manuales y trayectorias laborales inestables, además de barreras como la falta de educación, los roles tradicionales de género, el cuidado de dependientes y enfermedades. Las mujeres, en particular, enfrentan desigualdades de género que limitan sus oportunidades laborales y educativas, mientras que las expectativas familiares influyen en sus decisiones de vida. Los eventos vitales como enfermedades, fracasos escolares o rupturas familiares generan puntos de inflexión que pueden cambiar el curso de las trayectorias personales, impactando tanto positivamente como negativamente en la movilidad.

RC55-846.11

SEGURA-CARRILLO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

La Influencia De La Movilidad Intrageneracional y La Educación En La Movilidad Intergeneracional: Un Enfoque Territorial y De Género

El texto explora la movilidad social en España, destacando la importancia del origen social, la educación y la movilidad intrageneracional en la configuración de la movilidad intergeneracional. La movilidad social es un tema clave en sociología, ya que permite comprender las desigualdades y cómo se distribuyen entre generaciones. La educación es presentada como un factor crucial que actúa como puente entre el origen y el destino social. A su vez, el género influye de manera significativa en la configuración de las oportunidades de movilidad, con las mujeres mostrando patrones distintos a los hombres en cuanto a su progreso social.

El análisis se basa en los datos de la Encuesta Social General de España (ESGE) y utiliza la categoría ocupacional en tres momentos clave: origen social,

primer empleo y empleo actual. Además, incluye una perspectiva de género y un análisis territorial que diferencia entre Andalucía, Cataluña y el resto de España. Se encuentra que los hombres tienen mayor movilidad ocupacional ascendente, especialmente en Cataluña, mientras que las mujeres muestran una mayor movilidad educativa, especialmente en Andalucía.

Los resultados muestran que la edad de ingreso al mercado laboral tiene efectos diferentes según el género. Los hombres que entran jóvenes al mercado laboral tienden a mantener su nivel educativo, mientras que las mujeres siguen estudiando incluso después de ingresar al trabajo. Además, la educación terciaria mejora significativamente las probabilidades de movilidad ascendente, tanto para hombres como para mujeres. En general, las mujeres muestran una mayor movilidad intergeneracional ascendente, mientras que los hombres tienen una mayor movilidad intrageneracional.

Finalmente, se destaca que la movilidad intrageneracional impacta de forma considerable en la movilidad intergeneracional, siendo este efecto más pronunciado en Cataluña, donde las probabilidades de ascenso son mucho mayores.

RC25-421.2

SEILHAMER, MARK* (National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Structural Inequalities and Realization of the 'Language As Pure Potential' Ideal

The 'language as pure potential' ideology views language as a tool that will unlock speakers' potential, allowing them to achieve their goals. Through unquestioning acceptance of this ideology as a commonsensical notion, neoliberal subjects feel compelled to constantly upgrade their language skills as part of the continuous self-improvement project necessary for success (or even survival) amid the precarious lack of stability that characterizes today's neoliberal workplaces. This idealized view of language as a neutral key that will open doors for unproblematic communication across cultural borders obscures structural inequalities and other language ideologies that, in reality, serve to constrain realization of the 'language as pure potential' ideal. In 2009, I conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with six female Taiwanese research participants – interviews in which they provided me with recollections of their original language learning motivations, as well as predictions of their personal and professional lives in ten years' time. Over the course of the subsequent ten years, I conducted periodic interviews with these participants, allowing me to address the question of how their early aspirations and visions of the future aligned with the realities they ended up experiencing. In this talk, I will focus on the trajectories of two of these participants – Rachel and Gigi. Rachel subscribed vehemently to the 'language as pure potential' ideology – Gigi less so. While both Rachel and Gigi experienced periodic frustrations in their trajectories, largely attributed to their gender, Gigi ultimately achieved a great deal of success, and her linguistic abilities did play a key role in that success. Rachel, in contrast, faced obstacles that she attributed to structural socioeconomic advantages of others (such as the means to study overseas). Interlocutors did not always regard her words (however fluent) as legitimate, and her belief in the 'language as pure potential' ideology was shaken.

RC40-649.2

SEKINE, KAE* (Aichi Gakuin University, Japan)

Standardizing or Normalizing Social Farming? National Regulation and Consumers' Cooperatives Frontiers in Japan

Currently, social farming, which mobilizes agricultural resources to generate social services and care (e.g., therapy, rehabilitation, social inclusion, and education), is being promoted and has gained popularity in many countries and regions. Among them, Japan serves as a pertinent case, as the government released its official standard, "Japan Agricultural Standards for Agriculture and Wellbeing" (Nou-Fuku JAS), in 2019, for a third-party certification to promote cooperation between the farming sector, which requires labor, and the welfare sector, which requires earning opportunities, especially for persons with disabilities. While this new standard is based on the growing awareness of the intangible social values of agri-food products among consumers, the market-based solution that distinguishes and brands these labeled products has been criticized because of its neoliberal tenets. However, even before the creation of Nou-Fuku JAS, several Japanese consumers' cooperatives established farming activities with persons with disabilities in their respective regions, based on solidarity and participative guarantee systems. Employing the theory of the sociology of agriculture, food, and political economy, the author conducted a literature review, statistical analyses, and semi-structured interviews with several consumer cooperatives and their farms between 2022 and 2024. The findings suggest that (a) a limited but growing number of entities, social welfare corporations, NGOs, and private corporations are engaging in social farming with varying objectives and outcomes; (b) the National Standard, Nou-Fuku JAS, on the one hand, contributes to increasing awareness and ensuring the national minimum of social farming, and on the other hand, promotes its commercial value; (c) without relying on the national standard, consumers' cooperatives are successfully providing opportunities for persons with disabilities to receive relatively higher earnings and collaborate with local residents, and are contributing to preserving farmland as a productive asset, realizing a circular economy, and even increasing their membership.

RC11-161.4

SEL, GIZEM IRMAK* (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (University of Bremen), Germany)

Intersecting Identities and Negotiating Boundaries: Relational Dynamics in Care for Older Adults By Migrant Care Workers in Turkey

Turkey has traditionally relied on family-based care for older adults, but with a growing shift towards employing migrant care workers (MCWs), a new caregiving relationship is emerging. This shift brings together two women—often strangers—within the private space of the home, where their relationship is marked by significant emotional and social inequalities. Drawing on intersectional feminist theory, this study examines how the intersection of gender, ethnicity, religion, age, and social class informs the complex dynamics of this care relationship. Older women in Turkey face particular gendered challenges in ageing, and their dependence on a care worker introduces new forms of social interaction and identity negotiation. At the same time, MCWs, often marginalised by their own gender and migrant status, enter these relationships with limited power. This study focuses on the relationship between these two women—who come from different social backgrounds—and how the shifting balance of power and emotional needs shapes their daily interactions. Through in-depth interviews with care receivers, family employers, and MCWs, the study explores how both parties, despite being in close proximity, experience distinct and, at times, conflicting emotional and social realities. Additionally, it also examines how they interpret the norms, values and ideas practised in this dynamic, adding to our knowledge of how various social identities and positions intersect and affect the real-life experiences of both care recipients and MCWs in this unique employer-employee relationship. Central to the analysis are the socio-cultural and emotional boundaries that emerge within these relationships and the inequalities they reinforce. When these boundaries cannot be redrawn, both MCWs and care receivers share 'silence' and 'loneliness' round the clock in the 'home' space. The research highlights the importance of understanding that care relationships are not only transactional but also significantly influenced by the intersecting social realities of those involved.

RC02-36.4

SEL, GIZEM IRMAK* (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (University of Bremen), Germany)

Negotiating Care: Power, Boundaries, and Relationships in Paid Home-Based Elderly Care in Turkey

In light of global shifts in caregiving practices, this study explores the increasing reliance on paid home-based elderly care in Turkey, where traditional, family-centric caregiving models are being reshaped by socio-demographic changes. As part of the global trend of employing migrant care workers (MCWs), Turkey offers a critical lens to examine the intersection of care work, gender, class, and cultural boundaries. Through 39 in-depth interviews with family-employers, care receivers, and MCWs, this study reveals how daily practices and personal relationships within care labor are negotiated amidst emerging struggles and incompatibilities. Focusing on gender, social class, and socio-cultural boundaries, I analyse how these dimensions shape the dynamics of paid home-based elderly care in Turkey. Despite its largely unregulated nature, this care arrangement is not chaotic but governed by evolving boundaries—often exploitative yet intricately connected to personal relationships, culture, and class. These dynamics reflect broader power structures within both the local care sector and the global organisation of care work. Turkey's immature welfare regime and fragile economic context exacerbate these tensions, creating significant challenges for both MCWs and employers. Negotiation practices within these care relationships are fluid, with actors continuously adapting strategies based on the specific issues and moments at hand. The boundaries and bargaining power within the relationships are not fixed; hierarchical roles shift over time and between individuals. This dynamic nature resembles a kaleidoscope, reflecting the hybrid and permeable qualities of these care relationships. There is no perfect relationship; actors constantly navigate the unstable and delicate nature of the arrangement. I conclude by linking these diverse negotiation strategies to broader patterns of power, culture, and socio-economic boundaries.

WG10-930.7

SELE, SELLO* (University of the Free State, South Africa)

Counter-Discourses Towards Digital Feminist Activism in South Africa: A Case of #Menaretrash

The #MenAreTrash digital feminist activism (DFA) emerged in South Africa (SA) as a response to the prevalence of violence against women (VAW), including issues of rape, and femicide. However, the #MenAreTrash DFA was met with resistance in the form of counter-discourses, most notably through the #NotAllMen social media hashtag. While prior research has viewed these counter-discourses as fundamentally anti-feminist and misogynist, this study adopted a more nuanced approach to understand the alternative perspectives of resistance towards the #MenAreTrash discourse. The study employed qualitative methods that include in-depth interviews and secondary multimedia sources and drew on counter-discourse theory as an analytical tool to examine the narratives of those who challenged the #MenAreTrash DFA. The findings highlight that the counter-discourses against #MenAreTrash were driven by the perception that the discourse unfairly generalises all men as inherently violent, abusive, rapists and murderers. Critics argue that the slogan disregard the existence of non-violent, pro-feminist men who are committed to addressing VAW while in the process alienating potential allies who could actively contribute to the cause. The study emphasizes that resistance towards #MenAreTrash DFA was not entirely rooted in anti-feminism, rather, it operated as a counter-discourse that towards a seemingly hegemonic discourse of #MenAreTrash. The study concludes by recommending that future DFA should consider more constructive engagement strategies to include men as allies rather than adversaries. By acknowledging the presence of supportive men, feminist movements can potentially strengthen their impact and achieve broader social change in combating issues of VAW, rape and femicide in SA and beyond.

RC37-JS-85.3

SELIM, AHMED* (Independent Researcher, Egypt)

Framing Dissent through Art: The Role of Ahmed Fouad Negm and Sheikh Imam in Shaping Political Consciousness in Egypt and Beyond

This paper examines the political and cultural impact of Ahmed Fouad Negm and Sheikh Imam, two influential figures in Egyptian popular culture and political activism from the 1960s onward. Despite their significant role in shaping political discourse and mobilising dissent, their work has received limited systematic scholarly attention. Drawing inspiration from Cornelius Castoriadis' concept of the "social imaginary," this study offers a comprehensive analysis of Negm and Imam's collaborative output and its enduring influence on political movements in Egypt and the broader Arab world. Using framing theory and historical analysis, the research examines how Negm and Imam interpreted and created mobilising songs around key historical events, challenging official narratives and constructing a counter-narrative that resonated across generations. The paper focuses on their engagement with pivotal moments such as the 1967 war, economic policies of the 1970s, the student-worker movement, and international political developments.

The paper is divided into two main parts. The first analyses Negm and Imam's songs in their historical context, exploring themes of pan-Arabism, anti-colonialism, class struggle, and revolution. The second part investigates their extended impact, exploring the resonance of their work with new generations in the context of the Arab Spring. By examining the duo's role in framing dissent and their influence on political imagination across time and national boundaries, this paper aims to provide new insights into the formation of political culture and the power of artistic expression in mobilising social movements. The paper findings will contribute to our understanding of the interplay between popular culture, political activism, and social change in the Arab world, with potential implications for broader studies of cultural resistance and political mobilisation.

RC33-538.4

SELIM, AHMED* (Independent Researcher, Egypt)

Navigating the Ethical Maze: Dynamic Risk Management and Adaptive Ethics in High-Stakes Field Research in Egypt

This article examines the ethical challenges and risk management strategies employed during qualitative fieldwork conducted in Egypt in 2019, amidst an increasingly oppressive political environment hostile to academic research. It presents a framework for implementing dynamic risk assessment and adaptive ethical practices in high-stakes field research settings. The study introduces the concept of the Field Research Risk Escalation Curve, illustrating how risks can increase over time due to expanding sample size, growing sense of security, and increasing data collection temptation. To mitigate these escalating risks, the article emphasises the importance of continuous situational awareness, periodic risk reassessment, and flexible adaptation of research strategies.Key ethical considerations addressed include obtaining informed consent without written documentation, protecting participant anonymity, and managing data securely in a volatile political context. The article argues for a comprehensive approach to risk assessment that considers potential harm not only to the researcher and participants, but also to their extended social networks.The article advocates for institutional support in the form of specialised training for researchers working in oppressive contexts, separate from formal ethics approval processes. This would allow for candid discussion of identified risks and mitigation strategies without jeopardising research access. By sharing strategies for navigating the complex ethical landscape of conducting research in oppressive environments, this article contributes to the ongoing dialogue on balancing academic rigour with participant safety in cross-cultural qualitative research. It underscores the need for continuous ethical reflection and adaptation throughout the research process, from pre-fieldwork planning to post-fieldwork data management and dissemination.

RC41-666.3

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Gandhigram Rural Institute, India)

Relevance of Public Policy in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: The Indian Reality

Public policy is the framework of laws, regulations and actions governments implement to achieve social and economic goals. Public policy in India is influenced by the country's Constitution based on the principles of democracy, equality and social justice. It is marked by profound impact on the lives of citizens, promoting economic development and social justice. Sustainability addresses the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Since 2018, India has realized notable development in goals, 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6(Clean Water and Sanitation), 7(Affordable and Clean Energy), 9(Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) and11(Sustainable Cities and Communities). India's significant progress is also seen in other SDGs including 1) Poverty eradication: India has been working to eradicate poverty since its independence 2) Education: India has attained universal primary and secondary education. 3) Gender equality: Indian Constitution recognized gender equality in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Clean Water and Sanitation: India has achieved significant progress in provision of water and sanitation for all. Infrastructure: India has achieved significant progress in construction of infrastructure for its economic growth. Sustainable Industries: India has achieved significant progress in industrial development and innovation. The goals dealing with poverty elimination, providing descent work, economic growth, climate action registered growth at higher levels.

Consequently, India's national score on SDG index increased from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21 and 71 in 2023-24. India has set the goal of realizing all SDGs by 2030 in conformity with UN's goal of achieving the same. In addition, India has also fixed the target of achieving a fully developed country in 2047.The target of achieving the goal of all SDGs is also intensified through the time bound and target-based approach of achieving India as a developed country in 2047.

RC35-583.4

SEMBA, RIEKO* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

How Can We Practice Sociological Arts-Based Research with Eastern Thought?

Historically and in general, Western and Eastern art greatly differ in the background of their establishment. For example, the history of Western art cannot be discussed without a tense relationship with Christianity. On the other hand, in Eastern art, there is no such tension with Buddhism. Then, what is the relationship between art and religion? In the Eastern world, people believe art and religion are fundamentally connected. Ryosuke Ohashi（1996), for example, positions the early modern Japanese art form of 「芸道」"geidō" as a realization of becoming aware of religious traditions. Also, Yanagi Muneyoshi's (1998-1961) famous concept of 〈用即美〉 "Function in Beauty and Beauty in Function" is simultaneously found usefulness and beauty in an extension of everyday life.

Now, in what ways can my artistic practice as a sociological researcher who was born and educated in Japan be examined? I produce ethnographies with drawings as part of Western social science research such as fieldwork and interviews. For example, at some stage in my analysis, I create portrait paintings of my research collaborators to visually share my interpretation of them. This is part of an effort to enhance the validity of the researcher's interpretation and the ethics of the investigation. Then, in terms of art, how can these portrait paintings be viewed? What depictions of the world might be possible through the use of Eastern perspective?

In this presentation, I will focus on Kitaro Nishida, one of Japan's leading philosophers, made his poetry and calligraphy based on religious ideas, while using many examples of Western art in his philosophical contemplation process. I will consider the relationship between Nishida's "intuition" and the actualization of the space he lived and my own experience.

RC39-646.3

SEMENOV, ANDREI* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)
AIBASSOVA, AIGERIM (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)
KOVYAZINA, KAMILA (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)
INUSSOVA, AIZAT (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Floods, Blame, and Community Resilience: Regional and Local Responses to Natural Disasters in Qazaqstan

In Spring 2024, Qazaqstan was hit with unprecedented floods leaving hundreds dead and thousands evacuated. In some communities, the locals took the initiative to develop the necessary infrastructure, while in others they mostly relied on governmental help to arrive. Responses on the regional level also varied: some *akims* (local executives) took some measures, while others attempted to diffuse the responsibility. Local communities across the country before the floods struggled with the deficits of human, social, institutional, economic, physical, and environmental capital. Blame-shifting is a natural response to these developments, but it also might undermine interpersonal and institutional trust, which is important for resilience and capacity-building.

We test the implications of this theory by leveraging the variation in the level of exposure to floods and local responses to floods in Qazaqstan. Specifically, we are interested in the following questions: How do local communities respond to flood crises and what explains the variation across regions and communities? How do the local communities mobilize resources and what underpins successful mobilization? And how do the residents of the affected areas assign responsibility for handling the crisis? We use a combination of computational linguistics, public opinion surveys, and fieldwork to document the variation in individual- and community-level responses to floods.

RC47-734.1

SEMENOV, ANDREI* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)
SNARSKII, YAROSLAV* (NRU Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
TKACHEVA, TATIANA* (NRU Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Mapping Environmental Protests in Russia, 2007-2021

Environmental protests have been a major strand of contention in Russia, yet the cross-regional variation in ecoprotests has not been systematically studied. In this paper, combining several protest event datasets we analyze the patterns of environmental activism across time and regions. The data cover more than 1000 protest events with an environmental agenda in the period 2007–2021. Based on these data, we develop a typology of Russian regions with the intensity and consistency of environmental mobilization as key dimensions. In the next step, we explore the covariates of ecoprotests in Russian regions and show that the overall level of mobilization, inequality, and governors' tenure and links to the coercive apparatus are consistent predictors of ecoactivism. We also document the interaction between inequality and the strength of governor-siloviki ties indicating that in regions with high inequality, the negative effect of the latter is more pronounced. This paper contributes to the studies of environmental and subnational politics in Russia and demonstrates the need to account for spatial heterogeneity even against the backdrop of the consolidated autocratic regime.

RC21-312.5

SEMI, GIOVANNI* (Università di Torino, Italy)
BOLZONI, MAGDA (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)
TONETTA, MARTA (University of Milan, Italy)

Altitude Matters. How Urban Super Rich People Make Super Elitist Alps.

The intervention we propose is based on a multi-site fieldwork developed in the French and Swiss Alps between 2020 and 2024. We have been inquiring the various environmental, social, economic and cultural elements that mark transnational super-rich presence in the field-sites by looking at their mobility and consumption patterns, lifestyles and behaviors. Making themselves at home in the Alps implies creating and fostering elite institutions for sociability and conspicuous consumption, steering architectural and infrastructural adjustments, advocating for secure and protective environments. By reflecting on traditional and more recent elite destinations, urban luxury outposts in the great outdoors, we will contribute to the field of super-rich studies while addressing the issue of climate and alpine gentrification.

RC24-401.1

SEMUSHKINA, EKATERINA* (NRU Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
TULAEVA, SVETLANA (Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

"for the Forest, for the Water, for Our Nature": Scenariors of (De) Politization of the Environmental Agenda in Russian Regions

Environmental activism in Russia has traditionally been seen as a sphere separate from politics. However, environmental issues often require political solutions that can lead to ordinary people becoming more interested in political action. The opposite process, depoliticization, involves distancing from political participation and stigmatization of political action. The politicization of the environmental agenda in Russian society has several paradoxical phenomena. It promotes citizen involvement in politics, while in others, it is seen as a way to protect citizens from getting involved in politics. The degree of politicization seems to depend on factors such as the level of pollution and threats to public health, but research shows that this isn't always the case.

Citizens' discussions and challenges to authorities' actions are not always related to the severity of environmental problems. The conditions for politicization can vary, and regions with similar levels of pollution can have different intensities of environmental protests (Semenov et al., 2024). Many environmental protests often turn out to be framed through pro-government rhetoric and an appeal to traditionalist values (Kuzmina, 2023; Turovets, 2015). Environmental activists, who claim to be apolitical, often take political actions. The government itself tries to use environmental issues to co-opt activists (Martus, 2021). This study aims to answer the following questions: Why does the politicization of environmental issues occur in Russian regions? What scenarios exist for grassroots politicalization of the environment?

The study is based on an analysis of grassroots environmental movements in three regions: the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Trans-Baikal Territory, the Sverdlovsk Region. The research methods used include semi-structured interviews with members of environmental organizations, focus groups, an analysis of regional media.

Based on the politicization of the environmental agenda in these regions, we identified several types of grassroots activism: patriotic ecological movement, pragmatic ecological movement, civic ecological movement, and environmental volunteering.

RC09-JS-129.1

SEN, RUKMINI* (Dr B R Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Kinship and Transformations in Law: An Assessment of Ten Years of Indian Jurisprudence

In the transforming social and political times, kinship is also an ever-changing relation and institution. This paper, intends to look at judgements from Indian courts over the last 10 years to assess what patterns are being witnessed in interrogating heterosexual kinship. Judgments engaging with queer kinships, where there is a reimagined legitimation of a domestic arrangement in the nature of family, or non humans are understood as children or family. By engaging with these changing meanings of kinship, this paper intends to argue that kinship jurisprudence is transformative and sometimes defying the dominant societal patterns related to heterosexual, usually arranged marriages.

RC32-JS-222.4

SEN, RUKMINI* (Dr B R Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Trends in Gender Justice in Last Decade in Indian Judiciary

The last decade has seen a proliferation of 'right to choose' jurisprudence through Indian judiciary. There have been court verdicts around right to abortion, right to choose one's adult intimate partner, right to access public spaces (like temples) for women. It is interesting to note that most of these judgements are couched in the personal liberty framework.

This paper intends to argue how personal liberty conflicts with societal practices and norms in India. As the 2030 UN agenda approaches, does the right to choose jurisprudence pave a new path for gender justice in India

or does it create unjustified expectations on women. Questions of choice and culture how do they co-exist and are interrogated at the same time in decisions related to intimate relations? This paper intends to explore this paradox through court judgments in India

RC24-JS-241.2

SEN, SERTAC* (Independent Researcher, Turkey)

Defending the Sacrificial Frontier: The Military's Conception As an Environmental Steward in Turkey

'As you know, there are two things that come to mind when one thinks of greenspace: military posts and graveyards,' announced Turkish President Erdogan in a speech delivered after the failed coup of July 15, 2016. Erdogan's words were intended to assuage public concerns that a post-coup governmental plan to relocate major military units away from metropolitan areas was a mere fig leaf to open vacated military zones to development. Still, the association of the military with ecological conservation runs deep not only within the military community and political establishment but also across broad segments of the Turkish society. This paper grapples with the puzzle of how the military is cast as an environmental steward despite the evidence that militaries, both in Turkey and globally, are tremendous drains on national resources and polluters of the environment in the era of Anthropocene?

Based on three years of archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in a garrison town in Thrace, Turkey's northwestern borderlands, this paper explores militarist ecological discourses and environmental movements in Turkey. Using archival sources, it first situates the military's activities on the environmental front from a historical standpoint, ranging from forestation efforts driven by forced conscript labor to mass campaigns for raising ecological awareness. It then recounts the recent history of Thrace's rapid transformation from a heavily militarized Cold War borderland into a sacrificial frontier for capitalist extraction and expansion. Next, it focuses on environmental activism in the borderland, particularly regarding the crisis in Thrace's interconnected water systems. Finally, it identifies ecology as the central point of articulation between local perceptions of capitalist expansion, globalization, defense restructuring, and a growing nostalgia for the military.

RC01-25.4

SEN, SERTAC* (Independent Researcher, Turkey)

Marching on the Army's Stomach: Military Procurement and Urban Development in Turkey

As an institution that diverts crucial human and material resources from productive sectors to destructive ends, the military is not typically seen as a developmental actor. In contrast to this predominant public and scholarly view, "soldiers bring development wherever they go" and "the military breathes life into our lives" were common refrains that I heard from my interlocutors during my dissertation fieldwork in Thrace, Turkey's northwestern borderlands. How can we understand the paradoxical coupling of vitality and development with an institution mastering the art of warfare, organized violence, and destruction?

Based on three years of archival research and ethnographic fieldwork in Çorlu, a garrison city in Thrace, this paper offers an account of urban military dependence that shifts the literature's focus on Western countries that mobilize sophisticated military-industrial complexes with high levels of arms exports, professional militaries, and privatized defense functions. It lays bare the mechanisms through which militarist conceptions of development find purchase in a country that relies on a nascent defense industry with large-scale arms imports and mass male conscription. Drawing on an original dataset on local military expenditure compiled from archival sources, the paper documents the centrality of military spending to the local economies in Thrace during the Cold War. Building on interviews with civilians, military contractors, and veterans, it demonstrates how a predominantly male coalition of local notables, businesses, and workers allied with the Army Corps stationed in their city to capture resources that would not have been typically available to a city the size of Çorlu. Ultimately, the paper illustrates how Turkey's historical role in the international division of labor under NATO, supplying cheap and abundant manpower to Western industrial warfare, rendered military procurement for basic provisions, such as foodstuff, forage, and shelter, a critical domain of capital accumulation and urban military dependence in Turkey.

RC23-376.4

SENA, BARBARA* (University of Bergamo, Italy)
GALLIGANI, IVAN (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Socio-Technical Challenges in the Implementation of Telemedicine Regulatory Frameworks. the Italian Case between Health Policies and Practices.

The spread of telemedicine (i.e. ICT-mediated care services) needs to be enabled by the introduction of new health policy regulations, as any innovation must be regulated for efficacy and safety (Kruse et al., 2021). However, the intermingling of knowledge, practices and institutions involved in the relationship between policy and health technologies is always culturally and value-laden, entangled in different power relations, and only seemingly politically neutral (Ashworth & Cloatre, 2022).

This paper aims to analyse how the policy-driven introduction of telemedicine in Italy is challenged by the existence of a 'grey area' where telemedicine may merge with other well-being oriented (albeit non-medical) ICT-mediated services, but also by a number of organisational difficulties, such as the lack of interoperability between different systems and technologies, the weight of territorial and regional mechanisms of path-dependency, and the necessary changes in professional practices to integrate telemedicine into established workflows. These critical issues will be discussed by reviewing the political-institutional approach to telemedicine defined over the last decade in the Italian context, through a documentary analysis of legislation at national and regional levels. The paper will also analyse the most controversial issues related to the obstacles that certain social, economic, technological, cultural and structural factors of the Italian health system represent for the regulatory implementation of ICT innovations. To empirically support this thesis, some case studies of telemedicine services in emblematic Italian healthcare contexts will be presented. They will show how the regulatory and institutional framework can be interpreted, readjusted or overcome by health care providers and health care organisations, producing different socio-technical outcomes.

The aim is to explore the complex relationship between institutional regulation and technological innovation in the health sector, focusing on the socio-technical reasons that often make this relationship problematic and the expected outcomes unfulfilled.

RC07-112.6

SENABRE HIDALGO, ENRIC* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Chapbooks Against the Machine: (re)Developing Local Community-Based Publishing in the Age of Generative AI

Following the hypothesis of a revival of analog creativity modes, channels and techniques, the pliegOS.net project promotes paper content co-creation on the spot as a form of resistance against the pervasiveness of generative AI. Originating from the discovery of early 1900s Catalan chapbooks, this ethnographic action research and coop-driven initiative develops open tools for rapid community-based writing and publishing. The project's activities include chapbook editing and distribution at local fairs and academic congresses, or a mobile printing van at cultural festivals, engaging participants in creating zines using typewriters and collages –about ad hoc and co-decided topics and issues. By emphasizing hands-on, local production methods, this approach highlights the authenticity and immersive qualities of print media against cloud-based AI. Recent experiments with the project tools, such as postal mail-chapbooks for artist residencies and youth mental health projects, further orient our dedication to digital obfuscation techniques and anti-extractive, low-tech creative processes.

RC44-691.6

SENÉN GONZALEZ, CECILIA* (UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES, Argentina)
ESCUDERO, ELINA* (UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES, Argentina)

Prácticas Innovadoras De Los Sindicatos En Argentina Ante Los Desafíos Tecnológicos y Climáticos

La pandemia por Covid-19 aceleró la adopción de tecnología, tanto en los ámbitos de trabajo como de consumo, cultural y de representación política, sobrepasando el mero hecho de estar comunicados/as (Benitez Larghi y Duek, 2017). En paralelo, los efectos del cambio climático se hicieron evidentes en eventos extremos como inundaciones y olas de calor, movilizando a los actores colectivos preocupados por el cambio a largo plazo, entre ellos, las movilizaciones juveniles adquieren una gran relevancia (Pochet, 2022)

Frente a la agenda urgente que imponen los desafíos descriptos, los sindicatos argentinos han desarrollado prácticas innovadoras que representan nuevas formas de compromisos en el contexto en el que operan, o compromisos que trascienden las comunidades sindicales tradicionales (Working Lives Research Institute, 2010).

Para explorar la *transición ambiental*, analizaremos la emergencia del Frente Sindical de Acción Climática en Argentina, creado en 2019, los sectores que lo componen, las acciones que llevan a cabo, sus articulaciones con otros movimientos sociales de acción por el clima y para explorar las prácticas innovadoras en el contexto de *transición tecnológica*, nos enfocaremos en mapear el uso, diseño o adaptación de tecnologías por parte de algunos sectores que conforman dicho Frente. El estudio se inicia en el año 2019 y se extiende hasta la actualidad, período marcado desde diciembre de 2023 por el ascenso del gobierno de derecha de Javier Milei que da inicio a un nuevo escenario económico y político regresivo para los trabajadores a la vez que niega el cambio climático. Se utiliza una metodología cualitativa que incluyó entrevistas en profundidad con líderes sindicales, el análisis de documentos técnicos, páginas web y convenios colectivos de trabajo.

RC32-JS-222.6

SENGUPTA, LOPAMUDRA* (Bangabasi College, University of Calcutta, India)

Gender Equality and Sustainable Development: Narrativizing the Changing Dynamics of the Development Paradigm of Transgender Women in Urban Kolkata, India

Gender Equality occupies an uneasy relationship as far as the relationship between the State and society in India is concerned. The Constitution of India declares lofty ideals of equality while the society is deeply embedded in structural inequalities. This has placed the marginalized transgender community in a state of dysfunction. In 2014, the NALSA Judgement in India categorized transgender persons as 'Third Gender', and conferred entitlements and benefits regarding access to education, jobs, and other beneficial institutions. However, it has been almost a decade, and no significant development in the community has been noticed. This paper attempts to reveal the gaps that exist between the laws and policies on one hand and the socio-cultural challenges that prevail in society. The author focuses on 'real politics', that lies behind the policy of actualization. The present paper highlights the role of various agencies in promoting the upliftment and growth of transwomen in strengthening their capacity building and in advancing their freedom towards a sustainable future. The methodology of this paper is based on narratives and case studies of transwomen in urban Kolkata and tries to depict their struggles in everyday life. This work attempts to find out the road that can ensure economic, social, legal, and bureaucratic inclusion that will create a safe environment for the transpersons to live and work with dignity.

RC32-530.3

SENGUPTA, LOPAMUDRA* (Bangabasi College, University of Calcutta, India)

Sacred Space, Religious Practices, and Cultural Identity: Narrating the Role of Widows and Vulnerable Women in 'sindur Khela', during the Durga Puja in India

In India women's right to equality in society has been controlled by patriarchy and religious fundamentalists. This controlling of women's bodies and minds takes place gradually from families and extends to State and even public spaces. *Durga Puja* is one of the most celebrated ceremonies in West Bengal, India, and invokes the power of Devi Durga, in killing *Asura,* the demon thereby symbolizing ultimate power in the hands of a woman against all oppressions. "*Sindur Khela*"----literally meaning 'vermillion game', is a popular Bengali Hindu tradition where married women smear each other with sindur and seek blessings for their husbands and families. However, the public domain has been severely restricted for widows, unmarried women, divorcees, or other vulnerable women like transgender women and prostitutes. These practices have been severely criticized not only by feminist groups who refer to the curtailment of women's rights but also by human rights defenders who point out that religious traditions and culture can never be accepted as an excuse for violating human dignity and freedom. This paper draws attention to the plight of vulnerable women who have been debarred from enjoying social recognition for ages and focuses on the changes that are taking place in today's contemporary global world. This work identifies the impact of social marginalization on these women and seeks to focus on the major agencies that are increasingly responsible for reclaiming the lost voices. By drawing examples from popular culture, like films and literature, and narrating individual case studies the paper identifies the major gaps that are linked to structural inequalities and cultural traditions and practices.

RC43-688.1

SENGUPTA, URMI* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Housing Precarity, Politics and Justice: Lessons from Slum Relocation Projects in Kathmandu, Nepal

Over the past four decades, the Global South has experienced rapid urbanisation, a rise in informal settlements, and pressures to eradicate them. In 2020, about one in four urban dwellers lived in slums or informal settlements. This translates into more than 1 billion slum dwellers who must be given the support they need to lift themselves out of poverty and to live free from exclusion and inequality (UN, 2022). The global efforts to resettle slum and squatter dwellers have been fraught with problems. In theory, resettlement benefits households through ownership and integration to ensure a stable and enduring future free from any risk of eviction or displacement. However, evidence shows the process is fiercely contested raising questions about agency, governance and participation models. The question is what innovations can be brought in policy frameworks and institutional approaches which would aid the process. Based on the experience from fieldwork conducted in Kathmandu's two squatter resettlement projects - Kirtipur housing settlement and Ichangu housing project, we examine the approaches and assumptions underpinning the two projects and the manner they were delivered to conclude the factors that contributed to the success of one and a failure of another. We make a comparison of four key attributes – location, design and infrastructure, finance mechanism and inclusivity and participation. It is also observed that the resettlement process has been increasingly authoritarian owing to the wider political turnover in the nation and marked by legislative and regulatory changes that work towards reducing empowerment and agencies. I argue that resettlement is fundamentally both physically and socially disruptive and the odds of success for the project how nuances of those disruptions are handled, the levels of institutional support provided and how resilient is to the external conditions that are constantly mutating.

RC31-490.1

SEOL, DONG HOON* (Jeonbuk National University, South Korea)
DE GUZMAN, ROWENA (University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines)
THAI, THI HUONG (Jeonbuk National University, Republic of Korea)

Long Distance Fatherhood: Filipino & Vietnamese Guest-Worker Fathers in South Korea

There are two kinds of separated families, living apart for the sake of work or education. Guest-worker fathers from Asian countries, including China, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh, are working in Korea without their families. Additionally, "wild goose" fathers or *kirogi appa* are also working in Korea to finance their wives' and children's stay and education in overseas countries, including United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, and others. For these families, both types of separation represent life-changing decisions and commitments that can have positive as well as negative aspects. In this paper, we will explain the relations between father and children, Korean citizens' attitudes towards them, and Korea's government's policy responses of the Korean government.

RC28-454.5

SEPULVEDA, DENISSE* (Centro de Economía y Políticas Sociales (CEAS), Universidad Mayor, Chile)

Ethnic Ceiling: An Intersectional Exploration of Access Privilege Positions of Upwardly Mobile Indigenous in Chile

This article delves into the lived experiences of indigenous people in Chile who have achieved upward social mobility, yet still encounter significant obstacles in their pursuit of elite status. By identifying and analysing the various barriers, obstacles, and challenges that indigenous people face when attempting to gain access to privileged positions, this article aims to illuminate the persistence of inequality even in the face of apparent progress. Drawing on 50 interviews with indigenous professionals, the analysis reveals complex and varied responses to social mobility. These narratives expose the nuanced realities of navigating a social landscape that continues to be shaped by colonial legacies and entrenched power structures.

In the context of Chilean society, reaching elite status has historically been a formidable challenge for indigenous individuals. Through an intersectional and social reproduction lens, it seeks to uncover the enduring inequalities

and the subtle yet pervasive forms of exclusion that persist. This exploration sheds light on the multifaceted nature of privilege and the ongoing struggle for equity and representation within Chile's elite circles. The contribution of this artible lies in its examination of the consequences, barriers, and challenges faced by indigenous people in their upward mobility, proposing the concept of the 'ethnic ceiling' to encapsulate these dynamics. This concept serves as a critical tool for understanding the specific limitations imposed by ethnic identity within the broader discourse on social mobility.

RC28-444.1

SEPULVEDA, DENISSE* (Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesión Social COES, Chile)

Tejiendo Trayectorias De Movilidad Social De Personas Indígenas En Chile, Desde Una Perspectiva De Género.

El artículo examina cómo se construyen las distintas trayectorias de movilidad social de personas indígenas, evidenciando desigualdades en dimensiones interseccionales, y decolonial. Así, el artículo busca contribuir a los estudios de género y movilidad social, evidenciando los desafíos que afrontan personas indígenas en Chile. El estudio se concentró en 34 entrevistas a hombres y mujeres de primera y segunda generación profesional Quechua, Aymara y Mapuche, realizadas en Arica y Parinacota, Metropolitana y Araucanía. Concluimos que las trayectorias se tensionan por la introducción a nuevos contextos (blancos y de clase social media/alta), que afectan el posicionamiento/negociación identitaria. Se sugiere que existen barreras que operan simultáneamente (género/clase/etnicidad) en el acceso a posiciones más privilegiadas (techo de concreto), y que la violencia de género (familiar/comunitaria/social), es un obstáculo para la movilidad de mujeres indígenas, no obstante, la entrada al mundo universitario y laboral se convierte en una posibilidad de ruptura con dicha barrera.

RC23-372.1

SERAFIM, MILENA* (University of Campinas UNICAMP, Brazil)
CRUZ, SILVIA (Unicamp, Brazil)
ALVES, DENIS (Unicamp, Brazil)
EUGÊNIO DA SILVA, MILENA (Unicamp, Brazil)
SIGAHI, TIAGO (Unicamp, Brazil)
LEME, GUILHERME (Unicamp, Brazil)

Social Innovations and Fourth-Generation Science and Technology Parks: An Analysis from the Global South

Over the past decade, Latin American academics and policymakers have promoted initiatives that critically foster relationships between universities, research institutes, and their surroundings, challenging the traditional linear, supply-driven knowledge model. These initiatives aim to develop fourth-generation science and technology parks, characterized by their emphasis on environmental concerns and social inclusion in governance and the design of socio-technical adaptations (DJonlagić Alibegović et al., 2022; Noronha et al., 2023). This paper explores the involvement of social groups and popular movements in technology co-production within two case studies. Despite rhetoric supporting social participation, the paper hypothesizes that such involvement is minimal. Methodologically, this exploratory study uses a multiple case study approach, combining field visits, document analysis, and secondary data. The parks were identified through databases such as National Association of Entities Promoting Innovative Enterprises (Anprotec); The Global Institute on Innovation Districts (GIID); International Association of science parks & areas of innovation (IASP); Inova data BR - a platform for integrating, monitoring and developing Brazil's Technology Parks and their resident companies and organizations. Selection criteria included location in Latin America, a democratic political regime, and university involvement in governance. The analysis of 34 characteristics of fourth-generation parks, based on official documents and websites, narrowed the focus to 88 parks (of 183 existing parks), with 7 aligned with social participation and sustainability goals. From these, two parks were selected: Distritotec (Monterrey, Mexico) and Parque Patricios (Buenos Aires, Argentina). Our initial findings showed societal participation in some instances, such as cultural and artistic initiatives, services like a hub for local producers, and guidance for independent workers. However, there was little social participation in the co-production of socio-technological development.

RC15-227.2

SERAPIONI, MAURO* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)
BOTELHO HESPANHA, PEDRO (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Portugal)

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Health Inequality in the Southern European Countries

The number of studies produced and disseminated on the various aspects of the recent pandemic has been abundant. Above all, what has been missing is a comparative reflection on the effects of the pandemic on health systems (HS) and health inequalities (HI) and on the two-way relationships between the pandemic and inequalities. Thus, the central theme is to explore how the Covid-19 pandemic has transformed or is transforming the HS of Southern Europe. This paper, based on the international literature, aims to analyse the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on HS and HI in four Southern European countries – Spain, Greece, Italy and Portugal. In particular, it focuses on how the pandemic disproportionately has hit the most disadvantaged communities and created new inequalities among population groups made more vulnerable by the difficulty of following the containment measures imposed by health authorities. In summary, here are some of the results of the study: the immediate effects of Covid-19 were reflected in an excessive mortality rate; the level of unmet health needs has increased, in particular: cancer patients were diagnosed late, a drastic reduction in cancer-related surgeries, elective surgeries were suspended, inpatient and outpatient mental health services were also suspended during the pandemic; elderly residents of nursing homes have suffered the effects of Covid-19 most severely, and it is precisely there that the highest number of deaths was recorded in the first wave. Among the categories most affected, in all four countries, there are refugees, asylum seekers and international emigrants, with disadvantaged socioeconomic conditions and high levels of job insecurity, housing precariousness, and social marginalization: all risk factors associated with poor health. The incidence of Covid-19 on these vulnerable social groups are a good example of the intersectionality of different dimensions of social inequalities that intersect, accumulate and worsen.

RC15-232.3

SERAPIONI, MAURO* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal)
BISPO JÚNIOR, JOSÉ PATRÍCIO (Federal University of Bahia - Multidisciplinary Institute of Health (IMS-UFBA), Brazil)

Public Participation, Vulnerable Population and Health Inequality

The benefits of public participation (PP) in health systems (HS) have been extensively discussed in the literature. There are many arguments that legitimize the PP, such as increasing accountability and transparency, improves the quality of the decisions, strengthening health promotion activities, and improving the representation of underrepresented groups, thus reducing health inequalities. However, central investigation has highlighted some critical points affecting the quality and the effectiveness of PP in the HS. One of the most noteworthy is the deficit of representativeness in participatory forums and the failure to prioritize the involvement of socially disadvantaged groups, such as migrants, homeless people, mental health patients, etc. In this context, it is important to point out that there are still few articles reporting the participation of vulnerable groups and indicating which groups are involved in participatory spaces. In fact, health institutions still are criticized for not providing appropriate opportunities and mechanisms to citizens who lack the economic and social resources to participate in decision-making processes. The World Health Organization has repeatedly supported and promoted PP as a strategy to reduce health inequalities. The post-pandemic scenario has certainly contributed to further deepen the dynamics of social and health inequality, especially of vulnerable groups, making PP (and not only the participation of experts) in HS even more relevant. This article discusses some important PP experiences carried out in the HS of Brazil and Southern European countries (Italy, Spain and Portugal) in recent years, with the aim of identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the participatory mechanisms adopted, as well as the main barriers that determine the underrepresentation of socially disadvantaged groups. The result of the study points to the following barriers: lack of health literacy, communication difficulties, financial constraints, few channels for expressing the interests of vulnerable groups, among others.

RC34-565.3

SERBEDZIJA, VOJIN* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Growing up in the Closed City. Patterns of (Durable) Social Segregation Among Migrant Youth from Berlin

Following the assumption that for some social groups the city is more closed than for others, this paper examines perspectives and paths of young residents who grew up in a stigmatized housing estate surrounded by gentrified areas in Berlin's inner city. The fact that privileged members of a predominantly white middle class and socially disadvantaged, mostly migrant groups live close to each other does not necessarily mean that social mixing develops. Hence, recent studies suggest taking a closer look at segregated social uses of the city.

The analysis is based on data from two related research projects in the same neighbourhood, conducted in 2017/18 and 2023/24 with a qualitative research design, including individual and group interviews (with focus on youth), expert interviews (with street-level-bureaucrats) and participant observation (at relevant local sites). Some key findings concerning the everyday challenges of mostly male youngsters from ca. six years ago revealed that they had similar routines back then: they spent a lot of time in the local streets and youth clubs (when not banned from them); they had a strong sense of local belonging, despite conflicts with neighbours or the police; they experienced uncertainties connected to poverty, racism and lack of perspective but also had plans for a better future. How are these adolescents doing today? Through follow-up interviews and vignettes the partially very different paths - ranging from college to imprisonment - will be contrasted and analyzed by asking: which circumstances increased the youth's marginalization and criminalization, and which possibly empowered them to develop towards a more inclusive, stable future? The additional findings emphasize that such longitudinal data that is rarely collected in sociology is highly relevant for a deeper understanding of social processes and mechanisms that influence the (re-)production of urban inequalities for vulnerable youth.

RC34-551.3

SERCOMBE, HOWARD* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Schrödinger's Cat, Charlie, and the Youth Worker: Superpositionality and the State of Being Young.

The concept of superpositionality was developed in the first half of last century in quantum physics. Superpositionality describes a condition in which an object can be in two (or more) different and apparently inconsistent states at the same time. According to quantum theory, the state of superposition holds until observation and measurement establishes one state or the other, and the superposition 'collapses'. The process of observation, description or representation and the instruments used to do these things are implicated in the final state of the object. The theory was famously illustrated through a parable posed by physicist Erwin Schrödinger in 1935 and now known as Schrödinger's cat.

The concept offers a perspective on the state of being a young person: young people occupy adult and non-adult, child and non-child, worker and non-worker, citizen and non-citizen, independent and non-independent positions at the same time. The paper explores the implications of the concept of superpositionality in our understanding of young people, the exercise of observation, assessment and measurement that engagement with young people involves, and the impact of collapsing superpositions on both the young person and the practitioner. It may also help in framing the persistent tension between structure and agency in the sociology of youth.

RC48-JS-120.3

SERDAR, AYŞE* (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey)

Fractured Solidarity: Polarized Pro-Palestine Mobilizations and State Legitimacy in Turkey

In the pro-Palestinian solidarity protests in Turkey, images of large crowds gathered in Istanbul's central squares were widely shared by international media. These squares and bridges, typically unused for other protests, were opened to those wishing to express solidarity with Palestine, often in the presence of state officials and political leaders. However, these rallies did not represent the entirety of the pro-Palestinian movement. Due to Turkey's polarized political and social landscape, various pro-Palestinian groups held separate protests.

While the Turkish left has shown solidarity with the Palestinian liberation movement since the late 1960s, the Islamic movement, which gained prominence in the 1980s, has increasingly dominated the discourse surrounding the Palestinian cause. Following Israel's genocidal response to the October 7 attacks, two distinct forms of protest emerged: one comprising large-scale, government-sanctioned pro-Palestinian rallies, characterized as legitimate and protected; the other featuring repressed protests by independent Muslim and socialist students, who accused the current government of complicity through direct and indirect trade with Israel, often resulting in detentions.

In Turkey's public spaces and universities, pro-Palestinian protests have evolved into activities that are officially recognized and sanctioned for some, while others face violent repression. This study will explore the polarization and fragmentation of Palestinian solidarity within a national context, focusing on the divide between pro-government and opposition groups through the lenses of social movement theory and political opportunity structures. Additionally, it will examine the evolution of Palestinian solidarity, tracing its roots in the Turkish youth and student movements and highlighting the sharp divisions that have emerged between those aligned with the government and those opposed to it.

RC18-267.5

SERDAR, AYŞE* (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey)

Post-Earthquake Politics Under Neoliberal Populism: A Polanyian Analysis of Commodification and De-Commodification

This paper examines the interplay between populism and neoliberalism in Turkey's post-disaster context following the 2023 earthquakes. The neoliberal populist state-capital nexus shaped disaster recovery and rebuilding, emphasizing the commodification and marketization of emergency response, relief efforts, and properties such as housing, land, and nature. Drawing on Polanyi's theoretical framework, the paper explores how disaster capitalism acts as a catalyst for neoliberal accumulation and the marketization of state-civil society relations, while also considering the potential for a societal counter-movement that challenges the binaries of the populist imaginary. The displacement caused by the disaster intersected with existing class and identity-based inequalities, accelerating the neoliberalization of the social fabric. However, the solidarity and lived experiences of survivors and volunteers demonstrate the potential for a "double movement," as Polanyi proposed, signaling resistance to these forces. Based on an extensive analysis of media reports and empirical research conducted in the Samandağ district of Hatay province, the paper grounds its analysis in the post-earthquake realities and situates it within a critical examination of neoliberal populism.

RC12-180.7

SEREF, EZGI* (Independent Scholar, Turkey)

Deconstructing Legal Professional Identity: An Analysis on the Meanings of Hukukcu (Jurist) in Everyday Legal Practice in Turkey

The term *hukukcu* (jurist) is commonly used to refer to someone who has legal expertise. It is also exclusively used among legal professionals to refer to a legal professional who has distinct legal knowledge, qualities, skills, and orientations. The double meaning of *hukukcu* naturalizes under the premise of standardized legal education/training and professional competition as a routine part of everyday legal practice while obscuring the ambiguities that it generates in both constituting a common place for legal community and distinguishing from one legal professional from another. In providing an understanding of these ambiguities, this paper interrogates the meanings that lawyers attribute to the term *hukukcu.* It examines how lawyers articulate the distinctions between the term *hukukcu* and *avukat* (lawyer). It argues that *hukukcu* constitutes a playful centre in informing legal professional orientations as part of everyday practice. Through analysing the narratives of twelve lawyers living in Turkey, it provides a map of the themes through which lawyers express the distinct knowledge, qualities, skills, and orientations of *hukukcu* as opposed to those of *avukat*. It also demonstrates two modes in which lawyers position the professional practice of *avukat* in relation to that of *hukukcu*. This paper challenges the monolithic conception of contemporary legal professional construction through discussing the function and elements of *hukukcu* in concurrently opening possibilities of and imposing limitations on legal change.

RC29-466.3

SERRANO ALFONSO, MARIA ANGELES* (Universidad de Extremadura, Spain)
MUÑOZ GONZÁLEZ, BEATRIZ (Universidad de Extremadura, Spain)

Addressing Isolating Gender Violence (IGV) As a Preventive Mechanism to Face Gender Violence: Lessons from Qualitative Research Among Professionals Attending Victims of Gender Violence in Extremadura (Spain).

Scientific literature defines isolating gender violence (IGV) as that suffered by people who support victims of gender violence. Thus, its identification is a key element as a preventive mechanism, both for victims as for defenders. However, although progress has been made in the delimitation of the concept, in its legal regulation and in its manifestation in areas such as sexual harassment in universities, it is still unknown whether IGV is suffered by professionals attending women victims of gender violence. To this end, in-depth interviews with a communicative approach to professionals of the Extremaduran system of attention to victims of gender violence (Spain) has been conducted.

Four are the lessons that can be derived from the results of this research. Firstly, there is sufficient evidence to place these professionals as preferred victims of IGV. Secondly, a clear isomorphism has also been found between the processes of victimisation of gender violence victims and IGV victims. In particular: difficulty identifying and acknowledging the situation of violence experienced, denial, difficulty asking for help, self-blame and secondary victimisation and normalization of IGV. Furthermore, the research has made it possible to identify the victimization mechanisms that professionals suffer, allowing us to establish two different categories named as "subtle" and "explicit" and that differ in the degree of violence. Finally, the consequences of IGV have been analysed both on their reputation as professionals as well as the effects it has on victims of gender violence and on their own families.

A deep understanding of such processes of victimization is essential, on the one hand, to face an occupational risk which has been ignored to date. Such risk is affecting not only the health of these professionals but also the quality of their service provision which, on the other side, contributes to fuelling denialist discourses of gender violence.

RC15-233.1

SERRANO GARCÍA, RAFAEL* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
LA PARRA-CASADO, DANIEL (University of Alicante, Spain)
VIVES-CASES, CARMEN (University of Alicante, Spain)
SERRANO GEMES, GEMA (Universidad de León, Spain)

A Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies in Health Inequity with an Intercategorical Intersectional Perspective

Introduction: Intersectionality has been gaining prominence both as a concept and as a theorical and analytical framework in health research in the past decades. To the point that "Intersectional Framework" was introduced as a MeSH term in PubMed in 2022. Leslie McCall explained that intracategorical studies inaugurated the study of intersectionality (research focusing on a particular social group defined by a specific combination of gender, race and social class, for instance, black women in deprived neighbourhoods), and this is the most frequent way in which intersectionality have been analised in health qualitative research. Nevertheless, the concept of health inequity implies comparison between social groups (or intersectional strata). For this reason, we are interested in intercategorical research (e.g. research comparing two or more social groups defined by different combinations of gender, race, social class or other social categories related with social stratification).

The aim of this research is to identify and analyse qualitative research studies on health inequity applying an intercategorical intersectional approach. By this, we understand, research that compares two or more groups defined by intersectional criteria. The goal is to identify how health inequity understanding can be enriched when intersectionality is considered (in terms of diversity, specificity, accumulation of effects, interactions, and other key concepts in the literature on intersectionality).

To do so we have started to carry out a systematic review of qualitative studies following the 2020 PRISMA guidelines for this kind of research.

Data sources: The following databases are being consulted: Pubmed, Web of Science and Scopus.

Study selection: The selected works had to be studies comparing at least two groups of people (intercategorical and intersectional perspective) using qualitative methodology or at least mixed designs. They should be explicitly or implicitly studies on health inequity, inequality or disparities, and written in English or Spanish.

RC52-798.1

SERRANO MARTÍNEZ, CECILIA* (University of La Rioja, Spain)
MINGUIJON PABLO, JAIME (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Is Social Innovation Possible in Spanish Social Services? Reflections from the Professionals' Point of View

Between 2021-2022 we carried out a study on the perception of public innovation, which took into account the assessments of the people responsible for the seventeen social services of the autonomous communities of Spain. At a later stage, we conducted a second survey aimed at social service professionals. As a result of this previous investigations, arose the need to research the role of social innovation in social services from the point of view of the professionals who make up the work teams. To this end, throughout the summer of 2024, we carried out an exploratory phase, through semi-structured interviews with top-level experts in social services, whose profiles ranged from social workers to centre directors and municipal advisors.

The approach used was qualitative, and reflections focused on the weaknesses, threats, opportunities and strengths existing in the sector in relation to social innovation and the promotion of creativity in the sector. Likewise, a series of recurrent resistances and elements that hinder the innovation of professionals were detected, such as: lack of time and personnel, and the lack of support from political managers. Among the discourses, the impact that COVID-19 has had on the internal functioning of the teams appeared, both in terms of organisation, communication and professional practice itself. In short, by actively listening to experts in social services, it has been possible to obtain a preliminary diagnosis of the situation. This information, in addition to advancing in the knowledge of good practices and keys to promote social innovation in social services, has allowed us to have accurate and focused criteria to design a Research and Development project at national level. The main objectives of this project will be to detect, validate and transfer good practices of social innovations carried out in first level social services in Spain.

RC17-JS-243.1

SERRANO VELARDE, KATHIA* (Heidelberg University, Germany)
HAMANN, JULIAN (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
FENKNER, TIM (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
GOTTSCHALK, JONAS (Heidelberg University, Germany)
HÜGEL, MICHI (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
BONIGER, SVEN (Heidelberg University, Germany)

To Plan or Not to Plan? Anticipating Agency in Academic Competitions

Postdocs are caught in the limbo of temporary work contracts and high-performance expectations of academic organizations. Our paper investigates how they make sense of this particular career stage. Specifically, our study examines how postdocs plan future activities and career steps in the absence of tangible prospects. We therefore draw on a full qualitative interview panel of 45 postdoctoral researchers in particle physics and modern history employed in German research institutions. By focusing on the temporal orientations engrained in the decision-making process of postdocs, we contribute a novel and processual perspective on the precarity and meaningfulness of academic work. We find that postdocs' career narratives are structured by the temporalities of different forms of organized academic competition: On the one hand, the temporal horizon against which postdocs make sense of their career is adapted to both the average length of employment contracts at the postdoc stage and to the funding cycles of the grants that are crucial to secure postdocs' employment. On the other hand, narratives about the agency that postdocs claim to have for their career are not related to any academic activities *per se*, but geared toward competitions for publications, funding, and jobs.

RC54-834.2

SERSCHÖN, KELLY VITÓRIA* (Mato Grosso State University (UNEMAT), Brazil)
SEVERINO-FILHO, JOÃO (Mato Grosso State University (UNEMAT), Brazil)
CAMPOS, LUCAS VALERIO (Mato Grosso State University (UNEMAT), Brazil)
SILVA, ADAILTON ALVES DA (Mato Grosso State University (UNEMAT), Brazil)

The Body As Cultural Practice: Brazilian Indigenous Narratives and Body Painting in Ritual Expression

In this discussion, we aim to present the body paintings of indigenous peoples in Brazil as dynamic narratives of their cultural practices. These paintings, understood as living manifestations that transcend forms, colors, and patterns, are created for specific rituals, symbolizing life stages and the identities of community members, and reflecting the diverse cosmologies of these peoples. These artworks carry narratives and cultural discourses that can only be fully understood within the context in which they are produced, where the relationship between the painter and the painted, as well as the dialogue that unfolds during the process, constitute a ritualistic and ancestral practice. Unlike permanent tattoos in non-indigenous cultures, indigenous body paintings are ephemeral, as their significance also lies in the act of inscribing them on the body. The process of painting and composing the designs on another person is an intrinsic part of the cultural practice itself. Each stroke imprints a story on the body, which is expressed through rituals, dance, song, and the collective sharing of this cultural expression. The body paintings of the Apyãwa and A'uwẽ peoples, for instance, are part of practices that integrate the individual with the community and nature. Inspired by the reflections of Ailton Krenak (2019), we understand these practices as a form of resistance to a way of life that separates human beings from nature, reaffirming the interdependence between body, culture, and environment. The painted body narrates and dances, connected to its ancestry and the wisdom of natural cycles, and the sacredness lies both in the creation and at the moment these cultural narratives are expressed. Thus, the various indigenous body paintings in Brazil are cultural practices that celebrate the interconnectedness of body, art, and the environment.

RC07-JS-211.5

SERVAIS, OLIVIER* (University of Louvain, Belgium)

Disconnection : A New Trend in Sociology of Resistance

Based on a multi-sited ethnography conducted in Alaska, the Pyrenees and the French Alps, this contribution aims to lay the groundwork for a sociology of digital disconnection, viewed as a system of social control or domination. It will demonstrate how voluntary disconnection emerges as a new form of social struggle. Additionally, it will examine how the advent of satellite-based connectivity (e.g., Starlink) disrupts these efforts. After outlining 3 ethnographic cases, the presentation will examine the perspective of digital power and avoidance strategies as a means of rebalancing relations of domination at a local level. It will also look at how these struggles take shape in communities between supporters of hyper-connection and those defending the right to total disconnection. Ultimately, the work will draw on David Graeber's theories to explore the rearticulation of local resistance in the digital age.

RC32-525.2

SERVIN VELAZQUEZ, ALONDRA* (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, Mexico)

El Feminismo Purepecha Como Praxis Interseccional y Decolonial

Esta propuesta busca explorar la existencia y surgimiento de un feminismo purépecha que se construye desde una praxis interseccional y decolonial, basándose en las experiencias de las mujeres purépecha en la región de la Meseta Purépecha, Michoacán, México. Las mujeres indígenas han enfrentado históricamente múltiples formas de opresión, incluyendo la discriminación por su género, la exclusión étnica y el racismo estructural, entre otras intersecciones. En este análisis, se parte de la idea de que el feminismo purépecha no se puede enmarcar fácilmente en los paradigmas feministas dominantes. Más bien, se articula a través de una lucha por la autonomía de sus comunidades y una defensa activa de sus territorios, lengua y cultura. Este feminismo combina las demandas de justicia de género con las exigencias de autonomía cultural y política, lo que le otorga una naturaleza interseccional, ya que abarca tanto las opresiones de género como las étnicas. A través de entrevistas a profundidad con mujeres purépecha pertenecientes a organizaciones comunitarias, este trabajo examina cómo las mujeres purépechas siguen construyendo una praxis feminista propia, que responde a sus necesidades particulares y las coloca en el centro de la lucha por la equidad. También se analiza las formas en que este feminismo desafía tanto las estructuras patriarcales tradicionales dentro de sus comunidades como las narrativas hegemónicas impuestas desde el exterior, contribuyendo así al debate sobre la decolonización del feminismo en América Latina.

RC46-JS-146.3

SEVER, BARIS CAN* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

An Evaluation on the Possibilities of Human Mobility and Immobility Regarding the Climate Crisis in Turkey

This paper focuses on the possibilities of migratory movements including human mobility and immobility in Turkey directly or indirectly related to the effects of the global climate crisis. Based on a literature review and grey literature with various sources and news on the subject, the paper examines current events and possibilities within the context of the climate crisis and climate justice in the light of the literature, and discusses various dimensions of possible human mobility and immobility in Turkey, including vulnerabilities stemming from existing hierarchies and injustices. It is argued that the issue of human mobility or immobility in the context of migration studies and climate crisis could be analyzed from a social transformation perspective for a better understanding of socioecological and holistic evaluation. In addition to this central argument, within the framework of existing reports and literature, it is anticipated that potential human mobility and immobility based on the climate crisis in Turkey will come into the spotlight more in the near future.

RC31-JS-147.2

SEVER, BARIS CAN* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Migratory Movements As a Multifaceted Process Under the Impacts of Climate Crisis: The Case of Central Anatolian Agricultural Basin, Cihanbeyli/Konya/Turkey

This study aims to examine the actual and potential role of the current climate crisis on human mobility and immobility in the context of migratory movements. Another aim of the study is to understand how this role is manifested in agricultural inequalities and injustices in rural areas where income equilibrium has been disrupted. Since 1980, the general trend in Turkey's rural areas shows that young peasants have been leaving agricultural production and agrarian life by heading towards district and urban centers. Between 2010 and 2020, one-fifth of the rural population engaged in agriculture followed a similar path. In this context, the research focuses on the Cihanbeyli district in the Central Anatolian Agricultural Basin in the Konya province of Turkey. The main question of the research is as follows: How do socio-economic injustices and inequalities emerging under the impact of neoliberal policies and the climate crisis affect migratory movements in the Central Anatolian Agricultural Basin in Konya, Turkey? To be able to give answers to this question, the research focus was directed to Cihanbeyli district and the villages of Böğrüdelik, Gölyazı, Günyazı, Kuşça, Taşpınar and Yeniceoba. While in-depth interviews were conducted with local people and families in six villages and the district center, expert opinions from different institutions were also included in the research. Methodologically, the study also benefits from an extensive literature review. The results of the research show that the background of the migratory movements from Cihanbeyli district and villages in the Central Anatolian Agricultural Basin, which have been continuing since the end of the 60s, has become more layered and complex within the framework of climate change and neoliberal policies that have increased their impacts since 2000. Along with this layered and complex background, a significant acceleration and intensification in migratory movements in the region is identified.

WG11-941.1

SEVGUR, SERPERI* (Medicine Hat College, Canada)

Disrupted Livelihoods, Debt, and Border Crossings: The Role of State(s) in Georgian Women's Migration and Its Implications

My presentation focuses on the role of state(s) in the economic, social, and political oppression of Georgian Migrant Domestic Workers (MDWs). For several decades, the Georgian state has encouraged women to migrate to wealthier states in order to maintain its financial viability, while receiving countries have exploited and controlled Georgian MDWs to fill the social reproductive void in their own nation states. I first trace the multiple dispossessions that

Georgian families experienced during the country's transition to a neoliberal capitalist political economy following its independence from the USSR, and the subsequent civil war and Russian invasion. I then follow Georgian MDWs who, forced by the state to sustain their families by borrowing loans and by migrating, navigate border crossings. Migrant women who arrive in the receiving country experience extreme precariousness due to their position in the labour market and in relation to employer families based on their (non)migrant status. Migrant narratives convey feelings of hope shadowed by anxiety, sorrow, and 'being in suspension', in the face of possible (and sometimes real) danger of deportation, as well as in relation to their individual and family well-being. Drawing from my fieldwork with Georgian MDWs who work in Turkey, and through a feminist political economy perspective, I outline how state(s), in conjunction with intermediaries such as official and unofficial lenders and migrant smugglers, discipline migrant women by instituting neoliberal social reproductive relations, visa regulations, and debt repayment schemes. In the process, a neoliberal subjectivity is being instilled into post-Soviet Georgian citizens and emigrants.

RC09-142.4

SEYE, MOUSTAPHA* (Universite Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar, Senegal)
CUMMING, OLIVER (LSHTM, United Kingdom)
N'DIAYE, DIEYNABA (ACF, France)
SÉYE, CHEIKH AHMADOU BAMBA (LARTES-IFAN, Senegal)
BÂ, MATAR (ACF, Senegal)
BRAUN, LAURA (LSHTM, United Kingdom)
SIROMA, FRANÇOISE (ACF, Senegal)

De l'Acceptabilité Et l'Appropriation De l'Ajout d'Un Kit d'Hygiène Dans Le Protocole De Prise En Charge De La Malnutrition Aiguë Sévère (MAS) Chez Les Enfants De 6 à 59 Mois Dans La Zone Nord Du Sénégal

La réduction de la prévalence de la malnutrition par le renforcement de l'hygiène peut être un moyen non négligeable de réduction de certaines pathologies chez les enfants. Toutefois, l'acceptabilité et l'appropriation d'une innovation (kit d'hygiène) promu dans le cadre d'une intervention/ sensibilisation peuvent être les facteurs déterminants au changement. Cette étude aborde l'analyse des déterminants de l'acceptabilité et de l'appropriation de l'ajout d'un kit d'hygiène (savon, aquatabs, seau avec couvercle et robinet, message de sensibilisation) dans le protocole de prise en charge de la MAS chez les enfants de 6 à 59 mois. L'étude a été réalisée auprès d'un sous échantillon de 199 personnes constituées des mères ou gardiennes d'enfants, des maris et belles-mères des femmes, du personnel de santé et des acteurs communautaires. Sur les 86 poste de santé de l'échantillon du projet, 24 ont été choisis pour cette étude dont 16 du groupe d'intervention et 8 du groupe contrôle. L'approche est essentiellement qualitative et la collecte s'est faite avec des entretiens, des *focus group* et de l'observation. Les résultats montrent une bonne acceptabilité du kit d'hygiène qui est perçu comme un intrant pour le renforcement de la qualité de la prise en charge à domicile des enfants MAS. Toutefois, l'appropriation de l'intervention s'est heurtée aux facteurs socioculturels (difficultés dans l'utilisation exclusive du kit pour l'enfant MAS, croyance et recours à des connaissances traditionnelles pas en phase avec les prescriptions de l'intervention, influence des belles-mères, etc.), financiers (pauvreté, manque de moyens de transport pour respecter les visites au poste, etc.) ; et géographiques (longues distances entre le poste de santé et les lieux d'habitation des femmes, mauvais état des routes ou pistes, transhumance, etc.). Le paradigme de l'appropriation est mis en avant notamment la manière dont une innovation est comprise et adoptée dans un domaine particulier et une période donnée.

RC40-651.4

SEYE, MOUSTAPHA* (Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar-UCAD, Senegal)
BEZNER KERR, RACHEL (Cornell University, USA)
SIRDEY, NINON (CIRAD (Center for Agricultural Research for Development), France)
ALPHA, ARLÈNE (CIRAD (Center for Agricultural Research for Development), France)

Valued Exchanges: Supporting Health, Nutrition and Cultural Foodways in Agroecological Food Markets in Dakar, Senegal

While there is evidence that agroecological practices can improve food security and nutrition for smallholder farming households, there is less evidence in urban areas, particularly for low-income households. This study asks: what agroecological food system interventions could be implemented to address multiple forms of malnutrition? Dakar, Senegal, was chosen as a case study due to the prevalence of malnutrition, and the presence of a dynamic network of local civil society-led projects in support of agroecology, including support to domestic market outlets. Three market sites were selected based on : urban or peri-urban, agroecological food products sold, including fruits and vegetables, low-income consumers purchase food at this market. The methodology is a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools. Semi-structured interviews (n=40) were carried out with actors involved in agroecological food markets, including consumers, producers, traders, market vendors and development partners (bilateral cooperation agencies, international organizations). Three focus groups with consumers in the sites were held with women. A structured survey was carried out with 120 consumers. Preliminary findings show that health, food safety and quality are major motivations for involvement in agroecological food markets, whether they are consumers, vendors or producers. Urban markets rely on direct sales and/or short chains, often with development organizations supporting the initiatives, giving them considerable power within these markets. Trust and reputation are at the core of the relationship, which depends on vendors' capacity to effectively respond to consumers' concerns. Although agroecological products are priced competitively, there is a perception that agroecological products are more expensive than conventional products and inaccessible to low-income consumers. We explore several key concepts to understand the dynamics operating in Senegal, including structural inequalities, cultural foodways, social embeddedness, and dominant narratives about agroecology, local food and safety that help build connections between low income households and urban agroecological markets.

RC21-336.1

SEZNEVA, OLGA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
MASSIP-BOSCH, ENRIC* (Politechnical University-Barcelona, School of Architecture, Spain)

Designing for New Publicness: Learning from Tokyo and St. Petersburg.

Our paper explores how transdisciplinary approaches to urban design can result in a renewed interest in urban public space and foster a sense of "togetherness". The design of public spaces plays a crucial role in shaping how individuals experience and interact with the urban environment — through the movement of bodies, the texture of surfaces, and aesthetic senses that infuse them. Such design ought to combine insights from sociology, politics, architecture, and decision-making processes. Specifically, our paper builds on the experiences and results of two interdisciplinary practical workshops in participatory urban design, one conducted in Tokyo and the other in St. Petersburg. In Tokyo, a city traditionally characterized by small-scale urban fabric, recent developments reflect competing trends: large, monolithic private projects alongside an emerging collective understanding of the sociopolitical significance of public spaces. In contrast, St. Petersburg's public spaces also undergo a renaissance, which is nevertheless associated with a very different political agenda away from democratic, participatory publicness. Both non-European cases can provide an insight into what is public about the public space, as well as the potential of social urban design to redress segregation.

RC21-323.4

SEZNEVA, OLGA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

From 'trophy' to 'patrimony'

This presentation is based on a decade-long ethnographic study and camera-led interviews conducted in Kaliningrad, Russia. Formerly German East Prussia, the region experienced unprecedented levels of violence during and immediately after World War II. Its German-speaking population was drastically reduced, and the survivors were later deported. New Russian-speaking settlers were brought in. As with other instances of occupation and population displacement, new historical narratives emerged to support claims of ownership. However, subaltern practices of reconstruction, claiming, and appropriation of historical memory persisted. They formed around the traces of German-period architecture, blueprints of urban spaces, photographs, and small objects. How do these entities 'act,' and what effects do they have on their owners, users, and keepers? What are the dynamics and differences in their performativity? Drawing on examples from the fieldwork, I demonstrate that collecting in Kaliningrad serves as a form of evidencing. I explore the ways in which such evidencing occurs: through imagination, guessing, staying with the unknown, and delegating agency. The presentation concludes with an analysis of the politics of heriticization, and its problematic status -- between forgetting and historical recovery, commemoralization and cultural appropriation.

RC06-99.3

SHABANGU, NONTOBEKO* (North-West University, South Africa)

"Somewhere between Comfort and Crisis": An Analysis of Humour As a Means to Deal with Challenging Times in South Africa

"Kuhlekwa noma kufiwe", a Zulu phrase translated to "laughing in the face of adversity"; describes how humour is a means of creating dialogue, addressing important issues and forming social bonds in South African families and in the wider society. Growing up in a large and multifaceted family, humour has always been a way to start difficult conversations, react to difficult situations, create and re-create memories. Even though it may be seen as a diversion from facing difficult issues head-on; it somehow has cemented the social bonds in my family. Similarly, the SA social media space which I observe as a macro level virtual family, emulates the way in which my family utilises humour. The emergence of social media initially for the purpose of communication and forming network communities, has grown into a space whereon various social issues are discussed and reacted to. It has evolved from a means of information dissemination into a daily virtual reality for many South Africans. During the Covid-19 pandemic hard lock down; South Africans were riddled with fear, confusion and uncertainty about this new illness and its implications. However, through humour expressed and shared on social media, South African families and society found a way to cope with challenges and uncertainty during that time. This did not remove the seriousness of the situation; instead, humour created a means for South Africans to cope with the challenging times ahead and create virtual social bonds. Since then, platforms such as TikTok have become instrumental for both content creators and consumers to analyse and re-create social issues. This paper analyses how humour is instrumental in dealing with crises at a micro and macro level, through examining how diverse families and individuals use it to navigate their challenging lives on social media platforms in the South African context.

RC06-96.3

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* (Center for study of public opinion, Kazakhstan)
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN (Public Opinion Research Center "CIOM", Kazakhstan)

Single Parenting in Kazakhstan

This study presents a sociological analysis of different aspects of everyday life of single-parent families in a large city of Kazakhstan. The article focuses mainly on the formation of a model of social and economic adaptation of a Kazakhstani single-parent family, explaining how a single parent organizes and combines family life and child raising with his/her work and provision of economic independence of his/her family. In Kazakhstan, as in many other countries, one can observe increase in the number of single parents, which actualizes research interest in this family type. This paper presents findings of a study aimed at exploring life within single-parent families, strategies for their survival, and related problems, which was carried out using qualitative methodology advantages. In addition to a number of typical reasons for the emergence of single-parent families, which largely include divorces, unwillingness of partners to create a family, and the planned pregnancy for the purpose of giving birth to children outside of marriage, the phenomenon of unofficial marriage, concluded only as a result of religious ritual, is typical for Kazakhstan.

Studies consistently demonstrate that single mothers are in a rather unfavorable economic situation, which is aggravated by the economic crisis in the present-day Kazakh society. Extended families and informal social ties are the most important source of economic, emotional and psychological support for this type of family in Kazakhstan.

RC28-438.4

SHAHBAZIAN, ROUJMAN (Associate senior lecturer, Uppsala University, Sweden)
DADGAR, IMAN* (Stockholm School of Economy, Center for Educational Leadership and Excellence, Sweden)
MAGNUSSON, CHARLOTTA (Swedish institute for social research (SOFI), Stockholm university, Sweden)

Navigating the Path to Healthcare: School Rank and Its Impact on Care Occupation Choices across Gender and Social Class

Our paper examines how the intersection of gender and social class withing educational institution shape career trajectories in healthcare occupations, a sector traditionally dominated by women. We explore how students' relative academic performance within their school (measured as ordinal rank within the school's grade distribution) influences their occupational choices, considering both gender and social class differences. Using Swedish administrative data on students who completed ninth grade between 1990 and 1997, we assess how relative school rank, alongside individual ability, affects access to prestigious healthcare professions.

Preliminary findings indicate that school rank strongly predicts entry into the medical profession, with higher-ranked students significantly more likely to become doctors. However, gender differences are pronounced: women's healthcare career outcomes, especially in female-dominated roles like nurses and nursing assistants, are more sensitive to school rank than men's. Additionally, social class plays a pivotal role, as students from higher social class backgrounds are more likely to become doctors, particularly when they occupy top positions in their school's grade distribution. In contrast, students from lower social class backgrounds with lower school ranks tend to pursue nursing assistant roles.

By addressing the intersection of gender and social class, our study contributes to the theoretical frameworks of cumulative and compensatory social characteristics in educational attainment. Our findings highlight how educational systems reinforce both gender and social class inequalities in access to higher education and prestigious careers, particularly in the healthcare sector. By linking students' school experiences to occupational sorting, we shed light on how educational systems perpetuate both gender and social class inequalities in access to prestigious careers.

WG06-894.3

SHAHID, AAMINA* (Politecnico di Milano / KU Leuven, Pakistan)

Navigating Ethics and Positionality in Community Research: Reflections from Fieldwork with Migrant Communities

This presentation compiles the reflections from fieldwork and theoretical study of the methodology, ethical considerations and findings of the author's ongoing doctoral project, examining the interconnections of housing, migration and informality. The fieldwork is conducted using ethnographic qualitative methods of in-depth interviews and passive observation, with Pakistani Migrants and Refugees in North Italy, who may be perceived as vulnerable groups.

The study investigates the integration and inclusion experiences of migrants, focusing on their housing access and entanglements with arrival infrastructures over their migration and settlement trajectory. The presentation emphasizes the complexities of applying ethical protocols in qualitative research, highlighting the subjective nature of data collection and analysis. This calls for the researcher to engage in interpretation, observation and reflective inquiry. The author explains the importance of social constructivist and interpretative frameworks as a guiding methodology for this project, and the chosen approach of on-ground community research to inquire into lived experiences.

The author argues that while research ethics provide essential frameworks and guidelines for making informed decisions throughout various research stages, including design, analysis, storage, and dissemination, they can also be restrictive and insensitive to innovative and nuanced studies. In this context, positionality and ethics are critical for the author in understanding their relationship with the migrant community which they observe in a foreign land, but share a homeland and mother tongue with.

The discussion emphasizes the importance of researchers conducting participatory and community-engaged research to be knowledgeable about the community's social and spatial dynamics, fostering sensitivity and respect. The author advocates for greater inclusion of qualitative research perspectives in ethical committee deliberations, aiming for more context-sensitive guidelines. In conclusion, the reflections highlight the responsibility of researchers to represent knowledge and narratives without prejudices, respecting the socio-cultural practices and spatial logics of the communities involved.

RC32-527.1

SHAHROKNI, NAZANIN* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Feminism in the MENA: Unraveling Local and Global Dimensions

This talk explores the diverse and dynamic landscape of feminism and women's movements in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), with a particular focus on over two decades of research in and on Iran. While grounded in my work on Iran, I will zoom out to examine both the commonalities and differences in women's movements across the region. These movements have emerged and evolved at the intersection of several forces: state authoritarianism, global entanglements—including wars, sanctions, and international interventions—domestic and regional rivalries,

and the influence of Islam. I will discuss the convergences where feminists across the region find common ground, as well as the divergences that reflect the unique socio-political landscapes of each country. By exploring these variations, I aim to illustrate the ways in which women's movements in the MENA region are not monolithic but are deeply shaped by local, national, and global forces, demonstrating their resilience, adaptability, and strategic responses to the multiple layers of power they confront.

TG03-JS-157.1

SHAKIR, SYRA* (Leeds Trinity University, United Kingdom)

Anti- Racist Activism in Higher Education, Let's Disrupt, Deconstruct and Decolonize.

ANTI RACIST

Accept racism exists **N**ot being racist is not enough **T**ime to listen and learn from people's experiences **I**nformation, understand the terms, data, research **R**acism harms everyone, know the reality **A**ccountability and responsibility **C**are, compassion and empathy **I** can make a change **S**upport, report, challenge **T**ime to take action and make changes This acrostic defines anti-racism and invites everyone in the call to action to become anti racist. Anti-racism embodies the principle that all races and ethnic groups should be treated equally and have access to the same opportunities (Kendi, 2019). However, the essence of anti-racism extends beyond this belief, it involves taking active measures to address current inequalities. This includes the deliberate deconstruction of systems, privileges, and routine behaviours that uphold and standardize present-day forms of white supremacy (Delgado and Stefancic, 2023). In relation to higher education, anti-racist practice helps to create a more equitable and inclusive environment by actively addressing and dismantling systemic racism within the institution (Salisbury & Connelly, 2021). There is a notable link between students' sense of belonging and their academic success (Thomas, 2012). Anti-racist practices have been shown to reduce racial disparities in educational outcomes by providing support systems tailored to the needs of racially marginalised students, such as mentoring programs, academic support, and mental health services (Jankowski, 2022). This presentation will detail the ways in which my activism has affected policy change at the university to build an anti -racist institution. I will provide practical take aways and lessons learned to embedding such an approach, within a critical race theory framework using both teaching practice and research scholarship whilst engendering hope and solidarity to those working in higher education.

RC38-JS-194.1

SHAKYA, MALLIKA* (South Asian University (SAU) / Friedrich Alexander Universitat (FAU), India)

(AUTO)Biographical Nationalism: The Legacies of Twentieth Century Radical Elites in the Himalayas

This paper explores the contributions of two early 20th-century radical figures from the Himalayas: Chittadhar Hridaya from Nepal and Rahul Sankrityayan from India. Their intertwined lives and works traversed the Himalayan region, forging connections between Lhasa (Tibet), the Kathmandu Valley, and the Indo-Gangetic plains of northern India. By juxtaposing their autobiographies with their diverse roles as travelers, fiction writers, poets, traders, and radical dissenters, the paper highlights how they shaped early discourses on anti-colonialism and opposition to dictatorship in northern South Asia.

Through a sociological lens, their experiences are examined alongside contemporary ethnographies of ongoing social movements, particularly those centered on indigenous and Marxist activism in the Nepal-India border region, which regard these two dynamic individuals as symbolic figures. The paper raises critical questions about the relevance of early 20th-century social and literary history for today's young activists resisting the rising tides of religious and market fundamentalism in South Asia. It also investigates the paradoxes inherent in the ways ideas from a century ago are leveraged by those seeking to undermine progressive subversion. Ultimately, this study situates their literary works and ethnographic narratives within broader sociological debates concerning the epistemologies of cultural writing.

RC20-JS-99.3

SHANKARAYYA HIREMATH, SUMANTH* (Rani Channamma Unviersity, Belagavi., India)

Navigating the Global Landscape: The Role of Social MEDIA in Career Choices for Young Indian Women

In an increasingly interconnected world, social media has become a vital tool for career development, especially for young women seeking to navigate global opportunities. For young Indian women, the interplay of cultural expectations and digital platforms presents unique challenges and possibilities. In the context of a rapidly evolving job market, social media has emerged as a critical tool for professional networking and personal branding. Platforms like LinkedIn, Instagram, and Twitter offer young women access to global job markets, industry insights, and success stories that inspire ambition. However, while social media provides significant advantages, it also presents challenges such as information overload, unrealistic portrayals of success, and cyber bullying.

This paper explores the role of social media in shaping the career aspirations and choices of young Indian women seeking international opportunities and how they navigate these digital landscapes to leverage social media for career development, emphasising the importance of strategic usage and digital literacy in an increasingly globalised world.

This study employs a mixed-method approach, integrating quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with 120 young Indian women (ages 21–30) across various educational institutions and professional settings to gather data on social media usage and career aspirations. An in-depth interview was done with five respondents to obtain qualitative insights into their experiences with social media in connection to their careers.

TG03-959.2

SHANKARAYYA HIREMATH, SUMANTH* (Rani Channamma Unviersity, Belagavi., India)

Towards Sustainable Sanitation in Urban Areas: A Pragmatic Study

One of the most pressing issues facing the world today is meeting the sanitation needs of rapidly growing urban populations, which is a major obstacle to a healthy and productive urban lifestyle. About 80 million people around the world still use open defecation methods, and 700 million more do not have access to proper sanitation. The problem of unstable or nonexistent sewerage systems is becoming more acute in urban settings, particularly in dense, low-income, and informal neighbourhoods. Contributing factors include issues with toilet space, the management of septic tanks and pits that pollute open sewers and groundwater, and the absence or inability to purchase faecal sludge disposal services. Polluting lower-income urban neighbourhoods with sewage that flows into storm drains and rivers exacerbates existing inequalities. Climate change, floods, water scarcity, droughts, and rising sea levels, all of which threaten the resilience of current services, impede the progress of billions of people without access to safely managed services.

Urban sanitation has reached a turning point. Both the global community and national governments are becoming increasingly aware that traditional sewer-based sanitation systems are insufficient for certain metropolitan regions. In areas where sanitation is essential for disease prevention and risk reduction, such as neglected tropical diseases, cholera, polio, antibiotic resistance, and environmental surveillance of pathogens, the World Health Organisation (WHO) endorses partnerships between WASH and health programs. There are system failures and missed opportunities to address interconnected urban problems, such as a lack of political will, insufficient technical, financial, and institutional resources, and an unwillingness to integrate safe sanitation systems into broader urban development. This paper looks at the difficulties of establishing sanitation systems in cities and discusses strategies for making those systems more sustainable.

WG01-886.2

SHANKER, DEEPTHI* (Central University of Odisha, India)

Globalisation, Modernity and the Changing Cultural Landscape: A Critical Review

The transformative globalization processes are the driving force behind changes that are re-shaping the social, cultural and economic world order. It is transformatory in nature because it has the potential to change people's life's experiences allowing them to reflexively respond to the dynamic predicament of the uncertain world. The notional term VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, Ambiguous) used widely to explain the changes in the society and people's

difficulties to grasp the changes is now being replace by the term BANI (Brittle, Anxious, Non-Linear, Incomprehensible) suggesting the fragility and shattering of the many illusions of humanity's perception of the world. With the rapid changes in the contemporary societies through globalisation processes, the potential impact of the changes is multi-folded and multi-faced with far-reaching affects across cultural and geographic boundaries. The paper is an attempt to critically map the changing landscape of the relationship between globalisation, modernity and its socio-cultural impact from varied viewpoints – homogeneity, heterogeneity, hybridity perspective etc., with the explorations in the Anthropogenic era and conditions.

RC55-847.5

SHANKER, DEEPTHI* (Central University of Odisha, India)

The Practice of Yoga and the Theory of Triguna of Ancient India As an Indicator of Well-Being

Ancient India's theory of Tri-Guna presents itself as a potential hope for exploring new dimensions of understanding human well-being and its measurement. The concept of Tri-Guna consists of three energies or gunas namely 'Sattva', 'Rajas' and 'Tamas'. India's ancient scripts portray that these three elements are present in all human beings in different degrees and combinations. It is manifested in individual's differential behaviour and also gets exhibited in their 'well-being' quotient. The tri-dimensional classification of Gunas (*Sattva, Rajas, Tamas*) entails holistic well-being of the individuals that includes the physical, mental, spiritual elements of personality. This paper is an attempt to examine the relationship between the practice of Yoga, Gunas and the Well-being indicators. While the paper presents the theoretical review of the indicators of these Gunas from the available literature, it also draws attentions to the practice of yoga, the age-old ancient Indian wisdom popularly believed to be a key indicator of experiencing well-being. While there is no agreed definition of well-being, there is also no universally agreed method of measuring well-being either. Recent literature on the subject indicate that well-being is a combination of 'feeling good' (hedonic view) and 'functioning well' (the eudaimonic view). Literature state the need for multidimensional approach to the definitions and measurement of well-being for the advancement of well-being studies. The paper serves as an initial foundation for more systematic and methodical examination of the larger empirical data from across cultures using ancient Indian 'well-being' concepts. This study shall be a contribution towards the development of the multidimensional approach that includes a diverse well-being construct from across cultures and societies. The Vedic Personality Inventory, Psychological Capital Questionnaire, Mental Health Continuum, Big-Five Personality inventory etc., shall be used to collect and analyse data.

RC57-876.1

SHANKER, VINAY* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, India)

In the Frame, Involuntarily: An Enquiry into the Concerns of THOSE in Background

The representation of any individual on motion picture can be a complicated task to undertake if one considers consent and future implications to the individual being represented. Thats why several platforms screening the professionally produced audio-visual material, deem it important to have consent letters from all those who appear on screen. However the situation has changed to a large extent in last decade. With the twin forces of mobile phone cameras and free video-sharing platforms, the superpower to represent others on screen has now been democratised. Locations earlier known for shopping, tourism, religion, culture, mass transit etc have now also become sites for production of amateur videos.

This new paradigm of audio visual production has also led to several citizens ending up involuntarily in the backgrounds of publicly shared videos. Most of the creators do not care to blur the identities of people coming into their videos. How does this affect an individual stepping out of home into spaces where he/she can end up in a publicly shared video without his/her knowledge and consent.

The case of Delhi Metro, in this context is a significant one. It has been in discussion for last few years for the amateur videos being produced here. This research attempts to understand the situation of commuters of this mass transit system, who now suffer the risk of being represented in unexpected ways in these videos. How does this affect these commuters? The research will use interviews with some commuters of Delhi Metro to understand the impact of the phenomenon of recording amateur videos in public spaces on those who end up being featured in the background of the main action in these videos. This research will be an attempt to unravel the nuances of the impact left by an emerging practice in audio visual production.

WG01-882.5

SHANKER, VINAY* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, India)

Voices from the Grassroots: A Study of Youtube Channels Raising Citizens' Issues in Haryana

This study explores the eclectic range of issues, civic matters and political discourse articulated by grassroots media professionals. The research project delves into the content and working of certain small YouTube News Channels in Haryana, which have been working to bring to the fore the civic and political issues as seen from the perspective of those who are at the margins and who do not find a voice in mainstream media. The civic issues they face remain away from the news spotlight, not just due to their limited relevance to the broader audience but also due to the general apathy of mainstream media towards such issues. The role of grassroots-level media outlets becomes crucial when the well-funded mainstream media completely ignores civic matters in favour of political topics. The outlets under study stand out for presenting views and stories often overlooked by the mainstream media and for their work for strenthening grassroot level democracy. As these platforms voice the civic concerns faced by ordinary people, they also shape an alternative political discourse by drawing attention to issues generally pushed outside of the public consciousness.

This study is based on the growing significance of new and emerging mass media in shaping alternative narratives and democratizing the flow of information. The study will conduct a thematic analysis of the stories published by these news channels and will also conduct in-depth interviews with the people behind the channels. The paper aims to underscore the vital role of small scale independent media outlets in voicing the issues that are relevant to local communities and often ignored due to a lack of wider relevance and appeal. These outlets, by focusing on local issues, play a crucial role in the media landscape, ensuring that these issues are not overlooked.

RC15-JS-188.6

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia, USA)

Preventing Colorectal Cancer Among Immigrants

Beyond genetic and biological factors, social and cultural factors can also play an important role in reducing the screening for and thereby incidence of colorectal cancer (CRC). The influence of ethnicity and migration on CRC screening is not a new idea but a growing number of recent studies have found racial and ethnic inequities in CRC screening, with foreign-born populations often less likely to be screened. However, the topic has been understudied, especially in Israel where there is a diversity of immigrant groups, making up about a third of the population.

This study sought to understand colorectal cancer screening rates among immigrants to Israel as well as to analyze how CRC screening varies by key demographic groups, including immigrant characteristics, as well as variations by screening type.

The medical records of 300,000 patients aged 40-75 of a leading Israeli HMO were analyzed, of which 100,000 were born in another country, using data from 2011-2021. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were performed. We analyzed screening according to three dimensions of immigration which, according to the literature, can be related to screening: country or region of birth, years since migration, and age of migration.

We found differences according to country/region of birth, migration year, age at migration and type of screening. Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, Europe and North America in particular performed fewer screening tests. The reasons for the lack of testing found in this study include both personal factors (eg health behaviors and lifestyle) and systemic factors (eg health system utilization and provider behaviors).

We conclude that it is necessary to increase screening rates for CRC among certain immigrant groups in Israel. Barriers can potentially be addressed through interventions such as increased education, facilitation of health system utilization, innovative solutions such as community health workers, and general prevention initiatives.

RC22-JS-31.6

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia, USA)

The Complex Relationship between Observing the Sabbath and Health

Background: The sabbath is a key element of many religions and has a variety of social, psychological, and spiritual aspects that can affect health and well-being. The Jewish sabbath has distinctive features, including many

proscriptions and prescriptions. However, there has been surprisingly little research about this issue despite its potential implications for both individuals and organizations.

Aims: This study examined the nature of the relationship between observing the Sabbath and both physical and mental health, while considering the social context and analyzing how findings varied by sociocultural and other demographic variables as well as by aspects of religiosity and spirituality.

Methods: An anonymous survey was distributed online in September-October 2024, using a variety of platforms to increase representativeness. The sample included 331 adult Jews in the U.S, Europe and Israel. The survey consisted of 68 questions related to several dimensions of religion, spirituality, physical health, mental health, health behaviors, social environment and sabbath observance as well as demographic information. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were performed.

Results: The sample represented a diversity of levels of religiosity, spirituality and Sabbath observance. In general, a positive albeit complex relationship was found between sabbath observance and health, with a stronger relationship for mental than physical health. Sabbath observance was associated with improved coping as well as better overall well-being. Outcomes varied by some contextual and demographic variables. For example, those who observed the sabbath with others had greater well-being.

Conclusions: The Sabbath can be an important source of social and religious capital and can counterbalance modern life's stresses and ever present distractions, and sabbath observance can have health benefits. Steps should be taken to raise awareness of these benefits as well as facilitate Sabbath observance. The study's findings also have implications for organizations by promoting employee well-being and effectiveness.

RC20-300.2

SHARIFI AHMADIPOUR, MASSOUD* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
PARELLA RUBIO, SONIA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
PONT SOLER, MIREIA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Immigrant Self-Advocacy and Local Politics across Three European Cities: Case Studies from Girona, Sofia, and Athens

This article explores the intrinsic factors influencing immigrant participation in local policymaking in four European cities: Girona (Spain), Sofia (Bulgaria), and Athens (Greece). While national policies, legal frameworks, and societal attitudes play significant roles in shaping political opportunities for immigrants, urban centers are increasingly adopting proactive approaches to integration and diversity. In these cities, immigrant populations, concentrated in urban areas and close to local decision-making processes, can engage through various channels such as voting, neighborhood councils, and advocacy organizations. This study addresses key questions about how immigrants are involved in local policymaking, the conditions under which they organize, and the internal dynamics within immigrant communities that influence their participation.

Based on political process theory, the study argues that immigrant political engagement is a dynamic and interactive process shaped by multiple actors and collective negotiations. The research utilizes a mixed-method approach, including six focus groups, fifteen qualitative interviews, and a three-wave online survey with immigrants involved in Self-Advocacy Teams (SAT). The findings highlight concerns about under-representation and limited political engagement among immigrants. While national and local dynamics play crucial roles, internal factors within immigrant communities significantly affect their success in political participation. Three key internal factors are identified: the strength of relational networks, which either facilitate or hinder engagement; framing processes, which shape how immigrants articulate and mobilize around collective concerns; and leadership patterns, which influence the effectiveness and representativeness of advocacy groups. These insights emphasize the need to understand the internal dynamics within immigrant communities to facilitate their political participation at the local level.

TG03-JS-233.1

SHARMA, RUKMANI* (Ghoshpukur College Siliguri, India)

Navigating Choice, Agency and Social Class: Maternal Health Care in Siliguri Town, India

This paper aims to discuss and analyze the culture of service in health care institutions in Indian context. Based on ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews, it argues that culture of service in medical institutions shapes the choices and agency of pregnant women regarding their preferences for place for health care. Culture of service in this context refers to the sum total of the whole material and non-material culture of a healthcare institution The paper examines the differential services in maternity care institution that lead to women belonging to specific classes choosing the health institution accordingly. In addition to the medical care institutions' resource structure, social class also shapes the decision making of pregnant women. In this research one private and one public medical institution have been studied. And a total of 60 women had been interviewed, 30 from each institution.

Drawing on the social constructionist approach, this study shows how birth knowledge, which includes biological and social aspects of pregnancy and labor, differs between middle-class women receiving care at Private Hospital and disadvantaged women using public healthcare. It provides a comparative account of middle class women and poor class women's agency while they navigate the medical system. Middle class women prioritize continuity of treatment and prefer obstetricians who communicate well and build trust. Access to information and perceived technology advances in healthcare empower them to make birth choices, whether they prefer technological or traditional approaches. Although institutional issues hinder natural deliveries in privatized settings. Conversely, poorer women have fewer choices and control. They typically have to use impersonal public healthcare due to economic and educational constraints. Lack of continuity and contact with healthcare providers causes dissatisfaction and helplessness.

RC44-695.2

SHARMA, SONAL* (Tufts University, USA)

From Employers' Homes to Political Rallies: How South African Domestic Workers Mainstream Their Rights

How do marginalized workers position themselves in the context of mainstream politics? This paper examines the case of the domestic workers' movement in South Africa to show that often marginalized section of workers, particularly those lacking disruptive power, position themselves such that their issues resonate with the prevalent hegemony in a specific historical context. This resonance of specific issues with the hegemony allows workers to strike up a conversation with the 'public' and mainstream their issues. To establish this argument, the paper draws on the ethnography of the domestic workers' movement in South Africa. The paper shows that the South African domestic workers' movement positions domestic workers in three crucial ways: 1) as *caregivers for South African society*, who contribute to the growth and prosperity of the capitalist economy; 2) as *urban poor Black women* whose plight as workers is a remnant of apartheid and therefore a disgrace for the democratic nation, and; 3) as *disenfranchised African population*, who irrespective of their national origin, do not find dignity in the rainbow nation. Through these framings, domestic workers amplify the significance of their rights and transform them into mainstream political issues that merit political parties' attention. The findings contribute to scholarship on labor and social movements by examining how marginalized groups craft leverage when they lack conventional sources of power.

RC02-37.1

SHARMA, SONAL* (Tufts University, USA)

Urban Space and Domestic Workers' Organizing Practices in India and South Africa

This paper discusses the differences in mobilization strategies of domestic workers across various national contexts. Historically, domestic workers have faced challenges in organizing due to the fact that their workplaces are their employers' private homes. However, in recent decades, domestic workers have managed to overcome this obstacle and build collective organizations. Drawing on comparative ethnographic fieldwork from India and South Africa, the article demonstrates that while the privacy of employers' homes has posed a hindrance to organizing efforts, domestic workers have innovatively focused on multiple and unique sites for mobilization. For instance, domestic workers' organizations in India and South Africa strategically utilize locations such as shopping malls, bus stands, promenades, and low-income residential areas to mobilize workers. Despite the similarity in the innovative use of non-workplace sites for mobilization, there are significant differences between the organizations in the two national contexts, which reflects how domestic workers have navigated the intersecting structures of race, caste, gender, and class in their respective national contexts. Building on scholarship highlighting the dialectical relationship between geography and social structures, the paper argues that while urban space shows historically specific structures of power, domestic workers' organizing practices reveal how marginalized groups transform and/or reconfigure those structures through their use of spaces.

RC39-647.6

SHARPLEY, NELLY VUYOKAZI* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
XEGO, ZIPHO (Walter Sisulu University, South Africa)

Negotiating Life before Birth and Scavenging for Survival: Unveiling the Hidden Consequences of Child Malnutrition in Rural South Africa

A qualitative study using ethnographic research tools such as life histories, observations and interviews, captured the lives of 300 women and their children in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, who face hunger and malnutrition. The research noticed how the problem of child malnutrition has been a continued issues since 2018, when the department of health in the province, first published its data on acute child malnutrition in some of the Eastern Cape districts. Today, on the after mouth of the COVID-19 pandemic, the entire province has been labeled by the human rights commission as a child unfriendly province, advocating for real efforts by the government to address acute child malnutrition. The research noted data from organizations like Operation Hunger, Statistics South Africa and UNICEF on the current state of child malnutrition, like 4.6% in severe malnutrition, 5,4% in low births weights, 21% overweight and 24.8% in stunting. Even though a lot has been spoken and written on the physical indicators of malnutrition to children, less has been addressed on hidden consequences of child manutention and this paper addresses such long-term hidden consequences of child malnutrition, such as physical growth, cognitive development and emotional and social development. The research presented here has used the mastery of sociological imagination to connect the drivers of child malnutrition in the province with current interventions on ground, while addressing the hidden long-term consequences of child malnutrition as a growing disaster in rural South Africa

RC48-761.2

SHCHERBAK, ANDREY* (Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
SNARSKII, YAROSLAV (NRU Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
ZUBAREV, NIKITA (NRU Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

"Green Carrots?" Distribution of Presidential Grants for Environmental Initiatives in 2017-23 As an Element of Regional Environmental Politics in Russia

This article aims to identify factors associated with distribution of Presidential grants for environmental initiatives in 2017-23 in Russia. The main argument is a presence of specific political logic in supporting regional eco-initiatives in the authoritarian context. While previous studies considered environmental conflicts, as a rule, on the part of eco-activists, in this paper we focus on studying the strategy of the authorities. For this purpose, we propose using the concept of 'regional environmental politics'. Assuming that the key point for the authorities is an attempt to reduce eco-protest activity, we argue that the authorities seek to use not only the "stick", meaning forceful strategies for combating protests, but also the "carrot", or strategies for co-opting eco-activists. In this model, the distribution of grants to support environmental initiatives is considered as a reaction to environmental conflicts. We test two main hypotheses about the logic of project support: a reaction to the frequency of eco-protests, and a reaction to inequality, which contributes to protest sentiments in general. We rely on several sources of empirical data. First, we use data on the distribution of Presidential grants to eco-NGOs. Second, we use a large-scale database on eco-protests. Fixed-effects models show that the distribution of presidential grants follows eco-protests logic. In addition, the distribution of grants is affected by low inequality, which in Russia is typically characteristic of poor regions. We also illustrate our arguments on the example of the Sverdlovsk region, revealing non-coincidence of regional environmental agenda and profiles of supported projects. One may interpret it as a government's attempt to affect environmental agenda by shifting attention to other problems. It shows how cooptation strategies are used in the non-democratic context.

TG04-976.4

SHCHERBAKOV, ROMAN* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

Mitigating Cyber Risks: Individual Cybersecurity Practices

In recent decades, the widespread accessibility of the internet and digital devices has reached diverse social groups globally. However, the integration of digital technologies into everyday life also introduces cybersecurity risks for individuals (Lupton, 2016), ranging from data breaches to financial loss caused by malicious activities or vulnerabilities in digital infrastructure (Kim et al., 2011).

To mitigate these threats, individuals adopt various cybersecurity practices, which can be categorized using an information skills framework. Based on Steyaert's (2002) classification of information skills, these practices can be divided into instrumental and strategic. Instrumental practices involve basic security features, such as Face ID or password protection, while strategic practices require more deliberate actions, such as regularly updating passwords and managing cookie settings.

While cognitive studies have investigated internet users' cybersecurity behaviors (Moustafa et al., 2021), there remains a lack of sociological understanding of how individuals respond to cyber threats. Despite the increasing prevalence of cybersecurity risks, there is limited insight into the factors driving the adoption of protective measures. This research seeks to fill that gap by examining how exposure to cybersecurity threats and the use of mitigation practices are distributed across different population groups.

Using nationally representative survey data (N = 10038) collected in April-May 2024, preliminary findings reveal that 33% of internet users experienced a cyber threat in 2024. The most common incidents involved attempts to steal personal information, with 21% of respondents reporting fraudulent emails and 7% encountering fake websites. Instrumental practices were more widely adopted (70%) than strategic practices (49.6%) among internet users aged 14 and older.

This study will further investigate how socio-economic factors such as age, education, and digital literacy shape the adoption of cybersecurity practices.

RC12-183.2

SHEDOV, DENIS* (University College London (UCL), Germany)
KUBAL, AGNIESZKA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Negotiating Membership: A Comparative Study of Echr Accessions in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine

This paper presents an in-depth exploration of the complex process of accession to the Council of Europe (CoE) and compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) by five Eastern European countries—Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. Based on a chapter from the book "Who Are the Humans Behind Human Rights? Historical and Comparative Perspectives from Eastern Europe and Russia," produced as part of the HuRiEE (Human Rights in Eastern Europe and Russia) research project, this paper provides a detailed examination of the journey these nations undertook in aligning themselves with CoE principles.

The discussion aims to provide valuable context for attendees who may be less familiar with the CoE and the European Court of Human Rights. By tracing strategic negotiations by national governments and documenting the debates within parliaments and among political elites, this paper captures the various perspectives, priorities, and challenges that shaped each country's path toward CoE membership.

Further, the analysis delves into how these accession processes were represented in the media, highlighting the narratives and messages communicated to the broader public. This examination sheds light on political, societal, and media responses during this critical transitional period. Ultimately, the paper seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the political dynamics, public perceptions, and broader implications of these nations' accession to the CoE and their adoption of ECHR standards.

RC53-JS-228.5

SHEFER, TAMARA* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)
SISA, NGABAZA (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

Centering Young People's Voices and Agency: Re-Thinking Sexuality Education

In South African contexts as elsewhere, children continue to be considered 'sexually innocent' and assumed asexual. In this respect, sexuality education, now part of the core curriculum, remains a 'queer proposition' for schools, and it is intensely contested in South Africa and other global contexts. Discourse around the challenges of teaching and learning sexuality abound, and closely linked to these are critiques and suggestions from scholars on how best to approach sexuality education. Some even question whether it should be taught at all at schools and by adults within the recalcitrant idea that young people are and should remain 'innocent'. In this paper, we apply a decolonial feminist lens to rethink possibilities of sexuality education in South African contexts, with relevance globally. We specifically foreground the sexuality education classroom as a potential productive space for promoting gender and sexual justice, but also for thinking about how gender intersects with other inequalities, power and privilege. We review current critiques of sexuality education, in South Africa and elsewhere, which flag the negative and regulatory role that it often plays. The chapter raises a number of key propositions to ignite alternative imaginaries of sexuality education, including: the importance of acknowledging young people as knowledgeable agents; challenging adult authority and centredness; promote sexual literacy and agency in relation to online sexual material; and advocating embodiment and affect in teaching and learning, through, for example, creative, participatory and arts-based engagements.

RC17-JS-131.2

SHEFER, TAMARA* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)
BOZALEK, VIVIENNE (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)
ROMANO, NIKE (Cape University of Technology, South Africa)

Thinking with South African Oceans for Social and Environmental Justice

There has been a welcomed focus on oceans and bodies of water globally and in South Africa as part of a larter project on social and environmental challenges. This includes acknowledgement of the entangled histories of colonisation through oceans, what Isabel Hofmeyr (2019) has termed hydrocolonialism and how this is implicated in contemporary global extractivist capitalism and its impact in the (m)anthropocene. This paper speaks to a growing body of hydrofeminist scholarship in South African contexts, drawing on the work of Astrida Neimanis who coined the term, and with reference to a recently published volume entitled *Hydrofeminist Thinking With Oceans: Political and Scholarly Possibilities* that includes the work of scholars and activists located in South Africa that are thinking with ocean/s in addressing social and environmental challenges. In this paper I unpack the key philosophical and methodological framings that are emergent in this context, within the larger frramework of posthumanist, new materialist, decolonial and indigenous feminist thought and praxis. Much of this scholarship is also transdisciplinary and transmodal, and engages participatory active collaborations of art and activism, also blurring the boundaries of what counts as knowledge. It includes a range of embodied, affective and relational engagements including: walking and swimming methodologies; research-creation; hauntological approaches; and artistic practices such as poetry, photo-essays and theatre. We explore here the multiple and rich ways in which contemporary South African engagements with oceans may contribute to local and global social and environmental justice by drawing together our shared responsiblities for each other as humans, other species and the planet.

RC23-373.5

SHEN, YUYING* (Norfolk State University, USA)
TURNER, CARLENE (Norfolk State University, USA)

Children's Digital Capital in the Digital Era: Forms & Functions

Today's adolescents have grown in a world where technology and social networks are integral parts of their life. While some of the promises of technology in helping children are obvious, the continued proliferation of digital technology also poses risks to children's safety, privacy, and well-being. In addition to concerns for safe and secure digital engagement, there are also concerns related to the digital potential of aggravating the existing disparities in social life. The technology does not make us all equal to enter the "flat world." The new modes of digital communication may widen the gap between different social groups, favoring the groups with better socio-economic status while lagging their disadvantaged peers in fulfilling their potentials. Following sociologist Pierre Bourdieu's theory of 'habitus' and social practice (Bourdieu, 1989), this study argues that the diffusion of digital technology has created new 'habitus' to produce different forms of digital capital, which will throw individuals into new domains and new interrelations between economic resources, internalized aptitudes, and social positioning through productions and reproduction. Internet and digital technology may even compound the deprivation for children who are already in a disadvantaged situation with limited resources and less preparedness. Adopting an interdisciplinary perspective intersecting social and behavioral study with cybersecurity, this study proposes to conceptualize the digital capital with the following three domains to encompass the multidimensionality of this concept: external capital, bridging capital, and internal capital. Empirical evidence from surveys will also be integrated to illuminate the effective factors to cultivate children's digital capital and to promote children's meaningful digital engagement. This study will contribute to the discussions of building equitable societies to enhance the individual flourishing in an increasingly digital mediated world.

RC28-450.4

SHI, LEI* (School of Sociology, Renmin University of China, China)
HOU, YIFEI* (School of International and Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China)

Unequal Advantage: Fatherhood Premiums and Penalties across Income Distribution in China

Objective: This study investigates how fatherhood is associated with men's income in China and variations of the effect across income distribution.

Background: Prior research on the fatherhood effect has predominantly focused on Western developed countries, in which most studies found wage premiums, particularly among higher-income fathers. The unique institutional and cultural context in China provides avenues for extending this body of scholarship.

Method: We conducted unconditional quantile regression analyses with fixed effects using data from ten waves of the China Health and Nutrition Survey.

Results: Although the association between the number of children and men's income was non-significant in the total sample, the effect of fatherhood turned out to be masked by heterogeneity across income strata. Specifically, fathers' higher income at the bottom of the income distribution was mainly accounted for by selection. In contrast, fatherhood premiums were found among middle-income men and fatherhood penalties were observed among high-income men.

Conclusions: Our results revealed different patterns of fatherhood effect across income distribution than those found in Western developed countries. We interpret our findings based on the unique work-family context and different perceptions of fatherhood roles across income strata in China. Our study underscores the interplay of socio-cultural context and income stratification in shaping the effect of fatherhood and extends the understanding of labor-market inequalities from the views of status intersectionality. Policy interventions to raise fertility rates in China should target men as well as women and take the differential effect of fatherhood across social strata into consideration.

RC07-JS-231.2

SHIH, PO-JUNG* (Market Intelligence & Consulting Institute, MIC Institute for Information Industry, Taiwan)
DENG, JIAN-BANG* (Department of Education and Futures Design, Taiwan)

Foresight Study on Digital Trust in Taiwan for 2040

People's daily lives are more and more embedded to the digital environment, including the use of digital technology in everyday lives and exchange messages through various social medias and other online platforms. However, the "trust" in the digital world is always a central issue. There could be at least two dimensions of digital trust, the mechanical digital trust and relational digital trust. The "mechanical digital trust" is related to the issues like cybersecurity, transparency, fair and other issues on technology mechanism. Instead, the "relational digital trust" is concerned more about how the people's attitude toward to the technology, the experience of using

technology and how to make people feel that digital technology is trustworthy. Different generations and social economic classes maybe have different way of trust building process with the new technology. Practically, in the coming years and decades we may expect to see the artificial intelligence and robot will more involve in our daily lives. Are we well prepared to live with the robot at home? Are we expected the robot become a caregiver to take care the elders? This session welcomes papers to discuss the issue of digital trust and foresight with empirical studies, scenarios and other innovative ways of thinking.

TG03-961.4

SHIH JHANG, HUANG* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Transformation of Public Discourse on Sexual Minorities in Japan

In the past 30 years, sexual minorities, especially LGBTQ individuals, have increasingly garnered attention in Japan's public sphere, and debates on social issues related to sexual minorities have gradually taken shape, aligning with localized contexts. Within this backdrop, the field of Japanese sociology has conducted more detailed and comprehensive studies on sexual minorities, particularly the LGBTQ community, yielding significant results. On the other hand, numerous pieces of evidence suggest that the formation of such public discourse does not directly correspond to the narratives of sexual minority communities and activists. Many scholars have pointed out the political and economic intentions behind the attention to sexual minority issues and the problems that arise from these.

However, as research on sexual minorities, especially LGBTQ individuals, tends to focus on the lived realities of oppressed groups, it has overlooked the process of problematizing these realities. The counter-discourses initiated by specific sexual minority communities and activist organizations since the 1990s have gradually been absorbed into various social systems, with a trend toward mainstreaming through the implementation of SDGs policies and related legal frameworks.

Therefore, this study focuses on the formation of public discourse on sexual minorities, particularly LGBTQ individuals, in Japan. It conducts discourse analysis using news reports from the Yomiuri Shimbun and the Asahi Shimbun over the past 30 years since 1990. The study finds that Japan's public discourse on sexual minorities operates within two paradigms: a "discourse of othering" and a "discourse of diversity." In the former, sexual minorities are imagined as the 'other' of mainstream society, while in the latter, they are seen as offering diverse social values. Furthermore, in the overall shift of Japan's public discourse on sexual minorities from othering to diversity, the testimony of "concerned individuals" as a means of problematizing social issues has become the most common strategy.

RC02-JS-178.2

SHILAJIT SENGUPTA, SHILAJIT SENGUPTA* (TISS Mumbai and National Institute of Advanced Studies, India)

Caste Dynamics of Internal Migration in India – Studies from West Bengal

Internal migration in India is rooted in the agricultural transformation and has an inherent caste-based stratification. While upper-caste skilled migrants comprise the affluent urban middle class, lower-caste unskilled informal labourers come to the city, often permanently or seasonally, as daily-wage-based non-farm workers, primarily catering to the development needs of the former groups. Additionally, the decline of employment opportunities in agricultural work resulted in rural distress and caused large-scale rural-to-urban migration.

Against this political-economic backdrop, declining farm-based employment in West Bengal has jeopardized the livelihood of the daily wage-based agricultural workers belonging to mainly lower caste groups. Calcutta, the capital city of British India, attracted migrants to its industrial suburbs and absorbed the seasonal agricultural workers who were finding non-farm jobs. However, during the post-independence era, industrial stagnation in the state dovetailed with agricultural decline, and political unrest resulted in unemployment problems. Consequently, the first wave of out-migration started when socio-economically dominant upper-caste Bengalis began to leave the state to find better work opportunities. Later, the lack of opportunities in agriculture pushed the former agricultural workers to migrate to informal non-farm sectors that were developing in more industrialized states. This has transformed West Bengal from a migrants' 'destination' to a migrant-sending state. Literature shows that since the 2000s, out-migration in the state has surpassed in-migration. In 2023, approximately 21 lakh labourers migrated, making it India's fourth-largest migrant-sending state.

Following the MDR framework, this paper attempts to explain how historically embedded and hierarchically structured caste dynamics in the context of changing economic and social activities have shaped the inequalities in the new migration regime of the state. Through qualitative interviews with precarious lower-caste migrants and their families from the three backward districts, it shows the development of a resilient arrangement of governmentality amidst the development of a 'migrant-sending' state.

RC26-423.2

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
BIKOV, KIRILL* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciencess, Russian Federation)

"New" Villagers: Typical Scenarios of Moving to the Countryside and Strategies of Interaction with Local Residents

The theoretical foundation of this study is based on the conceptual work of Russian scholars involved in the "Ugor Project" (from 1996 to the present), which focuses on the development of rural areas in the Near North of the Russian Federation during the post-Soviet period. This includes the work of sociologist N.E. Pokrovsky and social geographers T.G. Nefedova and A.I. Treivish.

The report focuses on the strategies of adaptation adopted by former urban residents ("new" villagers) who have moved to rural areas. Depending on their motives for relocation, material and professional resources, types of activities, and cultural capital, these individuals choose different strategies for interacting with local communities, territorial authorities, and their immediate neighbors.

The authors provide three case examples: (1) the story of a 60-year-old man who moved from a regional center to a depopulated village to revive it; (2) a 45-year-old agronomist who relocated from a city in the Moscow region to a rural province for a high-ranking position with the aim of developing an agricultural nursery; and (3) a 38-year-old journalist who prefers combining life in the countryside with remote work. These cases allow the authors to identify and describe three typical scenarios—return migration, professional mobility, and downshifting—while not overlooking the unique characteristics of each life situation.

In the report, the authors conduct a comparative analysis of the chosen strategies for interacting with local residents in relation to the life trajectories of the "new" villagers.

The results presented in the report were obtained with the support of the Russian Science Foundation Project 24-68-00055 "From the past to the future: rural communities in a post-agrarian transformation vector."

RC26-422.3

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
BIKOV, KIRILL* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciencess, Russian Federation)

Post-Agrarian Communities in Rural Areas of the Russian Federation: Features of Self-Organization and Promotion of Creative Practices

In their report, the authors rely on empirical materials collected during an expedition 09/2024 to the central regions of Russia. The collapse of agriculture, the gradual reduction and closure of schools, technical colleges, and medical points from 1991 to the mid-2010s, led to the outflow of the working-age population.

At present, the situation is such that a return to previous conditions is impossible on the one hand, while on the other, modern challenges require new development vectors for rural areas.

In their report, the authors present a case that demonstrates the formation of new types of communities in rural areas that not only encompass rural localities but also extend into urban environments. By establishing a direct, mutually beneficial dialogue with municipal authorities and large and medium-sized farms, they are gradually starting to defend their own interests. In our case, these are beekeepers from Gorodets (a city in the Nizhny Novgorod region), who have united and gained the opportunity to influence crop rotation practices not only in the interests of farmers but also in the interests of beekeepers, lobbying for the planting of crops that contribute to the collection of quality honey harvests.

The local beekeepers developed a unique design and form of the Gorodets hive, patented it, and are promoting their brand within the Russian Beekeepers

Union. By maintaining connections with the unique "Beekeeping" Research Institute, the initiative group of Gorodets beekeepers has the opportunity to learn about new technologies and demands, which allows them to establish the production of dietary supplements, cosmetic products, and items for apitherapy. A domestic tourism program is being developed with a new offer — comprehensive human health improvement through proximity to a beehive in specially constructed "api-houses."

The results presented in the report were obtained with the support of the Russian Science Foundation 24-68-00055

RC22-347.1

SHIMIZU, KOKI* (Hokkaido University, Japan)

Lived Religion through a Japanese Lens: New Survey Approaches to Functional Equivalence

Japan's unique religious landscape, characterized by non-institutional religion, challenges conventional measures of religiosity developed in Western contexts. Despite this, many people in Japan engage in traditional religious rituals and express belief in spiritual beings, suggesting that alternative measures are needed to fully understand Japanese religiosity. Terms like "folk religion" or "diffused religion," used to describe non-institutional practices, have explained this unique religious landscape. A long-standing challenge for Japanese scholars has been whether such practices qualify as "religion" and if Western-developed theories can explain them. Critics often argue that theories like secularization and privatization oversimplify Japan's religious context.

Despite these differences, parallels have been drawn between Japanese and Western religious practices. Japanese cultural practices are often tied to beliefs in deities or the afterlife, and like in the West, these beliefs have shown a steady decline across generations. Such religious sentiment enhances subjective well-being and is linked to nationalism, suggesting functional equivalence with Western religiosity despite different historical contexts. This concept of functional equivalence—where Japanese religiosity serves similar social roles as Western religiosity—broadens our understanding of Japanese religiosity.

To better understand these dynamics, Japanese scholars have developed alternative survey questions that reflect Japan's unique religious landscape, replacing traditional Western measures of religious belonging, worship attendance, and frequency of prayer. This functional equivalence justifies viewing Japanese religiosity as a legitimate object of study within religious studies, rather than merely a cultural phenomenon, even if it does not align with the strictest definitions of "religion."

Moreover, it offers valuable insights for the study of "lived religion" in broader sociological contexts. In this presentation, I will share findings from several national representative surveys conducted in Japan, and demonstrate how this approach to examining functional equivalence can be applied to the emerging focus on "lived religion" in contemporary Western religious studies.

RC02-46.1

SHIN, JAEYOUL* (Hiroshima University, Japan)
SHIBATA, TEPPEI (Iwate Prefectural University, Japan)

The Marketization of Work Relations By Online Labor Platforms in Japan – the Case of the Expansion of Company a –

The expansion of online labor platforms (OLPs), which profit by matching labor supply and demand, has been gaining momentum in Japan. OLPs were said to be established as a way to liberate labor from organizational control, promising better work-life balance than organizational employment. This paper argues, from an institutional perspective, that the growth of the OLPs is accelerating the further marketization of work relations. The study illustrates a facet of this marketization process using data from Company A, one such OLP.

Company A, a rapidly expanding OLP over the past few years, differs from many other platforms in that it views itself as a labor market actor (a licensed employment agency), with most of its transactions involving formal employment rather than contracting. For this study, data was collected from 500 randomly selected registered users who completed transactions on the platform between 2018 and 2024. The data includes more than 10,000 transactions conducted by these users during the same period. The analysis focuses on four key aspects of the marketization of work relations: the range of options available to sellers and buyers, the flexibility of procurement from the perspective of employers, job stability from the perspective of workers, and wage levels.

The findings show that sellers and buyers have unbiased options on the platform, with no strong algorithmic restrictions. Employers enjoy high flexibility in sourcing labor when needed. Workers, however, often engage in same-day applications and shifts, indicating that while flexibility is high, job stability may be at risk. Wages tend to cluster slightly above the minimum wage, suggesting downward pressure, though minimum wage regulations are still effective.

In conclusion, although this case study is limited to Company A, it shows clear signs of labor marketization regarding flexibility, with wage regulations still providing some stability.

RC24-400.2

SHINOKI, MIKIKO* (Chuo University, Japan)
KOMATSU, HIROSHI (Matsuyama University, Japan)
ABE, KOJI (Yamagata University, Japan)
UMINO, MICHIO (Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan)

Examination of the Factor Structure of the NEP Scale : Analysis of Survey Data in Japan

This study explores the factor structure of the New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) scale, a widely used measure of environmental awareness, by analyzing data from web surveys that we conducted in Japan in 2015 and 2023. Both surveys involved 2,500 respondents, selected to reflect the population distribution by prefecture, gender, and age. This research provides insight into evolving environmental perceptions in Japan over time.

The NEP scale typically identifies a two- or three-factor structure. The 2015 survey revealed a three-factor structure: recognition of environmental limits, belief in human control over nature, and thought in human ingenuity to manage resources sustainably.

In contrast, the 2023 survey found a two-factor structure, which aligns with previous research in Japan. The two-factor model resulted from the redistribution of the items from factor 3 in 2015 survey. For example, the belief that "Human ingenuity will insure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable" contributed to the first factor, while the idea that "The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them" contributed to the second factor.

Further analysis examined the impact of age, education, and the richness in nature that respondents live on factor structures. In 2015, younger participants (under 50) exhibited a two-factor structure, whereas the overall sample retained the three-factor model. By 2023, the two-factor structure was consistent across all groups, except for older individuals (over 50) in rich nature, who still reflected the three-factor model similar to the one observed in 2015.

These findings suggest that environmental perceptions may evolve over time, influenced by global trends and generational shifts. The two-factor structure appears to be becoming the dominant perspective among younger people in Japan, while older populations in environmentally rich areas maintain a more nuanced, three-factor view.

RC57-874.4

SHIOYA, MASAYUKI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Revisiting the Ginza Fashion Survey after 100 Years

In the 1920s, the Japanese architect and designer Wajiro Kon developed the methodology of Modernologio and conducted a survey of Ginza, Tokyo, Japan, to record urban and "tasteful" street customs. Distinguished by its thorough counting and illustrations, Modernologio is an original method for observing changing customs in contemporary Japan. Walking at a fixed speed over a defined section of pavement, Kon and his researchers tallied up certain features of Ginza City passersby in early-summer 1925, including their hats, hairstyles, beards, ties, combs, clothing, accessories, and shoes. Kon's survey empirically measured the impact of modernisation and Europeanisation on Japan, primarily through the ratio of Japanese to European clothing styles. This basic and informative method was a way of exploring social changes through urban customs. The illustrations from the survey also serve as a historical representation of the time. For the present study, I will adopt Kon's methodology and reproduce the survey. I plan to conduct a Ginza fashion survey during early-summer 2025 to see how Ginza City pedestrians have changed in appearance over 100 years. This presentation provides a brief report on this topic. Whereas this survey will follow the model set by Kon in 1925, it will also use modern recording tools to ensure careful counting. The accumulation of such surveys allows for diachronic comparisons and contributes to historical sociology. To be sensitive to changes in contemporary society, Kon's method enables the researcher to develop analytical categories on the ground. Using a phenomenological method that operates through the eyes of researchers, this method has the potential to capture changing customs in a flexible way, even today.

RC28-446.4

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Wealth and Trust in General in the Most Aged Society, Japan

Japan used to be characterized by high saving rates in the 1960s and 70s mainly to prepare for the uncertain future under the immature social security system (Tachibanaki 1997). Horioka (1989; 2007; 2010) claimed the life cycle hypothesis to explain relatively higher saving rates in Japan compared with the US or other nations, and once the population ages, the overall saving rates could decline because the proportion of older people who have relatively low rates of saving increases. However, according to Unayama and Ohno (2017), the percentage of older people with low savings rates increased.

Our main research question is how the savings changed during the life course since 2010 among older people aged 60 and over, and how such a change is associated with their trust in general. We want to see how people construct trust in general beyond self-interests because trust in general could lead to the development of generational justice for the future.

The data that I will analyze is waves 1 through 7 of the Panel Study for Senior People in Japan (JPSSP), which has been conducted every 2 years since 2010. JPSSP respondents included men and women between the ages of 50 and 84 years in 2010. The number of respondents analyzed for this study was 1,152 (50.4% men, 49.6% women, aged 60 to 96 years old). We run the fixed model analysis on personal savings. The age, marital status (married or not), personal income (log), the number of children, and having bequests from their parents are included in our analysis. We confirmed a positive age effect on the change in savings, and such a saving behavior of older people to continue after the later stage of life might lead to negative effects on their trust in general.

RC02-42.1

SHIRE, KAREN* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Building a New Economic Sociology of Migration

This paper reflects on the economic sociology of migration in global capitalism from three perspectives: (1) from the perspective of the new sociology of markets and its mobilisation for theorising a social order of cross-border labor markets, (2) in studying intermediaries as market actors in the constitution of cross-market labor markets, and (3) in mapping the multiple-levels of public governance of transnational labor standards and social protections that might protect migrant labor from the extreme exploitation they typically face. The case is made for a theory of a sociology of cross-border labor markets that incorporates the risks, ambiguities and possibilities for the regulation of labor standards and social protections for the exchange of labor across territorial jurisdictions.

RC21-306.3

SHOAIB, HEBA* (Arab Academy for Science and Technology, Egypt)

Displacement Beyond Relocation: Exploring the Loss and Legacy of Arab Al-Yasar in Cairo

This presentation investigates the multi-layered displacement of Arab al-Yasar, a historic neighborhood in Cairo that was recently demolished to make way for urban redevelopment projects. This displacement is complex and multifaceted, encompassing not only the physical relocation of residents to new public housing but also the irreversible loss of the area's heritage buildings and rich urban fabric. The radical changes created by this redevelopment raise critical questions about how the neighborhood's living memory can be restored and reassembled. Moreover, it compels us to consider the broader implications of such displacements on the city's history, identity, and living heritage.

Through an ethnographic approach that includes interviews with former residents, participatory observation, and behavioral mapping, this study delves into how various forms of social, cultural, and material displacements reshape both the physical spaces and the narratives that define the community. My prior involvement in a revitalization proposal for Arab al-Yasar, conducted before its demolition, and its selection as a study area in my university design studio provide additional insights into the site's intricate spatial and cultural dynamics.

This presentation critically examines the tensions that arise between speculative development and the preservation of cultural heritage. It reflects on the ways in which displaced communities and their heritage can reassemble and adapt in new contexts, highlighting the potential for resilience amidst loss. By situating the case of Arab al-Yasar within broader patterns of urban transformation in Cairo, this research contributes to ongoing discussions surrounding planning, displacement, and justice in the Arab world. Ultimately, it advocates for a more nuanced understanding of urban development that acknowledges the voices and experiences of displaced communities, aiming to foster a dialogue about the ethical responsibilities of urban planners and policymakers.

RC54-831.1

SHOUSHA, NAYERA* (Doha Institute for graduate studies, Qatar)
TAHA, DINA* (Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar)

Understanding Marital Sexual Violence Among Egyptian Women: A Qualitative Study

Purpose: The current presentation aims to highlight Egyptian women's perceptions, feelings, and coping with marital sexual violence. Throughout culture and history, women are expected to fulfill men's desires and needs, which leads to the societal normalization of many sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) practices. In Egypt one of the Muslim-majority countries, the legal system does not criminalize such form of violence or fully protect women who their husbands victimize. The Egyptian laws are limited to physical abuse under certain conditions. **Methods:** A semi-structured interviews with 15 well-educated Egyptian women who self-identified as being in a sexually abusive marital relationship for at least one year and aged between 24 and 47 years. **The Findings:** Four themes were identified from the interviews: reframing marital sexual violence, women's perceptions and implications, women's coping during and after being sexually by husbands; and societal and religious interpretation of normalization of Marital sexual violence.

RC05-71.7

SHRUTI GANESH, RAHEE* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Decolonial Political Reclamation: Claiming Ownership of the Land and Its Constitution

In the 20th century, anti-colonial struggles created new foundational documents to start an optimistic journey for democracy in a decolonized world. The Indian constitution created in this process, has re-emerged as a symbol and the political normative framework of different people's movements in India in the last decade. The people's movements are using the Constitution as a framework to argue for rights and attempting decolonial reinterpretations of 'modern', 'democratic' values by excavating regional history for claiming cultural ownership and decolonial legitimacy for the Constitution.

In the Pathalgadi movement in Jharkhand, India villagers erected megaliths carved with the Preamble of the Constitution in 2017-18. The 'Pathals' (megaliths) also had several laws carved that protect the land rights and sovereignty of tribals in matters of governance and collective resources. These Pathals also present a creative way of finding epistemic tools in regional historiography for asserting identity and autonomy.

Birsa Munda, a leader of the anti-British movement who went on to become almost a mythical figure in Jharkhand, also mobilized people against 'Dikus', the non-tribal outsiders including traders, moneylenders, Christian missionaries and Hindu landlords who exploited the Adivasis of the region. The Pathalgadi movement, by claiming 'our village, our government' brought Birsa Munda's political legacy to claim legitimacy from the modern State apparatus by invoking folk history.

Jaipal Singh Munda, an Adivasi leader from Jharkhand representing the tribals in the Constituent Assembly claimed that the modern democratic values that the Constitution proclaims as 'new'; are already present in the life world of the tribal communities in India: 'There is nothing that the Constitution has to teach the Adivasis, but Adivasis have a lot to teach to the others'.

This paper argues that Pathalgadi presents a way of decolonial reclaiming of the 'modern', 'democratic' Constitution for Indigenous people's identity, autonomy and rights.

RC24-JS-108.4

SHTOB, DANIEL* (Michigan Technological University, USA)
AGBEKO, JOSEPHINE* (Michigan Technological University, USA)

Bridging Crisis and Disaster Sociology in the United States and Sub-Saharan Africa

While sociological approaches to climate-related crisis and disaster have advanced in the U.S and sub-Saharan Africa over the past several decades, they have often developed along different pathways. For example, several major U.S. disasters have encouraged ethical and empathetic methods in marginalized communities, have challenged popular cultural disaster myths, and have emphasized the political economic roots of uneven development, land use exploitation, and complex migration. In LDCs and MDCs in Africa and elsewhere, others have similarly explored potential political economic hazards arising from complex climate governance and green planning in marginalized communities. Despite these similarities, due to contextual differences ranging from administrative structures to resource access to cultural precepts, efforts to understand complex disaster planning, response, and other governance strategies have often developed in isolation. Maximizing environmental sociology's capacity to support applied research into equitable climate and disaster governance across contexts requires better synthesis of these disparate traditions. Yet exactly how to do so remains elusive due to justified concerns over recreation of colonial or neocolonial hierarchies, as well as contextual differences. Based in our experience in U.S. disaster sociology and sub-Saharan African climate governance, we employ a critical, anti-colonial analysis of complex crisis governance under the logics suggested by international principles like SDGs and DRR frameworks that are commonly used in sub-Saharan African contexts, as well as similar assessments of U.S. disaster and climate sociology principles. This comparative prism supports the development of best practices for translation of disaster sociology tools across structural and cultural contexts, reducing risks of material, social, and ecological harm. Beyond supporting mutually beneficial cross-pollination across sociology's subdisciplines, this emphasizes the importance of nuanced, ethical, and empathetic research foregrounding the complexities, capacities, and diversity of sub-Saharan African communities, challenging colonial (and neocolonial) assumptions of simplicity and homogeneity sometimes encountered in socio-environmental research and aid initiatives.

RC24-JS-241.5

SHUKER, ZEINAB* (Sam Houston State University, USA)

The Weaponization of the Environment in Warfare: The Changing Landscape of Iraq and Gaza

The environment-conflict nexus is a topic of much debate in scholarly literature. Many studies suggest that competition for scarce resources, often linked to climate change, can increase the likelihood of conflict and pose a security threat. However, some argue that other factors, such as economic and political conditions, are equally important but often overlooked. Others focus on the environmental damage caused by conflict, viewing the environment as a passive backdrop to war. While these are important considerations, I contend that during armed conflict, the environment is often used as a powerful weapon by warring factions to weaken their opponents and make areas unlivable. The environment is not just a passive bystander or collateral damage but rather one of the most deadly weapons of warfare. In this paper, I will examine the weaponization of the environment in Iraq during two distinct time periods. The first period covers the early 1990s, specifically Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent Kurdish and Shia uprisings. The second period explores the defeat of ISIS and their use of the environment as a means of punishment during their retreat. In both cases, the defeated powers adopted a scorched-earth approach to maximize damage and minimize livability. In addition, I will analyze the state of Israel's use of the environment and resources as a form of continuous warfare against the people of Gaza before and during the events of October 7th, in a much more surgical and strategic manner. By examining these cases, we can gain a better understanding of the nuanced ways in which the environment can be weaponized during warfare and the significant impact it has on both people and the environment itself.

RC31-JS-180.2

SHUTES, ISABEL* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Global Care Labour Markets and Ethical Recruitment

The health and care systems of high-income countries have become increasingly reliant on international migration and recruitment to sustain their workforce. This includes the long-standing international recruitment of doctors and nurses, and more recently, of care workers, through their integration in labour migration systems. While the role of migrant care labour has been well documented in the literature, there has been more limited attention to the 'brokers' of these workers, including private recruitment agencies. At the same time, the governance of international recruitment in health and care systems has been underexplored (Yeates & Pillinger 2019). At the international level, this includes the WHO Global Code of Practice for the Recruitment of Health Personnel, which sets out the principles to which states should adhere to promote 'ethical recruitment', alongside codes at the national level that position recruiters as responsible for upholding ethical recruitment standards. This paper develops understanding of ethical recruitment in global care labour markets in practice. It draws on the findings of research on the integration of care workers in labour migration systems, and specifically the international recruitment of care workers to the UK since 2022, involving qualitative interviews with recruiters and other actors directly involved in care worker recruitment between the UK and some of the principal countries of origin of care workers in South and South East Asia, West Africa and Southern Africa. I consider how (un)ethical recruitment is understood, navigated, enforced or resisted in practice by these actors, and the implications for the regulation of international recruitment in care labour markets.

RC26-422.2

SIDORINA, TATIANA* (Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Is Escape from the City Justified: Urri & Chayanov?

My report is devoted to the socio-cultural aspects of migration of urban residents to rural spaces, the prospects and risks of this process. The disurbanization migration in question gives rise to "anti-urbanites" who have left the city in search of new meanings, and it is important to understand their motives and internal conflicts. Do these people become villagers?

J. Urry in his work "What is the Future?" (2016) presented models of cities of the future – Urry associated the future with the life of cities. But 100 years before that, the Russian writer A. Chayanov, in his social utopia, which is called peasant, presented a model of the future as a return to life outside the city, life in the countryside with a rural way of life.

Chayanov's novel today looks more like a negative utopia, since the writer debunks dreams of rural communism. In the author's imagination, the world has turned upside down: before the reader is a village estate, a villager is an aristocrat, the new estate is a park, a sports field, a city cottage, technological advances allow the villagers to free up their time, who spend their leisure time talking about science, art, economics, and walking. Isn't this the dream of today's migrants fleeing from smoke-filled, from loneliness in the crowd? But just as Thomas More's works did not help build communism in one particular country, Chayanov is not deceived by the prospect of deurbanization – in the project of the new village, he sees the foundations of a surveillance state. Will escape from the city save humanity? How to preserve the socio-cultural world?

RC56-855.2

SIECZKA, EMILIA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Polish Cleft National Habitus and Its Politico-Legal Accommodation in 1989 and 2015. Polishness As a Reproduction of Hysteresis Effect.

The paper proposes to inscribe the post-transition Polish state building process from 1989 and the attempt of its reversal by the Law and Justice government in 2015 in the context of accommodation of Polish cleft national habitus. Drawing from theories of Norbert Elias and Pierre Bourdieu, the author argues that the national habitus as such is, in fact, always plural and to some extent, characterized by a lag, a hysteresis between the state norms (the field) and social norms (habitus). However, inherently plural character of national habitus postulated in this presentation does not presuppose that plural dispositions are incorporated in the we-image of the nationals. On the contrary, the case of inner normative antagonism in national dispositions will be exemplified by cleft national habitus – modelled on cleft habitus described by Bourdieu in a class context, where a quest toward purification of plural habitus becomes ideologically crucial in national identity-building. The latter occurs in response to strong hysteresis in national figuration and is reproduced through Don Quixote effect dislocating the national experience of social time.

It is therefore not so much the lack of containment between new state norms and national norms that is bound to backfire into particularly strong anti-state national radicalization, but such a cleft social disposition in which the attempts in isolating 'Polishness' from any influences of former state-

building is especially legitimate. The author presents a sociogenesis of the Polish cleft national habitus and the analysis of the recent mass national mobilizations – the one in 1989 and in 2015 that were both characterized by negating the previous state building as not truly national and not sovereign enough. The nationalist state project of 2015-2023 will serve here as a case study through which a paradoxical institutionalization of the hysteresis effect on the state level will be illustrated.

RC23-375.4

SIENKIEWICZ, MARTA* (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Narrative CVs in Grant Peer Review: Implications for the Review Process

Narrative-style CVs are a new instrument conceived within research assessment reforms. They are meant to capture diverse forms of scholarly activities and decrease the overreliance on quantitative metrics in funding decision-making (Bordignon et al. 2023). In this paper, I explore the effects that the introduction of a new CV format by one of the Dutch funders has had on the peer review process.

Grant peer review includes a comparative and contextualised interpretation of CVs which relies on judgement devices as well as interpretive flexibility of the reviewers (Kaltenbrunner and de Rijcke 2019). Standardised CVs have long predisposed some routine assessment practices which are now being disrupted by the introduction of narrative-style CVs.

The case study revolves around the effects of two major changes in evaluative procedures introduced by a Dutch research funder in selected competitions. Firstly, the CV format has been changed to a narrative one supported by a drop-down menu of diverse evidence (quantitative and qualitative) to be chosen to support the text. Moreover, the CV is now separated from the proposal and accompanied by a minimal description of a research idea. Only successful candidates have their full proposal reviewed which is done without a CV. Therefore, the reviewers are now presented with a radically different type of information and context in which they need to interpret it.

This intervention poses several questions about the ways in which interpretation of CVs and evaluative decision-making occur in these new circumstances. How do reviewers score applicants and justify their judgements? How do they establish comparability in light of diverse information? How do they maintain a sense of legitimacy and trust in a new peer review practice? I explore these questions using written evaluation reports and interviews with reviewers, focused on recreating their assessments of CVs submitted in the new format.

WG01-JS-57.7

SIFER-RIVIÈRE, LYNDA* (Aix Marseille Université, France)

Reintroducing the Vulnerability of Asylum Seekers into the Examination of Their Asylum Application. an Ethnography of the Legal Work Carried out By Volunteers in an Association Involved in the Reception and Legal Assistance of Migrants

This paper examines the role of associative actors in investigating access to migrants' rights through an ethnography of a legal office set up to guarantee access to rights for asylum-seekers in France since 2016. In the face of a more and more restrictive French and European policy on migrants, especially in the context of the Dublin III directive, the volunteers of a legal assistance service are trying to resist, not to say to fight, the reintroduction of physical and mental vulnerability into the examination of their asylum claims. According to the European Dublin Regulation, the administrative authority to which an application for international protection is referred must send the foreign national back to the first member state through which they passed after leaving their country of origin. They become the object of a game of Ping-Pong between European countries, to the extent that they define themselves by the name of the legal procedure to which they are submitted: I'm Dublin. We will show how the volunteers took advantage of an article of the regulation, which allows a State to 'depart from the criteria of responsibility, in particular for humanitarian reasons', to use and turn the regulation against the administration. The aim is to examine how the legal work carried out by volunteers contributes to access to and the examination of asylum applications and to reintroduce the consideration of their vulnerability. The results show how a double struggle is being waged: the guarantee of access to asylum rights and access to health care, through support work that is aimed at the reintroduction of the bodies of exiles and their vulnerability to the authorities, and at the exiles themselves.

RC22-344.7

SIGUERO LIZANO, ALBA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Ecological Spiritualities: An Ethnographic Approach from the Spanish Case

Although not in all cases with a political intention, in recent decades a series of practices and discourses have emerged in different parts of the world that point to different forms of spirituality as a way to have a different relationship with nature. The objectives are diverse, ranging from the improvement of individual physical and emotional health to the transition towards more environmentally friendly societies.

In this presentation, we will focus on practices and discourses that incorporate spirituality as a fundamental part of environmental activism. From this point of view, the transition towards more sustainable societies is not reduced to changing external elements such as the incorporation of renewable energy sources, but also includes changes on a smaller scale, such as the relationship of each individual and of human groups with nature. Through collective rituals, which do not have a spiritual dimension for all members, a personal and collective transformation is carried out, which they call "reconnection with nature". Thus, the study of these practices constitutes an opportunity to continue reflecting on some assumptions that have been established in the scientific literature, such as the exclusively individual and neither collective nor political character of these new spiritualities.

For this purpose, data obtained from an ongoing research carried out in Spain will be analyzed, in which both in-depth interviews with participants in this type of activities and analysis of audiovisual content circulating on various websites and social networks have been conducted.

RC22-342.6

SIGUERO LIZANO, ALBA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
CORRETJÉ DEL PRADO, JARA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

The University As a Scenario of Religious Change: A Sociological-Biographical Approach to the Case of the Complutense University of Madrid

Among the several decisive moments in the personal trajectory of many people, the university experience is one of them. In fact, university studies mark a turning point in the life trajectory of many people that also affects the relationship with religiosity, whether it be from belonging to a religious institution, the individual practice of activities with a spiritual dimension, indifference towards any type of religiosity or any other. In the university stage, one comes into contact with a greater number of people who are different with respect to religion than in previous stages, which makes the university one of the first interreligious contexts, to which many people have access. At the same time, the university years often coincide with profound changes at the personal level, which in terms of individual religiosity can manifest itself in multiple ways. Thus, university life, understood not only as an area for acquiring regulated knowledge but also as a space for intense social interaction, constitutes a relevant context to be taken into account in the study of religious change in today's societies.

In order to analyze these questions, it is essential to adopt a biographical perspective in which the relevance of the university experience in the religious change of individuals is highlighted. For this reason, this paper will analyze the different trajectories of religious change during the university stage. For this purpose, we will show the data obtained in a research carried out in the framework of the project DIVERESU: Religious and Spiritual Diversity of the University Students of the UCM (Complutense University of Madrid) of the Student Observatory of the same university in the year 2024.

RC20-292.2

SIGURU WAHUTU, J.* (New York University, USA)

"African Journalism Fields: What's Bourdieu Got to Do with Them?"

Is there such a thing as a Transnational African Journalism Field? This chapter argues that there is indeed such a field. It shows how scholars can theorize such a field and the benefits of taking a transnational approach when theorizing journalism on the continent. Relying on a sociology of knowledge approach, this chapter takes a postcolonial field theory approach to articulate the boundaries of such a field while paying particular attention to the enduring logic of coloniality in how journalism and journalists operate in the continent. It argues that journalism in Africa has often been transnational in scope,

beginning with missionary newspapers that sought to indoctrinate, followed by colonial and indigenous fields, and to this post-colonial moment. Studying journalism as uniquely bounded by national geographies, therefore, not only shortchanges this rich and nuanced history but also creates a bifurcated world in which journalism on the continent is forever stuck in spaces of absence, ensconced in what Mbembe (2015) calls a negative moment. A transnational approach not only centers African journalists and the fields they are immersed in but also works to theorize how or even if journalistic doxa can be aligned with an African habitus. It is an approach keen on conviviality rather than the antagonisms likely to persist through a preference for nation-states as the defining unit of analysis

RC28-450.1

SIKORA, JOANNA* (Australian National University, Australia)
PRIX, IRENE (University of Turku, Finland)
KILPI-JAKONEN, ELINA (University of Turku, Finland)

Class, Gender, and STEM Career Expectations: A Cross-National Trend Analysis of Teenage Plans

Cross-national comparisons typically explore how gender or class independently influence STEM career expectations of teenagers. However, less attention has been given to how these factors intersect. Most studies contrast broad science vs. non-science categories, but this analysis examines horizontal gender segregation of STEM occupational plans grouped into two categories. We distinguish between biology, environmental, and health sciences— fields construed as suitable for and preferred by females —and compare them with computing, engineering, and mathematics—fields more often associated with male preferences and aptitudes.

This paper focuses primarily on WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) societies, and the goal is to highlight the intersection of class and gender within them. Using data from the OECD's Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), collected between 2000 and 2022, we analyse overtime trends in how class and gender jointly influence adolescents' expectations for careers in these distinct science field groups. Specifically, we consider whether youth from higher socioeconomic backgrounds form significantly less gender-segregated career expectations within STEM fields and whether this convergence has grown with time.

Beginning by comparing comprehensive systems like Australia and the USA with early stratifying systems like Austria and Germany and late stratifying systems like Finland and Norway, we end by examining patterns in 30 OECD countries that collected data on teenage career expectations between 2000 and 2022. Our findings support the conjecture that gender-liberal ideologies counter gender essentialist ideologies among socio-economically privileged youth while holding a firmer grip on upward mobility plans of lower SES youth. We demonstrate that STEM plans for higher-class youth exhibit less gender segregation over time. However, the rate of this convergence varies by science field.

RC52-807.2

SIKORA, JOANNA* (Australian National University, Australia)
JACOBS, JERRY A. (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Teenagers' Plans to Pursue Careers in Care Work in 30 OECD Countries, 2000-2022

Care work's social and economic importance has garnered increasing attention, especially since the outbreak of COVID-19. While understanding teenagers' interests is critical for addressing staffing shortages in these gender-segregated and under-valued fields, research on career plans has yet to focus on careers in care work occupations. The study we have conducted is original in several respects: it is the first research on plans to pursue careers in care work; it is the first comparative international paper in this area, and it is the first to examine trends over time.

This paper explores teenagers' career plans in professional care work through overtime and cross-country comparisons of 30 OECD countries. Following England, Budig, and Folbre, we define care work as occupations where workers provide face-to-face services that enhance the recipient's health, skills, or emotional capabilities

Our analysis draws on data from the OECD's Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), collected from over 1 million teenagers between 2000 and 2022. We find that there is considerable interest in care work, with about one-third of PISA respondents expressing interest in these careers. Across OECD nations, we observe a significant rise in interest in health-related care work, while interest in education-focused careers has steadily declined. Gender dynamics are pronounced—female teenagers are more likely to want to pursue care careers, with minimal change in male interest over the two decades.

Interestingly, neither salary differences nor employment opportunities explain the cross-country variation in how much care work appeals to teenagers. Moreover, while shortages reported are in less skilled areas of care work, youth focus their ambitions exclusively on highly skilled care work. In our discussion section we consider the implications of these findings for the future supply and valuation of care work.

RC34-568.3

SILLAT, PAULA JOANNA* (Tallinn University, Estonia)

The Impact of Changes on Twitter on Transnational Political Participation

Digital technologies and social media have expanded opportunities for youth engagement in political participation. Due to its sociopolitical context as a former socialist country, Estonian youth are even more disengaged from electoral and party politics than their counterparts in other countries. However, they remain well-informed and actively involved with global political issues such as climate activism, LGBTQ+ rights, BLM, and other social movements. Social media plays a crucial role in shaping their political views.

This paper focuses on young people who have primarily been politically active on Twitter (now known as X). The empirical section is based on an ethnographic study conducted on Twitter during the spring of 2022 and the autumn of 2024, complemented by open-ended interviews with the same participants during both periods. The analysis examines the impact of changes within Twitter on their political engagement. Formerly, Twitter facilitated global mobilisation; however, recent transformations have raised concerns about disinformation and the challenges posed by artificial intelligence (AI).

The analysis indicates that participants recognise the rise in misleading information and express concerns about their ability to identify false content and the increasing use of AI. Previously active Twitter users now hesitate to rely on the platform for news consumption and political organising, especially during times of global crises. With the proliferation of bots, participants no longer view Twitter as a platform conducive to meaningful political discussions. Some former users have partially migrated to Instagram and other platforms. Additionally, they now turn to established media outlets for international news, which they had previously accessed on Twitter, and offline discussions around global movements have intensified.

RC01-26.6

SILM, KRISTJAN* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
KASEARU, KAIRI (University of Tartu, Estonia)

From Perceived Threats to Active Defense: How the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict Shapes Civil Defense Engagement in Estonia

The geopolitical situation of the 2020s and the threat of a broader military conflict involving the West have increased the need to rethink society's willingness and capability for defense. One way to measure the society's and individual willingness to contribute to national defense tasks is by using the concept of will to defend and, more precisely, by examining those whose contribution to national defense is most significant - who have voluntarily joined the Defence League.

From 2018 to 2022, the number of members of the Estonian Defense League was on a downward trend. In 2018, the Defense League had 26,069 members, which decreased to 25,355 by 2021; the aftermath of the war that started on February 24, 2022, in Ukraine, increased the number of volunteers by 1,428 within a month[1]. In the last two years, i.e., after Russia attacked Ukraine, more than four thousand people have joined the Estonian Defense League, reaching 30,175 as of the end of May 2024[2]. Also, the public opinion surveys conducted annually by the Ministry of Defense show that after the Russian attack on Ukraine, the will to defend the nation increased from 64% by leaps and bounds to 76% in 2022[3] . So, as the population's risk of security threats grew, the will to defend also increased.

This presentation aims to shed light on this phenomenon, discover why people join voluntary-based defense forces (including women's home defense), and understand what values and beliefs form the basis of their will. The research offers better prerequisites for determining national defense capability and improving the ability to develop national defense strategies. The research uses individual interviews and the narrative interview method.

TG04-972.3

SILPAGAR, FATIMA* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)
BIRCAN, TUBA (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Calculated Journeys: Exploring the Migrants' Risk Perceptions

Migrants are often perceived as impulsive risk-takers due to their decision to relocate and face uncertainties in new environments. While some studies do indicate higher risk-taking behaviors among migrant populations, such a generalized perception can obscure the complexity of the risk management strategies they employ in everyday life. This study challenges the stereotype of migrants as inherently risk-seeking and highlights the careful planning they often undertake, particularly in education and career advancement. Through a mixed-methods approach, we combine qualitative insights from focus groups with quantitative data from a survey conducted among migrants in Belgium to explore their nuanced risk management behaviors.

The focus groups, conducted with migrants from various nationalities, including Persian, Ukrainian, Arabic, Turkish, and Spanish-speaking individuals, reveal that many approach significant life decisions with strategic caution. Rather than acting impulsively, participants frequently develop alternative plans, reflecting a thoughtful consideration of potential outcomes. They rely on social networks and online platforms to gather information, demonstrating efforts to reduce uncertainty and make informed decisions.

The quantitative component, a multilingual survey distributed using Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), investigates risk-taking behaviors across both monetary and non-monetary domains. We also examine migrants' attitudes toward patience in relation to education and career decisions, using tools like the General Risk Propensity Scale (GRiPS). This data further reinforces the view that many migrants employ risk-averse, strategic approaches when planning for their futures.

Our findings challenge the one-size-fits-all perception of migrants as uniformly risk-seeking, emphasizing the diversity within migrant groups. By providing a more comprehensive understanding of their decision-making processes, this study advocates for more nuanced policymaking that recognizes migrants' cautious risk management strategies, ensuring policies align with their specific needs and aspirations.

RC21-336.4

SILVA, LAURA* (PSE, France)
HARMANKAYA, LARA (Sciences Po Paris, France)
BONOMI BEZZO, FRANCO (University of Milan, Italy)

Transient Lives, Lasting Impact: The Role of on-the-Go Populations in Shaping Marseille's Neighbourhoods

This research explores the contribution of "on-the-go" individuals, those who do not consider themselves permanent residents, such as tourists, visiting researchers, refugees, and transient workers, to the life of ordinary neighbourhoods. Research on urban spaces has often focused on the influence of long-term residents. In this study, we focus instead on how these transient populations may impact micro-segregation patterns in Marseille, a Mediterranean city with rich social and urban complexities. By concentrating on two neighbourhoods in Marseille (IV and V arrondissements), this paper seeks to answer two central questions. First, where can we draw the line between spatial "permanence" and "on-the-goness"? A priori, we define as on-the-go people all those individuals who do not define themselves as permanent residents, ranging, for example, from tourists, to visiting scholars, to refugees, to non-tenured priests. However, is residency the primary factor that defines one's contribution to a neighbourhood, or how do transient individuals, despite their temporary presence, play an integral role in shaping the community? Second, what specific contributions do on-the-go individuals make to the neighbourhood's social fabric, economic activities, and cultural heritage? Rather than viewing these populations as peripheral to neighbourhood life, this research argues that their presence, even if short-term, leaves lasting impressions on urban dynamics. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research combines field observation, interviews, and ethnographic walks to examine the everyday presence, lives, and contribution of transient populations. The analysis focuses on how these on-the-go individuals might subtly but significantly shape processes of urban inequality and segregation, challenging conventional assumptions about the stability and permanence of urban contributors. By questioning the intersection of mobility and community-building, this study broadens the scope of how we understand the forces shaping contemporary urban spaces, offering fresh insights into the ways transient populations may influence the long-term evolution of neighbourhoods.

TG09-990.2

SILVA CARRIJO, VIVIANE LETÍCIA* (PUC-SP, Brazil)

Play As Activism: Fostering Social Change in Vulnerable Brazilian Communities

This paper investigates the role of play as a form of activism in Brazilian initiatives that engage schools and communities confronting vulnerabilities in varied educational, social, and economic contexts. Grounded in a decade of research with the Language in Activity in the School Context (LACE) group at the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP), this study draws upon the Socio-Historical-Cultural Theory (Vygotsky, 1994) and Critical Collaboration Research (PCCol) (Magalhães, 2011). LACE aims to foster critical reflection and catalyze social transformation by addressing issues of injustice and inequality while honoring diversity and multiculturalism. Utilizing Vygotsky's (1933) concept of play, this study elucidates its role as a developmental mechanism for the participants to creatively and imaginatively explore solutions to facing social issues. Play not only nurtures individual growth but also promotes collective action against contemporary injustices. The project "Brincadas" is examined as a salient example, demonstrating how play as activism actively engages marginalized communities, allowing them to reevaluate curricula, resist racism, and effectively navigate social crises. Through collaborative methodologies, the LACE research group reveals how play can cultivate diverse epistemologies and practices, thereby enriching participants' multimodal repertoires while advancing social justice. The implications of this research transcend academic boundaries, advocating for a more equitable and just society through the multifaceted experiences of individuals within these communities. Ultimately, this work underscores the necessity for critical engagement in a rapidly changing global landscape, positioning "activist play" as an instrument for the social change.

RC17-JS-213.3

SILVA SÁNCHEZ, DOLORES* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
QUESADA CUBO, Mª ÁNGELES (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)
IAÑEZ, ANTONIO (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Public Policies and Inclusive Practices for Visual Functional Diversity in Higher Education

This paper, framed within a doctoral thesis conducted at Pablo de Olavide University. Investigates the role of public policies and inclusive practices in promoting the integration of individuals with visual functional diversity in higher education. The study outlines a theoretical framework established by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the principles of Universal Design for Instruction (UDI), Emphasizing their significance in creating equitable educational environments.

Through case studies from South Africa, Israel, Ethiopia, Italy and Brazil, the paper illustrates the impact of inclusive policies and practices. Findings indicate that while UDI improves academic performance, compliance is often insufficient, necessitating stronger policy reinforcement. In Israel, significant barriers hinder students whit visual impairments, underscoring the need for more effective support systems. In Ethiopia, limited access to educational resources restricts student participation, highlighting the importance of incorporating assistive technology into education policies.

The research also emphasizes the necessity of inter-institutional collaboration, whit Brazil's REBECA network serving as a model for resource sharing and acccesibilitu promotion. The study concludes with recommendations for enhancing public policies, implementing UDI in educational practices, increasing access to assistive technology and providing ongoing training for academic staff to foster an inclusive environment for all students.

RC47-736.3

SILVA SILVA, RENATO* (FE-UNICAMP, Brazil)

Social Culture Center and the Libertarian Athenaeuns - a Tool of Fight and Learnings for Anticolonial and Eurodiscidence in Brazil

The Social Culture Center (Centro de Cultura Social-CCS), in São Paulo, is a self and collective education space linked to the anarchist social movement in Brazil, within the context of the creation of Libertarian Athenæums. Founded in 1933, it was closed during the two dictatorships faced in the territory occupied by the National State (1939-1945 and 1964-1985), but continued its activities clandestinely, becoming a catalyst for the collective strength of anarchist activists in the education, protection, and organization of key figures in social

struggle and intellectual movements. Understanding anarchism as one of the social forces that emerged in the context of the globalization of the European model, which arrived not as a tool of domination but as a means of organizing and supporting local struggles against the Eurocentric and colonialist model, this work aims to reflect on the international campaigns, social mobilizations, and distinct phases of the multiple realities of social struggle that the Centro de Cultura Social has experienced. Thus, the CCS is understood as a socio-political actor itself, capable of generating deep intersubjective constructions, always in dialogue with the reality of the anti-state struggle, from the Brazilian First Republic to the present day.

RC42-672.1

SILVA SILVA, RENATO* (FE-UNICAMP, Brazil)

The "Formation of a New Man" at the Lens of the Social Theater

The Social Theater was another integrated force within the body of anarchist practices linked to unions and the popular self-education known as Libertarian Pedagogy, which was experimented with in Brazil in the early decades of the 20th century. The concept of the "formation of a new man," common in the political literature strongly marked by the positivism emerging in the dissident movements of the time, arises from the idea of the integral formation of the individual—that is, their physical health, intellectual abilities, and ethical practices in collectives, understood as moral. It involved breaking with hierarchical models and proposing an education that values autonomy, creativity, and the collective construction of knowledge. Through the exercise of theater, participants are encouraged to imagine new realities and to experiment, on stage, with other possibilities of being and acting in the world. Based on the writings of the French syndicalist magazine *L'Art Social*, in Brazil, political-social actors such as the cartoonist Miguel Capplonch and the actor Romualdo Figueiredo developed new local forms of social art, propagated, among others, by the Social Theater group, directed by the seamstress and revolutionary Maria Angelina Soares, in São Paulo. Thus, the Social Theater not only stages social issues but also lives and reinvents them with its participants, suggesting that the transformation of social structures is closely connected to the transformation of the individuals who comprise them. This formative approach seeks a new subjectivity that, by breaking free from the chains of passivity and oppression, enables the construction of a more just and free society, in which the "new man" is both a subject and an author of social change.

RC05-74.1

SIM-SARKA, KENNA* (Linköping University, Sweden)

Land Dispossession As Climate Injustice: Lessons from Secwepemculecw and the British Columbia Fires

Research incorporating perspectives from racial capitalism, Indigenous studies, critical development studies, and others have importantly illustrated how what is often thought of as climate vulnerability or 'maladaptation' is rather a result of larger power structures, including colonialism and global capitalism. In Indigenous contexts, this has included how settler colonial processes, such as land dispossession, extractivism, and the curtailing of Indigenous mobilities, have created maladaptation to climate changes in Indigenous communities. Such insights have importantly highlighted how Indigenous peoples face climate risks largely because of how colonialism, along with capitalism, shape the geographic spaces they live in and their socio-economic conditions. This presentation aims to investigate the role played by settler colonial dispossession, or settler enclosures, in creating and maintaining climate risk, including climate-related displacement, experienced by Indigenous communities in a settler colonial context, particularly focusing on Secwepemc communities in western Canada. Recognizing that vulnerability in the context of climate change and ecological precarity is largely a consequence of ongoing histories of colonialism and racial capitalism, this paper examines how settler enclosures both exacerbate ecological instability and limit the possibility for climate adaptation and emergency responses to climate-related events. The British Columbia wildfires, which have particularly affected numerous Secwepemc communities, will be used as a case through which to explore how settler enclosures and settler colonial infrastructures enhance climate-related precarity for Indigenous communities.

RC37-614.1

SIMBÜRGER, ELISABETH* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)

"Deaf:Politics of Listening" - a Sonic Exhibition on Gender Violence in Higher Education

The gap between the promises of universities to resolve complaints and the reality has been the subject of Sara Ahmed's research on complaints within universities in the U.K. (2021). This paper examines how Chilean universities process gender violence complaints and to what extent their protocols are able to resonate the voices of victims, thereby practising a "politics of listening" (Bassel, 2017) in the university. Despite the success of the Chilean feminist student movement and the subsequent implementation of equal opportunities offices and sexual harrassment protocols (Dinamarca and Trujillo, 2021), universties face challenges in institutionally channeling complaints with regard to gender violence (Barra and Montes, 2022). The paper discusses the experience of having curated the sonic research exhibition "Deaf: the politics of listening"– based on qualitative interviews with equal opportunities officers and officers – and aims to demonstrate the sonic dimensions of resonance and listening on a political level and the necessity to work with arts-based methods.

RC57-870.2

SIMBÜRGER, ELISABETH* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)

Rooms with a View: Images of Academic Writing

Higher education studies has left aside a visual approach to the study of higher education even though visual studies have almost reached mainstream status in the social sciences (Kortegast et al., 2019; Metcalfe (2015; 2012). Photo-elicited interviews in higher education research and particularly participant-generated visual methods enhance other ways of knowing (Kortegast et al., 2019; providing new perspectives on academic work that would have remained invisible otherwise (Mora, Undurraga & Simbürger, 2023). Academic writing in higher education is one the topics that has hardly ever been researched from a visual perspective. In the current paper I will present photo-elicited interviews with 20 academics from the social sciences, humanities and arts in Chile on their experience and associations with academic writing. For the panel discussion I would like to focus on images that show the still view outside the office window of academics and that accompany academics like a basso continuo in their writing process.

RC32-520.3

SIMOES, SOLANGE* (Eastern Michigan University, USA)

The Right-Wing Assault on Women's Rights in the United States and Women's Voting Responses

This paper starts by addressing the last decades of war on gender in the US and its high point in the overturning of Roe v. Wade and women's constitutional right to abortion in 2022. The focus of the paper is then set on the women's, feminist and LGBTQ+ responses through voting and political representation. We look at the gender gap in electoral behavior, which has been evolving since the 1980's, analyzing: 1) an increased gender gap in voting turnout (more women voting than men), 2) an increased gender gap in voting (more women voting for the Democratic party) and supporting progressive policies), and 3) the intersections of gender with race, ethnicity, age and education in voting (for example, the large voting gaps between young women and young men, the persistence of a race and ethnicity gap among women's voters, and the gender differences among non-college educated white voters). We also look at how the United States moved from notoriously holding one of the world's lowest percentages of women's political representation - the number of women elected to political office - to reaching the world average two years after Trump's election in 2016, although still underperforming in relation to so many Global North as well as Global South countries. The final question raised is: how can the gender gap in voting, and especially the growing gap between young women and young men, be understood and explained in the context of the ongoing assault on women's and LGBTQ+ rights?

RC55-847.3

SIMOES LOUREIRO, KEVIN* (University of Fribourg, Luxembourg)

Biographical Mappings on Subjective Well-Being (SWB): Enhancing Narratives of Young People with Disabilities during Their School-to-Work Transition.

Young people with disabilities face significant challenges during their transition from school-to-work, with employment rates remaining low (OECD, 2022). As failure to first enter the labor market can lead to limited participation, social isolation, lower wages, poorer health, and recurrent unemployment, they may experience lower SWB during and after the school-to-work transition phase (Hadjar & Backes, 2013; Hadjar & Kotitschke, 2021). Focusing on SWB as an important indicator in understanding successful school-to-work transitions of young people with disabilities, this study conducts biographical interview techniques to explore drivers and barriers during their transitions (Traue & Pfahl, 2022). To better capture variations of SWB during their life-course and identifyenabling and disabling factors that affect their SWB, we integrated a biographical mapping approach – a graphic

elicitation strategy. This method incorporates both "researcher-created and respondent-generated visual data" (Schubring et al., 2019: 2), with the latter dominating the data production. By visualizing different strands of development, these drawings reveal the nonlinearity and multidimensionality of SWB in biographical trajectories (Schubring et al., 2019; Thiel et al., 2011). Preliminary findings highlight the methodological benefits of biographical mappings as a supportive tool for facilitating the narration of young people with disabilities during biographical interviews. In the context of researching SWB, this approach provides new opportunities for collecting, processing, analyzing, understanding and reporting SWB across life course trajectories. Our empirical results indicate that SWB tends to improve following the transition out of compulsory school. During the educational trajectory, SWB is influenced by various interconnected dimensions, with each carrying different levels of importance for individuals. In particular, positive relationships and strong social support seem to play a key role in enhancing SWB across these dimensions, while negative experiences impacting social well-being and mental health present ongoing challenges to overall SWB.

RC06-JS-87.4

SIMOLA, ANNA* (Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), Belgium)

Conflicting Crosscurrents: Sense of Connection and Responses to Aging Parents' Care Needs across Distance

This paper analyses the experiences, reflections and imaginings of intra-European migrants about the present and future care of their ageing parents living in their country of origin. Conceptually, we draw on Mason's (2018) work on personal life connections that have potency, experienced not only with other people but also, for example, with particular places and environments. The notion of potent connections provides a multidimensional view that does not presuppose relational warmth and closeness, but highlights that such connective forces can be powerful even when charged with negativity. Empirically, we build on a study that explores potent connections through in-depth interviews (N=33) with working-age Spaniards and Finns living in Belgium. We analyse how they describe their ageing parents and their care needs. How do the potent connections they feel with their parents and the environments in which they live shape the way these adult children experience and respond to the care needs across distance? Our analysis reveals conflicting crosscurrents in people's lives, for example when return migration to care for a beloved ageing parent also means returning to a village where the social environment is perceived as suffocating, or when the shared history with the parent is marked by silence or abuse. We further analyse how the charges connecting people evolve when an ageing parent suffers from cognitive decline.

RC31-JS-147.5

SIMOLA, ANNA* (Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), Belgium)

Experiencing Effects of the Climate Crisis from Afar: How Does Changing Weather Mark People's Ecological Connections in a Privileged Mobility Context?

How do people experience the weather in places that matter to them from a distance? This paper addresses this question and the complexity that rapidly advancing climate change adds to such experiences. The paper is based on a study set in the privileged context of non-forced migration within the area of free movement in the EU. Drawing on in-depth interviews with Spaniards and Finns living in Belgium, this study explores the potent connections (Mason, 2018) that people feel with other people and environments that matter most to them. This paper reports findings from an analysis that reveals the centrality of weather in people's mobilities: On the one hand, the experience of weather shapes people's relationships with the places they come from, and their desire or reluctance to return to those places for visits or more permanently. Weather also plays a central role in people's desire to pass on their personal ecological connections with these places to their children. At this level, the paper demonstrates the highly relational ways in which people experience ongoing or anticipated changes in local weather conditions in the context of the climate crisis, and the implications of such changes for local ecologies in the present and future. On the other hand, many people with privileged mobility rights, aware of the role of air travel in accelerating climate change, are also questioning the frequent travel that underpins their mobile lifestyles. The paper also explores how people are engaging with the impacts of the climate crisis through digital means, and the extent to which people are able to relate to the weather in places that are not part of their personal spheres of life.

RC02-31.4

SIMON, MARK* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

(In)Visible Inequalities: War-Induced Migration from Russia to Neighboring Countries and Access to Resources through Mutual Support Infrastructures

In his book on transnational social spaces, Thomas Faist (2000) rightly pointed out that network theory as applied to migration says little about the content of resources inherent in migrants' social ties. The content of the resources that make up the webs of migrants' transactions is the accumulation of economic and social capital, as well as access to information necessary for employment. According to Faist, if migration scholars strive to go further than network theory allows, they need to pay more attention to how the (un)equal access to designated resources generates *obligations, reciprocity and solidarity*. Since the publication of Faist's book, migration studies have undergone an infrastructural turn. This turn consisting of a focus on cross-border assemblages that facilitate mobility, has clearly enabled a step beyond network theory. Within the infrastructural turn, however, the issue of social inequality and power dynamics seems to be somewhat overshadowed by the material and technical dimensions of transnational social spaces.

This paper aims to draw attention to how inequalities in access to resources are arranged in relation to migrant infrastructures, and how relationships of obligation, reciprocity and solidarity operate accordingly. Drawing on the existing literature on privilege and precarity within the war-induced migration of Russian citizens to neighboring countries, as well as the author's own ethnographic research conducted in Kazakhstan, the paper will focus on the following question. What can the study of Russian migrant infrastructures reveal about configurations of privilege/precarity at different levels: a) within migrant communities; b) between migrants and those in Russia with whom they maintain ties; c) between migrants and citizens of the countries they are in; d) in the contrast between migration from Russia and expatriate mobility along the global North / global South axis?

RC23-366.2

SIMONAITĖ, INETA* (Kaunas university of technology, Lithuania)

Citizen Science and Social Innovation Policies: Creating a Pathway to Inclusive Development

Citizen science projects aim to actively involve public in scientific research, while transforming the scientific research approach, engaging communities in the co-production knowledge and encourage inclusive development. This research explores the critical role of citizen science in promoting social innovation policies that address inequalities and enhance community empowerment. By actively involving diverse populations, citizen science projects and researches enhance a sense of belonging, ensuring that different voices are heard in decision-making processes.

This research emphasizes the importance of citizen science that influence local policies towards beneficial changes. Such initiatives create successful pathways to collaboration of citizens and researchers, integrating citizen gathered data into decision-making process. This research aims to discuss the importance of citizen science initiatives that have an impact on both scientific outcomes and social benefits, such as social equality and community development. Citizen science initiatives are popular worldwide, few examples of citizen science initiatives are: the EU's Citizen.science platform, Australia's National Environmental Science Program, and Costa Rica's biodiversity policies.

This research addresses the challenges of ensuring equitable participation and the sustainability of citizen science initiatives, discussing strategies for long-term success that are offered by the scientists who have participated in citizen science projects. Additionally, the research aims to emphasize how citizen science, supported by innovative policies, can contribute to building resilient and equitable societies.

RC28-440.1

SIMONCHUK, ELENA* (Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)

Social Solidarity and Inequality during the War: Callenges and Prospects

According to the author's concept of the influence of wars on the social structure of defending societies, the strengthening of civil solidarity and the mitigation of social inequality are the necessary conditions for successful resistance to aggression and post-war reconstruction. According to the data of the 2022, in the first year of the war, the situation in Ukrainian society met theoretical expectations: more than half of Ukrainians noted an increase in

manifestations of interclass solidarity and a reduction of inequality. However, in the context of a protracted war, changes of these phenomena should be expected, as well as the emergence of new types of inequality and conflicts. The goal of the state is to maintain social inequality within limits that do not provoke disintegration and ensure stability.

Our research is based on the following key questions: Do people from different social classes and groups suffer from war and participate in the defense of the country to the same extent? What new types of inequality are emerging and have the potential to create social divisions in society? How has Ukrainians' perception of social inequality changed during the war and compared to the pre-war period?

To obtain empirically based answers, we will use data from two projects of the Institute of Sociology of the NAS of Ukraine: the *Ukrainian society: monitoring social changes* (2021 and 2024), and five waves of the survey *Social inequality: monitoring times of war*, which since September 2022 is held every six months. The indicators are: assessments of Ukrainians regarding the level of income inequality, emotional reactions to differences in well-being between the rich and the poor, a sense of justice in society, perceptions of the social structure of Ukraine and one's place in it, as well as views on current manifestations of inequality and injustice.

RC17-246.2

SIMONELLA, ZENIA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
TIRABENI, LIA (Department of Sociology and Social Research - University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Waiting for Godot: 'Situated Waiting' and Expectations in the Construction Sites of a Cross-Border Company

Our article focuses on the experience of people working at the construction sites of the French-Italian company in charge of the construction of the Lyon-Turin railway, and how this experience takes shape according to the different speeds and spaces within the organization. We focus on how the present time is experienced and how any waiting is endured. We analyze the employees' experience of 'waiting' in the construction sites of this binational organization by combining Taylor and Spicer's (2007) notions of space, conceptualized as distance, power and experience, with Bayles' (2019; 2023) notion of 'situated waiting,' which uncovers the complexity of the lived experience of waiting from the employee's perspective. Since the construction sites of this company, located on the border between Italy and France, operate at different speeds for technical, geographical and socio-political reasons, the employees' experience of time varies and is influenced by the context in which these sites are situated. This aligns with Schoenberg's (1997) idea that the issue of time is often an issue of space. Our analysis focuses on one of the construction sites (the Italian one), which started at a later stage than the others (the French ones). People working at the Italian site have therefore experienced a prolonged wait and a dilation of time, leading to a different sensemaking of their work and the development of various strategies and micro-daily practices to manage this waiting in a context of high uncertainty and risk. By adopting a case-study approach and using data from ethnography and interviews conducted at the construction sites in 2024, we will outline the Italian employees' experience of temporality, their sensemaking of the 'situated waiting,' and their ability to enact agency, comparing it with the employees' experiences at the other construction sites.

RC36-595.2

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russian Federation)

Alienating Emotional Labor in Non-Western Societies: Problem or Norm?

The study of emotional labor has become a significant area of inquiry within the sociology of occupations and professions. This is particularly evident in instances where the management of emotions becomes an inherent aspect of the labor process, as evidenced by its incorporation into formal rules and representations of workers. Although the concept of emotional labor reflects the universal characteristics of the commodification of emotions in modern societies, a significant portion of the existing knowledge about emotional labor has been derived from studies conducted in Western societies. In particular, the theory of "alienation" in the process of performing emotional labor and the term "alienating emotional labor" have gained considerable currency. However, the process of performing emotional labor and its consequences may vary across different societies, taking into account the diverse cultural ideas and varying approaches to emotion regulation. Therefore, the experience of performing emotional labor may be contradictory, with differing benefits and costs. This paper aims to assess the applicability of the concept of "alienation" and "alienating emotional labor" to the study of emotion management in the workplace in non-Western contexts. One significant issue is the problem of burnout and workplace stress as a psychological component of alienating emotional labor, which will also be discussed. The author concludes that the concept of alienating emotional labor requires further clarification or at least careful application in research, as it does not always reflect the reality of labor relations in non-Western societies. This paper will demonstrate the necessity of including cultural variables in the conceptualization and research protocol of emotional labor. It will also illustrate the importance of critically evaluating the notion of alienating emotional labor and taking into account the uneven spread of neoliberal ideology and practice and therapeutic discourse. To achieve this, the latest research on emotional labor will be analyzed.

WG08-905.1

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russian Federation)

The Empathy Imperative in Contemporary Emotional Culture: An Examination of the Rhetoric of an Inclusive Agenda and Therapeutic Culture for Work and Personal Relationships

The empathy imperative in contemporary emotional culture denotes the necessity to express empathy in order to establish a climate of loyalty and effective interaction within work teams and organizations, as well as to achieve well-being in personal relationships. Empathy is becoming an increasingly important emotional ideal in a variety of social contexts, with the largest agents of empathy being the therapeutic culture and an inclusive socio-political and cultural agenda. The paper will examine this situation from the perspective of social analysis of empathy as a sociological concept. Unlike public discourse, empathy is considered as universal foundation for human relations. However, the challenge lies in navigating the expression of sympathy in public discourse and politics, which is often shaped by social relations, inequality, cultural politics, and other factors. The author posits that the emotional imperative of empathy in modern culture is inherently contradictory. However, it aligns with the characteristics of modern society, which are shaped by the proliferation of therapeutic culture, the prevalence of loneliness, and the mobilization and solidarity-building potential of empathy in politics and economics. The demand for empathy indicates a particular kind of tension between the self and others, which can be conceptualized as a dialectic between the individual and the collective. Moreover, unrelenting commitment to the empathy imperative may result in compassion fatigue and a sense of self-neglect. This moral dilemma affects not only personal relationships but also institutional spheres such as social policy, where the objective is to target state and community care for those in need. Consequently, the author, based on research on empathy in the public and private spheres, concludes that the empathy imperative manifested in contemporary public sphere rhetoric may be a compensatory mechanism for the weakening of social ties in late modern societies.

RC45-711.5

SIMONS, JAN-WILLEM* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
JASPERS, EVA (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
TOLSMA, JOCHEM (Radboud University, Netherlands)

Breaking the Cycle: An Agent-Based Model on the Efficacy of Inclusivity Norm Interventions to Reduce Affective Polarization within an Ethnic Majority Group.

This study examines whether and how a social network norm intervention that promotes inclusive attitudes towards ethnic minority groups can induce lower levels of steady-state affective polarization across generations of an ethnic majority group in a society with high initial levels of affective polarization. We investigate the efficacy of such an intervention if it is targeted at four types of socializing agents in the ethnic majority group (parents, peers, teachers, and the media) in empirically calibrated social networks with different types of structures (i.e., the relationships between all actors and agents in the network) and compositions (i.e., the initial distribution of attitudes across agents and actors). Based on empirical work, we specify a range of likelihoods for the intervention to enact a change of a particular magnitude in the attitudes of a socializing agent. Based on social learning theory, we assume that actors observe and learn the attitudes of socializing agents in their social environment, represented as a social network. Again, based on empirical work, we assume a particular magnitude of transmission between each agent and actor in various life course stages. From a social identity perspective, we argue that the likelihood for actors to adopt more positive attitudes towards ethnic out-groups from an agent first depends on how representative the agent is of the collective in-group identity. From a complex contagion perspective, we further argue that this likelihood depends on how many, to what degree, and how consistently the socializing agents in the actors' social network adopt inclusivity norms. Based on this theoretical framework, we generate hypotheses that are evaluated with a stochastic actor-oriented model, which simulates the evolution of ethnic majority group attitudes towards ethnic minorities across generations for each of the conditions in our design.

RC34-569.2

SIMPSON, KAT* (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)
BRICKWOOD, ELLI (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Made in Barnsley: A Hauntological Approach to Understanding Youth Belonging in the Former Coalfields

Whilst most visible landscapes and toxic effects of deindustrialisation have waned over time (Linkon, 2018), the affective legacies are complex and far-reaching, perhaps especially for future generations of youth growing up in 'disconnected' and/or 'unknown' past-present temporalities. In partnership with the Yorkshire and Humber Youth Work Unit, this paper draws on initial data from a three-year project that aims to understand working-class lads' experiences of identity and belonging within three spheres: education, community, and opportunity. Working with over 100 lads (11-25-years-old) from the former coalfields of Barnsley, the research aims to co-produce knowledge on their lived experiences in order to transform youth conditions, experiences, and policy. This paper focuses on data from Phase 1 and utilises the notion of social haunting to examine how modes of 'being, doing and belonging', traditionally associated with coalmining communities, continues to shape the lads' experiences of, and attitudes towards, the three spheres. For these lads, their present is not disembodied from the past but is often an 'unknown' history and understanding these experiences, we argue, requires a socio-historically informed lens to see and know the historical dimensions. Drawing on youth narratives, data shows that rather than dissipating over time, the effects of deindustrialisation remain, opening up cracks in the everyday for ghosts to emerge with murmurs of goodness, *and* tensions and 'discomforts' (Doherty & de St Croix, 2024). We suggest that spectres of policy and practice of the yet-to-come must engage with spectralities and linkages of the past, present and futurity of youth – those at the the 'chalkface' – and that understanding ghosts has important implications for community funding and spaces, youth education, training and employment, and youthwork and policy.

RC05-75.5

SIMSEK, DOGUS* (Kingston University London, United Kingdom)

Race, Waiting and Bordering Practices of Young African Migrants

This study is about race, waiting and bordering practices of young African migrants in Turkey that receive little attention within the global South scholarship. The vast majority of the literature on migration from Africa has focused on Europe and overlooked African migration towards the global South. However, most African migrations are not directed towards Europe, but towards Africa, the Gulf and Turkey. Founded on seven years of ethnographic research from 2016 to 2023 with young African migrants in Istanbul and Izmir, where I documented their everyday lives, settlement practices, and responses and resistance to racism, waiting and criminalisation, the study answers the questions of how the intersections of migrant status, race, class, gender and religion shape the experiences of young African migrants in Turkey; how young African migrants position themselves within a range of locations where they face racial and class hierarchy, racism and discrimination and how solidarity among young African migrants is maintained to overcome racism, deportation and police violence. I argue that waiting is a racialised phenomenon and concomitantly when it intersects with migrant status, class, gender and religion, it makes some young Africans exploited more. It aims to provide a conceptual tool highlighting a need to focus on the intersection of race and migration in exploring the experiences of migrants in mobility. It also reflects on the intersection of race, class, and gender by examining how the complexities of their intersection impact young Africans' mobility and immobility. It aims to contribute to the construction of 'non-Western' forms of knowledge in migration scholarship by showing that there is a need to focus on racialised forms of everyday experiences such as waiting, exploitation, oppression, racism, and inequalities in exploring young Africans' experiences, and most importantly hierarchies among them that have emerged from different class backgrounds, gender and religious beliefs.

RC05-JS-140.4

SIMSEK, DOGUS* (Kingston University London, United Kingdom)

Remaking Home in the Face of Racism: Young Migrants Everyday Experiences in London and Istanbul

This paper aims to answer the question of how young migrants make a home in a postcolonial city like London and a 'superdiverse' city like Istanbul. Both London and Istanbul are cities of migration. An established research area on conviviality and diversity is western-oriented, but many diverse cities in non-Western parts of the world have not been included in the literature. Migrant receiving cities in the Global South have become 'superdiverse' and how can we understand conviviality in these- non-Western- superdiverse cities is crucial. By comparing the potentials of conviviality in the case of London and Istanbul, this research will contribute to the literature on diversity and multiculturalism in exploring how we can live together with and in difference. Moving beyond the methodological nationalism and the ethnic lens, I focus on the everyday experiences of young migrants in London and Istanbul. I develop the theorisation of multi-ethnic solidarity using the term conviviality and show how positive forms of social solidarity are maintained through building cultures of coexistence in the face of racism among young migrants in London and Istanbul. Drawing on in-depth interviews with young migrants in London and Istanbul, I explore how young migrants develop emancipatory practices despite the racism and discrimination they experience, and how they establish a culture of conviviality that is of central importance for living together in society. I argue that everyday conviviality in multicultural neighbourhoods of London and Istanbul has been strongly developed among young migrants who are working-class even in the face of exclusion and racism.

RC22-344.3

SINGH, ANOOP* (Central University of Punjab, India)
DUTTA, SUMEDHA (South Asian University, India)

Sikhism and Environmental Activism: A Comprehensive Analysis of Ecosikh and Khalsa Aid Fostering Sustainability and Justice

Sikhism, grounded in the teachings of the Gurbani, promotes a deep connection with nature, viewing it as a sacred, interconnected entity, rather than as a mere resource. Central to this belief is the responsibility of humans to act as stewards of the environment, making environmental care a core aspect of Sikh spirituality and intentionality. Sikh organisations today, inspired by the Sikh concept of *Seva* (selfless service), are highly active in environmental initiatives. The proposed paper explores the intersections of Sikhism and environmentalism, focusing on how two contemporary faith based organizations rooted in Sikhism, the EcoSikh and the Khalsa Aid, incorporate religious principles to address the growing environmental crisis.

EcoSikh is primarily dedicated to reforestation and climate advocacy, while Khalsa Aid addresses broader humanitarian needs but also engages in environmental justice efforts. Both organisations draw on the Sikh practice of *Dasvand* (donating a tenth of one's income), to encourage communal participation in their projects, weaving together spiritual duty and sustainability. Through an ethnographic analysis of the approaches employed by the EcoSikh and the Khalsa Aid, this paper highlights how Sikh environmentalism adapts to diverse socio-cultural contexts, while remaining rooted in its spiritual ethos. It thereby attempts to understand how spirituality can drive positive environmental change and inspire collective responsibility for sustainability in the Anthropocene, both within and beyond the Sikh community.

TG03-JS-66.2

SINGH, ATVIR* (Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, India)
KRISHNA, PRAMEY (Swami Shradhanand College, University of Delhi, India)
RANA, MANISHA (Department of Economics, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, India)

A Critical Analysis of India's Human Rights Performance Concerning SDG

Sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission, aims to meet current needs without compromising future generations. In 2015, all United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, outlining 17 SDGs that focus on people, the planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships. Human rights are essential for achieving these goals, as most of the 169 targets are linked to international human rights and labor standards. The agenda emphasizes "leaving no one behind" and promotes universal respect for human rights, dignity, justice, and equality while recognizing diversity. It seeks to provide equal opportunities to realize human potential and foster a just, inclusive world that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable. As the world's most populous and fastest-growing large economy, India plays a disproportionately important role in achieving the SDGs. The SDG India Index has emerged as a powerful tool for assessing the country's progress, offering a comparative analysis across states and Union Territories. The first SDG Index and Dashboard was released in 2018, prepared by NITI Aayog, and is considered an important instrument for evaluating progress and instilling a spirit of competition among states and UTs. The Government of India has been designing and implementing key interventions, programs, and schemes to accelerate progress on the SDGs. With just six years remaining until the 2030 deadline, it is essential to evaluate the progress made so far, as current achievements fall far short of what is required to meet the SDG targets by 2030.

RC32-533.3

SINGH, BHUP* (Gurugram University, India)
DAS, DRBINOYJYOTI (secretary TG-03,ISA, India)

Bridging the Gender GAP: Political Empowerment and Women Leadership in India

The political empowerment of women is essential for women-led development, as their participation in politics not only signifies equality and freedom but also the ability to exercise power and make decisions. The Indian Constitution guarantees several rights for women, including Articles 14, 15(1), 15(3), and 16, while India also ratified the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1953), affirming their right to hold public office on equal terms with men. Women's leadership is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. India is committed to gender equality through international frameworks like the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Despite notable progress—such as the election of a woman Prime Minister, two women Presidents, and 16 women Chief Ministers—India ranks 143rd out of 185 countries in women's representation in the lower house of Parliament. In contrast, Sweden, South Africa, the UK, and the US have much higher representation. In the 2019 Lok Sabha, India saw a record 78 women MPs, though this number declined to 74 in 2024. These women MPs represent 14 political parties, with the BJP having 31, Congress 13, and AITC 11. However, only 43 are first-time MPs, including figures like Misa Bharti (RJD) and Kangana Ranaut (BJP). Likewise, Women's representation in state legislative assemblies remains below 10% as a reflection of deep-rooted socio-cultural barriers. Socio-cultural barriers such as patriarchal norms, gender stereotypes, male-dominated political parties, high election costs, and muscle power continue to impede women's political participation. Comprehensive research using data from government sources and political manifestos is essential for addressing these challenges and improving women's representation in Indian politics.

TG03-964.3

SINGH, BHUP* (Gurugram University, India)

Right to Have Clean Air :Issues and Challenges

Human body is an amalgamation of all the 5 elements of nature soil, fire, water, space and most importantly air. Not only humans but all living beings thrive on air which is essential for their physiology. However, having a clean, quality air is still a huge challenge for so many Indians especially the ones living in the NCR (National Capital Region). Clean air is one of the substantial element of right to safe, clean and sustainable environment but the figures of AQI says otherwise, the current AQI (Air Quality Index) of India is 109 (poor) level. The current PPM 2.5 concentration in India is 2.7 times above the recommended limit given by WHO, with Delhi having the poorest AQI even worse than the national average at 160 followed closely by Haryana at 153. India ranks 3rd among the world's most polluted countries based on Annual PM2.5 concentration, with Two Indian Cities namely Delhi and Kolkata being among the top ten most polluted cities in the world. The living state of NCR is progressively progressively becoming hostile although The Air Prevention And Control Of Pollution Act was enacted in 1981, later amended in 1987 as in MC Mehta Versus Union Of India (AIR19807SC1080) Supreme Court treated Right To Live In A Pollution Free Environment as a part of Fundamental Right To Life under Article 21 of the constitution. This however even after almost 4 decades of implementation is still a challenge in the major metropolitan cities of the country including New Delhi, NCR. This paper advocates for this Right necessary for better human life and will use Secondary data ie various Govt reports, report of NGOs, various Judgments for analysis

WG01-891.3

SINGH, VIRENDRA P.* (Professor of Sociology and Chairman, Global Research and Educational Foundation India, KM Residency, Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad-201017, India)

Anthropocentric Environmental Degradation in the Era of Globalization: Catastrophe in the Making

The ecological critique of modernity put forward the *anthropogenic thesis* as a critique of the modernization theory of development in the 1970s and pointed out the negative impact of industrial development in the Western as well as in the developing worlds. This has given rise to several environmental and social movements throughout the world in the last five decades. The notion of sustainable development was coined to address these problems and various measures were taken at the global and local levels to deal with the problems of global warming and climate change at various fora and several debates are still on. These issues can be addressed at different levels. 'Not all environmental problems can be described as global, nor all responses to environmental threats global'. Many threats are highly localized in both their origins and consequences with little or no stretching of social relationships or movements of pollutants through space and time. It is not possible to reduce an account of ecosystems, environments, and environmental change purely to the language of social sciences or to describe a distinct environmental action in different spheres of social life. Thus, our central concern must not be on the environment in general but on *environmental degradation* in particular and social action or processes that either cause environmental degradation or respond to it. However, it is also not altogether clear what is meant by environmental degradation as some of these like, radioactive emissions, are invisible and can be identified through the use of sophisticated technologies and are only conceivable in terms of complex scientific models and languages. Thus, our focus must be on anthropocentric environmental degradation, on how the interaction of natural and social worlds generates constraints, opportunities, and problems for other forms of social action- political, military, ethical, or economic.

WG01-885.1

SINGH, VIRENDRA P.* (Global Research and Educational Foundation India, India)

The Future of Nation-States in the Changing World Order

The notion of nation-states is closely related to the project of modernity that began in the 14th and 15th centuries in Europe and spilled over to Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the post-colonial period. The developing societies adopted the process of modernization (convergence thesis) for their development based on the experiences of the European societies. However, they could not get much success in achieving the goals of modernity. Two dominant paradigms, socialistic and capitalistic models, of development advocate for a centrally administered nation-state and a federal structure of states within this. In the last few decades, the project of modernity has faced a crisis, particularly after the dissolution of the Soviet Union into 15 new nation-states. The capitalist countries of Europe and the American continent have also faced an economic crisis in the form of recession and initiated a new economic policy of liberalization, privatization, and globalization and a new global economy came into existence in the first decade of the 21st century with the rise of internet-based new communication technologies which intensified the globalization, beyond the economy and added cultural, social, political and environmental dimensions. A set of globalization theorists, particularly hyperglobalists, argue that nation-states have become weak and a new epoch of human history has begun with globalization. They also claimed the end of the modernity project. However, neo-Marxists and Sceptics denied their claims and argued that nation-states are as strong as earlier and globalization is just confined to trading that is also at the regional level and rejects the notion of globalization. The present paper aims to analyze the future of nation-states in the era of globalization in which world order is transforming from a unipolar world to a multi-polar world.

RC31-503.6

SINGH KAUR, NACHATTER* (Centro de Estudios Demograficos, Spain)
DOMINGO, ANDREU (CED, Spain)

The New Colombian Migration in Spain after the Great Recession: Integration and Emerging Profiles

Colombian immigration was one of the protagonists of the first international migratory wave from 2000 to 2007, with a clear pre-eminence of women, related both to the global chain of care and to the attraction factor exerted by the labour and marriage markets in Spain. After the Great Recession, Spain once again experienced a second migratory boom, only temporarily interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in this second flow of Colombian immigrants to Spain, the economic factors of expulsion and the existence of migratory chains supported by an extensive Colombian population already settled in Spain, explain a unique and differential character of the flows and the immigrant population between 2014 and 2022. The immigration and integration policies in Spain, which favours Latin American immigrants, helped Colombian immigrants to settle permanently in the country and grow socio-economically. With the help of national registers, data from the migration observatory, and the UN global migration database, this paper: 1) explores Spain's position in the Colombian diaspora; 2) examines the flow (size, structure and composition) of the Colombian population to Spain, comparing the two growth periods 2000-2007 and 2014-2021, and the impact of migration and integration policies on it; 3) studies the changes in the sociodemographic characteristics and territorial distribution of Colombians in Spain; and, 4) determines the demographic and legislative factors that affect the integration process of Colombians in Spain. The preliminary results show that the Colombians are well integrated into the Spanish society and economy, where they are contributing to different sectors.

RC18-JS-245.1

SINGH PARIHAR, VANCHNA* (ISA TG03, India)

A Sociological Study of the Characteristics and Challenges of Rural and Urban Motherhood in India

India is a fast developing economy with predominantly rural population. On one side 68.8 pc of its population is rural in nature while rapid modernisation and industrialisation lead to its urbanisation. The efforts for women-empowerment and equality of sex has increased the number of working women. They have proved their professional skills and expertise in various fields. Apart from professional acumen, motherhood is the natural quality of a woman. The responsibility of motherhood and nurturing children is defined differently in rural and environment.

Rural area women witness the nurturing of a child as their primary responsibility along with household jobs, while a different status is observed in urban areas where women face the challenge of creating balance between their profession and motherhood. The birth and responsibility of nurturing a child has emerged as a barrier in successful persuasion of career. The problem may vary with field and status but problem relating to maintenance of balance and paying attention to child is same. There are several factors as barriers and assisting the motherhood in different areas. The correct parenting involving the education and development of a child is affecting the decision making process and future of a woman.

The government has also realised the problem and taken measures to improve the share of rural parenting women in different fields and at the same time facilitating urban mothers for carrying out their responsibility towards their children.

This research paper is a sociological study aimed at pointing out the difference in rural and urban pattern of motherhood, its execution as a right, responsibility or burden and its affect on the professional life of a woman.

TG03-960.5

SINGH PARIHAR, VANCHNA* (ISA TG03, India)
NADKARNI, DR. VISHAL (Women and Child Devlopment Department Govt of MP, India)

Sociological Study about Public Behaviour Towards Women in Uniform in Indian Context

India is the country a witnessing rapid growth in economic, military, technology, social etc. Availability of better medical facilities has catalyzed rapid growth of population. At the same time the education and social renaissance has improved the female sex ratio and girls education. The half population is demanding its fair share in this competitive world. Their claim is rightly supported by various government policies and acts.

The Indian society to some extent accepted a woman role in in-office desk job. But their employment in a uniform service has presented mixed response devoid of uniformity. The Indian women starting from mythological warrior queen Kaikeyi in Ramayana to medieval Razia sultan to Queen of Jhansi though paved the way for acceptance but not enough for the fair approval of a woman wearing uniform.

The societal behaviour affected by cultural, social, historical, economical factors towards women has evolved with time but still having complexity in larger terms judging them in front of respect, scrutiny, observation, gender stereotype, performance etc.

Present ratio of Indian women is 12 pc in police, 0.56 pc in Army, 1.08 pc in Air force and 6.5 pc in Navy. The government has vowed for 33 pc induction of women in Indian paramilitary forces. The numbers may be increasing but the public or co-worker's attitudinal issues are same. They range from physical and emotional stereotyping, double standard, over-scrutiny, harassment, sexual objectivism etc.

This study aims at bringing forward various problems related to women in uniform serving in different dimensions, combat or non-combat, attitudinal perspective practical issues faced by them

RC48-748.1

SINHA, ADITI* (Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, India)

Land, Identity, and Autonomy: Emotions and Resistance in the Pathalgadi Movement, India

In the Anthropocene, rogue forms of capitalist exploitation have degraded the environment severely-often at the cost of resource-rich but socio-economically marginalized tracts, especially those dominated by tribal populations. Movements rooted in their socio-cultural contexts have tried to conflate political and economic rights with the right to protect tribal identity. For these groups, land is central not only to economic survival but also to cultural and political resilience.

The Pathalgadi movement in Jharkhand, India, exemplifies how tribal groups utilize strategic essentialism to assert their identity, resist state control, and pursue autonomy. To comprehend this collective resistance formed by the movement, this paper explores the potential role emotions could play. In this regard, particularly focusing on how emotions such as anger and fear drive mobilization.

The initial mobilization fueled by anger over violations of constitutional rights, capitalist exploitation, and land dispossession continues to strongly resonate in the community's collective pain and aspirations. Beyond demands for self-autonomy and environmental justice, protecting their land and resources is at the heart of the movement.

Based on ethnographic approach, this study bases its exploration of emotions shaping collective action in the movement on qualitative narratives from movement leaders and villagers. The study therefore shows how emotion complements political and economic struggles and thus situates tribal resistance within a broader context of material survival and environmental justice.

Tribal identity politics are not about just the better preservation of culture; they involve material contending for the very existence of tribal people. Emotions are what shape collective resistance against environmental destruction and capitalist expansion in the names of fear, solidarity, and anger. The Pathalgadi movement's call for sustainable self-autonomy enacts emotions and uses strategic essentialism against encroachment, a potent response specifically in the Anthropocene.

RC29-471.5

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)
PELLEGRINI, ELIZABETE (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)
SALES CEDRO, ANDRÉ (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Judicial Control of Police Brutality: Examining the Dynamics and Boundaries of Legal Professions in Brazil

In a country with the highest rates of police killings, the study focuses on the intersection of legal professions and the mechanisms of police accountability within the justice system. In Brazil, most police killings are committed by the Military Police during ostensive policing operations. The majority of victims are young Black citizens. The Civil Police are responsible for investigating these cases and forwarding them to the Public Prosecutor's Office, which has the constitutional mandate of external control oversight of police activities through judicial means.

To understand how this external control of police operates in practice, we conducted interviews with legal professionals and document analysis using a semi-structured script. Data were interpreted using concepts related to the interfaces of legal professions and their dynamics of competition, coordination, and symbiosis (Sida Liu; Maria G. Bonelli).

The initial findings reveal blurred boundaries between Public Prosecutors and the Military Police when they collaborate on cases initiated by on-spot detentions, which neutralizes the prosecutor's drive to incriminate police abuse. The Prosecutor's Office lacks Criminalistics experts and thus relies on examinations conducted by Civil Police. It is also common to call Military officials to court to testify about the circumstances of crimes and detentions. Additionally, it is not unusual to find prosecutors who started their careers as police officers. Consequently, the way the mandate of external control of police activities is exercised by these professionals, in a context where legal institutions have these blurred zones of intervention, often leads to impunity for police brutality, perpetuating the normalization of violence and racial injustice.

RC08-127.1

SINYUTIN, MIKHAIL* (St Petersburg University, Russian Federation)

The Culture of Quotations in Soviet Sociology As a Mode of Correlating Academic Discourse with Political Networks

The academic institutionalization of sociology in Russia began with the 1917 revolution. Throughout the Soviet period, the Marxist approach dominated, which was ensured by the political and ideological support of the state. The relationship between political networks and academic discourse passed through different stages of evolution and took various forms. Embeddedness of sociologists in the political field was accompanied by the development of a special culture of quotations, in which authors focused, on the one hand, on classical works of Marxism, and, on the other hand, on the current political agenda of the communist party and soviet government. Different strategies and interests within the academic community made this culture heterogeneous. On the part of political networks, the citation culture was controlled and supported through stable administrative practices. This gave Soviet sociology the appearance of partisanship, stereotypicality, and practical validity.

RC56-856.2

SION, JIM* (Université Paris Cité, France)

Why Reunionese Anti-Colonial Thoughts Have Disappeared? Emergence and Decline of Anti-Colonial Ideas in Réunion in the Second Half of the 20th Century.

During the 1950s, like other Third World countries, and overseas French territories, Réunion Island experienced a wave of anticolonialism movement. In 1959, a local communist party emerged and constructed it political identity with the idea of struggling again French colonialism. It asked for a "political autonomy" from France. Consequently, a certain quantity of publications (mainly political periodicals and newspapers, but also some books) using an anti-colonialist rhetoric was published during the 1960 and 1970s. But and the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s this Reunionese anti-colonialist literature disappear. So, this paper proposes to examine the dynamics of anticolonial ideas in Reunion Island. I will begin by looking at anti-colonialist actors and discourses. I will show how they analysed society and what they requested. Then I will present different hypotheses that could explain the downward trend of anticolonialism in the island. I will stress on the strategy of communist party and its relations with intellectuals. The data on which this communication is based are extracted from an archival ethnography conducted for my ongoing doctoral thesis. In this research, I explore the visions of the future that have shaped the Reunionese agri-food system since the end of the colonial status of this Indian ocean island.

RC38-626.5

SIOUTI, IRINI* (Frankfurt University UAS, Germany)

Research Ethics and Data Archiving: Current Challenges in Biographical Migration Research

The question of archiving data and secondary analysis is viewed very critically in biographical migration research in German-speaking social sciences. It is largely rejected because biographical data is highly sensitive data material, and the social and political consequences of migration cannot be estimated for secondary analysis. In my paper I would like to discuss ethical problems of data archiving and secondary analysis of biographical narrative interviews.I will reflect on whether and how digital archiving and secondary analysis of selected types of data can be implemented in the research field of biographical migration research.

RC48-JS-196.3

SIOZOU, NEFELI* (Phd Candidate, National Technical University of Athens, Greece)

Urban Sociology and Social Movements. the Case of Palestine in the Way Modern Resistance 'develops'.

The development and the impact of social movements is a fundamental element and a key feature of economic, political and social changes. Social reality and social systems themselves are dialectically intertwined with the historical and social examination process, redefining social reality and overturning existing political and socio-economic correlations.

The theory of social movements and their relation to Palestine should not be seen or understood as an empirical examination of political, social, class and geopolitical contradictions within the frame of space. Rather, it is through the actual flowing reality and the analysis of existing spatial, political, economic and social conditions as well as the mechanisms through which movement predispositions are transformed into realities that they must be understood.

The study of social movements, in the context of a broader field of conflict politics, and its wider connection with war in general, is a constituent branch of both political sociology, political geography and radical theories of space. The case of Palestine, the history of this place and its relation to war, is in itself very special and specific, with diverse and different characteristics that influence and shape its uprising and modes of resistance over time.

Palestine, as a field of spatial-social conflict and as a spatial-social link, can highlight the dynamics of social movements in general and their importance in the way the war is conducted and its final outcome. The current form and development of claims and counterclaims in Palestine is therefore based on the conceptual formation and relation of space and subjects within the framework of a historical - geographical materialism.

RC14-212.5

SIRLETO, NICCOLÒ* (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy)

Geoengineering and Climate Skepticism: A Digital Netnography of Conspiracy Narratives in the Italian Facebooksphere

Studying the detractors of climate science is crucial for understanding the dynamics and narratives that contribute to the spread of misinformation on a critical issue like climate change. This study is part of a broader research project focused on climate change skepticism within groups and pages in the Italian Facebooksphere. It centers on a specific sub-community opposed to geoengineering. Through a digital netnography nospanning approximately three years, along with interviews with group administrators, content creators, and participant observation at various conferences, the research seeks to explore the narratives surrounding chemtrails and geoengineering and how these narratives fit within the broader context of climate denialism. Observations indicate that many Facebook pages (and some connected Telegram channels) tend to exclude more extreme conspiracy theories, such as those related to eugenics or mass mind control, instead focusing on raising concerns about the military applications of geoengineering and the lack of government transparency. Much of the circulating content adopts a pseudoscientific stance, with research studies and data presented in support. An interesting finding is that there is no outright denial of the existence of climate change itself; rather, in some cases, it is attributed to geoengineering experiments (HAARP, radio frequencies, directed energy weapons, chemtrails), while in others, global warming is linked to solar influences (solar storms, changes in Earth's albedo, magnetic pole shifts). Geoengineering is viewed as a means to mitigate these overheating effects but is also blamed for causing extreme weather events. These varied positions contribute to generating informational confusion and manipulating public opinion on this critical issue.

WG01-882.7

SISODIA, MADHU* (Professor of Sociology, DAV PG College, Maharishi Dayanand Marg (BHU), Varanasi-221001, India)

Globalization, Democracy, and Women in Indian Legislative Bodies

Contemporary globalization was shaped profoundly by the structural consequences of the Second World War. Several nations have emerged as a result of the decolonization process. India which was under British rule gained independence in 1947 and adopted a democratic political system for governance. The women were given adult franchises in the very first election held in 1952. The participation of women in political processes has been a significant phenomenon not only at the level of casting votes but they were also as people's representatives in the legislative assembly and local bodies. However, their representation was limited due to patriarchal social structures and conservative ideology prevailing among the Indian masses. With an increase in the level of education, their participation and representation in the legislative assembly and local bodies has been increased significantly. The measures like reservation of seats in village panchayats enabled them to provide leadership at the grassroots level. A recent bill passed in the Indian parliament which reserves 33 percent of seats for women in state assembly and parliament will further empower the Indian women. The present paper aims to analyze the status of Indian women in Parliament, state assembly, and the local bodies at the empirical level. The study will cover recent parliamentary elections held in 2024, State assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh in 2022, and local bodies elections in Varanasi town of Uttar Pradesh, India.

RC14-207.1

SISODIA, MADHU* (Professor of Sociology, DAV PG College, Maharishi Dayanand Marg (BHU), Varanasi-221001, India)

Impact of Social Media on Women's Empowerment: A Study of Female Graduate Students in a North Indian Town

The usage of social media has tremendously increased in the last decade with the advent of web 2.0 technology, which is characterized by interactivity, user-generated content, and user participation such as social networking, social bookmarking, blogging, podcasting, tagging, user participation, and user-generated content sharing through YouTube and Wikipedia, etc. The social media is a result of the application of this technology. This has a tremendous impact on the communication patterns of the different sections of the society. In Indian society, the advent of smartphones in the second decade of the present century enabled the masses in general and women in particular to interact with the real and virtual world. During the COVID-19 period, the number of smartphones increased among students so that they could attend online classes organized by their schools and colleges during lockdown. Every female student now has a smartphone of her own. They use it not only for education purposes but also for chatting, blogging, uploading videos, and so on. It has an important impact on the social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of their life. The present paper aims to understand the impact of social media on female graduate students in social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of their life in a post-graduate college in Varanasi, India.

RC25-JS-179.1

SIU, JUDY* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

'I Feel like I Am Still Sick, Because There Is Long COVID after COVID': An Ethnographic Study of the Illness Experience of COVID-19 Survivors in a Chinese Society

Background: As of 22 November 2023, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, a global health crisis, has resulted in around 772 million cases and more than 6 million deaths globally. Hong Kong recorded approximately 2.91 million confirmed cases by August 2023. The World Health Organization declared the pandemic over in May 2023. However, many COVID-19 survivors still suffer from the post-COVID condition or "long COVID", remaining in a state of illness. This study argues that the survivors' illness experience should be viewed through the lens of political economy and the capitalist world system as outlined in the Critical Medical Anthropology framework.

Methods: A qualitative study using ethnography and individual semi-structured interviews was conducted in two harmonica classes exclusively for survivors to explore the experiences of COVID-19 survivors. The ethnographic part of the study, which involved comprehensive participant observation, was carried out with 46 survivors from May 2022 to May 2023. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with another 30 survivors from January to April 2023, all in Hong Kong.

Results: This article investigates the subjective experiences of the participants by linking up the social context and structure as explanation following the political economy and the social hierarchy concept delineated from the capitalist world system according to the Critical Medical Anthropology framework. Their experiences were shaped by the medical concept of "long COVID", which made them feel perpetually ill and stigmatized. Power disparities arising from the capitalist world system between medical doctors and patients play a significant role in shaping this stigma.

Conclusion: The participants' post-COVID experiences, described as "long COVID", are a sociocultural byproduct of biomedical dominance and medicalization. The idea of their post-COVID experience as "long COVID" stems from the dominance of biomedicine and its propensity to medicalize conditions, keeping survivors under continuous biomedical and medical control even after recovery.

RC02-34.2

SIU, KAXTON* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
LAI, TSZ CHUNG* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Trapped in Threads: Multifaceted Precarity of Migrant Workers in Cambodia's Garment Industry

This study examines the multifaceted precarity experienced by migrant workers in Cambodia's garment industry, a sector dominated by Chinese investment and crucial to Cambodia's economic development. Drawing on secondary data, qualitative interviews, and questionnaire surveys, we analyze how uneven development and power imbalance in global production shape the living and working conditions of Cambodian garment workers. The research highlights the complex interplay between Chinese foreign direct investment, Cambodia's institutional environment, and the garment industry's global production network dynamics. We argue that migrant workers face overlapping forms of precariousness that extend beyond economic instability, affecting multiple aspects of their lives. This precarity is exacerbated by subsistence-level wages, short employment contracts, job suspensions, rural-urban migration patterns, remittances and debts, and the workers' position within the global production network. By linking individual experiences to broader structural forces, this study contributes to a nuanced understanding of labor conditions in the context of increasing Chinese investment in the Global South and the ongoing transformation of global production dynamics.

RC22-343.2

SIXTINE, DEROURE* (Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France)

From Glory to Shadow: Grieving and Memorial Practices Around the Martyrs of the Revolution in Counterrevolutionary Egypt.

In Egypt, the demands centered around the rights of the "martyrs of the January 25, 2011 revolution," civilians who fell during clashes with the police and the military, were at the heart of the revolutionary movement (Buckner and Khatib 2014, Mittermaier 2015, Armbrust 2019). In addition to the tributes organized by various revolutionary groups, these martyrs were also praised by the political authorities who held power between 2011 and 2013, whether it was the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces or the Muslim Brotherhood's President Mohamed Morsi. Some of these "martyrs of the revolution" were officially recognized, and their families were entitled to compensation. However, the military regime that seized power in the summer of 2013, putting an end to the pluralist revolutionary fervor, quickly worked to render the revolutionary symbolism invisible, erasing tributes to its dead from both public and media spaces. Momentarily celebrated as heroes who paid the ultimate price for the revolutionary cause, these dead are now excluded from official commemorations, in favor of police and army martyrs killed in the "war on terror" led by the Egyptian state. What happens to mourning when it no longer matters? How do the families of these dead, once celebrated as liberators from an authoritarian regime, survive in a politically hostile space where the revolution is "officially silenced" (Wilson 2023) and where the sacrifice of their children is no longer honored? How is the memory of these dead, now deemed undesirable by the authorities, perpetuated? This presentation, based on interviews with families of revolutionary martyrs and fieldwork carried out in Cairo between 2018 and 2024, aims to illustrate the inherent "ambiguity" (Verdery 1999) of dead bodies through analyzing how the transformation of political circumstances affects grieving, the memory of the dead, and the socio-cultural significance of the sacrifices made.

RC06-92.3

SIZAIRE, LAURE* (Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Unveiling Gender Regimes from the Ground up: Insights from Transnational Conjugalities

Intimate encounters now occur on a global scale, extending matrimonial recruitment beyond borders, particularly between Western and non-Western regions (Williams 2010). Transnational families are therefore not only defined by members spread across nation-states but also by individuals forming new family units with host country residents. Within these transnational conjugalities, globalized power dynamics – anchored in gender, race, nationality and class – play a significant role and permeate the intimate sphere (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim 2013). How do couples navigate these power dynamics? Do they challenge or reinforce them? To what extent can we rely on individuals' experiences to document societal rules and norms? Drawing on the literature, my previous research on French-Post-Soviet intimacies and ongoing investigations into transnational conjugality in West Africa, I argue that the concept of gender regimes serves as a heuristic tool for understanding the challenges and potential of transnational relationships. Gender regimes refer to the specific rules and norms each nation develops to organize gender relations, which are intertwined with other power relations like race and class. These norms are historically and geographically situated and constantly evolving, albeit slowly. In transnational conjugalities, these gender regimes often come into confrontation, as the members bring different backgrounds and gender norms into their relationships. This can create liminal spaces where gender and power relations may be renegotiated. At the same time, their experiences are influenced by the dominant norms of the country of settlement. Through their transnational conjugal and migratory experiences, the members elaborate comparisons and reveal gender regimes operating "here" and "there". Understanding gender regimes through the lens of individual's' experiences in transnational conjugalities illuminates how intimate experiences are shaped by global and local power dynamics, while also contributing to their transformation. By examining these dynamics, we gain insight into the transformation of intimacy at the global stage.

RC17-248.4

SJÖSTEDT, VIVECA* (Uppsala university, Sweden)

Apex Predators in the Meta-Organization

When an organization joins a meta-organization, an extra layer of decision making is added. Consequently, all the members of an organization get concentrated in one representative in the meta-organization. We describe these representatives as *apex predators*, not because they lack enemies but because each of them is a personified accumulation of an organization. The apex predators of organizations play important parts in shaping the meta-organization. They are responsible for bringing issues that the organization find important to the meta-organization's 'table' and in the other direction: the implementation of meta-organization's decision in the organization. Therefore, the apex predators' roles are crucial for the functioning of the meta-organization. We find that these kind of 'inner life' issues of the meta-organization to a large extent has been ignored in the meta-organization literature and that it deserves further study.

The aim of this paper is to explore the apex predators in a local multi-stakeholder meta-organization working for sustainability, the Uppsala Climate Protocol. There are particularly three aspects that we are interested in: activities, loyalties and resources. *Activity* refers to bringing initiatives to the meta-organization from the member organization (lobbying) as well as the implementation of decisions made by the meta-organization in the member organization (adaption). When it comes to *loyalties*, there are four relevant loyalties of interest: the loyalty to purpose of the meta-organization, the loyalty to the secretariat of the meta-organization, the loyalty to the member organization's purpose and the loyalty to a sustainable transition. Lastly, we focus on the positions that the representatives have in the member organizations and the *resources* that it comes with: are managers the apex predators or are experts apex predators?

RC05-74.3

SKOBLA, DANIEL* (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)
FILCAK, RICHARD (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)

Life Next to a Landfill: Urban Marginality, Environmental Injustice and the Roma

The site known as Lipnica is a segregated Roma settlement built on the edge of a municipal landfill in the district town of Turčany, central Slovakia. The settlement emerged as a result of processes rooted in neoliberal economic restructuring, accompanied by a sharp rise in unemployment in the 1990s. The settlement was originally built to provide temporary housing for those who were in arrears for rent in municipal flats, and originally consisted of one apartment building and several modular cabins. In the following years it expanded, and today it is an ethnic quasi-ghetto for approximately 400 Roma inhabitants. From a theoretical perspective, an analysis of the Lipnica settlement is situated at the intersection of critical race theory and environmental justice theory. In this article, we describe the trajectory leading to the formation of the settlement and analyse how the impoverishment of the Roma, coupled with the construction of the community as 'maladjusted' anti-social others, facilitated their spatial exclusion. We conclude that the case demythologises culturising explanations for the emergence of Roma settlements, by using empirical data to show how Lipnica developed as a result of intentional discriminatory policies of the local ruling class used against an ethnic minority.

RC01-26.1

SKOROKHOD, KATERYNA* (National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Ukraine)
ZLOBINA, OLENA (National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine)

The Image of the Enemy in the Mass Consciousness of Civilians and the Military in the Russian-Ukrainian War

The image of the enemy in war plays an important mobilizing role, marks the difference between "us" and "them," and legitimizes actions to destroy the enemy. Mostly, the formation of the image of the enemy is studied "from the outside" through the analysis of the discourse of the mass media and politicians. Our research uses a "from the inside" approach. Its purpose is to determine which image of the enemy was formed in the minds of civilians and military personnel in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The empirical basis for the study is 127 semi-structured, in-depth interviews with groups of civilians and military personnel.

It was found that in the process of transition from a hybrid to a full-scale war, the image of the enemy is transformed through the specification of key actors who represent the public's perception of the enemy: instead of a blurred image of the Enemy country, the images of the Russian government, the Russian population, and the Russian army are differentiated in the minds of the population.

The images of these groups are presented in representations as independent constructs, but their formation is a compatible process in which internally consistent elements are reproduced. Key characteristics that form the core of each of the images: for the Russian authorities - immorality combined with self-centeredness and cruelty; for the image of the population - immorality, cruelty, and lack of agency; for the image of the military - aggressiveness; and immorality The core of the generalized enemy is his personification as an immoral "non-human."

It turned out that the different positions of civilians and military in the confrontation with the enemy and the different experiences of losses due to war do not affect the definition of the key characteristics of the core of the image of the enemy.

RC08-116.4

SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Institutionalization of Sociology in Brno: Favorable Political Momentum, Hostile Academics

This is a case study of the institutionalization of sociology in one of the semiperipheral countries of Europe in the interwar period. The Seminar of Sociology at the university in Brno was among the most dynamic of the newly established sociological units in Central Europe. Under the leadership of Inocenc Arnošt Bláha it rose to rival Prague as the main center of academic sociology in Czechoslovakia. Bláha and his associates controlled the Czechoslovak sociological association and edited the first national journal of sociology, *Sociologická Revue*. In the 1930s the Brno group began to conduct increasingly ambitious empirical research projects. Bláha and his associates self-consciously cultivated a large network of contacts in the international sociology of their time, including such figures as Pitirim Sorokin, Earle Eubank or Louis Wirth. But the ambition of sociology to be recognized as an academic discipline had to be asserted against the opposition that existed within the state administration, among an influential portion of the national intelligentsia and among the professors from the humanities and law faculties at the university of Brno. The success would be hardly possible had Bláha not aligned himself and his discipline with the central political objectives of the Czechoslovak Republic (social equalization, land reform, secularism, Czechoslovakism). This despite the fact that he remained a political outsider and his own political activities were a failure. On the other hand, of no small weight was his public persona owed to the role he had as popular educator and media presence. The Second World War and the subsequent Communist dictatorship put an end to the promising growth of the Brno School of Sociology. But the legacy persisted and was revived in the 1960s when sociology was reinstitutionalized in the form of a Department at Brno University which has been in continuous existence until today.

RC08-117.4

SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Social Sciences Responding to the Year 1989 in Central and Eastern Europe: A Comparison Among Disciplines

The comparative study of the history of various social science disciplines remains an infrequent undertaking. The works that present a comprehensive picture of all or most social sciences (e.g., Wagner, Wittrock & Whitley, 1991; Porter & Ross, 2003; Backhouse & Fontaine, 2010; Fleck, Duller & Karády, 2018) contain only a limited comparative element. Arguably drawing broad comparisons among the histories of different social sciences is unlikely to move beyond generalities. But by limiting the scope of attention to specific cases and relatively uniform contexts, it is possible to gain insight into the distinct ways in which various disciplines respond to specific social developments, are shaped by them and shape these in turn.

This paper outlines a comparative analysis of the encounter of sociology, political science, economics, and psychology with the processes referred to variously as democratic transition, market reforms or post-communist transformation in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989. Faced with an instance of major social change, the social science disciplines were differentially predisposed to adapt and expand their research agendas, enter the field as active shapers of social reality, provide support and legitimation to the parties involved in political and ideological struggles, attract institutional resources, establish bridges with social scientists from the region, etc. How can be described the response of each of these social sciences to post-communist transformation in intellectual, institutional, political terms?

The aim of this presentation is to point out the similarities and differences among individual disciplines and to offer explanations for the varying responses observed. The second aim is to reflect on the methodological

requirements and limitations associated with comparative research of the history of various academic disciplines. The paper is based on a critical review of the literature and on case studies of selected institutions, personalities, publications, and policy issues.

RC22-JS-90.2

SKREPETI, ARTEMIS* (Université Paris Cité, France)

Therapeutic Practices and Spiritual Healing in Lakonia, Greece: The Interplay of Religion and Magic

This study investigates therapeutic practices in Lakonia, Greece, emphasizing the concepts of the evil eye and healing rituals associated with possession by malevolent spirits. It explores the intricate relationship between Greek Orthodox Christian beliefs, magic, spirituality, and healing within this local context, where such practices provide vital therapeutic responses to distress and suffering. By moving beyond dominant biomedical frameworks, this research highlights the enduring significance of local folk medicine in managing health and well-being, particularly through religious and magico-religious rituals that intertwine with state-sanctioned Orthodox Christianity.

The study focuses on the experiences of *"magisses"* (female magicians) who assist the community by lifting curses and warding off evil through plant-based remedies, while navigating the complexities of possession by malevolent spirits. In these situations, locals often seek the help of both magicians and Orthodox priests to combat evil and expel spirits. My field research, conducted as part of a PhD thesis, elucidates the pervasive presence of magic in everyday life, illustrating how local beliefs regarding the evil eye and spirit possession shape understandings of health, culture, and spirituality in both rural and urban contexts. This work identifies interstices where health, religion, and spirituality overlap, contributing to a broader discourse on legitimization strategies in health practices, particularly in the context of the marginalization of traditional knowledge through modernization.

RC32-524.5

SKRIMIZEA, EIRINI* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
PARRA, CONSTANZA (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Empowerment through Environmental Governance: Navigating Challenges in Women's Argan Oil Cooperatives in Southwestern Morocco

The development of women's argan oil cooperatives in southwestern Morocco presents a compelling case for discussing rural women's empowerment. Historically marginalized within patriarchal structures that restricted their roles to the domestic sphere and hindered their access to resources—such as argan trees, education, and paid work—up to the present day, Amazigh women have evolved into key contributors to a rural sector of local, national, and international significance, as well as actors with socio-political claims. However, this progress comes with its own set of challenges and risks. This presentation aims to explore the environmental governance mechanisms of this shift, highlighting the formation and achievements of these cooperatives, alongside the challenges, contradictions, and ambivalences inherent in the empowerment process as women navigate the multi-actor landscape of the argan oil boom. We draw on data collected during participatory action research conducted between September and October 2022 in the Souss Massa region, including 17 in-depth semi-structured interviews, focus groups with women from ten argan cooperatives, and one focus group with cooperative presidents. This is complemented by secondary data, and the analysis is framed through a feminist political ecology lens. Our analysis reveals that, through state-backed initiatives, international support, and the leadership of women, argan cooperatives have become more than just workplaces; they are vital spaces where women collectively assert their autonomy and cultivate a shared identity rooted in Amazigh pride and sisterhood. However, as the industry becomes increasingly dominated by foreign cosmetic companies and intermediaries, and as recurrent droughts pose further challenges, these cooperatives face growing difficulties from unfair competition and limited adaptive capacity. Since women's empowerment is intrinsically tied to their control over the critical resource of argan fruit and oil, establishing a more equitable system of resource governance is essential.

RC48-758.1

SLEVIN, AMANDA* (Queen's University Belfast, Ireland)

Connecting Communities for Climate: The Role of Social Movements in Multi-Level Transformations

Awareness of climate breakdown has prompted people to undertake action across all levels of society. Within such societal shifts, questions arise around where socio-ecological efforts should be directed. Analogous to the oft-quoted chicken and egg situation (what comes first, chicken or egg?), some argue that grassroots, bottom-up responses should be prioritised to enable community-led initiatives for change at micro and meso levels of society whilst influencing macro-level policies and actions. Conversely, others advocate for top-down frameworks, established through law and policy by national and local governments, to foster individual behaviour change and multi-level transformations.

Recognising the need for simultaneous bottom-up and top-down approaches to climate action, premised upon inclusive, active citizen participation, this paper offers unique insights into multi-level socio-ecological action in Northern Ireland (NI). Until 2022, NI was the only part of the island of Ireland and the United Kingdom without climate legislation or appropriate climate policy, a state of affairs overcome by the intervention of Climate Coalition Northern Ireland (CCNI), a community of communities that became NI's most effective social movement for climate action. Formed in early 2020, CCNI facilitated collective action between academics, environmental NGOs, civil society groups, politicians and legal experts, ultimately shifting the trajectory of NI's climate legislation.

Written by the sociologist who served as CCNI's first Chairperson (2020-22) and who continues to be an active CCNI member, this paper draws on empirical research, self-reflexivity, and policy analysis, to analyse the effects of collective action upon climate legislation and policy development in NI. It also examines how NI's subsequent *Climate Change Act* (2022) and evolving policies influence socio-ecological practices to mitigate, adapt and build resilience to the climate crisis. As an example of sustainability praxis in practice, the paper offers lessons into critical reflection and collective action for socio-ecological transformation.

RC24-382.6

SLEVIN, AMANDA* (Queen's University Belfast, Ireland)

People, Place and Peace-Building: Critical Multi-Level Responses to the Triple Planetary Crises

The Triple Planetary Crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution (UN, 2022) presents major socio-ecological challenges and devastating impacts for people across our planet, with vulnerable communities and societies worst affected by associated injustices. Not only do such forces pose existential threats for humanity, they threaten non-human species and are driving some species to extinction (IPBES, 2019). Yet, incredibly, opportunities exist to co-create a better world for all species.

In this paper, I share some conceptual and practical insights into how we can connect transformation of complex society-environment interactions with egalitarian agendas for genuinely sustainable development, locally and globally. Through a case study of Northern Ireland, a complex society still reeling from colonisation and associated ethno-nationalist conflicts, I consider how the Triple Planetary Crises constitutes a critical juncture that can offer new ways of thinking, being and collaborating to transcend traditional visible and invisible divisions.

The paper includes insights from an interdisciplinary, systematic review of literature on anthropogenic development pressures and biodiversity change in Northern Ireland (Ellis, Slevin and Emmerson, 2024), sociological research on climate [in-]action across the region (Slevin, 2023b, 2022), and new evidence on how conflict and segregation has damaged our shared environment (Belfast City Council, 2024). Upon problematising place-specific consequences of contemporary and historic society-environment interactions, I consider mechanisms for socio-ecological transformation. These include fostering socio-ECO-logical imagination as a starting point for alternative human-nature relations (Slevin, 2023a), community and social movement actions for climate and sustainability (*ibid.*), and associations with Johan Galtung's conceptualisation of 'positive peace' (1969). This paper connects empirical evidence with an emerging theoretical framework conducive to achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, and in so doing, illuminates the role of sustainability praxis and critical multi-level responses crucial to tackling the Triple Planetary Crises and enabling just transitions.

WG11-954.4

SLOAN, MELISSA (University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee, USA)
HANER, MURAT* (Arizona State University, USA)
PICKETT, JUSTIN (University at Albany, USA)

White Nationalism and Support for Political Violence in the United States

In recent years, concerns have grown about escalating political violence directed against government officials, particularly fueled by white nationalism. The current study examines how white nationalism is associated with support for violent citizen responses to three different typesof government actions—those that are non-partisan versus those that benefit either left-wing or right-wing causes. Using data from a national survey experiment (N = 1300), we find sizable support for political violence, especially in response to non-partisan government actions that violate citizens' rights or safety. In addition, white nationalist sentiment significantly predicts support for political violence, particularly when government actions benefit left-wing causes. This relationship persists after controlling for respondents' political views. These results suggest that the rise of white nationalism poses a critical threat to U.S. political stability, underscoring the urgent need for national security strategies to counter this rising movement.

RC11-157.3

SMIDOVA, IVA* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Ageing Men´s Trade-Offs

The paper explores themes of ageing and masculinity in interviews with ageing men. It is based on a qualitative sociological study, face-to-face interviews in several social settings in the Czech Republic. First, it critically reflects on the re/production of gender inequality and some challenges to masculinity connected with ageing. Second, the paper opens questions of knowledge production based on feminist research methods and ethics while exploring privileged actors in the social structure. Such a constellation brought analytical dilemmas for the research team. These involved adhering to caring, partnership, and respectful approach to the people involved in the study when sharing their life disruptions or newly encountered bodily limits connected with age while at the same time tackling explicit as well as implicit and unreflected structural privileges of the men involved in the study. How to do justice to intersections of these in the collected narratives of ageing Czech men?

RC38-628.2

SMIDOVA, IVA* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Care and Power in the Lives of Ageing Men As Narratives of Unbearable Lightness

The choice, resources, and status mark approaches to care, including self-care, in the narratives collected in a qualitative study targeting aging men. Based on fieldwork in several social environments (marginalized as well as privileged) in the Czech Republic, the paper opens a broader discussion on the appropriation of care as well as on the abundance or lack of symbolic recognition of care practiced and provided by men. The "ease" of appropriating some care contrasts with practices of distancing from it as well as with some care being labeled as mere help. The analytical focus is on such a "lightness of caring" in contrast with "the unbearable" accounts of some of the aspects of the ageing process, and on intersections of both. This presentation uses interpretations of transcripts of interviews with men situated in privileged status positions within the social hierarchy. It addresses ageing and masculinity as gendered categories and processes and is informed by CSMM (Critical studies on men and masculinities) approach. It elaborates and critically reflects on how these men experience social relations of care.

RC40-JS-124.4

SMITH, KIAH* (University of Queensland, Australia)

Civic Food Networks, Justice and Hope: Utopian 'Food Futures' As a Method for Food Systems Change

This paper reflects on the use of co-creation methodologies that connect citizen political action with food justice scholarship, through an investigation of *Fair Food Futures:* an Australian study that used qualitative 'future scenarios' to bring the change narratives of civic food networks into closer dialogue with domestic food system reform in Australia and the global UN Sustainable Development Goals. Theoretically and methodologically, the study combines food utopias with futures thinking to construct a series of four distinct narratives for food systems change, co-created by food justice actors, initiatives and coalitions. Here I describe how the scenarios were constructed, and then consider their potential as spaces for civic resistance and regeneration within the wider context of food system reform in Australia. What do these 'utopian stories' tell us about possible transformations towards food justice in policy and activism? How can these narratives be used to create new forms of dialogue? In answering the first question, I specifically explore findings associated with 'food as a common good' that reflect civic actors' hopes for transforming future food systems. Opening up new spaces for dialogue via engagement with utopian scenarios has proven more challenging, however. While the project has used innovative and inclusive modes of communication (illustration, animation, podcast) to contribute to public discourse and policy debates about food justice in Australia, I argue that utopian storytelling is most useful when it is accompanied by targeted messages about systemic change. This paper also serves as an introduction to a new edited volume produced from RC40 sessions on innovative methodologies and citizen politics at the previous ISA Congress in Melbourne in 2023, which asks: How might researchers from diverse social science backgrounds play a more active role in supporting the goals of citizen-led food initiatives, through the kinds of research methodologies they employ?

TG03-957.6

SMITH, LINDSAY* (Arizona State University, USA)

Subversive Genes: Civil Disobedience, Techno-Scientific Activism, and the Emergence of Human Rights Genetics.

In this paper, I examine this history of appropriation, innovation, occupation, and creative (mis)use of genetic science in Latin America as a form of scientific civil disobedience that challenges the unjust practices of both the State and Scientific institutions. Through an ethnographically informed archival and material history of genetic technology innovation in Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico, I demonstrate how activists have fused politics and emergent technologies in disobedient ways that produce science "otherwise" (Escobar, 1994). Communities have reimagined genetic technologies from a tool of law enforcement and surveillance into opportunities for community-centered justice. Resisting narratives that center technology as a magic bullet, I use ethnography and oral history to both *aterrizar* (ground) and *encarnar (*en-flesh) emergent genetic technologies, documenting their emplaced histories, specific political and cultural contexts and the care and labor that remade them as tools capable of challenging dictatorial regimes, making visible entrenched structural violence, and transforming scientific and state institutions. Through close attention to cultural and regional networks, I show how the emergence of Latin American forensic genetics challenges dominant innovation paradigms, offering a unique approach to community-led technology development grounded in civil disobedience.

RC47-730.2

SMRDELJ, ROK* (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Sociology, Slovenia)
KUHAR, ROMAN (University of Ljubljana, UL FF, 55382657, Slovenia)

Productive Resistance: Feminist and LGBT+ Responses to Anti-Gender Mobilizations

Despite extensive research on anti-gender mobilizations, there remains a lack of focus on how feminist and LGBT+ movements respond to these challenges. Operating within a socio-political context characterized by post-truth misinformation, radical-right populism, and declining trust in science, feminist and LGBT+ actors face adverse structural conditions that require innovative approaches to sustain collective action, build coalitions, and advocate for inclusive policies. To address this gap, we investigated this issue through the Horizon 2020 project FIERCE – Feminist Movements Revitalizing Democracy in Europe. Based on interviews with feminist and LGBT+ activists from eight European countries (Italy, Slovenia, France, Turkey, Spain, Poland, Greece, Denmark), we identify the following key strategies: public actions, legal and institutional actions, watchdog advocacy, strategic communication, digital activism, strategic withdrawal, community and coalition building, and empowerment and protective advocacy. While many of these strategies have historical roots, their contemporary significance is crucial. Initially, feminist and LGBT+ movements underestimated anti-gender threats, leading to delayed responses and a reactive phase against neoconservative attacks. Currently, movements are transitioning into what we term the "productive resistance" phase, which shifts the focus away from direct confrontations toward proactive policy development, allowing them to avoid reactive engagements and concentrate on advancing their own agendas. In this phase, movements minimize engagement with anti-gender actors and prioritize coalition-building. However, the success of these strategies depends on the strength of democratic institutions, as demonstrated by the constraints faced

in illiberal democratic regimes. The main contribution of our paper lies in conceptualizing "productive" dimension of resistance, providing insight into how feminist and LGBT+ movements, even in a reactive environment, are advancing new, innovative strategies for sustained action.

RC50-JS-40.2

SOARES BERNARDO, LUZIMAR* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
FILENO DA SILVA, ANGELA (Instituto Çarê, Brazil)
VILELA DE ALMEIDA, MARCELO (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Traditional Communities at Risk: Land Speculation and Touristification in Colônia Z-13 (Copacabana Beach - City of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil) and in Paraty Mirim (City of Paraty, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil)

This text focuses on two artisanal fishing communities located in different municipalities of the state of Rio de Janeiro: the Z-13 Colony, located on Copacabana Beach (City of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil), and the coastal community of Paraty Mirim, a district in the municipality of Paraty (Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil). The Z-13 Colony, officially founded on June 29, 1923, is located at the last stretch of sand before Forte de Copacabana and is home to fishermen, who are mostly migrants from various regions. Due to its geographically concentrated structure, this location has also become an area frequented by other individuals, such as athletes, street vendors, and tourists. Paraty Mirim is a coastal village located about 18 kilometers from the urban center of Paraty (RJ). Its territory includes the ruins of the Archaeological Complex of the former Paraty Mirim Plantation, the Church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição (1731), and is part of the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area (APA). Although there are numerous studies focused on both areas, there are few publications concerned with understanding how the process of tourism development has transformed the lives of the two traditional communities studied. Using Oral History methodology, the aim of this research is to analyze how public authorities, at the municipal, state, and federal levels have acted contrary to the interests of the poorest and most vulnerable populations. One of the findings of this comparative study is the observation that the territorial disputes in those areas generally resulted in the expulsion of the most vulnerable populations and their displacement from the coast.

RC24-JS-144.5

SOBRAL CAMPOS, INES* (Faculty of Sciences, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
REPO, PETTERI (Centre for Consumer Society Research, Helsinki Institute of Sustainability Science, University of Helsinki, Finland)
JOÃO, LIMÃO (Ce3c, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
BUTH, VANESSA (University of Münster Institute for Political Science, Germany)
BARCHIESI, EUGENIO (Kyoto Club, Italy)
OLIVEIRA, SANDRA (cE3c / FCUL - Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
FUCHS, DORIS (University of Münster Institute for Political Science, Germany)

Citizen Imaginaries of Democratic Innovations for Inclusive Sustainability Governance

The imperative to address complex sustainability challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, and rising inequalities endures. Future uncertainty is exacerbated by wars, democratic backsliding, and societal polarisation - all threatening to overturn achieved progress towards sustainability (Xiang, 2024). In this era, dominant sociopolitical narratives have proven insufficient in leading us towards desired ways of living, with a shared responsibility for the environment, and towards a society that embraces inclusivity and sustainability (Stoddard et al., 2021).

To reverse the negative trends, inclusive governance recognises that engaging citizens and communities is critical for a societal transformation (Annahar et al., 2023), including the development of democratic innovations that aim to transform policy making. Innovations, such as participatory budgets and citizen assemblies are designed to enhance citizen participation, thus re-imagining citizen roles in governance (Elstub & Escobar, 2019). Nevertheless, there is still limited insight into what citizens expect from such inclusive participation, and what their imaginaries are.

Further, the adoption of democratic innovations is largely dependent on top-down initiatives, guided by established sociotechnical imaginaries, informed by science, policy and industry-led visions of desired and social and technological futures. It is, therefore, critical to expand the diversity and scope of transformative sustainability visions (Beck et al., 2021), yet learnings of how citizens imagine democratic participation are fragmented. Addressing the gap, this study brings together diverse groups of citizens in three European cities (Lisbon, Potsdam, Rome) who participated in Democracy Labs (see Campos et al., 2024), where they co-created imaginaries for inclusive democratic participation. The analysis of collected survey data (i.e., 78 responses), field diaries (79) and collective imaginaries (15) combines qualitative thematic analysis, sentiment analysis and topic modelling. Citizen expectations and their underlying narratives are examined and assessed against new physical and virtual spaces, new decision-making procedures and novel technologies.

RC18-266.5

SOBRAL CAMPOS, INES* (Faculty of Sciences, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
JOÃO, LIMÃO (Ce3c, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
COTS, FRANCESC (ECO-UNION, Spain)
BARCHIESI, EUGENIO (Kyoto Club, Italy)
OLIVEIRA, SANDRA (Ce3c, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

Citizens Take Ownership – Appropriation of Democratic Innovations in Three Case Studies

Democratic innovations, conceptualised as deliberative and/or participatory initiatives promoting citizen participation in decision-making (Smith, 2009; Elstub & Escobar, 2019), emerged in response to criticisms of democratic erosion (Druckman, 2024; Xiang, 2024) and as opportunities for citizen engagement in policy strategies addressing complex sustainability challenges (Pickering et al., 2022; Samaddar et al., 2021).

These innovations include mini-publics, participatory budgeting, and collaborative governance (Elstub & Escobar, 2019). They follow institutionalised rules and methodologies governing participant selection, procedures, roles, and outcomes. Such initiatives face significant challenges and unmet expectations between organisers and participants, framed by political cultures and governance approaches.

This analysis explores how citizen participation develops in the case of mini publics across governance levels, with a focus on sustainability challenges. Three empirical cases are examined: the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE), the Spanish Citizen Assembly for the Climate, and the Climate Citizen Assembly in Bologna. The research, based on 31 semi-structured interviews with citizens, organisers, and decision-makers, alongside policy document reviews, and analyses the dynamics of citizen engagement throughout these top-down processes.

The findings reveal citizens sometimes "rebel" and take ownership of these processes, subverting organiser-set rules. For instance, in the CoFoE, citizens imposed new plenary session rules. In Spain, participants did not agree with the organisers' proposal for spokespersons and changed it. In both Bologna and Spain, citizens formed associations to maintain dialogue with policymakers and ensure follow-up on outcomes.

This study demonstrates how citizen engagement in democratic innovations fosters transformative action, raising awareness of sustainability issues and promoting active citizenship. It also highlights the need for these innovations to be adaptive, enabling co-production of inclusive processes that incorporate citizens' expectations and transformative will.

RC18-267.1

SOER, ELIZABETH FREDA* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Germany)

Neoliberalism's True Heirs: What Late-Apartheid South Africa Can Teach Us about Contemporary "Right-Wing Populism"

How can we make sense of the resurgence of the far-right across the world? From race riots in the United Kingdom to the flourishing of Hindu nationalism in India, there seems to be an increase of ethno-nationalist movements in strikingly diverse contexts. There is also a burgeoning literature on this topic as scholars attempt to understand whether this is a backlash against neoliberalism, a reactionary form of neoliberalism, or simply a cultural phenomenon produced by "globalisation". This paper contributes to the vibrant discussion by examining an ideal yet overlooked case of ethno-national neoliberalism- apartheid South Africa in the 1980s. This case

reveals neoliberalism's relationship to colonialism and its contribution to the perpetuation of white rule. In this regard, South Africa should be seen as a microcosm of global colonialism and it can therefore provide broader insights. It encourages us to see characters such as Donald Trump, Jair Bolsonaro and Javier Milei not as "neoliberalism's bastards", but as its true heirs that rear their heads in times of heightened uncertainty. The paper draws on a vast range of archival sources from the late-apartheid period as well as the writings of prominent neoliberals to support this argument.

RC07-109.1

SOER, ELIZABETH FREDA* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Germany)
GRUBER, STEFAN* (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Germany)

Theorizing Economic Imagined Futures from the South: Coloniality, Dependency and Radical Alternatives

This paper provides a broad overview of the theoretical contributions a "Global South perspective" can make to the literature on political-economic imagined futures, with a specific focus on Latin America and southern Africa. The vibrant literature on imagined futures in political economy contributes greatly to our understanding of the role that uncertainty and credible expectations play in capitalist dynamics. Although this work is crucial, it has tended to focus on the Global North and therefore it does not adequately capture capitalism as it is experienced by the majority of the world. Conversely, there is a burgeoning and fascinating literature on imagined futures in the Global South. Yet there is a tendency to focus on cultural and literary dimensions instead of political economy. This paper begins to address the gap by attempting to rethink the temporality and future-orientation of capitalism from the vantage point of the South. This perspective would challenge the trope of an "open future" associated with capitalism in the North and would rather foreground experiences of the closure of alternatives to capitalism. Relatedly, it questions a linear temporality of progress, development and "foreword movement". Furthermore, it revises concepts of innovation and growth and highlights notions of imperialism, dependency and stagnation. However, the Global South is not simply characterized by exploitation; it is also a source of utopias and socio-economic alternatives to capitalism. These utopias and proposals for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) are often perceived as failures. Yet new perspectives on these "past futures" might provide crucial insights as we attempt to address the current multidimensional crises of capitalism.

RC47-735.6

SOFOS, SPYROS* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

The Temporal Dimensions of Populist Discourse and Action in Contemporary Turkey

This paper explores the temporal dimensions of populist discourse and political strategy in contemporary Turkey. It investigates how temporal perceptions—such as nostalgia for a glorified past, crisis-driven urgency in the present, and the promise of a transformative future—shape the populist narrative employed by political actors like the AKP (Justice and Development Party) and President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. By evoking a national history framed in terms of restoration, populist discourse and action in Turkey employ a linear conception of time to create a sense of continuity between a mythic past and a revitalized future, positioning the present as a moment of crisis and opportunity.

This study also examines the non-linear conceptions of time in populist strategy, particularly the cyclical nature of political crises and their role in maintaining momentum and a perpetual state of mobilization. Drawing on ethnographic and archival research as well as a review of work on the intersection of populism, identity, and crisis, the paper interrogates how these temporal narratives are mobilized to address generational tensions, public memory, and the waves of protest that shape political contention in Turkey.

WG06-892.4

SOGN, HANNE ELISABETH* (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway)

The Social Organization of Gender Inequality in the Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) – an Epistemic Paradox?

The overall aim of my PhD project was to contribute to accelerating progress in gender equality among top leaders in The Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF). To succeed in this, I used institutional ethnography to dig deeper into the social organization of gender inequality in the organization. During my first interviews with some newly appointed female top leaders, I became aware that what these top leaders said, their practices, ideas and expectations of themselves, were hooked into what I conceptualized as a masculine ruling logic. Because men have traditionally been faced with the requirement to do masculinity, characteristics, actions and attitudes we associate with masculinity are often associated with physical men. It is therefore necessary to emphasize that I do not understand masculinity as a characteristic of the individual (the man), but as an objectifying ruling logic that people through coordinated activity maintain and reproduce, regardless of their gender. The framework points to the fact that there are characteristic forms of ruling in the everyday life in NIF, which regulate and give direction to what top leaders do, perceptions of reality, social interaction and ways of thinking, and being. Gender equality is nevertheless thought of as something that is possible to achieve by recruiting more women into top leader positions - which I, in my presentation, will problematise as an epistemic paradox - or an epistemic illusion, which represents an obstacle for all sports organisations who works to be more diverse and social sustainable. The presentation is based on three years of ethnographic fieldwork, 38 interviews with current and former top leaders (mainly men) in the sports organisation, a large number of observations of meetings and social events and analyses of institutional texts.

RC11-164.3

SOITU, DANIELA TATIANA* (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of IASI, Romania)
KREKULA, CLARY (Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Ageing and Epistemic Injustice: On Age Relations and Exclusions of Older Persons in Digitalization Strategies in Romania and Sweden

Despite the transformative changes brought about by digitalization, little is known about how it contributes to age relations and the assumptions of demarcated age groups as epistemologically unproblematic and others as deviant. By making visible how older persons are represented in national digitalization strategies and the absence of measures to include them in the digital transformation, this paper contributes new knowledge about age relations and the mechanisms behind the marginalization of older persons in national digitalization policies.

The analyzed material consists of national digitization strategies from Romania and Sweden, two countries that are among the least and most digitized countries in Europe, respectively. The documents are from the period 2011-2022. The analyses are based on Bacchi's "What's the problem represented to be- approach" (2009). The analyses highlight three key results: (1) A key goal in the two countries is to strengthen the countries position in international comparisons of digitalisation level. (2) Older people are seen as a homogeneous group and as a problem because they are not expected make use of digital opportunities. (3) Even though the issue of older people's lack of digital competence is seen as significant, there are no measures to address this exclusion.

The portrayal of older persons as an obstacle to the national digitalization goals, while simultaneously having no active measures in place to include them, and the absence of their own voices, can be understood as an expression of epistemic injustice; that is, older persons are not seen as reliable epistemological subjects.

RC17-258.4

SOKOLOV, MIKHAIL* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

The Types of Organizational Secrecy and the Micropolitics of Knowledge Production in Soviet-Style Dictatorships

Since Foucault, state bureaucracies have been regarded as producers of knowledge used to control subject populations. In addition to, or even above all, such bureaucracies control the bureaucrats themselves by using data they generate for appraisal and performance evaluation. This makes personnel eager to distort information reaching their superiors or prevent the production of facts that might discredit them in any way. This paper will explore the forms of secrecy that emerge within these complex relationships, using the example of the largest centralized bureaucracy in human history—the Soviet command economy—and the situation of a specific group of knowledge workers within it: Soviet sociologists. It applies theoretical frameworks from Goffman's and Friedell's shared awareness models, as well as approaches from the sociology of scientific knowledge, to analyze various types of secrecy present in bureaucratic organizations. The official mission of Soviet sociologists was to evaluate Soviet society's progress toward communism and to identify problems encountered on this path. In centralized bureaucracies, however, identifying problems often means placing blame on someone who

either failed to predict them or failed to solve them. In the USSR, this tendency was taken to the extreme due to the fact that the central legitimizing myth was the myth of development according to Lenin's all-encompassing plan. In this context, the identification of any problems—which Soviet sociologists were interested in discovering, as it extended their professional jurisdiction—carried an inherently subversive message. As a result, their ability to conduct research was severely restricted. At the same time, the Soviet state prided itself on being scientifically governed and could not publicly admit that it disregarded the possibilities of applying the latest scientific techniques to itself or ignored the results of scientific analysis. This created a complex micropolitical dynamic through which Soviet sociologists had to navigate.

RC12-192.3

SOLDATIC, KAREN* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Technology Facilitated Violence Against Women and Girls with Disability in the Sub-Sahara Region: Anthropocentric Intensification, Risk and Resistance.

As technology develops, it broadens the scope for potential opportunities for violence and abuse, both by exacerbating conventional forms of Gender Based Violence and by perpetrating qualitatively new forms of violence that were previously impossible, or which take a fundamentally different form online.

During an era of intensified digital penetration in the sub-Saharan region, digital inclusion not only enabled women and girls with disabilities to shape their narrative and make their voices heard via digital technologies, but also opened up the risk of reproducing and entrenching long standing forms of discrimination, deep social stigmatization and covert everyday forms of microaggressions towards people with disabilities. Anthropocentric modes of engagement heavily rely upon further digitisation across all forms of social, economic and cultural life. Civil society, government and social platforms, Apps, communications and information flows are now built around new AI and algorithmic formulae, modelled on NLP processes that often entail deeply entrenched structural biases, generating further risks. Whilst technology companies such as Microsoft are developing fully accessible everyday technologies, such affordances are not necessarily available to highly vulnerable community members in the Sub-Sahara region. Novel digital affordances thus operate at a distinct place of contradiction for women with disabilities – they offer the promise of new forms of accessible engagement yet simultaneously, are limited in their regulatory capacity to safeguard women and girls with disabilities from technology facilitated sexual violence and vulnerability. Drawing upon the findings of a large-scale national survey across South Africa, this paper will demonstrate new emergent vulnerability and risk for women and girls with disabilities and discuss practices of disruption and hacking practiced by this group to disrupt the everyday forms of violence that they experience when being online.

RC18-268.2

SOLÉ DELGADO, VICTORIA* (Scuola Normale Superiore (Florence), Italy)

Perceived Legitimacy of Lay Citizens in Decision-Making Processes: The Case of the Citizens' Assembly for Climate of Catalonia

In response to social pressures and activism, particularly the persistent efforts of Extinction Rebellion advocating for greater citizen involvement in climate policy action, the Citizens' Assembly for Climate of Catalonia was launched. From November 2023 to February 2024, 100 randomly selected citizens deliberated on two critical policy dilemmas: the deployment of renewable energy and the future of the agri-food system in the region. This case provides a valuable opportunity to assess how lay citizens perceive their roles in decision-making processes and how they are perceived by policymakers.

This paper explores the perceived legitimacy articulated by two groups: assembly participants and elected officials of the Catalan Parliament. Through document analysis, participant observation, and semi-structured interviews, this research aims to capture how both groups perceive the role of ordinary citizens in decision-making processes, their political competence, and the roles that media and politicians might play in such assemblies. Furthermore, the study examines how the learning, facilitation, deliberation, and recommendation-making processes may promote meaningful engagement, balancing the diverse backgrounds of the participants.

The study also addresses legitimacy demands on how to integrate randomly selected citizens in decision-making processes beyond this case. This includes exploring factors that can enhance both public and institutional trust in the work of randomly selected citizens, how to connect this work with political institutions and broader society, and how to honor the outcomes of these assemblies. These two types of legitimacy demands will be analyzed to identify points of convergence and potential tensions. The findings will also be contrasted with similar studies from other regions, positioning the Catalan experience within a global framework of democratic innovation and perceived legitimacy in citizen engagement.

RC06-JS-102.5

SOLERA, CRISTINA* (University of Turin, Italy)
MARCHESINI, NICOLÒ (CNR, Italy)
PAVOLINI, EMMANUELE (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Identifying Demotherisation Regimes: A Comparison across OECD Countries

In comparative welfare state literature many concepts have been introduced to gendering analysis and typologies, such as (de)familisation and work-life balance. Yet, as argued by various feminists, none of these are necessarily gendered to the extent they are silent on the gender distribution of domestic and care work within families or they see care as an obstacle to the full "activation" in the labour market, devaluating it. To avoid false gender neutrality a new conceptual tool— "*demotherization*" — has been introduced. Demotherisation can occur through defamilisation (transferring part of mothers' caregiving responsibilities to the state or the market) or through gender and intergenerational redistribution within families (transferring to grand-parents or to the partner). Yet, only the latter challenges the traditional division of labour and leads to higher gender equality.

Within this debate, in this piece of work we shall conceptualise and measure demotherisation *both at institutional and cultural level,* and we shall see, with means of cluster analysis, how OECD advanced countries are grouped. More precisely, drawing from OECD family database 2022, we shall use three institutional variables, two measuring *demotherisation through defamilisation* (availability of childcare services and public expenditure on childcare), the other measuring *demotherisation through fatherisation* (length and payment of leaves reserved for fathers). Drawing from WVS 2017-2022, we shall also use *two cultural variables*, based on opinions about: (a) A preschool child is likely to suffer if the mother works; (b) When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.

Results confirm the Nordic countries as frontrunners and Central-East Europe as laggards. Yet, interestingly, also France and the Netherlands join the frontrunners, while the Mediterranean countries split, with Spain and Portugal similar to Continental Europe, while Italy and Greece (and Austria) similar to East Europe. Asian countries (Japan and Korea) are outliners.

RC55-849.1

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

A Social Origins Index for Comparative Studies of Social Inequalities

Classic sociological studies on inequality of opportunity and social mobility often rely almost exclusively on social class as a reference for individuals' socioeconomic positions, both at origins and destinations. However, using social class to assess socioeconomic circumstances of origin is not only demanding in terms of data requirements but also insufficient to fully capture socioeconomic background. In this paper, using data from a representative national survey in Mexico, a multidimensional socioeconomic index called the Social Origins Index (SOI) is proposed. The SOI incorporates, in addition to parents' occupational status and education, a sub-index measuring the assets, goods, and services in the household of the family of origin. In addition to outlining the methodology used to construct the SOI, the paper presents evidence showing that levels of inequality of opportunity are significantly higher and social mobility is lower when this index is used, compared to the traditional measure based on social class of origin. The paper concludes with a discussion on the potential of this index as a complementary measure to social class of origin in international comparative analyses assessing inequality of opportunity and the rigidity or fluidity of social stratification regimes.

RC45-710.2

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Social Capital and Social Stratification in Mexico

This paper analyzes the role of social capital in the process of social stratification in Mexico. It uses national data from a representative survey that provides information on the extent, hierarchy, and diversity of personal social capital. The paper examines the extent to which socioeconomic background and education influence access to social capital and analyzes the

association between social capital and socioeconomic outcomes. The results indicate that access to social capital is strongly influenced by socioeconomic background and education. However, they also show that social capital has a relevant independent effect on social stratification in Mexico through its direct association with socioeconomic outcomes. The paper concludes with a discussion about the significant role of personal networks, not only as a mediator between social origins and destinations but also as an important independent factor that may act either as a facilitator or as an obstacle to social mobility.

RC35-578.1

SOLIS GADEA, HECTOR RAUL* (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)

The Possibility of Launching a "New Theoretical Movement from Latin America

Contemporary Latin American societies are facing deep crises —economic, political and cultural— which require multidimensional approaches for their explanation and interpretation. We need to describe the particularities of the current historical conjunctures of these societies, but in the context of a diagnosis of long-lasting structural problems such as the undermining of social order, the consequences of modernization and globalization, and the loss of a sense of effective social agency. Not only democracy is at risk, but also state sovereignty, security, economic viability, environmental sustainability and social stability.

Is there a theoretical tradition, originated in Latin America or elsewhere, from which to begin coping with this critical situation? What is the current state of theory in Mexico and Latin America? What is the usefulness of the predominant international theoretical frameworks for understanding Latin American countries?

"The new theoretical movement" of the eighties and nineties is a tradition that offers a set of unique analytical tools useful for examining the problems of contemporary Latin American societies. Giddens, Habermas, Touraine and Alexander, among others, built comprehensive frameworks capable of coming to terms with the multiple aspects of the basic processes related to the production of social order and change, integration and conflict, cultural shifts and social action.

This paper will attempt a diagnosis of some of these synthetic frameworks in terms of their usefulness for a rethinking of structural problems of Latin American societies. It will also evaluate the trajectory of social theory in Mexico during the last forty years. From modernization and CEPAL theories to neoliberalism and public management, from Dependency theory and Marxism to democratization theories. Finally, it will imagine some guidelines for a construction of a new theoretical movement in Latin America.

RC02-33.2

SOLORZA LUNA, MARCIA* (UNAM, Mexico)

Inversión En Infraestructura, Estrategia China De Desarrollo. Un Desafío Para EE.UU. y Occidente

En años recientes, especialmente desde 2019, China ha impulsado un nuevo enfoque sobre crecimiento y desarrollo en los países del Sur Global a partir de crear infraestructura carretera, portuaria y ferrocarriles. El BRI o Cinturón y Camino de Beijing ha sido una de las iniciativas más importantes para generar y coordinar los proyectos de construcción, la excesiva fuerza laboral de contratación nacional, la expansión internacional de empresas estatales y la participación de los bancos estatales. Esta estrategia seguida por China es facilitada por la estrecha relación entre el sector privado chino y el gobierno; el papel de las aseguradoras estatales, ejemplo Sinosure, dirigido a suavizar la incertidumbre e inestabilidad – riesgo financiero – característico en África, y la tradicional creencia china acerca de primero construir una carretera para después lograr la riqueza. Esta política de China refleja una nueva política de relaciones con los países del Sur Global, a pesar de que sean o no préstamos predatorios los financiamientos de infraestructura.

Ahora, los EE.UU. y otros países de Occidente deberán ser creativos para fortalecer las cadenas de suministro sin presionar a los gobiernos africanos a elegirlos o avanzar con China. Los EE.UU. y la Unión Europea han firmado un acuerdo de entendimiento por cinco años con la República Democrática del Congo, Puerto Angoleño de Lobito y el Centro minero Ndola en Zambia para ampliar en unión con la empresa privada Corporación Financiera de África el ferrocarril que los atraviesa. Una situación es clara, Occidente por la vía de la Asociación para la Inversión en Infraestructura Global, PGII, tratará, sin exigir gobiernos democráticos, mercados libres e instituciones públicas fuertes; reconfigurar su presencia participativa e influencia en África y el Sur Global con similar propósito al de China, fomentar la conectividad comercial.

RC04-62.2

SOLTATOU, VASILIKI* (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)
ASKOUNI, NELLI (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Department of Early Childhood Education, Greece)

Informal Parental School Choice and Social Segregation within Public Education: A Case Study in Athens

This paper attempts to examine how social divisions are constituted within the context of public education by exploring unofficial process of school choice and social divergences on parental practices. It is based on research conducted in an area of central Athens with strong social and ethno-cultural heterogeneity. It focuses on neighbouring public primary schools with different social profiles due to the uneven distribution of students in terms of ethnic and social characteristics as well as notable differences related to the neighbourhood context. Through interviews with parents whose children attend these schools, various strategies regarding enrollment along with diverse family approaches to education are highlighted. Despite the fact that enrolment in Greek public school is based on the address of residence, the research shows that some parents choose or avoid the local school. The study investigates the identity characteristics of local schools that influence parental perceptions and shape their educational practices, such as the socio-ethnocultural status of the student population, the activities of the parents' association, the building facilities, and extracurricular activities. One of the parametres studied is the school's digital presence (Mascheroni et al. 2018) -website and social media- as a means of informing parents and promoting school activities. Consistent with relevant studies (Lareau 1989; Vincent 2017), findings of this research indicate that family educational strategies and the criteria on which these strategies are based show similarities among parents who share a common social and ethnocultural background. At the same time, the neighbourhood area and the identity of the local school indicate and activate specific forms of parental action that may not emerge in other spatial/school contexts. Highlighting the differentiated positions of parents in relation to school processes provides tools for understanding the multiple ways in which inequalities and divisions are structured within public education at a micro scale.

RC06-JS-87.1

SOMAIAH, CHAND* (Yale-NUS College, Singapore)

Culinary Carework Among Transnational Coorg Foodies

This paper explores 'cultural citizenship' (Winarnita, 2008) and 'carework' (Longman et al., 2013) from the site of (cyber-)kitchens. As part of an increasing cohort of transnational skilled migrants and recognizing themselves to be part of a vanishing community (Ponnapa, 2013), the Coorgs of South India confront community pressures to 'preserve' *Kodavame* (i.e. obligations to the homeland of Kodagu and its customary ways). I explore this distinctly maternal, feminized labour of cooking, feeding, and sustaining culinary heritage among an e-diaspora/digital diaspora. Evidence for my arguments are drawn from a netnography of public weblogs, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok posts/ videos, online community websites, and accompanying comments. Content analysis of this visual, textual, audio material from transnational Coorg food bloggers and community conversations sparked by these is then conducted. I discuss how culinary carework manifests online by studying how ancestral and family recipes are creatively adapted in modernity, circulated as a form of intergenerational and horizontal care, and in effect become recipes for performing 'Coorg' identities under migration. I conclude by offering my findings from food blogs as digital spaces of moral community with variant extensions of care curated online as part of kin-keeping and community-building. I discuss affective implications of this 'cyber culinary carework' via the production of community pride, nostalgia, hospitality, and joy. Recipes for being Coorg form part of broader online culturework among transnational Coorg communities which includes work on its endangered language, spiritual practices, music, clothing and identities and so on. This identity performances viz-a-viz other transnational Indians inculcates 'affiliative emplacement' (Somaiah, 2022), and enlivens an effervescent ethnoscape (Appadurai, 1996). Moving beyond 'festival foodwork' (Somaiah, 2022) in-situ, the paper explores online worlds of sense, taste, and memorable meal-making for transnational and diasporic Coorg families.

RC48-759.4

SOMMA, NICOLÁS* (Professor of Sociology (Full), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
CAVIERES, JULIA (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)
MEDEL, RODRIGO (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)

The Political Consequences of Latin American Urban Revolts

A growing body of social science literature has focused on understanding the roots and dynamics of urban revolts in Latin America. However, while extensive research exists on the consequences of social movements, less is known about the outcomes of revolts, both within the region and beyond. As part of the Fondecyt Regular project (No. 1240777), urban revolts are defined as mass episodes of collective protests in major cities, where multiple actors challenge political authorities using peaceful, violent, and disruptive tactics. This study examines over twenty revolts from 1989 to 2023, exploring their short-term (up to one year) and medium-term (up to three years) political consequences.

The research identifies three ideal types of political outcomes. The first, "containment," involves the government harshly repressing the revolts, deterring further protests without making significant concessions. The second, "reorientation," sees authorities staying in power, making some ministerial changes, and addressing the uprising's demands through specific policy measures. The third type, "ideological replacement," occurs when the executive power falls, leading to the rise or strengthening of sociopolitical forces that embody the revolt's demands, potentially resulting in significant shifts in economic development goals or cultural recognition of previously subordinated groups.

After classifying the Latin American revolts into these categories, the study investigates the characteristics of the revolts (tactics, groups, size, diffusion) and the pre-uprising context that explain variations in their political outcomes. It questions why some uprisings significantly alter the national landscape, while others leave little impact, and whether factors like the legitimacy of the government, state capacity, repressive responses, or international interventions play a role in combination with revolts. The research also explores how these mechanisms might help in understanding uprisings in other regions like Europe, Asia, or Africa.

RC55-841.2

SON, JOONMO* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Resource-Generator Social Capital, Life Satisfaction, and Depression Among Young Adults in Seoul, South Korea

Individual social capital denotes the embedded resources in personal social networks. Resource generators are one of the three representative methods to measure individual social capital along with name and position generators (Van Der Gaag and Snijders 2005). Resource generators probe if one has any social ties that can provide necessary assistance for various needs such as job-search or legal information, provision of helping hands for household chores when sick, lending money, listening ear, or caring about one's well-being. Whether and how resource-generator social capital is associated with life satisfaction and depression in young adults is not well documented in the literature. The present study used a two-wave longitudinal data set from the Seoul Young Adults Panel Study (SYPS) surveys administered in 2021 and 2022 on the respondents aged between 18 and 35 at the first wave. The retention rate between the two waves was 72.4%, and the final sample size was 3,762. The study used the fixed-effects regression model to conservatively estimate within-person changes over time. The multivariable regression results found that resource-generator social capital was positively associated with general life satisfaction. Further, resource-generator social capital was significantly related to thirteen domain-specific life satisfaction such as quality of life, health, achievement, safety, prospects for the future, work, or communal environment. On the contrary, resource-generator social capital was negatively associated with the number of depressive symptoms reported by young adults in Seoul. In conclusion, the presence of social ties that may provide expressive and instrumental resources increases general and specific life satisfaction and decreases depressive symptoms in young adults.

RC42-JS-52.5

SON, JOONMO* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

The Relationship between Generalized Self-Efficacy and Volunteer Status, Frequency, and Hours in Singapore

Volunteerism—an indicator of social cohesion—is a choice only a minority of the population in any country adopts in their lives. This is largely because volunteerism is costly, as it requires time investment for public goods with no economic rewards. Moreover, volunteering requires knowledge and skills to resolve nonspecific and difficult challenges demanded by various volunteer activities. Even when one is ready to invest some time into a prosocial activity, one encounters another barrier that asks if the invested time would not be a waste because of the lack of appropriate ability to meet the challenges. Thus, human capital represented by education has been frequently proven to be a necessary condition for or a significant enabler of volunteering. However, education is not a sufficient condition for a person to volunteer. Therefore, the present study proposes that people with a higher level of generalized self-efficacy are more likely to be volunteers, independent of their levels of education and socioeconomic standings. Generalized self-efficacy evaluates the belief in one's ability to "respond to novel or difficult situations and to deal with any associated obstacles or setbacks" (Schwarzer and Jerusalem 1995:35). The study used data from the Individual Giving Study in Singapore, which was administered in 2021 when the pandemic hit the country hard. The results indicate that generalized self-efficacy was significantly associated with (1) volunteer intention, (2) volunteer status, and (3) volunteer frequency. Further, the Cragg exponential hurdle regression model reports that self-efficacy was related to not only the likelihood of volunteering but also the increased volunteer hours, even during the pandemic. Thus, the study concludes that generalized self-efficacy as a stable psychological trait concerning the belief in one's problem-solving ability increases the probability of volunteer behaviors controlling for other powerful confounders such as human capital, socioeconomic status, or religiosity.

RC15-236.4

SONG, LIJUN* (Vanderbilt University, USA)
ZHANG, ZHE (Vanderbilt University, USA)

Integrated or Isolated? Social Networks and Health Among Older Never-Married Adults

According to U.S. Census data, the number of older (age 50+) never legally married adults (ONMA) has quadrupled from 1960 to 2022, now comprising about 10% of the U.S. older population—a figure expected to increase across future cohorts. ONMA face unique health, caregiving, and financial challenges, with the highest mortality risk among older U.S. adults across marital categories. Despite this, their health remains understudied. Two conceptual models (risk vs. resilience) generate competing predictions with social networks central to the discussion. Analyzing data from two sources (National Social Life, Health and Aging Project and National Health and Aging Trends Study), we explore the associations between social networks and health among ONMA.

RC07-JS-59.4

SONNENMOSER, ANNE* (Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany)
WELZ, JULIANE (Fraunhofer IMW, Germany)
BAIER, INA (Fraunhofer IMW, Germany)

Artifacts of the Future. Exploring Imagined Futures with Speculative Design Objects

In a time of rapid technological, social, and environmental change, speculative design offers manifold possibilities and public arena for exploring and interrogating futures. By creating artifacts, scenarios, and narratives that challenge conventional assumptions, speculative design opens up non-linguistic forms of critical reflection on emerging technologies and societal shifts. On the basis of visual analysis, the presentation investigates speculative design as a form of data that provides insights into the social, cultural, and ethical, dimensions of imagined futures. Analyzing design objects on the basis of visual methods, not only imagined futures are explored but also the embedding of these imaginations in contemporary knowledge forms. The data corpus for the visual analysis is made up of design objects and documents on design techniques that are created from October 2024 until June 2025 in a joint project with designers and the Grassi Museum of Applied Arts, Leipzig (Germany), funded by the Fraunhofer Network for Science, Art and Design. The research project aims to use speculative design to harness the transformative potential of residues and waste from agricultural production

in the development and application of new materials. The designer Fiona Raby and Anthony Dunne argue that "design speculations can act as a catalyst for collectively redefining our relationship to reality" (Raby and Dunne 2013). As part of the data analysis, we focus on the problem that design speculations not only imagine futures developments, but also selectively open up ways to realize these futures by drawing on specific knowledge forms while neglecting others. Based on the results of the visual analysis of the design objects, we will explore in what way speculative design objects, embedded in professional discourses and forms of knowledge, can form a space for redefining future realities, i.e. a heterotopia (Foucault 2005).

RC02-41.1

SONODA, KAORU* (Keio University, Japan)

Domestic Labor Market Construct Professionalism for Migrants: Focusing on Skilled Immigrant Workers in the Japanese Labor Market

In this paper, I focus on foreign workers permitted to work in Japan due to their expertise and examine how their workforce is commoditized in terms of professionalism. Japanese government selects immigrants to deal with labor market shortages by aligning their professional skills with industry needs, making this a critical issue for accepting foreign workers. When considering the conditions and boundaries for cross-border labor markets, a key issue is how the professionalism of these jobs is upheld by both labor and management. I concentrate on some industries where a certain level of expertise is readily acknowledged in the Japanese labor market (specifically the IT industry, research and education, and manufacturing) and analyze how skilled immigrant workers develop their sense of professionalism using qualitative data.

The analysis revealed that in the IT industry, where both labor and management evaluate individual skills according to international standards, an external indicator warrants the professionalism of skilled immigrants. This consensus, in turn, strengthened the labor-management negotiation structure and increased bargaining power for immigrants. Conversely, in the research and education sector, despite the externalization of the process for acquiring professionalism, the evaluation system remains deeply rooted in an internal labor market focused on skill development within the organization. As a result, international evaluation standards do not always align with domestic market value, forcing migrants to ethnicize and racialize their expertise. In the manufacturing industry, which is more heavily characterized by an internal labor market, foreign workers often need to position their professionalism with an added premium due to their foreign status. Through the case of foreign workers in Japan, we explore the relationship between professionalization and cross-border labor markets within an international context.

WG06-898.5

SONSOLES SÁNCHEZ-MUROS LOZANO, PATRICIA* (University of Granada, Spain)
JIMÉNEZ RODRIGO, MARÍA LUISA (University of Granada, Spain)
MORALES GINER, PILAR (University of Granada, Spain)
EGEA-CARIÑANOS, PALOMA (Univerity of Granada, Spain)
RUIZ MOYA, NOELIA (University of Jaen, Spain)

Ciencia Ciudadana y Fotovoz Como Metodologías Para La Justicia Epistémica: Herramientas Para La Visibilidad De Las Mujeres Rurales

Este proyecto, financiado por la Universidad de Granada, propone la integración de la Ciencia Ciudadana y la metodología de Fotovoz como formas de conocimiento y metodologías participativas que desafían las epistemologías dominantes del norte global. Estas herramientas pueden facilitar que las mujeres rurales sean protagonistas en la investigación social, visibilizando sus propias experiencias y saberes situados. Las mujeres rurales desempeñan un papel crucial en la preservación y sostenibilidad de las comunidades rurales, siendo agentes esenciales en el desarrollo local y en la continuidad de estas áreas en riesgo de despoblación. Sin embargo, sus aportaciones permanecen invisibles tras paradigmas epistemológicos androcéntricos y sociocéntricos.

Este proyecto se nutre teóricamente del marco epistemológico de las teorías del punto de vista (standpoint), que sostienen la necesidad de construir el conocimiento a partir de la experiencia de las mujeres, desplazando a éstas de los márgenes para situarlas en el centro del campo de visión del conocimiento. Así también el enfoque interseccional es clave para poder acceder a las experiencias situadas de las mujeres rurales. Su participación activa, no solo generando datos e indicadores, sino contribuyendo de manera directa a la mejora de las condiciones de vida de la comunidad general, supone un desafío a las desigualdades históricas y estructurales que las afectan históricamente. Paralelamente, la metodología de fotovoz, al permitir a las participantes capturar visualmente sus experiencias, complementa la Ciencia Ciudadana en la producción de conocimiento situado.

El proyecto no solo enriquece el conocimiento académico, sino que abre nuevas oportunidades para construir soluciones desde la comunidad y a partir del empoderamiento de las mujeres, promoviendo tanto la sostenibilidad como la capacidad de frenar la despoblación en sus comunidades.

RC33-548.4

SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa)

Using Scientometrics in the Study of Sociology

Scientometrics has traditionally been associated with the field of science studies, yet it has not garnered significant attention within sociology. This paper aims to highlight the relevance and importance of scientometric methods in the exploration of sociology as a discipline and its various themes. It delves into a diverse range of data sources that can be utilized for applying scientometric analysis, emphasizing the integration of qualitative data into this quantitative framework. The paper presents case studies of scientometric research relevant to sociology, detailing their research objectives, data sources, and methodologies employed. It demonstrates that data can be collected not only from well-known online databases and repositories but also from journals that may not be included in these mainstream platforms. The paper illustrates how demographic data can be gathered to complement scientometric data, enhancing the depth and richness of the analysis. By providing specific examples, this paper underscores the potential of scientometrics to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of sociological research trends, collaboration patterns, and thematic developments within the field. The paper advocates for a broader application of scientometric methods in sociology, encouraging researchers to leverage these tools to enrich their studies and foster interdisciplinary connections.

WG08-911.2

SORDINI, MARÍA VICTORIA* (INHUS-CONICET / Univeridad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina)

Hunger, Disgust and Anger. a Study on Food Programs in Argentina.

In Argentina, since the 1980s, the different government administrations, without exception, implemented assistance food programs, focused on poverty and massive in their coverage, intended to complement the food of three generations.

The state intervention to respond to the food needs of the poor population implemented the following strategies: delivery of food boxes, ready-to-eat food in soup kitchens, monetary transfers of income or food education workshops.

The objective of this work is to identify the emotions that are configured around the food that is eaten with others in soup kitchens, cooked at home or purchased from food programs between 1983 and 2023 in General Pueyrredon, province of Buenos Aires.

The biographical method was implemented in its life stories modality with the in-depth interview technique. The sampling was theoretical and by snowball. The analysis was carried out based on grounded theory.

Among the results, emotions were identified that predominate in each generational group according to the types of food programs received. Flavors structure and reflect social inequality in bodies. Disgust is associated with food boxes with products to cook at home and the food provided in the community kitchen. Anger is linked to the low amounts of benefits for purchasing products in the market.

These emotions and food programs persist from one generation to the next. The disgusted body also feels anger; an anger that originates from the proximity of the object of disgust that the subject wants/must reject. Hunger is violence as external coercion. The condition of poverty is, in some cases, disgusting and sub-human and, as such, enables bonds of violence that reinforce – from the food perspective – the expulsion and rejection that the subjects experience and feel within the framework of a social system that has expelled them and keeps them trapped in its margins.

WG06-898.3

SORDINI, MARÍA VICTORIA* (INHUS-CONICET / Univeridad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina)
SORDINI, NATALIA (Escuela superior de Medicina; Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina)

La Educación Orientada a La Comunidad Como Estrategia De Aproximación a La Epidemiología: Reflexividad y Vigilancia Epistemológica

La reflexión sobre la salud colectiva y la epidemiología como herramienta de investigación, planificación y vigilancia de la salud se encuentra ligada a la práctica del hacer-epidemiología. La epidemiología como ciencia y como praxis resulta clave para definir los contenidos y metas de la acción para mejorar las condiciones de salud de la población. La epidemiología comunitaria sostiene que las personas en sus comunidades son quienes manejan y controlan las herramientas que les permiten describir, comprender y apropiarse de los conocimientos de sus vidas, para compartir la responsabilidad de tomar decisiones que sean un crecimiento en su autonomía.

Las nuevas propuestas curriculares educación superior en medicina generarán un impacto a futuro en la conformación y en los perfiles de los servicios de salud porque proponen un plan de estudios integrado y orientado en la comunidad. El objetivo es analizar las estrategias de enseñanza y las experiencias territoriales implementadas en la asignatura epidemiología y promoción de la salud crítica en el currículo de la carrera de medicina de la Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata entre 2022 y 2024.

Desde el enfoque de investigación y metodología de Etnografía Institucional se reconstruirán el régimen institucional que contornea relaciones sociales y modos de indagar las problemáticas de salud. Y, de este modo, observar cómo el orden institucional crea las condiciones de la experiencia de enseñanza y de aprendizaje. Se revisará de manera crítica y con vigilancia epistemológica el diseño de las estrategias de enseñanza que guían la implementación de análisis de situación de salud, priorización de problemas socio-ambientales, monitoreos participativos de vigilancia en salud y actividades de promo-prevencion de salud que los y las estudiantes aprehenden y construyen junto con la población que habita en barrios periféricos de la ciudad.

RC21-320.4

SOSSICH, ERASMO* (University of Turin, Italy)

The "Double Regeneration" and the "Double Displacement": The Evacuation of Eleonas, the Last Refugee Camp of Athens, and the Convergence of Migration and Urban Governance.

At the intersection of Urban and Refugees Studies the paper suggests the appearance of new figures of displacement following the turn in European migration governance. As new governmental instruments of containment, dispersal and concentration combine, new geographies of mobility and immobility (Tazzioli, Garelli 2018) gradually reshape the spaces of the "urban diaspora" described by Arbaci (2018) and new figures of global and urban displacement intertwine, reshaping cities, mobilities and subjectivities (Roast *et al.* 2022). The contribution therefore analyzes how border regimes, reception policies, displacement strategies intertwine and combine with urban renewal, regeneration projects and gentrification. Adopting an ethnographic perspective, the article moves on the case of Eleonas "double regeneration project" and Eleonas refugee camp eviction, in Athens, highlighting the link between migration policy and urban displacement, a link residing in the neocolonial character of both phenomena.

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WG10-930.1

SOTO CASÁS, PABLO* (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain)
GALLEGO-MÁRQUEZ, AIDA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Performar La Feminidad En La Identidad Gamer: Analizando Twitch.

Los espacios de socialización online han crecido de manera exponencial en los últimos años, siendo el espacio *gamer* uno de los que más rápido ha crecido (DEV, 2023). Plataformas como Discord, Twitch y YouTube han surgido desde la esfera gamer, uniendo y marcando tendencias dentro de la comunidad. Los gamers vuelcan y reflejan en estos espacios valores y principios preexistentes.

La comunidad gamer se caracteriza por la homosocialidad masculina (Puente y Lasén, 2015), lo que genera dinámicas de exclusión hacia lo femenino. A lo largo de la historia, han surgido fenómenos que evidencian los límites impuestos a la feminidad, como el "#GamerGate" en 2014, un movimiento antifeminista que atacó a creadoras, periodistas y jugadoras (Mortensen, 2018). Este caso trascendió lo virtual, con figuras como Anita Sarkeesian recibiendo acoso, amenazas de muerte e incluso avisos de bomba en conferencias, afectando sus oportunidades laborales. En España, un caso reciente en 2023 fue el de la creadora LittleRagerGirl, quien sufrió acoso en redes y perdió colaboraciones por afirmar en un stream que, en un caso de violencia, preferiría creer a una posible mentirosa antes que a un posible violador.

Estos casos sugieren que la comunidad gamer castiga la performatividad de una feminidad no aceptada, especialmente si implica activismo feminista. Para comprobarlo, analizaremos las cifras de mujeres creadoras en Twitch y observaremos mediante una etnografía digital para qué mirada producen su contenido, con el fin de identificar si existe un castigo hacia aquellas que no cumplen con el canon de la comunidad gamer.

RC34-572.1

SOTO SANCHEZ, ALMA PATRICIA* (SECIHTI/CIESAS PACÍFICO SUR, Mexico)

Indigenous Young People, Preserving Community Life from Their Universities.

Indigenous Peoples in Mexico are currently facing the intensification of socio-environmental conflicts from historical development and extractive projects that generate dispossession, and the impossibility to remain and sustain life in the indigenous lands (Soto, 2021). Grassroots and community owned universities - like ISIA and Unixhidza-, have been built as devices whose systemic role is to generate and strengthen various processes that converge in the objective of favouring the permanence of the communities in their territories, within their ways of life, production, relation with environment, organization and the pursue of autonomy.

Since the origin of these universities are processes of social organization, and the demand and exercise of Rights – Indigenous Peoples (UN, 2007); Peasants and other people working on the rural areas (UN, 2018)-, indigenous ontologies, epistemologies, and system of knowledge are present and in permanent tension with the geopolitics of hegemonic knowledge and power systems.

Thus, indigenous young people experience, studying in these universities, becomes interweaved within the historical and geopolitical processes of organization, territory defence and resistance of their communities. They use their own traditional ecological knowledge (TEC) to create and synthetize their experience - their life in community and as students of the university - in order to create projects, that being done in face of current events, they also construct life projects for their future.

The objective of this presentation is to discuss how the projects done by the indigenous young people, students in these universities, involving research and intervention, are part of the social, generational and environmental justice claims from the communities that they are part of.

The methodology used for this research is Action Research (Soto, 2021), done by the author through the orientation and support in the creation of the student's projects in two universities – ISIA and Unixhidza- from 2017, to date.

WG08-JS-181.1

SOTOMAYOR, EVA* (University of Jaen (Spain), Spain)

The FEI Model and Identified Emotions in Social Policies: Compassion, Guilt and Regret.

To analyze emotions from a sociological perspective, we utilize the FEI Model (Felt, Expressed, and Identified Emotions). This three-dimensional model addresses the role of the body in the experience, expression, and recognition of emotions. It distinguishes between felt emotions (internal and indirectly expressed through narrative), expressed emotions (explicitly labeled verbally), and identified emotions (interpreted by the researcher based on cultural or collective expressions). This analytical framework enables a deep exploration of human emotions, acknowledging their variability depending on context and modes of expression.

In this case, we examine the presence of emotions within social policies and how feelings such as nostalgia, regret, or compassion are reflected in programs aimed at reducing inequalities. To do so, we focus on the third dimension of emotion access: identified emotions, also known as representational emotions.

These emotions are not directly articulated by the subject but are instead interpreted by the researcher. They are not tacitly expressed but are conveyed or identified through the design of social actions, programs, regulations and penalties, budgets, and all the elements that constitute social policy. Identified emotions reflect underlying intentions of compassion, guilt, justice, regret or social redress, and are strongly influenced by cultural imprints, political codes, and collective emotions. Although not explicitly expressed, identified emotions play a fundamental role in the formulation of policies, especially in relation to their intended and unintended consequences.

WG08-JS-23.3

SOTOMAYOR, EVA* (University of Jaen (Spain), Spain)
LUCENA, ADRIANA (University of Jaén, Spain)
ESCARABAJAL, MARIA DOLORES (University of Jaén, Spain)

The Role of Emotions in Inclusive Employment Policies: Findings from the Emodi Project on Intellectual Disability and Well-Being

The increasingly evident role of emotions in the labor market is encouraging public policies to begin using them as tools to improve social programs, especially those aimed at increasing social inclusion through labor inclusion. In the EmoDi Project (IN3-UJA Group), we have demonstrated how the inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities (ID) in companies improves the work environment and fosters emotions that promote well-being and cohesion. Additionally, through an experimental approach, we have sought evidence to confirm that having a job positively affects both the emotions of people with ID and their families, thus favoring their inclusion in society.

Preliminary results show that, although emotions were similar between the experimental group and the control group in the initial phase (pre-test), once the experimental group obtained employment (post-test week and post-test month), emotions that generate well-being increased, and disruptive emotions decreased. Furthermore, the data from the Inico-Feaps Scale indicate that, after one month of employment, the emotional well-being of people with ID in the experimental group improved significantly compared to those who did not have a job.

When contextualizing these observations within a broader process, where emotions and affections are being commodified, the question arises as to what situation those individuals find themselves in who access employment through such an intervened process, as is the case with people with ID. Although public authorities seek to generate positive emotions towards this group to promote their inclusion, there is a risk that the work they perform may not respond solely to a logic of productivity but rather be part of an emotional artifice in a society where the ability to generate emotions holds value in itself.

RC22-348.2

SOTOMAYOR SANDOVAL, SUSANA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
MACÍAS RODRÍGUEZ, ROLANDO* (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)

Ahmadiyya Muslim Community: Founding of Three Missions in Mexico

The experience of Mexico and Latin America in general in its contact with Islam can be traced back to the time of the Spanish conquest, since some readings refer to Moors among the ranks of Hernán Cortés and other conquerors of America, as well as the arrival of Maghrebi Muslim slaves at the end of the 17th century.

But in Mexico there was a minimal presence of Mohammedans in the colonial era and the 19th century, unlike other Latin American countries, which has been modified since the end of the 20th century, mainly by migrations from countries in conflict or developing countries with a Muslim majority.

The objective of this paper is to outline the actions that the Ahmadiyya community has been taking to establish itself in Merida, Mexico City and Queretaro, focusing on its social, missionary and propaganda work. Analyzing the administrative-missionary structure that has allowed the dissemination of the Ahmadi doctrine and the teachings of Islam around the world, specifically, the institutional apparatus that has allowed the establishment of three missions in Mexico.

RC22-JS-176.4

SOTOMAYOR SANDOVAL, SUSANA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

El Uso Del Hijab Entre Las Conversas Ahmadiís En Las Misiones De Belice y México

El velo islámico ha sufrido una evolución multifacética indiscutible, llegando incluso a fungir como una herramienta politica de protesta, por ello dependiendo del espacio geográfico, cultural y temporalidad desde el que se analice sus caracteristicas son únicas. Siguiendo esta premisa y teniendo en cuenta que cada grupo islámico hace un uso diferenciado del velo; cuando se instaura la fe islamica en un espacio "ajeno" a este sistema religioso, las conversas adquieren o adopatan el uso del velo a la usanza de sus predicadoras o referentes religiosas. Sin embargo, en las jama´at ahmadí, no hay una imposición en el uso y el tipo de velo, lo cual permite un "libre albedrío" entre las nuevas creyentes, que dirigen su búsqueda principalmente en *youtube* bajo el término de "*hijab*". Por lo que no existe una homogeneidad entre los velos usados en las conversas beliceñas, chiapanecas, yucatecas, queretanas y capitalinas, diferenciándose unicamente por la ortodoxia del tipo de velo empleado, uso que en todos marca una clara diferenciación entre las ahmadí de nacimiento y las conversas, así como entre las conversas de las distintas misiones. Además de apreciarse una mayor facilidad de adaptación en la cotidianidad y su uso entre las conversas pertenecientes a comunidades originarias como lo son las chiapanecas y las afrodescendientes beliceñas, a pesar de que su uso responde a logicas culturales diferenciadas.

RC28-449.1

SOTOUDEH, RAMINA* (Yale Universtiy, USA)
FLORIDI, GINEVRA (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Pathways to Independence: The Dynamics of Parental Support in the Transition to Adulthood

Economic independence from parents is increasingly delayed in the United States. This delay has implications for the timing and sequencing of other life transitions such as employment and marriage, and for inequalities in the support young adults receive. In this study, we leverage the Panel Study of Income Dynamics' Transition to Adulthood Supplement. Using sequence analysis, we examine how financial and co-residential support are embedded within the transition to adulthood. We study heterogeneity in support trajectories between and within families and disentangle the temporal order of transition milestones using Cox models. Confirming previous literature, parental economic support serves as both a scaffold for young adults' educational and economic pursuits and a safety net for struggling children. However, we also find evidence of more traditional, gendered pathways to economic independence linked to marriage: marriage facilitates economic independence, but for young men especially, achieving economic independence is an important precursor to marriage.

RC15-221.3

SOTOUDEH, RAMINA* (Yale Universtiy, USA)

Relational Externalities of Institutional Interventions

Institutions seek to shape the behaviors of their constituents. Because individuals are embedded in complex webs of social relations, by intervening in their personal behaviors, institutions may unwittingly reshape network structure. In this paper, I introduce the concept of relational externalities — the unintended relational consequences of a policy or intervention . I elaborate the conditions under which these relational externalities are likely to take place, what they may look like under these different conditions, and the role they play in creating inequalities or amplify existing ones. I then empirically illustrate this concept through the case of the punishment of smoking behavior in a sample of U.S. high schools. I show that harsh punishment of smoking behavior is associated with the social isolation of smokers and increased homophily on smoking status in friendship networks. A subsequent exploration of the mechanisms behind these effects reveals that they are likely driven by non-smokers eschewing friendships with smokers. Finally, I show that relational externalities of anti-smoking policies are most acute for students with the least behavioral elasticity with regards to smoking. Students who are least able to change their behaviors -- have a higher genetic predisposition to nicotine dependence -- change their friends, putting them at a dual disadvantage.

RC05-JS-6.2

SOUTO GARCIA, ANDREA* (University of A Coruña, Spain)

Analysing Ethnosexual Boundarying in Postcolonial Migration Contexts. the Case of Colombian and Brazilian Women in Spain and Portugal

From an intersectional, decolonial and transnational approach, this research addresses three decades of migrations of Colombian and Brazilian women to Spain and Portugal. In the Iberian countries, nationality has become an ethnosexualization device that dictates the very particular ways in which migrant women are imagined, seriously conditioning their socio-occupational opportunities.

Departing from a multi-situated ethnography carried out between 2017 and 2022 in São Paulo, Porto and Madrid, and including in-depth interviews with forty Colombian and Brazilian migrant women, from different social/racial backgrounds, and with different positions in the migratory cycle; this research furthers the concept of "ethnosexual boundarying".

We track the women´s migration/life trajectories from origin to destination contexts to analyze how gender, race and class intersect under different shapes and across different spaces and temporalities, affecting their development. In doing so, we aim to understand ethnosexual boundary work in Brazilian and Colombian women´s postcolonial migrations while overcoming methodological nationalism.

Policy restrictions imposed on the poorest and darkest women force them to undertake risky strategies to materialise their migration projects, such as resorting to trafficking networks to cross Iberian borders. Once in destination, they enter the precarious and unregulated labour niches where body plays a predominant role -such as prostitution, care work, hostelry and aesthetics-. And they often marry Portuguese and Spanish men to get residence and work permits, which are more easily obtained when signing a sexual contract with a national citizen. The survival strategies displayed by Brazilian and Colombian women disclose how race and gender enable the violence executed against migrant women in the transnational/postcolonial space. boundary work, the reproduction of colonial identities, and the expansion of sexual markets in the former metropoles.

RC21-334.4

SOYTEMEL, EBRU* (Aston University, United Kingdom)
POPOV, ANTON (Aston University, United Kingdom)

Imagining and Acting As the 'other': Cultural Diversity and Navigating Social Boundaries Among Youth in Coventry

The paper draws on 18 months of ethnographic research exploring cultural practices among two youth groups in Coventry, UK. The groups in question are different in their socio-economic backgrounds and cultural profiles. One group consists mainly of White British middle-class youth who participate in weekly physical theatre workshops run by the city's physical theatre, while the other comprises young people from a culturally diverse youth club, located in one of the city's most socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Our research explores how young people from different ethnic and class positions imagine, experience and express cultural diversity. The theatre group embraced the City of Culture discourse on inclusivity, engaging in performative and charity projects that depicted the experiences of disadvantaged 'Others' (e.g., refugees, migrants, and homeless individuals). Arguably, these middle-class youth utilize diversity a means of socializing into a more refined liberal identity. In contrast, the young people attending the youth club, who often come from culturally diverse and/or migrant backgrounds, encountered challenges related to stigmatisation, everyday/institutional racism and the imposition of stereotypical perceptions of the 'Other'. They employed various strategies to engage creatively with these projected images, both by internalising them and resisting them through role-playing scenarios such as playing 'the bad, the gang member, portraying themselves as tough individuals involved in illicit activities or ridiculing the working class stereotypes projected to them. While the youth clubs serves as public spaces/sites for 'throwntogetherness, we explore how young people from different social, economic and cultural backgrounds perceive each other, make sense of social segregation and engage with discourses on cultural diversity. Through play, how they construct and resist cultural repertoires and narratives shaped by institutions, policies, and practitioners.

RC46-727.3

SPASIĆ, IVANA* (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
PEŠIĆ, JELENA (University of Belgrade, Serbia)
BABOVIĆ, MARIJA (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

The Role of Sociology in Serbia's Post-Socialist Transformation

The main objective of this chapter is to examine the role of sociology in Serbian society over the previous three decades and how it has changed alongside changing global and local social contexts, especially those related to post-socialist transformation. Sociology's impact on the processes of post-socialist transformation is explored through its different aspects and roles: of sociology as a science that produces knowledge, as a profession building its own institutional infrastructure and organisational networks, and as expertise that offers applicable knowledge and influences the shaping of public policies. At the individual level, sociologists act as academics, engaged intellectuals, educators, experts, politicians, journalists, civic activists, and political analysts. As a social formation, sociology, therefore, produces structures but also meanings and interpretations of the social world, creating material as well as cultural (ideological) forms. In analyzing the role of sociology in Serbia, we will rely on the cultural political economy approach (CPE). The core of our analysis will be devoted to discourses on post-socialist transformation that circulated within the two most influential sociological journals in Serbia and some other key writings by Serbian sociologists, over the 1990–2020 period. In accordance with the CPE approach, we will address the issues of selection, retention, and possible reinforcement of certain discourses and rejection of other discourses.

RC26-426.2

SPASOVA, LYUBA* (Bulgarian Academy of Scineces, Bulgaria)

Workplace Discrimination in Bulgaria: Trends, Risk Factors, and Coping Mechanisms

The paper explores workplace discrimination in Bulgaria in the context of labor insecurity, focusing on current discriminatory trends during hiring processes and work interactions. Drawing on data from a broad study on individual and institutional strategies to manage risk, the research highlights labor discrimination, particularly affecting marginalized groups. The study also explores the intersections of various protected characteristics, such as gender, age, ethnicity, and disability, showing how discrimination manifests and accumulates across multiple dimensions.The study also analyses public awareness of non-discrimination rights and identifies common strategies utilised by individuals to combat workplace discrimination.

The findings reveal considerable disparities in discrimination experiences among various demographic groups, with vulnerable populations, including women with children and individuals with disabilities, encountering heightened risks of discrimination during the hiring process, whereas aging people and ethnic minorities are at highest risk of discrimination in established employment relationships. The results reveal significant shortcomings in legal awareness and institutional responses to discrimination, emphasising the need for more effective strategies to foster inclusive workplaces.

The key findings regarding coping strategies indicate a significant number of individuals who would refrain from seeking assistance from others, alongside a substantial proportion who would consult a lawyer directly. This suggests a lack of trust in institutions and reflects an organisational culture that normalises discrimination.

RC52-807.4

SPINA, ELENA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)
VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)

New Generation of Female Doctors: Beyond Gender Segregation

In Italy, the feminization of medicine is a relatively recent phenomenon, which accelerated in the 1970s when the percentage of women practicing the profession rose from 8.8% in 1971 to 23.2% in 1991, reaching 30.1% in 2000 (Vicarelli 2008) and 42.7% in 2018 (a percentage that increased to 43.3% in 2022 among physicians working for the National Health Service) (Conto annuale della Ragioneria generale dello Stato 2022). In this context, the challenging questions are: does the increased presence of women coincide with a shift in the prevailing models of professionalism? And again, how and to what extent are the informal regulatory mechanisms and operational practices, which have been defined around male professional, changing? While asking these questions, it is important to also consider another transformative process: generational change, with the advent of a new generation of professionals (Millennials and Gen Z) who embody values and attitudes completely different from the past. Since young doctors graduating today are predominantly women, there is no doubt that the glass ceiling will be broken, and women will soon acquire top positions. But what changes will occur then? Are women ready to take on these roles and greater responsibility? Some in Italy have been working for years on this passing of the baton: women physicians from Anaao, the main medical union, have asserted their ability to organize themselves and influence roles, knowledge, and both simple and specialized skills in the complex world of healthcare. They are focusing on multidisciplinarity and the cross-fertilization of knowledge (Morano 2021). Presenting data from two different empirical studies, this paper attempts to interpret these processes on a theoretical level.

RC12-181.4

SPINA, FERDINANDO* (University of Salento, Italy)
GALIANO, ANGELO* (University of Salento, Italy)

Reframing Climate Protests As Public Order: The Criminalization of Environmental Activism in Italy

Despite the agreements reached at the United Nations Framework Conferences on Climate Change and the decades-long efforts of conventional environmental movements, the climate crisis caused by human activity and environmental exploitation persists. In this context, the voices of new movements of young activists promoting sustainable ways of living should be heard and supported.

Nevertheless, at least in Western democracies, these movements fail to have a significant impact on political decisions. Indeed, their forms of protest, which are often unconventional and occasionally at odds with the law, elicit negative responses from the general public and punitive actions from police and judicial bodies.

Consequently, social issues pertaining to climate change and environmental justice are reframed as matters of security and public order. Furthermore, forms of dissent against production and consumption practices that contribute to ecological disorganisation are increasingly criminalised through the broadening and intensification of criminal sanctions.

The paper addresses this phenomenon, beginning with an examination of the Italian context and proceeding with a comparative analysis of similar jurisdictions. In Italy, a campaign of criminalisation of environmentalist protest has been conducted for several years by the news media, political forces and, more recently, the judicial system. Firstly, the paper analyses the protest actions undertaken by Italian activists associated to the Last Generation climate movement. It then treats the responses these actions have generated, both in public discourse and within the penal system, with a focus on recent amendments to the penal code and the trials held against activists.

The paper proposes to trace the trajectories of the mediatic-judicial circus that limit the right to manifest and delegitimise arguments against the treadmill of production in favour of a civilisational transformation aimed at avoiding the environmental catastrophe.

RC53-826.3

SPITERI, JANE* (University of Malta, Malta)
DUCU, VIORELA (UBB, CASTLE - Centre for the Study of Transnational Families, Romania)
BACKSTROM, BARBARA (Universidade Aberta, Portugal)
RAMOS, ANNE (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
PIRES PINHEIRO DA MOTA, ANA CATARINA (University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, Portugal)
TRUMMER, URSULA (Center for Health and Migration, Vienna, Austria)
IPEK, EGEMEN (Tarsus Üniversitesi, Turkey)

Child Climate Migrants: A Child Rights Perspective in the Climate Crisis Nexus

Climate change poses several threats to child development, particularly migrant and displaced children. Climate change not only exacerbates existing inequalities but also creates long-term developmental challenges that nospan generations, demanding justice for children impacted by the climate crisis. Child climate migrants are among the most vulnerable and least researched groups impacted by the global climate crisis. As the impacts of climate change increase, millions of families are forced to migrate—both within their countries and across international borders.

Grounded in the theoretical frameworks of childhood development, intergenerational climate justice, and children's rights, the paper underscores the urgency of developing child-centred approaches to climate-induced migration. In this theoretical paper, we seek to comprehensively explore the unique and multifaceted challenges experienced by child climate migrants. We delve into the psychological, social, and developmental effects of displacement, highlighting how childhood trauma, disrupted education, and the loss of community networks can hinder healthy development and long-term well-being. By critically analysing the challenges child migrants face in accessing fundamental rights such as education, healthcare, and protection from exploitation, we evaluate the gaps in current legal and policy frameworks (national and international) that either inadequately address or entirely overlook the specific needs of child climate migrants.

To this end, we argue for a fundamental shift in global climate policy, one that places child migrants at the centre of discussions on climate justice and future sustainability. Based on our findings, we call upon policy-makers to address both the immediate consequences and root causes of migration and displacement, such as more robust climate adaptation measures and child-sensitive migration policies. Such holistic approach is essential to ensuring that child climate migrants are protected and supported in ways that not only mitigate the damage caused by climate-induced displacement but also promote long-term resilience, dignity, and opportunity for the affected children.

RC04-JS-35.2

SPITERI, JANE* (University of Malta, Malta)

Towards a Holistic Conceptualisation of Climate Anxiety in Early Childhood: A Scoping Review

As intensity of the climate crisis increases and the scientific evidence of its impacts on child development become more evident, there is emerging evidence suggesting that young children may be experiencing a noteworthy psychological strain in the shape of climate anxiety, and this can increase as they learn more about it. The distress induced by climate change manifests as heightened anxiety. Despite the increased international recognition of climate anxiety in young children as a valid mental state, there is little empirical evidence detailing how climate anxiety manifests in early childhood, or describing the interventions considered most effective in addressing it. The present scoping review aims to (a) identify available evidence on climate anxiety in children up to age eight; (b) clarify the mental health consequences brough about by the increased awareness of climate change; and (c) identify gaps in the literature that if attended to, could move the field forward. Since research on the topic of climate anxiety in early childhood is still scares, a scoping review was used. This paper will provide an initial point for scoping climate anxiety in early childhood. Preliminary findings suggest that young children are aware of the impacts of climate change and they are worried about it. Parents and teachers are worried about climate anxiety in young children but they do not feel empowered to support their children's emotional needs in relation to climate change. Available research is presented from a Western perspective, and further research is needed to provide conceptual clarity of climate anxiety in early childhood from non-Western countries and indigenous perspectives. Further research employing diverse methodologies is also needed to respond with evidence-based and child-friendly mitigation and adaptation strategies.

RC06-JS-115.6

SPONTON, ALIX* (Ined, CRESPPA (Paris Nanterre) and CRIS (Sciences Po Paris), France)

Absent Fathers? Non-Standard Employment and Inequalities in Paternity Leave Take-up

This presentation questions the universalizing appeal of work-life balance policies by exploring why a significant proportion of fathers in non-standard employment do not take paternity leave in France, despite being eligible.

From its introduction in 2002 to its reform in 2021, the two-week paternity leave was an immediate success. Short, generous, and consistent with contemporary norms of 'involved fathering', it ensured high take-up rates. In this context, it is not so much the fathers who take their leave, but those who forgo it that raises questions: in the majority, men without stable salaried employment.

Take-up rates are remarkably low for fathers on short-term contracts (58%), self-employed fathers (33%), and job seekers claiming benefits (20%), compared to fathers with permanent contracts (80%). Why are these men particularly inclined to forfeit this right?

Due to social desirability biases, it is uncommon to find extensive testimonies from fathers who do not take paternity leave. This article uses mixed methods to explore the mechanisms underlying non-take-up. It combines the *Mode de garde et d'accueil des jeunes enfants* survey conducted by the French ministry in 2021 (N=8,351) with 87 longitudinal qualitative interviews with 32 fathers—11 without stable employment—before and after the birth of their last child.

Drawing on insights from political sociology, the results reveal that non-take-up does not necessarily reflect a lack of interest in the policy or a decision to prioritize work. Fathers in non-standard employment face various informational and administrative barriers at different stages of the leave-claiming process. Many take informal breaks that serve the same purpose as paternity leave but without compensation—blurring the distinction between those who take leave and those who don't.

In a context where non-standard employment is rising across Europe, this presentation discusses more generally social inequalities in how families can exercise their rights.

RC28-433.2

SPONTON, ALIX* (Ined, CRESPPA (Paris Nanterre) and CRIS (Sciences Po Paris), France)

"I Share, I'm Not a Slob!": Involved Fatherhood, Social Inequality, and Symbolic Distinction

This presentation explores how contemporary fatherhood norms, particularly the ideal of the "involved dad," are defined and enacted differently across social classes in France - and the symbolic classification that results from it.

Contemporary fatherhood norms in France, as in many countries, emphasize men's involvement and emotional closeness with their children, in addition to their traditional role as financial providers. While research has documented how the gender gap in childcare involvement has evolved with the spread of these new norms, less attention has been paid to the nuances in paternal practices among men from different social classes. How do men receive and apply contemporary fatherhood norms depending on their socioeconomic status? How do they perceive the parenting styles of other men?

This study argues that, just like cultural tastes and practices (Bourdieu, 1979), discourses and practices surrounding fatherhood are socially situated and socially hierarchized. The way men engage with their children (and whether or not this involvement is made visible) draws "symbolic boundaries" (Lamont, 1992) against social categories with which they do not wish to be associated.

Based on 90 repeated interviews with 32 resident fathers from diverse social backgrounds, this research offers valuable insights into paternal practices during early childhood across different social groups. Participants became fathers for the first time between 2019 and 2021, and interviews were conducted shortly before the birth, shortly after, and 18 months later.

The results show that the injunction to "be there" is widespread yet internalized differently by fathers depending on the socioeconomic characteristics of their family. Some fathers prioritize spending a lot of time playing with the child, others focus on sharing care tasks, etc. Ultimately, I identify four distinct styles of fathering, highlighting how the appearance of egalitarianism in fatherhood contributes to social distinction among upper-middle-class men.

RC12-193.1

SPORTEL, IRIS* (Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands)

"I Am No Longer Free to Raise My Child the Way I Want". the Experiences of Ethnic, Religious, or Cultural Minority Families with the Dutch Child Welfare System

Many social problems linked to ethnic minority families end up in the child welfare system. For example, courts are tasked to decide whether particular cultural practices of migrant and minority families constitute child abuse, and what actions should be taken with families suspected of being involved in practices such as honour-related violence or radicalisation. At the same time, marginalisation as well as differences in decision-making by state actors has been shown to contribute to an overrepresentation of ethnic minority families in the child welfare system.

Child protection cases can be particularly intense and sometimes intrusive encounters with the state for the families involved. In this paper I will focus on the experiences of ethnic, religious, or cultural minority families with the Dutch child welfare system. While some parents actively ask for help, for example when dealing with family conflict or experiencing difficulties in raising their children; others are confronted with unasked-for or even unwanted interventions in their family by state institutions. Especially in cases where children are removed from their parents' care this can lead to struggles over children's belonging and identity, for example with regard to issues such as vaccination, attendance of religious events, food restrictions, or clothing or hair.

The paper is part of a larger research project on the role of conceptualisations of culture, ethnicity and religion in court cases on children. The project is an ethnographic study using different methods including an analysis of court files and court judgements; interviews with parents and other family members; interviews with court actors such as judges and lawyers; with NGOs and child welfare social workers, and with religious representatives.

RC21-309.3

SPYRELLIS, STAVROS* (National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), Greece)
DINES, NICK (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)
TULUMELLO, SIMONE (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
MATTIUCCI, CRISTINA (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Touristification on a Southern European Context: The Cases of Athens, Lisbon and Naples

The scope of this presentation is to detect and examine touristification trends on a Southern European (SE) context. The analysis will place under the spotlight, and compare, three major SE cities: two capitals –Athens and Lisbon– and the second biggest Italian city, the capital of southern Italy, Naples.

Acknowledging that the increase in tourism, especially the short-term tourism, fuels changes on preexisting urban structures, the research will underline changes that could help identify undergoing touristification mechanisms. We identify as such real estate and socio-spatial transformations taking place. Methodologically, the analysis will primarily use qualitative data describing the urban spaces in question and not upon economic/ financial indexes.

The common characteristics that the cities share, facilitate the comparisons and helps understand a distinct SE context. All three cities were established as important tourist destinations in the mid 2010s, during a period of extend economic instability, on a national level, which resulted an acute drop of the tourism cost. After all, Portugal, Greece and Italy were major components of what media identified as PIIGS throughout that period. Athens showed high level of tourist inflows much earlier, but low levels of "city break" brief stays, being the main gateway towards the popular Greek island. Lisbon from a second tear city, on the European urban hierarchy, came also to the forefront. Lastly, Naples, already an established, infamous, tourist destination also went through a striking increase on inflows.

Three case studies will be used, seeking to achieve an in-depth, even on the micro-level, analysis of touristification trends. Changes at the neighborhood level and comparisons between *Kypseli* in Athens, *Quartieri Spagnoli* in Naples and *Arroios* in Lisbon will help extract important conclusions

RC53-814.1

SPYROU, SPYROS* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

What Kind of Knowledge for a Critical Childhood Studies? Reflections on Epistemic Justice, Humility and the Politics of Knowing/Not-Knowing.

What kind of knowledge does a field like childhood studies which declares itself to be critical need to produce in order to uphold its claim? What forms of knowledge should the field seek to bring forth at a time when the world is experiencing multiple crises and the ethical imperative is not simply to know but to also act? And how, might the field seek to produce this knowledge? Through what knowledge practices, through what partnerships and alliances? And with what anticipated insights but also tradeoffs?

Turning to the notions of epistemic justice and epistemic humility as starting points for a broader discussion on the politics of knowledge production, I will consider what the possibilities but also the limits of critical knowledge production may be for childhood studies. To add to my earlier list of questions: Who gets to produce knowledge that matters, for instance? Who and what is left out from knowledge production in the field? What might be the effects of such absences for our ongoing efforts to represent children and childhood in a careful, responsible and ethically mindful manner? And lastly, what, if any, is the transformative role of childhood research in the context of children's and young people's struggles for justice? Though in this talk I will not seek to answer these questions in any prescriptive manner or settle these matters in any specific way, I nevertheless wish to problematize them sufficiently as a matter of concern and consequence for the development of critical childhood studies as a field at this juncture of its historical development.

RC44-704.5

SREERUPA, -* (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)

Digitalization at the Frontlines: Experiences of ASHA Workers in India

Digital technologies are increasingly permeating traditionally non-digital sectors, including India's public health system, through initiatives like the National Digital Health Mission. This mission seeks to improve healthcare outcomes by leveraging data to inform and optimize strategies. Through an intersectional feminist lens, this paper critically examines who bears the burden of these digitalization efforts and how they impact women frontline community health workers—Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)—who are positioned at the lowest tier of the public health system and entrenched in precarious, informal labour.

The paper explores whether digitalization enables ASHA workers or perpetuates their marginalization, reinforcing existing power imbalances. While digitalization has brought benefits like enhanced accessibility, transparency, and ease of communication, it has also imposed additional pressures on ASHAs. ASHAs are increasingly tasked with digital responsibilities, transforming the nature of their community care work. They are now involved in extensive on-the-ground digital data collection, resulting in increased workloads, the dual burden of managing both digital and paper-based tasks, and the exploitation of their unpaid labour. Moreover, disparities in access to technology, digital skill gaps, and concerns over privacy violations have become critical issues, underscoring how ASHA workers' collectives have effectively resisted the harmful impacts of digital shifts in their work environment.

The research draws on multi-method qualitative fieldwork conducted across four Indian states—Kerala, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Meghalaya—and includes in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with ASHAs, as well as key informant interviews with trade union leaders and public healthcare officials. By examining ASHAs' responses to digitalization, this study highlights the broader implications of platformization beyond the gig economy, particularly in traditional sectors where women often occupy lowest hierarchical positions.

RC47-732.2

SRIVASTAVA, ANSHUMAN* (University of Lucknow, India)
ANAND ANAND, MADHAVI (university of lucknow, India)
TIWARI, DEVIKA (University of Lucknow, India)
TIWARI, SHWETA (A.P. Sen Memorial Girls PG College, Lucknow, India)
KUMAR VERMA, VIJAY (Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, India)

"Sacred Knowledge and Bio-Piracy: Religious Social Movements Resisting Commodification of Indigenous Biodiversity in India"

The valorization of natural resources represents a growing global concern, particularly in regions with rich but endangered indigenous biodiversity. In India, the intensifying monetization of wildlife, native crops, and indigenous knowledge systems poses a hazard to both ecological integrity and the sociocultural frameworks of native communities. Within this context, religious social movements have emerged as vital agents of aversion, drawing upon spiritual cosmologies that underscore the sacredness of nature.

The core problem of the matter arises from the encroachment of neoliberal developmental policies that commodify biodiversity, marginalizing communities whose ontological relationship with nature is central to their cultural identity and livelihood. This process of commodification has encountered formidable opposition from grassroots religious movements, which have been instrumental in articulating resistance but remain underexplored in sociological discourse. This study focuses on emblematic cases such as the Appiko Movement, Bishnoi Movement, Navdanya Movement, and the Sacred Groves Movement. Through these movements, the paper examines how local ecologies, sacralized through religious narratives, serve as spaces of resistance against external capitalist forces.

Adopting a qualitative approach, this study, integrates ethnographic case studies, archival analysis, and content analysis of key actors involved in these movements. Comparative analysis highlights the underlying diversity in spiritual ecologies and their varying roles in the resistance.

A deeper analysis suggests that these religious movements do more than to protect the environment; they actively sustain indigenous epistemologies and counter the forces of globalization that threaten to homogenize cultural landscapes and indigenously inherited knowledge. The research contributes to theoretical discussions on sociology of religion and environmentalism, illustrating religious movements' capacity to mediate environmental justice and assert the epistemic sovereignty of marginalized communities. The study has implications for the policymakers that acknowledging environmental stewardship's cultural and spiritual dimensions may enhance the efficacy of biodiversity conservation strategies, particularly in Indigenous contexts.

RC47-JS-207.4

STAGNI, FEDERICA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Censorship, Solidarity, and Academic Freedom in Italy Since October 7

This paper surveys and discusses the transformations and challenges faced by scholars of and from Palestine in the Italian academia since October 7, 2023. It contextualises them in the history of pro-Palestinian student activism and solidarity in the Italian academia since the 1960s-1970s. The contribution also analyses how forms of solidarity and mobilisation have been policed in the context of the increasing exposure of Italian universities to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of anti-Semitism and its adoption by the Italian government in 2020, as well as the detention in Israel of an Italian Palestinian student in late Summer 2023 and the international response generated. The paper discusses the transformations faced since October 7, 2023, unpacking cases of violation of academic freedom, censorship or self-censorship related to Italian scholars within the European framework. The paper highlights the specificity of the Italian case within Europe and beyond, assessed against the political economy of Italian academia, the influence of the military-industrial complex on the educational and academic system, and the work of transnational networks in support of academic freedom. The paper provides comparative insights with other European or Northern American cases and experiences, and reflects on the ruptures post-October 7, as well as on the forms of cooperation and response to violations of academic freedom.

RC11-174.1

STANICZEK, SELINA* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)
NAEGELE, LAURA (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

Navigating the Future of Work: Challenging Age Stereotypes in Digital Learning and Redefining Cvet from an Organisational Perspective

Introduction and Research Question
Demographic change will have a significant impact on the labour market, with an increasing shortage of available labour becoming a prominent issue in the future. At the same time, digitalisation is changing work processes and skills requirements, with the process of learning itself becoming increasingly digital.

It is imperative that continuing vocational education and training (CVET) is made available to old(er) workers in order to support them and ensure their employability. However, the way in which the transition to digital learning environments affects both old(er) workers and their training activities remains unclear.

Methodology
Against this background, the present study focuses on the implementation of digital CVET. In addition to the organisational perspective, the configuration of digital training provision is also a key area of investigation.

For this reason, a situational analysis, supplemented by hermeneutic techniques, is used, in which the phenomenon of ageing is recognised as a distributed practice. In order to analyse the perception of the interplay between digital technologies and age(ing) in the context of digital CVET, 36 experts in digital learning were interviewed. The experts were drawn from three companies and represented the fields of HR, IT, education and development. The age-related images in the interviews were identified and their emergence and development was reconstructed as the result of a socio-material practice.

Results and Summary
Initial findings suggest the existence of a stereotypical image of age(ing) which manifests itself in a number of ways, including the neglect or exclusion of old(er) workers from digital CVET due to perceived deficiencies in their (technical) skills. The study therefore sought to identify strategies for competency-based, age-appropriate digital learning in the workplace environment. This was achieved through a critical analysis of age-related images and their origins in socio-material practice.

RC55-836.2

STANOJEVIC, DRAGAN* (Department of Sociology, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Serbia)
GVOZDANOVIC, ANJA (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)
TODOSIJEVIC, BOJAN (Institute of social sciences, Serbia)

Wealth, Inequality, and Life Satisfaction: The Impact of Economic Changes across Age Groups and Generations in Europe

Comparative studies usually indicate a positive relationship between GDP per capita and life satisfaction and a negative relationship between the Gini coefficient and life satisfaction. These associations are also detected in longitudinal, cross-sectional, or panel studies conducted within individual countries. However, comparative and longitudinal studies examining contextual variables' effects across countries and over time on the life satisfaction of different population segments are rare. Many studies have identified that life satisfaction varies over the life course (U-shaped age effect), between different cohorts (generation effect), and the effect of time (a period effect) is usually analysed to capture the changes in a country or region's social, economic, or political context. Using data from five waves of the European Social Survey (2016–2024), covering three recent crises (the migrant crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine), we will examine how a) contextual differences between societies and b) changes within societies over time affect the life satisfaction of individuals across different ages and generations in Europe. We assume that differences between European countries and changes within countries over time in GDP per capita, Purchasing Power Standard, and the Gini coefficient affect different age groups and generations in distinct ways. We also assume that these effects vary within age groups and generations depending on their position in the labour market (employment, unemployment, inactivity, type of contract) and their material standard.

To conduct the analysis, we will use a multilevel approach with three levels: the first consists of individuals with their sociodemographic characteristics, the second nests individuals within cohorts (generations) and periods, and the third nests them within countries. Building on the recent insights of Giesselmann and Schmidt-Catran (2019) and the application of similar data by Czymara (2021), we will attempt to disentangle contextual effects across countries and over time.

RC32-528.1

STARK, LAURA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Games and Sports As Socialization Pathways to Being LGBTQ+ in East Africa?

This paper examines queer childhoods and youth from two countries: Tanzania and Malawi, based on over 103 ethnographic interviews with male-assigned-at-birth *geis* (transgender women and 'in between' genders) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (2020–2022) and approx. 25 interviews with female-assigned-at-birth lesbians and transmen in Lilongwe, Malawi, in 2024. Geis in Tanzania recalled that even if there were no other *geis* when growing up, they experienced being anally penetrated in hide-and-seek and games and in competitive games (if they lost, and younger children lost frequently). Many adult men who later paid to have sex with *geis* also presumably (although I was not able to access them) learned that they enjoyed anal penetration of male-born persons through these games and contests. In Lilongwe, Malawi, female-assigned-at-birth lesbians and transmen told in 2024 how they had 'learned' and practiced intimacy with girls and women at female football camps and boarding schools because others did it, and it was expected of them. These queer football players also told that the majority of their team members were lesbian or transmen. What these games and contests in a low-income urban area of Tanzania, and football camps and boarding schools in a mixed/middle-income urban area of Malawi indicate is that some children learned same-sex practices not from adult 'folk devil' sexual predators (Hopkins 2013), as is feared in these societies, but from older children. It is not adults but older children whom younger children often wish to emulate, it is older children who possess knowledge of immediate relevance to their younger peers' aims of having fun, exploring and feeling secure. These findings challenge current Western assumptions about non-conforming genders and sexualities as solely innate in individuals ('born that way'), and expand our understanding towards what may be 'taught' or internalized through group socialization.

RC53-JS-228.2

STARK, LAURA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Queer 'Failed' Childhood Innocence and Recollections of Child Sexual Agency in Tanzania

To examine first sexual experiences, this paper uses 103 interviews with male-born *geis* (transgender women and 'in between' gender persons) in Dar es Salaam, conducted in the years 2020–2022. Although some *geis* recalled being coerced or raped by male relatives or neighbors, some *geis* recalled instead that they had initiated first sexual encounters as children. This paper answers the questions: *how did these geis recall these experiences and what does this mean for current theory?* Rather than seeing themselves as sexually exploited minors, they recalled themselves as fully consenting agents, and recounted stories of seducing male adults when they were as young as nine. Their responses challenge the hegemonic concept of 'childhood innocence' as universal and broadens knowledge of 'childhood' as a social construction (Hopkins 2013:67; Alvares 2024 (EASA); Smith & Woodiwiss 2016). *Geis* described themselves as child sexual subjects in three senses: feelings of desire and pleasure that ran contrary to social expectations; self-choosing the man they wanted to be intimate with; and acting on their feelings of intimate desire (Achmat 1995). First sexual experiences were recalled as 'not good' if they had been forced, but *geis* were *not* of the opinion that it was wrong for adults persons to want to engage in sex with children, rather it was 'not good' if children had not reached the point *as agents* where they were ready, desired or had tacitly consented to have sex with *that person* and in *that situation*. This paper examines what these narratives of 'failed' child innocence say about the contingent or illusory nature of social structures within which children are expected to position themselves (Egan & Hawkes 2009; Robinson and Davies 2014). The paper also examines *who* were the adult partners in interviewee's recollections of underage sexual encounters.

RC10-147.3

STAROSTA, PAWEL* (University of Lodz, Poland)

Patterns and Determinants of Civic Participation in Euroope

The process of global transformation has various consequences. One of fundamental theses of globalists assumes that the possibilities of citizens' participation are increasing (S.Huntington 2004) . Opponents emphasize in turn, that the processes of globalization lead to completely opposite effects (Sennet 1992).

The aim of the paper is to try to answer three main problematic questions:1/ What is the general level of civic participation in Europe ? 2/What patterns of civic participation dominate in Europe? 3/ Which of the following models (socio-economic status model,social capital model or attachment model(is best suited to explaining the variation in civic participation in Europe?

Civic prticipation as a dependent variable is understood as an activity that is implemented through citizens' actions in the public, political and associational spheres (Pattie,Seyed,Whiteley,2003).

Participation in each activities was coded using the 0,1 system. The empirical basis for the presentation will be the data base of the European Social Survey of 2018,2020 conducted on representative samples in 34 European Countries.

As a result of the analyses, it was found that the general level of civic participation in Europe is not high.The highest level of civic participation was identiied in the Scandinavian Countries, and the lowest in the Post-communist countries and Portugal. The dominant pattern of civic participation is voting in parlimentary elections and campaign participation. The socio- economic status model and the social capital model are equally suited to explaining variability of civic participation in European Countries.

RC07-101.1

STARRS, SEAN KENJI* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

The Capitalist Rise of China Has Strengthened US Hegemony: Understanding Dependent Integration in Contemporary Geopolitical Dynamics

Conventional wisdom has oscillated from US hegemonic decline since the 1970s to a "unipolar moment" in the 1990s to now back to decline especially in the face of the rise of China. This paper argues the opposite, that the capitalist rise of China since the 1990s has rendered US structural power stronger than ever before. This is in large part due to the nature of China's historically unprecedented dependent integration into US-centered global production and financial networks. This paper will map China's techno-dependency on the US in especially advanced semiconductors (using *Bloomberg Professional*'s supply chain database, among others), and show how the United States can leverage its techno-supremacy in a manner that was unavailable against Japan in the 1980s let alone the Soviet Union in the 1950s—both of which were much more technologically independent. Concomitantly, China's role as export platform for the world's workshop funnels the world's primary transactions currency (US$) back into the United States—a familiar story—which then allows the US to spend far more than any other state, whether $5 trillion on Covid-19 stimulus (more per capita than was spent in the 1930s New Deal) or endless wars, including those that impact China. In regard to the latter, this paper ends with how US-driven geopolitical events—US support for Ukraine in its war with Russia and US support for Israel in its war in the Middle East—has significantly diminished the prospects for Xi Jinping's Eurasian grand strategy of the Belt and Road Initiative and increased the prospects for the US' counter-vision of the India-Middle East-European Economic Corridor. That China has offered very little pushback to this spiralling US aggression reveals its extraordinary weakness stemming from its dependent integration into US-centered global capitalism.

RC07-109.4

STATUCKI, PIOTR* (University of Lodz, Poland)

Social Theory on Future: A Case for Hope in Navigating Futurelessness

The understanding of time in sociology has evolved continuously alongside social theory. Time was first recognized as a social problem by scholars of the Durkheimian school, who emphasized the importance of collective rhythms and social integration. Phenomenological sociology and symbolic interactionism later portrayed time as the basis of individual human experience, focusing on how people experience and act in relation to time in their everyday lives. Theorists of modernism and postmodernism introduced the temporal dimension as an element of the social system, demonstrating how time is subject to historical and structural change.

The future has been embraced in sociology as a realized, autonomous and widely explored issue only relatively recently. Contemporary social theorists increasingly focus on the role of future perspectives in shaping modern life, discussing how time is now characterized by acceleration, alienation, and a suspension in the "eternal now". These theories may explain the emerging sense of futurelessness that often accompanies life in the Anthropocene – a period marked by multiple crises, including ecological degradation, political instability, and pandemics. These circumstances force us to rethink traditional notions of time and progress as we face deep uncertainty about the future.

I argue that contemporary theories on time can help us understand this sense of disconnection from the future and point toward possible solutions. In response, I propose adopting hope as a key concept for reengaging with the future. Drawing on sociological and philosophical frameworks, I suggest that hope offers a way to maintain an open, rather than deterministic, approach to the future. By embracing hope, we might overcome feelings of futurelessness and encourage both individual and collective action to face the current challenges.

RC24-JS-173.1

STAUDACHER, CASSIOPEA* (Humanities Centre for Advanced Studies "Futures of Sustainability", University of Hamburg, Germany)
KAMMLER, LEA* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Temporalities of Justice Amongst Loss and Damage – a Sociological Reconfiguration

The loss of habitability and irreparable damage are moving to the center of the debate as adaptation and resilience emerge as dominant strategies within the narrowing horizons of future climate action. The COP27 decision to establish a Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage has the potential to mark a turning point in the global climate justice discourse. We consider the recognition of unevenly distributed vulnerability to irreversible loss and damage – whether economic, cultural or environmental – and the possibility of compensation as a point of contention to explore the temporalities of different practices of 'loss and damage'. In doing so, we move beyond a linear, anticipatory understanding of time as well as the binary assumption of in/justice, adopting a praxeological perspective to uncover the plural temporalities of three key practices of loss-management: Restoration, Ruins and Memories. These form the temporal counterpoint to a techno-optimistic vision of a sustainable future and enable theoretical interventions into liberal notions of time and justice.

First, we systematize existing critiques of temporalities in climate justice debates (Hunfeld 2020) and reconstruct alternative temporalities and their implications for conceptions of justice from a practice-theoretical perspective (Shove et al. 2012, Southerton 2012, Reckwitz 2016). Drawing on two empirical sites – the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and anti-nuclear resistances – we examine three specific localized practice complexes in terms of their challenges related to temporality and justice.

Our research is oriented toward decolonial critiques of anticipatory futurism (Barad 2019) and Western modernist notions of time within environmental justice debates (Whyte 2021). Instead, we emphasize the 'slow violence' (Nixon 2011) and 'combined and uneven apocalypse' (Williams 2011) that become articulable within practice complexes, highlighting their potential for a justice that must be framed as 'always-to-come' (Barad 2019:536).

RC11-JS-156.2

STECKDAUB-MULLER, IRMGARD* (Institute of Sociology, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)
PFALLER, LARISSA (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)
SCHWEDA, MARK (Department of Health Services Research, Carl-von-Ossietzky-University Oldenburg, Germany)

Age Stereotypes in Appeals for Intergenerational Solidarity: Revealing the Paradox

Intergenerational solidarity has been a widely discussed normative concept in debates on global and health crises and is considered essential for addressing these challenges in the future. The COVID-19 pandemic can be seen as a case in point and a litmus test for the potential power of solidarity between generations during a crisis that affected age groups differently. Consequently, appeals for solidarity and representations of age(ing) were prevalent themes in the public media coverage. However, how these representations of age(ing) are precisely connected and negotiated in pleas for intergenerational solidarity still needs further exploration.

This paper addresses this gap and investigates how age as a category of identity and difference is inscribed in appeals for solidarity and how intergenerational relations are constructed in the public media discourse. Using qualitative content analysis for a text sample from German newspaper coverage from March 2020 to July 2021, we show that the representation of the young and the old in pleas for solidarity focuses on their physical well-being, social participation, and social justice. Regarding the construction of intergenerational relations, our analysis reveals a paradox which is explained with poststructuralist concepts: In appeals for intergenerational solidarity to avoid discrimination and foster cohesion, representations of age(ing) are (re)produced as *binary oppositions*, leading to a *bisected construction of age* through rhetoric *othering.*

In our conclusion, we are taking these findings as a starting point to consider how focusing on ageing as an anthropological trait and recognising the diversity within age groups and generations could help mitigate and deconstruct the paradox in appeals for intergenerational solidarity.

RC37-617.3

STECKDAUB-MULLER, IRMGARD* (Institute of Sociology, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany)

Commercial Tattooists and Their Professional Self-Understanding As Artists

Tattooing can be located at the intersection of body service work, craft and art. Therefore, tattooists constitute their professional identity from these occupational components to position themselves within the growing and competitive tattooing sector. In this context, the discourse of tattooing as an art is omnipresent, and the self-presentation as an artist is the most prominent among those who tattoo as their gainful work. However, a closer look reveals the diverse criteria and the heterogeneity of interpretations that qualify tattoos as artwork and their creators as (tattoo) artists.

Against this backdrop, this paper questions what notions of art tattooists have and investigates their self-understanding as artists. The data, which consists of autobiographical narrative interviews and ethnographic observations in tattoo parlours and at tattoo conventions in Germany, was analysed using the documentary method.

The analysis results show that tattooists either understand themselves as tattooing artists or as tattooists who developed into artists through their work. Four conceptualisations of tattooing as art were reconstructed: (1) By referring to the genie cult, outstanding artistic or technical skills such as portrait, realistic and naturalistic tattooing define tattooists as gifted artists. (2) Another understanding considers commercial tattooing as commission work, just as other artwork often is. (3) A further perspective regards (economic) success and reputation gained through tattoos that meet the customer's taste as (an) art. (4) In contrast, the individualistic perspective argues that since there are no universal criteria for art, everybody can invoke this status because art develops in the eye of the beholder.

The conclusion points to the practical implications of these conceptualisations on the service for the client: Their skin is either seen as a canvas for the tattoo artist's 'coup de foudre', a surface for the artist's eternal inscription, or a work material that requires more artistic skills than paper.

RC33-544.3

STEFANEL, ADRIANA* (University of Bucharest, Romania)
SURUGIU, ROMINA (Universitatea din Bucureşti, Romania)

Digital Discourse and Democratic Integrity: Analyzing the Polarization of the Public Sphere through the Rejection of Diana Șoșoacă's Presidential Candidacy in Romania

This paper explores the tension between the democratic promise of the internet and its role in amplifying extremist ideologies, focusing on the recent rejection of Diana Șoșoacă's presidential candidacy by the Constitutional Court of Romania. Șoșoacă, a polarizing political figure, leveraged social media to build visibility and support, particularly from fringe groups aligned with her extremist views. The Constitutional Court's decision not only highlights legal challenges but also underscores the broader issue of how digital platforms can facilitate the spread of radical political narratives.

Using a qualitative content analysis of social media interactions, over 30.000 units of analysis, particularly on TikTok, this study investigates how extremist discourse surrounding Șoșoacă's campaign gained traction and shaped public opinion. TikTok's highly interactive and often unregulated comment sections provide a rich field for observing patterns of extremist rhetoric and deviations from democratic norms. To deepen the analysis, large-scale data collection will be conducted using a specialized TikTok extension, allowing the study to gather significant amounts of data on user interactions. This enhanced data collection method will enable a more comprehensive examination of the ways in which extremist narratives permeate online discourse.

The findings suggest that, while digital platforms have democratized access to political participation, they have also enabled the mainstreaming of extremist ideologies, posing potential risks to democratic stability. This case study highlights the urgent need for more robust regulatory frameworks to monitor and control the influence of radical content as these platforms continue to grow. It also calls for a reassessment of the role digital technologies play in shaping contemporary political discourse, stressing the need to balance open political engagement with the protection of democratic values from the threats posed by extremist ideologies.

WG10-926.4

STEFANOVIC STAMBUK, PROF. JELICA* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences, Serbia)

Digital Epistemologies of the Phygital World or Regeneration of the Humanity's Olfactory Sense Lost for the Cognition of Anthropocene Injustices

Whatever we postulate about digital technologies' capacities to "extend the mind," there is still an insurmountable wall separating them from the past and present physical world. A thinking person is always localised despite the possibility of experiencing many times at once in different places thanks to the encompassing of space by its technological virtualisation. A specific mindset uniquely indents everyone's cognition through the olfactory sense of the earliest relatedness experiences to one's locality. This olfactory sense defies, for now, datafication. Thus, digital cognition, which tends to imprint the eternal, infinite, undying mind into silicon, is stripped of the ubiquity of its dehumanising power since it lacks olfactory immersion. We argue that this lack keeps humanity safe from the command, control and computability of its diverse localisations hyperconnected by digital devices algorithmically dictating how the local scent of injustice is to be overwritten with the codes of the artificialised delusional scents.

Digital epistemology does not come to be dissolvable into representations or experiences, substances or relationships, causations or relations, exogenous or endogenous qualities or quantities. It stands firmly in the plural and on the absence or presence of conditions for knowing justice from injustice in the existing phygital world. Preserving the cognition of the natural odours of human injustices done to nature in the concrete locality is necessary for reconstructing the augmented reality and virtualised life of the Anthropocene to regenerate virtuously creative knowledge of humans' just reconciliation with nature. This research will offer insights into a rebellious relationship within digital epistemologies of humanist naturalness of justice for cognition of nature and humanity's relationship of mutuality against the reductionist digital epistemology of the Anthropocene lacking olfactory immersion although pretending to offer the last word on what and how humans know and what knowledge is in the digitally distributed memories and senses.

RC28-454.4

STEFONI ESPINOZA, CAROLINA* (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)

Social Mobility of Migrants in Chile

The project "Successful trajectories of social mobility in contemporary Chile: Individual, territorial and structural dynamics in tackling wealth inequality" seeks to understand the ways in which communities, groups and individuals access and negotiate their positions of power and access to resources to which they usually do not have access.

In a context where studies on social mobility tend to focus on the national population, we zoom in on the migrant population in Chile. Based on 40 interviews with migrants in Chile, we reflect on their social mobility processes. The preliminary results reveal key aspects to understand the limitations of mobility when we are in populations that are stigmatized and discriminated against.

First, people face barriers inherent to their migratory situation that hinder the process of social mobility and put their civil, social and cultural rights at risk within the destination societies. These barriers are linked to difficulties in regularizing the migratory situation, recognition of titles and difficulties in accessing bank loans.

Second, the social and cultural capital that migrants bring with them does not have the same validity, recognition and legitimacy at their destination. This forces them to reconstruct a trajectory marked by the tension between their own expectations of growth and development and the stigmatizations that arise from the local/national context.

Third, being a migrant can lead to racialization processes that prevent recognition as an equal within the social structure. This introduces elements of structural inequality that limit their mobility.

RC11-171.4

STEFONI ESPINOZA, CAROLINA* (Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile)
BECERRA LIZANA, MARGARITA MARÍA (School of Public Health- Faculty of Medicine - University of Chile, Chile)

Studies on Aging and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean

The relationship between aging and migration has been developed from different topics of interest, marked by the social and migratory characteristics of the territories where the research is carried out. Through a systematic review of the literature, this chapter analyses how the relationship between aging processes and migration in Latin America and the Caribbean has been approached. The results allow us to identify the following lines of development: a) sociodemographic analysis that seeks to raise the impact of migration on the aging process of populations in the countries of departure and arrival of migrants; b) ageing and care, in particular the (re)organisation of care for the elderly when children emigrate. Here, the unequal distribution of care work according to gender and the family-based nature present in Latin American populations is highlighted, where the "moral obligation to care" prevails; c) voluntary or involuntary return of the aged migrant population and the difficulties experienced in the process of social and economic integration in the places of return. d) well-being, health and mental health of older people with direct migration experience (i.e. they were migrants) or indirect (i.e. when a close relative migrated).

Although scientific production on aging and migration is scarce in Latin America, it is possible to visualize the relationship between migration policies and public health, together with the need for specific approaches to address the needs of this population and the new gaps in access to health that are beginning to emerge.

RC01-23.2

STEINBRECHER, MARKUS* (Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany)
BIEHL, HEIKO (Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany)

How Democratic Are the Militants? Right Wing Extremist Political Attitudes in the Bundeswehr

The Bundeswehr's task is to defend the security, the democratic and liberal values, and the freedom of Germany and its partners. Political extremism is incompatible with these tasks, the legal requirements and normative standards of the German Armed Forces. Nevertheless, over the last years, several cases of right-wing extremism among German soldiers gained public attention.

We will present results from the first comprehensive study among Bundeswehr soldiers on their political attitudes and will focus on two core questions: 1) To what extent do soldiers hold extremist political attitudes? 2) What are the correlates and causes of extremist political attitudes? For the second question, we will test the empirical relevance of four hypotheses (1: trust in political institutions and dissatisfaction with democracy, 2: perceived societal support, 3: service-related perceptions and evaluations, 4: soldier images, normative evaluations, and historical perceptions).

The analyses are based on survey data of the research project "Armed Forces in a Democracy" from 2022. We use two datasets, 1) a hybrid (paper-and-pencil and online) survey among Bundeswehr personnel which covers 4,313 soldiers and civilian employees/civil servants, and 2) a public opinion survey, covering 4,632 representative computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI).

Our main findings show the structure and dynamics of soldiers' political beliefs. The results also deliver a multitude of evidence on the similarities and discrepancies of political attitudes in the military and the German society. In sum, our study provides comprehensive empirical insights into the democratic reliability of the German Armed Forces, which is a necessary condition for the effectiveness of the concept of "militant democracy".

RC22-355.2

STEINER, SHERRIE* (Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA)

High-Road Carbon Removal As Nonreligious Soft Power Diplomacy with Islam and Catholicism

In this paper, I consider Heirloom technology's promotion of a values-based approach to permanent removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as a form of nonreligion that has an elective affinity with *Laudato si'* in the Catholic Christian tradition and the newly released *Al Mizan* which presents an Islamic outlook on the environment. Unlike natural regeneration strategies such as reforestation which serve to slow down the processes of climate change, carbon removal at scale, if not greenwashed, has the potential to actually reverse climate change. Heirloom is spearheading a values-based approach to the new climate economy to resist the greenwashing co-optation of carbon removal initiatives as an avenue to continue burning fossil fuels. After consulting with environmental experts, activists, entrepreneurs, and racial equity groups, Heirloom developed four "high-road" principles for responsible carbon removal demonstrating their nonreligion contribution to the industry: 1) that no carbon dioxide removed will be used for enhanced oil recovery; 2) that data will be measured, reported, and verified and available to the community; 3) that projects uphold strong worker protections with competitive wages and benefits; and 4) that companies co-create community benefits agreements and investment plans with room to evolve. The company slogan is "restoring balance to our atmosphere: Harnessing the natural power of limestone to permanently remove billions of tons of carbon dioxide from the air". Restoring ecological balance resonates with the central theme of the newly released Covenant *Al Mizan* which presents an Islamic outlook on the environment, as well as with *Laudato si'*. 'High road' permanent carbon removal can be understood as nonreligious repentance. In diplomatic relations, investment in 'high road' permanent carbon removal represents a type of (non)religious soft power that could improve diplomatic relations with nations that have significant adherence to Muslim and/or Catholic values.

RC09-JS-247.4

STEINER, SHERRIE* (Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA)

The Potential and Limitations of the G20 Interfaith Forum

The case study of the G20 Interfaith Forum (IF20) is analyzed as a network of networks that contains alliances and tensions among advocates for social inclusion, economic redistribution, ecological protection, and sustainability objectives. The IF20 has offered an annual platform since 2014 where a network of religiously linked institutions and initiatives have engaged on global agendas that are primarily focused on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Operating by analogy to formal G20 engagement groups, the IF20 has been informally linked to the full G20 process. In this presentation, I explore how alliances and tensions shift in tandem with current events and changing contexts as different countries host the G20 Presidency year-to-year. Particular attention will be paid to the South African G20 Presidency where networks within the IF20 advocate for a debt cancellation/climate finance campaign to reduce tension between 'red' and 'green' objectives.

RC40-662.1

STEPHENS, PHOEBE* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Mapping Financing Ecosystems in Nova Scotia: Implications for Sustainable Food System Transitions

Transitioning to sustainable food and agriculture systems is essential for meeting global targets such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the Canadian context, governance actors increasingly recognize food system transformation as a cornerstone of sustainable development. However, translating roadmaps, frameworks and partnerships on the ground is laden with friction. Teasing out the way different interests interact in practice is critical for understanding the direction of food systems transitions and identifying potential roadblocks and opportunities. This paper examines how public, private, and non-profit actors in Nova Scotia are investing in sustainable food systems, providing insights into the province's evolving food and agriculture financing ecosystem. Drawing on sustainability transitions theory, this research highlights the underexplored but critical role of finance in shaping the directionality of innovation and sustainability efforts within food systems. Through document analysis and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, the study maps patterns of financial investment in Nova Scotia's food sector, identifying roadblocks, opportunities, and interventions to facilitate a more sustainable future. This paper aims to contribute to the growing literature on sustainability transitions, emphasizing the importance of finance in driving structural change in food and agriculture sectors.

RC40-650.2

STEPHENS, PHOEBE* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Scaling up Alternative Food Networks: Exploring the Origins and Visions of the Halifax Food Hub

Food hubs are increasingly recognized as key infrastructure for scaling alternative food systems, which prioritize local production, shorter supply chains, and equitable access to food. These hubs act as intermediaries, connecting local producers with broader markets while supporting more

sustainable and resilient food systems. In Canada's highly concentrated food system, food hubs are gaining traction as providing pathways to smaller, diversified food systems to compete in the marketplace. Despite the growing attention on food hubs, much of the research focuses on the U.S. or European contexts, leaving a gap in knowledge about their development and impact in Canada, especially in Atlantic regions like Nova Scotia. This exploratory study investigates the motivations and goals behind the creation of the Halifax Food Hub and implications of standardization and scaling. Drawing on interviews conducted with founders and key stakeholders, this study explores the motivations, values, and goals - as well as challenges - in developing Atlantic Canada's first food hub. In doing so, it brings into conversation scholarship on alternative food networks, food system resilience and corporate concentration.

RC32-512.2

STERBINI PERTICARÀ, MICHEL* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Coping with a Binary World: Trans Experiences in the Italian Labour Market*

In Italy, sex reassignment and legal gender recognition are granted by Law 164/1982, which forces to a long and pathologizing procedure, ignoring people's self-determination (Voli 2016). A law that protects from transphobic discrimination and violence is absent (Cimaglia 2013), and the norms that safeguard discriminated workers for factors such as disability, race or religion, don't consider gender identity and sexual characteristics amongst vulnerability factors (Spinelli et al. 2022). In a country distinguished by a culture strongly rooted in gender binarism and where working conditions keep getting more and more precarious, having access to fair treatment at work is particularly difficult for trans* people, who face high rates of demotion, unfair dismissal (Lelleri 2011), and harassment (Spinelli et al. 2022), with non-binary people being especially vulnerable (FRA 2020). The mismatch between the ID and the affirmed identity and/or gender expression, and the distribution of tasks based on gender stereotypes, create further barriers in entering the labour market (FRA 2014). Considering the early results of my PhD research - which uses the qualitative methodologies of semi-structured individual interviews, and group discussions as part of an action research - the presentation will discuss obstacles and forms of discrimination faced by trans* people when looking for a job or in the workplace. Leaning on bell hooks (1989), the situated knowledge of who's at the margin of the labour market can offer an epistemic advantage to understand how labour organises itself through the reproduction of social and institutional oppressions. In this perspective, queer experiences can shed light on gendered and racialised capitalism's contradictions emerging when an unexpected subject (Puwar 2004) comes in.

RC12-180.12

STEUER, MAX* (O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) and Comenius University in Bratislava, India)

Political Concepts Beyond Disciplines: A Research Agenda of Democratic Global Legal Science

Law struggles with recognition as *science.* While acknowledged as a practice, craft or art, even some legal scholars contest the understanding of law as science. This paper sets out a research agenda studying how the alienation of law from the domain of 'science' fuels a narrower understanding of both concepts, and obfuscates attempts to reach beyond disciplinary boundaries, shaped particularly by US-centric social sciences of the 20th century. The paper explores how, when law is perceived as 'unscientific', distinct from the more neatly delineated domains of knowledge (including sociology), the understanding of science itself narrows down to allegedly value-free, typically theory-testing research, illustrated by academic journals claiming not to be restricted on a disciplinary basis, yet encouraging a standardized structure where theory precedes methods and results in a theory-testing fashion.

The proliferation of notions of 'interdisciplinarity', while generative for collaborations, rarely alters the disciplinary anchoring of knowledge production, as materialized in the organization of academic institutions into faculties and departments. A considerable portion of 'legal scholars' is not innocent in this alienation. Doctrinal scholarship, when leaving no space for other ways of legal knowledge generation, stifles communication with scholars thinking about 'living law'. On the other hand, empirical legal studies, when embracing positivist social science, may succeed to appeal to knowledge consumers beyond law, but alienate doctrinal scholars. Identifying the risk of undermining of both scientific and legal authority via such alienation, this paper asks instead how a focus on overarching *political concepts* instead of *disciplines* might help remedy the gap, when the study of concepts allows for non-dominating, democratic, yet disciplined engagement beyond discipline. Ultimately, the paper calls for surveying the capacity of existing approaches and institutions of 'legal knowledge production' to contribute to such an endeavour. Such surveys should prioritize decolonial approaches emerging from more diverse environments.

RC17-JS-113.3

STEUER, MAX* (O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) and Comenius University in Bratislava, India)

The Influence of Scholarly Discourses on Socio-Legal Change: The Case of (Withering?) Resilience of Constitutional Courts

Legal scholarship, while rarely presented under the traditional heading of 'science', may nevertheless influentially shape legal regulation and its application as the main manifestation of anthropocentric world ordering as well as challenges thereto. Constitutional scholarly, focusing on the foundational elements of legal systems, have nevertheless been understudied in the literature. This study contributes to the understanding of (socio-)legal knowledge production pertaining to a central institution in authoritative interpretation of the principles political communities are governed by: constitutional courts and constitutional judgeship, with particular emphasis on the rise of concerns over global autocratization undermining more democratic futures since 2010. The paper proposes a framework to address this question via systematic coding of scholarly resources of the scholarship on constitutional court agency, focusing on the potential and limits of constitutional courts'- and judges' resilience. In developing the framework for data collection and analysis, the study points to the value of scrutinizing the scholarly conceptualization of democracy, indicating how competing conceptions of democracy have a bearing on the understanding of the constitutional courts' resilience vis-à-vis autocratization. This impact may appear both in terms of normative (in)appropriateness of judicial action and empirical evidence for its presence or absence. The study discusses the potential and limits of the coding process and presents examples of particular scholarly standpoints on constitutional court resilience. While such standpoints might not affect judicial agency, given the linkages between scholarly and judicial discourses, including through judges who are scholars themselves, or legal education, any disempowering effects that scholarship suppressing or denying the relevance of judicial agency might have on judges before they decide require serious attention. Ultimately, the study raises the normative question of scholarly responsibility for self-fulfilling prophecies of eroding constitutional court resilience vis-à-vis autocratization and generating 'constitutional knowledge' in the anthropocene.

Prof-1003.4

STEVENS, CATRIONA* (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Applied Sociology: Bringing Theory into Practice and Practice into Theory IV

This professional development session targets scholars who wish to bridge the gap between theoretical and applied sociology. Drawing on the rich and diverse experiences of our presenters, all scholars of migration and diversity, session participants will be invited to consider the application of sociology to various sectors and across multiple scales.

Dr Catriona Stevens' current research concerns older adult abuse, particularly abuse that occurs within families and similar close relationships of trust. This field predominantly features health and medical research or legal and criminological approaches and, as such, tends to focus on interventions outcomes and is often framed through Anglo- or West-centric paradigms. Catriona's recent research brings findings on the abuse of ethnically diverse older adults into dialogue with theories from migration studies to imagine new approaches to supporting mobile families through change and ageing.

RC31-498.2

STEVENS, CATRIONA* (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Brotherly Conviviality: Care and Connection in the Digital Communities of Older Farang Men in Isaan

Older 'farang' men, meaning White men of European heritage, living in the Isaan region of northern Thailand have typically first departed their countries of origin in later life. Like many older lifestyle migrants, these men simultaneously experience both material privilege and social vulnerability (Ciobano et al. 2016; King et al. 2017). Online communities maintained through closed Facebook groups and public chat forums produce a sense of 'digital togetherness' (Marino 2015) for men who experience varying degrees of spatial, social, and linguistic isolation in their daily lives. Like migrant online spaces observed in other contexts, these communities become critical sites of care exchange where group members may provide and receive practical care, such as advice about visas, property maintenance or local health services, and emotional care, particularly through posting and commenting on pictures of their homes and villages, wives and girlfriends, and (step) children or grandchildren. Although most people participating in these online communities never meet, some exchanges through social media reflect or lead to offline relationships conducted in shared spaces of farang leisure

and consumption. Findings from a qualitative study involving interviews with online group members and online group admins illustrate the important role of digital communities to the home-making practices and successful ageing narratives of older farang men living in northern Thailand.

RC15-JS-200.4

STEVENS, CATRIONA* (Edith Cowan University, Australia)
MARINO, SIMONE* (Edith Cowan University, Australia)

Cultural Polycentricity: A Strengths-Based Approach to Diversity in Australian Aged Care

Australia is witnessing a transformative shift in its healthcare landscape, including in aged care services, as new migrants are recruited in ever greater numbers to meet the growing needs of an ageing population. However, unlike in other global contexts where a migrant workforce provides aged care services to a largely autochthonous ageing population, in Australia, a traditional country of immigration, older people are also very diverse. One in three older Australians were born overseas, with this diversity set to increase over coming decades as today's superdiverse working-age population grows old.

To respond to the increasing complexities of this evolving terrain, this paper proposes 'cultural polycentricity' as a sociological concept that may be applied in service management and care practice to simultaneously address healthcare needs of diverse older people while supporting diverse care workers. Cultural polycentricity validates a plurality of ways of being, and of caregiving practices, and disrupts the cultural monocentricity and 'Anglophone thinking' that is codified in standardised care practices. This shift in perspective enables effective communication, collaborative problem-solving, and the cultivation of both supportive workplaces for care staff and culturally safe care for older migrants. Diversity, the inevitable outcome of decades of migration policy, defines the Australian experience. As such it should be integral to public policy, not treated as an additional 'problem' to solve. Operationalising cultural polycentricity fosters mutual understanding between patients and care providers. In a multicultural society, where individuals of various ethnic backgrounds age within a shared healthcare system, understanding and embracing cultural polycentricity goes beyond mere cultural sensitivity; it is a sociological imperative that recognises health as a socially and culturally constructed phenomenon.

RC04-53.5

STEWART, VERÓNICA* (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)
CALERO, CECILIA (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)
JUDZIK, DARÍO (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)

Esencialismo De Género Entre Adolescentes: Análisis Comparativo De Las Creencias Esencialistas Sobre Normas De Sexo y Género En Estudiantes LGBTQ+ y No LGBTQ+

El esencialismo de género, la creencia de que los rasgos de género son innatos e inmutables, tiene un rol fundamental en la formación de normas sociales. Aunque la literatura existente ha abordado el desarrollo y el impacto de estas creencias, se han investigado poco en relación a las diversas expresiones e identidades de género y preferencias de pareja, especialmente durante la adolescencia. Este estudio se propuso explorar las creencias esencialistas en adolescentes LGBTQ+ en comparación con sus pares no LGBTQ+ (n=1037; edades 16-18) mediante un cuestionario autoadministrado. La adolescencia es una etapa clave para el desarrollo de la identidad, y las escuelas pueden ser espacios propicios para cuestionar y desnaturalizar estereotipos y desigualdades de género. Por lo tanto, examinar estos conceptos en este contexto y etapa de la vida es de particular relevancia.

Además de explorar por primera vez nociones de esencialismo en adolescentes en América Latina, el estudio también buscó cuantificar la población adolescente LGBTQ+ en relación con el total de adolescentes en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Los resultados revelaron que el 25% de los estudiantes se identifican como LGBTQ+, y este grupo mostró un grado de esencialismo de género significativamente menor que el de sus compañeros. Sin embargo, todos los adolescentes respondieron influidos por las expectativas sociales imperantes. Estos resultados resaltan la importancia de comprender cómo opera el esencialismo de género en las poblaciones vulnerables y sugieren posibles implicaciones para la promoción de la igualdad de género en los entornos educativos, dado que la literatura sugiere que las creencias esencialistas pueden dar lugar a actitudes y creencias discriminatorias.

RC32-522.13

STEWART, VERÓNICA* (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)
CALERO, CECILIA (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)
JUDZIK, DARÍO (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina)

Subjective Well-Being Among Adolescents: Comparative Analysis of LGBTQ+ and Non-LGBTQ+ Secondary Students

Although there is considerable international research on subjective well-being within the LGBTQ+ community, few studies in Latin America have managed to measure said community in relation to total community, therefore allowing for a comparison between LGBTQ+ people and non-LGBTQ+ people. This study aimed to assess the LGBTQ+ adolescent population in relation to the overall adolescent demographic in the City of Buenos Aires. Results showed that LGBTQ+ represent 25% of students, and that their subjective well-being is significantly lower than that of their non-LGBTQ+ peers.

Focusing on adolescence, which is crucial for identity development, we used a novel self-reported questionnaire targeting LGBTQ+ adolescents and their non-LGBTQ+ peers, (n=1037; ages 16–18). Its questions aimed to elucidate aspects about emotional status and the existence of support networks. In keeping with existing literature, our study found significant differences between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ secondary students, with the LGBTQ+ group tending to perceive themselves as less optimistic about the future and as less accompanied and/or supported than people who are not associable to the community. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that collected this data for both LGBTQ+ students and their non-LGBTQ+ peers in Argentina, and could therefore have great potential to inform education policies.

The survey also included questions about gender essentialism - the belief that gender traits are innate and cannot be changed throughout one's lifetime - and the results found that LGBTQ+ adolescents showed significantly lower levels of gender essentialism than their peers. However, they were also still influenced by prevailing societal expectations. Given the established link between higher levels of essentialism and discriminatory beliefs and attitudes, these findings highlight the importance of understanding this issue and suggest potential implications for promoting gender equality in educational settings, ultimately improving subjective well-being for LGBTQ+ youth.

RC42-JS-183.3

STEYN, IBRAHIM* (Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Making Critical Sense of Scholarship on Racism in Post-Apartheid South Africa

This article focuses on two intellectual tendencies related to racism in post-apartheid South Africa. First, I argue while class and gender are sources of significant ideological cleavages, an uncooperative right-left consensus that racism is inconsequential to power and social inequality in post-apartheid South Africa seems to exist. Those on the right treat racism as a private matter and leverage formalism against efforts aimed at addressing the material manifestations of racism (Cronje, 2016). Some left intellectuals and activists reduce racism to ideology and suggest that changes in the class structure have rendered racism largely insignificant and hence generally portray social inequality as a class issue (Satgar, 2019). Yet, as many official statistical reports show (Statistics South Africa, 2018; 2019; 2021), social inequality continues to be partially racialized at different levels of post-apartheid South African society. This calls into question the prevailing common sense narrative of racism both in the post-apartheid South African academy and society at large. In response to this tendency, I employ Feagin's (2017) theory of systemic racism to explore the key mechanisms that are reproducing and maintaining racism in post-apartheid South Africa. Second, I argue that anti-racism has been partly characterized by elite capture. This is reflected in the neoliberal framing of anti-racism that underpins the government's approach to Black Economic Empowerment (Turok, 2015; Steyn, 2023). I shed light on this tendency by venturing a critique of aspects of the South African decolonization discourse.

RC49-768.4

STIAWA, MAJA* (Ulm University, Germany)
KRIEG, GIRONIMO (Ulm University, Germany)
NICKEL, PAUL (Ulm University, Germany)
SENK, KATHARINA (Ulm University, Germany)
KRUMM, SILVIA (Ulm University, Germany)

„That He Really Mustered up the Courage and Said: ‚I Need Help Now'." Female Partners Perspectives on Men's Coping Strategies for Depression. a Qualitative Study

The perspective of female partners of men with depression and their role in coping with the illness has been little researched. Recognizing the importance of gender role stereotypes for men's coping strategies for depression, it is also important to explore the extent to which gender norms play a role in co-dealing with the illness together and how female partners reinforce masculinity when dealing with a male partner's depression. The aim of this study is to investigate the female partners' perspective on how their male partners deal with the illness. Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted online with 13 female partners of men with depression using a semi-structured interview guide including themes on the start and course of treatment, the subjective theory of illness, how the couple deals with the illness and their experiences with private and professional support services. The transcripts were analyzed using qualitative content analysis and reconstructive methods. Traditional norms of masculinity served as a point of reference in the female partners descriptions. Participants positively evaluated characteristics in men that do not correspond to stereotypical norms of masculinity, such as higher emotional capacity, both in relation to coping with the illness and in shaping the relationship. Instead, they characterized their partners as possessing attributes of alternative masculinities. However, Female partners expressed specific expectations regarding their partner's illness coping, including active coping such as taking the illness seriously, actively seeking help and participating in treatment. Some of these expectations tie in with attitudes that correspond to traditional masculinity. Nevertheless, expectations of the male partner's health literacy seem also limited, and female partners often took on an active and demanding role during the depression treatment period and showed a high level of caring behavior towards and responsibility for their partner with depression.

RC04-JS-103.4

STIENEN, ANGELA* (Berne University of Education, Switzerland)
RODRÍGUEZ GÓMEZ, HILDA MAR (Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia)
STRULIK, STEFANIE (Berne University of Education, Switzerland)
RESTREPO GIL, ANDRÉS (Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia)

Transnational Pedagogical Expeditions. Contesting Knowledge through Formative Research in Teacher Education

This contribution is based on a long-standing academic partnership in teacher training between a public university in Colombia and one in Switzerland. In the frame of this partnership, we have developed a critical approach to a 'planetary learning' that promotes cross-border teaching, learning and research, as well as student mobility between the Global North and South. International student mobility between the Global North and South, is even less common in teacher education than in other faculties. This is partly because many teacher education students come from less privileged backgrounds and often cannot afford international mobility.

To address these limitations, we have developed the approach of Transnational Pedagogical Expeditions to foster student mobility between the two national contexts. The approach is based on the experiences of Colombia's National Pedagogical Movement (NPM) in the early 2000s. The approach involves formative research through pedagogical expeditions within and between Colombia and Switzerland. The expeditions are part of a preparatory course taught collaboratively at both partnering universities. Based on the concept of the 'teacher as researcher' developed by Colombia's NPM, binational tandems of teacher education students and in service-teachers are trained and accompanied by researchers of both universities to conduct ethnographic research together in both national contexts, in a spiral process of observation, irritation, reflection, and analysis.

In our presentation we expose how our approach of a 'planetary learning' is conceptualized and how it seeks to challenge knowledge hierarchies and decolonise the curriculum in teacher education in both nation-states. Based on our empirical data we will discuss the potentialities and challenges of this approach.

RC22-343.1

STIMMATINI, SOFIA* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Border Deaths and Disappearances: How Intimate Memorializing Practices Challenge State Neglect

In the Mediterranean region, the European border regime causes thousands of deaths and disappearances, which are often unacknowledged by official institutions that fail to take responsibility. This leaves families of deceased and missing migrants in a state of struggle. Some families manage to learn what happened to their loved ones and perform funeral rites, often without support from authorities. Others, however, remain in a state of uncertainty, unable to determine whether their relatives are alive or dead, forcing them to live with the ambiguity of considering their loved ones as missing.

This presentation is based on fieldwork conducted in Morocco with families of deceased and disappeared Moroccan migrants. It explores the private lives of family members of dead and missing migrants, examining intimate practices of memory. On one hand, I will discuss personal practices of commemorating death, focusing on the experience of a family whose relative died while attempting to reach Europe. On the other hand, I will delve into both intimate and public practices of remembering disappearance, looking at the experience of a family whose relative disappeared after leaving in a zodiac.

In both cases, families create personal and collective rituals to cope with border-related deaths and disappearances. These rituals shape intimate and social discourses about these phenomena, highlighting how the state neglects their plight. In cases of disappearance, such practices notably give the missing material and social presence, challenging the oblivion to which the state has consigned them. This presence transcends the private sphere, allowing the politicization of the right to dignified death and mourning. Indeed, by examining memorializing practices in border-related deaths and disappearances in Morocco, this presentation underscores the political significance of intimate and social rituals in the face of state neglect.

RC40-651.1

STOCK, PAUL* (University of Kansas, USA)

Nested Markets, Land, and Community Building: Reciprocity and Repair with Catholic Worker Farms in the United States

The emergence of territorial and nested markets offers nuance related to scale, place, and actor autonomy (both producer and consumer among others) that bolsters our examinations of rural development and challenges from the margins in agri-food relationships (Ploeg 2014, Schneider, Ploeg, Hebinck 2014). This paper extends previous scholarship on the Catholic Worker movement's farms (Stock 2010) with particular emphasis on partnerships with Native American tribes to reconceptualize and repair relationships between people, communities, and land. The presentation is based on the farm's zines and newsletters that illustrate elements of reciprocity, relationship-building, and other less explicitly market behavior of Polayni's double movement including householding and reciprocity that specifically challenge the idea of the land as resource only. We argue that reciprocity is a key aspect that both illustrates and builds trust, care, and mutual aid and challenges the assumptions about what (non?) economic behavior in agri-food relationships can be like.

RC24-393.2

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Energy Transitions and Justice: Navigating Conflicts between Decarbonization, Climate Justice, and Energy Justice

Today's intersecting social-ecological crises are deeply rooted in the energy and transportation systems shaped by coal and oil. This paper begins by examining research on energy within environmental sociology, alongside insights from the fields of energy justice and climate justice. We analyse the global, national, and sub-national inequalities in both social responsibility and vulnerability to climate change. This draws on empirical examples of energy-related conflicts and transitions in Canada, Denmark, and Norway. Through this analysis, we explore the social dynamics of decarbonization, highlighting how transitions away from fossil fuels, while necessary, can generate new forms of inequality or exacerbate existing ones. A particular focus is given to the infringement of Indigenous rights protected under UNDRIP, demonstrating how well-intentioned renewable energy initiatives can perpetuate colonial practices. Finally, we argue that prioritizing fossil fuels and energy systems as the primary drivers of climate solutions risks overshadowing other critical issues, such as agriculture and land use, that must be integrated into a holistic climate strategy.

RC50-787.1

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada)
BUHMANN, KARIN (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)
CHEN, CHIAO-CHI (Memorial University of Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada)

Navigating Sustainable Tourism: Community Participation and Unesco World Heritage Projects in Greenland and Canada's Maritime Spaces

The UNESCO World Heritage Site program promotes the vital role for local communities in meaningful engagement in cultural and natural heritage preservation as part of tourism development in maritime and coastal regions. In this paper, we provide a comparative analysis of practices of community engagement in proposed and established UNESCO World Heritage projects in Greenland and Newfoundland, Canada. We draw on fieldwork and interviews that were conducted as part of the project, "Towards a Socially Just Transition in the Arctic: Exploring, Theorizing and Disseminating Best Practice in Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement for Communities." Our analysis highlights the challenges and disconnects in translating meaningful engagement in UNESCO-based coastal tourism development into meaningful engagement at the community level. Challenges include disconnects between communities and decision-makers; disconnects between local conversations and extra-local interests; and distributional concerns with the benefits and impacts of UNESCO-based coastal tourism development. At the same time, communities can strategically leverage their ties with UNESCO-based coastal tourism to help shape the social-ecological futures for maritime regions. We see how UNESCO connections are leveraged to resist other forms of development, such as undersea mining exploration and oil and gas development. While the UNESCO World Heritage program emphasizes the role of local participation and engagement in cultural and natural heritage preservation, our analysis of proposed and established coastal UNESCO World Heritage projects in Greenland and Newfoundland highlights the challenges, tensions, and opportunities involved in translating the promise of local participation into actual practices of meaningful engagement for maritime communities. As we demonstrate, more attention needs to be paid to how UNESCO World Heritage goals for local participation and engagement play out at the local level to better understand the challenges and opportunities related to translating broad global goals for sustainable coastal tourism into the contexts of maritime host communities.

WG10-938.2

STOILOVA, RUMIANA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)
KONSTANTINOV, MARTIN* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)
SPASOVA, LYUBA (Bulgarian Academy of Scineces, Bulgaria)

Impact of Digitalization and Trust on Non-Voting Behavior from European Comparative Perspective

The concepts of trust and distrust in the digital society are increasingly relevant, particularly in the context of modern data-driven technologies and their implementation. Existing definitions of trust and distrust, when applied to these technologies, shape how citizens engage with political institutions and influence behaviors such as voting or non-voting. This study explores the relationship between digitalization and political engagement, with a focus on non-voting behavior in national and EU elections, which poses a threat to democratic stability by amplifying the impact of populist and right-wing movements.

Building on the premises that unemployment is a key predictor of non-voting (Aasve, et al. 2024), that low trust in political institutions exacerbates disengagement, and that the rise of authoritarian populism is more closely tied to cultural shifts and generational factors than purely political or economic conditions (Norris and Inglehart 2019), this research seeks to understand how digital technologies and trust, in their current conceptualizations, influence voter behavior.

At the individual level, this study examines how digital skills, employment status, age, and residence impact non-voting behavior. We hypothesize that while higher digital skills may foster political engagement, unemployment and age could deepen distrust and contribute to disengagement. On a macro level, the study investigates how trust in institutions and the degree of digitalization, as measured by the Digital Economy and Society Index, interact with national and regional unemployment rates to influence political participation.

Utilizing data from the European Social Survey Round 10, which includes a module on Digital Social Contacts in work and family life across a number of European countries, this research offers a comparative perspective on how digitalization and the evolving dynamics of trust and distrust shape non-voting behavior. By analyzing these multifaceted factors, the study seeks to inform strategies aimed at enhancing democratic participation in an increasingly digitalized society.

RC04-60.2

STOLL, LEONIE* (Institute of Educational Science, University of Osnabrück, Germany)

Security and Insecurity from the Perspective of (migrantized) Secondary School Teachers in Germany

Current research shows that german right-wing populism emerges particularly through discourses on 'order and security issues' concerning migration, participation, and opposition to democracy.This threat situation, including the presence of a (violent) far-right scene, particularly affects people who potentially do not fit into the worldview of right-wing individuals.

Schools can be understood as places where nearly all young people come together, thus reflecting a cross-section of society. Discourses on social heterogeneity, including security and migration discourses, manifest in particular ways in schools and can have negative, discriminatory effects on migrantized teachers and students. They are continuously threatened and affected by (symbolic) exclusion. How questions of security and insecurity are negotiated in schools and how the relationship between security and insecurity plays out in the everyday lives of migrantized teachers remains a gap in educational research.

The researcher-team reconstructed the (varied) orientations of (non-) migrantized teachers based on their experiences of security and insecurity in German schools. To protect the target group, which is already at risk due to escalating violence, the decision was made to forgo the survey of students. The researcher-team used problem-centered interviews. Following Witzel this interview method allows for a subject-centered and tailored approach to respondents' narratives. Using Ralf Bohnsack's documentary method, the interview results have been analyzed sequentially. Findings and derived recommendations for action for teachers and other educational professionals will be presented.

RC21-316.5

STRAVA, CRISTIANA* (Leiden University, Netherlands)
LORDOGLU, CEREN* (Dr, Turkey)
EBENSPERGER, FLORENCIA MUÑOZ* (University of Playa Ancha, Valparaiso, Chile)
ALJEM, SANAE* (Ecole Nationale d'Architecture de Rabat, Morocco)
CZISCHKE, DARINKA* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)
CONTRERAS, YASNA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
YAPICI, CANSU* (Feminist activist, Turkey)

Challenging Epistemic Inequalities: Feminist Action Research and Decolonizing Urban Futures in the Majority World

This paper explores the transformative potential of feminist action research in addressing epistemic inequalities, decolonizing knowledge, and rethinking the purposes of knowledge production. To do so, we collectively reflect on our ongoing feminist action project, *Building Feminist Urban Futures in the Majority World*. The project's primary goal is to cultivate feminist urban scholarship aimed at understanding urban dispossessions in the context of intersecting crises affecting cities. It seeks to build a feminist urban community across the Mediterranean and Latin America, fostering regional and intergenerational learning through a series of "traveling urban labs."

These labs focus on feminist urban planning in Chile, Morocco, and Turkey and aim to address vulnerabilities and inequalities exacerbated by recent disasters in these countries. Our project addresses how decolonial feminist urban imaginaries interrogate twenty-first-century urban life fostering feminist praxis from Majority Worlds. As part of our reflexive process, we pose several key questions for discussion in this roundtable: How can feminist action research foster South-to-South collaborations that challenge, without reproducing, epistemic inequalities? Whose knowledge is valued, and why? How can decolonial feminist praxis nurture cultures of care, solidarity, and safe spaces for co-creation and feminist interventions? Finally, how do we decolonize feminist urban imaginaries in the face of ongoing economic and social insecurities? The aim of this presentation is not to provide definitive answers to these questions, but rather to provoke collective learning and reflection among feminist urban scholars.

RC52-804.1

STRELTSOVA, EKATERINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

'Migration without Migration': Technological Knowledge Flows and the Influence of External Factors

The migration of highly qualified professionals is typically regarded as a problem to solve by countries where the emigration of this category significantly exceeds immigration. However, in the context of globalization and internationalization of the economy, the loss of intellectual capital can occur even without a mass exodus of highly qualified professionals from the country. Remote working, the establishment of R&D departments abroad, R&D outsourcing to foreign performers (companies, universities, etc.), and even direct collaboration with individuals, inventors (Sonnenwald, 2007; McAusland, Kuhn, 2009) – these and other strategies are used by many economic actors as a part of their innovation activity, technological upgrading and implementation of the open innovation paradigm (Chesbrough, 2003). Technological knowledge, which can be converted into new technologies and intellectual property (Parayil, 1991), is of a particular value in this 'race for talents'.

Using the case of Russia, the study examines the intensity of these international (inward and outward) flows of technological knowledge, their dynamics and structural characteristics (countries, organizations, technological domains, etc.). It is based on the methodology of patent analysis and – empirically – on the collection of collaborative patents (inventors and assignees from different countries) for the period 2010–2023. It examines how various factors (including the global economic inequality, the specificity of national innovation systems, etc.) influence the positions of countries in the global 'space' of technological knowledge, making some of them predominantly exporters and others – mostly importers. The results of this analysis are also compared with the traditional imbalances in international flows of highly qualified specialists to show how they are reproduced at different levels. Additionally, the study discusses how certain external factors (such as the COVID-19 pandemic and post-2022 geopolitical tensions) shape the international flows of technological knowledge, which (falsely) seem to be immune to borders closures and formal sanctions.

RC17-249.5

STROBEL, CONNOR* (University of Chicago, USA)

Special Ed' and Special Knowledge: Expertise, Gatekeeping, and the Persistence of Resource Inequality

The number of primary and secondary students with a diagnosed form of neurodiversity has grown dramatically. In many localities, the laws and services supporting neurodivergent students' right to a quality education have lagged, creating complicated legal and resource regimes. Through a comparative study of families with neurodivergent children in three states in the United States (Arizona, New York, and Oregon), this paper explores how they navigate complex, multi-scalar legal and resource environments driven by policy regimes that have lagged behind popular and medical understandings of neurodivergence. In other words, the article details how families with neurodivergent children navigate changing and hotly contested ideas about neurodiversity and disability rights, laws and policies that have been slow to adapt, and how to access continuities of care. The preliminary results of this study suggest that certain forms of legal and resource elasticity meant to improve bureaucratic responsiveness compound educational inequality based on sex, class, race, and immigration status. Furthermore, experts that families hope will open resource pathways can gatekeep resources due to information asymmetries, information and resource scarcity, and debates about their formal and substantive legal obligations to families. This study makes important contributions to studying the persistence of educational inequality, legal elasticity, and neurodiversity, highlighting the crucial role of policymakers, academics, and advocates in addressing these issues.

RC35-584.3

STRULIK, STEFANIE* (Berne University of Education, Switzerland)

Affective-Moralizing Classifications Adolescent Perspectivations of "Violence", "Masculinity" and "Justice" in the Context of Schools' Normative Order

The contribution analyses moralising classification practices of adolescents within the context of post-migrant schools in Switzerland. It is based on data gathered through a multi-modal ethnographic approach, centred on a participatory video project with students.

In Switzerland, as elsewhere, schools have undergone significant transformations due to migration, mobility, globalisation, and digitisation. Despite these changes, schools remain positioned in national education policies as key socialising institutions, particularly given the increasing heterogeneity of student populations. The political mandate for integration and inclusion within schools—often interpreted as assimilation—is closely tied to their role in categorising and classifying both knowledge and students. Schools exercise the power of definition through their authority to determine what constitutes legitimate or illegitimate knowledge, while also assessing and positioning students accordingly. Classifications serve as instruments of social control, delineating who is perceived as 'normal' and who is labelled as 'deviant', thus reinforcing hierarchical structures. These processes are informed by an (autochthonous) middle-class orientation, which privileges certain forms of cultural capital over others. In this way, the categorisation and classification processes within schools contribute to the construction of difference, functioning as mechanisms that reproduce social inequalities and sustain existing power structures.

The presentation will focus on the possibilities of counter-classification, exemplified through the analysis of two short films produced by students aged 13-15. The analysis will explore how adolescents engage with and challenge the classifications and subject positions ascribed to them by schools, such as "migrant," "deficient," "weak," or excluded from a collective "we." Through moralising re-classifications, the adolescents reposition themselves in relation to the school's knowledge order—drawing on violence, justice, and masculinity as resources—while simultaneously expressing social belonging to their peer group.

RC12-180.8

SUAREZ AVILA, ALBERTO ABAD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Juridicas, Mexico)

El Control Constitucional De Normas Generales Por La Suprema Corte Mexicana

Una de las funciones más relevantes de los Tribunales Constitucionales es la de revisar la constitucionalidad de las normas generales. Sin embargo, no es una cuestión sencilla ya que presenta diferentes problemas no solo a nivel interpretativo sino político en los sistemas donde esta prevista. Es en el ejercicio de esta función en la cual se presentan los espacios de mayor estrés institucional entre el poder de revisión y los poderes establecidos, ya que en último momento, esta función permite que las normas generales puedan ser expulsadas cuando no cumplan con el parámetro de control de la regularidad constitucional.

A través del estudio de las figuras de la acción de inconstitucionalidad y el amparo contra leyes (indirecto) en el periodo de 1994 a 2024, el artículo que se presenta muestra los espacios de restricción y activismo que ha tenido la Suprema Corte mexicana en la materia, como respuesta al contexto político del momento. Los hallazgos permiten teorizar sobre las circunstancias en las cuales el sistema tolera una mayor o menor participación de los tribunales constitucionales en la labor de control.

RC56-JS-97.4

SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

The Time, Temporalized Sociology, and Open Future

The topic of time was neglected in sociology for a long time, although one cannot say completely. The issue of time was considered by a number of the great figures of sociological thinking in their time. Philosophical conceptions and discoveries in physics and other sciences also had their influence. We can say that for many decades the question of time was rather marginal as a theme, outside the mainstream of sociological research. The situation changed only in the mid-1970s, when interest grew in the phenomenon of time, and this interest continued in the next two decades. Here we come to the concept of temporalized sociology. According to Patrick Baert - temporalized sociology is sociology in which processuality and diachrony are the ontological and methodological basis for the analysis of social systems. It is sociology which emphasizes social dynamics, development, social change and processuality. As an example of temporalized sociology we can mention the entire field of contemporary historical sociology. Views of the future as a dimension of the life of human individuals and society are something that was shaped and transformed in long-term historical development. This development included ideas of a cyclic nature (the myth of eternal returns), religious expectations of an eschatological nature, a philosophy of history, a philosophy of progress and finally the concept of an open future.

RC45-707.3

SUDO, NAOKI* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Weak Ties Combined with Strong Ties and Weak Ties Not Combined with Strong Ties: The Case of Japanese Married Women's Personal Networks for Childcare Support

This presentation argues that weak ties observed in social networks should be categorized into two groups: weak ties combined with strong ties and weak ties not combined with strong ties. This distinction is necessary for a more accurate understanding of the concept of "strength of weak ties," which was introduced by M. Granovetter and is frequently cited in studies on social networks.

In this presentation, to differentiate between these two types of weak ties, I defined weak ties combined with strong ties as "mixed ties" and weak ties not combined with strong ties as "weak ties." Subsequently, I examined the differences in their functions within personal networks.

To analyze these differences, I employed multinomial logistic regression models and structural equation modeling. The data used for this analysis was collected from Japanese married women raising children who resided in the Kansai region of Japan. In my analyses, individual subjective well-being was the dependent variable, and types of network ties (weak ties, strong ties, and mixed ties) were the independent variables.

The results of my analyses revealed that mixed ties were most positively associated with individual subjective well-being, while weak ties were least positively associated. This implies that although weak ties themselves are not stronger than strong ties, when combined with strong ties, they can become stronger than strong ties. Overemphasizing the dichotomy of weak ties and strong ties can obscure the weakness of weak ties on their own and the strength of weak ties when combined with strong ties.

Furthermore, the analysis showed that the effects of mixed ties, weak ties, and strong ties on individual subjective well-being were mitigated when controlling for the size of network ties.

RC37-JS-19.3

SUERO COMELLAS, NÚRIA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Music and Transnational Activism

Some songs are part of the repertoire of protests of social movements all over the world. These songs have been written in a specific geographic and historical context (and referred to a particular struggle or social movement) but are adopted by activists across the globe and in different historical moments.

These protest songs represent a connection with previous social movements and contribute to inspire and define new movements. Moreover, these protest songs reinforce a global dialogue that contribute to create new imaginaries that may stretch across borders.

This paper analyses the elements contributing to the diffusion of protest songs through time and space and how they enhance the struggle for justice. The understanding of these elements contributes to explain the mechanisms that boost global struggles for justice and human rights through music.

RC47-JS-11.3

SUKARIEH, RANA* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Generational (Dis)Continuities Among Palestinians and Other Arabs in Toronto

This paper investigates the generational (dis)continuity in politicization and solidarity ties among the Palestinian and other Arabs in Toronto. Building on Mannheim's concept of generation, understood as a collective of individuals whose consciousness was influenced by transformative events at a socio-historical proximity, I analyze the political mobilization, grievances, and solidarity relations of four political generations among the Palestinian and other Arab communities in Toronto. These are: The Revolution Generation, The Oslo Generation, The "War on Terror" Generation, and more recently, the Gaza Genocide Generation. By integrating this temporal analysis that accounts for the variations of political contexts, my analysis challenges the unidirectional theorizing of generation, highlights the reciprocity in generations interactions, and shows the interplay between the different generations. My paper is based on fieldwork completed between 2014 and 2019, and then 2022-2024.

RC30-479.5

SULTANA, DR. MAKSUDA* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Challenges and Opportunities to Improve Working Conditions of Women Ready Made Garment Workers in Bangladesh

The study focuses on the Bangladesh Readymade Garments (RMG) sector's workers' challenges and opportunities to improve their working conditions. The degree of support given to workers by stakeholders like government, producers, and other relevant institutions, highlighting the barriers and opportunities for implementation of an adequate regulatory framework. This research background forms literature on 'class', 'collecting bargaining' and a feminist approach to discuss and analyse issues from participants' perspectives. The first empirical section of this research identifies the opportunities and barriers that women garment workers face. It draws on interviews from owners and workers. Interviews from workers show a range of thoughts about the challenges and barriers to improving workers' working conditions in the RMG industry of Bangladesh. It also sets out the data regarding how the managers think they can contribute to improving women's working conditions. It also highlights the variation between the views of the managers and workers. Their answers were divided into different themes of working conditions, including: salary and leave, safety, skills, medical facilities for workers, and capacity building. This chapter also discusses managers' thoughts on investment, cost, production and different challenges faced by male and female workers, the future of the factories, addressing disagreements within the factory, and feelings about the factory. The research uses a qualitative case study approach focused on Bangladesh. The key method of this research is interviewing with a focus on women workers' working conditions. Research participants involved ready-made garment factory workers, their supervisors, managers of four factories and different stakeholders of the Bangladesh RMG sector. Finally, the research tries to understand women workers' challenges and opportunities from their perspectives.

RC49-773.2

SUMSKIENE, EGLE* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
GEVORGIANIENE, VIOLETA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Maternal Struggles and Institutional Decisions in the Context of Child Removal from Mothers with Intellectual and Psychosocial Disabilities

Objective of the study is to reveal the experiences of mothers with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities whose children have been removed, placing a spotlight on the deeply rooted oppressive societal, institutional, and personal circumstances.

Public discourse legitimizes intervention in the private and family lives of individuals with disabilities, leading to restrictions on the sexual and reproductive rights. Institutional stigma is a contributing factor, as professionals frequently adopt a controlling stance, fuelled by a lack of trust in the abilities of these mothers to care for their children.

Conducted between 2018 and 2022, twelve in-depth qualitative, semi-structured interviews with mothers having intellectual or psychosocial disabilities form the core of this research. The main categories emerged from the research data and shed light on the narratives of mothers who experienced child removal: a) origins: labelled as "deviant" from the beginning, b) the quest for acceptance and attachment, c) the child portrayed as an "incident," both a source of pride and a burden, d) the absence of social affirmation, e) the judgment of removal – swift and irrevocable, and f) feeling abandoned by loved ones, society, and ultimately left childless. The interviews revealed, even if support was offered to women, often it did not come within the timeframe that it was really needed. Having been abandoned during their own childhood, the women later encountered challenges that they couldn't resolve alone. The support offered often came too late and could not fill the void of love, care, and basic survival skills, which were gaps from their own childhood. Their stories challenge societal power structures by highlighting the resistance of institutional frameworks to embrace diverse maternal roles. In societies advocating for diversity and inclusion, there remains a gap, preventing the acknowledgment of various "motherhoods" that extend beyond the conventional roles depicted on the forefront.

RC02-32.2

SUN, JIN* (Dept of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
ZHANG, YAN (Dept of Sociology, The University of Macao, Macau)
SU, RUOTONG (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
HE, XIN (Faculty of Law, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Save the Forest! Restorative Practices, Macrocriminology and State Responsibility in Sustainable Forestry Governance

In the face of escalating global environmental challenges, particularly the rapid depletion of forests, this study delves into the nexus of sustainable forestry governance, macrocriminology, and state responsibility. Forests, which store approximately 40% of terrestrial carbon, are pivotal in climate change mitigation. Yet, over 10 million hectares vanish annually, driven predominantly by the demands of industries like timber, pulp, and paper, with China notably leading consumption.

This project critically examines the transnational dynamics between Oceania and China, focusing on four key timber-exporting countries: New Zealand, Australia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and the Solomon Islands. These nations face significant pressures from international timber markets, notably China, which imports a substantial majority of its timber from natural forests, particularly in PNG.

Employing a global ethnographic approach, our research pursues two primary objectives: First, to evaluate and contrast restorative practices across Oceania, identifying risks and exemplary approaches in timber industries; and second, to analyze the domestic timber sector in key Chinese provinces (Guangxi, Guangdong), exploring the impacts of global supply chains and local practices.

By integrating insights from political economy, macrocriminology, and environmental sociology, this study seeks to illuminate the complexities of statecraft in the Anthropocene era. It examines how states navigate the pressures of 'green' transitions while managing historical developmental legacies. Furthermore, it explores the role of social movements in shaping market transformations and influencing state policies toward sustainability.

Through comprehensive data analysis and stakeholder interviews, this research aims to inform policy recommendations that promote sustainable forest management practices and mitigate the adverse impacts of global timber consumption on climate change. It underscores the urgency of aligning industry standards and state policies with global environmental goals, urging digital retail platforms in China to adopt responsible sourcing practices in the timber sector.

RC37-JS-50.4

SUN, NINGXIANG* (The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Tragedy of Culture or Tragedy of Cognition? Reimagining Simmel As a Cognitive Sociologist

Georg Simmel's "tragedy of culture" concept is often viewed as central to his discourse on culture and art. This paper reinterprets Simmel's work through the lens of art anthropology and cognitive archaeology's discussions of the "cognitive life of things", positioning him as a precursor to cognitive sociology, whose crucial, yet overlooked, contribution lies in identifying the evolving cognitive ecology between humans and artifacts in modern life.

I argue that Simmel's theory goes beyond common interpretations (e.g., Frisby and Featherstone) that focus on the conflict between transcendental subjects and fixed objects —— Instead, it describes a "tragedy of cognition": as humans transcend existing cultural forms (e.g., artifacts, novels, poems), they continuously create new ones, leading to an ever-growing cultural system too complex for individuals to fully comprehend. This ongoing process of cultural creation and accumulation results in escalating cognitive pressure on individuals in the modern world, prompting coping strategies like forgetting, simplifying, indifference and attitude of blasé, which are key to understanding modern life characteristics such as pre-reflexivity, fluidity, and commodity fetishism.

My approach reveals a new dimension in Simmel's work, bridging classical sociological theory with contemporary interdisciplinary perspectives. By reframing the "tragedy of culture" as a cognitive phenomenon, I provide a cohesive framework that interconnects Simmel's diverse discourses on culture, art, and modern life. This reinterpretation not only enriches our understanding of Simmel's contributions but also illuminates the cognitive challenges of our increasingly object-saturated world, offering fresh insights into the interplay between humans and non-humans in the Anthropocene.

TG04-975.4

SUNAGIC, LEJLA* (Lund university Sweden, Sweden)

Complexity of Parenthood in Forced Migration: Risk, Commitment and Moral Dilemma

Based on the narration of Syrian refugees who were parents at the time of their migration to Europe, this study explores their understanding of the risks involved in the clandestine journey that included sea crossing. In particular, it delves into the transformation of their risk comprehension throughout their narratives. This highlights the contrast between their pre-migration and post-migration risk perceptions and their justifications for undertaking the perilous journey.

In the part of the narrative recalling their pre-migration risk assessment, the commitment to their children was an unstoppable driver for parents to face the perilous journey. At that time, their risk assessment was imbued with a personal and normative value rooted in the feeling of parental duty to provide a safe environment and a sense of future for their children. Parents reasoned that undertaking the risky migration journey was more reasonable than failing to save their children from life in Syria or Turkey.

Although migrating over the sea was fraught with danger, they saw it as the only way to fulfil their parental duty, viewing themselves as virtuous parents. However, when asked to reassess the risk from the perspective of their settled lives, they judged it generally as unrecommendable, unjustifiable, and irrational.

This contradiction is particularly pronounced among parents who embark on journeys with young children. Their testimonies highlight that the functional benefit of migration manifested in providing immediate safety and a sense of future for children does not alleviate the moral dilemma of exposing them to potentially fatal risks. A closer reading of the narratives revealed that the dilemma has a pronounced age- and gender-intersectional character.

TG04-975.3

SUNAGIC, LEJLA* (Lund Universityei, Sweden)

Syrians' Sea Migration to Europe: I Carved out My Chest to Remove My Heart and Replace It with a Stone. That Is How I Make Decision to Take the Boat

As the Mediterranean Sea has been recognised as the deadliest migration route in the world, ongoing journeys raise questions about the risk perceptions held by refugees and other migrants who took the journey or planned to do so. Based on narrative interviews with Syrians settled in Sweden, this study delves into their post-factum reflections on the migration decision-making process. It examines how private risk perception, stemming from participants' experiences in the world, interfered with expert risk assessment based on universal calculative methods. Although the latter logic might not support the decision that the participants made, their choice had their own rationality—it was deemed reasonable given the circumstances.

However, the decision deemed reasonable was not sufficient to alleviate anxiety in the face of risks with potentially deadly outcomes. Therefore, the participants drew on both material and non-material strategies to comprehend and manage risk. In particular, this study demonstrates the interplay between mundane and spiritual risk management strategies. It showed that spirituality was neither a last resort on which migrants unquestionably relied, nor a blinding force that hindered their rational reflection techniques. Rather, spirituality is embedded in rational cognitive practices. The latter form a basis for migration decisions, while spirituality has an auxiliary function

RC31-JS-107.3

SUNAI, NAOKO* (Gifu Univeristy, Japan)

Racism in the Structure of Migration: A Case Study of Vietnamese Temporary Migrant Workers' Migration to Japan and Taiwan

Based on the data of semi-structured interviews with 156 Vietnamese people with labor migration experience in Japan as technical intern trainees under the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) and Taiwan as domestic workers and factory workers conducted between 2014 and 2019, this study will identify the presence of racism in the structure of migration from Vietnam to Japan and Taiwan. Previous studies on racism have often discussed discrimination against visible minorities from the perspective of Western societies, such as discrimination based on skin color. However, in the current migration trajectories between Vietnam and Japan and between Vietnam and Taiwan, temporary migrant workers from rural Vietnam are deprived of fundamental human rights such as the right to family ties and freedom

of workplace mobility due to their nationality, ethnic origin, and residency status, and are placed in exploitative labor markets in the host societies. The structure of migration itself is racialized, categorizing populations with specific nationalities, ethnic origins, and residency statuses as those who can be deprived of their fundamental human rights. In particular, in the case of Japan, since the purpose of the TITP is to transfer skills to developing countries, a narrative is being developed that Japan benefits from "skill transfer" with people from "developing countries" and that the technical intern trainees are inferior to Japanese citizens. This narrative justifies depriving the fundamental rights of migrants and mobilizing them into low-wage sectors.

RC54-828.2

SUNBULOGLU, NURSELI YESIM* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

Constructions and Performances of Disabled Masculinities in Online Disability Platforms

Online spaces have opened up many possibilities for people with disabilities (PWD) to interact with the social world designed for the able-bodied as well as create their own virtual communities. The lack of visual cues in virtual environments eliminates prejudices and stigma attached to impairments, enabling PWDs to be free from judgment based on their disabilities. On the other hand, there is a growing literature on how PWD experience digital inequality and inaccessibility as digital media builds on assumptions about embodiment and personhood (e.g. Dobransky and Hargittai 2016, Ginsburg 2017). However, there has been much less scholarly attention to how PWD interact in online spaces in gendered ways (e.g. Forman et al. 2012) and how gender stereotypes inform the ways in which bodies are drawn on in cyberculture (Springer 1993). Within this literature, there is even more limited focus on how masculinities and disabilities intersect in online identity construction and interaction.

This paper deals with how disabled masculinities are constructed and performed in online spaces, focusing on one of the largest online disability portals in Turkey, *Engelliler.biz* (The disabled.us), with over 120 thousand topics and 1.3 million messages. Based on content analysis of the selected forum messages on *Engelliler.biz* and semi-structured in-depth interviews with disabled users of the portal, this paper explores how disabled masculinities are negotiated online, addressing questions of (i) different forms of masculine identities and performances emerging in interactions and (ii) intersecting aspects crucial in the emergence of these masculinities (e.g. war disability creating a distinctive masculine identity). The paper thus explores the interaction between the gendered impaired body and technology to better understand the implications for online identity management.

RC15-236.2

SUNG, PILDOO* (Hanyang University, South Korea)
SUNG, WOOKJE (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
KIM, HARRIS HYUN-SOO (Ewha Womans University, South Korea)

Lonely By Comparison: Individual, Network, and Regional Occupational Status and Loneliness across 30 Countries

While social connectedness often alleviates feelings of isolation, certain social ties may exacerbate loneliness. Drawing on theories of social cost and relative deprivation, this study examined whether the occupational status accessible through social networks at the individual and regional levels was associated with loneliness and how these associations were moderated by individuals' own occupational status. Multilevel analysis, applied to data from the 2017 International Social Survey Programme across 30 countries, yielded three main findings. First, four dimensions of network occupational status derived from a position generator—a greater variety, higher level, broader range, and higher cumulative status—were all associated with increased loneliness. Second, these associations were particularly pronounced among individuals with low occupational status. Third, living in regions with higher average network occupational status was associated with greater feelings of loneliness, independent of individual and network occupational status. In short, high-status social ties and contexts can contribute to feelings of loneliness, especially among low-status individuals. These findings highlight the need for tailored interventions that consider the complex interplay between individual status, network status, and social context in addressing loneliness.

RC55-839.5

SUNG, PILDOO* (Hanyang University, South Korea)
KANG, SOU HWAN (Korea University Sejong Campus, South Korea)

Reciprocal Relationship between Oral Health and Social Engagement Among Older Adults: A Gendered Story

Studies have documented an association between oral health and social engagement. However, the causal direction of the association remains unclear. Furthermore, potential gender differences in the association have been underexplored. This study examined the reciprocal relationship between oral health and social engagement in older adults, focusing on gender variation. Data were drawn from 5,735 older adults, aged 55 or above, in the 2018, 2020, and 2022 waves of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging. Oral health was assessed using the 12-item Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index. Social engagement was measured by the frequency of participation in various social activities. A random-intercept cross-lagged panel model was employed. The findings identified a reciprocal relationship between oral health and social engagement, with notable gender differences. Among older men, better oral health predicted more frequent social engagement, but social engagement did not impact oral health. Conversely, among older women, more frequent social engagement predicted better oral health, while oral health did not influence social engagement. These findings contribute to our understanding of gender disparities in the social causation and health selection processes. Interventions should implement gender-specific strategies to promote oral health and social engagement in later life.

RC38-JS-46.3

SUNI, MINNA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Women Who Fled Ukraine: Gendered Educational and Occupational Paths in Finland

This paper presents spoken biographical narratives of three highly educated Ukrainian women on flee in Finland. Currently they all are the only guardians physically present in their children's daily life, and they carry the main responsibility for earning living for the family. The aim is to find out what kind of gendered aspects there are to be observed in their narrated educational and occupational paths after migration.

The interview data come from the interdisciplinary project Language, engagement and belonging: Ukrainians accessing and transforming rural school and work communities (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, 2023-2027). The study is implemented in a nexus analytical framework (Scollon & Scollon 2003) which sees any social action as located in the intersection of individual life histories, situated interaction patterns and surrounding discourses. The social action initially focused on here is the Finnish language learning taking place in both formal education and informal social networks.

In migration contexts second language learning can be seen as an investment in new social capital (Bourdieu 1991; Darvin & Norton 2015) promoting the individual integration process and employment opportunities in the new living environment. Also the participants of this study seemed to expect such conscious investment to pave the way for a desired type of working life either directly or through vocational education. The findings show, however, that the dominant public discourse on lack of workforce in health sector is quite strongly guiding the decision-making, and the resulting, overtly gendered choices are enhanced by the tailored provision of study programmes in this particular field.

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RC05-86.7

ŠŪPULE, INESE* (University of Latvia, Latvia)

Defining the Nation in a Time of Increasing Migration: The Case of Latvia

As the number of immigrants continues to increase and the country becomes more ethnically diverse, the question of how the country's residents perceive what a nation is becomes relevant. Is the nation conceived of as having an ethnic core or as uniting different ethnic groups on a more or less equal basis? It is a question of the symbolic meaning and collective emotions of different ethnic groups. It is also a question of whose identity is highlighted

to form a national identity. It is also a matter of communication, because in order to build a collective identity, there must be a common language to create a common information space for all citizens.

In the paper, this issue is addressed on the example of Latvia, where the titular nation makes up only 63% of the population, and the strengthening of the role of the national language is still an urgent issue. The basis of the analysis is representative survey data of the entire population of Latvia, where the answers to the questions of surveys conducted in 2010 and 2024 are compared. At the centre of the analysis is the question of which groups make up the Latvian people.

The analysis shows that ethnic Latvians are more in favour of drawing boundaries regarding which population groups should be considered as belonging to the Latvian nation, compared to Russians and representatives of other ethnic groups living in Latvia. However, it should be emphasized that not only ethnicity, but also citizenship, a sense of belonging to the country and Latvian language skills are among the most important principles of national belonging from the point of view of Latvians.

RC16-243.1

SUTORIS, PETER* (School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Future Design: A Pathway to Deep-Time Ethics?

The Anthropocene can be viewed as a stimulus for rethinking the assumptions about ethics underpinning dominant models of the future. A "shallow-time" ethics, whose temporal framing extends at most to the length of human lifenospans, helps justify sociopolitical systems rooted in extractivism, logics of infinite economic growth and objectification of the more-than-human. What might a "deep-time" ethics look like—one that offers alternative points of departure in imagining possible and desirable futures? This paper explores this question through the concept of future design, which aims to create temporal bridges between those alive in the present and those not yet born. Through role-play and deliberation, future design aims to cultivate empathy towards future imaginary persons and seeks to identify actions in the present that can help reconcile the needs of the present and the future. Reflecting on fieldwork implementing future design in school settings in Japan, the paper discusses the potential of future design for both intellectual and affective re-orientation towards an ethic of deep time, highlighting both the potential of this approach in facing the 'crisis of the future' and its limitations.

WG10-926.1

SUVAKOVIC, UROS* (University of Belgrade, Faculty of Education, Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Serbia)

Is Human Knowledge Coming to Its End with the Development of Artificial Intelligence?

Human knowledge about the world represents the total accumulation of cognition about the reality reached by man throughout his existence by using different forms of cognition. It is a sum of what man has realized through the history of humanity and what he has learnt during his life in any of the stated manners.

Scientific cognition is characterized primarily by a responsible application of the scientific method, while its aim is acquiring a truthful finding about the world. However, science does contain permanently given facts, but is also based on the principle of merciless criticism of the existing knowledge; the result is not only the development of the existing knowledge, but also its negation.

With the development of AI, several questions arise, two of which are crucial: what happens to scientific heritage which has not been digitized and, not included in the processing procedure of AI, and, if knowledge is delivered to us as a final product of AI, how will some new generations be able to think about it critically? To think critically about scientific findings, it is necessary to possess a certain (and sufficient) level of (scientific) knowledge in general. If with such knowledge the need ceases for man to possess it, how can the man's need for its critical reexamination be expected to continue? In addition, the "delivery of knowledge" does not only question scientific findings as a form of human findings, but also the need for knowledge itself.

Therefore, the question arises whether the outcome of the development of AI be the disappearance of human knowledge about the world and the emergence of an exclusively mechanical interpretation of reality, which would be the bleak future of humanity, or whether AI will still result in further human emancipation and dealienation.

WG01-891.2

SUZUKI HIM, MIKI* (Ondokuz Mayis University, Turkey)

Turkey's Blue Growth in Capitalist Ruins: A Case of Sea Snail Production

This study explores a question how Turkey's blue growth strategy is (un) sustainable by a critical examination of the seasnail trade between Turkey and Japan. Blue growth has been promoted over the last decade by international organisations and nations as an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development strategy in the marine sectors. While the strategy aims for the reconciliation of economic growth and food security with the conservation of aquatic resources, its inherent contradictions and injustice are pointed out by some critics. This critical study is based on the document analysis of Turkey's seafood production in the last 15 years and the fieldworks, including interviews with the actors of sea snail production, conducted in two countries in the 2010s. The Black Sea seasnail, which was once one of problematic invasive species, suddenly became a food commodity in the late 1990s when two countries' capitalist appetites fed each other: environmentally degrading and economically declining Japan's search for cheap seafoods in the South and economically ambitious Turkey's aggressive export-oriented seafood production. Our research shows that the sea snail is commodified in what Tsing (2015) calls "capitalist ruins": the multiple impoverishments of marine resource in Japanese seas, of Japanese middle class and of the rural households in Black Sea Turkey. Different struggles for survival in the ruins made unexpected local-global connections. The sea snail production is sustainable as long as two cheap resources, nature and women's labour, are supplied. This study argues that Turkey's blue growth is opportunistic, exploitative and volatile. Hence its sustainability is questionable despite its contribution to struggling national economy.

RC46-723.3

ŠVARC, JADRANKA* (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia)
DABIĆ, MARINA (Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, Croatia)
LAZNJAK, JASMINKA (Universirty in Zagreb, Croatia)

Sociology of Innovation in the Context of Post-Socialist Societies: The Case of Croatia

Sociology of Innovation in the Context of Post-Socialist Societies: The Case of Croatia

Jadranka Švarc, Marina Dabić and Jasminka Lažnjak

This research is motivated by the increasing recognition that innovation policy, as a form of state intervention to promote technological development, is undergoing a normative shift—from driving economic growth to addressing societal challenges and promoting socio-economic sustainability. This discourse creates significant opportunities for sociology of innovation to actively contribute to the socio-technical transformation of society driven by the current technologically and socially disruptive innovations.

However, in post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, such as Croatia, the principles and methods of innovation policy were not well understood by political elites due to various socio-cultural factors. Sociology in post-transition has been keeping its marginal role in creating analytical concepts that might have influenced any hegemonic discourse, especially in the field of technology and innovation studies. In the attempt to set the ground that alters the current position of the discipline we are proposing the answers on three main research questions:

- What is the intellectual base and the theoretical and conceptual roots of sociology of innovation?
- What is the research subject and tasks of sociology of innovation within the socio-technical transition?
- How the post-transitional sociocultural context influenced Croatian sociology and vice versa?

This research is divided into three parts. The first part discussed the position of sociology in Croatia. The second part delineates how innovation has evolved into one of the key determinants of society and the third part explores the theoretical foundations of the sociology of innovation and its historical embeddedness in neighbouring disciplines, up to the current theories of socio-technical transformation. The remaining sections highlight future perspectives of the sociology of innovation, attempting to establish analytical distinctiveness of its research subject.

RC34-573.3

SWARTZ, SHARLENE* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Young People Changing the World: The Theory and the Practice

Erik Olin Wright, well known for his theorising on the kinds of world we want and need, spoke at length about how to bring about change. He described four kinds of transformation: anarchic change which occurs when people choose to *exit* an existing system; *ruptural* or revolutionary change through protest or seizing power; interstitial change that happens in the small and large gaps and spaces visible to the observant as soft alternatives to existing policy, and has the effect of *eroding* society's harms for some; and symbiotic or negotiated change, in which change for the powerless depends on *taming* existing systems, usually through legislative change. Drawing on a 5-year longitudinal study of university graduates across 6 African countries (n=520), this paper demonstrates how young people choose knowledge practices based on what is possible within their worlds rather than what they want to change. It further argues that young people need to be offered knowledge-based skills in order to bring about higher level 'episteprаxis'. Drawing inspiration from leadership theory (Desmond Tutu, Paolo Freire, Carolyn Shields and Julius Nyerere) it proposes a series of knowledge practices that attempt to change power structures and dynamics in society such that people's access to livelihoods, dignity, rights and wellbeing are systemically ensured, rather than a focus on individual or institutional change.

RC41-665.2

SWIACZNY, FRANK* (German Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Germany)

The Production and Use of Population Projections: Assumptions – Uncertainties – Communication – Policy Making

Population projections are among the most controversial population data. The assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration required for population projections and the ambiguity about their future development are a major source of uncertainty. Even relatively small deviations in the assumptions from actual developments can lead to considerable uncertainty margins over medium to long projection periods. Nevertheless, population projections are often much more accurate than other forecasts in the economic and social sciences because part of the future population development is already inherent in the age structure of a population (demographic momentum). Thus, population projections are often interpreted as unavoidable predictions and used as forecasts they are often the basis for far-reaching planning and policy decisions. By making assumptions, they are prone to the risk of generating results that can negatively impact planning or policy decisions. In order to avoid such misuse, the uncertainty in the selection of assumptions and the subsequent uncertainty ranges of the results should be communicated transparently and the limits of forecasts should be made clear (they are 'if then statements'). Scenarios with different assumptions that show possible influences and limits of planning or policy decisions on population development are suitable for this purpose; alternatively, more recently probabilistic methods are more widely used for this purpose. The presentation addresses these challenges using UN population projections for the world population (WPP), BiB/BBSR projection scenarios for regional population development in Germany and small-scale projections for Dutch municipalities from PBL/CBS.

RC14-211.1

SYLLA, SERIGNE* (Université Gaston Berger, Senegal)

Télévision Et Société Au Sénégal : Du Théâtre Populaire Filmé Aux Séries Télévisées Locales

Cette communication analyse les relations entre la télévision et le théâtre au Sénégal. On part du contexte de l'évolution du théâtre populaire filmé et de la dynamique du champ télévisuel sénégalais. Cet art majeur que constitue le théâtre populaire filmé a été promu aux années 1970 au Sénégal pour accompagner le programme d'endogénéisation de la télévision. Cependant, au début des années 2000, avec la naissance et le développement des télévisions privées commerciales, un nouveau produit fait surface : ce sont les séries télévisées locales. Ces dernières, plus sensationnelles et émotionnelles, et en attirant plus de commerciaux, ont occasionné le déclin du théâtre populaire filmé.

Sur fond de polémiques d'ordre culturel et moral, on assiste sur les chaînes de télévision publique et privée sénégalaises à un changement radical en ce qui concerne la production et la diffusion de programmes locaux. Les séries télévisées sont en train de se substituer au théâtre populaire filmé. Cela semble poser problème. Quand on parle de théâtre filmé, de quoi s'agit-il exactement ? Quand on parle de séries télévisées, de quoi s'agit-il ? Pourquoi cette politique de substitution au profit des séries télévisées pose-t-elle problème ? Quels sont les soubassements de cette politique de substitution ? Notre hypothèse de travail est que le problème que cette substitution pose résulte du fait qu'un art mineur est en train de prendre la place d'un art majeur.

Ainsi, on ne pourra faire ressortir les enjeux du problème qu'en interrogeant les contenus et les fonctions du théâtre populaire filmé en les comparant à ceux des séries télévisées. On aurait là deux registres différents dont l'interchangeabilité pose un sérieux problème de société.

WG06-892.3

SYNNES, KATRINE MAYORA* (University of Agder, Norway)

Ethnic Diversity in Care Institutions

Workplace diversity is often promoted as a key value and as a driver for innovation. However, the discourse of workplace diversity is often vague and ambiguous and lacks contextual meaning and relevance. This ambiguity persists in a political context that simultaneously values diversity and promotes assimilation as an ideal.

Paid employment is positioned as both a goal and a tool within integration policies. To understand how these policies translate into practice, this study employs Institutional Ethnography to explore how ethnic diversity is managed and experienced by migrant-background employees.

This study adopts a non-essentialist view of ethnicity, recognizing ethnic boundaries as fluid, contested, and constantly evolving (Barth, 1969). Unlike conventional workplace diversity research, which typically focuses on productivity outcomes, this study investigates the unique value and challenges of ethnic diversity in care work, where interpersonal relations are vital. It focuses on child welfare institutions, nursing homes, and kindergartens—settings with significant migrant representation that provide fertile ground for examining how diversity is constructed and influences institutional practices.

Through 29 semi-structured interviews with ethnic minority-background employees (12), union representatives (11), and managers (6), this research explores how workers' experiences are structured by broader institutional relations and power dynamics. A central question to be answered is how ethnicity is made relevant in their everyday work, and how it may represent a capital for the employees and for the workplace in general. I also explore the burden and extra challenges their minority position may represent, and mechanism for inclusion and exclusion.

Preliminary findings reveal that while diversity is formally promoted, institutional practices may reinforce existing boundaries and exclusions. This research aims to map these practices, providing a more nuanced understanding of how workplace diversity is enacted and experienced, and offering insights into the complexities and contradictions of diversity in care work.

RC09-JS-112.2

SZABO, ADRIANA M.* (Arizona State University (HAIC), China)

Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Arbitration Threat As the Backdoor for Neo-Colonial Exploitation of Natural Resources

Extant research on unequal ecological exchange generally, although not exclusively, focuses on the North-South political relationships, using the history of colonialism as a lens through which to explicate contemporary environmental inequality and injustice. However, as the locus of power has shifted from imperialist nations to transnational corporations, contemporary analyses of unequal ecological exchange need to consider the new global economic hierarchies and discuss the role of international trade instruments in not only furthering exploitative ecological exchanges, but also hindering community efforts towards environmental justice, with the cooperation of local and national-level government actors. To address this need, I analyze the case of Roșia Montană Romania, the site of almost two decades of contestation that succeeded in stopping the opening of a polluting gold mining project. The case of Roșia Montană was the object of an arbitration in front of the World Bank, filed by Canadian Corporation Gabriel Resources, that was eventually won by the Romanian state. Data come from a years-long study, drawing from in-depth interviews (n=45), and the analysis of arbitration and governmental documents. The results highlight the role of international treaties in furthering unequal ecological exchanges, namely the role of Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) system, used by transnational corporations in pressuring local communities in developing countries to choose between poverty and pollution. This study also explains how third-party funding (TPF) is instrumentalized in ISDS by financial speculators, and how such instruments are used to expand the power of transnational corporations, at the expense of the taxpayers in developing countries, continuing the colonial legacy of exploitation of nature, rural communities, and indigenous lands. Finally, I discuss the role of state recreancy in furthering unequal ecological exchange.

RC33-545.2

SZABO, ADRIANA M.* (Arizona State University (HAIC), China)
FERREIRA, BRUNO (Arizona State University, China)

The Research-Fatigued Community: A Case for Participatory Action-Research?

The intensification of environmental crises, heightened by the threat of climate change, brought communities championing environmental justice to the center of much attention from academia, mainstream media, and civic organizations. Whereas communities usually welcome initiatives that raise awareness for a cause, many are starting to display symptoms of research fatigue. Existing research generally focuses on the causes and consequences of research fatigue in communities in their post-disaster phase (whether caused by natural or technological disasters), as community members often see little benefit in continuing to participate in research efforts. Less is known about situations where research fatigue builds up in anticipation of potential technological disasters and where the communities have successfully forestalled polluting industries from settling in their communities. To address this gap, we examined the case of Roșia Montană in Romania, where the community shut down a proposed gold mining project over concerns about the potential risk to human and environmental health resulting from the use of cyanide in gold extraction. We draw on data from a longitudinal study employing in-depth interviews (n=45), participant observation, document analysis (n=215 news articles), and journaling (e.g., entries reflecting on the excessive number of soft and hard "nos" to our interview requests, even when rapport was built). We have identified three potential reasons that may explain research fatigue in Rosia Montana, which notoriously succeeded in averting environmental contamination: hypervisibility and media attention; misquoting and online vilification; and finally, a desire to move on and focus their efforts on community build-up now that the crisis is over. Our results suggest that continued community participation in research may be contingent on their perceived ability to influence (new) research agendas and secure funds for projects that meet tangible community needs. We conclude by proposing participatory action research as a change of framework in community research.

TG03-957.1

SZALMA, IVETT* (HUN-REN Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary)

Exploring Attitudes Towards Medically Assisted Reproduction in Hungary's Pronatalist Context

Hungary is a country where politics strongly encourages childbirth through various selective pronatalist family policies, primarily targeting middle-class heteronormative families (Szalma - Sipos 2024). In this context, childbearing is perceived as an expectation, and attitudes towards voluntary childlessness are generally less favourable compared to Western and Northern European countries. To align with these pronatalist goals, the state provides substantial support for couples facing infertility and for single heterosexual women seeking assisted reproductive procedures (Szalma - Sipos 2024). Some right-wing politicians view medically assisted reproduction (MAR) as an effective strategy to promote population growth, reduce immigration, and facilitate the reproduction of "ethnically pure" nations (Korolczuk 2021). For instance, the state covers 100% of the costs for five cycles of MAR, including medications. This study aims to assess how various sociodemographic variables influence attitudes towards MAR in Hungary. Specifically, I will examine whether individuals concerned about population decline and possessing strong national sentiments view medically assisted reproduction more favourably than those who are less concerned and more accepting of voluntary childlessness. Additionally, I will investigate the level of support among different socio-demographic groups for granting access to MAR for single women and lesbian couples. To address these questions, we will rely on a nationwide representative hybrid survey conducted in Hungary in March 2024, with a sample size of 1,500.

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RC42-679.1

SZARKA, MELIKE* (Hungarian Civil Liberties Union, Hungary)

Personal Life Course Motivations for Young People's Involvement in Public Life in Hungary

The present research aims to contribute to the findings of the large sample of Hungarian youth studies and to the knowledge about young people. It does this by using qualitative methods to explore the life paths of young people, their motivation for public and political activism, their understanding of democracy, the emergence of traditional and unorthodox forms of activism in their case, and their understanding of the spaces of political publicity within an otherwise less active young age group. Among other things, the research seeks answers to the question of what young people think about public life and political activism, how they define these concepts, and how they define themselves, how they view themselves. In relation to Grasso's (2017) theory, we explore the political context in the early stages of young people's lives, current trends in politics as they are reflected in young people, for example, are there typical public events from their childhood that they remember, consider meaningful, or perhaps participated in? The theoretical framework of the research is provided by theories of civil society, especially its minimalist conception and Freser's (1990) reflections on the public sphere as changed by the mass media. In addition, theories on activism, international trends in activism, and the transformation of activism, with a particular focus on changes in the political activism of youth, are also discussed. The research methodology is based on the use of essentially qualitative techniques. The research topic and research questions justify the need for softer data, deeper information helps to understand the underlying content and patterns of political activism. The expected results of the research include a deeper understanding of politically active youth, their motivations for activism, the impact of the current political context, and their self-definition related to their activism.

RC32-535.2

SZCZEPAŃSKA, DAGMARA* (The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

How to Manage Movement Resources? Lessons from the Argentinian Women's Movement

Since the emergence of the Ni Una Menos collective in 2015, the Argentinian women's movement gained recognition. The society voiced its concerns about women's rights, such as femicide, sexual education, reproductive, economic rights and more, during mass protests all over the country. Importantly, the Argentinian women's movement is an example of a successful social movement, as it led to the legalization of abortion in 2020. Moreover, the inclusivity of the movement could be observed, for example, in its incorporation of an intersectional approach to gender discrimination and a horizontal organizational structure. In turn, the situation regarding women's rights in Poland is different, the 2020 Constitutional Tribunal's ruling led to an almost total ban on abortion and despite social unrest, the situation has not changed thus far.

In the present paper, I propose an analysis of factors contributing to the Argentinian women's movement's success by referring to resource mobilization theory. I then contrast these results with an analysis of the way movement resources are mobilized within the Polish women's movement. Specifically, the research question formed in this project was how women's organizations mobilized different types of resources (moral, cultural, socio-organizational, human, and material) to support the women's movement. Moreover, I also focused on the way specific resources were mobilized (self-production, aggregation, co-optation/appropriation, and patronage), also considering the type of organization in question (autonomous, associative, and directed). To answer these questions, I draw on results from ethnographic research conducted between 2015 and 2024 – ethnographic observations, semi-structured interviews with leaders of 9 Argentinian and 3 Polish women's organizations, interviews with local informants, and an analysis of manifestos and statistical data about the situation of women in Argentina and Poland. By emphasising the role of women's organizations, the present findings offer a new erspective on the process of achieving social movements' goals.

RC38-JS-201.2

SZENAJCH, PIOTR* (University of Lodz, Institute of Sociology, Poland)

Afro-Poles. Plurisocialization, Identity Building, Culture in the Making

For more than a decade now, a generation of Poles born into families of African immigrants from the communist and early transformation era has been entering adulthood. They grew up in Poland and were educated in Polish schools, Polish is their first language and they are saturated with Polish culture. Despite this, their countrymen on the street regularly address them in English, compliment them on their use of Polish, and at times vulgarly send them back 'to where they came from'. In a seemingly mono-ethnic and mono-cultural country until recently, the appearance of Afro-Poles remains a stigma of otherness and foreignness, carried with them constantly.

However, contemporary Poles of African descent – as reported in the press and as my first interviews show – not only consider themselves Polish but want to change Polish culture and society, based on their and their families' difficult experiences.

They have started NGO's, organized large-scale media actions, intercultural workshops and street protests, as well as addressed petitions. They have written memoirs, novels and essays about their condition. In recent years, at least five theatre plays, several books, a major contemporary art exhibition and a research group at an important art institution were devoted to the Black experience.

Within the scope of the study, I am trying to address issues of race and racism in the Polish context through a multi-layered description of the experience of being a Pole of African descent, including aspects such as social and cultural mobility, activism and cultural production.

The study is based on auto-biographical narrative interviews, complemented by a photographic interview.

The paper will be a mid-fieldwork work-in-progress presentation on the most recent findings.

RC02-29.3

SZEWCZYK, MICHAŁ* (Faculty of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland)

New Dimensions of Emotional Work: A Case Study of the Smile Counter

This presentation examines the "Smile Counter," a device developed by the Polish company Quantum to measure employee smiles for enhancing customer service. Positioned within the frameworks of emotional labor and digital Taylorism, the Smile Counter exemplifies how technology can influence workplace dynamics by promoting specific emotional expressions among employees. Functioning as an "affect detection system," it tracks facial expressions to incentivize smiling, thereby fostering a more positive atmosphere for customers.

Through an analysis of various online sources, this study critiques the techno-optimistic beliefs of the device's creators, who assert its potential to improve workplace morale, productivity, and overall employee satisfaction. However, these perspectives face significant public skepticism regarding emotional surveillance and its ethical implications. The expressed critique focuses on the risk that such technologies play a role in commodifying genuine emotions and undermining personal dignity in professional environments.

In this presentation, I explore the tension between embracing technological advancements and critiquing their impact on worker autonomy and psychological well-being. By analyzing the marketing narratives surrounding the Smile Counter and the broader discourse on artificial intelligence in management, I emphasize the necessity for critical ethical reflection on the deployment of such technologies in the workplace.

Ultimately, this discussion aims to illuminate how digital tools can fundamentally reshape emotional labor and influence employee experiences in contemporary organizational contexts. The original article, providing an in-depth analysis of these themes, is accepted for publication in *Miscellanea Anthropologica et Sociologica*. By engaging with these critical issues, I seek to foster a nuanced understanding of the intersection between technology, emotions, and labor in the modern workplace.

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RC38-632.4

TABOADA GOMEZ, VICTORIA* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

Exploring Leadership and Territory through Indigenous Women's Biographies in the Paraguayan Chaco

By analyzing Indigenous women's biographical reconstructions and intertwining their collective and family histories, we can explain current power imbalances in the Chaco due to long-lasting colonization processes. Here, environmental change is understood as a social process experienced through unequal power relations, where the concepts of territory and leadership gain relevance when focusing on Indigenous women's histories.

When exploring territory through Indigenous women's life histories, we see that its relevance and how it is presented depend on their position within current power imbalances. Analyzing their family experiences provides insight into how territory is shaped across generations and within power struggles between groupings. Additionally, collective memory opens possibilities for assessing territory through rules for interpreting the past. Analyzing how these are contested or supported (often in conflicting, ambivalent ways) enables us to explain current power struggles for narrating the past and how they shape the notion of territory.

Likewise, the concept of leadership depends on how we trace it empirically and understand it as emerging within the relationship between individual and social/historical processes. In this sense, leadership might look like confrontation against settlers or organizing a group towards political claims, but it might also develop around ambivalent relationships with dominant and vulnerable groupings.

Hence, in this presentation I explore how both concepts benefit from an empirical reconstruction and centering Indigenous women's experiences in the analysis. Intertwining the collective past with present circumstances and recognizing dominant discourses prevent us from falling into stereotypical assumptions.

RC38-JS-8.4

TABOADA GOMEZ, VICTORIA* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

Unpacking Power Dynamics in the Paraguayan Chaco through Indigenous Women's Biographies: An Historically Informed Sociological Analysis

In this presentation, I discuss how I can explain current power dynamics in the Paraguayan Chaco by focusing on Indigenous women's often marginalized life histories and engaging their collective and family histories. My analysis is based on two Indigenous women's biographical reconstructions, which allows us to open up explanations beyond dominant discourses and static assumptions about the past. By adopting a historical and processual sociological approach, I assert that we can understand the complexities of colonial dynamics in the Chaco, starting with how Indigenous women experience, transform, and narrate them.

The two biographers currently live in Indigenous communities, where their families have established themselves over generations within the dynamics of colonization that started in the late 1800s, brought about by industrial work regimes, war, religious campaigns, and the transformation of their territory from forest to production fields. Each generation experienced these processes differently, transmitting them through their different strategies to survive, adapt, and reposition their perspectives, while transforming and contesting them.

Consequently, the biographers' dialectical relationship with their collective and family past enables them to interpret a fragmented territory, the loss of native languages and/or cultural practices, and stories of collective violence. The biographers have internalized (and transformed) rules for preserving oral memory and frameworks of orientation which help them to (re)interpret their collective history and its dethematized topics, navigate ambivalences between tradition and colonization, and develop strategies for overcoming relations of domination. These processes reflect the power dynamics that shape the social structure of today's Chaco.

RC40-658.1

TACASA, GLEN CHRISTIAN* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Ano Pong Ulam Ninyo?: Makikikain and Salo-Salo As Methods in Food Ethnography

The COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented challenges to ethnographic research, particularly in the realm of fieldwork and data collection. The "Great Lockdown" brought forth restrictions that hindered conventional methodologies reliant on in-person interactions and direct observations. This paper addresses the methodological shifts necessitated by these constraints, presenting an autoethnographic account of conducting food ethnography within the boundaries of my home and its immediate surroundings. I enlarge my experiences of making sense out of 'small data' and restricted fieldsite, in an attempt to navigate possible methodological approaches. Drawing from my earlier work on the changing taste of *Sinaing na Tulingan*: I engaged in informal interactions asking ***"ano pong ulam n'yo?"*** (what's for lunch/dinner?) with our neighbors; I also navigated my positionality as ***nakikikain*** (eating as an outsider) in attempting to make sense of the emerging patterns in the foodways and food preparations during the pandemic. Reflecting on this extraordinary situation, it demonstrates several methodological approaches centered on local knowledges and practices. It includes ***makikikain*** (to join a meal) and ***nakikikain*** (eating as an outsider), ***pakikisalo*** and ***salo-salo*** (eating together) as tools to look at the community dynamics, food practices and preferences, and eating patterns. Additionally, ***salo-salo*** (communal eating) could be a useful set-up for group discussion. These approaches not only provide meaningful data collection strategies but also align with efforts to decolonize food ethnography by centering local forms of social engagement.

TG09-JS-168.1

TAHA, DINA* (Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar)

On Decolonial Debates in the Arab World: Reflections on One Year of Teaching in the Global South

While the Arab university holds potential as a transformative site for decolonization, it also encounters unique difficultiesand challenges in realizing this potential. These challenges highlight the need for a critical examination of how decolonial practices can be meaningfully integrated into the university setting, ensuring that efforts to decolonize do not merely replicate existing power dynamics but genuinely reflect the voices and experiences of those who have been marginalized. In this presentation, I reflect on a year of teaching in the Global South, at the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies based in Qatar, having received my education and engaged in decoloniality debates in the Global North. I reflect on various observations and draw connections between different scenes and settings to explore how decoloniality is understood, challenged, and engaged with in this part of the Global South.

The discussions on decoloniality at different events and interactions highlight a curiosity and familiarity with the nuances of global decolonial debates, but they also reveal multilayered tensions, a sense of caution, and some hurdles with consistent and equitable engagement. These multifaceted discussions reflect an awareness of various decolonization debates coupled with skepticism about decoloniality in the Arab world suggesting that decoloniality is feared by some to serve as intellectual gymnastics that assert contemporary Western superiority without offering substantial benefits to the Global South. It also points at the potential negative consequences of engaging with a version of decoloniality that ignores regional histories and geopolitics which can lead to misinterpretation and misuse of decolonial tenets. These concerns must be taken seriously, and a project of decoloniality in the region must develop methods and pathways that do not fall into such reproductions of hegemonic power.

RC32-509.2

TAHA, DINA* (Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar)
TICKU, ALISHA (York University, Canada)
K ALSHAMMIRY, AREEJ (York University, Canada)

Understanding Gendered Islamophobia and Housing Insecurity Among Muslim Refugee Women in Canada - a Community-Based Project with Nisa Homes

Intersectional statuses and experiences, such as culture, class, immigration status, and language, complicate the experiences of Muslim women in both disclosing gender-based violence and navigating resettlement. Furthermore, stereotypes, racism, and Islamophobia from both fellow residents and service providers continue to form additional barriers to Muslim women trying to access mainstream shelters.

Nisa Homes is the first and largest network of transitional shelters for Muslim women and children in Canada, with the majority of its residents being racialized newcomers, refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented individuals. Building on a SSHRC Partnership Engage Grant (PEG), our team—comprising researchers, policy analysts, and service providers—will present early learnings and recommendations from an ongoing research partnership aimed at documenting and evaluating Nisa Homes' culturally responsive shelter model for Muslim women who are experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV), housing precarity and often legal status precarity.

The presentation will highlight the intersectional pathways to homelessness for migrant, refugee, and undocumented Muslim women in Canada, tying it to the compounding impact of precarious immigration status, racialization, and religious identity on those women's increased risk of violence, housing insecurity, and culturally responsive settlement. We will conclude by sharing best practices and strategies for scaling such models nationwide, laying the groundwork for addressing systemic gaps in services for gendered and racialized refugees facing homelessness in Canada.

WG10-924.2

TAHIR, TAHREEM* (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Police Officers Responses to Young Peoples Experiences of Cyberstalking

Young people in particular utilise digital spaces to create new connections and even initiate, sustain, and carry out part of their intimate relationships online (Lykens et al., 2019; Van Ouytsel et al., 2018). However, in our digitally interconnected world, cyberstalking has emerged as a significant concern which impacts approximately 20 to 40 percent of online users worldwide (Reyns et al., 2012; Spitzberg & Hoobler, 2002; Tokunaga & Aune, 2017).

Prior research highlights technology has also provided opportunities to facilitate online monitoring of others (Verduyn et al., 2017) due to the proficiency and ease at which information can be obtained (Sheridan & Grant, 2007). Consequently, the rise of digital technologies has given perpetrators new avenues and opportunities to target victims (Brady et al., 2023; Van Ouytsel et al., 2018) resulting in a rise of cyberstalking (Fansher & Randa, 2019). However, little work to date has explored young people's perceptions and experiences of cyberstalking. With research consistently revealing very few cyberstalking victims choose to report their experiences to the police (Brady et al., 2023; Fissel 2021; Reyn and Englebrecht 2010), there is a notable research gap regarding young people's reasons not to report cyberstalking incidents.

This study provides critical insights into how young women experience both stalking and cyberstalking, their experiences and barriers to reporting cyberstalking to the police and other agencies. Preliminary findings reveal despite the severe impact, many young women often encounter dismissive attitudes or lack of understanding from police, contributing to underreporting to the police. Additionally, the paper will also explore how police officers perceive and respond to cyberstalking cases. The research aims to contribute to the improvement of victim's support, inform police forces and refine practice within the cyberstalking sector.

RC13-203.3

TAHIRI, YASSINE* (sociology, Morocco)

Well-Being in Morocco

People do not strongly use the term well-being in the Moroccan Darija(informal language). It is a word that is used exclusively in institutional and academic contexts; the majority of people here in Morocco are not well aware of what well-being means as they are when we talk of concepts such as happiness, self-realization and social justice. This may be due to people's preoccupation with day-to-day needs. This is made clear through the daily activities that are achieved by the majority of people depending on traditional tools which make their income low and limited.

My long conversation with these interviewees about what well-being means to them has made us discuss other contexts that are important to them. For example, they start talking about the problems of marginalization, unemployment, social vulnerability, deprivation and instability. Thus, we are no longer looking for the meaning of wellbeing, but they lead me to find solutions to these problems which are mainly associated with intersectionality including employability and education, far from thinking actually of well-being. This is an important discussion that shows us that the path to well-being goes mainly through addressing all the problems associated with intersectionality (Gender problems, education, social vulnerability).

The majority of those interviewees about well-being have a middle-income job and a middle level of education; they all show their urgent desire to

achieve other goals such as having a better job, a house, a family. Besides, they all express their need to overcome all problems they are facing, and they insist on looking for stability at all levels, economic, social, and psychological. As everyone here in Morocco is looking for stability, it might not be the case if we interviewed some rich men and women who have guaranteed at least their daily higher income though we live in the same country...

RC11-167.3

TAKAHASHI, KAOKO* (Meiji University, Japan)

Discovery of New Public Space in Airports: Potential of Informal Practices By the Elderly in Gentrifying, Aging Cities

The phenomenon of neoliberal urban development in Seoul, the capital city of South Korea, has manifested itself with particular intensity. A noteworthy aspect of Seoul's urban development is the disproportionate emphasis on catering to the younger generation, despite the anticipated accelerated aging of the population. As a result, the extent and variety of urban spaces accessible to the elderly have diminished significantly. This tendency has resulted in a notable shift in the character of public spaces. To illustrate, public spaces such as parks, which were previously regarded as one of the primary domains for the elderly, are increasingly subjected to stringent regulations, which further marginalizes this demographic in urban areas. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the elderly are themselves becoming a driving force in the discovery of new public spaces through informal practices. The most illuminating emerging location is the airport. The construction and expansion of international airports has become a prominent strategy in urban planning and development discourse. Such developments frequently entail the involvement of the private sector, thereby advancing the privatization and commercialization of facilities. In recent times, however, there has been an increase in the number of the elderly using airport spaces for recreational and social purposes. While ongoing spatial disparities have a significant impact, it is the elderly who identify and reclaim the "publicness" of airports through their everyday activities. This study aims to investigate the potential of informal practices employed by the elderly to establish and protect their spaces in urban areas undergoing a process of gentrification and an aging population.

RC28-449.3

TAKAHASHI, KOJI* (Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training, Japan)

Changes in the Generative Process of Wage Gaps: An Analysis of Employer-Employee Matched Data in Japan

This study aims to clarify changes in the processes through which wage gaps based on individual-level variables—gender, employment type, education, and so on—are generated in the Japanese labor market. Takahashi (2016) argued that analyses of wage-gap generation must account for two key levels of wage determination: the wage level of the firm and the firm's internal wage system. In his analysis, Takahashi estimated wage-function coefficients using pooled ordinary least squares (OLS) and fixed-effects models based on employer-employee matched data, comparing the results to distinguish between these two levels. For example, his analysis showed that wage gaps by education were shaped not only by the intra-firm wage system but also by the wage level of the firm itself. Building on this approach, this study analyzes data from the "General Survey on Diversified Types of Employment," conducted by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare in 2010 and 2019, to identify changes in the wage-gap generation process. The dependent variable is hourly wages, while the independent variables include gender, age, education, occupation, employment type, and tenure, with firm IDs used in the fixed-effects model. The results show that wage gaps based on education widened slightly, while wage gaps based on gender and employment type narrowed in the overall labor market during the 2010s. Furthermore, a closer examination reveals that intra-firm wage gaps based on education expanded significantly, contributing to the growing wage disparity by education in the broader labor market. These findings suggest that understanding shifts in the intra-firm wage system is essential for comprehending changes in overall labor market dynamics.

Reference: Takahashi (2016) "Two Components of Wage Gaps Induced by Individual-level Variables: Intra-firm or Inter-firm?" *International Journal of Japanese Sociology*, Volume 25, pp.117–130. (https://doi.org/10.1111/ijjs.12040)

RC51-790.1

TAKAHASHI, TORU* (Chuo University, Japan)

Societal Governance in an Attention-Seeking Society: A Sociocybernetic Consideration of Cyberspace and the Common Good

Today, information and narratives with every kind of intention circulate in "cyberspace," the communication space on the Internet. Scholars and journalists have been discussing the impact of the expanding cyberspace. Those who are interested in social fragmentation, endangered democracy, and political polarization focus on phenomena such as "filter bubbles" (Pariser, 2011) and "echo chambers" (Sunstein, 2007).

However, some scholars have pointed out that the effects of those phenomena are overstated (Dubois & Blank, 2018; Bruns, 2019). According to a meta-analysis of recent intermedia agenda-setting studies, the traditional news media still have a relatively strong initiative in agenda-setting (Su & Xiao, 2021). A recent review states that studies show the effects of "filter bubbles" and "echo chambers" are much more nuanced than commonly thought (Arguedas et al., 2022).

Just and Latzer (2017) raised two pivotal points to discuss algorithms' selective effects on information exposure, which is the main concern of "filter bubbles": algorithmic personalization and the dominance of private companies in algorithmic reality construction. The personalization of information exposure is designed to maximize time spent on their online platforms. The circumstances tell that the initiative of journalism on public agenda-setting is surrounded by private interests. Of course, the commercialism of news media has been discussed since the early days. This prompts us to question how publicly-minded reports and conversations can survive in today's attention-seeking cyberspace.

In order to find a possible approach to mitigating the impact of commercially driven cyberspace, this paper discusses this research question from the perspective of the sociocybernetic theory of societal governance (Takahashi, 2023) and inquires into solution-oriented activities such as non-profit journalism. This study contributes to finding a sociological pathway to exploring the possibility of introducing publicly minded discourse into cyberspace and building a better mix of information sources.

RC37-JS-81.2

TAKAO, TERUI* (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)
CAI, DIYA (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)
LIU, YIFAN (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)
YE, ZHIYUE (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)
ZHU, TIANYUAN (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China)

Embracing AI Creativity: Digital Media Artists' Responses to Generative AI and Evolving Concepts of Creativity

The rise of generative AI as a tool to assist, enhance, and sometimes replace media artists in the content creation process has sparked profound questions about the nature of human creativity. This paper explores how digital media artists are responding to the increasing presence of AI in their creative practices, reshaping both their perceptions of creativity and the methods through which they produce content. Drawing on interviews with filmmakers, illustrators, and comic authors in the UK and Japan, this paper investigates the flexible approaches of digital media artists to generative AI and their evolving conceptions of artistic careers.

Firstly, this paper surveys emergent projects that highlight the integration of generative AI, examining how creators embrace these technologies while maintaining a firm belief in the indispensable role of the human creator as a storyteller grounded in lived experience. This paper introduces the concept of "meta-creativity" as a new skill set that contemporary artists are expected to master.

Secondly, the paper explores the mixed reactions among cultural producers and consumers regarding those who rely heavily on AI for content creation, often referred to as "AI artists." On the one hand, such creators are gaining visibility, with new terminologies emerging to valorise their process. On the other hand, AI artists are frequently stigmatised within professional communities, and there is growing consumer fatigue and dissatisfaction with their outputs—sentiments that are increasingly reflected in new platform policies and guidelines.

Finally, this paper examines how digital media artists' engagement with generative AI aligns with their advocacy efforts to influence AI regulation and promotion policies in both the UK and Japan. By analysing key policy documents, this paper addresses the expectations and concerns these artists hold regarding AI-human relationships and creativity, urging governments to safeguard and support these evolving dynamics.

RC02-35.2

TAKAYA, SACHI* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

(Im)Mobility and Belonging of Migrants and Local Residents in the Context of Urban Transformations

Migration and urban studies have focused on localities as multi-layered spheres in which economic, political, and cultural forces are embedded in order to capture migrant incorporation and exclusion, as well as to challenge the binary between mobility and stasis. Along these lines, this presentation explores how migrants and local residents without migration backgrounds cope with the urban transformations brought about by neoliberal restructuring and expanding border controls by taking up the case of Ikuno-ward, Osaka, Japan. It also examines how their practices interact with their (im)mobility and belongings.

Osaka is the second largest city in Japan and is undergoing urban transformations. It is a so-called "post-colonial" city, where many descendants of colonial-era migrants from the Korean Peninsula have long lived there. Specifically, Ikuno-ward is known for having the highest percentage of Korean residents in Japan. At the same time, the ethnic composition of the local population has recently changed with the influx of Chinese, Vietnamese, Nepalese, and other migrants. Moreover, the local government has been actively implementing neoliberal restructuring to address economic recession. In addition, migration control is increasingly being carried out at the local level, as in other migrant-receiving societies.

Using the data from the fieldwork at Ikuno-ward as well as approximately 60 in-depth interviews with migrants and local residents, this presentation argues that while some migrants can find opportunities for upward mobility through entrepreneurship, others have become immobile and are in precarious situations that may jeopardize their belongings, even after long-term settlement. It shows that the ways of coping with urban transformation are stratified, and that stasis is not always the basis of belonging. Based on these considerations, it discusses the complex relationships between (im) mobility and belonging.

RC02-39.2

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Keio University, Japan)

How Does Migration Infrastructure Enable the Transfer of Human Capitals across Countries? the Roles of Place of Education and Field of Study in the Cross-Border Labor Market

Immigration researchers from the sociological perspective argue that the formation of the cross-border labor market requires the emergence of institutions and organizations that can reduce the uncertainty and information asymmetry between workers and employers (Shire 2020). As immigration control policies produce complexities in crossing the national border, both migrant workers in the sending countries and employers in the receiving countries necessitate migration intermediaries that mediate between the two actors. While the conception of a cross-border labor market underscores the importance of organizational and institutional perspectives, it overlooks the conventional argument of immigration research, such as the assimilation and integration perspectives. Research on immigrant's human capital argues that immigrants tend to have a significant disadvantage in the host society's labor market because of the limited transferability of skills acquired abroad. Meanwhile, recent studies discuss the heterogeneity in their international transferability between science, technology, and math (STEM) degrees and non-STEM degrees because STEM skills tend to be universal and less country-specific. In other words, STEM degrees can be more transferable across countries. However, these studies also lack the organizational and institutional perspectives concerning how STEM skills acquired abroad were transferred to the host society's labor market. Summarizing the discussions on the job-matching mechanisms among immigrants in the cross-border labor market and the conventional arguments about immigrants' human capital and their integration into the host society, we need to combine these two theoretical perspectives and fill the gap in our knowledge of immigrants' job-matching and their integration in the labor market in the receiving countries. We use the data derived from the pane survey targeting immigrants in specific municipalities in Tokyo, Japan. Using the quantitative longitudinal data set following the career trajectories of migrant workers in Tokyo, we investigate the roles of job-matching mechanisms for migrant workers with STEM education acquired abroad.

RC40-663.4

TAKEOKA, TORU* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

Changing Values Served By the Wholesale Market System: A Case Study of Japan's 2018 Wholesale Market Law Amendment

This report aims to analyze the significance and potential of Japan's wholesale market system for diverse food systems, including alternative food.

Background

Japan's modern wholesale market system was first established by the "Central Wholesale Market Act" (old law) in 1923. In 2018, a new law was enacted that fundamentally transformed the wholesale market system.

The system and farmers

The old law of 1923 was enacted in response to the inflation and food riots that accompanied WWI. It was seen that wholesalers were making exorbitant profits, and that producers and consumers were suffering as a result. For this reason, the old law aimed to balance public interests such as stable food supplies, fair trade, producer protection, supply and demand adjustment, trade facilitation, and the efficiency of food distribution. Wholesale markets were established and managed by local governments, and the transactions of wholesalers operating in the markets were subject to certain regulations stipulated by law. The two-tiered system that strictly divided wholesalers into two phases within the market, the emphasis on auctions, and the existence of powerful agricultural cooperatives were all measures that contributed to the protection of Japan's generally small-scale farmers. Since the 2000s, there has been a movement among organic vegetable producers and others to penetrate wholesale markets to expand distribution, and it is thought that this is because the wholesale market mechanism, which is suitable for small-scale farmers, is also suitable for alternative foods.

Impact of the new law

This report describes the characteristics of Japan's wholesale markets (which are similar to those of South Korea and Taiwan), including the two-tiered wholesale system and the auction system, and analyzes how the new law, which focuses only on economic benefits and ignores the wholesale market's nature as a public infrastructure, will affect the values of the old law.

RC32-522.6

TAKEUCHI, KYOKO* (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Surviving Discrimination in Transgender Communities: An Analysis of Japanese Nonbinary Online Communities from 2005 to the 2010s

This study aims to clarify how nonbinary individuals in Japan have created their spaces in online communities while facing discrimination. In transgender communities, stories that do not conform to the norm of binary gender transitions have been shared through online networks. In Japan, communities of people with gender identity disorder began to form around the year 2000, and transgender individuals used personal websites to disseminate information. However, much of this community-building left nonbinary individuals, such as those identifying as *X-jendā*, neither female nor male, largely invisible. The practices of nonbinary people who faced exclusion and struggled to find their place while creating online spaces in Japan remain unclear. Therefore, this study analyzes texts and discussions on platforms such as the social networking service mixi, the anonymous bulletin board 2channel, and Twitter (now X) from around 2005 to the 2010s, as well as data from interviews with transgender/nonbinary individuals about those online discussions.

The analysis reveals that around 2005, mixi and 2channel functioned as spaces where *X-jendā* individuals could share their processes of identity formation. However, around 2010, discussions about the definition of *X-jendā* began to arise on 2channel, and on Twitter, comments reflecting binary transgender individuals' difficulty in understanding nonbinary people started surfacing. Comments on 2channel in the latter half of the 2010s show an increase in discriminatory interpretations, such as labeling nonbinary identities as *chūnibyō* (a term mocking self-consciousness) or as an escape from gender roles. These biased discourses resulted in both the movement within nonbinary online communities to clarify the definition of *X-jendā* and the creation of the norm that various personal definitions of *X-jendā* should be respected.

This study sheds light on nonbinary individuals' discriminatory online experiences and contributes to understanding the prejudicial behaviors and community-building efforts within Japan's trans/nonbinary communities, often overlooked in English-speaking contexts.

RC04-52.7

TAKI, HIROFUMI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

ICT Use and Inequality in Japan before and after the Pandemic

Japan has been known as a society that experienced early economic development in East Asia and has been recognized as a technologically advanced country. However, Japan is actually among the most delayed countries in the world when it comes to the usage of ICT in schools (MEXT 2019, Ma and Cheng 2022).

However, this situation has drastically changed in recent years. Due to the spread of COVID-19, schools in Japan were closed for three months starting at the end of February 2020, and even after reopening, they faced prolonged disruptions from regular operations. In response to this situation, the Ministry of Education in Japan accelerated the initial plans of ICT implementation policy forward by several years. However, some scholars including sociologists expressed concerns that the sudden introduction of ICT into schools that had not previously used could lead digital divides between families and across schools.

This study aims to clarify how the significant shift in ICT usage policies under the Covid impacted the nature of education by quantitatively analyzing PISA and a survey conducted in collaboration with the government. In the analysis, we will first descriptively compare the 2018 and 2022 PISA data to examine ICT usage within Japan, and then compare them to the other countries. As the second step, we will examine how the effect of socioeconomic status on the usage of ICTs in schools changed before and after the pandemic.

Although the main focus of this research is on Japan, it also seeks to make a theoretical contribution as a case study of non-Western late industrialized country which imported policy from Western societies. Furthermore, it aims to provide insight of generative mechanisms of digital divide within and between schools when ICT is rapidly introduced during the pandemic.

RC45-706.2

TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (University of Tokyo, Japan)
SAITO, RYOSUKE (Osaka University, Japan)

Conceptualizing and Measuring Cultural Capital with Dual Process Theory

Cultural capital is one of the most important concepts for understanding the mechanisms of reproduction of social and power structure. What distinguishes cultural capital from material capital is that it functions by relying on people's cognition and dispositions. Therefore, a theory of human cognitive mechanisms is necessary for the appropriate conceptualization and measurement of cultural capital. This study categorizes cultural capital based on the dual-process theory of cognition and proposes a valid measurement method. Specifically, it distinguishes between embodied cultural capital, which operates at the level of System 1, and institutionalized cultural capital, which operates at the level of System 2. The differences in cognitive mechanisms are linked to differences in acquisition methods. Embodied cultural capital is primarily inherited through childhood experiences in the family, while institutionalized cultural capital is acquired through formal education. To measure embodied cultural capital, this study suggests using the Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP), a method for measuring implicit affection related to a given object. Institutionalized cultural capital can be measured using explicit survey questions about cultural preferences. This study compares 'implicit cultural preferences' measured by AMP with 'explicit cultural preferences' measured by traditional survey items, demonstrating that while the two are weakly correlated, they are based on different mental processes. Additionally, some aspects of 'implicit cultural preferences' are shaped by childhood cultural experiences, while educational background is unrelated to 'implicit cultural preferences' but strongly related to 'explicit cultural preferences.' These results suggest the validity of the conceptualization and measurement of cultural capital proposed in this study. In short, cultural capital operates at both System 1 and System 2 levels. The former, in particular, cannot be measured by traditional survey items and must be assessed using AMP, which measures implicit affection.

RC35-583.3

TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

Re-Weaving the Japanese American Incarceration Experience from the Perspective of Mingei: An Attempt at Buddhist Sociology

By applying a Buddhist sociological perspective, this study reconsiders the worldview of 'Japanese Americans (especially Japanese speakers) in the concentration camps' during the World War II. Specifically, two examples will be examined and re-evaluated from the 'mingei' perspective by Muneyoshi (a.k.a. Soetsu) Yanagi (Japanese philosopher, 1889-1961) : 1) the contents in the Japanese-language literary magazine *Tessaku* (Iron Fence), published within the Tule Lakes segregation camp; 2) 'handicrafts' created by the unknown inmates within Japanese American concentration camps. Through mingei thoughts, we hope to find an alternative sociological perspective that focuses on relational existence and being (or 'resonance' in Hartmut Rosa 2016) in the Nature (World). We will consider the relationship between expressed knowledge and unexpressed knowledge, with Yanagi Muneyoshi's 'Mingei no Shiso'(philosophy of Mingei) as the axis in which, I believe, the religious and social levels are not antithetical (David Preston 1988).

RC32-JS-69.1

TAKSEVA, TATJANA* (Saint Mary's University, Canada)

Bosnian Women Survivors of War and Ecologies of Peace

My presentation will draw upon my recent book, *Unforgetting: Contemporary Voices from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Politics of Representation* (forthcoming, Routledge 2025). Based on interviews and conversations with women survivors of war rape, young women who belong to the group Children Born of War, and a woman who took up arms during the conflict and fought on the frontlines, I challenge one-dimensional representations of the Yugoslav war and subsequent peacebuilding processes. Relying on feminist epistemology which foregrounds individual ways of knowing, I focus on the complex role that women survivors have played in transforming current conceptions of peace and justice within Bosnian society over the 30 years since the end of the war.

Based on careful reading of their first-person accounts, I develop the concept of peace ecologies. I posit that traumatic experiences are multifaceted, encompassing individual, social and physical ecologies or "ecosystems" that constitute people's habitats and life histories. The continuities between personal and public, individual and collective are evident in survivor accounts of violence inflicted against them as something affecting not only themselves, but also their families, communities, and all those who may have witnessed the violence over the long term, thus acquiring a social or discursive dimension. Focusing attention on individual women survivors and their stories shows the diverse ways in which their perspectives actively participate in the weaving of communicative and cultural memory within the larger context of justice and peacebuilding. Such an approach entails that we think of peacebuilding in terms of individual, community- based, and state-level capacities to develop ecologies of peace, challenging totalizing accounts of women's victimization, and revealing understudied aspects of women's political agency across different personal and social spheres.

RC05-JS-140.1

TAKSEVA, TATJANA* (Saint Mary's University, Canada)

Sarajevo, the Beautiful

My presentation will draw upon my recent book, *Unforgetting: Contemporary Voices from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Politics of Representation* (forthcoming, Routledge 2025), focusing specifically on the role that memories of Sarajevo's multi-ethnic history have played in the process of peace building after the war. Arguing that the siege of Sarajevo has acquired the status of memorial form now more than 30 years after the war, through rich ethnographic accounts I collected from Sarajevans themselves, references to the published records of Bosnia's independent media company FAMA and Dževad Karahasan's brief war memoir of the city, *Dnevnik Selidbe/ Sarajevo, Exodus of a City* (1993/1994), I will show that the siege is reconstructed in the contemporary cultural sphere as an affirmative act of multi-ethnic survival, revealing the vibrant, darkly humorous, and resilient way in which the city and its people see their connection with the multi-ethnic past. In these narratives and testimonies, as a memorial form the siege of Sarajevo contains references that link remembrances to the present moment and to the future, as they tend to take a longer, historical view based on different aspects of Sarajevo's multi-ethnic history. A memorial form depends not only on the relationship between past and present, but on the accumulation of previous such relationships and their ongoing construction and reconstruction. The memorial form of Sarajevo under siege is thus constructively connected to people's current orientation toward the city and its evolving cosmopolitanism. This perspective is grounded in a longer history and knowledge, one that preceded the war, and to which the war simply added another memorial dimension.

RC09-143.1

TALHOUK, RYM* (Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne/IREMAM, ANR SUBLIME, France)

Understanding the Multilayered 'Social Pact' in North Africa through Agricultural Subsidies

In Algeria, the debate surrounding subsidy reform has been longstanding, with international economists and experts advocating for the transition from broad-based subsidies to targeted cash transfers. Unlike in Egypt and Jordan, where substantial reforms have been enacted, Algerian policymakers have been resistant to such changes. Despite the 2022 finance law proposing revisions to the list of subsidized products, family categories, eligibility criteria, and methods of monetary transfer, these changes were not reflected in subsequent finance laws for 2023 and 2024. Public expenditure demonstrates an upward trajectory.

This study seeks to explore the structure of subsidies in Algeria's cereal sector by examining the direct and indirect subsidies at various stages—importation, distribution, production, and consumption. Utilizing a "sector approach," the research maps the entire cereal supply chain, which revolves around the Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC). Several interdependent structures are involved in the cereals supply-chain. The OAIC oversees wheat procurement both domestically and internationally, selling it at subsidized rates in Algeria. Local cooperatives (CCLS) handle collection, purchasing wheat from local producers at higher-than-market prices, which also constitutes a subsidy. The Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (UCA) manages storage, while the transport of cereals, subsidized through the "Fonds de Péréquation des Coûts de Transport," is handled by the Société de Transport des Grains (STG) and Agro Route. Public and private mills, industries of flour and semolina, bakeries, and consumers also play roles in this interconnected supply chain.

This mapping allows us to identify the different actors in the cereals chain, their interdependencies and diverging interests, and conceptualize the sector as a field of struggle. It thereby seeks to dissect the Algerian "social pact," and help us understand how wheat subsidies are deeply embedded in intricate socio-economic networks, power relations, and administrative structures, and how social interactions and interdependencies sustain the existence of subsidies.

RC55-840.1

TAM, TONY* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
XIANG, JUN (Shanghai University, China)
WANG, PENG (Fudan University, China)

Comparative Analysis of Ordinal Social Indicators: The Latent Copula Approach

Comparative social indicator research often involves analyzing discrete ordered data. This type of data presents challenges when trying to identify statistical relationships in a multivariate context without any contamination from univariate marginal distributions. The problem is widespread. For example, in comparative social mobility research using categorical data, this issue is known as the problem of margin-free association. This paper discusses the limitations of current approaches and introduces the Latent Copula (LACOP) approach to address the demand for margin-free measures of association. The LACOP approach enables new analytic questions to be addressed while delivering quantitative results that are comparable across different time periods, birth cohorts, social groups, or societies. We discuss software implementations and extensions to multi-level modeling and present numerical examples to illustrate the methodological framework.

RC48-763.1

TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)

Global Marxism. Decolonisation and Revolutionary Politics.

For much of the twentieth century, the ideas of Karl Marx provided the backbone for social justice around the world. But today the legacy of Marxism is contested, with some seeing it as Eurocentric and irrelevant to the wider global struggle.

In 'Global Marxism. Decolonisation and Revolutionary Politics', Simin Fadaee, argues that Marxism remains a living tradition and the cornerstone of revolutionary theory and practice in the Global South. She explores the lives, ideas and legacies of a group of revolutionaries who played an exceptional role in contributing to counter- hegemonic change. Figures such as Ho Chi Minh, Kwame Nkrumah, Ali Shariati and Subcomandante Marcos did not simply accept the version of Marxism that was given to them - they adapted it to local conditions and contexts. In doing this they demonstrated that Marxism is not a rigid set of propositions but an evolving force whose transformative potential remains enormous. In simple words, Global Marxism has much to teach us in the never-ending task of grasping the changing historical conditions of capitalism and the complex world in which we live.

In this Author meets their Critics session, Simin Fadaee will debate the ideas of her book with Kaan Agartan (RC48 Vice President) and other two ISA colleagues serving as commentators, followed by opening the floor to the audience in order to reflect together on the role of Global Marxism in contemporary times.

RC08-124.3

TAMAYO PLAZAS, MARÍA ANGÉLICA* (Conahcyt - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)
GALINDO, JORGE (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Cuajimalpa, Mexico)

100 Años De "Los Marcos Sociales De La Memoria": Lecturas De Halbwachs Desde América Latina

La memoria colectiva o social es hoy y desde hace varias décadas un importante objeto de discusión, tanto en la vida pública como en las Ciencias Sociales, al punto que se ha articulado en torno a esta cuestión un floreciente campo de investigación, los Estudios sobre Memoria. Aunque el campo de estudios surgió hacia la década de 1980 en Europa occidental y hacia finales de la década de 1990 en América Latina, y su consolidación es reciente, sus bases conceptuales fueron establecidas a inicios del siglo XX en la obra del sociólogo francés Maurice Halbwachs. En 2025 "Los marcos sociales de la memoria" cumplen 100 años, y esta ponencia busca analizar las lecturas que se han hecho desde América Latina esta la obra pionera de Halbwachs, poniendo el foco en las interpretaciones y críticas que se han hecho a los conceptos de memoria colectiva, marcos sociales de memoria y memoria histórica.

RC47-JS-51.3

TAMBE, SHRUTI* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, India)

Decolonial Epistemological Revisions: Recontextualizing Concepts of Democracy and Protest

Social movement studies emerged as a field of knowledge after decolonisation, in the ex-colonies with peripheral capitalism and decolonial struggles, it emerged later. While sociology of social movements coined many terms making sociology robust from the people's perspective and emancipatory agendas; the reinterpretation of terms and concepts in decolonial contexts brings refreshingly new meanings in the era of anthropocene.

This paper focuses onradical revisions from decolonial epistemological perspective of concepts like democracy and protest altering and subverting these concepts and the field of movement studies. While we agree that sociology and social movements are siblings of modernity,Southern reality complicates this. While the content of Southern social movements has remained anti-colonial in nature; Sociology, on the contrary, had become a colonial epistemic instrument to label and stereotype ethnic groups,racialize and subjugate them.

I argue that democracy is not just reinterpreted by anti-colonial struggles in colonial societies, it was also radically recontextualized to encompass new dimensions like self-rule-Swaraj, judicious rule-suraj, and people's rule-jantantra in India to bring in radical transformations on the epistemological level. Similarly protests in its decolonial epistemological revision became all encompassing-where the state was the adversary and yet was owned as a democratic process by the oppressed, and the resourceless masses.

This paper asks how the field of social movements recontextualizes concepts with varied histories and aspirations for an emancipatory global future. While the underlining collective subjectivities change and shift as the political economy and the symbolic sphere are redefined by hegemonic global processes; how do common people decolonize the street protest repertoires with creativity and counter-hegemonic agendas? The ongoing Himalayan movement in the Ladakh region of India for demanding creation of new administrative categories and redefining citizenship for Sustainability of the planet on the backdrop of the Anthropocene is an example of the argument in question.

RC44-695.4

TAMBE, SHRUTI* (Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India)

Who Cares and Who Leads: Building Resilient and Sustainable Communities in the South and Democratic Alliance Politics

The working population is decreasing and Care becomes the central issue. While Care workers are considered important subjects of policy making, in concrete micro contexts unions and organizations in the south are rarely aware of the growing importance of Paid Domestic Workers in the labour market. The awakening and consciousness of the need to provide care to a large population in a country like India can act as a catalyst in bringing the mobilizations of Paid Domestic Workers in the policy making contexts.

While changing socio-economic conditions must force the unions of paid Domestic Workers to redefine themselves as Essential Workers and Front line Workers, without whom the cities will come to a halt, policy makers are still targeting them as 'beneficiaries' of government welfare schemes.

This paper argues that acknowledging paid Domestic Workers as an important category and demand for identity as workers is not enough today and Anthropocene has made survival and everyday work practices more taxing for the care workers. The extreme weather seriously affects health conditions including life expectancy, privatisation leads to expensive urban mobility and crony capitalism coupled with aggressive privatisation making the future bleak for working class families.

Domestic workers represent the last frontier of the spectrum of informal workers in urban India today. Lack of potable water and sanitation facilities for the working-class neighbourhoods, scarce public health facilities and changing requirements to access citizenship rights are rarely taken as common rallying points for the broader alliances of labourers.

Through case studies of building alliances for dignity, access and control over resources and democratic representation to survive in the era of Anthropocene I argue that building sustainable and resilient communities should be the aim of mobilisations across cities to re-imagine new collectivities and democratic futures

RC44-699.2

TAME -, BIANCA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Private Employment Agencies' Response to a 'Crisis of Representation' in South Africa's Domestic Work Sector

South Africa's domestic work sector remains a lifeline for many black African women seeking work opportunities to support their households. While employment opportunities have contracted, there is a concerning increase in part-time and precarious working conditions among domestic workers. These changes are attributed to an ailing economy, the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and a proliferation of intermediaries (formal and informal) competing with each other to meet the demands of clients/employers seeking affordable domestic workers primarily through indirect employment arrangements. The objective of this paper is two-fold. First, to make visible the role of and demand for the services of private employment agencies (PEAs) among employers and domestic workers. Second, to demonstrate why *and* how PEAs are driving the decent work agenda between employers and domestic workers. Drawing on the Flexible Worlds of Work model and ethnographic research among employers, migrant domestic workers and agencies, this paper shifts attention to permanently employed domestic workers (the core workforce) and agencies specializing in placements in post-apartheid South Africa. The findings point to both employers and domestic workers seeking an alternative to insecure and problematic employment relationship with and through PEAs because of a crisis of representation. In other words, who represents their interests towards meeting or achieving decent work. I argue that PEAs serve as an exemplar for transforming the domestic work sector and promoting a decent work agenda. However, PEAs response to transforming the domestic work sector emanates from their pragmatic response to the crisis of representation among employers and domestic workers seeking an alternative to a demobilized trade union and ineffective state intervention in the domestic work sector. Yet, PEAs response to a crisis of representation has serious implications for challenging the status quo in the domestic work sector and contributing meaningfully to multi-layered approach to achieving decent work.

RC34-568.4

TAMM, KAIDI* (Stockholm Environment Institute Tallinn Centre, Estonia)

Youth Perceptions of Inter- and Intragenerational Justice and Their Participation in Sustainability Transition Politics

Based on research done in the context of the European Topic Centre for Sustainability Transitions on youth inclusion in sustainability transitions and specifically just transition-related policy processes, this contribution analyses how the European institutions relate to, address and seek to involve young people in dialogues on sustainability transitions and justice and how that matches with the interests, concerns and participation wishes of young people. In our approach, sustainability transitions are understood more broadly and include climate activism among other environmental and socio-economic concerns. Intragenerational justice refers to fairness and equity within the same generation, addressing inequalities among currently living individuals and groups. When considering youth in this context, intragenerational justice focuses on ensuring that young people have equal access to opportunities, resources, and rights, regardless of their socioeconomic status, race, gender, or geographic location. Intergenerational justice, which refers to the ethical and moral principles that ensure fairness and equity between different generations, is not only a new and contested topic for policymakers but also for young people. It emphasises the responsibility of current generations to consider the rights and needs of future generations when making decisions about resources, environmental sustainability, social policies, and economic practices and includes many open questions. This analysis seeks to highlight some of the most crucial blind spots and weaknesses of the current approaches and suggest practices and methods that could help to foster more substantial and equitable dialogues on emerging topics between policymakers and young people with varying degrees of social and environmental awareness. This contribution is based on a qualitative study on the transnational perceptions of intra- and intergenerational justice and its implications on political participation of young people in the context of just sustainability transitions in the EU and seeks to enter the broader international discussion.

RC24-404.8

TAMURA, MOE* (Hitotsubashiuniversity, Japan)

Water Management Transformation in Japan: Focusing on the Introduction of the Land Improvement Act

The purpose of the paper is to clarify how the introduction of the state-led water management system has been integrated with village-based water management system. In Japan, which has a long history of rice cultivation, even before modernization, village-based water management system was highly developed to use water for irrigation. This pre-modern village-based water management system has been altered by the intervention of state-led development and management policies. While The Japanese government placed a pre-modern village-based management system in modern law without ruining this management system, it created a new policy of hydraulic organizations called land improvement districts and reorganized a wider range of hydraulic organizations beyond village. Concretely, the Land Improvement Act introduced electoral districts, and Board Members consisting of representatives of those districts were organized. This created a new organization on a larger water development scale than village-based water management system. This study focuses on the board members who represent these districts and analyzes how the board members have affected village-based water management system, or, conversely, how the electoral districts are defined by village-based water management system. Furthermore, the impact of climate change on water management systems has become more pronounced in recent years, with the increased burden of water management for rice crops due to extreme heat waves and the demand for better control of water quantity in reservoirs and irrigation channels due to sudden heavy rainfall. How are current systems coping with these impacts of the natural environment? This paper will consider the transformation of the water management system and its limitations with a particular focus on the Mannoike Land Improvement District located in the area with the lowest rainfall in Japan as a case study, based on an analysis of interviews conducted with 16 board members. of interviews conducted with 16 board members.

RC42-JS-37.3

TANIGUCHI, MASATO* (Keio University, Japan)

Making "Rapport"——Fieldwork on Social Movements

Fieldwork in social movements is challenging. Particularly, conducting fieldwork and participating in the activities of social movements are inseparable. While science is founded on the principle of observation, in the study of social movements, it is not feasible to remain a mere observer. Another difficulty arises from the constantly changing situation of social

movements. Social movements do not possess an established system of values or customary practices. To shape the movement, new rules must be created, which are formed not only within the movement itself but also through interactions with external societal circumstances. Therefore, for researchers, it is not always clear what theoretical framework to adopt.

This presentation will address the challenges of conducting fieldwork on social movements, drawing on Bruno Latour's concept of "Rapport." Latour highlights the dual meaning of "Rapport" in French: it signifies both a report and a relationship. If we put this into a proposition, one could say that to write a report is to form a relationship. For Latour, fieldwork is not about conducting research according to a predefined theoretical framework. Rather, it involves tracing and describing the connections between actors. By undertaking this description, the researcher illuminates relationships that would have otherwise remained obscure. How can we rethink the challenges of social movement fieldwork through the application of "Rapport"? This is the central question.

In Japan, social movements were revitalized following the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster. At the heart of these movements were the areas in front of the Prime Minister's Office and the National Diet. Historically, these political centers were not typical sites for protests in Japan. However, following the anti-nuclear movement that began in 2011, these areas became center for various protests. The presenter has been conducting fieldwork on these social movements in these area. This report is based on this fieldwork.

RC24-395.4

TANJEELA, MUMITA* (Department of Sociology, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Water, Women, and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Insights from Feminist Political Ecology Perspective

Bangladesh faces profound challenges due to its vulnerability to climate change, particularly in the water sector. Climate-induced disasters frequently disrupt water availability, disproportionately affecting women who are traditionally responsible for household water management and water-dependent subsistence agricultural activities like homestead gardening and livestock rearing. In rural areas, where fixed water supply infrastructure is scarce, women rely on various natural water sources, making water collection a critical part of their daily responsibilities. Access to water resources varies across social classes in both urban and rural settings, adding layers of complexity to the issue.

This paper explores the lived experiences of Bangladeshi women dealing with water crises, offering insights into the vital role water plays in their lives amidst environmental challenges. Using a feminist political ecology framework, the study examines how women's labor, knowledge, and social networks contribute to addressing water-related issues. The research employs qualitative methods, adopting case study approach in three climate vulnerable areas from three districts of Bangladesh—Khulna (cyclone-prone), Naogaon (drought-prone), and Cox's Bazar (urban hilly slope) where water became a major issue of concern for living community. Data collection methods includes non-participant observation, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, key informant interviews in the selected areas.

The findings reveal that women are disproportionately affected by climate change, as water scarcity increases their socioeconomic vulnerabilities, impacting food security, health, and overall livelihood. Despite their critical role in household and community water management, women's efforts and indigenous knowledge are often under-appreciated in formal adaptation discourse. The study emphasizes that adaptation strategies can be more effective when linked with women's traditional practices, such as rainwater harvesting, small-scale irrigation, and water-saving techniques. Highlighting the need for gender-responsive and transformative approaches, the research underscores that incorporating women's perspectives into climate adaptation strategies is essential for building climate-resilient communities with women at the forefront.

RC18-268.4

TARANTINO, GIULIA* (CESIE ETS, Italy)
ALBANESE, ANTONINA* (Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy)

The Impact of EU-Funded Initiatives on Transforming Capabilities and Agencies in the Swana Region through Multi-Stakeholders' Partnerships

This paper critically assesses the impact of EU-funded initiatives on transforming capabilities and agencies in the SWANA region through the cultivation of multi-stakeholder partnerships in a phase of anthropogenic conflicts touching upon climate, participation, and citizenship.

Traditionally viewed as mere support mechanisms for multilateralism, these partnerships are undergoing a paradigm shift, evolving into alternative narratives that might have the potential to reinvigorate agencies. Given the urgency to address diverse global conflicts and their implications for regional development, this study advocates for a transformative approach of cross-Mediterranean cooperation, emphasising partnerships with the private sector and civil society in response to limited government commitment and power imbalances.

Informed by insights from EU-funded initiatives on community involvement, the paper examines the role of these initiatives in fostering alternative narratives and dialogue among communities entrenched in mistrust, thereby nurturing a healing process at community level, giving citizens agencies needed to co-produce effective solutions to the conflicts brought by anthropocene.

Beyond conflict zones, the study explores multi-stakeholder partnerships' expansive transformative capacity. It contends that advancing regional cooperation in the SWANA region through these partnerships mandates the promotion of inclusive diplomacy featuring diverse participation, investments in capacity building, and support for research and innovation at a non-State level.

The proposed holistic approach aims to formulate an integrated and effective strategy for confronting regional challenges while empowering the people. The incorporation of continuous improvement, grounded in lessons learned, is intrinsic to the proposed model, ensuring adaptability and resilience. Through this exploration, the paper contributes to the discourse on the evolving nature of multi-stakeholder partnerships and their potential to shape a more responsive and inclusive framework for addressing complex regional issues in the SWANAregion and reversing anthropocene premises.

RC29-471.1

TAREK ELRAGGAL, ALY* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, Italy, Italy)

"Checkpoints, Law, and Coercion: Egypt's 30-Year State of Exception and Its Social Impacts"

This paper delves into the intricate relationship between Egypt's legal system and the establishment of a police state during Hosni Mubarak's 30-year rule (1981–2011). It argues that rather than existing independently, the legal and police apparatuses worked in tandem to create and sustain a state of exception. Central to this analysis is Egypt's longstanding emergency law, which provided a legal framework for the extension of police powers, including arbitrary arrests, surveillance, and restrictions on freedom of movement.

The research focuses on the critical role of checkpoints, a widespread form of physical control, and their effect on the Egyptian public's daily lives. These checkpoints became symbols of state authority, heavily concentrated in Greater Cairo and other major cities, and served not only to regulate movement but also to segregate and control different populations. The presence of such checkpoints transformed urban spaces into sites of surveillance and control, enabling the state to classify and monitor citizens while reinforcing its power.

By examining the intersection of legal and coercive mechanisms, the paper highlights how the Egyptian state managed to sustain this exceptional political order over time, embedding itself in the everyday practices of governance. The paper also considers how these systems of control contributed to broader social divisions, exacerbating inequality and fostering an atmosphere of fear and subjugation.

The study contributes to a broader understanding of how states of exception function within authoritarian regimes, demonstrating that legal frameworks can support, rather than challenge, the construction of a police state. Through its focus on Egypt, the paper sheds light on the intricate processes through which political power, legal frameworks, and coercive force can combine to create a highly controlled and monitored society.

RC56-862.3

TAREK ELRAGGAL, ALY* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, Italy, Italy)

The History of the Formation of the Exception in Egypt: How Did the Legal State Combine with the Police State?

This paper critically engages with Giorgio Agamben's notion of the "state of exception" within the context of modern Egypt, arguing that his analysis inadequately addresses the political economy underlying this phenomenon. By applying a qualitative methodology that incorporates archival research and document analysis, the study reveals how the permanent exception in Egypt is less about existential threats to the state and more about territorial arrangements and labor control.

This text attempts to engage with the history of the formation of the exception in Egypt and to understand some of the conditions for its emergence and continuity by answering the following questions: When did the exception begin in Egypt? What are the historical conditions for this birth? How can we understand and identify the factors that produced it? How can we interpret this long continuity?

Unlike Agamben's emphasis on the legal and philosophical dimensions, this research posits that the state of exception is intrinsically linked to Egypt's economic structures and the failure of capital accumulation, which necessitates repressive governance. The findings indicate that marginalized populations are systematically categorized as threats, reflecting a broader socio-economic strategy aimed at maintaining state control.

This case study of Egypt, situated in the Global South, underscores the interplay between legal frameworks and state practices, illustrating how exceptional measures become normalized within a context of economic instability. The paper concludes that a deeper understanding of these dynamics is essential for analyzing the intersections of law, power, and economy, thus offering new insights for scholars and policymakers concerned with the implications of state repression in postcolonial countries.

RC34-559.6

TARIK, ERRAMLI* (Université Moulay Ismaïl, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de Meknès, Morocco)
ABDELLATIF, CHTIA (Université Moulay Ismaïl, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de Meknès, Morocco)

L'Université Et La Jeunesse : Du Développement à La Société De La Connaissance

L'université joue un rôle remarquable dans la formation de la jeunesse à travers de multiples approches au niveau des compétences et des valeurs dans le but de parvenir à un développement intégral.

Elle est un domaine vital pour construire l'être humain de demain et créer une société de la connaissance, car la jeunesse en est le fondement. Cela nécessite de doter l'université des outils nécessaires pour affronter les défis aux niveaux local, régional et mondial. Ainsi se pose la question de la qualification de la jeunesse de nos sociétés arabes pour leur permettre d'entrer dans les contextes mondiaux présentés par la révolution numérique avec ses exigences et ses conditions matérielles et symboliques. La réalité actuelle exige d'effectuer un changement en créant des opportunités pour permettre aux jeunes de construire des sociétés capables de contribuer au système mondial de connaissances et au progrès de la civilisation humaine.

Pour y parvenir, l'université joue deux rôles majeurs : créer une société de la connaissance et permettre aux jeunes d'y participer efficacement.

L'université doit créer une société du savoir en élargissant les opportunités pour les jeunes. Cela repose sur leur efficacité cognitive, l'acquisition de connaissances, les compétences économiques et des valeurs d'implication dans la société de la connaissance.

Un environnement favorable est donc nécessaire pour intégrer les jeunes dans des contextes d'apprentissage et de formation, favorisant ainsi un développement basé sur la connaissance et la recherche scientifique.

WG06-901.1

TARTARI, MORENA* (Northumbria University, United Kingdom)

Developing IE in Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies: Contemporary and Future Challenges and Paths

This paper aims to present a review of literature and research conducted so far with IE in the field of criminological and socio-Legal studies, to discuss the challenges and opportunities arising from the application of IE in these fields, and outline new challenges and opportunities for the future.

The use of IE to study the experience of people with the civil and criminal justice systems has been continuously in expansion since its creation. The classical studies from Smith (2014), Pence (2001), and Pence & Smith (2004) offered evidence to the needs and benefits to use IE in these fields. However, recent contributions (e.g., Doll & Walby 2019) have more clearly outlined the applications and the advantages produced by IE in the field of criminal justice and socio-legal studies.

Reflecting on how to develop the use of IE in criminological and socio-legal studies concerns not only discussing about what has been done until now in terms of empirical research and what has been envisioned for the future, but also reviewing the methodological tools that have been applied, the peculiar needs of these fields, what the approach of IE can offer also in theoretical/epistemological terms, how IE has been mixed with other approaches, how IE as an alternative sociology is perceived in systems like the civil and criminal justice ones in which the issue of power and power imbalance between institutions and people – such as petitioners, claimants, plaintiffs, appellants, victims, perpetrators, etc. – is prominent and relevant. Moreover, this reflection also includes an analysis of the interdisciplinary, cross-cultural and cross-national applications of IE, and the research impact generated.

This presentation will provide insights on the above mentioned aspects, envision new fields of (interdisciplinary) application, and new challenges for the IE approach in the European context.

RC31-JS-91.1

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Waseda University, Japan)

Migration Justice, Social Class, and the Post-Multicultural Turn from the Case of Japan

How should migrants be treated from a justice perspective in the globalised migration age? Since the 1970s, multiculturalism had been dominant in migration justice, but after the 2000s it came under rapid criticism, leading to the declaration that "Multiculturalism is dead." Instead, the neoliberal and neo-nationalist treatment of migrants came to the fore in Western countries, emphasising migrants' skills and values in the labour market and social integration. Is this post-multicultural turn compatible with migration justice? To explore this question, this paper takes an East Asian country, Japan as a case study. For a long period, Japan was regarded a "no-immigration country" with few foreign residents such as Oldcomers, but it started to receive Newcomers in the 1980s. In the process, Japan has allowed only high-skilled migrants only to enter and stay in line with its immigration policy principle of "no admission of unskilled migrants". However, Japan has de facto accepted lower-skilled workers through the "side doors," such as technical trainees, and for the first time in its immigration history began to formally accept lower-skilled workers through the "specified skill" residence status. Japan then has decided to completely replace technical internships with "training for employment" in 2027. In this way, Japan changed its perception to admit lower-class migrants with less public antipathy. However, Japanese integration policy is rather weak and lacks multiculturalism. If Japan were to adopt the post-multicultural policies of Western countries, it would not be in line with migration justice. Rather, Japan should adopt multiculturalism for vulnerable lower-class immigrants, especially with respect for their cultures, identities and existence. This leads to a rethinking of migration justice in social class across the globe.

RC05-77.5

TAS, ARJIN* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Limbos of Diyarbakır: Ambiguous Urban Redevelopment Processes and Counterinsurgency

In August 2015, after the declarations of self-governance in the Kurdish region of Turkey, Sur (the old town of Diyarbakır) turned into an urban front in the armed conflicts between the Turkish armed forces and the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party). During and after the clashes, through bulldozering, urgent expropriation, and urban redevelopment, more than 22,000 low-income Kurdish inhabitants were forcefully displaced and dispossessed. The counterinsurgent urban redevelopment project in Sur has not been finished and seems paused. The systematic subjugation of the low-income Kurdish population has not remained limited to the areas of self-governance declarations or clashes, either. Recently, in 2020, inner Bağlar, the poorest and densest urban section of Diyarbakır, has become the target of urban redevelopment by the Turkish state. Like Sur, the urban redevelopment project of Bağlar proceeds unnervingly slow, even though a neighborhood of Bağlar has been selected for the start of the project and a pilot area has been declared "risky" on paper.

Based on ethnographic research in Diyarbakır, this paper explores the relationship between lengthy urban redevelopment processes and counterinsurgency strategies with a particular focus on dispossession and displacement. It conceptualizes urban regeneration processes as a part of governance (governing the city, dissent, conflict, and counterinsurgency). I argue that a redevelopment project does not need to be finished for displacement and dispossession to take place. On the contrary, the lengthy, non-transparent, and ambiguous urban redevelopment processes characterized by messy and constantly shifting bureaucratic and administrative structures form a threatening space, *a limbo*, aiming to disseminate the clustered, political, and mobilized low-income Kurdish families. In addition, the constant threat of displacement, facing empty lots and dilapidated surroundings, and police points set up at corners all lead to (de)securitization and depopulation in both Sur and inner Bağlar, creating a space that prevents political mobilization and insurgency.

TG04-974.4

TAS, ARJIN* (University of Vienna, Austria)

'Risky Areas' of Diyarbakır: The Formation of Risk and (De) Securitization

In August 2015, after the declarations of self-governance in the Kurdish region of Turkey, Sur (the old town of Diyarbakır) turned into an urban front in the armed conflicts between the Turkish armed forces and the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party). During and after the clashes, through bulldozering, urgent expropriation, and urban redevelopment, more than 22,000 low-income Kurdish inhabitants were forcefully displaced and dispossessed. The systematic subjugation of the low-income Kurdish population has not remained limited to the areas of self-governance declarations or clashes, either. Recently, inner Bağlar, the poorest and densest urban section of Diyarbakır, has become the target of urban redevelopment by the Turkish state. In both cases, through Law No:6306, Code for Transforming Areas Under (Natural) Disasters Risk, the top-down imposed "risky" characteristic of the districts has been utilized to facilitate expropriation, eviction, and destruction.

Based on ethnographic research in Diyarbakır, this paper explores how creating a "risk" area is related to urban restructuring and counterinsurgency. It conceptualizes urban restructuring processes as a part of governance (governing the city, dissent, conflict, and counterinsurgency). The additional article to Law No:6306, "*Areas **where public order or security is disrupted in such a way as to stop or interrupt normal life** [...], can be determined as risky areas by the President...",* implemented in Kaynartepe neighborhood of Bağlar in 2020 based on "terrorist activities," has not only opened the legal way of urban redevelopment but also led to the justification of policing. Yet, despite the constant existence of police forces in the neighborhood, the area has become even more "dangerous" with increasing activities of drugs since. I argue that following the formation of the "risk" area, a (de)securitized and ambiguous space has been formed, securitizing political mobilization and insurgency while allowing and using "the drug problem" to marginalize and instabilize the area.

WG11-941.2

TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA* (Saint Mary's University, Department of Sociology, Canada)
KAZAKOU, EVANGELIA (Saint Mary's University, Canada)

The Role of the State, Law and Policy in the Gender-Based Violence Experiences of Asylum Seeking Women in the Eastern Mediterranean

This paper focuses on gender-based violence (GBV) in a forced migration context at the external, common border of the EU in Greece in the second decade of the 21st century. As EU countries in the north of Greece have been erecting walls to prevent asylum seekers from reaching their territories, and EU Asylum regulations and enforcement have been turning to an increased neo-liberal securitization approach, hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers have found themselves either trapped within Greek borders or taking more dangerous routes, following the EU-Turkey agreement of 2016. EU refugee protection and border regimes have rapidly deteriorated. GBV is violence against a person on account of their gender; it also encompasses gendered consequences of systemic/structural and institutional violence. Moreover, gender inequalities that are mutually constitutive with class, race and other forms of social divisions make the experiences of some asylum seekers even more challenging. Drawing upon the qualitative analysis of interviews with 20 key informants and 35 asylum-seeking women arriving in Greece in the second decade of the 21st century, we explore how interpersonal experiences of GBV during the journey and upon arrival to EU "safety" can be traced to state bordering practices, and EU and Greek legal and policy frameworks.

RC06-JS-125.1

TATEYAMA, NORIKO* (Kanto-Gakuin University, Japan)

The Role of Personal Networks in Disaster Resilience

This study will focus on the personal network of disaster victims as a resource of resilience for individual and community. It will also examine the role of personal network in preparedness. This study used qualitative methods such as some in-depth interview for 33 cases in the field of Saint Petersburg Florida USA.

Based on the analysis so far, the following can be said about the role of personal networks in time of disaster. First, family members who live nearly can be great help. Second, in addition if there is no family living nearby, there is mutual aid among neighbors.

Family members nearby and neighbors are expected to provide physical support due to their proximity, while personal networks distributed over long distances provide physical support such as emotional and psychological support and shelter, proved to be an important support resource in other respects.

On the other hand, there were cases where evacuation was difficult when there were elderly people, disabilities, and pets in household. In particular, pets are being kept in many households, but it is worth considering that there are cases where people give up on evacuation to shelters because of this.

Lastly, support from strangers during evacuation and support from people not directly acquainted were reported. It can be said that the importance of strength of weak tie.

RC48-762.2

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)
VILLALBA, BRAYAN (FLACSO Mexico, Mexico)

Biographical Consequences of Activism at the Collective Level: Campesino Communities Against Extractivism in Colombia

Studies on the biographical consequences of activism have primarily focused on the individual level. However, as Passy and Molosch (2019) note, participation in social movements can also have significant consequences at the collective level. This paper, based on historiographic and hemerographic analysis, participant observation, and interviews with key actors, examines the impact of the movimiento defensor against the Quebradona mining project in Antioquia, Colombia, on the campesino communities involved. Specifically, it explores the cognitive-relational processes that shaped identity changes and political perspectives on extractivism, popular resistance, and state-society relations at the community level.

Inte-13.2

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)

Resistance to Extractivism: Mobilizing for sustainability and social justice

Latin America's environmental defenders stand at the intersection of struggles for social justice, cultural preservation, and ecological sustainability. Their resistance to extractivism is not just a local fight, but a global one, as the health of the region's ecosystems is crucial to the future of the planet. In this presentation I examine social mobilization against extractivism in the region, focusing on social movements that have succeeded in their struggles against mining companies. I argue that social movements have a greater possibility to successfully resist extractivist projects and thus create a more sustainable future when: a) they consolidate a broad network of actors—including local communities, Indigenous groups, environmental organizations, lawyers, and activists—, b) resort to a repertoire of contention that comprises mobilization in the public space with legal mobilization; c) when they actively seek shifts in public opinion through the framing of their struggle as one not just against a particular project, but against a larger, systematic threat to the land, culture, and way of life, and d) when they are able to come up with alternative and more sustainable economic projects.

RC48-754.1

TAYLOR, CLAIRE* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO (The University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)
MONTOYA, CATALINA (Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom)

The Necropolitics of Memory in Transitions: A Proposed Framework

This paper sets out for discussion a proposed framework for understanding forced disappearance, bringing together scholarship on necropolitical theories, transitional justice, and 'from below' perspectives. After an overview of the key debates in each of these, it suggests that by combining insights from these three bodies of research we can illuminate the interrelated dimensions of what we term the 'necropolitics of memory'. Providing brief examples from case studies from Colombia, the paper explores how the concept of necropolitics encapsulates the ways in which individuals in positions of political power and state governance assert control over matters of life and death, often infringing upon human dignity, and often imposing slow and structural

violence. In particular, the case studies will reveal how grassroots memory practices in Colombia often work to highlight the implication of the state itself in the perpetration of violence – both direct, individual acts of violence, and structural or slow violence. We thus argue that such memory practices can be understood as forms of critiquing the necropolitics of the state, and, ultimately, of advocating for a *transformative* as much as a *transitional* justice.

As a form of conclusion, the paper suggests that such a framework – the necropolitics of memory - could be employed to interrogate other, similar situations in other countries undergoing processes of transitional justice.

RC39-648.1

TAYLOR, FAITH* (Yale University, USA)

Assessing Natural Disaster Risks for Incarcerated Individuals in the Gulf Coast of the United States

In the United States, the aims of disaster preparedness have shifted over time. The relatively new conception of natural disasters as the focus of disaster preparedness efforts has led to increasing research regarding how sociodemographic characteristics increase vulnerability to natural disasters. Incarcerated individuals are hyper-vulnerable to natural disasters because many disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies are impractical and or infeasible in correctional settings. This paper aims to examine the level of natural disaster risk faced by incarcerated individuals in the Gulf Coast region of the United States. Furthermore, this paper also disaggregates data on correctional facilities to account for subgroups (women, juveniles, ICE detainees, degree of facility overcrowding) that are likely to increase susceptibility to the negative impacts of natural disasters in correctional settings. The primary sources of data for this project were National Risk Index (NRI) maps produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Heat and Heat-related Illness (HHI) maps published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. The results of this research showed that overall extreme temperature is the greatest natural disaster risk for incarcerated individuals in the Gulf Coast region. Thirty-eight percent of all correctional facilities in the Gulf Coast region are in a county deemed "very high" risk for extreme temperatures, but importantly, these facilities house nearly half of all the region's detainees. Riverine flooding posed the second greatest risk in terms of the number of detainees and the number of facilities that could be impacted. The results from this research can be directly mobilized by emergency managers at the state, county, and correctional facility levels by highlighting actual risks faced by correctional facilities so that more detailed and targeted disaster preparedness plans can be developed in the future.

RC24-389.4

TAYLOR, FAITH* (Yale University, USA)
ELUMN, JOHANNA (Yale University, USA)

Carceral Geographies and Disparities in the Proximity to Environmental Hazards in Washington D.C., Maryland, and Virginia

The United States has had a long-standing history of incarceration and the use of carceral logic, which has resulted in the US having one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. Research on incarceration has expanded into new disciplines, such as green criminology and environmental studies. Environmental Justice (EJ) researchers have begun to integrate concerns for incarcerated individuals into their work. The EJ scholarship has long prioritized understanding how race, socioeconomic status, and procedural injustice exacerbate exposure to environmental toxins and produce poor health outcomes. All of these concerns are manifested in carceral settings, but incarceration intensifies these problems in ways that create a hyper-vulnerability that is unique to incarcerated individuals. However, studies that examine the intersections of environment and incarceration are often limited because they do not address the gender or age of detainees, focus on relatively few locales, and only consider prisons as the primary unit of analysis. The research in this project examined the locations of 199 prisons, jails, and juvenile detention centers in Washington D.C., Maryland, and Virginia (DMV) and their proximity to superfund sites, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites, and municipal waste facilities. One-, three- and five-mile buffers were drawn around each carceral facility to determine the number of hazards with a given radius. A two-step nonlinear regression was performed if there are variations in the distribution of environmental hazards based on the gender or age of the detainees. The results of these tests show that, in general, correctional facilities that house youth or women are just as likely or more likely than those that house only adults or only men to have environmental hazardous at any given radius. The results suggest an urgent need to consider gender and age dynamics in analyses of carceral institutions.

RC32-511.3

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (Linköping University, Sweden)

New Visions of a Feminist Social Justice from the Experiences of the Carceral Archipelago

In this paper I explore the futures of social justice from the experiences of women and girls detained as refugees in the carceral archipelago of the Asia-Pacific. Building on feminist theorization including Black Feminist, anti-colonial and Indigenous scholarship, the paper presents the narratives and creative work of refugee women and girls as integral to formulating social justice from the lived experience of marginalized and minoritized populations. Forms of story-telling figure prominently to foreground the hidden histories and untold stories of women and girl refugees. In such story-telling all creative forms of expression, visual, textual, filmic, performance and others accumulate to retell colonial histories of oppression and also imagine alternative futures of social justice. The carceral archipelago, includes remote sites where states move populations to sites external to their own territories, thereby also removing responsibility for harms through remote carceral systems. One state to practice such externalization of borders is Australia with its off-shore refugee detention centres on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea and the impoverished island state of Nauru. The synergies between radical feminist, trans and queer theorists provide critical theorization of the lived experiences of excluded and minoritized populations through the historical epochs of colonialism and capitalism, (hooks 2014, Davis 1972, 2019, Federici 1999, Wynter 1995, Fraser 2017, Hill Collins 2019). Importantly, many of these theorists and others develop detailed insights and empirical detail of the marginalization and exploitation specific to migrant and refugee women and girls that is the focus of this paper.

RC21-312.4

TEDESCO, CARLA* (IUAV University of Venice, Italy)
BASSO, MATTEO (IUAV University of Venice, Italy)
MOREA, VALERIA (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

Alpha Territorialisation Venice Edition

In cities and territories that do not have the characteristics of global cities, but that are substantially invested by certain types of global flows, such as luxury tourism, a 'special kind' of alpha territory emerges, that deserves attention. The implications are relevant to many heritage-rich contexts around the world where tourism is increasingly becoming a primary socio-economic driver and is contributing to the increase of socio-spatial inequalities.

Within this context, Venice can be considered an extreme case. In Venice old town, the presence of transnational elites contributing to increasing socio-spatial inequalities is linked both to the 'traditional' luxury hotels and to the stock of historic buildings bought by foreign investors who use them for very short periods of the year. In recent times, luxury tourism has taken over the peripheral parts of the Venetian archipelago, where exclusive experiences are possible, away from the mass tourism crowds.

Drawing on this idea, this contribution investigates space-time daily routines of both residents and tourists in relation to specific parts of the city, highlighting places where the super-rich engage with local communities (including local élites) and places where they are completely excluded from local life, contributing to the disruption to the values of established elites. This disruption can be seen as characteristic of alpha territorialization phenomena.

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RC50-JS-109.3

TEIXEIRA, FRANCIELLY SANTOS* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Knowledge in Dialogue: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Green Certifications in Tourism

The study investigates the intersection between environmental certifications and tourism, emphasizing the need for an interdisciplinary approach to address the challenges of climate emergency. The research adopts a rigorous methodology, including bibliometric analyses using Web

of Science and Biblioshiny, along with a critical literature review, focusing on articles published between 2014 and 2023. The systematic search resulted in the selection of 64 relevant articles, which were analyzed to identify gaps and opportunities in the research on green certifications. The results reveal that most studies focus on performance metrics and tangible outcomes, often neglecting the social, cultural, and political dimensions that influence the effectiveness of certifications. The critical analysis highlights the fragmentation of knowledge, suggesting that overcoming this limitation is essential to develop a solid theoretical foundation that effectively addresses global risks. The research proposes that the humanities and social sciences play a central role in reconfiguring academic practices, offering a critical lens to examine the narratives and values that shape tourism practices. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of considering local identities and ethical perspectives in the formulation of environmental accreditation systems, promoting a holistic approach that respects cultural diversity. Recommendations include the need for collaboration between disciplines to create innovative knowledge that reflects the complexity of global realities. In summary, the work concludes that integrating multiple disciplinary perspectives is fundamental to addressing sustainability challenges in tourism, ensuring that green certifications are relevant and beneficial to local communities.

RC50-784.4

TEIXEIRA, FRANCIELLY SANTOS* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Sustainability-Based Destination Brand Equity Modeling

In a global context where socio-environmental responsibility emerges as a critical determinant in consumer choices, this study proposes to investigate the influence of signs and symbols associated with green certifications on the enhancement of *Destination Brand Equity,* as well as its impact on visitation intentions. To this end, a quantitative survey-based research is conducted, collecting data from a convenience sample of consumers who have already visited environmentally certified tourist destinations and those who express an intention to do so. The research is structured around an analytical methodological approach, which includes descriptive statistical analyses for characterizing the sample. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) is implemented, an advanced technique that enables the validation of the proposed theoretical model while allowing the simultaneous analysis of multiple relationships between latent and observable variables. The SPSS® and SmartPLS software are used complementarily to carry out the analyses, ensuring consistency in statistical procedures, accuracy, and reliability of the results. The research examines how green certifications, acting as semiotic resources, are integrated into a visual communication system that interacts with cultural values and visitors' perceptions. It advances the understanding of the theoretical intersection between *Destination Brand Equity* (DBE), the semiotics of green certifications, and visitation intentions in the context of green tourism, aiming for a deep understanding of the dynamics that influence the perception of value in sustainable tourist destinations. Therefore, it is estimated that the *Sustainability-Based Destination Brand Equity Modeling* will provide theoretical and practical recommendations for researchers and branding professionals. It proposes the effective integration of sustainable elements into branding strategies to promote tourism that meets market demands while contributing to environmental, cultural preservation, and sustainable development, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations' 2030 Agenda.

RC48-760.2

TEJERINA, BENJAMIN* (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Climate Regeneration. New Actors and New Strategies in the Climate Movement

Human activities developed during the Anthropocene are leading the planet to a critical situation that requires urgent collective action. The degradation of living conditions has given rise to various conflicts and social mobilizations. The global justice movement, can be considered precedent and precursor of the discourse and social mobilization in favor of a change in our lifestyle in accordance with the limitations of the planet, which is the focus of today's climate mobilization. Three elements stand out in the social mobilization against the climate emergency: 1) the protagonism of the younger generations; 2) the construction of a new collective identity based on a discourse that integrates the role of nature, animal life and the relationships between human and non-human interactions; and 3) the impact on daily life, the political dimension, governance and global policies.

In any case, there are other previous mobilizations related to the possible reversal of climate change, such as the movements of resistance to neoliberalism (Almeida and Pérez Martín, 2023), mobilizations against extractivism (Bebbington and Bury, 2013), environmental conflicts (Cuenca et al., 2022), alternative movements around "good living" and the philosophy of life of indigenous communities (Acosta, 2012). In addition, collective actions and movements claiming the recognition of legal rights over rivers, plants, animals, which will remain in the background in this communication, are having great visibility.

The objective is twofold: 1) to analyze the different strategies, from the most classic mobilizations to civil disobedience, deployed by organizations such as Fridays for Future, Youth Climate Strike, Sunrise Movement, Extinction Rebellion, Scientist Rebellion, Australian Youth Climate Coalition, Gender CC-Women for climate change, Futuro Vegetal, Riposte Alimentaire and Just Stop Oil; and 2) to reconstruct the interpretative frameworks of the aforementioned actors around the diagnosis of the current situation, the Sustainable Development Goals, sustainability and climate change.

RC31-JS-170.2

TELEGDI-CSETRI, ARON* (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
DUCU, VIORELA (UBB, CASTLE - Centre for the Study of Transnational Families, Romania)
COȘCIUG, ANATOLIE (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
LEONTI MOROZAN, STELA (Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Moldova)
BIROU, MARA (Centre for the Study of Transnational Families, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Considering Moldovan Return Migration with a Focus on Children: Stratified, Multi-Focal, Step-By-Step?

The ReMiReM project (started July 2024) addresses the return migration perspectives, capacities and actions of Moldovan migrants and their families. During preliminary fieldwork, we have thematized 'return migration' within transnational family experience. We observe the complexity of transnational strategies where not a single act of 'departure' leads to a single 'return', but several strata of migrancy coalesce into a multi-focal transnationality, including a maintained reverse transnational outlook. Therein, Moldovans' double (Moldovan-Romanian, Moldovan-Italian, Moldovan-Bulgarian etc.) citizenships and their previous migration experience to other post-communist countries allow access to interim places for migration or return within a step-wise longer-distance migration scheme.

On the other hand, recent developments in former sending countries as well as destination countries prompted a renewed return intent in many transnational family members; among their motives are unperfect integration and slowing economies in destination countries, need for maintaining identities and ties to home countries and regions, as well as new opportunities in home countries and in the transnational space. The position of children in this situation is however ambivalent: while they might have home country experience and may even opt for a future in that country (as observed in previous research by the authors), their institutional status and implicit socialization limit them in the long run through factors such as the loss of professional qualifications that are frequently unrecognized in either direction (sic).

In our study, we will address reverse transnationalism and chances of return migration from the direct or indirect perspective of children and adolescents in this context.

TG03-JS-233.3

TELLERIA PEREZ, ROSA* (Comillas Pontifical University of Madrid, Spain)
MENESES FALCÓN, CARMEN (Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid, Spain)

Obstetric Violence in Spanish Correctional Facilities

Research on the application of the Bangkok Rules in female correctional facilities in Spain uncovered obstetric violent situations. We refer to obstetric violence as those mistreating or abusive practices of different professionals in the care of women in the process of pregnancy, childbirth or gynaecological check-ups.

Based on 44 in-depth interviews with imprisoned women in 16 Spanish penitentiary centres, two situations of obstetric violence are exposed.

Firstly, women are always handcuffed, even when diagnostic tests such as cytology or ultrasound are performed.

Secondly, when they are in the doctor's surgery, the police stay indoors to maintain custody. This situation leads to a loss of intimacy and confidentiality between the gynaecologist or obstetrician and the women, who cannot

complain or protest about the problem. This type of custodial zeal is not understandable when female prisoners commit less serious, less dangerous crimes and are less violent in their behaviour, with recidivism and escapes being rare and anecdotal.

Findings come from the research project The Bangkok Rules: Assessing the progress and challenges of inequalities faced by women deprived of their liberty in penitentiary centres, R+D+I Project, Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, with reference number PID2022-140134OB-I00.

RC06-JS-209.6

TELVE, KEIU* (University of Tartu/ Edith Cowan University, Estonia)

From Caring Transnational Families to Caring Communities and Nations: Developing the Concept of Transnational Civic Inclusion

The paper examines how the well-established field of transnational family studies can serve as a model (Greschke and Ott 2020) for exploring broader societal care networks that extend beyond the family and encompass communities at various scales (e.g., town, province, region, nation, continent). It asks what caregiving roles communities or nations play at the grassroots level and how transnational (digital) social inclusion can help ease the tensions caused by 'immobilizing regimes of migration' (Merla, Kilkey & Baldassar 2020).

This study draws on six months of ethnographic fieldwork and 45 in-depth interviews with Estonian migrants from two migration waves and three generations, exploring their identity and purpose-finding journeys toward Estonia, which increasingly take place in digital realms. Estonia, known for its strong online presence, ranks among the top three most advanced digital societies globally (United Nations 2020). As an e-state with a notable diaspora policy, Estonia provides its mobile citizens with extensive e-services, offering numerous opportunities to maintain connections with their homeland (European Commission Internal Market 2013; Kumer-Haukanõmm, Telve 2017). The war in Ukraine, in particular, has galvanized Estonian communities worldwide, inspiring them to find creative ways to stay engaged from afar. Estonia has also emerged as a leading international advocate for Ukraine, and the empirical data reveals how international political discussions resonate at the grassroots level, uncovering a layer of everyday activism."

The key findings from the field contribute to the emerging field of transnational civic studies and help develop the concept of transnational (digital) civic engagement. This term can describe acts of societal care and explore how individuals participate in activities that transcend national borders to support or engage with their country of origin and previous local communities or maintain deeper connections with their homeland.

RC32-532.3

TENDO, MUTSUKO* (Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Japan)
ASAKURA, KYOKO (Tohoku University, Japan)

Hidden Patriarchy and Empowerment of Women in Disaster: A Case Study of Recovery, Miyagi Japan

This presentation aims to provide a gender perspective on disasters, and challenge against hidden patriarchy theoretically and empirically, based on the case studies of women's empowerment and recovery after the East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011.

The focus of this presentation is not only on the disaster, as it also seeks to draw on academic debates on hidden patriarchy and women's empowerment and to problematize current disaster thinking and policies.

Tendo and colleagues (2021) created a new academic field called "Disaster and Women's Studies" prompted by the Great East Japan Earthquake, by tracing back through the research and practices of civic groups that put women in the center. It is an academic field, made up of practical and interdisciplinary expertise that draw from the realities on the ground involving women and disasters.

Disasters do not affect people equally. The inequitable gender order that pervades social, economic, and political systems is revealed in the division of labor by gender roles in running evacuation centers; the emphasis on women's household responsibilities; the uneven distribution of care responsibilities.

In this presentation, we focus on care and dignity, and invisible gender norms, then show a theoretical model of grassroots women's empowerment. We also examine a case study of recovery based on empirical research in Miyagi: a questionnaire survey of women who experienced disaster 2011, and in-depth interview cases of local women leaders.

Women are often constructed as a vulnerable group, however, our research findings show that women's were able to empower themselves. This was driven by our belief in the need to identify the various issues and background factors that women face whenever disasters occur, and to develop women's studies as an academic and theoretical framework and a tangible, practical tool to empower women to solve these issues.

RC48-JS-141.3

TÉOMAN, GONEN* (Sciences Po Aix, MESOPOLHIS, France)

« De La Catastrophe Naturelle Au "Massacre". Luttes Et Mobilisations Post-Séisme Des Sinistrés Alévis Dans Le Province Du Hatay En Turquie »

Le séisme de « Kahramanmaraş » survenu le 6 février 2023, ayant causé la mort d'au moins 50 000 personnes, a mis en évidence les inégalités d'exposition aux risques environnementaux qui touchent les communautés minoritaires en Turquie. Particulièrement affectées par la catastrophe et délaissées par les autorités turques, les populations alévies de la province du Hatay – courant ethno-confessionnel hétérodoxe de l'islam – ont vu leur condition de vie se détériorer, exacerbant ainsi des fractures sociales, économiques et politiques préexistantes.

Depuis, les acteurs communautaires alévis se mobilisent pour dénoncer la gestion de la catastrophe par le gouvernement AKP *(Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi),* accusé de profiter de la crise humanitaire pour intensifier la marginalisation des groupes minoritaires « hostiles » au pouvoir central. Des collectifs-militants de solidarité aux victimes du séisme, basés en Turquie ainsi qu'au sein de la diaspora en Allemagne, en Autriche, en France et au Royaume-Uni, interviennent également au Hatay pour s'engager auprès des sinistrés de leur communauté, défendre leurs intérêts et contester les politiques discriminatoires de l'État.

Cette communication se propose d'analyser les modalités de luttes et de mobilisations des sinistrés alévis du Hatay face à l'(in)action de l'État dans la gestion des communautés vulnérables, à la fois minoritaires, racisées et sinistrées, suite aux tremblements de terre du 6 février 2023. Dans la Turquie post-séisme, la justice environnementale se présente alors comme un cadre d'action incontournable du mouvement alévi ; notamment investi comme un levier de résistance face aux politiques de *sunnisation* des autorités turques. À partir de ce cas, nous nous proposons d'interroger plus largement les logiques et les enjeux de l'articulation des luttes environnementales à celles des minorités ethniques, religieuses et culturelles en Turquie, mais aussi dans les pays du Sud global.

RC56-JS-68.4

TER LAAN, NINA* (University of Cologne, Germany)

Counter-Archives of the Rif: Contemporary Art, Memory, and Resistance between Morocco and the Netherlands

This paper examines artistic practices from and about Morocco's northern Rif region that engage with its turbulent history, marked by colonial chemical warfare, post-independence repression, and massive emigration to Europe. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with Riffian Amazigh (Berber) artists in Morocco and the Netherlands, I argue that their art - particularly in the forms of painting, music, and film - serves not only as a means of nostalgic memory work, but also as a counter-archive (Brusius 2023) in the face of undisclosed historical documentation sitting in colonial archives. Using Michel-Rolph Trouillot's critical work (1995), which posits that narratives of the past are often manipulated by those in power but still hold potential for resistance, I analyze these artistic expressions, alongside the more recent work of forensic architecture (Fuller & Weizman 2021), as alternative historical accounts that address the region's violent past and its lingering effects, challenging official narratives that seek to silence this history. At the same time, these artworks and their transnational circulation construct a distinct Riffian identity, that transcends the geographical boundaries of the region, with themes of marginalization, misrecognition, and resistance at the heart of these artworks, which can be adopted by Riffians living in different contexts.

RC37-607.1

TESNOHLIDKOVA, OLIVERA* (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)
VANA, JAN (Institute for Czech Literature, Czech Republic)

Aesthetic Autonomy Revisited: Toward a Model of Literature As Powerful Social Agent

While literary works have repeatedly demonstrated their significant impact on social action on a global scale, sociology has often been reluctant to acknowledge literature's agency. Instead, sociologists tend to emphasize the social determinants of literature, overlooking its potential as an active force. The current sociology of literature, dominated by Bourdieu's field theory, primarily focuses on literary production.

To remedy this epistemological asymmetry, we reintroduce a modified notion of *aesthetic autonomy*. Drawing on the phenomenology of reading (particularly the Constance School) and Actor-Network Theory, we argue that literary works exercise a degree of agency within the reading process. Rather than viewing literary texts merely as resources or critical material, most empirical readers engage in a more symmetrical dialogue with the text. We reject the objectifying approach that treats literary works as mere objects of analysis and instead embrace an objective perspective that allows texts to "*object* to what is said about them" (Latour 2005).

Methodologically, we explore this interaction between readers and texts through the aesthetic experience of reading, which we treat as a combination of intra-textual elements (literary devices) and extra-textual contexts (socio-historical realities in which the work was produced and received). We perceive the production and reception of literature as co-constitutive of literary meaning rather than purely deterministic.

Empirically, we investigate the aesthetic experience of reading the novel *Fama o biciklistima* (The Cyclist Conspiracy, 1987) by Serbian author Svetislav Basara. An enduring bestseller and highly consecrated work, the novel re-examines and deconstructs ideologies through its vigorous adoption of postmodern aesthetics. Esteemed for its deep understanding of the late 20th century Zeitgeist, the novel acts as a powerful agent of social action. We analyze its agency through triangulation, examining its production and reception together with a formal analysis of its structure.

RC13-194.1

TEWARI, SANJAY* (Indian Sociological Society, India)

Deconstructing the Role of Media in Sports, Leisure & Culture: Studying Disadvantaged Groups

Sports, Leisure and Cultural facilities have over the passage of time become more commercialized, and as a consequence, they are turning to be not only expensive, but in the process, increasingly exclusive for people living under disadvantageous positions and neighborhoods. Naturally, activities and situations vary in contexts, but then in all cases the cultural, sportive and leisurely practices can assist in formulation of social cohesion and harmony within communities.

Youth dwelling in disadvantaged neighborhoods do not have proper admittance to a full range of leisure, sport, and cultural openings because they have become progressively more expensive and exclusive, or there is a deficiency of information about available opportunities. Also, very often, they are not always aware of the range of such opportunities that are available to them. The Youth should have access to accessible, affordable and youth-friendly sports, leisure and cultural opportunities.

Public authorities should recognize that leisure, sport, and culture have many benefits and should make out ways how the local public can decide about different policies and programs that support sport, leisure and culture. Furthermore these authorities should ensure that sport, youth work and other activities are accessed by young men and young women from different cultural backgrounds.

The role of media in identifying these gaps is indeed useful. The media has more access to know how of the education facilities; access to health facilities; access to information; access to employment opportunities and access to non-formal education and youth participation. This study traces results from an outcome of a study in Portugal on youth between the age of 18 – 27 years and demonstrates how the media can be used to promote and disseminate social rights as they have a broad idea of the gaps and how it can be used to the best advantage for disadvantageous groups.

RC31-JS-147.4

TEWARI, SONU* (tata Institute of social sciences, India)

Encounters and Efforts in Adversity: Gendered Experiences of Im/Mobility in Sundarbans Delta, India

Sundarbans, an actively retrograding and prograding delta, is a region marked by extreme poverty, underdevelopment, and ecological degradation manifested by both anthropogenic changes and compounded in the current times by climate change and disasters. In the coastal margins of the Indian Part of the delta, a complex mobility grid operates. This paper uses a qualitative methodology to explore the gendered lived experiences of im/mobility. It draws from the theoretical framework of feminist political ecology to comprehend the physical and emotional labour involved in living in a climate hotspot and dealing with mobility and immobility. Using the concepts of "koshto" (suffering/hardship) and "cheshta" (struggle/endeavour) and the dynamic interplay between them, the paper reveals that everyday suffering and hardship (koshto) are the backdrops against which the women's hard work, struggle and endeavour (cheshta) are forged. The embodied experiences highlight how women's bodies perform arduous labour to survive and nurture life in a degrading environment. Being more mobile, men venture to distant places to earn wages; in their absence, women's workload increases due to care and labour responsibilities, mainly when growing crops, fruits, and vegetables is no longer feasible. However, this dynamic shifts in families where men are not available/cannot/or do not want to earn a living. In such cases, young, able-bodied women move out to work as domestic workers or caregivers. Families where neither men nor women can migrate out to work are worse off; in the absence of the men's ability to work, women provide both caregiving and full-day labour to support their household in degrading environments. By examining everyday relationships, this paper reveals the invisible yet complex ways that micro-scaled geopolitics of forced mobility and immobility are entangled with daily life, coping practices and gender relations and how these dynamics intersect with the embodied experiences of women are delved upon.

RC39-640.4

TEWARI, SONU* (tata Institute of social sciences, India)
ANDHARIA, JANKI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Women's Lived Experiences of Im/Mobility in the Sundarbans Delta India: A Gendered Intersectional Analysis

The Sundarbans Delta in India is a climate-stressed region where women use mobility as a livelihood diversification strategy. In contrast, others are left behind to cope with climate-related risks in fragile locations. This qualitative research paper provides a granular understanding of women's lived experiences and their struggle to deal with climate-related disasters, such as cyclones, floods, and coastal erosion, by considering how the embodied intersections of gender, age, ability, motherhood and marital status shape mobility and immobility in the delta. The paper relates to the idea that women reside at the intersections of multiple identities, which are fluid depending on the spaces they occupy. Therefore, drawing from the theories of gendered intersectionality from a feminist political ecology framework, it challenges the notion that all women occupy the same position in the patriarchal order and experience the same oppression and looks at the multiple axes of differences that intersect historically, politically and socially specific contexts to determine the degree of powerlessness in society. The findings suggest that only able-bodied young women become adaptive agents and undertake circular/seasonal/temporary labour migration to deal with the impact of stressors. In contrast, vulnerable women, such as those with children, disabled women, and elderly women, are typically unable to mobilise the human capital necessary to enter the virtuous flow of skilled labour migration. Additionally, even women who undertake migratory labour journeys are exposed to numerous additional risks while trying to support their families back home in dealing with stressors. The findings provide a nuanced understanding of power relations and the challenges faced by women, which is crucial in understanding the complex nexus between gender, climate change and immobility and underscores the need for gender transformative policies to address root causes of climate-related mobility and immobility in the Sundarbans.

RC42-JS-151.2

TEWARI, VATSAL* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)
MISHRA, ARPITA* (JNU, New Delhu, India)

The Digital Public Sphere and Epistemic Justice: A Sociological Analysis of Algorithm-Driven News Consumption and Its Impact on Political Opinions Among Young Indians

This study examines how algorithmic content curation influences the formation and distribution of political knowledge and opinions among Indian university students, addressing the theme of political socialization in the digital age. We investigate how algorithm-driven content curation acts as a new agent of socialization for young Indians, potentially complementing or supplanting traditional agents like family and educational institutions. Employing a mixed-methods approach, including surveys (n = 800), in-depth interviews (n = 50), and content analysis across social media platforms, we explore the emergence of digital tribes, the reinforcement of echo chambers, and their implications for political socialization. This approach allows us to examine how digital ecosystems contribute to the formation of political beliefs and attitudes among youth, impacting their preparation for citizenship and democratic participation. Our research is underpinned by a Digital Sociological framework, incorporating theories such as the Social Construction of Technology and Network Society Theory. This foundation helps analyze how algorithmic curation is becoming a new social institution with significant implications for power dynamics, epistemic justice, and gatekeeping in the digital public sphere. By examining this phenomenon through a digital sociological lens, we aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between technology, society, and political discourse in the 21st century. Our findings offer insights into how younger generations acquire political knowledge in an era of algorithmic content curation, contributing to discussions about evolving political socialization in the face of global digital transformations. This research not only illuminates the Indian context but also offers a methodological approach adaptable to other global contexts, addressing challenges that rapid technological changes pose to our understanding of political socialization processes, particularly considering generational differences in media consumption

WG11-943.2

TEXTORES, LARA* (German Police University, Germany)

Comparison between Germany and Mexico: How Do Patriarchal Attitudes Influence Femicides?

Even after the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, femicide is still one of the most common causes of death among women and girls worldwide. Femicide refers to the killing of a woman or a girl for gender-specific reasons and can be linked to the attribution of roles or characteristics. Research shows that high femicide rates can be associated with a high tolerance of violence against women in general, as well as with a sense of control and ownership and hierarchical gender relations. It is therefore necessary to take a closer look at patriarchal attitudes, i.e. society's prevailing views on gender roles and gender inequality, and to examine them as a potential cause of femicide. A comparison of culturally different countries is useful in order to understand their influences.

In a socio-cultural approach, this research focuses on patriarchal attitudes as a cause of femicide, based on Bronfenbrenner's ecological model. It presents preliminary findings from a comparative file analysis in Germany and Mexico. The data is analysed with a focus on individual patriarchal attitudes of the perpetrators. The aim is to identify individual justification and neutralisation strategies behind femicides in two culturally different countries.

The results will be discussed with regards to socially embedded narratives and argumentation patterns and compared between the two countries being analysed. Recommendations for effective prevention measures that address patriarchal ways of thinking will be derived from this.

TG09-988.3

TÉZLI, ANNETTE* (University of Calgary, Canada)
OVERHOLSER, J (University of Calgary, Canada)
AHMED, SUMAYRA (University of Calgary, Canada)

Taking the Core Online

Even though most universities by now have returned to in-person instruction after the COVID-19 pandemic, it is becoming increasingly clear that hybrid and fully online options are here to stay. In Canada, the demand for online courses, including online Sociology courses, remains very high. In our conversation with students, we've learned that online courses are attractive because they offer greater flexibility, independence, self-paced learning, and are more accommodating to students' busy schedules. For our department, online options are appealing because we face an increasing number of sociology majors, fiscal constraints and a shrinking faculty, which together have created logistical and pragmatic challenges that can be addressed by offering classes in different modalities. This presentation discusses the benefits and limitations of offering core courses, such as Social Research Methods online. Such online courses can not only mirror in-person learning, but they can also avoid some of the barriers to learning in-person classes create and thus equalize access to education for diverse student populations. We will describe our approach to teaching the online section of Introductory Social Research Methods, which was designed with Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and Equity, Diversity, Inclusivity and Accessibility (EDIA) principles in mind. We will then address how students responded to the course and how they perceived their learning in this class.

RC18-JS-10.5

THABET ABDULGNI, NAWAR* (Researcher - Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Jordan)

Sociological Theorizing of Resistance through the Writings of Basil Al-Araj

"If you want to be an intellectual, you need to be engaged in the struggle. If you don't want to engage... then you and your so-called 'intellect' are not needed."

This study highlights the awareness of Basil al-Araj's language and its contexts in the theory and reality of the Palestinian revolutionary resistance. It is an awareness that takes on functions that extend over several historical stages. The language becomes present in the glow of our awareness of resistance and martyrdom and abstract values built in our minds, making Bassel's narrative a reality that go into the space of clash.

Basil was known as the man of the protests and sit-ins that fought Oslo, normalization, and the occupation. Its existence, systems and tools. He organized introductory trips and field tours about Palestine and its land. Basil was active in blogging on social media platforms until his last breath when he was martyred and those around him wrote about it.

In this paper, I will study the function of Basil's language in its resistive dimension, for a group of texts that gathered from different places and published them through platforms, drafts, and research articles, in addition to his brief will. In it, you read the functional power of language in its resistance and awareness dimensions, conflict and its tools, and the concepts of awareness and struggle with a high philosophical intensity.

His theory of resistance consciousness was inspired by Ali Shariati, Frantz Fanon, Imam Hussein, Hassan Nasrallah, Che Guevara, Wadih Haddad, and Ghassan Kanafani. He represented an integrated model between resistance and consciousness, between what is a field of knowledge and revolutionary consciousness. He also drew a clear philosophy regarding martyrdom and its jurisprudence and was not elitist in presenting its concept.

RC17-JS-89.4

THAKKER, HEMAL* (INRAE - Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences Innovations Sociétés (LISIS), France)

Institutionalizing Agroecology: Community-Managed Natural Farming within Governance Frameworks in Andhra Pradesh

The Green Revolution has left a lasting legacy on India's agricultural sector, embedding an industrial model that prioritizes productivity over ecological sustainability. Supported by state-led initiatives and international foundations, this model institutionalized practices that often marginalized local knowledge systems and led to significant environmental impacts, such as soil degradation, water depletion, and loss of biodiversity. In response, Andhra Pradesh's Community-Managed Natural Farming (CMNF) initiative presents an agroecological alternative grounded in local ecological knowledge and community agency. CMNF promotes farming methods that rely on natural inputs, enhance soil biodiversity, and reduce chemical dependencies. It is thereby positioned as a counter-narrative that challenges the Green Revolution paradigm by fostering resilience through ecological diversity and farmer autonomy.

This study explores how CMNF navigates institutional challenges while interacting with established governance structures to promote sustainable agricultural practices. Using Structuration Theory, the research examines the dynamic between individual agency and institutional frameworks, focusing on how farmers and communities adapt to, and influence, policy environments. Additionally, a Multi-Level Governance framework is employed to investigate how state policies, community networks, and knowledge systems intersect to

either enable or restrict the scaling of agroecological practices. By investigating the case of Andhra Pradesh, this research contributes to the discourse on global governance, sustainable agriculture, and the role of state interventions in fostering systemic change. The study emphasizes the need for governance models that support locally-adapted, knowledge-driven approaches to food security, offering insights into how institutional flexibility can enhance sustainability in the Anthropocene. It raises critical questions about the future of agricultural transitions and the role of agroecological models in addressing sustainability challenges on both local and global scales.

RC14-204.5

THAKORE, BHOOMI* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Perceptions of Legitimacy and Influence of Youtube

Launched in 2005, YouTube is now the second-most visited website in the world (only following its parent company, Google), generating billions of daily views. While many users may assume that YouTube is simply a website for video playback, the range of its technological advancements have altered content and significantly impacted media socialization. YouTube remains significant as a resource that straddles the line between traditional (news/entertainment) media and new media (internet-based) platforms.

According to a 2021 study by the Pew Research Center, about 81% of adults and 95% of young adults (ages 18-29) in the U.S. watch YouTube. A 2019 study by the Pew Research Center found that users are turning to YouTube for much more than entertainment. Half of users reported that YouTube is very important for helping them learn how to do things they have never done before and about 20% of users report it is very important for helping them understand events that are happening in the world.

Relying on data from interviews with U.S. based YouTube consumers, I will analyze the myriad ways in which users perceive and make choices about the content they consume. For my presentation, I will focus on qualitative perceptions of content legitimacy, and the impact and perceptions of the YouTube algorithm and its role in perpetuating misinformation. As most new content is posted by a small percentage of YouTube channels with high numbers of subscribers, I will also focus on perceptions of the role of popular influencers as today's opinion makers. I will conclude with a reflection on the sociological impacts of YouTube, as one platform amid all emergent social media platforms.

RC41-666.2

THAMILARASAN, MAHAMUNI* (University of Madras, Chennai INDIA, India)

Population and Development in Chennai City of Tamil Nadu, India

The urban population in India has grown from 286.1 million in 2001 to 508.3 million in 2021. Tamilnadu has emerged as the third largest economy in India. Cities exist and grow because of economies of urban agglomeration associated with industrial and trade activities. In the recent past, liberalisation, rapidly growing IT sector, an educated, hardworking and disciplined work force etc, accelerating economic development also contributed to the growth of urban areas in Tamilnadu. The extent of the State is 130,058 sq.km. of which the urban area accounts for 12,525 sq.km. Tamilnadu is the most urbanised state in India. It is one of the few states in India with hierarchy of urban areas dispersed fairly uniformly through-out the State. The population of Tamil Nadu is 8,31 million as per 2022. Its urban population has grown from 27,48 million in 2001 to 34.91 million in 2022. The present study is descriptive in nature and tries to understand the nature of population and development in Chennai City and its social consequences.

Chennai (earlier called as Madras) was established in 1639, as one of the East India Company's earliest trading Ports and later became the centre of the company's control over Southern India. The study stated that Chennai has become the place of attraction among young graduates, masses those seeking for employment opportunities and better education, health facilities and urban services. The infrastructural development in Chennai city facilitate the people immigration to the city as floating population every day in approximately 85,000 migrants labourers per day. It also results in facing problems in access to basic facilities by the floating population, crowdedness, and environmental pollution etc. The study suggests to take measures by the state and union government to control the problems of population and development in the Chennai city.

RC44-JS-223.4

THAMPI, BINITHA VELAYUDHAN* (IIT Madras, India)

Feminist Labor Politics in the Neo-Liberal Era: Tea Plantation Labor Struggle in Munnar Tea Plantations, India

A labor protest in 2015 by around 5000 women workers belonging to Kannan Devan Hills Plantations (KDHP) in Munnar of Kerala state, India, has received wider media attention. After around three weeks of struggle, both by stopping the plucking of tea leaves and staging their protest by blocking the main roads, the government of Kerala intervened and assured to increase the bonus and minimum wage that the protesters demanded. Women raised severe criticism against their organized trade unions for failing to represent the collective interest of workers and formed their own trade union, namely, *"Pembilai Orumai"* (Women's Unity). In response to the global crisis in the tea market, there was a significant shift in the management structure of the tea plantations in 2004 from Tata Tea, a multi-national Indian company, to a workers' owned KDH Private Limited Company by mooting employee buy-out scheme and allowing the workers to become the shareholders of the company.

It is against this backdrop this paper analyses the factors that led to the struggle and the impact of the protest on labor rights and working conditions. It employed the feminist labor geography framework - how gender, labour and geography (places with their changing spatial markers and the mobility of capital) created certain disabling conditions for women that produced greater resentment and collective resistance. By examining the modes of protest, slogans raised, collectivization strategies employed, forms of negotiations with the State and the Company, and efforts to forge solidarity with various civil society movements, I argue that there is a marked shift in their articulation of politics from rigid trade unionism towards building a feminist socialist politics of claim-making. In the context of the Indian State's neo-liberal transition, this protest should be documented as an interesting example of changing capital-labor relations constraining labor.

RC24-398.5

THEA, WIESLI* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Factors Affecting Meat Consumption of Social Groups and Classes

Overconsumption of meat causes substantial environmental, climate, and justice challenges. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the United Nations, a minimum 50% reduction in global red meat consumption will be necessary to establish a sustainable, healthy, and equitable global food system. Reducing average meat consumption is particularly required in high-income countries, where inhabitants consume two-and-a-half times more than inhabitants of low-income countries.

However, daily habits like diets are part of a lifestyle shaped by a complex interplay of social, cultural, and economic factors. For example, Pierre Bourdieu already showed in the 1960s and 1970s that social classes differ in their preferences for food and how and situations they prepare food and eat based on their life circumstances. Current research confirms that diet preferences and conditions are distinguished between socioeconomic groups and social classes. Meat particularly has a social significance, symbolising affiliation or distinction from other social groups.

Nevertheless, very little is known about the factors influencing the meat consumption of different social groups and classes. Science and policy actors must understand the factors affecting their diet decisions to effectively and specifically support different social groups and classes in reducing unsustainable meat consumption.

The research I aim to present at the ISA 2025 identifies these factors influencing meat consumption among various socio-economic groups and social classes in high-income countries and develops support strategies. I will present the first results of a representative factorial survey from Austria, England, and Finland, which I analysed using a multi-level analysis to test influencing factors. The results provide novel and urgently needed knowledge into consumer behaviour for science, practice and policy to support consumers by informing actions for sustainable and just food transformation in the Anthropocene.

WG10-JS-29.3

THEJUS, RUHAMAH* (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom)

Home As Assemblage: A More Just Approach to Technology-Enabled Ageing in Place?

As the proportion of older people increases globally, ageing in place is given increasing value as a strategy for care. Considering the ubiquitous presence of technology in the home and in society in general, healthy ageing in place involves significant interactions between older people and digital technology to foster a dignified and independent experience of ageing.

This paper applies assemblage thinking to technology-enabled homes of older people. Assemblage thinking enables reflection on the home as not only a physical space, but also as a conflation of decisions, influences and actions, which may not always occur within the physical space conventionally called home, but that affect the experience of home. Listening to the voices of older people in Germany and Scotland, the paper will highlight the nature of interactions between older people and technology and will encourage a shift in approach to not only better understand these interactions, but to suggest ways in which they can be made more humane and just, and ultimately result in a more flexible and adaptable experience of ageing at home.

The application of qualitative tools such as home tours and interviews will enable older people to articulate their reflections on home around the use of technology for healthy ageing. The empirical focus will be Scotland and Germany. The findings are intended to shed light on the complexity of 'home', especially for older people, and to highlight some key theoretical as well as practical aspects of these important ideas to be considered when thinking of a more just approach to ageing in place.

RC47-738.5

THEMELIS, SPYROS* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

Pluriversal Pedagogies for the Post-Anthropocene: Radicalising Democracy through Social Movements

How do diverse social movements strive for social justice? How do they connect this struggle with attendant ones for symbolic, racial, ethnic, gender and environmental justice? What kind of pedagogies underpin such movements? This paper draws on empirical work with social movements that nospans over the last 12 years in Latin America (i.e. Brazil and Chile) and Europe (i.e. Greece and Britain). I discuss the repertoires of action they utilise and the responses they generate to some urgent societal and planetary challenges of our times, such as climate change, the crisis of democracy and the debunking of mainstream politics. I offer a novel theoretical framework that juxtaposes the realist pedagogies that are dominant in the Anthropocene with the pluriversal pedagogies that progressive social movements advocate. I argue that the pedagogies these movements engender and the politics they propound contribute to the generation of alternative epistemologies, prefigurative ontologies and socially just axiological frameworks. I develop further this framework to consider the potential of these movements to transcend the triumvirate of capitalist-colonialist-ecocidal relations associated with in the Anthropocene. The aim of this paper is to enrich the global tapestry of alternatives (TAP, 2020) that are being weaved by social movements, activists and a multitude of groups around the world with empirically-grounded work that is generative of new praxiological and theoretical possibilities.

RC19-280.2

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, Germany)

Elderly Care Reforms in Germany: Policies, Implementation and Inequalities

As in many western countries, in Germany the expansion and marketization of elderly care services were followed by a worsening of working conditions in the female-connotated sector. In response to the poor working conditions, reform policies were instituted on the national level with the aim of improving labour conditions and thus ensuring a socially sustainable elderly care services infrastructure.

This paper seeks to determine whether elderly care reforms contribute to a reduction of inequalities among care workers within the sector as a decisive element of a socially sustainable care infrastructure. To this end, it selects the implementation of two key reforms in nursing home facilities – policies for increasing staffing levels and policies for promoting international recruitment of care staff. The increase in staffing levels in nursing homes is implemented by a significant change in the composition and cooperation of differently skilled care staff. In this research, skill levels are defined as central component of class and therefore inequality dynamics on this basis are explored. The increasing recruitment of care migrants suggests inequality dynamics based on migration status, which are also explored. Conceptually, the paper draws on the paradigm of multi-level intersectionality for an analysis of the intersection of inequalities based on class and migration status in the female-connotated sector. Multilevel intersectional research assumes that inequality is the product of an interplay of various factors on different societal levels. On the macro level, this research includes social policies; on the meso level work organizations as well as working conditions and practices and on the micro level, social practices and social interactions between individuals. Empirically, it is based on a research project including a nationwide questionnaire study and case studies in nursing homes, which examine the implementation and outcomes of the reforms in nursing homes.

RC07-103.2

THERRIEN, STEVEN* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

De l'Excès Émotionnel Au Contrôle De Soi. Quelle Mise En Scène De La Masculinité Dans La Formation Des Traders Professionnels ?

Le milieu financier est historiquement dominé par les hommes, et cela est particulièrement vrai pour des catégories professionnelles comme les « *traders* », c'est-à-dire celles et ceux qui achètent et vendent des actifs sur les marchés. Témoins de cette tendance, plusieurs enquêtes réalisées dans les années 1980-90 auprès des professionnels de la finance ont permis d'émettre des constats qui relèvent les enjeux d'égalité et d'inclusivité dans ce secteur, en montrant que le travail des *traders* dans les salles de marchés à la criée s'accompagnait de la « performance » d'une masculinité agressive qui marginalisait la place des femmes. Dans cette communication, nous souhaitons remettre à l'examen cette thèse à la lumière des récentes évolutions de la pratique du *trader*, dont la virtualisation de l'activité, ainsi que la diffusion de nouvelles formes de savoirs issues de la finance comportementale. Pour ce faire, nous présenterons les résultats d'une analyse documentaire réalisée auprès des ouvrages de « psychologie du *trading* » les plus influents dans les communautés de *traders*, avec pour objectif d'étudier les nouvelles normes, pratiques et représentations auxquelles ces acteurs sont sensibilisés dans leur formation, et leur influence sur la marginalisation des femmes et des minorités de genre. Nous verrons que cette littérature prescrit aux *traders* un important « travail émotionnel », fondé sur le contrôle des émotions ressenties dans le contexte de leur pratique. Bien qu'il s'agisse d'une transformation majeure, ces représentations reproduisent en réalité d'importantes discriminations, alors que le contrôle émotionnel et la maîtrise de soi sont traditionnellement associés à la masculinité. En étudiant les normes émotionnelles prescrites dans cette littérature, notre communication souhaite mettre en exergue le rôle des savoirs professionnels dans la (re) production d'inégalités de genre dans le secteur financier, à un moment où la participation des femmes et des minorités de genre connaît paradoxalement une croissance.

RC05-77.12

THIBAULT, ADRIEN* (Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain (IRMC), Tunisia)

The Status Precariousness of Tunisian "Talents" in France: Glass Ceiling, Assignments and Microaggressions

The literature on privileged mobility has recently developed the concept of 'precarious privilege' to capture the ambivalence of some of these migratory experiences. Significantly, the concept has been used almost exclusively in relation to white individuals from the global North (Bunnell&Poole 2022; Green, 2022; Poole, 2022). The concept proves difficult to transpose to the case of privileged mobility from the global South, since at least two types of privilege, migratory and racial, can only be observed for North→South migration. In the case of South→North mobility, these privileges are, conversely, transformed into two forms of precariousness, administrative and statutory. It therefore seems more appropriate to reverse the phrase and speak of 'privileged precariousness' to characterise privileged mobility from South to North (Thibault 2025).

Based on a survey of 30 semi-directive interviews conducted with Tunisian engineers, consultants, researchers and artists who hold/have held the French 'talent passport' residence permit, the paper pays particular attention to the status precariousness of these expatriates, situated at the intersection of a dominant socio-professional position (as members of the upper middle class in France) and a dominated national and racial position (as 'Arabs'/'North Africans'/'Muslims'). It shows that these highly qualified Tunisian professionals in France are caught up in a double division of labour, both vertical (glass ceiling) and horizontal (assignment to certain specialities), which limits their prospects of professional advancement and confines them to the periphery of the upper middle class. They are also constantly exposed, in their ordinary

interactions in France, to the risk of being racialised by the majority group –in the dual sense of being 'othered' and 'inferiorised'. This can lead them to experience repeated microaggressions which, when they are not able to ignore them completely, force them to question the racist nature of the acts and comments made against them.

RC31-495.6

THIBAULT, ADRIEN* (Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain (IRMC), Tunisia)

When the Global City Chooses Its Expatriates. Reasons Why Highly Qualified Tunisian Professionals Move to Paris

Since the end of the 1990s (Wagner, 1998; O'Reilly, 2000), research on migration has taken a growing interest in 'expatriates'. Until now, however, most of this research has focused on white migration from Western Europe and North America. There are far fewer studies of expatriates from the Global South, especially those from Africa. What is more, the term 'expatriate' itself is rarely used to describe these non-white and non-Western 'privileged migrants' (Croucher, 2012), making the migration category an implicit racial category. Yet a growing number of North African nationals are working in Europe in professional jobs similar to those commonly regarded as 'expatriates' (engineers, doctors, lecturers, etc.). Of the 18,000 new 'talent passport' residence permits issued in France in 2022 to non-European nationals, more than 3,000 were issued to Tunisian nationals (17%), making Tunisia the main beneficiary of the scheme, ahead of India (2,000, 12%) and Morocco (1,900, 11%).

Based on a survey of more than 20 semi-directive interviews conducted in Paris and Tunis with Tunisian engineers, consultants, doctors and researchers working or planning to work in Paris, the paper sets out to examine their migratory motivations. It shows that, in their case, it is not so much the expatriates who choose their preferred global city than the global city of Paris that chooses its expatriates, in the sense that the choice of destination is largely imposed on them, not only for labour market reasons, but also for linguistic, cultural, family and friendship reasons that have much to do with the colonial history linking France and Tunisia.

RC21-329.3

THIMM, TATJANA* (HTWG Konstanz, Germany)

Climate Justice in Tourismus to Omani Cities: Bahla and Salalah

The effects of climate change are being felt in Oman: rising temperatures, more extreme weather events and sea level rise (e.g. storms/cyclones, heavy rainfall), less and more erratic rainfall are leading to aridity, drought, soil salinity, water scarcity and desertification (Ahmed & Choudri, 2012; Al-Awadhi et al., 2019; Gunawardhana et al., 2016). As a result, aquifers and other water resources are under stress (Al-Kalbani et al., 2014; Al-Maktoumi et al., 2018), flora is being lost (Al-Kindi et al., 2023; MacLaren 2016), invasive species are gaining ground (Al Ruheili et al., 2022), and mangroves, aquaculture, and agriculture are threatened (Buerkert et al., 2020; Choudri et al., 2013; Schütze et al., 2011; Shabani et al., 2018; Sharifian et al., 2021, Engelhard et al. 2022). In general, coastal tourism infrastructure is at risk (Arabadzhyan et al., 2021). Because of these impacts, heritage sites in Oman are also at risk because they are made of clay, such as Bahla Fort, and/or exposed to extreme weather conditions, such as the Frankincense Park in Wadi Dawkah near Salalah. Both can suffer from heavy rains that damage the unbaked brick walls (Bahla Fort) or flood the wadi (Frankincense Park Wadi Dawkah), a form of extreme weather that is becoming more likely with global warming (Wang et al. 2017). Local communities in Oman are aware of the importance of tourism and its potential for Omani heritage, but also of the positive and negative impacts of tourism on the environment (Fida et al. 2022, Ravikumar et al. 2022). This paper examines climate justice in the Omani heritage cities of Bahla and Salalah in the form of *net-zero travel*, a form of tourism that has no net impact on the climate system (Baumgartner et al. 2024).

RC09-141.3

THIOR, MAIMOUNA ELIANE* (Université Rennes 2, France)

La Conciliation De l'Entreprenariat/Travail Et De La Famille Au Sénégal : Craintes Et Contraintes .

Les capitales subsahariennes, dont Dakar, ont connu des bouleversements socio-économiques et démographiques importants au cours des dernières décennies (augmentation de la scolarisation des filles et des taux d'activité féminins ; participation accrue des femmes aux budgets des ménages ; changement des modèles conjugaux) qui interrogent les transformations des rôles féminins et masculins au sein des familles.

En milieu entrepreneurial, dans la banlieue dakaroise (Pikine et Guédiawaye) les femmes évoquent souvent les questions des contraintes domestiques qui ralentissent leur productivité. Cependant, nous avons remarqué que celles qui ont un niveau d'étude avancé ou une prospérité de revenus arrivent à exprimer une liberté dans leurs façons de gérer leurs foyers. Malgré l'intérêt porté par la communauté internationale et les politiques nationales sur l'émergence des rôles féminins dans les ménages, ces questions restent une un angle de recherche encore peu étudiée au Sénégal. Elles constituent peu un objet de recherche central et sont le plus souvent abordées de manière périphérique, par exemple dans les études sur le travail ou la migration des enfants, ou la scolarisation des filles. Elles sont évoquées dans des recherches, essentiellement qualitatives, ciblant la difficile articulation du travail et de la famille des femmes actives. Le fait de traiter la posture de ces femmes comme des cheffes de famille bouleverserait l'ordre social et participe donc à enfoncer la connotation péjorative des outils théoriques du féminisme. Et pourtant, l'exclusivité de la subsistance et des biens détenus par les hommes est de plus en plus déconstruite, le modèle de famille monoparentale est assumé par les femmes qui assurent l'éducation et le bien-être de l'enfant, ou alors les charges financières du couple sont partagées ce qui permet à la femme d'être « libres » .

RC09-142.3

THIOR, MAIMOUNA ELIANE* (Université Rennes 2, France)

Le Silence Autour De La Maternité Au Sénégal, Une Forme Domination De Patriarcale.

Les femmes au Sénégal sont contraintes au silence public et à des expressions limitées en privé, ce qui entrave la transmission intergénérationnelle sur l'expérience de la maternité. Elles ont été socialisées dans le silence et l'endurance dès l'enfance et ont fini par accepter les restrictions de liberté qui leur sont imposées. Les grossesse, maternité et parentalité sont considérées comme des compétences automatiques dès lors qu'elles sont dans le cadre du mariage et sont encouragées à subir ces changements dans leurs vies comme une bénédiction qui vient donner sens à leur mission de femme. Elles portent une lourde charge mentale dans les chemins qui mènent vers la vertu qui devrait être la marque de fabrique de chacune pour la bonne marche du foyer et l'éducation des enfants. On attend d'elles d'enfanter et s'oublier dans un silence total. La grande expérience de la maternité est tue dans ses différents détails et empêche aux jeunes mères d'avoir des grossesses « conscientes». Leur environnement devient hostile à leur libération et favorise l'enferment autour de changements hormonaux pendant la grossesse, une phobie de l'accouchement, un rejet du deuil périnatal. Les femmes entretiennent ce silence et se plient à la volonté d'un système social qui a défini les critères d'une « bonne sénégalaise ». Celles qui essaieront de dire tout haut ce qui est murmuré sous les voiles des aînées, sont vues comme des marginales, des femmes qui prônent la liberté en essayant de copier l'Occident qui a d'autres valeurs. Le discours paternaliste encourage les femmes à rester dans les rangs traditionnels or, la catégorie de bonnes femmes qui a été choisie comme conjointe, n'a pas été épargnée de violences conjugales, d'abandon, d'indifférence et ne bénéficie pas plus de soutien et d'estime par rapport aux femmes rebelles qui ne sont pas dans les rangs du mutisme.

RC53-JS-96.3

THOMA, NADJA* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
EL KOURA, SAFÀ (EURAC Research, Italy)

Paradoxes of Ethnolinguistic Marginalization: Examining Minority Hierarchies and Exclusion in South Tyrol's Primary Schools

The paper focuses on a current debate about the planned separation of ethnolinguistically marginalized children at a primary school in South Tyrol. It addresses the paradox of regional minorities, who have a legitimate place in nation-states and, by invoking their minority status, exclude other minorities. We outline the hierarchy of minority rights (Thoma 2022) based on articles from German- and Italian-language newspapers, examine phenomena of this hierarchy in the field through two ethnographic projects, and explore possibilities for discourse-shifting cooperation between researchers and actors in the field.

RC28-JS-20.2

THOMAS, STEFAN* (University of Applied Sciences Potsdam, Germany)
KORNTHEUER, ANNETTE (University of Applied Sciences München, Germany)

Identification of Educational Barriers of Young Refugees in Vocational Training in the Participatory and Transdisciplinary Research Project Laeneas

As a result of the large-scale arrival of refugees and migrants since 2015, Germany is faced with the challenge of providing inclusive educational pathways for successful integration into the labour market. In this paper we present findings from our research project laeneAs (Ländliche Bildungsumwelten junger Geflüchteter in der beruflichen Ausbildung / The Rural Educational Environments of Young Refugees in Vocational Training). The project focuses on educational barriers and the development of good practice within the VET system for refugees in rural counties (Korntheuer & Thomas 2022; Thomas et al. 2024). In four German municipalities, real-world laboratories were organised as future workshops and group discussions to shape participatory knowledge production and practice development in a transdisciplinary way (Defila/Di Giulio 2019; Di Giulio/Defila 2018). Stakeholders from formal, non-formal and informal educational institutions - vocational schools, administration, companies, chambers, social work - as well as young refugees in training came together in research coalitions.

Our data shows that restrictive and contradictory migration regimes act as central barriers to education and lead to the reproduction of social inequalities. The analysis identified the following areas as important barriers to education and for practice transformation: 1) infrastructural and cultural barriers; 2) day-to-day problems in vocational schools and companies 3) restrictive immigration policies and regulations. The interacting educational barriers for refugee trainees are particularly characterised by asylum regulations and an exclusionary bureaucracy, a lack of intercultural sensitivity on the part of authorities, companies and schools . Racism and discrimination are significant barriers to the participation of refugees in society and education. The development of good practice in real laboratories also revealed defence mechanisms in the local negotiation of good practice models to overcome educational barriers on the part of participating actors.

RC10-148.3

THOMAS, STEFAN* (University of Applied Sciences Potsdam, Germany)

Participatory Action Research and the Research Forum. Conceptual Considerations and Practical Challenges

Participatory action research is based on a collaborative research process that relies on communication and understanding between practitioners, citizens and academic researchers (Thomas et al. 2021). In the paper, I would like to conceptualise the research forum as a communicative space (Kemmis & McTaggart 2005) that aims at the active participation of co-researchers in the research cycle. The research forum unfolds on four levels, which I would like to illustrate against the background of my research experience:

- Opening spaces for social encounters
- Establishing communicative exchange
- Developing social self-understanding
- Formation of public opinion and counter-public discourse

Citizen engagement can make a difference in the search for knowledge about societal issues. Participation in science can lead to a new and deeper understanding of one's own situation as a basis for new opportunities for action and empowerment. The Research Forum provides a collaborative framework for understanding in which science and lived experience can exchange perspectives. It is characterised by conversation and discussion of common issues and social challenges in an open, safe space where everyone can speak and be heard. The aim is to achieve a convergence of perspectives in an actionable interpretation of the situation and of reality (also in differentiation from each other), in order to promote the effectiveness of one's own knowledge in social practice. Guidelines and quality criteria of the Research Forum will be discussed in a reflection on my research practice.

TG04-972.1

THOMÉ, JOMA* (FGCSS University Fulda, Germany)

„Yallah, Riskiw." How Illegalised Migrants from the Maghreb Experience and Challenge Risks and Uncertainty on the Balkan Route and upon Arrival.

This contribution offers an ethnographic insight into understanding how illegalised migrants from the Maghreb experience and challenge risks and uncertainty on the Balkan Route. In the face of high mortality rates for crossing attempts via the Mediterranean Sea or after several failed attempts, migrants from the Maghreb countries increasingly choose to migrate towards Europe via the Balkan Route. While the Balkan Route may not be directly as deadly as the Mediterranean passage, there is more and more documentation being published on cases of unidentified corpses and "the disappeared" (Hameršak, 2024). Besides death, "travelling" the Balkan Route carries a variety of risks and uncertainty to be kept in mind before departure or to discover while *en route*, ranging from torture and rape to detainment to permanently high exposure to psychological and physical stress over an extended period, several months and even years. The verb "to risk" even found its way from the French language into North African dialects of Arabic, meaning "to risk one's life in an attempt to make it to Europe". Unlike migrants that are considered refugees under the Geneva convention (e.g. Syrian or Afghan citizens), upon arrival in the EU, migrants from the Maghreb also face the looming uncertainty of whether they will ever be able to legalise their stay and finding ways to provide stable income for themselves and family members back home. This contribution explores and analyses migrants' ways of dealing with the risks and encounters of violence on the Balkan Route and the uncertainty upon arrival.

RC34-571.5

THOMPSON, AARON* (Arizona State University, USA)
MARTIN, NATHAN (Arizona State University, USA)

Unpacking Young Adults' Voting Preferences: The Role of Neighborhood Trust

Compared to previous generations, young adults in the United States today report lower levels of trust in government, law enforcement, and their communities. This study investigates neighborhood factors influencing social trust among Arizona young adults during the lead-up to the 2020 presidential election. Through an analysis of online survey data for a sample of young adults (N = 1,376) who participated in the Arizona Youth Identity Project, we explore how neighborhood diversity, population density, racial identity, and political affiliation are associated with social trust and voting preferences. We find that Arizona young adults' trust in police and their neighbors varies by neighborhood diversity and racial identity, with residents of mostly White neighborhoods reporting higher levels of trust. Additionally, support for Trump is highest among young adults who expressed high trust in local police. This study underscores and begins to unpack the interplay between race, space, and trust in shaping political identities and preferences.

RC41-664.3

THOMPSON, MARISSA* (Columbia University, USA)
TREJO, SAM (Princeton University, USA)
ALVERO, AJ (Cornell University, USA)
MARTSCHENKO, DAPHNE (Stanford University, USA)

"They Have Black in Their Blood": Exploring How Genetic Ancestry Tests Affect Racial Classifications and Evaluations

How do genetic ancestry tests (GATs) affect Black Americans' beliefs about when others should – or should not – identify as Black? Using two nationally representative survey experiments (n=3,100 and n=3489) that integrate causal inference with computational text analysis, we disentangle the effects of GAT results, context, and prior identification on Black Americans' racial classification and evaluation logics. While *racial classifications* – categorizing another person into one racial category or another – capture important information about how racial boundaries are drawn, the process through which these classifications are made and narrated – which we term *racial evaluation* – also provides essential details about the underlying cognitive and discursive practices that shape how people 'do' race.

We find that respondents have an increased likelihood of approving of a person's decision to identify as Black and classifying them as Black if that person has higher levels of GAT-measured Sub-Saharan African ancestry. Nonetheless, respondents tend to classify even individuals with low levels of such ancestry as Black. We also identify meaningful gaps between the responses made by respondents themselves and their perception of the typical classification response that would be made by members of their

own racial group, a pattern that we also find among White Americans in a comparison sample. These results suggest broad pluralistic ignorance towards the social rules governing racialization and legitimacy.

Further, free text responses reveal a range of strategies used to evaluate another's self-identification. However, the characteristics that affect evaluations differ from those that affect classifications; respondents selectively integrate different sources of information, including GAT results, via a dual classification and evaluation process which we term *racial contextualism*. In doing so, we bridge literatures on dual processes of thinking and culture with literatures on racial boundary-making, illustrating the cognitive and deliberative dimensions that shape perceptions of race.

WG10-928.2

THOMSON, CAMPBELL* (University College London (UCL), United Kingdom)

"Free-Thinking" on Telegram (mostly): Hybrid Ethnography, 'Flat Methodologies' and the UK Freedom Movement

Reflecting on fieldwork conducted with the UK Freedom Movement, I explore how a hybrid online and offline approach, following the flow of people and (counter)knowledge practices across multiple sites, supported a sustained engagement with the Movement, as a self-recognising "epistemological community". A "conspiracy attuned" social movement (Davis 2024), the Freedom Movement first emerged in opposition to COVID-19 lockdowns and mass vaccination. However, it has since embedded itself as a network of campaign groups, political parties and "off-grid" communities, united in opposing an allegedly-unfolding "Great Reset". I consider how the public channels and discussion groups of the social media platform Telegram represented ethnographic gateways. Firstly, in picking up the threads of its cross-platform ecology of ("conspiracy") theory sharing; and secondly, in engaging directly with individual Movement members and campaign groups.

I highlight some of the ethical challenges of conducting ethnography within "counterpublic" spaces such as "Freedom Movement Telegram" (Warner 2002), focusing on one instance of planned militant (and legally questionable) action. I draw attention to discrepancies between the easily-accessible – and by default, *unencrypted* – nature of Telegram's public discussion groups, and the affects of secrecy and subversiveness associated with the platform by many Movement members. In doing so, I ask how one might respond as an ethnographer to such instances of very-private behaviour in very-public (digital) spaces.

While highlighting Telegram's centrality for the UK Freedom Movement's activist organising and (counter)theorising, I demonstrate how a "platform neutral" approach to ethnography allowed me to "follow the issues" most flexibly, across social media threads, podcasts, blogs, marches and meetups. In doing so, I signpost John Postill's description of digital ethnography as a 'flat methodology' (2024), pragmatically utilising "'whatever works'" when studying social movements. I argue that "following the narrative" in this way unlocks ethnographic proximity to Freedom Movement practices of digitally mediated "truth-seeking".

RC37-JS-81.3

THORAT, SANTOSH* (Serie Architects, Mumbai, India)

Stiegler's Artisanal Turn

In Stieglerian fashion, this paper is concerned with both the loss and the re-creation of knowledge in the field of architecture. The student of architecture must be the one who learns new tools and new forms of knowledge and this has profound implications and applicability for the philosophy of education as it is a question of the recuperation of architecture with negentropic tools. Why? In the realm of the digital, it is the case that architectural student is at risk of dis-individuation, the loss of knowledge of such. Therefore, the paper concerns itself with questions of maturity, critical intelligence, trans-individuation, the crisis of noetic being, the artisanal mode of learning and finally the proletarianization of the faculties. It is concerned with the reclamation of noetic space and the search for negentropic tools. This paper is thus pertinent to the philosophy of education because it pertains to the act of creation, the question of imagination and to the loss of thinking as such. Focusing on the history of architecture it demonstrates the loss of knowledge in the history of architecture and shows this has clear implications for the philosophy of education, which is precisely concerned with the nurturing and maturing of the thinking subject. The crisis in the proletarianization of the faculties in architecture pinpoints the role of the artisan's mode of learning and its crisis brought by the digitisation of architecture. Using Stiegler's pharmakon philosophy, this paper examines the shifting landscape of learning, highlighting new approaches for the present.

RC15-238.4

THORSEN, EMILIE* (Department of Political Science, Aarhus University, Denmark)

Digital Psychiatry in Denmark: DIY Treatment?

Mental illness is a growing global problem posing constraints on healthcare providers. To remedy this, there is a call for digitalization. Digital psychiatry is supposed to mitigate the problem of long waiting lists and promote participation and involvement among psychiatric patients. However, critics fear that digital psychiatry is a neoliberal technofix reducing treatment quality.

The paper examines psychiatric patients' self-help practices when intertwined with digital technologies. The paper focuses on a Danish case of digital, psychiatric therapy. In Denmark, psychiatry has become a pivotal political issue, and the healthcare sector is generally highly digitalized.

Theoretically, the paper synthesizes a Foucauldian understanding of self-technologies with insights from Actor-Network-Theory (ANT). In this regard, self-technologies are explored via practices of self-monitorization and, consequently, self-altering behavior. However, ANT helps to emphasize the agency of the technology and displaces focus from the "self" understood in a narrow sense; it illuminates how changing care practices happen in the assemblage of patients and technologies.

Further, the paper examines to what extent mental health digital technologies conjoin lay experience-based knowledge with clinical, expert knowledge. The experience-based knowledge emanates from psychiatric patients' subjective experiences of e.g., "feeling down" and the clinical, expert knowledge derives from self-monitoring categories in mental health digital technologies, e.g., "negative affective symptoms". In this way, the article explores what kind of knowledge is produced via the intertwinement between patients and mental health digital technologies. Moreover, it illuminates what kind of expertise patients obtain by engaging in self-helping practices. The paper is empirically rooted in interviews with psychiatric patients and ethnographic observations providing an in-depth understanding of the patients' understanding of their own expertise and their relation to digital technologies and healthcare providers.

RC15-JS-221.2

THORSEN, EMILIE* (Department of Political Science, Aarhus University, Denmark)

Warm Hands Entangled in Cold Technology? How Psychologists Provide Therapy in Digital Psychiatry

Mental illness is a growing global problem posing constraints on healthcare providers. To remedy this, there is a call for digitalization. Digital psychiatry is supposed to mitigate the problem of long waiting lists, enable healthcare providers to spend more time on each psychiatric patient, and promote personalized treatment. However, critics fear that digital psychiatry reduces treatment quality for the patient and erodes the core professional expertise of healthcare providers. From this perspective, the crisis of psychiatry is due to a lack of the so-called warm hands, which cannot be replaced by cold technology.

This study examines how digital psychiatry affects the professional jurisdiction and expertise of psychologists. I do this by focusing on a Danish case of digital, psychiatric therapy. In Denmark, psychiatry has become a pivotal political issue, and the healthcare sector is highly digitalized in general.

Several scholars have suggested that digitalization challenges the expertise of healthcare providers. Drawing on Eyal, the study examines the extent to which digital technologies challenge the expertise of psychologists or enable new forms of expertise. At the Danish digital therapy initiative, some of the conventional tasks of psychologists are carried out via online programs. On the one hand, this can be interpreted as a form of deskilling. On the other hand, the new stream of interactions between psychologists, patients, and technologies may enable new forms of expertise for psychologists. The study uses a host of different qualitative methods including ethnographic observations, semi-structured interviews, and focus group interviews.

The study shows that digital psychiatry poses challenges for the professional expertise of psychologists, possibly instigating a form of digital fatigue among psychologists. At the same time, digital technologies open new jurisdictional avenues for psychologists suggesting that the cold technology of digital psychiatry is displacing, rather than replacing, the warm hands of healthcare providers.

RC28-437.5

TIAN, FENG* (Fudan University, China)
MENG, STEVE LIMING (Fudan University, China)
SONG, YIZHAO (Fudan University, China)

What Constitutes a Subjective Class? a Comparative Study of 64 Countries

Subject class refers to how individuals perceive their class position, which is shaped by their sense of belonging to a particular class and how they view their position within a broader social structure. Many studies have consistently identify a gap between the objective class and the subjective class. One potential reason is that subjective class is associated with more than objective measures such as income, education, or occupation. But so far, few have explored this question systematically, let alone comparatively. This study aims to find what values constitute a subjective class and compare the commonalities and differences across countries.

Our study employs a belief network approach to comprehensively examine the correlation between subjective class and its associated values. We utilize the most recent WVS on 64 countries to create a value network around the subjective class in each country. This comprehensive approach yields three interesting results, providing a thorough understanding of the complex nature of the subjective class. First, subjective class is a mixture of various values, not just economic well-being. It is also associated with a plethora of values, including political values, attitudes toward social issues, values about family and gender, and culture and religion. Second, in most countries, subjective class is associated with four core values: financial satisfaction, subjective health, feeling happiness, and life satisfaction. Third, the main difference between countries is how subjective class connects to political and social values. While higher economic development strengthens these links, the connection logic across countries varies, leading to the identification of two categories of countries: participation and trust, a division more geographically dispersed than development-related. In summary, our study provides a comprehensive understanding of how subjective class is shaped by a mixture of value systems, and how countries with different political values enjoy different conceptual connection logic.

RC20-299.1

TIBAJEV, ANDREY* (Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Acculturation Among Newly Arrived Immigrants in Sweden

This study investigates the process of opinion change among newly arrived immigrants in Sweden, focusing on how their opinions on various moral issues change over time in relation to the opinions of the native-born Swedish population, i.e., acculturation. Previous studies suffer from several deficits, including a reliance on cross-sectional designs that impede causal claims, and the tendency to measure opinions on only a few, or even just one, issue, missing important nuances. Most severe, however, is that the opinions of the native-born population—the theoretical endpoint of acculturation processes—are not explicitly articulated or included in the analysis. Instead, there is often an implicit assumption that the Western native-born hold the most liberal or progressive opinions, toward which all immigrants are expected to move. This view hinders nuanced analysis, risks exaggerating cultural differences and tensions, and misinforms public policy and debates.

Using longitudinal data from a sample of 1,209 immigrants from 111 countries, surveyed in 2021 and 2024 in Sweden, we analyse opinion change on 34 different issues, with an emphasis on areas where significant cultural differences exist between non-Western immigrants and Western societies such as gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights. We additionally compare immigrants' opinion change with the opinions of native-born Swedes, gathered from external sources. Preliminary findings indicate that, within three years, immigrants' opinions shift modestly toward more socially liberal positions. Importantly, opinion change across different issues is positively correlated with the average opinions of native-born Swedes. This suggests acculturation, as immigrants' opinion change is influenced by the positions of the Swedish population. By addressing limitations in previous research, this study offers new insights into the early stages of acculturation as a dynamic process. It highlights a movement toward social cohesion and underscores the importance of not assuming opinions among either immigrants or the native-born population.

RC19-273.1

TIBAJEV, ANDREY* (Institute for Futures Studies, Sweden)

Gender Differences in Recognition of Immigrants' Foreign Credentials

European policymakers consider recognition of foreign educational credentials a crucial policy for improving immigrant labour market outcomes. By verifying and translating foreign qualifications, recognition reduces employer uncertainty about immigrants' education. Previous research shows that recognition leads to higher employment rates and wages, and immigrants view it as key to regaining their pre-migration societal positions. However, gender—a fundamental factor in migration and labour market outcomes—has not previously been central in analysing recognition. Immigrant women's double disadvantage in the labour market, having worse outcomes compared to both native-born women and immigrant men, may stem from unequal valuation of gender-typical education, and from cultural and institutional expectations pushing women toward household care. Understanding gender differences in recognition is thus essential to both assess the effectiveness and equity of the policy instrument and reveal broader mechanisms of labour market inequality.

This study analyses gender differences in applying for and obtaining recognition, and in labour market outcomes between those with and without recognised credentials. Data consist of all immigrants from outside the EU in the three rounds of the European Union Labour Force Survey containing the ad hoc module on migrants, augmented with comparative country data and analysed with multi-level models. Preliminary results point to immigrant women applying for and obtaining recognition to a larger degree than immigrant men in the Nordic countries with the most comprehensive welfare states and family provisions. The largest gender differences in outcomes favouring immigrant men, between those who obtained and did not obtain recognition, are found in countries with the highest share of regulated professions. By linking gender differences in credential recognition to welfare, labour market, and gender regimes, this study highlights how policy is embedded in societal contexts and fills a notable gap in understanding labour market inequalities.

RC15-232.5

TIEBOSCH, LOT* (Erasmus School of Health, Policy, and Management, Netherlands)

Deconstructing 'Vulnerability': Epistemics, Identity, and Agency

Vulnerability is a term often invoked in academic discourse, with concepts like precariousness, risk, and resilience becoming commonplace. These theoretical terms increasingly permeate Dutch healthcare and social support practices, where individuals are empirically categorised through assessments such as the 'frailty index'. However, labelling people as 'vulnerable' oversimplifies their lived realities. Individuals do not merely embody these labels or resist them; instead, they relate to them in far more complex and nuanced ways. This paper, grounded in ethnographic research in neighbourhoods within a middle-sized city in the Netherlands, explores these precarious pathways in which individuals labelled as 'vulnerable' navigate and make sense of their everyday lives in relation to the difficulties in accessing healthcare and social support in their neighbourhood networks. Inspired by Saba Mahmood's (2009) notion of agency as 'pious movements', this study frames agency not as resistance to imposed power structures, but as the capacity to act within the constraints of those structures – agency as inhabited and lived movements. By critically engaging with the epistemological assumptions underlying these societal labels of 'vulnerability', the paper challenges the diminutive view of vulnerability as passive and subservient, asking instead how vulnerability is 'done' in practice and becomes both part of but underdetermines the lives of people in precarious situations. Ultimately, this research calls for a more nuanced and deconstructed understanding of vulnerability that goes beyond conventional epistemic labels, framing it as a fluid, intersectional, and dynamic concept shaped by the (re)negotiation of identity in response to socially constructed dimensions through daily, embodied movements that defy simple categorisation.

RC34-JS-41.1

TIERNEY, HILARY* (MAYNOOTH UNIVERSITY, Ireland)
DALY, SALLY* (National Youth Council of Ireland, Ireland)

Global Youth Work – Earth Justice in the Youth Worker Education Curriculum

Global Youth Work (GYW) is core to the National Youth Council of Ireland's (NYCI) Youth2030 long term strategic partnership funded by the Irish Aid. Influenced by Sallah (2014), GYW aims to empower young people to explore their own values, beliefs, and connections with the wider world. It engages

young people in critical analysis of local and global influences on their own lives and communities and supports them to become active global citizens. Maynooth University and the NYCI collaborate on the design and delivery of the NUI Certificate in Global Youth Work, an accredited continuing practice and professional development programme designed to equip youth workers with the capacity to embed a global youth work approach in their practice. The programme is run part-time on a 'block and blend' basis over two semesters and has been offered for three cycles with the next due in 2026.

Certain commitments such as a global perspective, informal and non-formal learning approaches, social justice, decentring western assumptions and anti-oppressive oppressive practice are principles of GYW (Sallah 2014), many of which are already central to professional youth work education which is rooted in a Freirean pedagogy. The emerging literature invites us to reconsider the Anthropocentric orientation of youth work (Cooper et al 204, Gorman et al 2024) and in doing so, at the least, to develop an expanded conceptualisation of 'the wider world' to incorporate Earth Justice as a central principle.

This proposed contribution to the roundtable, considers how we might expand on the already featured 'ecophilosophical' work of Macy and Brown (2014) to embed an explicit 'ecopedagogy' (Gadotti 2010, Misiaszek 2023) in the curriculum. We explore the challenges and possibilities, grapple with the imperatives and in doing so, contribute to the discourse on the theoretical underpinnings of youth worker education and training.

RC38-JS-118.4

TIJMES, JAIME* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)
SAGNER TAPIA, JOHANNA (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Biographical Insights into Chile's Post-Dictatorship Economic Continuity

In 1990, a new democratic government assumed power in Chile after Pinochet's nearly 17-year dictatorship. This government maintained the dictatorship's international commercial policy of unilaterally opening and deregulating markets and expanded it by promoting regional economic integration. Why did politicians who had previously supported Marxist or state-centered economic policies during Allende's government (1970-1973) — and who had faced brutal repression and exile under Pinochet's dictatorship (1973-1990) — preserve an economic model central to the dictatorship's vision once democratically elected in 1990? We analyze this decision-making process from a biographical and historical perspective, exploring the contextual and structural factors that shaped their choices during the transition to democracy. We argue that to critique present-day Chile and the policies adopted during this period, it is crucial to examine the personal biographies of these political actors and the political and economic frameworks that led them to further deepen international economic integration.

RC44-704.2

TILLY, CHRIS* (UCLA, USA)
CARRÉ, FRANÇOISE (University of Massachusetts Boston, USA)

Digital Transformation of Retail Work: The Rise of Chaotic Rationalization

In this paper, we will contribute to debates about the impact of new digital technologies are reshaping work by examining how such technologies are transforming labor processes in frontline jobs (cashier, stocker, salesperson) in US store-based retail. Retail is a large employment sector across middle- and high-income economies. Though retail labor is often viewed as "unskilled", it incorporates a significant share of non-routine tasks. Moreover, globally and in the US in particular the retail sector, long a technological laggard except in the field of logistics, has recently made large investments in new digital technologies, including AI. We note that the USA marks something of a polar case among wealthy countries, given extremely low retail union density, relatively weak and decentralized collective bargaining and a generally liberal and decentralized regulatory environment. We focus on large national chains of food and general merchandise retailers.

There is minimal evidence of technology-enhanced job enrichment. The diffusion of self-checkout has led to significant job loss among cashiers, but other technological shifts have led to *growth* in other jobs, notably order-picker jobs. Retailers have used digital technologies to heighten Taylorization, speedup, and surveillance in some frontline jobs. However, interviews point to multiple sources of chaos in the frontline jobs, including unpredictable customer behavior, a combination of lean staffing and high turnover that makes it hard for retail workers to be able to count on coworkers for help, and digital technologies that are themselves flawed. Thus we summarize the current impact of digital technology adoption on US store-based retail work as "chaotic rationalization"—retail employers try to use technology to rationalize work, but the result diverges from Taylorism because of the chaotic elements in the store and industry context.

RC30-484.4

TIMMS, JILL* (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

Challenges to the Re-Organisation of Global Production for Net Zero and Just Transition: The Case of Green Work in Sustainable Horticulture

The twin challenges of working towards net zero and pursuing just transitions for regions suffering most from climate crisis within the Anthropocene, require radical change to the organisation of production and work at the global level. Sociology has a key role to play in understanding these challenges from a historical and evidence-based perspective. On one hand, just transition addresses the need to acknowledge power imbalances that have caused structural inequalities and the need to develop strategies so those more responsible for environmental crisis to make reparation. On the other hand, the pressing need to transform carbon emission to achieve net zero, necessitates new ways of structuring networks of production and supply to ensure workers, materials and goods are more locally based and move around the world less.

The twin crises of global capitalism, ecological disaster and class polarization (Sklair, 2002), can be seen reflected in the case of sustainable horticulture, the focus of this paper. The global cut flower market is worth more than $36 billion, with countries like Britain importing about 90% of their blooms. This paper identifies key environmental and labour rights impacts from the flower industry and sets out the dilemmas faced when global supply chains have created dependency and structural inequalities where workers and natural resources are devalued. The work is precarious and thirsty flowers need water in production and transportation. Many are grown in hot, drought-prone regions such as Ethiopia and Kenya, where food production is the priority for local communities. The flying of flowers, usually north, also brings 'sky-high' carbon footprints that consumers are still often unaware of. Research on more sustainable trends in horticulture is presented and piloted innovations for the scaling up of local, seasonal and smaller scale growing and the role of green jobs is explored.

WG10-JS-98.2

TING, TIN-YUET* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Networked Disobedience to Social Datafication: Backlash Against Smart Urban Technologies in (Post-)Movement Hong Kong

Burgeoning studies have examined how AI systems and data technologies have constituted both a new locus and a tool of contentious politics. Yet much remains to be understood about the ways in which social datafication opens up or closes off political opportunities for the articulation of networked activism and political contention, especially in the context of emergent authoritarian or hybrid regimes, which have thus far been neglected in the literature. During the anti-extradition bill movement (AEBM) and in its aftermath, opposing public perceptions of and responses to one of Hong Kong's prominent projects of social datafication, namely smart lampposts, were marked by intense episodes of discontent. The case of Hong Kong offers a vantage point into the latest contours of data disobedience to smart urban technologies – that is, direct action self-mobilised and self-organised by digitally enabled citizens and activists to subvert or disrupt the dominant structure of the smart city.

Drawing on the case of Hong Kong, this papers sets out to investigate the networked dynamics and practices of data disobedience that (re)appropriates the saturated digital environment of smart city to resist and counter data-intensive technologies of the state. Using digital analysis and archival research, it uncovers how citizens and activists developed and adapted to different logics of data disobedience through 1) crowding, 2) curating and 3) crowdsourcing in the networked urban setting. By analysing the types of counter-imaginaries and citizen actions involved, it highlights how the development and evolution of the networked action repertoires of data disobedience open up mediation opportunity structure for dissent, amidst and despite the increasingly authoritarian protocols. In doing so, this paper illustrates how seemingly ordinary issues of smart city development may be repurposed as a new stake in the (re)production of contentious politics during movement protests.

RC21-325.5

TINSLEY, MEGHAN* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Contesting Urban Space and Postcolonial Heritage in Accra

This paper engages with the contested memory of Kwame Nkrumah in contemporary Accra. Since the 1966 coup that overthrew Ghana's first postcolonial head of state, successive governments—both authoritarian and democratic—have negated and rehabilitated various aspects of his memory. This contestation has taken material form in urban space through the construction, alteration, and ruination of statues. I approach the contested memory of Nkrumah in Accra by critically analysing the (re)development of Kwame Nkrumah Circle, a three-story traffic circle, public transportation hub, informal market, and memorial park. Since 2015, it has been the location of a bar notorious for trafficking minors, of a devastating fire and flood that killed nearly 200 people, and of a laser and lights exhibition dubbed 'mini Dubai'. At present, the focal point of the circle is a towering statue of Kwame Nkrumah that is gradually falling into ruin, amidst long-delayed promises of refurbishment. I argue that the fate of Kwame Nkrumah Circle encapsulates the difficulty of remembering a complex, anticolonial leader in a neoliberal, postcolonial state.

RC56-JS-68.1

TINSLEY, MEGHAN* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Silencing and Unsilencing the Memory of Ahmed Sékou Touré

Thinking with Michel-Rolph Trouillot, this paper critically examines the memory of Ahmed Sékou Touré in postcolonial Guinea (Conakry). In 1958, under the leadership of Touré and the Parti Démocratique de Guinée (PDG), Guinea became the only West African country to vote against membership in the Communauté française and in favour of immediate independence. Since then, Guinean national narrative has been built upon the '*mythe du "non"*' (Goerg et al 2008), even as Touré's legacy has been hotly contested by his successors. In particular, two key historical events have revisited the memory of Touré: in 1984, Lansana Conté negated Touré and his ideology during a military coup. In 2021, Mamadi Doumbouya set about rehabilitating Touré following his own military coup. Each event sought to redress the silencing of the past whilst introducing new silences into the archive and the historical narrative. I trace the production of silence through the lens of Trouillot's (1995) four moments: the moment of fact creation, the moment of fact collection, the moment of fact retrieval, and the moment of retrospective significance. To do so, I draw from interviews with archivists, heritage workers, and PDG activists, as well as case studies of contested sites of memory linked to Touré. I argue that in Guinea, Trouillot's four moments—and national memory at large (Ho Tai 2001)—are overlapping and non-linear, such that successive regimes have suppressed the archival traces of their immediate predecessors whilst identifying the retrospective significance of earlier, previously silenced historical figures. Yet in each instance, counterpublics have resisted the selective silencing of the past, troubling both the negation of Touré's memory and his rehabilitation.

RC33-547.3

TIP, MERLE* (University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)

Empirically Researching Gerotranscendence in Nursing Home Residents: A Literature Review of Data Collecting Methodology in a Hard to Study Population

Gerotranscendence is a late-life development theory in gerontology about ageing well. This empowering life perspective is supposed to be particularly beneficial for nursing home residents, whose fragile health requires round-the-clock care. However, several complicating methodological factors influencing data quality were identified in our previous empirical study in this frail population. This current methodological literature review aims to provide an overview of the advantages and disadvantages of methods used in interaction with this target group in gerotranscendence research and related concepts. It also aims to provide insight into how to develop tailored methodology for this diverse and hard to study population.

Complicating factors are among others co-morbidity of health problems, cognitive decline and dementia, hearing loss and other sensory impairments, diminished energy levels and reduced mobility. Methodologically, this influences cognitive and communicative processes, interactive aspects, verbal and non-verbal behaviour, and the interview setting such as proximity to the respondent. This leads to the following research question: What kind of complicating factors have been identified and subsequently addressed in the methodology for data collection in the study of this target group and what are the underlying mechanisms that affect data quality?

The method used is a systematic search of multidisciplinary literature in empirical, quantitative, and qualitative studies with nursing home residents. Topics include gerotranscendence and related themes such as meaning in life, wisdom and positive ageing, in relation to life events, socio-psychological and spiritual development and (dis)abilities. A specific focus is on data collection regarding retrospective accounts of life history, introspective reflections on life perspectives, spiritual beliefs, and explorations of hopes, fears and expectations for the future in the context of loss, death and dying.

RC47-740.1

TIRATELLI, MATTEO* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Strategizing for Abolition: A Bionian Account of Strategic Debates within Radical Alternatives to Prison

Founded in 1970, Radical Alternatives to Prison (RAP) represented the most militant wing of Britain's penal reform movement, calling for the abolition of prisons, refusing 'humanitarian' impulses, and remaining sceptical of other organisations in the field. But despite its dogmatic politics, RAP found itself repeatedly stuck before three strategic dilemmas: 1) How to balance concern for prisoners' wellbeing with the desire not to 'prettify' a fundamentally unjust institution? 2) Whether they could develop genuine alternatives to prison that didn't just extend carceral logics beyond the prison walls? 3) Whether RAP should concentrate on delivering practical support or on making theoretical interventions?

By examining two decades of debate and strategizing within RAP, this paper will make three contributions to the study of social movement strategy. First, it will help to excavate the story of British prison abolition in a field dominated by North American histories and frameworks (Ruggiero 2010, Ryan & Ward 2014). Second, these strategic dilemmas are not unique to RAP but are rather three versions of the much more general tension between reform and revolution (Jasper 2004). Finally, in most approaches to the study of social movement strategy – from resource mobilisation theory (Oberschall 1973) and the structuralist accounts of the 1970s and 1980s (Gamson 1975, McAdam 1982) to more recent interest in agency and culture (Ganz 2000, Doherty & Hayes 2012, Rossi 2017) - strategy emerges either out of external structures, or out of a black box of purposive reasoning. In neither case is there any attempt to directly address the question of how groups think. As a partial redress, this paper will therefore borrow from Wilfred Bion's (1961) psychoanalytic theory of group dynamics to illuminate twenty years of strategic debates within RAP.

TG09-JS-126.6

TITI, NEZISWA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Creating an Inclusive Student-Centred Classroom in Feminist Ethic of Care Pedagogy By Building Community through Music in Home Languages

Navigating the occupational hazards inherent a feminist ethics of care pedagogy presents opportunities for thoughtful consideration. Making informed decisions on critical moral matters is significantly pertinent in today's educational landscape and teaching climate. Universities encompass diverse representation, necessitating an inclusive, student-centred pedagogy that nurtures a sense of belonging amidst educational transformations and decolonization efforts. Gen Z students, like their predecessors, often grapple with identity and role confusion in their initial four years of university. Some students also confront personal identity issues covered in the course curriculum, which influence classroom discussions and the overall learning experience. Consequently, effective teaching extends beyond subject matter expertise, encompassing a pedagogy that acknowledges students' personal challenges and allows them to address these at their own pace. An activist curriculum challenging gender norm, heteronormativity and the dominance of Euro-American centric perspectives that seeks to reshape learning environments, prioritize Afrocentric learning, and reinforces communal connections requires practical wisdom to inspire learning, unlearning, and relearning about oneself, the world, and society. This paper outlines a pedagogy centred on authenticity, belonging, and community through music. By leveraging music as a teaching tool, educators can sensitively navigate introducing curriculum topics in collaboration with students, fostering their active participation in the learning process. Moreover, Gen Z students are already engaging in such music and when invited bring music and dance into the classroom in their languages of choice. Thus, the paper offers a pedagogy to help educators navigate complex material and relational difficulties in the classroom to mitigate the occupational hazards associated with a feminist ethic of care pedagogy in an activist curriculum that is situated in decolonial theory. Ultimately, this pedagogy facilitates student learning, the exploration of personal challenges, and active classroom engagement in the home language by fostering an understanding of their own experiences and those of others.

RC53-812.2

TITI, NEZISWA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Decolonising Methodologies with Children: Protocol and Ethics Dilemmas in African-Centered Child-Centric and Child-Rights Research

This paper offers a framework for addressing ethical dilemmas encountered in research with Indigenous children in African cultural settings. It provides contextual, culturally- and developmentally appropriate research methods that inform relevant study findings that can better guide a deeper, better-informed, and responsive mental health praxis through decolonising research practice are needed. The framework is derived from my doctoral project, How Children Make Meaning of sexual violence: Towards decolonising African-centred child-centric psychological interventions. The research process upheld the highest ethical standards and demonstrated that decolonising research can present competing ethical protocol dilemmas between [Western] institutional ethics boards, African ethics, and child rights. The framework I offer informs ethical fieldwork in collecting data that centres children's voices, is child-led, culturally situated, and a true reflection of the ontological and social realities children experience. I demonstrate the application of decolonial theory as a methodological, ethical consideration that calls for the self-representation of children living in marginalised communities. I further address questions of ethics, inclusivity, and practical challenges of conducting cross-cultural research.

RC07-JS-136.4

TITKOV, ALEKSEI* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Knowledge Production and Boundary Setting in Polarised Social Media: Competing Narratives of the Odesa Fire 2014

The Odesa Fire of 2014 is one of the key contested topics in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian confrontation of the last decade. The incident occurred during street clashes between pro-Ukrainian and pro-Russian activists on May 2, 2014 in Odesa (Odessa), Ukraine's third-largest city. In the decisive moment, more than forty pro-Russian activists were killed in a deadly fire in the Trade Union building, which pro-Ukrainian activists were trying to storm. This episode became the basis of a atrocity narrative, blaming the pro-Ukrainian party for (allegedly) deliberately burning their opponents alive. One of its main tropes, the 'Odesa Khatyn', compares the incident to a famous Nazi war crime against civilians. In parallel, a rival pro-Ukrainian narrative has shaped, equally irreconcilable. According to this, the incident in Odesa was an early episode of the Russian-Ukrainian war, in which 'patriots saved the city'.

Previous studies of this case focused on early representations of the incident, with a particular interest in media manipulation, distortion and collective affects. The presentation aims to show other trends emerging over longer time period. These were shifs towards versions, albeit biased, but based on reliable video documents, as well as rational discussions about the facts in social media, which were limited in time but important in their consequences. Thus, the case under study provides grounds for reconsidering popular models of knowledge formation in social media, primarily the concept of echo chambers. As an alternative, a symmetric model of knowledge dynamics in polarised social media is proposed to explain both the prerequisites for producing valid collective knowledge and the strong limitations to doing so. The model is developed in a Durkhemian paradigm, primarily based on Mary Douglas's 'grid - group' concept, combined with the ideas of David Bloor's 'strong program' in the sociology of scientific knowledge.

RC32-507.1

TITOUAN, FANTONI* (EHESS, Iris, Ined, France)

The « First Time » ? Timing and Definitions of the First Intercourse of Sexual and Gender Minorities in France (18 to 29 years old).

French literature on the first intercourse focuses primarily on its timing and shows that it is almost always heterosexual (Bozon, 1993; Fantoni-Decayeux and Régnier-Loilier, forthcoming), making the experiences of gender and sexuality minorities almost invisible, despite their growing numerical importance (Rault and Trachman, 2023). Homo-bisexuals are thus described as "more precocious", which would indicate a "more open" and "interested attitude towards sexuality" (Bozon, 2008). Taking a greater interest in their experiences, however, opens new perspectives on understanding better how these minorities enter adult sexual life, and more generally what entering sexuality means.

This communication is based on an ongoing qualitative (interviews with 18 to 29 years old) and quantitative study in France (with data from the ENVIE study, on affective lives of 18 to 29 years old, with around 10.000 respondents).

This communication first shows that the distribution of ages at first intercourse is more spread out for sexual and gender minorities than for cisgender and heterosexual people. Despite their specificities, these minorities are indeed both "precocious" and "late", whether in terms of unforced first intercourse or forced, to which these groups are more often subjected. Secondly, the analysis is shifted to return to the very notion of 'first intercourse' in sociology. It shows the interest of interrogating the definitions of "first intercourse" and "entering sexuality" to understand the differences previously evoked. Belonging to a gender and/or sexual minority leads some young people to think of experiences prior to their first peno-genital intercourse as their "first time". This destabilization of the category of sexuality itself by a reflexive movement, both forced and chosen because linked to its politicization, provokes in turn changes in individual practices and experiences of sexuality.

RC53-JS-228.6

TITOUAN, FANTONI* (EHESS, Iris, Ined, France)

Understanding the Experiences of Sexuality during Childhood in France: Methodological Concerns and Some Results.

In a context of growing moral panics around sex education over the last decades in Europe, it is essential to understand how sexuality occurs in childhood to defend and to construct effective public policies of sex education. Even though children are often considered innocent and asexual (Davies and Robinson, 2010), sexuality is experienced and learned as early as childhood.

Retrospective data seems the most obvious way for Sociology to approach this object (de Graaf et Rademakers, 2006; Martin, 2007). Yet, it raises many questions: how can we understand the meaning of the category of sexuality during childhood through the memories of adults without projecting adult-centered views?

Based on an ongoing study in the French contemporary context, this communication addresses first the ethical and methodological challenges that such an object of study poses for Sociology. It shows how the combination of ethnographic observation of sex education sessions and retrospective (both qualitative and quantitative) data can be heuristic. Then, it develops some of the forms and meanings that childhood sexual experiences take and how these experiences are shaped by gender, class, and race. It proposes to consider the "first sexual encounter" less as the moment of entry into sexuality than as marking the end of a process of learning about sexuality. This allows Sociology to explore the significance of various experiences for children that have so far been understudied: caresses and masturbatory exploration, exposure to pornography, the learning of sensations of bodily pleasure... The construction of gendered relationships to sexuality (and then, bodies) is thus particularly visible: while girls report more masturbatory exploration before the age of 10 compared to boys, this imbalance is completely reversed upon entering middle school.

WG10-917.2

TITTEL, KATHARINA* (Sciences Po Paris | Institut Convergences Migrations, France)

Consistent Dominance, Isolated Resonance: Mapping Discursive Power, Intersectional Inequalities, and Counter-Hegemonic Solidarity in the French Twitter Immigration Discourse

The internet is often celebrated as a space where marginalized voices can express themselves, mobilize collective action, and engage in public discourse (Benkler, 2006; Shirky, 2011). Movements like the Arab Spring and Black Lives Matter highlight this potential. However, critics argue that digital platforms often reproduce existing power structures, allowing political and media elites to maintain their dominance (Schradie, 2019). This tension between social media's democratizing potential and elite control continues to shape debates on power dynamics in digital spaces.

This study explores how intersectional inequalities, institutional power, and solidarity manifest in migration-related discourse on French Twitter/X. Through a computational analysis of 250,000 users over 18 months (2020–2021), digital ethnography, and in-depth interviews with 45 contributors, we analyze visibility patterns, focusing on how race, class, and religious affiliation affect access to "discursive power" (Jungherr etal, 2022). Our findings show that elite institutional actors dominate visibility on the platform through reinforcing media and political networks. While marginalized groups, particularly young people with experiences of discrimination, occasionally achieve visibility through counter-hegemonic content, their influence is fleeting and rarely gains sustained media or institutional attention.

Intersectional inequalities have a dual effect. They amplify the harassment and violence faced particularly by women, people of color, and Muslims, exacerbating emotional labor of digital engagement. Moreover they affect inequitable access to material resources and time, limiting marginalized users' capacity to maintain visibility. Simultaneously, these same inequalities serve as rallying points for solidarity, enabling users to build counterpublics that challenge dominant narratives (Fraser, 1990; Squires, 2002).

By combining large-scale data analysis with digital ethnography, this study contributes to feminist digital scholarship by examining how digital platforms both reinforce and resist traditional power structures. It underscores the need for more critical exploration of how race, class, and gender inequalities shape visibility and participation in the digital public sphere.

RC07-JS-136.3

TITTEL, KATHARINA* (Sciences Po Paris | Institut Convergences Migrations, France)

Disinformation and Framing Battles in French Immigration Debates on X

Disinformation and "fake news" around immigration have long been contentious in France. While misleading stories have circulated in the press for decades (Tucher 2022), the concern that social media magnifies their impact has pushed the topic to the forefront of public debate.

This paper presents an empirical analysis of (dis)information and framing contests in the immigration debate on X, a key battleground in the technomediatic public sphere due to its popularity among media and political elites. Focusing on France, we analyze 1.1 million posts (2020-2021) employing ideological embedding techniques to estimate users' ideological leanings, exploring how established news sources and alternative online ones circulate. Drawing on 42 interviews with users, we examine the motivations and strategies behind the production and sharing of immigration-related (dis) information.

We identify a significant disparity in the reach of far-right media compared to mainstream sources, where a small yet hyperactive far-right faction disproportionately amplifies hyperpartisan content. These actors initiate targeted campaigns by highlighting isolated incidents and leveraging alternative media, often positioning themselves as defenders of truth against perceived media bias. Instead of relying solely on factually false information, they selectively use statistics or incidents, obscuring essential context to frame narratives that serve their agenda. When these narratives gain traction on social media, traditional outlets often pick them up, typically presenting alternative framings.

Our analysis moves beyond content to examine the social and technological dynamics shaping the spread of (dis)information. We show that far-right actors strategically use digital platforms to reframe immigration narratives countering what they describe as biased mainstream coverage, while left-leaning users tend to disengage, contributing to asymmetries in online participation. This selective amplification allows fringe sources to gain disproportionate visibility, especially through retweets. This underscores the need to address the socio-technical infrastructures facilitating content amplification, and investigating message diffusion and motivations beyond false/true binaries.

RC22-JS-249.1

TITTENSOR, DAVID* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
HOFFSTAEDTER, GERHARD (University of Queensland, Australia)

Placing the Continued Hyper-Securitisation of Islam and Muslims in Australia in Global Context

Following 9/11 the Howard government embarked on one of the most muscular legislative regimes in the West to combat terrorism. From late 2001 to 2007 no less than 48 pieces of anti-terror legislation were introduced that, despite being neutral in language, disproportionately targets and securitises Muslims. In establishing this program, Howard likened the advent of terrorism as a 'continuous threat' akin to that of the Cold War. As a result of this framing, combined with the fact that Australia had never experienced a major attack on home soil, terrorism became an abstract existential fear. Subsequently, we argue that successive governments have continued to introduce further legislation on account of being triggered by external terror events both near and far, despite the actual risk of a major terror event in Australia being low. Further, we contend that a second wave of securitisation across Europe sparked by the Charlie Hebdo attack in 2015 has developed into a global turn that has normalised the securitisation of Islam and Muslims.

WG01-882.6

TIWARI, PREETI* (Global Research and Educational Foundation India (GREFI), B-1205A, KM Residency, Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad-201017, India)

Civilizing and Democratizing Globalization: Limits and Scope in Contemporary Society

The hyperglobalizers claimed that contemporary globalization is associated with new limits to politics and the erosion of state power. But globalization has not only triggered or reinforced the significant politicization of a growing array of issue areas but is also accompanied by an extraordinary growth of institutional arenas and networks of political mobilization, surveillance, decision-making, and regulatory activity across borders. Thus, globalization does not prefigure the 'end of politics' so much as its continuation by new means. The prospects for civilizing and democratizing globalization are thus not so bleak as suggested by hyperglobalizers. However, there are some profound intellectual, institutional, and normative challenges that it presents to the existing organization of political communities. The political communities are in the process of being transformed. At the heart of this lies a growth in transborder or transboundary political issues and problems that erode the distinctions between domestic and foreign affairs, internal political issues and external questions, the sovereign concerns of the nation-state, and international considerations. States and governments face issues like AIDS, BSE, the spread of COVID-19, the use of non-renewable resources, the management of nuclear waste, diaspora cultures, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction which can not easily be categorized in traditional political terms, that is, domestic or international. Global transformations have affected the concept of political community and in particular, the concept of the democratic political community, which often gets split into 'inner' and 'outer' spheres of political life. The effective power is shared, bartered, and struggled over by diverse forces and agencies at national, regional, and global levels. The present paper aims to analyze the prospects of civilizing and democratizing contemporary globalization in terms of its scope and limits.

WG01-891.1

TIWARI, PREETI* (Global Research and Educational Foundation India (GREFI), B-1205A, KM Residency, Raj Nagar Extension, Ghaziabad-201017, India)

Globalization and Urbanism As a Way of Life in India

Globalization has aggravated the challenges facing cities around the world, it also makes room for cities and local governments to play a revitalized political role. Cities have become more important as nation-states are increasingly unable to manage global trends. Ecological risks and volatile financial markets operate at levels above that of the nation-state, and individual countries the most powerful are too "small" to counter such forces. Yet nation-states also remain too 'large' to address adequately the diverse needs found within cosmopolitan urban areas. Where the nation-state is unable to act effectively, local and city governments may be more suited to the task. Connectivity becomes the hallmark of network society facilitated by digital technologies. Cities are fundamentally well-connected, fast-growing, communicative, and global in outlook. Cities are also known for media concentration, as the structures and people there extensively create and exchange messages - social, political, economic, and cultural. The urban communication landscape is very complex, and therefore, a robust media and communication infrastructure is required to form, reform, and transform urban communities from a sustainable development perspective. The present paper aims to analyze urbanism as a way of life from a social ecology perspective in the era of globalization focusing on the National Capital Region of India.

RC32-JS-204.2

TIWARI, RUPAM* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

Decolonizing Indigenous Feminist Epistemology in Adivasi Communities of Jharkhand

In the Indian social context, the term "Indigenous" refers to *Adivasis*, derived from the Sanskrit words "adi" (meaning original) and "vasi" (meaning inhabitant). *Adivasis* are classified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the Indian constitution. However, the category of tribe is a colonial construct and does not fully capture the essence or diversity of indigenous cultures.

If a subject is marginalized and misrepresented it inherently becomes a central concern of feminist inquiry. Indian Tribal women have mostly been studied from a Western, colonial gaze which renders them oriental and mysterious or through the privileged lens of upper caste-class researchers, who portray them as primitive and backward. This paper, focusing on the Jharkhand region of India, seeks to decolonize Indigenous feminist

epistemology by exploring the precolonial roots of gender inequality, oppression, and power relations within tribal societies.

The phenomenology of *Adivasi* women in the contemporary feminist theory in India is massively underrepresented. By employing qualitative interviews and narrative analysis, this paper argues that in order to study *Adivasi* feminist epistemology and develop an *Adivasi* feminist standpoint we must comprehend their perception, lived experience and lifeworld. Research work in this discipline would be a process of co-creation of knowledge and would be free from the constraints of Western research methodologies and rooted in Indigenous frameworks of understanding.

RC49-JS-78.3

TOCZYSKI, PIOTR* (Maria Grzegorzewska University / ul. Szczęśliwicka 40, 02-353 Warszawa, Poland)

Is There Already a Place for Local Alliances and Digital Mental Health Tools Against Depression in EU and Beyond?

I will discuss how, in our search for ways to socially destigmatize mental health crises and promote the willingness of people to seek psychological help, crisis intervention, or psychiatric support, we have been drawn to methods that focus on working with the media and local communities. Through action research, we are examining whether there is space today in 8 EU countries for public mental health initiatives to meet local communities, combined with digital interventions for mental health. We are applying the alliance against depression (AAD) method, developed by the international network European Alliance Against Depression (EAAD), which, as part of a European drive for global mental health, has also reached other continents, such as Australia. In this method, local organizers begin forming a local alliance, where both formal and informal allies become individuals, institutions, and media interested in the area, who want to spread the message that depression can affect anyone, it is a real illness, and it can be treated. In semi-peripheral Poland we initially created such an alliance in the central district of Warsaw, using a grant from the EU's Third Health Programme. Moreover, as an extension of local interventions, we are introducing a non-commercial digital psychoeducational tool, EU4Health-funded iFightDepression, for certified mental health professionals across Poland, also in the displacement, migration and refugee context. Certified mental health specialists, including psychologists providing support to students, can offer this online tool, funded by EU grants, to their clients and patients across Poland and five other countries during the course of local interventions. The presentation and discussion will be theorized in terms of clinical sociology, action research, community-based intervention and guideline-oriented treatment as well as mixed top-down and bottom-up impulse of Europeanization towards European Health Union.

RC20-299.3

TODOSIJEVIC, BOJAN* (Institute of social sciences, Serbia)
STANOJEVIC, DRAGAN (Department of Sociology, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Serbia)

Through the Ideological Lenses: Perception of Social Consequences of Immigration across Europe

Recent waves of immigration have had significant consequences for European societies. However, the perception of the consequences of immigration varies: in some accounts, the economic consequences are emphasized, and in others, the priority is given to the cultural ones. This paper examines the possible connection between the perceiver's ideological orientation and views on the economic and cultural consequences of immigration.

Two main hypotheses are tested. The first one states, uncontroversially, that the general anti-immigrant orientation is more characteristic of the right-wing identifiers across Europe. The second hypothesis concerns the difference between the left and right in specific anti-immigrant attitudes. More minor differences are expected in the economic sphere, i.e., left and right should be more similar regarding the economic consequences of immigration. This hypothesis is based on the notion of welfare chauvinism. However, significantly larger ideological differences are expected in the cultural sphere, where the left is expected to be more tolerant. At the same time, the right should be more concerned with protecting the "country's cultural life".

The analysis focuses on individual-level attitudes and the situation in Europe. Data are taken from the European Social Survey (ESS) project. The statistical analysis focuses on the association between the left-right ideological self-identification scale and relevant attitudes about immigration. The study provides novel insights into this vital aspect of the relationship between immigration and social development in Europe. Overall, leftist ideological identification is associated with more positive attitudes towards immigrants, especially regarding the cultural consequences. However, while the overall attitude towards immigrants is more negative in Eastern Europe, the association with ideological identification is mainly absent.

RC38-623.4

TOMA, STEFANIA* (Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities / Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)

Return Migration: Rurbanization and Social Inequalities in Romania

Half of Romania's population lives in rural areas, despite heavy industrialization processes during the socialist period before 1989. The rural-urban dichotomy has lost meaning over the last two decades as the urban has begun to "invade" the rural, a process known as peri-urbanisation. The country was originally migrant-sending and remittance-receiving in the EU, but recently, new mobility processes have changed the Romanian social landscape and created new inequalities.

Former international migrants are returning to Romania's rural areas, regardless of their previous places of origin or experiences in villages. These people may have spent decades in several European metropolitan areas and are now seeking healthy living conditions, proximity to nature, relaxing pensioner days, and cheaper and autonomous activities.

Additionally, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused a massive relocation of urban dwellers to more or less remote villages, mostly in the mountainous regions of Transylvania

Both processes have impacted local social relations, hierarchies, and processes. While international migration replaced traditional "*naveta*" (commuting) and mobility to local urban agglomerations, the pandemic has moved the urban praxis into the rural, contributing to creating a specific rural super-diversity that combines local and global urban practices and expectations.

These changes have brought about new inequalities that can be captured on diverse dimensions, such as urban-rural dwellers, ethnic lines, socio-economic status, and so on. These inequalities are also a source of tensions and conflicts on a local level, challenging the local authorities, both locally and nationally.

This proposal focuses on two questions: what motivates people to move into rural areas and what are the effects of their mobility on the local level? The presentation draws on ethnographic fieldwork in Transylvanian villages and the results of a recent quantitative survey in Romania.

RC44-703.2

TOMASSONI, FRANCO TOMASSONI* (CoLABOR - The Collaborative Laboratory for Labor, Employment and Social Protection, Portugal, Portugal)
NUNES, SARA NUNES* (CoLABOR - The Collaborative Laboratory for Labor, Employment and Social Protection, Portugal)

David Versus Goliath: Power Resources and Collective Action in the Context of Gafam's Outsourcing Practices in Portugal

The digital transition is dominated by multinational tech companies like GAFAM, which operate outside national regulatory frameworks. The hypermobility of capital undermines nation-state sovereignty, weakening the power of workers and trade unions (Kindleberger, 1969; Reich, 1991; Silver, 2003).

In Portugal, these tech giants rely heavily on outsourcing schemes to avoid the responsibilities of direct employment, freeing them from legal burdens while reinforcing their power to impose standards through subcontracted firms that don't align with national laws and create work environments hostile to trade unions.

The power imbalance between large tech companies and workers is significant, putting unions at a disadvantage both structurally and in negotiations. However, as recalling the Polanyian analysis, there are signs of a counter-movement, with workers and trade unions mobilizing in various countries. The capacity for innovation and resistance among unions is being tested, as seen in recent strikes at Concentrix and Teleperformance, companies that serve Apple and Facebook. These strikes illustrate the challenges unions face in these outsourced contexts but also indicate a renewal in union strategies, practices and membership.

This communication examines how different power resources - structural, organizational, institutional, and societal - can be mobilized to address the power imbalance in the employment relationship. The analysis, based on case studies of Apple and Facebook, highlights how unions and workers can respond to the growing power of GAFAM through collective action and strategic innovation.

TG12-995.2

TOMELLERI, STEFANO* (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Aperçus Du Président De L'association Italienne De Sociologie

S'appuyant sur l'expérience de la communauté sociologique nationale, la contribution engage un dialogue sur le potentiel transformateur des émotions et de l'amour dans l'adressage des défis écologiques et liés aux conflits dans la sphère socio-politique.

RC46-727.1

TOMŠIČ, MATEVŽ* (School of Advanced Social Studies in Nova Gorica, Slovenia)

Sociologists As Intellectuals and Their Role in Post-Communist Transformation

The author discusses the role of sociologists in a role of intellectuals in the process of post-communist transformation. His main claim is that the intellectual engagement of sociologists is necessary for successful societal transformation in former communist countries. However, it threatens the ideologisation and politicisation of academic space. For developmentally beneficial intellectual engagement to take place, several conditions (at both the personal and systemic levels) must be fulfilled. One can speak about intellectual imagination in terms of avoidance of stereotypes and clichés); autonomy toward the political elite and other powerholders; critical distance, especially toward one's ideological orientations and political beliefs; dedication in terms of devoting time and energy to public causes; and pluralism, meaning the existence of different ideological strains within the intellectual circle.

RC38-JS-118.2

TONAH, STEVE* (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Making the Town: Afro-Brazilian Returnees (Tabom) and the Transformation of Accra, Ghana from the Early Colonial Times

During the first half of the 19th century several hundred ex-slaves, freed slaves and wealthy individuals and families of persons of African descent returned to West Africa from Bahia, Brazil. These returnees and their retinue settled in towns such as Lagos, Ouidah, Lome and Accra. The impact of the Afro-Brazilian returnees on the social, cultural and economic lives of the indigenous population amongst whom they settled have been considerable. This paper examines the contribution of the Afro-Brazilian (Tabom) returnees to Accra, particularly from 1820 till 1900. During this period Accra was under Dutch, and later British jurisdiction.

The paper examines the contributions of the Afro-Brazilian returnees to the development of Accra. The Tabom influenced several aspects of the lives and livelihood of the indigenous Ga population including their housing architecture, warfare techniques, music and dance, food, fashion, carpentry, tailoring, and other specialized areas. However, the Tabom were not always a force for good. They were also involved in the ignominious slave trade and slavery in exchange for imported goods. Furthermore, the poor management and internal struggles for land among the Tabom also contributed to the chaotic and poor land management situation in Accra.

Although integrated into the local Ga population, the Tabom have till today cultivated their Afro-Brazilian identity and maintained their unique hybrid culture in Accra. Descendants of the Tabom returnees have over the decades become highly stratified with a small wealthy, educated and cosmopolitan elite living in the leafy suburbs while many others reside in a vibrant, congested but breezy part of Central Accra.

RC38-623.2

TONAH, STEVE* (University of Ghana, Ghana)
CODJOE, EMMANUEL, OBENG (Department of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana)

Migrant Associations and the Reintegration of Return Migrants into Their Families and Communities in the Nkoranza Districts of Central Ghana

Central Ghana is noted for the large number of residents travelling abroad to Libya and Europe in search of greener pastures. The Nkoranza area, in particular, receives a high number of return migrants (returnees) each year. These return migrants rely mainly on their individual (personal) networks such as family members, friends, neighbours, school mates, church members etc, to cope with the challenges of settling down and reintegration. But they also have a well-organized return migrant association that support left-behind family members of migrants and returnees.

This paper examines the role that family and kin members, friends as well as migrant associations in the Nkoranza districts offer to left-behind relatives of immigrants whilst they are abroad as well as the returnees themselves upon their return to their communities. The paper indicates that migrant associations in the Nkoranza area are voluntary, self-organized, informal, not-for-profit associations set up for the mutual benefits of its members. They mainly exist to share experiences and support returnees upon their return.

The paper also assesses the changed position/role of the returnees in their families, communities as well as groups that they join upon their return home. How do returnees react to the familiar as well as the changed situation in their communities upon their return? What kind of support do the family and kin members as well as migrant associations provide to their membership and recent returnees etc.? What social, psychological, and economic support do they provide to their members?

RC17-249.3

TORABIAN, JULIETTE* (University of Lausanne, France)
HADJAR, ANDREAS (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

A Life Course and Multi Level Comparative Analysis of Educational Inequalities in Nine European Countries

Educational inequalities remain deeply ingrained in European education systems. Reducing educational inequalities – and thus improving individual life chances, social justice, and

sustainability – requires a profound, cross-national understanding of education systems andprovisions, definitions and framings of educational inequalities, perceived causes of educational

inequalities, and measures taken against such inequalities.Between 2021-2024, thirteen universities across nine European countries collaborated to map, analyze, and understand the sources of educational inequalities from ECEC to HE and across formal and non-formal education spheres. This paper provides an overview of this large-scale EU-funded study that drew on a multi-level, lifecourse, intersectionality research framework to depict vulnerable groups, denominators of their inequality as well as promising policies and practices that tackle educational inequalities.

RC28-437.2

TORCHIA, LUCA* (La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Cultural Deserts: Accessibility, Enjoyment, and Potential of Cultural Infrastructures between Urban Centers and Peripheries

This research delves into the pressing issue of 'cultural deserts' – areas with insufficient access to cultural institutions – from the lens of social inequality. Traditionally associated with the concept of 'food deserts' (Rodier et al., 2017), cultural deserts are spaces where communities lack adequate cultural provisions, such as museums, libraries, and performance venues (Cramaris et al., 2022; Ballatore & Candlin, 2022; Brook, 2016). This study specifically investigates these deserts within metropolitan areas, with the city of Rome as a focal point. The research aims to map cultural infrastructures across Rome, utilizing diverse national datasets, to offer a spatial analysis of the locations of cultural deserts and the demographics affected by them.

The project is built on three main objectives: firstly, to spatially map cultural infrastructures, with a focus on accessibility and usability; secondly, to assess the socio-economic implications of identified cultural deserts by correlating them with other forms of social inequality; and thirdly, to understand the catalytic role of cultural infrastructures in local economies and social mobility. The hypothesis is that cultural deserts are not isolated phenomena but are intertwined with broader socio-economic dynamics. Cultural centrality or marginality could be closely linked to housing conditions, residential mobility, labour markets, educational opportunities and attainments. This approach is key to understand the cultural deserts as a constitutive element of social inequality.

By adopting a quantitative approach, this research contributes to the ongoing academic discourse on social inequality by proposing comprehensive indices that integrate multiple dimensions of disparity, starting from the cultural field. Studying how cultural deserts are linked to wider social inequities helps us to identify potential remedies to bridge these gaps. Indeed, the research is designed to provide crucial insights to policy-makers and stakeholders about the broader implications of cultural accessibility.

RC43-JS-137.1

TORINO, GIULIA* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Inhabiting Unsettlement: Migration, Labour, and Housing in the Black Mediterranean

This paper investigates the complex interplay between migration, housing politics, and the Mediterranean border regime, framed within the dynamics of racial capitalism at Europe's southern frontier. It critically examines how migrants, especially those who are undocumented, experience displacement and precarious living conditions in the agro-urban peripheries of Southern Italy, where they are systematically exploited within the agricultural sector to sustain Italy's renowned food production. The study brings attention to the often overlooked and increasingly unstable conditions of migrant inhabitation, marked by marginalization and insecurity.

Drawing new connections between critical border and migration studies, racial capitalism, and urban studies, the paper offers an in-depth analysis of the processes shaping migrant "unsettlement" (Torino, 2023a,b) in Europe's agro-urban margins, with a focus on Sicily as a key case study. Utilizing qualitative data gathered over several months of fieldwork in 2024, it explores migrant dwelling and labour across various sites, including informal "migrant ghettoes" (as they are known locally), squatted farms, greenhouses, and institutional camps. Often, these spaces not only capture and exploit migrant labour but also impose a panopticon-like securitization and surveillance on their lives that work against spatial agency and dignity.

In situating Sicily and Southern Italy within the broader framework of racial capitalism and the Mediterranean border regime, this paper reveals how these global structures manifest locally through the repeated cycles of migrant capture, displacement, and exploitation of Italy's agro-industry. Lastly, the paper foregrounds migrant-led initiatives to reclaim rights and dignity, offering concrete examples that resist the necropolitics of border control and of the agro-economy under globalised racial capitalism.

This presentation builds on the author's British Academy-funded research project: "Extending Urbanisation: Migration, Camps, and Labour in the Black Mediterranean" (2022-2025).

RC21-JS-94.1

TORINO, GIULIA* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Mestizo Urbanism: Dinsentangling Whiteness in Latin American Cities

Across Latin American cities, there continues to be strong resistance to the claim that racism and the historical construction of whiteness play any role in the production of the urban space. Deemed antipatriotic, this issue remains widely unaddressed in urban studies. Based on ethnographic and mixed-method research conducted in Bogotá between 2016 and 2022, and secondary literature on other Latin American cities, this paper explores the afterlife of mestizaje as a racial-colonial project based upon "whitenening" (*blanqueamiento*), from the viewpoint of its materialisation into post-colonial and contemporary cities and their society-space relations and at the intersection of class, gender, regional, and racial lines of difference.

As a racialised fabulation constructed upon a form of white supremacy, mestizaje's historical and socio-cultural role in Latin America was two-fold: despite its purported claims of universal equality and mixed-race syncretism (based on an ideology that assumed the task of dismantling colonial difference), it became the chief apparatus of social stratification in everyday life, "in both public and intimate spheres" (Wade, 2010). By introducing and discussing the notion of "mestizo urbanism" (Torino, 2024), this paper illustrates how everyday practices and ideologies of mestizaje and whitening have transformed urban spaces in Bogotá and other Latin American cities, thanks to *discursive, operational,* and *normative* devices of city-making.

Through the analysis of specific examples, the paper will expose how whiteness is always (re-)constructed –even in the contemporary "multicultural city" (Torino, 2021)– as a spatial system of power and how racial privileges are fixated in the urban space (Alves, 2018; Picker, Murji, Boatcă, 2018) while hiding behind the normalisation of Latin American cities as mestizo – that is, theoretically, non-racial. Finally, the paper will suggest the need to divest from the racial hegemony of mestizaje in Latin America's urban planning and studies, and to unlearn urbanity as whiteness.

RC31-498.3

TORRE, FILIPPO* (University of Genoa, Italy)

Emigration from the Maghreb: Southern Perspectives on Travel, Borders and Social Media

The Maghreb region can be understood as a social space where citizens find themselves pushed into immobility, while they are increasingly exposed to the pervasive influence of communication technologies, social media, and transnational connections. What are often perceived as migratory flows of desperate migrants from the southern Mediterranean may instead be interpreted as efforts to reach the Global North, adapting to the structural limitations and constraints on freedom of movement imposed by the European border regime. These restrictions do not halt the journeys of Maghrebi migrants; rather, they lead to a rise in the number of *harraga* (irregularised migrants) and prompt the diversification of migration routes, leading to fragmented and convoluted adventures. While the fortification of borders tends to encourage migrants towards permanent settlement in Europe, it simultaneously compels them to move continuously from one country to another, both within and beyond Fortress Europe, in search of basic necessities such as housing, work, and documentation.

This intervention draws on digital and trajectory ethnography conducted with Tunisians, Moroccans, and Algerians on their way to Europe between 2021 and 2024, exploring the role of social media and the use of smartphones in structuring new migration routes and destinations to adapt to visa regulations and border control. Digital apps such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Maps.me serve as tools for crafting alternative narrations of the journey, providing information on risks and opportunities, and facilitating collaboration and connections among *harraga* and both migrant and non-migrant actors along their journeys. As migration from the Maghreb increasingly becomes an individualised endeavor, largely undertaken by young men, these travellers increasingly depend on these online networks of solidarity to resist the rising costs of irregularised migration. This digital space fosters specific cultural and linguistic networks that transcend national bounds, reshaping new imaginaries and aspirations.

RC32-517.1

TORRES, ANALIA* (CIEG/ISCSP - University of Lisbon Comp. 5162300210, Portugal)

Gender Issues on the Battlefield

Gender issues, as well as women's and LGBTQ+ rights, are hot topics on the polarized political debate in many countries around the world. Gender issues are a real battlefield, and we can even read striking phrases in prochoice demonstrations like "Fighting a Battle Our Grandmothers Won". After decades of progress concerning gender equality rights, and the constitution of a study field that impacted on not only social sciences and humanities, but also on natural sciences, today gender issues, and gender studies are controversial matters. What has been called antigenderism became a central theme in extreme right wing political agendas. How come that granddaughters and grandmothers now join the same demonstrations and file for rights that years ago seemed guaranteed? How did we get here? I will discuss this topic using sociological tools, mainly benefitting from a very rich field of knowledge constituted by theoretical frameworks and empirical research coming from women, gender and feminist studies.

RC11-171.2

TORRES, SANDRA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
ÅGÅRD, PERNILLA (Uppsala University, Sweden)
SERRAT, RODRIGO (University of Barcelona, Spain)
CHACUR KISS, KARIMA (University of Barcelona, Spain)
DIKMANS, BAS (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)
HÄKKINEN, EMILIA (Åbo Academy, Finland)
VERCAUTEREN, TOON (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium)

Older Migrants on Civic Engagement

Scholars on civic engagement have long debated if we should use broad or narrow conceptualizations of this notion. Even though scholarship on migrants' civic engagement takes for granted that there is something distinctively unique about them that merits studying them separately, no research has addressed how migrants themselves make sense of this notion. Instead, research on migrants' civic engagement has primarily focused on their experiences with regards to a limited number of civic activities, the measurement of their engagement in these activities, and the factors

that influence their participation. Thus, we do not know whether migrants rely on broad or narrow conceptualizations of civic engagement when they explain how they make sense of this notion, which is why we use 60 qualitative interviews with older migrants in Belgium, Finland, Spain, and Sweden (+ 60 socio-demographic and civic participation questionnaires) to address this knowledge gap. The analysis shows that although some of the interviewed migrants could not formulate how they make sense of this notion, most of their conceptualizations relied on a combination of allusions to a limited number of civic activities and to what these activities accomplish. It is also noted that the two civic activities that were most often mentioned were associational activities and helping behaviors (as opposed to formal volunteering and political participation which are the activities that have been researched the most when focusing on older migrants). By exposing the ways in which some older migrants make sense of this notion, this paper questions some of the taken-for-granted assumptions underlying research on migrants' civic engagement.

RC23-368.4

TORRES CIERPE, JUANA* (Inria, France)

A Typological Approach to Analyzing AI Integration in Public Administration

In the face of the advent of artificial intelligence, negative positions arise, pointing to the reduction of jobs, while positive stances focus on the augmentation of the human being and the emergence of new jobs (Julián-Vejar and Velázquez, 2024). However, these approaches tend to focus on the quantitative dimension of the problem, overlooking the qualitative aspects inherent to the world of work (De Stefano, 2019).

The introduction of AI is a reality today, and like any other technique, it must be understood not as an isolated tool, nor as inherently negative or neutral, but as a capacity to build social relationships (Latour, 2018). Based on this line of analysis, this presentation is based on fieldwork conducted within a public organization in France. Although the designers in this entity view the introduction of AI as a mere tool, the reality is that it is a project of greater scope, with implications for the organization and work culture. Including workers in these projects is crucial for a successful and iterative introduction, but public administration has inherent limitations.

For this reason, a typology of analysis is proposed, consisting of four axes to examine the introduction of an AI project in a public institution: "constitution of the project," "construction of worker acceptance," "organizational scope," and "inclusion of workers." This typology can reveal a vertical project with limited worker inclusion and acceptance focused on their professions, resulting in organizational disruption. However, it can also illustrate a co-construction approach that fosters an understanding of workers' "real activity," leading to a technological introduction that minimizes disruptions. Based on a study of the various stakeholders involved in an AI project within a French public institution, this typology seeks to improve our understanding of innovation production and the implementation of technological solutions in the public sector.

RC22-JS-176.3

TORRES MEDINA, ARELY DEL CARMEN* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Experiencias Sentipensantes En La Terapia De Constelaciones Familiares En México: Un Análisis Desde Las Espiritualidades Contemporáneas

La Terapia de Constelaciones Familiares (TCF) llegó a México hacia 1990. Desde entonces esta práctica se ha expandido en México y ha ido adquiriendo formas variadas, de tal manera que se usa en dos áreas de especialización, la psicología y la espiritualidad, aunque a veces no son distantes, pues su bisagra está en la cultura psy donde se desenvuelve.

Se comprende para esta presentación a la TCF como un sistema que provee sentido a la vida, por lo que se considera un sistema de creencia. Parto de describir su práctica como la puesta en escena de performatividades donde se generan técnicas corporales ritualizadas acompañadas de discursos en formato de oraciones o peticiones.

En este trabajo expondré la diversidad de adaptaciones que ha tenido la TCF insertándose así en circuitos de prácticas espirituales variadas, incluso religiosas como el islam sufi. En estas prácticas haré énfasis en su capacidad adaptativa en los escenarios espirituales y su performatividad que permite generar en las personas que "constelan" experiencias sentipensantes, con ello deseo abarcar, experiencias emocionales y somáticas que comprenden los afectos propuestos desde la filosofía de Spinoza y la lectura de Deleuze y Guattari.

RC22-348.3

TORRES MEDINA, ARELY DEL CARMEN* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Mexican Muslims in Mexico and Unites States: Identity and Des-Arabization of Islam

Islam in Mexico is a religious minority but has a presence throughout the country. The majority of Muslims in Mexico are converts, and very few are of migrant origin. Islam has been historically since the conquest and has passed through several stages that differentiate its presence and practice in the country, but all these stages can be observed from a transnational perspective.

In this transnational process, Muslims in Mexico have been in contact with proposals of Islam coming from various places, Arab countries, the United States, proselytizing movements, and communication technologies.

In this paper I want to present two stages that link Islam in Mexico with Islam in the United States. The first one deals with proselytism or networks of connection of some Islamic communities in the United States where Latinx people have been integrated, where the Mexicans are located. This is early in 1920 when the Moorish Science Temple and The Nation of Islam (NOI) include latinx through their own liberatory Islamic message. The NOI arrived in Mexico with the idea of establishing a community. Other movement was the Halvetu Yerráhi sufi tariqa of New York and this order has been successful in Mexico City in 1987.

The other stage corresponds to the construction of Latin Islamic communities in the United States and their process of de-arabization of Islam to convert a practice appropriate to the Latin culture, understanding that Latin is diverse, where Mexicans have created their own identity discourses. These communities, whether collectively or individually, maintain connections with communities in Latin America. Several Muslim Mexicans have arrived in Mexico and are in contact with the border region. One of the characteristics of these visits is the dissemination of his ethnic discourse, which in the Mexican context has not been successful.

RC25-421.3

TORRES SÁNCHEZ, SANTIAGO* (Universidad Minuto de Dios - Uniminuto, Colombia)
RUIZ RODRÍGUEZ, PAOLA (Universidad Minuto de Dios - Uniminuto, Colombia)

The Critical Approach to English As a Second Language from Sound Practices at the Minuto De Dios University in Colombia

El aprendizaje del inglés como segunda lengua en un país como Colombia ha sido históricamente entendido en una relación inequitativa en tanto que las personas en múltiples niveles de su proceso educativo se ven forzadas a hacerlo como un requerimiento de asenso en la escala educativa, social y hasta económica. De esta manera y en el marco del proceso de formación de estudiantes en comunicación social y periodismo el semillero de investigación RAVEN (Radio voices in english) ha buscado desde 2016 una aproximación a la práctica de este idioma como un ejercicio reflexivo, crítico utilizando los abordajes de la interculturalidad y de la interseccionalidad para que los participantes de este espacio asuman el inglés como una puerta de entrada a un análisis de la cultura anglófona y un acercamiento a realidades construidas y enmarcadas en relaciones de poder linguístico, social y cultural. Por medio del desarrollo de podcast sobre temas globales se observan de manera crítica dinámicas comunicacionales que luego nos permiten entender formas de organizar nuestras vidas y problemáticas propias de nuestras regiones y en relación con otras en un mundo trazado por la globalización.

RC07-JS-202.2

TORTORICI, STEFANO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Mapping Platform Cooperatives: Identities, Dimensions and Challenges

A young and digital cooperative movement is trying to emerge in reaction to the triumphant platform capitalism of the last thirty years. Despite the growing scholarship, the numbers and dimensions of platform cooperatives are not well known. There are no quantitative studies describing a large number of platform cooperatives. This paper constitutes a first attempt to map platform cooperatives globally. On the basis of the first international economic survey on platform cooperatives, it constitutes a comprehensive international economic chart of the identities, dimensions and challenges of platform cooperatives. Data from 86 respondents registered legally in 5 continents outline 27 platform cooperatives' geographies, dimensions, legal

forms, values, the number of workers, co-owners, users and providers of these platforms, the amount of capital involved, where their original capital comes from, their relationship with blockchain, their governance, their legislation obstacles, and their main challenges. The paper distinguishes platform cooperativism from platform cooperatives, and it addresses definitional issues that have arisen since they were defined. It finally offers a grounded understanding of platform cooperatives' challenges and their most up-to-date empirical picture.

RC40-JS-237.4

TORUN ATIŞ, NURAN* (International Labour Organization, Turkey)
ABABAY TOSYALI, CEREN (N.A., Turkey)

Decent Work Deficits Faced By Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Türkiye within the Context of Global Supply Chains

Türkiye is situated in the fertile lands of the Asia Minor, yielding diversity of agricultural crops. Five million agricultural workers in the country work to feed not only the domestic population but also the consumers from across the world regardless of proximity, with the EU, Russia, the USA and Syria being among the primary destinations. Agricultural products travel along complex routes of global supply chains after which small agricultural producers, peasants and agricultural workers are left at the margins with gradually declining terms of trade in this global food regime. Fruits and vegetables including high-value crops with high market demand constitute one third of total agricultural exports of Türkiye. These crops require labour-intensive methods making agriculture a significant employment generator. Majority of agricultural labour force comprises the seasonal agricultural workers including the poorest households from certain geographical parts of the country and an increasing number of refugees. Seasonal agricultural workers mostly inherit family legacies of mobile and casual work without decent housing and access to basic services. They offer their labour into a loosely regulated market on the basis of exploitation and self-exploitation, intersectional discriminations, lack of social protection and formal employment, intergenerational transfer of poverty with low levels of education and high prevalence of negative coping mechanisms such as child labour. Against this backdrop, Government of Türkiye, development partners, Multinational Enterprises, producers, NGOs and the wider consumer society assume diverse roles and interests within the causality chain of this decent work deficit in vegetable and fruit production in Türkiye. In this respect, this paper will question the actors, conditions and labour relations in seasonal agriculture and the broader policy ecosystem in Türkiye that generate and address decent work deficits for seasonal agricultural workers in the context of conflicting interests within global supply chains of fruits and vegetables.

RC47-731.1

TOSCANO, EMANUELE* (Università degli Studi "Guglielmo Marconi", Italy)

The Evolution of a Radicalised Mainstream: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Far-Right Shift in Italy

The present paper investigates the significant rightward shift in Italy's political mainstream. The rise to power of the Italian radical right is the result of a long-term process in which political, cultural, and social causes played a role: historical context, socio-political dynamics, and ideological shifts.

Through an analysis of electoral data and public discourses, this paper identifies key drivers of the radicalization of the Italian mainstream. Within the others, it will focus on three fundamental aspects:

a) the global economic crisis, which has increased competition for diminishing resources, including employment and the use of public services, thus widening old socioeconomic cleavages and generating new, more pertinent ones; b) the role played by Silvio Berlusconi and the governments he led from

1994 onwards, participated by a post-fascist right that has been normalized; c) the normalisation of discourses and positions opposing migration processes in the name of a fictitious theory of ethnic substitution.

RC06-JS-102.2

TOSONI, NATALIA* (University of Bologna, Italy)
YERKES, MARA A. (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Intersectional Family Policies in the EU: Comparing Two Cases Studies

People access and benefit differently from family policies in relation to their social identities, shaped by gender, racialized ethnicities, age, citizenship, class, disability, etc. While there has been increasing recognition of these multiple forms of inequality within the EU - particularly those based on gender - inequalities are often addressed with a single-axis or a target-specific approach, frequently neglecting their intersecting nature. Consequently, the effectiveness of family policies in fostering inclusiveness is limited.

This paper argues that adopting an intersectional approach is essential for addressing the complex, and often invisible, inequalities that affect access to and benefitting from family policies. Drawing on McCall's (2005) concept of inter-categorical complexity, this study conducts an intersectional analysis of the access criteria for Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Italy and the Netherlands. We ask: To what extent do ECEC policies consider the intersecting dimensions of social inequality and with what consequences for families?

The comparative analysis reveals that both Italy and the Netherlands exhibit significant inequalities in their access criteria for ECEC services. These inequalities disproportionately affect marginalized groups, suggesting that current policies fall short of fostering true inclusiveness. By applying an intersectional lens, this paper highlights the need for more inclusive family policy design that can effectively address the intersecting and multi-dimensional nature of social inequalities, thereby enhancing the reach and impact of family policies.

RC37-JS-19.2

TOTA, ANNA LISA* (University Roma Tre, Italy)

Arts for Social Justice. Deconstructing Powerful Visual Regimes of Migration in 2024 Art Biennale, Venice

There is a long tradition of scholars documenting the relevance of the arts in creating the conditions of visibility for controversial pasts, inscribing the unspoken and revealing the silence in social memories. This is a consolidated tradition of critical interpretive analysis that considers structural and cultural aspects of institutions, memory and the arts, the importance of cultural forms of art in addressing that which one cannot otherwise directly address (i.e Wagner-Pacifici and Schwartz 1991; Zolberg 1995, 1998; Erll 2011; Vinitzky-Seroussi and Teeger 2010; Zerubavel 2007; Tota and Hagen 2016; Dekel 2013). In this paper I will present some results of the ongoing project TRAMIGRART (www.tramigrart.it) which investigates under what conditions artistic practices can contribute to the memories of migrants en route to Europe, re-elaborating the past and re-configuring the present of migrants' experiences. It explores the relationships between arts, traumatic events, and resilience with a special focus on two different kinds of diasporic memories: a) memories of forced migration through the Mediterranean and b) memories of migrants escaping from Russia's war on Ukraine. This project aims at producing a reflective knowledge of how dominant narratives can be subverted by alternative ways of displaying memories of forced migration and war. It analyses: a) how art can undermine the powerful visual regime of migration that is strongly established by public discourse; b) what kinds of aesthetics are applied by artists to deconstruct common ways of seeing; c) what kind of experiences of migration are addressed with what kind of aesthetic and visual strategies. Arts are considered as negotiating arena, where rights, memories, and identities are questioned and claimed. I will focus on a case study within TRAMIGRART relating to the 2024 Art Biennale "Foreigners everywhere", the Venice exhibition which included 88 National Participations.

RC12-189.2

TÓTH, FRUZSINA* (assistant professor, Hungary)

Beyond Alienation: Legal Consciousness and Legal Experience in Hungary

Legal alienation is currently a key theoretical concept to understand how the law works – or fail – in everyday use. (Hertogh 2018) Moreover, from a broader perspective, this concept also can help us to analyze the structural problems in our modern democracies. It also prompt us to consider what happens in a society where there has almost certainly never been a basic trust in the law. Thus, the people, in general, have never been able to alienate from it. (Fleck 2017)

Our research aims to understand how the family history, family experiences and the memory of these influence individual's attitude and trust toward the law. Based on our preliminary result, we have found that there is a fundamental distrust in the law in Hungary. It may be said that legal alienation is the norm rather than the exception. Additionally, this situation is deeply rooted in the family histories as nearly every family has experiences in which the law – or most certainly the legal and political system – caused harm, caused trauma.

In my presentation, I will explore a possible connection between the legal alienation and the historical experiences according to narrative family and life history interviews, and a representative survey.

RC28-447.3

TOYONAGA, KOHEI* (Kindai University, Japan)

Unpacking Gender Bias in Hiring: Insights from Japan's Synthetic Personality Inventory

Sociologists, economists, and psychologists consistently emphasize that an individual's socioeconomic status is influenced not only by cognitive abilities but also by non-cognitive skills, including personality traits (for a review, see Farkas, 2003). Furthermore, it has been repeatedly noted that the impacts of cognitive abilities and non-cognitive aspects often reflect gender bias, contributing to gender inequality in the labor market (e.g., Quadlin, 2019). To comprehensively assess how gender shapes evaluations of cognitive and non-cognitive skills, greater attention should be directed toward demand-side mechanisms.

This paper delves into employers' gender bias regarding job seekers' cognitive and non-cognitive abilities in the Japanese labor market. Japan has widely adopted the Synthetic Personality Inventory (SPI) due to advancements in psychological testing theory. Approximately 80% of private companies in Japan require candidates to take the SPI, which includes basic ability tests and personality assessments when submitting their resumes. Japanese employers can utilize information on candidates' basic ability scores and personality traits based on the Big Five, in addition to resume details such as educational qualifications. This unique job hiring process in Japan allows for the objective verification of employers' gender bias in evaluating applicants' cognitive and non-cognitive skills, as well as the assessment of the relative importance of these traits.

I conducted a vignette study simulating a hiring process for university graduates. I asked 2,095 employers in private companies located in the Tokyo metropolitan area to evaluate 16 sets of vignettes featuring job applicants competing for the same position. Participants were asked to assess the hiring potential based on simulated screens of resumes and SPI test results. The analysis revealed that the gender bias identified in existing research from Western countries was not significantly observed. These findings in a non-Western context suggest that gender bias in ability evaluations is embedded in social contexts.

RC39-642.3

TRABUCO, EUGENE DALE ESLIRA* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines)

Media Constructions of Typhoon Non-Evacuees: The Case of Philippines

In a country with shared typhoon nightmares, it might be unfathomable to many why some Filipinos remained resistant to the calls for evacuation by authorities. Accounts of evacuation reluctance are a consistent journalistic angle among various news media outlets in the Philippines. Yet, the history of scholarship in the sociology of disaster and media reminds us that uncritical reading of the news risks the potential misrepresentation of disaster behaviors. As a response, I qualitatively examined numerous disaster-related online news articles among various news outlets in the Philippines from 2014 to 2024 to figure out how non-evacuees are portrayed in the media. Following a social constructivist approach, I presented emergent discursive patterns characterizing non-evacuees. Such patterns lean towards the portrayal of the non-evacuees as unreasonably dismissive of dangers, unmoved by their current dire situation, unwarrantedly defiant against authorities, overconfident in their subjective risk perceptions, and overly concerned with material possessions more than their lives. Collectively, it affirmed other scholars' concern that non-evacuees are typically misunderstood as ignorant, hardheaded, and irrational (in local terms, as "pasaway") even though existing studies already pointed out that such disaster behaviors and decisions are shaped by various social and cultural factors. Above all, the findings from these news articles is a long overdue addition to the conversations about the tensions between differing epistemologies employed by authorities and laypeople in assessing risks when confronting these natural hazards. It is crucial to problematize it, as such representations, when reproduced, inform institutional reactions by the authorities to the disaster situations.

RC32-522.7

TRAD, RIM* (The European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations (EMMIR), Lebanon)

Exploring the "Illegal" Motherhood of Migrant Domestic Workers Under the Kafala System in Lebanon: An Arts-Based Research

West Asia is home to the Kafala system, a labor migration system known as "modern day slavery". Under the Kafala, migrant domestic workers' (MDWs) lives are under the tight control of the state and its citizens. While the Kafala is renowned for the abuses and lack of protection it provides migrant workers, it also entails another side of intimate control over migrant women's bodies and reproductive lives. In Lebanon, MDWs' intimate lives and reproduction are tightly controlled under Kafala. Domestic workers are subject to pregnancy tests upon arrival in the country and are deported if found pregnant. It is illegal for them to start a family in Lebanon and doing so often irregularizes them. Despite this illegality, migrant women employ an intimate resistance (Pande, 2018) defying the state's claim to their bodies, as some of them have children and create families in Lebanon. This research paper builds upon seven artistic research sessions with a group of eight Ethiopian MDWs founders and members of the community-based "Tsenat" group for migrant mothers in Lebanon. Using an arts-based, feminist and participatory methodology, it explores the experiences of women MDWs who become pregnant and raise their children in the country. This paper studies the visible and invisible barriers they face, the solidarity network they created, and their imagining of their futures. As arts-based research has not been commonly used with research involving MDWs in Lebanon, this paper combines an under researched topic with an under practiced methodology.

RC31-JS-82.3

TRAD, RIM* (The European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations (EMMIR), Lebanon)

Trajectories of Young African Domestic Workers to Lebanon: From Social Imaginary to Reality

This research paper examines the trajectories of five young African women that partake in a journey to become domestic workers (DWs) in Lebanon, working under *Kafala*, "an inherently abusive migration sponsorship system" (Amnesty International, 2019, p. 5). The paper studies the lives of the women through a timeline, starting from when they migrate from their countries until after they arrive in Lebanon. It seeks to answer the question: **What are the self-narrated journeys and experiences of African domestic workers in Lebanon?** After recording the narrative of five women that have worked as domestic workers in the country, I present several aspects of their stories in chronological order. The aspects are migration decision; experience upon arrival in Lebanon; experiences of the Kafala system; resistance, activism, and community support. From social imaginary to reality in Lebanon, the paper highlights the oppressive nature of the Kafala system through the individual stories of the women, centered around their resistance. The paper looks for the intersections of gender, race, age, and education in the migration narratives. I conducted online storytelling meetings with participants, using a free-flowing interview with guiding questions and a flexible methodology to ensure the agency of the participants in narrating their own experiences. The purpose of using storytelling is to stir away from classical empirical methods that might not put participants at the center of the research.

RC26-426.1

TRAMONTANA, ANTONIO* (University of Messina, Italy)

Power, Images and Stereotypes. a Visual Analysis of Gender-Based Violence on Instagram

Considering the relevant role of images in everyday life, here we would like to consider the impact they have not only in the reproduction of roles and thus of stereotypes and prejudices, but also on gender-based power dynamics.

In this perspective I will present the first results of an analysis conducted on a corpus of 1.000 images extracted from Instagram using #violenzadigenere during 25th November 2022 (The International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women).

Given the direct relationship between the iconic sphere and social life, the field in which the research is conducted is sociological aesthetics. To this end, a Qualitative Content Analysis was conducted using the visual field as a unit of analysis. The results show not only how the symbolic order of gender-based violence manifests itself, but also what forms of representation of alternative imaginary emerge from the prejudices and stereotypes with which this kind of imaginary is visually represented on Instagram.

RC26-429.3

TRAMONTANA, ANTONIO* (University of Messina, Italy)
MEO, MILENA (University of Messina, Italy)

The Ideologies of the Radical Right in Italy and Power Asymmetries in a Gender Perspective

The persistent reproduction of gender inequality, from which material disparities arise, is fed by symbolic elements that legitimize and sustain this condition. While we witness the to the emergence of new sensibilities that are determined from gender issues, in contrast to the progressive demand for the recognition of new civil rights, there is a constant and dynamic development of misogynistic and sexist spheres of influence that reproduces the symbolic apparatus on which gender-based power asymmetries are based.

Such reproduction is based in part on an angry response to the loss of privileges, in part as a political dimension in relation to which to oppose opponents and exercise hegemony in order to gain power. On the one hand, what emerges is an articulated galaxy known as Manosphere from which a process of constructing masculinity is produced online through the use of gender stereotypes. On the other, stereotypes based on a traditional and hierarchical view of gender roles are present in social communication by far-right leaders, in their respective political manifestos and election programs.

In order to highlight the constitution of new types of convergence between political parties and movements based on symbolic reproduction that legitimize gender inequalities, our analysis will focus on Men's Rights Activism (MRA), their anti-feminist, misogynist and sexist imaginary. Far from considering MRA as a peripheral opinion movement, the aim is to highlight the convergences with the gender imaginary that shapes the perspective of the mainstream Italian Far-right Parties, focusing on Fratelli d'Italia and Lega for Salvini.

RC19-276.3

TRAN, ANH* (University of Bremen, Germany)

The Political Economy of Social Transfer Institutionalisation in Cambodia and the Philippines during Periods of Crises

In comparative studies of social protection politics in the Global South, democratisation processes have been linked to waves of social policy expansion, most notably through the widespread introduction of child-centred social transfers. Promoted by international actors as mechanisms to reduce poverty and enhance human capital development, conditional cash transfers (CCTs) have however been introduced across many low- and middle-income contexts, including variations of democratic and authoritarian regimes. In the politically diverse region of Southeast Asia, CCTs were introduced widely after the consecutive Asian Financial Crisis (1997-98) and Global Financial Crisis (2008-09).

Based on analysis of documents and data collected through 35 interviews with policy actors and experts during fieldwork in April to June 2024, this study compares the institutionalisation and expansion of social transfers in the contexts of electoral democracy in the Philippines and electoral authoritarianism in Cambodia, representing 'strong' and 'weak' cases in terms of the institutional capacity to provide targeted social protection in Southeast Asia. It questions why family- and child-focused social protection policies were adopted in these different political contexts and to what extent competitive elections were drivers for their expansion. Preliminary findings show that periods of global and national crises created moments of political contestation as governments were faced with the challenge of addressing widespread socio-economic insecurities and maintaining their legitimacy. In the newly democratic space of the Philippines, contestation among political actors, powerful elite classes and non-state actors enabled policy agendas to advance in the aftermath of economic crises during the 2000s when its flagship CCT – the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program – was introduced. In Cambodia, CCTs which were simultaneously piloted did not expand in its fragmented policy space, and significant expansion only occurred during the recent Covid-19 crisis.

RC07-JS-127.4

TRANSDISCIPLINAR DA AMAZÔNIA, RETA - REDE* (Escola da Cidade, Sao Paulo, Brazil)
FERREIRA, DIONÉIA (Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil)
STASZOWSKI, EDUARDO (The New School/ Parsons School of Design - NY, USA)
BUENO, CLAUDIO (Environmental Art + Social Practice MFA, University of California Santa Cruz, USA)
ZAMPRONIO, RENATA (The New School for Social Research, Brazil)

Strengthening the Transdisciplinary Network of the Amazon (RETA) for Advancing Climate Justice and Democratic Participation

The Purus-Madeira interfluve, one of the most preserved regions of the Amazon in Brazil, faces escalating threats from illegal deforestation driven by logging, mining, industrial-scale agriculture, and cattle ranching. These pressures disproportionately impact Indigenous and traditional populations, particularly women and young people, who are on the front lines of defending their territories. In response, the Transdisciplinary Network of the Amazon (RETA) was established to foster a collaborative model of governance that integrates climate justice and democratic participation. In democratic regimes, the dynamics of collaboration and conflict often reveal tensions between local communities and external stakeholders, such as government agencies, corporations, and NGOs. Local communities possess deep knowledge of their environment and sustainable practices, but their voices are frequently marginalized in decision-making processes dominated by external actors. RETA counters this marginalization by building solidarity with these communities and ensuring their active role in governance. By leveraging a network of local communities, public authorities, artists, and civil society organizations, RETA focuses on biodiversity conservation and advocates for collective action. RETA exemplifies how grassroots movements in Latin America can amplify the voices of vulnerable populations and mobilize collective efforts for social and environmental justice. Its transdisciplinary approach offers valuable insights into how social movements can drive both climate justice and democratic reform, particularly in regions facing environmental and political crises.

RETA is a collective that de-emphasizes individual authorship; therefore, this abstract is attributed to RETA. Contributors to the writing (in alphabetical order) include: Cláudio Bueno, Jolemia Chagas, Dionéia Ferreira, Ligia Nobre, and Eduardo Staszowski.

RC28-443.2

TREJO, SAM* (Princeton University, USA)
THOMPSON, MARISSA (Columbia University, USA)

DNA Reveals the Growing Ancestral Diversity of the United States

Today, over 60 million Americans have taken so-called genetic ancestry tests (offered by companies like Ancestry.com and 23andMe), which categorize the similarity of a person's genome to various reference populations from around the world. Race and ancestry, while distinct concepts, have an intertwined and fraught history in the United States. Though once firmly rooted in biological definitions, race is now widely understood to be a socially constructed category based on a range of physical and social characteristics. In contrast, ancestry describes kinship and an individual's place in the expansive family tree of humanity. Importantly, while a person's racial identity or classification may change across place and time, their ancestry remains fixed. In this study, we leverage nationally representative data from the Health & Retirement Study (n= 10,819) and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (n=8,162) to explore the dynamic relationship between race and ancestry over time. We leverage genotype data and genomic methods to obtain individual-level measures similar to those provided by popular genetic ancestry tests, which we call *genetic similarity proportions.* We then compare these genetic similarity proportions across three distinct American birth cohorts: 1945, 1980, and 2015. We find evidence of meaningful average changes in genetic similarity proportions among members of the same self-identified racial group over time. Moreover, in some cases, the relationship between an individual's genetic similarity proportions and their racial identification has also changed. Overall, we find support for an idea that we term *ancestral diffusion*: that over time, the U.S. has become increasingly diverse in terms of ancestry, even within racial groups. Taken altogether, our results illustrate the ever-evolving nature of racial conceptions and boundaries.

RC04-51.5

TREJO QUINTANA, JANNETH* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Educación En Tiempos De Covid-19: El Reto Del Aprende En Casa En México

El programa Aprende en Casa fue la respuesta emergente del gobierno mexicano para mantener la continuidad educativa durante el confinamiento provocado por la pandemia de COVID-19 en 2020. Utilizando una combinación de televisión, radio y plataformas digitales, esta iniciativa buscó garantizar que estudiantes de educación básica y media superior siguieran aprendiendo desde casa, en un contexto marcado por la desigualdad, la brecha digital y la falta de infraestructura.

Este estudio se inserta en un proyecto de investigación más amplio que examina cómo la incorporación de medios de comunicación y TIC en la educación impacta en las relaciones entre el profesorado y el estudiantado y, en consecuencia, en el proceso educativo, especialmente en situaciones de crisis. Mediante de una metodología mixta que incluye la revisión de literatura sobre el programa y entrevistas con actores clave que participaron en su diseño e implementación, se busca explorar los éxitos, desafíos y aprendizajes derivados de esta estrategia.

El análisis preliminar revela que, aunque Aprende en Casa logró mitigar parcialmente la interrupción educativa, enfrentó críticas relacionadas con su implementación apresurada, la falta de capacitación docente en competencias digitales y las limitadas condiciones tecnológicas de muchas familias. En la presente ponencia se destacará el papel de actores como la Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP), los medios de comunicación públicos y privados, y las plataformas digitales que apoyaron la estrategia.

Este trabajo ofrece una reflexión crítica sobre los programas de educación a distancia en contextos de emergencia, subrayando la necesidad de políticas más inclusivas y equitativas para el uso de tecnologías educativas en el futuro.

RC40-657.5

TRELOAR, DESTINY* (Yale University, USA)

Predictors of Food Insecurity and Food Assistance Program Usage Among Puerto Ricans before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Holyoke, Massachusetts

Background/Objectives: With a population of 5.8 million, Puerto Ricans are the second largest Hinospanic/Latino group in the United States. Puerto Rican households often face elevated rates of food insecurity. Frequently, households experiencing food insecurity turn to federal and emergency food programs for immediate or long-term assistance. The study examines factors related to food insecurity and participation in food assistance programs among Puerto Ricans living in Holyoke, Massachusetts, during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** Using an interplay of community-based participatory recruitment, purposive sampling, and web-based tools, we collected 284 survey responses from April 2022 to August 2022. Pearson's chi-square, logistic regression, and hierarchical linear models assessed relationships between demographic attributes, household factors, and food access outcomes. **Results:** The factors of children in the household and age significantly influenced food assistance participation and food insecurity outcomes. Puerto Rican heritage and lower educational attainment were predictors of access to federal food assistance programs. Low-income households disproportionately relied on emergency food programs and experienced food insecurity. Our findings indicate that demographic characteristics and household factors intersect and significantly influence food insecurity and food assistance safety net access. **Conclusions:** Our study demonstrates that the COVID-19 pandemic made it difficult for households to obtain safe and nutritious food consistently. Our findings demonstrate that the impact of the pandemic was not evenly distributed across demographics and households.

RC19-283.1

TRELOAR, DESTINY* (Yale University, USA)

Understanding Food Insecurity and Participation in Food Assistance Programs Among Hispanic/Latino Residents of Hialeah, Florida, before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The 63.6 million Hinospanic individuals living in the United States constitute the largest ethnic or racial minority group in the country. Hinospanic/Latino households report a high prevalence of food insecurity, and often, food-insecure individuals cope by turning to emergency and federal food assistance programs for immediate or long-term assistance. This paper focuses on Hialeah, Florida, a predominantly Hinospanic/Latino city in Miami-Dade County. It examines which demographic factors influence participation in food assistance programs and the occurrences of periods of disrupted food access. This study examines two questions: (1) What factors are associated with participation in food assistance programs? (2) To what extent did study participants use food assistance programs before and during the COVID-19 pandemic? We conducted a survey and collected 684 responses from April to August 2022. We gathered data on participants' identities, household attributes, and their usage of federal and emergency food assistance programs. We used Pearson's chi-square tests to identify significant associations between food assistance usage, food access, and respondents' demographic characteristics. We also used binary logistic regression models to assess probabilities. The findings of this research are significant, indicating that the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated food access challenges in Hinospanic/Latino households in 2022. The data also revealed that low-income households, respondents below the age of 40, individuals born in the United States, those with low educational attainment, and those living in multifamily households had the highest likelihood of using food assistance programs. Single- and non-single-parent households, employment status, languages spoken at home, and number of children in the household were also statistically significant factors in predicting food assistance usage. This research provides valuable insights into how individuals in a city responded to the pandemic by utilizing food assistance programs.

RC41-668.3

TRETJAKOVA, VAIDA* (Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Transition to Motherhood in Adolescence: The Case of Peripheral Lithuania

The adolescent fertility rate (AFR) in Lithuania is 2-4 times higher than AFR in the countries of Northern and Western Europe. Furthermore, there is a high degree of regional differentiation within the country – AFR is significantly higher in peripheral rural regions and lower in the municipalities of major cities. In this paper, I aim to explore the process of becoming a mother in adolescence in peripheral, socially and economically underprivileged regions of Lithuania. Combining quantitative and qualitative research methods, I provide the overall demographic context of adolescent fertility in the country; analyse regional differentiation of adolescent births (by parity, marital status and age of the baby's father); and explore the experiences of teenage motherhood. Based on 20 semi-structured interviews conducted in districts with high AFR with girls who had their child(ren) in adolescence, I analyse their transition from teenagerhood to sudden adulthood through the stages of conception, pregnancy, birth, early mothering experiences. Structural socio-economic inequalities are important determinants of adolescent fertility (Santelli et al. 2017) and the behavioural ecological perspective on fertility (Dickins et al. 2012) suggests, that under certain conditions (poverty, risky environment, unstable family background) early motherhood may even be an adaptive strategy. Thus, I specifically focus on the way socio-economic inequalities shape the transition to teenage motherhood.

RC21-336.5

TRIFUOGGI, MARIO* (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)
PRATSCHKE, JONATHAN (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Togetherness or Antagonism? the Experience of Urban Public Space in 'Porous' Naples

Naples' city centre is characterised by an extremely compact, informal urban fabric entailing a significant degree of physical proximity between different social groups. In light of most trends of urban seclusion and segregation observed across Europe, this is often regarded as an exception to modernity with a socially virtuous component favouring interclass solidarity and a general sense of togetherness, as Benjamin and Lacis famously captured in their metaphor of the 'porous city'. In fact, the experience of Naples' urban public space is more about antagonism than togetherness, inasmuch as social differences work beneath the surface to informally discipline the accessibility and usage of its crowded streets and alleys. This has become blatantly evident with the recent touristification of many central neighbourhoods, where a plethora of new economic activities in the hospitality sector are exploiting the 'porosity' of the city to informally appropriate and monetise public space. Drawing from the observation of one of these neighbourhoods, namely the Quartieri Spagnoli, we illustrate the politics of physical class proximity in Naples and unpack its implications for the local experience of urban public space. In doing so, we aim to challenge abstract definitions of 'good' public space and rethink the latter in relation to the histories and institutions in which is embedded, with particular regard to the informal character of southern European cities like Naples.

RC14-212.1

TRIMMEL, MARKUS* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)
PFADENHAUER, MICHAELA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
MIKO-SCHEFZIG, KATHARINA* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)

Epistemic Authorities on the Backside of Cultures of Ignorance: Genesis and Loss of Speaking Positions in Illegitimate Knowledge Using the Example of the Corona Pandemic

Our contribution is based on the observation that the COVID-19 pandemic not only reinforced the authority of epistemic figures within legitimate knowledge (e.g. epidemiologists, virologists), but also opened powerful speaking positions for epistemic authorities in the realm of illegitimate knowledge in small life-worlds.

Grounded in the sociology of knowledge and inspired by Foucault's and Bourdieu's theories of power and discourse, our study provides a deeper understanding of how these authorities gain and lose legitimacy within small life-worlds. Methodologically, the study presented employs qualitative interviews and group discussions, focusing on the experiences of individuals critical of COVID-19 measures, particularly regarding vaccination.

Our findings show that the knowledge regime of the pandemic has inadvertently fostered speaking positions in the illegitimate sphere that challenge established scientific discourse. This is enabled by institutionalized symbolic capital, such as formal titles (e.g. Doctor of Medicine), which serve as a form of legitimation within illegitimate knowledge. Furthermore, the non-institutionalized status of these speaking positions makes them highly dependent on the ongoing discourse surrounding the pandemic. As the pandemic discourse fades, so does the stability of the speaking positions of epistemic authorities in the illegitimate sphere.

Theoretically, our work deepens the understanding of the interdependence between discourse and small life-worlds by distinguishing between the institutionalized speaker positions within discourse and the precarious, non-institutionalized speaking positions in life-worlds that are stabilized by mutual acts of recognition in face-to-face interaction.

This abstract was prepared with assistance from the AI-based language model ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI

RC15-JS-162.4

TRINCHERO, ELISABETTA (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
GIACOMELLI, GIORGIO (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
SARTIRANA, MARCO* (SDA Bocconi School of Management, Italy)
GEORGESCU, IRENE (Montpellier University, France)

Meso-Level Organisational Factors Influencing Healthcare Workers' Resilience: Evidence from a Qualitative Study in Seven Countries

Background
Multiple scholarly contributions studied factors that impact on healthcare professionals' resilience and well-being (e.g. Diehl et al., 2021; Kelly et al., 2021; Kohnen et al., 2021). Existing research mostly focuses on individual characteristics or overall organisational factors, devoting less attention to meso-level organizational factors (e.g. Rees et al., 2019; Teoh et al., 2020). Furthermore, it often collects evidence from diverse settings (acute care, nursing homes, general practice) overlooking the specificities of work in hospital contexts, and concentrates exclusively on nurses or physicians (e.g. Hall et al., 2016). Also, we have limited contributions (e.g. Aiken et al., 2024) comparing evidence from different countries.

Methods
In our study, developed within the Horizon Apollo2028 project, we run 30 interviews with doctors, nurses and administrators in the hospitals of seven Western countries (France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, US), for a total of 210 interviews. On the basis of a literature review, we developed a codebook for data analysis. Data interpretation allows to identify how the main factors at the meso-organizational level (e.g. leadership, teamwork, etc.) affect the well-being, mental health and resilience of healthcare workers, highlighting differences across countries, professions, and hierarchical levels within organizations.

Findings
Data collection is ongoing in the seven countries and will end in December 2024. Following data analysis and interpretation will be developed. By July 2025 preliminary results will be ready for presentation.

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RC25-417.2

TRIPATHY, PIYALI* (gandhi mahavidyalaya, India)
SHEEL ACHARYA, SANGHMITRA (JNU, India)

Challenges and Role of English Language Medium of Instruction in Colleges of Sundergarh.

This paper investigates the view of lecturers regarding the challenges of teaching English language as a medium of instruction (ELMI) and its impact on students of various colleges in Sundergarh. The study uses quantitative and qualitative method of interview as a research instrument. In total 20 lecturers from 3 different streams and 14 subjects are selected using purposive sampling techniques. The technique of Stratified Random Sampling was used to collect the data from 60 students of different colleges of various streams from Sundergarh, Rourkela. Thematic analysis is used to examine interview transcripts.

In general it was found that the students can take notes, read academic texts, interact and listen through ELMI instructions but they lack verbal fluency and do not prefer to write answer scripts in English language. Those subjects in which text books are not published in native language (odia) students are more inclined to write answer scripts in English than in subjects where in odia scripted books are available. The three language formula is extensively used amongst the students were in understanding of concepts comes more precisely in the native language odia, than English and Hindi. There is also a visible disparity among the students inhabiting in urban areas prefers to write in English with that of rural areas.

The study provides suggestions for development of ELMI in various higher educational institutions for implementation purpose.

RC57-871.3

TRITTHART, MARTINA* (Klagenfurt University, Austria)

Beyond the Human: Digital Visual Media in Anthropocene Discourse

This presentation explores the role of visual digital media in shaping Anthropocene imaginaries through the works of Robert Sochacki, Karolina Sobecka, Rosalie, and the collaborative project by Corrie Francis Parks and Kelley Bell. By engaging with digital and visual media, these artists create immersive, speculative environments that challenge existing representations of nature, species extinction, and post-human landscapes. Sochacki's *Domesticated*, for example, uses a simulated post-apocalyptic setting to visualize a world after human impact, using digital media techniques to blur the lines between fiction and reality. The installation becomes a mediatized space where the audience negotiates new, contingent worldviews about life beyond capitalism and human expansion. Karolina Sobecka's *Wildlife* utilizes digital projection technologies to insert a disappearing tiger into the urban environment, directly critiquing the human-mediated destruction of animal habitats. The fleeting appearance of the tiger invites viewers to reflect on the Anthropocene's impact, using the cityscape as a canvas for protest and awareness. Similarly, Rosalie's *Marathon der Tiere (marathon of animals)* and Parks & Bell's *Projected Aquaculture* use large-scale visual projections to engage with ecological crises and regeneration narratives. These works highlight how digital visual media can function as "mediascapes" (Appadurai), offering imaginative horizons that shape public discourse on human-nature relationships. The presentation will address the following questions: Which aesthetic strategies and social conventions are employed to frame these visual worlds? And how do the artists position themselves and their audiences within public discourses on ecological awareness and activism through their use of digital media?

RC57-877.4

TRITTHART, MARTINA* (University of Klagenfurt, Austria)

Subverting History: Vandalism and the Reconfiguration of Public Monuments

The Karl Lueger Monument in Vienna has become a focal point of social protest, symbolizing the conflict between the legacy of a prominent but antisemitic politician and contemporary moral responsibility. Since the global Black Lives Matter protests in 2020, it has been repeatedly targeted by vandalism and temporary art interventions. Graffiti, such as the word "Shame," has redefined the monument, offering alternative interpretations that challenge established power structures in public space. Artist Klemens Wihlidal's proposal to tilt the monument by 3.5 degrees represents an official attempt to respond to these protests. However, it remains uncertain whether this intervention will calm the discourse or if further acts of vandalism will continue transforming the monument. This debate is closely linked to theories of visual culture, which emphasise the role of vandalism as an expression of resistant subjectivity. W.J.T. Mitchell's concept of "monumental power" and Nicholas Mirzoeff's "right to look" are relevant, as both explore how defacement challenges dominant societal narratives and asserts alternative perspectives in public space. Further examples of monument recontextualization highlight this global phenomenon. Krzysztof Wodiczko's *Monument for the Living* (New York, 2020) projected images of social justice movements onto existing statues, subverting their historical meanings. The Brazilian collective Visualfarm's *Monumento remix FSLP 18* (São Paulo, 2018) reimagined the controversial Bandeiras monument in São Paulo with projections that integrated it into the current socio-political context. These cases show how visual protests function as tools for renegotiating social and political narratives, dynamically challenging the meaning and authority of public monuments.

WG10-934.5

TROCHYMIAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Breaking Down the Silos: Smart City Development. Case for Warsaw, Poland.

The concept of "smart cities" has gained traction as urban centers increasingly adopt advanced technologies to enhance the quality of life, efficiency, and sustainability. However, despite the promise of technological integration, a significant challenge persists: the management of smart city initiatives is often fragmented due to departmental silos. These silos, where information and functions are compartmentalized within individual sectors (e.g., transportation, energy, health), limit collaboration and impede holistic problem-solving.

Drawing on Warsaw case study, the paper will explore how these silos emerge from traditional bureaucratic structures that resist the cross-departmental collaboration and sharing of data and resources, hindering the overarching goals of smart cities.

In the paper I will focus particularly on how establishing smart city agency interrupts existing power structures and relation between institutions within the city administration. Despite promise of "interoperability and cost optimization" the process of consolidation forced by the smart city policy can lead to much lower the level of efficiency, increase the administrative burden and bring less transparent policy of each department. Moreover, the paper I will argue that not every project od digitalization are "fit" to the idea of smart city governance.

The findings aim to contribute to the broader sociological understanding of urban governance and emphasize the importance of addressing structural barriers in smart city management to achieve truly intelligent urban environments.

RC52-JS-182.2

TROCHYMIAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Professionalization Vs Digital Managerialism in Care Work Services. Case of the Electronic Care System in Poland

The Electronic Care System (ECS) is a comprehensive system designed for "coordination and monitoring" of care services in a Polish municipality. Its introduction marked the second phase of a long-term strategy to reform the care sector. Previously, care services were organized using a quasi-market model, outsourcing to private companies, decentralizing and fragmenting management, leading to control issues and declining service quality. The reform aimed to regain control by integrating services, professionalizing and enhancing the quality of care work, and digitizing to streamline communication and reduce administrative burdens. The initial step focused on professionalizing care workers through task standards, a code of ethics for caregivers and recipients, qualification requirements, and quality control procedures, resulting in improved work conditions and higher recipient satisfaction. The ECS introduced various tools for care sector managers, including a digital platform for communication, planning, and payments, a mobile app with NFC devices to monitor caregivers' tasks and movements, and a data repository with reporting tools.

The paper presents findings from a three-year research project on the digitalization of the care work sector in Polish municipalities. It examines how digitalization alters power dynamics between care workers and managers, as well as among institutional actors (care work companies, city authorities, and welfare administration). Utilizing the street-level bureaucracy framework (Lipski, 1980; Brodkin, 2020; Zacka, 2017) and the concept of new professionalism (Evetts, 2011), the study particularly focuses on how digitalization reversed the effects of the initial professionalization reform, altered care workers' discretion, and established a new line of professional frontline management in the care work sector.

RC25-414.2

TROSZYNSKI, MAREK* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)
IWINSKA, KATARZYNA (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Green Hydrogen in Poland: A Press Discourse Analysis (2016-2022) in the Context of Energy Justice

As the media are the main factor influencing public perceptions of the technology and shaping narratives about the benefits or risks of energy transition, the aim of this study is to analyse the "hydrogen energy" content in press in the context of just energy transition in Poland. This study is based on an analysis of the press discourse on hydrogen from 2016 to 2022, utilising Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies techniques to analyze large corpora of text. The dataset includes 1,896 articles (amounting to 1.75 million words) from Poland's leading press by circulation. Then, qualitative content analysis, mainly framing analysis, was used to describe the narratives.

The results show the dominance of one type of expert hydrogen narrative, and the media communication is primarily controlled by representatives of energy companies and businesses. At the same time, the voices of the academic community, local governments, and the third sector are marginal. Furthermore, the authority of science is often employed to mask the rhetorical strategies present in expert discourse.

We describe the emerging hydrogen narratives and show the relationship between the expertise for the field and the way it is communicated to lay people. The findings highlight the need for a critical reassessment of communication strategies and greater inclusion of diverse social groups in the energy transition dialogue to ensure equality, justice, and inclusion in the shift toward net-zero. The use of CADS methods and qualitative analysis allows us to thoroughly examine the role of language—particularly collocations and metaphors—in shaping public awareness of the energy transition.

RC21-318.3

TROUX, MANON (Université Paris Nanterre, France)
BEIER, RAFFAEL* (TU Dortmund University, Germany)

New Densities behind Closed Doors: Shared Flats As the Last Resort of Morocco's Urban Working-Class

Since the beginning of colonial oppression and city planning in Morocco, rooms (chambres) and flats (étages) for rent with shared facilities (sometimes kitchen, always bathrooms) have been central components of the available housing options for working-class population in urban Morocco, in particular Casablanca. They have appeared 'out of necessity' in response to a lack of housing rather than representing deliberate choices. However, compared to other classic forms of informalised housing of the urban majority, prominently including shantytowns (bidonvilles, karyan) and informal settlements (habitat non-réglementaire), shared rental accommodation has hardly been central to both academic and political attention. Yet, in recent years, enhanced political commitment to demolish bidonvilles in combination with undesired and/or unaffordable resettlement options have increased the demand for shared housing. In the pericentral neighbourhoods within Morocco's larger metropolises, rooms for rent have remained the last available resort for working-class population. Consequently, densities as well as precarity seem to have enhanced behind closed doors, where different concerns and conflicts of a co-habitation 'out of necessity' (privacy issues, hygiene, insecurity, instability, pressures to pay rent) remain hidden to the outside view. Building on long-term local research experience and qualitative interviews with residents about their housing biographies, we shed light on shared housing as a last, yet threatened and precarious affordable housing option in the former centres of working-class residency within Casablanca as well as Rabat-Salé.

RC05-77.3

TRUCCO, NOEMI* (Université de Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Living without Living: Testimonials of Stateless People

Statelessness has long been studied primarily from a legal perspective, given that nationality is understood as a human right, but is implemented in particularistic ways in the citizenship laws of individual states. What has been lacking so far is a sociological perspective on statelessness that places the experience of being stateless in the context of subjectivation processes, i.e. that focuses on the interplay between subjects and symbolic and material orders and therefore also critically examines the inherent social relations of power and inequality. The exclusions and marginalisations resulting from the contradiction between a universal human right and its particularistic implementation, the associated subjectivating role of the state and the ensuing profound effects of statelessness on those affected are of sociological interest. Statelessness makes it difficult to fulfil even basic needs such as health care, employment or family life. This contribution highlights the lived experience of being statless by conducting a discourse analysis of testimonials in online communities and on websites founded and run by stateless people. It proposes that stateless individuals, by adopting speaker positions, experience themselves as possessing agency in some form despite the obstacles resulting from their status, such as having no freedom of movement. The aim of the project is to reconstruct subject positions and notions of belonging of stateless people in order to uncover political imaginaries beyond the dominant notion of national belonging and potentially provide new starting points for reflections on ending statelessness.

RC32-529.4

TRUDA, GIOVANNA* (University of Salerno, Italy)

The Gender of Corruption. Corrupt Practices and Prevention Policies

Corruption scholars agree that promoting gender equality and improving women's representation at all levels of decision-making can reduce corruption.

Corruption is installed on structures of inequality already rooted in the social system, positions of vulnerability, poverty and still patriarchal laws and becomes a mechanism that excludes women from decision-making processes, making it difficult for them to obtain justice or economic opportunities. Therefore, the inclusion of a gender perspective in governance can reduce corruption and improve transparency and have a positive impact on the quality of the country's institutions and governance.

However, women are immune to corruption, but it is conceivable that the lower participation in corruption episodes could be a direct consequence of their lower presence in top positions rather than greater intrinsic integrity. Although there is no extensive specific literature on "women and corruption" in Italy, there are several international studies that indicate general trends that can also be applied to the Italian context. In Italy, as in the rest of the world, female participation in institutions has increased, the law on "gender quotas" has certainly contributed to the increase in the boards of directors of public and private companies, contributing to greater diversity and transparency. However, women in leadership positions have often had to face additional challenges related to sexism and discrimination.

Italy has adopted various anti-corruption measures in recent years, the Severino Law (2012), the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC). Another important factor in this relationship is the "sexism" present in the cultural and work context in some areas of the country, the rootedness of patriarchal culture and organized crime makes it particularly difficult for women to emerge in leadership roles, thus hindering their contribution to the fight against corruption.

The paper proposes a research among female and male university students on the relationship between women and corruption.

RC12-182.3

TRUDA, GIOVANNA* (University of Salerno, Italy)

Women's Environmental Justice Movements: Inequalities and Rights

The main goal of women's environmental justice movements is to address environmental inequalities, but at the same time promote social justice. These movements are aware that environmental issues, such as climate change, pollution and the management of natural resources, have a disproportionate impact on some communities, especially marginalized ones, and that women, especially in developing countries, are often among the most affected. An approach that recognizes this interconnectedness considers it essential to integrate women's rights into solutions for environmental change. Women around the world are often at the forefront of environmental justice movements and it is these movements that combine the fight for women's rights with environmental protection, when they call for a more inclusive and just approach to natural resource management and climate policies. Environmental changes can amplify existing inequalities, for example in the health sector, nevertheless women, due to their socioeconomic position, face specific environmental risks, such as increased water scarcity, loss of arable land and natural disasters [1]. However, women have developed forms of resilience through community and solidarity practices and are involved in informal networks of support and cooperation that help them face environmental challenges.

The paper presents a survey of the major women's movements for environmental justice in the world and in Italy, this survey aims to identify common elements, in order to understand which dynamics are activated in the forms of environmental change where women are protagonists and which social dynamics this commitment affects.

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RC52-JS-12.2

TRUPIA, DILARA VANESSA* (LATTS, Université Gustave Eiffel, France)
ALEXANDRE, MATHIEU-FRITZ* (LATTS, Université Gustave Eiffel, France)

L'Intelligence Artificielle à L'épreuve Des Pratiques Et Des Réflexivités Professionnelles En Dermatologie. Le Cas De La Détection Précoce Des Mélanomes

Si l'IA n'est pas (encore) véritablement intégrée dans les pratiques quotidiennes des professionnels de santé, un nombre grandissant d'applications font leur apparition dans le monde médical. L'engouement autour de ces systèmes apprenants est porté par des discours et des promesses dont l'ampleur dépasse bien souvent celle des usages qui en sont faits concrètement par les praticiens. L'objectif de cette intervention est de rendre compte de la manière dont les nouveaux dispositifs d'IA sont intégrés concrètement aux pratiques et aux réflexivités médicales. Le terrain d'enquête est celui de la détection précoce des mélanomes par des dermatologues, qui est particulièrement intéressant pour étudier le développement les usages de l'IA, notamment des outils de diagnostic automatique par apprentissage machine (*machine learning*). Que se passe-t-il quand le dermatologue n'est pas d'accord avec le verdict formulé par l'IA ? Comment identifie-t-il, perçoit-il, vérifie-t-il et évite-t-il les erreurs ? Comment intègre-t-il l'IA concrètement dans le cadre de son activité de consultation et quelle place (ou statut) lui donne-t-il dans sa pratique ? Comment la confiance en l'IA est-elle construite ? Nous proposons d'étudier ces questions à partir d'une recherche qualitative fondée sur des entretiens semi-directifs menés auprès de dermatologues (n = 21) qui utilisent et/ou participent au développement des dispositifs d'IA dans le domaine de la dermatologie. Les principaux résultats sont présentés en trois temps. Nous aborderons d'abord les principaux enjeux du développement de l'IA dans cette spécialité, en caractérisant notamment le contexte et les spécificités de la pratique dermatologique. Nous dresserons ensuite une typologie des différents positionnements à l'égard de l'utilisation de l'IA dans la pratique quotidienne. En nous focalisant sur le contexte clinique, nous décrirons enfin la manière dont l'IA se confronte aux pratiques et aux réflexivités professionnelles, pour comprendre comment elle peut faire évoluer la « vision professionnelle » qu'elle vient équiper.

WG01-889.8

TSAPKO, DEMYAN* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

Creative Intelligentsia As an Actualizer of the Social Contract

The challenges of the times provoke a revision of the social contract. The digitalization of all major spheres of life has given rise to digital hygiene, which is designed to minimize the negative consequences of the loss of privacy, lack of control and verification of data, an avalanche of incoming data from the expanded information field. However, maintaining personal digital hygiene cannot ensure the necessary level of human security without special mechanisms set up by the state. And the state itself and its individual institutions often suffer from modern digital technologies, requiring a certain moral code observed by its citizens. Another pressing problem of the modern world is the revision of the rules of international coexistence developed as a result of the Second World War. Complex geopolitical processes have led to changes in both the political and economic life of most countries in the world. These problems are unfolding against the backdrop of global environmental

transformations, the consequences of which have not yet been fully predicted. Thus, new conditions of human life are created, new needs are formed and require the state to satisfy them. In turn, the state needs greater sacrifices from its citizens, since it is forced to maintain its own political, economic and communication security. The formation of specific provisions of the social contract that meet the needs of both the citizen and the state is produced and broadcast by people who have the ability to express the opinions of different social groups, including

through formats that are easily perceived by a wide audience. These are literary and musical works, films, plays, television programs, works of fine art. In the Russian tradition, it is called the creative intelligentsia. Its representatives have always been perceived by sociologists as cultural subjects who create models and norms for the entire society. The role of the creative intelligentsia in actualizing the social contract is a topic for discussion in the international sociological community.

WG01-889.3

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Federation)

Quality of Life As an Indicator of the Successful Civil Contract

The civil contract, as a set of agreements between a person and the state, shows the system of opportunities received by the person from state institutions in exchange for part of his freedoms. These opportunities are provided by authorities at various levels, and they also limit freedoms in the form of civic duties. The authorities aim to meet the needs of citizens, which affect the quality of life. Objective measurements are expressed in specific indicators and subjective ones are related to the degree of a person's satisfaction with any sphere or general perception of his life. Satisfaction depends not only on the quality of services and functions provided by the state, but also on the level of aspirations. The balance between the value of the benefits received from the state and the burden of responsibilities is regarded as the effectiveness of a current civil contract.

In order to ensure the implementation of the social contract in relation to the quality of life in the Russian Federation, laws and regulation at various levels have been developed. There is also a whole system of Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation aimed at developing social infrastructure and certain spheres of everyday life.

This approach is consistent with the "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all" developed in 2015 by the UN General Assembly.

It is important for governance, is built on the basis of sociological surveys, which allow not only to prioritize projects that meet the needs of the population, but also to identify opportunities for effective providing of information. It is assumed that this approach is an adequate reply to the request for a new social contract in the Russian society.

The main results of specialized sociological surveys will be shown in the presentation.

RC17-246.1

TSARITOVA, NATIA* (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Between Organization and Environment: Conceptualizing the Observer Category of International Organizations

International organizations operate within dynamic and complex environments where cooperation, overlap, and interaction with other actors are inevitable. While studies on inter-organizational relations have often focused on such cooperation, the category of observers within international organizations has seldom been thoroughly examined. This presentation aims to introduce a conceptualization of the observer category from an open systems perspective (Scott 1992) and considers it as an intermediary space between the organization and its immediate environment. It offers a theoretical framework for understanding what observing entails and how it functions. I argue that observers are neither members of the international organization nor simply partners for cooperation; they occupy an intermediary position and exist at the organizational boundaries of an international organization. Consequently, this presentation approaches observers through the sociological neo-institutionalist lens and the concepts of organizational boundaries. To gain a deeper understanding of how observers position themselves within international organizations, I examine the case of the Arctic Council and its state and non-state observers. Given the Arctic Council's large number of observers and highly regulated observer rules, it provides valuable insights into how observers can be integrated into organizational structures and why they engage in close cooperation. By conceptualizing observers, I address both similarities and differences in the modes of interaction and characteristics of the observer category, such as flexibility, durability, and purpose. This concept is based on a broader comparative study of observers in the Arctic Council, involving the analysis of expert interviews, official documents, and secondary literature. This presentation contributes to research on international organizations and organizational sociology by highlighting a specific form of close inter-organizational cooperation.

RC07-JS-202.5

TSATSOU, PANAYIOTA* (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)
POLIZZI, GIANFRANCO (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
BRZESKA, MAGDALENA (DeMontfort University, United Kingdom)

'Digital Good' and Vulnerable People's Digital Inclusion: Key Findings from Testing a Social Lab Framework.

In this paper, we present findings from a pilot study exploring what 'digital good' looks like from the perspective of vulnerable people in relation to their digital inclusion and associated socio-digital inequalities. The study adopted a social lab framework (Tsatsou & Polizzi, under review) to explore the concept of the 'digital good' and to test whether such a framework is effective in generating insights into the relationship between 'digital good' and the digital inclusion of three vulnerable groups - ethnic minorities, older people and people with disabilities. Methodologically, the study was informed by Participatory Action Research (PAR), which is often championed for generating social change (Abma et al., 2017; Penfield et al., 2014), and it adopted a decolonising research approach (Thambinathan and Kinsella 2021), thus addressing three questions:

1. In what ways, if any, do vulnerable people's perceptions and experiences of 'digital good' (re)shape their digital inclusion and associated inequalities in the digital and broader social realm?
2. What initial conclusions can we reach about individual agency and resistance as part of how 'digital good' is perceived and experienced by vulnerable people in relation to their digital and broader social inclusion?
3. How effective is the proposed social lab framework in enabling research to explore how 'digital good' speaks to vulnerable people's digital inclusion and associated socio-digital inequalities?

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RC55-836.5

TSEDENDAMBA, BATSUGAR* (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)
TSEVEGDORJ, BOLD (National university of Mongolia, Mongolia)
ALDAR, DOLGION (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)

Exploring the Nexus between Democracy and Subjective Wellbeing

The quality of a political regime, governance, and political factors strongly influence individuals' subjective well-being. As a young democracy, and the only democratic country positioned between China and Russia, Mongolia faces significant challenges, including global democratic decline, growing socio-economic inequality, and rising geopolitical tensions. Mongolia has experienced democratic backsliding according to various political indicators. This makes it timely to examine how these political shifts impact the well-being of Mongolian society, including trust, participation, cooperation, and life satisfaction.

This paper explores the nexus between democracy and subjective well-being in Mongolia, focusing on whether there is a meaningful relationship between democracy and subjective well-being in the first place. Furthermore, how democratic governance influences trust, life satisfaction, happiness, sense of purpose, and other well-being dimensions and vice versa. By

analyzing data from the World Values Survey, Asia Barometer, and the Subjective Wellbeing Survey of Mongolia, the paper uses social indicators to explore these relationships across key study areas such as trust in institutions, political participation, generational values, and life satisfaction. Additionally, it discusses the implications of rising geopolitical tensions on democratic satisfaction in Mongolia and examines whether these factors further affect the subjective well-being of its people.

Through this examination of social indicators, the paper contributes valuable insights into how democracy and well-being intersect in a young and transitioning democracy. The authors explore possibilities to revitalize democratic trust, support, and participation as crucial conditions for improving citizens' well-being.

WG01-880.2

TSEVEEN, TSETSENBILEG* (Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia)
BADARAEV, DAMDIN (Buryat State University, Russian Federation)
JARGALSAIKHAN, PUREVKHAND (Institute of Philosophy, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia)
NOROVJAMTS, MUNKHBAT (Mongolian State University, Mongolia)
TSOGREREL, BAASANJAV (Mongolian International University, Mongolia)

Informal Employment in Mongolia and Russia: State and Challenges

New challenges of scientific and technological achievements of mankind and manifestations of the approaching fourth industrial revolution demonstrate the possibilities of spreading new types of employment in the labor market. Economic foundations and formulas of functioning of world and regional labor markets are changing. A kind of reformatting of responsibility of subjects of the labor market to the state and civil society continues. Therefore, the topic of informal employment acquires special significance for society and its future. In connection with low socio-economic indicators, glocalization and intensification of processes of neotraditionalism and neoarchaization in the Russian-Mongolian cross-border area, a comprehensive assessment of processes in the labor market is required. Historical, cultural and ethnic identity with the Mongolian world, similar traditional economic practices become a significant factor in studying issues of informal employment in Mongolia and the national regions of the Russian Federation bordering it - the republics of Buryatia and Tuva.

The paper "Informal Employment in Russia and Mongolia in Modern Conditions" will present the results of research conducted in Russia and Mongolia, from Russian side project manager, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Z. T. Golenkova, from the Mongolian side Ph.D., Associate Professor Ts. Tsetsenbileg.

There are several approaches examining the issues of informal sector, labor and employment and consequently the research methodology. The paper outlines a brief history of the terms "informal sector and employment"," a discussion of associated conceptual problems. The theory of Zygmunt Bauman and Robert Reich are presented as applicable to describe the phenomenon of informal employment in globalizing circumstances of 21 century. Based on their concepts the methodology for studying the informal employment was developed. The paper represents the findings of the survey conducted in 2022-2023 in Mongolia, Tuva and Buryatia. The results approve the initial hypothesis of polarization among informal employers.

WG11-943.1

TSILI, ANDRIANI* (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Exploring Victimhood and Responsibility in Femicides through Media Narratives

Over the past decade, femicides committed by partners or husbands in Greece and Cyprus have rapidly increased. This rise has attracted intense media attention (Brodie, 2019) and sparked discussions that explore various aspects of the phenomenon (Crenshaw, 1999). Central to these discussions are efforts to prevent femicide and understand its complex dynamics (Corradi & Stockl, 2014).

A key part of prevention involves examining how victimhood is portrayed when understood in a broad sense—from the immediate victim to family and society— and how responsibility is assigned or deflected in media narratives.

This presentation draws on the literature surrounding media representations of femicide and aims to answer two key questions: "how is victimhood portrayed when a femicide occurs?" and, "how is responsibility portrayed, transferred, or silenced through the media narratives?" The selection of online media articles for femicides in Greece and Cyprus for the period 2019-2023 was conducted as follows: a week's news coverage was constructed for each femicide which means that each femicide is represented in the data base by the articles that were written on a Monday, the articles that were written on Tuesday and so forth. The total number of femicides for this period is 111 for Greece and 29 for Cyprus. The selected articles were coded using Atlas.ti 8 software and analysed through discourse analysis.The coding is based on a matrix that captures discursive elements of victimhood and responsibility.

Preliminary findings indicate that the concept of victimhood is fluid. In some cases, it refers exclusively to the immediate victim-the murdered woman-while in other cases, it expands to include the family, neighbours,or even institutional actors such as police officers and politicians. On the other hand,responsibility is consistently attributed to the perpetrator while institutional factors are rarely held accountable for maintaining a reactive rather than proactive role in addressing femicide.

RC38-626.1

TSIOLIS, GIORGOS* (University of Crete, Greece)

Secondary Analysis of Biographical Narratives: Challenges and Prospects Based on an Ongoing Project in Greece

The establishment of Research Infrastructures for the Social Sciences in many countries, including Greece, which incorporate, among other data, life stories produced within the framework of biographical narrative interviews, intensifies the discussion around the prospect of secondary analysis of narratives in Biographical Research. This presentation will introduce the collection of biographical narratives included in the Greek research infrastructure for social data (SoDaNet), specifically in the repository of the University of Crete. The results of a study conducted on the emerging documentation needs for such data, which arise precisely in light of the prospect of their secondary analysis, will be presented. Additionally, aspects of the dominant research culture that the scientific community is called upon to reconsider in order to support the prospect of secondary analysis of qualitative data—particularly biographical narratives and life stories—will be highlighted.

RC26-425.3

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* (Hellenic Open University, Patras, The Catalyst Center for Social Innovation, Athens, Greece, Greece)
LOUCA, CHARALAMBOS* (American college, Cyprus)

Governing the Commons in Exceptional Conditions. the Importance of Socio-Political Leadership in Governing Sustainable Development.

Greece considers the 100 anniversary of the events which led to the disaster of the three millennium old Ionian Communities (Asia Minor) as the dramatic events which shaped her modern identity. The arrivals of almost 1,5 million refugees of Hellenic heritage to the mainland Greece is considered as the birth registry of Modern Greece. The protagonist who gave shape to these socio-political institutions, Refugee Settlement in agro-ecological cooperative schemes, emergency finance for agro-industrial development, all under austerity financial conditions, was the Political Sociologist Alexander Papanastasiou. He acted as a catalyst to the democratic government of Venizelos participating as Minister in his Cabinet. He became twice Prime Minister. His education and leadership skills allowed him to institutionalize an organizational regime which developed cooperation for development combining, an acute crisis, the settlement of refugees, with community development solutions in the manner of cooperatives, founding the Agricultural Bank to combat usury, and setting in place (Thessaloniki) agricultural research and development to develop new seeds, while establishing a unique Import Substitution mechanism to finance all these, as credit was not available (The Papanastasiou-Koryzis Model). The role of social-scientific applications in the administration of this dramatic social crisis in Greece was key. Clientelism and similar problems, which defined the political situation in the country, were put aside and emergency governance, based on the ethics of cooperation and scientific applications, under endogenous community development reformed, the Public Interest. The paper focuses on this unique moment of Greek socio-political history to illustrate that the present Greek crisis may need such leadership skills and intervention to get the country out of the acute social crisis it is found in at present. The complexity of these forgotten policy needs to be considered when dealing with current Greek and similar challenges in sustaining agro-ecological socio-political development issues.

RC26-425.4

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* (Hellenic Open University, Patras, The Catalyst Center for Social Innovation, Athens, Greece, Greece)
OUDENIOTIS, NECTARIOS* (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Sustaining Local Development through Enabling Social Financing Instruments in Euro-Mediterranean Countries

In post-crisis EU landscape, EU Mediterranean countries are making steps in alleviating the burdens that citizens have carried at individual and collective level by restructuring their economies and re-designing social protection measures. Social and solidarity economy (SSE) is a sector that despite its growth and positive impact towards vulnerable groups during the crisis has also seen several impediments in its development most notably regulatory and financial obstacles and an uneven development of the sector among E.U. countries.

In this new landscape, endogenous local development and the sustainability of the sector relies on stable and recurring funding sources, as it is necessary to answer the financial needs of social economy actors and operators in the current and next E.U. programming period (2021-2027), to sustain the emerging dynamic of SSE. The paper addresses the pivotal role of social financing in supporting social economy organizations endeavors and presents data based on a literature review regarding the EU framework on financing social enterprises and operators and the specific social investment initiatives that are taking place in Euro-Mediterranean countries such as Portugal, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, and Greece.

RC39-JS-191.5

TSUJI, TAKASHI* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

Japan's Disaster Recovery Governance and Historically Configured Local Community Institutions: Insights from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Disaster recovery governance has gained significance in recent years, highlighting the critical role of community involvement in recovery processes. The governance of disaster recovery varies across countries, shaped by the socio-political system and its path dependencies. In particular, decentralization and citizen participation in local governance before a disaster are key factors in analyzing the structure and functions of disaster recovery governance. This study examines the historical evolution of local governance and community involvement in Japan, one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, to identify the unique characteristics of its disaster recovery governance. Previous research suggests Japan's recovery governance has been dominated by top-down frameworks, with limited citizen participation during the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake recovery. We tested these assumptions by analyzing data obtained from case studies of three tsunami-affected areas (Onagawa, Higashimatsushima, and Natori) and two nuclear accident-affected areas (Okuma and Futaba) following the earthquake. Our findings reveal that, in tsunami-affected areas, the influence of community organizations on policymaking and their collaboration with municipalities varied significantly even before the disaster, impacting the success of stakeholder coordination in post-tsunami community relocation programs. In nuclear accident-affected areas, pre-disaster policy regimes related to nuclear plant construction influenced citizen participation in recovery processes. Overall, the study reveals that Japan's disaster recovery governance is deeply rooted in local community institutions that were historically configured before the disaster. This collaboration has become customary among municipalities and community organizations and is embedded in local contexts. However, the local variations of these communities often result in regional inequalities in recovery. The study raises concerns that applying a bottom-up approach in such a context could further exacerbate these inequalities. Additionally, our study highlights the potential effectiveness of adaptive disaster recovery governance that moves beyond rigid top-down or bottom-up approaches.

WG10-933.2

TU, LINGYAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
SONG, JING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Workplace or "Campus": Youth Identity Construction and Labor Control in China's High-Tech Industry

China's high-tech industry has witnessed rapid growth given the country's emphasis on technological innovation and digital transformation over the past decades. High-tech giants have embraced new workplace ideals of non-authoritarianism, anti-bureaucracy, and informality, and aspire to construct an image as the utopia of 'freedom, equality, and openness' against existing social hierarchies in the workplace. However, Chinese tech workers experience a prevalent '996' overwork norm and a severe age-bounded unemployment crisis. This study examines how such contradictions are formed based on a workplace culture with a metaphor of 'campus'. Unlike the well-known cultural imaginaries of 'family' and 'religion' in existing labor scholarship, the 'campus' metaphor poses hegemonic control by evoking workers' spirit and experience of being young. Drawing on 12 months' participant observation at a high-tech company in Shenzhen (China's Silicon Valley) and 36 in-depth interviews with its employees, this study finds that the metaphor of 'campus' emerged in the daily interactions and work practices of tech workers. This youth-admiring culture effectively disciplined their behaviors by shaping worker's subjectivities, workplace discourses, and employment norms. This study develops a conceptual framework of 'doing metaphor' to explain the processes where employees internalize and reproduce work culture, values, and hierarchies. Findings demonstrate three processes of identity construction: (1) employee as apprentice: workers identify themselves as apprentice in the company; (2) workplace as campus: workers perceive the organizational structure as flat, equal, and open; (3) layoff as graduation: workers view layoffs as a natural end to a periodic life stage. Correspondingly, these cultural processes impose informal labor control on workers by: (1) encouraging competitive self-management; (2) creating an imaginary of equality and cultural fit for youths; (3) justifying precarity and instability of programmers' occupation. The findings reveal how a workplace culture that promotes belonging, passion, and satisfaction also sustains traditional power relations and social hierarchies.

RC33-541.5

TU, SU-HAO* (Center for Survey Research, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
YU, ROUH-RONG (Center for Survey Research, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Mixed-Mode Design and Quality of Response in Panel Surveys

Mixed modes are commonly used in large-scale panel surveys, and the mode effects they evoke have been widely discussed. The mode effects associated with mode sequences in mixed-mode surveys, particularly in the concurrent or sequential designs, have attracted considerable attention. Concurrent designs offer participants a choice of modes at the first contact. Sequential designs offer one mode first, followed by another mode for those who did not participate in the first mode. Both designs are subject to selection effects, as participants can choose the mode they like. Concerning cost, response rates, or data quality, previous mixed-mode surveys have explored alternative designs by tailoring mode sequences or initial contact strategies for subgroup, based on the cost of modes, previous response behaviors, respondent characteristics, and incentives. Selection effects, however, remain to bias the estimates of mode effects.

This study examines mode effects across the alternative designs different from traditional concurrent and sequential mixed-mode approaches, using four-wave panel data from the Panel Study of Family Dynamics surveys collected in 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024. A common feature of the four waves is that the targeted samples were pre-assigned to web mode or face-to-face mode, primarily based on their level of cooperation in previous waves and the availability of email addresses. In the 2018 and 2020 surveys, web mode and face-to-face interviews were conducted simultaneously. In the 2022 and 2024 surveys, web mode was conducted first, followed by face-to-face interviews. We use propensity score matching to control for selection effects, enabling us to estimate the mode effects on response behaviors. The outcome variables include item nonresponse (e.g., "refusal" and "don't know" answers), response styles on attitude scales, and socially desirable responses. This study helps to understand the difference in mode effects on response behaviors between two types of mixed-mode surveys activated simultaneously and sequentially.

RC36-591.4

TÜFEKÇIOĞLU, ECE BENGI* (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

Digital Reputation: Social Media Usage of Top-Level Corporate Executives

Digital reputation, which has come to the forefront for employees and companies with the spread of technology and the internet, refers to how a person or organization presents themselves and is perceived in digital media. Drawing on Erving Goffman's concepts of dramaturgy and impression management, self-presentation in the digital world—an aspect of identity performance in social interactions shaped by the individual's position and the impressions they convey or intend to convey—can vary according to individuals' careers and status in the workplace.

This dissertation research, which examines the social trajectory, educational capital, and professional identities of senior corporate executives, is conducted in light of the concept of digital reputation. The research analyzes the importance executives attribute to visibility on social media in managing their careers and maintaining their status, as well as how they present themselves in the digital world, based on qualitative interviews.

Interviews were conducted with 33 participants, who are board members and senior executives from companies on the list of "Turkey's 500 Largest Private Companies," published in the August 2024 issue of *Capital* magazine. It was observed that executives place a strong emphasis on building their personal brands and protecting their image. Interestingly, they distinguish between the professional status conferred by their company identity and the profile created by their personal skills and career achievements. To support their digital reputation, executives view their social interactions and work-life connections as aspects that must be actively managed and reflected.

RC20-288.1

TUGAL, CIHAN* (UC Berkeley, USA)

Is the Rise of the Far Right Overstated? a Comparison of "Thick" and "Thin" Cases

Over the last ten years, the far right has made surges at the ballot box in democratic and semi-democratic countries (France, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Turkey, Hungary, Israel, Argentina, India). It has also shifted the center dramatically to the right in established democracies, as can be seen throughout Europe and North America. Furthermore, it appears to be either at the helm or growing in influence in countries without meaningful elections, such as Iran, Russia, and arguably China. However, unlike the interwar years, and despite all talk of an anti-cosmopolitan "nationalist International," there seems to be no emergent fascist ideology and movement with a consistent line and a solid alternative to market economics and liberal democracy. As importantly, except in a couple of semi-peripheral cases (Turkey, Hungary, Israel), the far right has not been able to hold on to power for longer than ten years.

We need to ask: Is today's far right incomparably weaker than interwar fascism, as its overreliance on memes, social media, and non-ideological leaders would seem to suggest? In fact, unlike Mussolini and Hitler, many of today's leaders – e.g. Trump, Bolsonaro, Duterte – appear to have no durable social base. None of the mentioned contemporary leaders come from, or build, social movements and mass organizations.

Or, are Erdoğan, Modi, and Netanyahu more representative of what is to come, despite their current marginality to "generalizing" theorizations of the far right? Yet, even if they are, are they really (or about to become) as destructive and violent as interwar fascists? This paper seeks tentative answers to these questions by comparing "thick" cases of the contemporary far right with the "thinner" cases, and discussing to what extent either has the potential to build durable dictatorships and/or finalize ongoing ethnic cleansings.

RC24-399.2

TULAEVA, SVETLANA* (Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)
SEMUSHKINA, EKATERINA (Higher School of Economics in St.Petersburg, Russian Federation)

"People Together, Garbage Apart": The Global Environmental Agenda and Traditional Values in the Grassroots Environmental Movement in Russia

Between 1990 and 2020, Russia's environmental movement evolved under the strong influence of the global environmental community. International eco-NGOs actively introduced global values related to biodiversity conservation, waste sorting, recycling, and the protection of oceans from pollution, among others. These efforts led to the gradual adoption of global environmental practices by grassroots eco-activists across Russia. However, since 2022, the movement has undergone significant transformations due to shifts in the country's political course. Ideas of "sovereign ecology" and environmental patriotism have gained prominence, reconfiguring the movement's goals and narratives.

Global environmental practices have not disappeared but have been adapted to fit the changing political context. Russian eco-activists continue to promote these practices, but they are now intertwined with patriotic and traditionalist narratives. This study explores how grassroots eco-activists are reinterpreting global environmental values in light of Russia's growing focus on traditionalist environmental agendas. Specifically, it examines the socio-cultural practices that merge global environmental ideals with local, traditionalist frameworks.

This research draws on the cultural sociology paradigm and employs qualitative methods, with empirical data collected across various Russian regions in 2024. The analysis focuses on the symbolic meanings attached to environmental actions and how these actions are framed. In some instances, global environmental values are embedded within military-historical or spiritual narratives. Examples include redirecting recycling revenues to support military efforts, incorporating traditional rituals into environmental campaigns, promoting waste sorting through religious practices, and organizing patriotic events in significant natural landmarks.

RC08-123.2

TUNCBILEK, SEYDA SEVDE* (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Il Était Une Fois l'Algérie: Les Contributions De Germaine Tillion à l'Ethnographie Méditerranéenne

Marcel Mauss (1872-1950) est souvent critiqué pour être un *anthropologue de fauteuil*, qui n'a pas mené de recherches sur le terrain auprès des peuples qui faisaient l'objet de son étude. Malgré le fait qu'il n'ait pas pu trouver l'occasion d'entreprendre des enquêtes ethnographiques de longue durée, les jeunes ethnologues français des années trente qui gravitent autour de Mauss se dispersent dans différentes parties du monde.

C'est le cas de Germaine Tillion (1907-2008). En octobre 1934, cette élève de Mauss, âgée de 27 ans, embarque pour l'Algérie. Jusqu'en 1940, elle effectue quatre long terrains chez Chaouïas des Aurès, a quatorze heures de cheval du premier centre urbain. Après son arrestation en France en 1942, conséquence de son engagement dans la Résistance, et après des années éprouvantes, d'abord en prison puis au camp de concentration de *Ravensbrück*, elle revient en Algérie au lendemain du soulèvement de 1954 en mission officielle. À partir de 1958, elle anime une équipe de recherche sur les sociétés maghrébines à l'EPHE.

Outre le fait de constituer un témoignage d'une société en voie de changement dans un climat extrêmement crispé, les recherches de Tillion en Algérie sont les pionnières de l'ethnographie méditerranéenne. En mettant en pratique l'enseignement de Mauss, elle aborde les faits par leur « totalité » et traite de sujets tels que la « clochardisation » du peuple algérien, le système de parenté, les règles matrimoniales et la condition féminine. Son approche comparative, marquée par une attention méticuleuse aux détails, sa sensibilité à la diversité et sa prise en compte du contexte politique, en font une figure incontournable de l'histoire de l'anthropologie. L'objectif de cette intervention est de mettre en valeur les contributions méthodologiques et théoriques des recherches de Germaine Tillion au développement de l'ethnographie, voire de l'anthropologie méditerranéenne.

RC47-740.4

TURAN, YUNUS* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Contextualizing Institutional and Extra-Institutional Strategies: A Comparison between the Spanish Indignados and French Yellow Vests

This work aims to understand the evolution of social movement trajectories by examining the interplay between extra-institutional and institutional political strategies. I understand social movement trajectory as a result of multi-dimensional interactions evolving through strategic choices made by collective action actors. Using a processual approach combined with a most-similar-case comparison strategy, I analyze the trajectories of the French Yellow Vests and the Spanish Indignados movements to understand the dynamics of (extra)institutional strategies employed by these two movements. Both began with participatory and horizontal organizational structures, initially distancing themselves from institutional politics. Despite their shared non-institutional structure, criticism of institutional politics, and common extra-institutional repertoires of action, their trajectories diverged over time. Podemos emerged as a movement party in Spain in addition to local election coalitions such as Ahora Madrid and Barcelona en Comù, channeling the Indignados' demands and several activists into institutional politics and causing an electoral turn within the movement. This change altered the strategic options for the activists by opening up the institutions for them. However, a similar change in strategic choices did not emerge in France.

By examining these similarities and differences, I seek to explain how these two movements developed different trajectories forcing the actors to make different strategical choices despite their similarities at the outset. For this, I resort to political opportunity structure and resource mobilization theories to frame the structural factors of social movement trajectories while leaning on cultural approaches to define the internal factors affecting movement trajectories over time. On this basis, I demonstrate that the structural and internal factors affecting social movement trajectories evolved in different directions in these two contexts over time despite their similarities at the outset of the two movements, leading to differentiated movement trajectories and strategic shifts in the repertoires such as institutionalization.

RC18-268.1

TURAN, YUNUS* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Navigating the (Non)Institutionalization Dilemma: Democratic Innovations from the Spanish Indignados Movement

This paper examines bottom-up democratic innovations that emerged from the Spanish Indignados movement. Democratic innovations refer to the renewal of democratic practices on a more participative and deliberative basis. The (non)institutionalization dilemma highlights the tension between horizontal, participatory, loosely structured collective action repertoires and vertical, hierarchical, formalized practices, posing the challenge of aligning extra-institutional politics with existing political institutions. Beyond simply arguing that the (non)institutionalization dilemma was the driving force of democratic innovations in Spain, I aim to show the evolution of democratic innovations is dependent on dynamic interactions at micro, meso, and macro levels through within-case comparisons. I identify three distinct strategies that emerged throughout institutionalization processes to navigate the pitfalls of the (non)institutionalization dilemma: a mixture of assembly-based and e-democratic practices attempted by Podemos at the national level, the assembly-based strategy of Barcelona en Comù, and the e-democracy practices of Ahora Madrid. These cases offer rich insights into how different strategies emerged to navigate the (non)institutionalization dilemma and how their trajectories evolved over time according to different political levels and environments.

To analyze these three examples, I use a processual approach by focusing on the multi-dimensional interactions between different actors of contention. In that regard, I focus on the interactions among the insiders (activists engaged in institutional strategies) and outsiders (activists stayed in extra-institutional spaces), and the local-level initiatives (Ahora Madrid and Barcelona en Comù) and the national-level actors (Podemos) to understand the evolution of their innovative practices in line with co-optation/success nexus. Thus, firstly, I aim to understand the embedded dynamic mechanisms that led to democratic innovations. Secondly, I aim to show that the fate of democratic innovations is contingent since being shaped by dynamic multi-dimensional interactions among different actors, unfolding as different processes each time.

RC05-86.1

TURCHETTI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)
MAGARAGGIA, SVEVA (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Performing Citizenship, Decolonizing 'Italianness': North African Migrants' Descendants in Italy between Activism and Everyday Life

Citizenship is a central issue in public debate in Italy. In recent years, the 'children of migrants' have played a crucial role in promoting a reform of the law on the acquisition of Italian citizenship, which is seen as anachronistic and discriminatory. However, citizenship is more than a legal issue; it has a lived and performative dimension, embedded in everyday life (Kallio et al., 2020).

This paper presents the first findings of the research project 'Growing old, feeling like citizens?' (PRIN, University of Padua & Milan-Bicocca) - a multi-site qualitative study based on biographical interviews, focus groups and ethnographic observation - which investigates the transition to adulthood of young Muslims of North African origin in Italy and their 'in-between' experiences of identity and citizenship (Besozzi, Colombo, Santagati, 2009; Caneva, 2011).

Drawing on intersectional and decolonial perspectives (hooks, 2020, Lugones, 2010, Vergès, 2019), the study explores the multiple ways in which the descendants of North African migrants in Italy perform citizenship and identity in their everyday lives, navigating through different categories and practices of gender, race, class, religion, etc. These youth have to confront persistent processes of exclusion and racialisation determined by historically constituted power relations (Mellino, 2012). However, in constructing their own sense of 'multiple belongings' (Valtolina, Marazzi, 2006), they are able to mobilise different resources and strategies of resistance, political engagement and cultural activism, creating a wide network of transnational and diasporic connections (Acocella & Pepicelli, 2018; Camozzi et al., 2019; Cingolani, Ricucci, 2014). These strategies often imply the political use of art (Frisina, Kyeremeh 2021; Frisina, Houbabi, 2022) to assert overtly feminist and anti-racist positions (Chiappelli, Bernacchi, 2024). Through these practices, this 'new generation of Italians' is making an essential contribution to rethinking 'Italianness' in a postcolonial sense (Grimaldi, Vicini, 2024).

RC18-JS-134.3

TURCSAN, BALAZS* (Student, Hungary)

The Special Relationship: National Conservatism in the US, Illiberalism in Hungary, and a New Right-Wing Hegemony

A paradoxically growing global network of self-branded right-wing "anti-globalists" and "illiberal nationalists" has been emerging to hegemonic heights within global conservative circles. Not only are right-wing politicians and parties exclaiming to counter neoliberal globalization getting more popular within the right or in general, but they are also forming a growing international platform. This network's discursive rejection of neoliberalism and globalization is at least a narrative break from the previously hegemonic Reaganite-Thatcherite neoconservative consensus. In this paper, I take a closer look at a *movement-in-the-making* by analyzing Viktor Orbán and Fidesz's ties to a faction of the US Republican Party, the "National Conservatives." I hypothesize that an increasingly hegemonic faction within the US Republican party regards Orbán's Hungary as a test-ground for conducting right-wing populist political campaigns and implementing increasingly authoritarian policies providing ideological and institutional support in exchange. First, I look at the interrelated self-mythologies of these movements: the narratives of anti-globalization, the importance of a strongman or "black sheep" figure, and how they legitimize their ambitions for power. Then I shortly delineate some of the ruptures and continuities between this model of hegemony and legitimacy creation using the concepts of ordonationalism (Geva, 2021) and post-fascism (Tamás, 2000) and previous neoconservative models. In the core of the paper, I conduct an institutional analysis looking at the organizational basis of this network I call the Nationalist Fusionists working on the ideological diplomacy between Fidesz and the National Conservatives. Lastly, I point out the wider implications of this movement to international political economy, more particularly, how this emerging movement might transform the second phase of neoliberalism. I aim to contribute to the literature on right-wing populist politics by looking at the dynamics of global networking between aspirant "anti-globalist" populists and the influence this network has on methods of legitimizing power.

RC32-509.1

TURRELL, MOLLY* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Exploring How Women Navigate Sexual and Reproductive Health Decision-Making While Experiencing Homelessness

There is a stark knowledge gap on the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of women experiencing homelessness. The limited research that does exists foregrounds the challenges that they face at every stage of their reproductive lives.

This presentation outlines findings from doctoral research undertaken in England and Australia, which adopts a qualitative design incorporating interviews and collaging sessions with women who have experienced homelessness to explore how they negotiate and experience SRH decision-making. A theoretical lens combining concepts of reproductive justice, structural violence, and stigma informs the study. Findings suggest that contrary to pathologising representations of women as irresponsible, immoral, and unable to make choices about their SRH, women are, in fact, continuously undertaking invisible labour to make difficult decisions in extremely restricted contexts. Despite differences in geopolitical contexts and lived experiences, overarching themes of the loss of support structures, restricting expectations of femininity, the denial of maternal identity, and institutional and interpersonal violence feature across their narratives.

By centring the structural conditions that shape the SRH decision-making of women experiencing homelessness, this research offers a novel and nuanced understanding of their reproductive lives. It examines reproductive rights not in isolation, but rather as inextricably linked to the structures that shape the lives of women, and in turn reveals the invisible forces that constrain their decision-making processes.

RC04-54.15

TURRI, MATTEO* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)
DI SANTO, VITO* (Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies, Italy)
TRANCOSSI, STEFANO* (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)

Student Population Characteristics and Territorial Gaps: A Focus on Distance Learning

The article, starting from the spread of distance learning in the Italian university system and, specifically, from the development of online universities, focuses on the characteristics of the student population that enrolls in an online degree course. Starting from the literature, which allows us to hypothesize the denoting elements of those who opt for distance learning, the authors, on the basis of data from the National Student Registry, illustrate the characteristics of male and female students based on their preferences for teaching (in person or at a distance) and their territorial origin (north/center/south). The analysis, also through a comparison between different European countries, allows us to verify that the population that turns to online learning presents specificities of age and scholastic background and that, in Italy, the south is particularly affected by the phenomenon.

RC06-JS-138.1

TUUVA-HONGISTO, SARI* (South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences, Finland)
ARMILA, PÄIVI (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)
HAVERINEN, VILLE-SAMULI (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Fear of Missing out Real Life: Tensions and Contradictions of Youths' Screen Time

The youth's own and non-controlled use of digital technologies has been created a bad narrative, in which what is outside the 'screen' is defined as good and desirable – and threatened. This concern around youth and their time use is not new. Young people's 'own time' has been seen as a risk causing anxiety among adults: a dangerous thing with possibilities of becoming disturbed by external inducements. Within the rise of urbanization, leisure increase, entertainment, and consciousness industry (movies, television, internet, phones, and technology in general) have been leading to the continuous atmosphere of dislocation of social control around youth: to a slackening of adults' hold as an educating element and to a moral panic around the issue.

In Finland, the concept of screen time has risen regularly in the debate on the use of media by young people. In general, it refers to the time spent using a digital display device. In this presentation, we analyze the intertwining of moral concern and moralizing control around youth's screen time as one expression of adult suspicion about young people's digitized actions. We also reflect how this concern becomes internalized and self-excused by the young ones themselves. Empirically we focus on concern about the digital media use of young people by examining how they recognize and react to screen time by describing about the adult control they experience and thinking themselves how the time spent on 'screens' means that something more 'real' and 'important' is missed.

The analysis is based on qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaire data collected in 2021–2022 in Finland with a target group of young people aged 15 years. The paper is part of "Capturing digital social inequality: Young digi-natives' assymetrical agencies within socio-technical imperatives and imaginaries (DEQUAL) project.

RC53-817.2

TWUM-DANSO IMOH, AFUA* (Bristol Universty, United Kingdom)

Searching for the Everyday in African Childhoods

Much attention on childhoods and children's lives in sub–Saharan Africa has focused on marginalised childhoods or children living in difficult circumstances. In particular, there is an abundance of literature on: street children; child workers; the impact of HIV/AIDS on children; and children's involvement in conflict. While the focus of these studies is valid, they have arguably contributed to portraying African childhoods in a rather negative and pessimistic light and contributed to reinforcing the binary between the Global North and the Global South. Such an overwhelming focus on the challenges that much of the continent and its peoples face is problematic not least because it becomes the focus of many of the publications that are produced about the continent which are, in turn, consumed not only by academic colleagues, but also by students and other members of the public. The resulting outcome, then, is that the knowledge that is produced and subsequently consumed about childhoods in sub–Saharan Africa is one which is characterised by 'lacks'. My contribution to the dialogue will seek to highlight the need for more focus on everyday childhoods on the continent. Additionally, I will illuminate the existing work of scholars, primarily those based in African institutions, some of whom have long sought to explore the mundane and everyday aspects of a range of children's lives but yet have not received adequate attention due to the inequalities that exist in the journal publishing industry which has created challenges for many African-based academics seeking to publish articles in top journals in the Global North. It is my hope that my contribution, overall, will facilitate the process of moving beyond a one-dimensional understanding of childhoods and children's lives in the region as well as illuminate the important role African-based scholars have to play in that process.

RC02-41.3

TYSIACHNIOUK, MARIA* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

"Forced to Flee: The Migration of Russian Environmentalists and Europe's Response"

Following the intensification of repressions by the Russian regime after its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the migration of environmental activists and professionals has significantly increased. This paper examines how relocation to Europe has transformed the professional activities of environmentalists in exile compared to their work in Russia. Has migration to Europe marked a critical juncture for these individuals, or have they been able to maintain continuity in their work?

This study analyzes how the political, economic, and social landscapes of host countries shape the conditions for environmental activism. The research, conducted between 2022 and 2024, is based on participant observation and biographical interviews (58 in total: Finland (N=7), Germany (N=11), France (N=7), the UK (N=11), Serbia (N=9), and Montenegro (N=19)).

Findings reveal that many environmentalists integrated into transnational networks continue to address global issues despite relocation. However, their migration destinations are often chosen strategically. For instance, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) relocated its Global Forest Program to Serbia in 2021, and Greenpeace moved its GIS hub to Amsterdam.

The study shows that the UK, Germany, France, and Finland offer better conditions for environmentalists seeking employment and long-term settlement while Germany and France became safe havens for at-risk activists, providing humanitarian visas and support structures. In contrast, Serbia and Montenegro present more challenges, with environmentalists often facing uncertainty and actively seeking better opportunities.

The study highlights that in regions with less developed environmental infrastructure, such as Serbia and Montenegro, migrants often engage

in lifestyle activism, including clean-ups, waste separation, and recycling. Meanwhile, in countries like Germany, Finland, and France, environmentalists tend to join established professional NGOs.

Ultimately, this research illuminates the complexities of environmentalists' migration, the persistence and adaptation of their work, and the challenges and opportunities they navigate in diverse host-country environments.

RC24-JS-241.1

TYSIACHNIOUK, MARIA* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Refugees for a Cause: Russian Environmentalists in Exile Confronting War and Ecological Harm

Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, many Russian environmental professionals with antiwar stances sought exile in Europe. This paper examines their pathways in exile and their roles in addressing both war-related environmental problems and antiwar activism.

Between 2022 and 2024, research was conducted through participant observations and 58 qualitative biographical interviews across six countries: Finland (N=7), Germany (N=11), France (N=7), the UK (N=11), Serbia (N=9), and Montenegro (N=19). The findings reveal that Germany emerged as a key hub for exiled activists, many of whom faced the risk of arrest in Russia. Several now collaborate on transnational environmental and antiwar projects, often in partnership with German NGOs. For example, a Russian climate expert coordinates projects with a Berlin-based transnational journalism network and contributes to the Ukraine War Environmental Consequences Work Group (UWEC), which assesses the environmental impacts of the war, such as the destruction of the Kakhovka dam.

Eco-Defense members, now scattered across EU countries, are involved in antiwar efforts by leveraging their expertise on supply chains to help identify violations of EU trade sanctions. Their work in collaboration with German NGOs has been instrumental in sharing information with the European Parliament.

France has become a sanctuary for Russian activists at risk. The humanitarian visa program offers a vital lifeline, and exiled environmentalists have found supportive networks within the Russian anti-Putin diaspora. Several continue to combine environmental work with antiwar and human rights activism. Notable figures include a former Ozersk NGO leader now advocating for Ukraine on French TV and a prominent human rights expert who founded the Sakharov Institute in Paris to support at-risk activists.

This paper highlights the resilience and adaptability of Russian environmentalists in exile, showing how they continue to advocate for both ecological and human rights causes amid war.

U

RC31-503.8

UBALDE, JOSEP* (Universitat de Lleida, Spain)
LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO (University of Lleida, Spain)

Labour Market Outcomes of Immigrants in Five Bilingual Contexts: The Effects of Host Country Majority and Minority Language Skills

Competency in the host country's language plays a crucial role in the economic integration of international immigrants. Immigrants who arrive with linguistic skills and/or learn the language of the host country are more likely to find employment and better jobs. However, there are few studies that analyse the role of linguistic skills developed in the bilingual territories of host countries. In this study, we analyse to what extent immigrants benefit from the acquisition of the minority language when integrating into the labour market. To address this issue, this article compares the effect on employment and occupational status of both majority and minority languages in five regions with unequal ethnolinguistic vitality (Catalonia, Galicia, Balearic Islands, Valencia, Basque Country). We use data from the Spanish Labour Force Survey (2021, 2014), in which over 5,000 foreign- born individuals were surveyed about their language competence (speaking fluency). Estimates associated with bilingual competencies are obtained through linear probability models, using both the current knowledge variable and an instrument based on pre-arrival knowledge before coming to Spain (via 2SLS). Preliminary results show that, across the five territories, proficiency in the majority language, Spanish, has a strong impact on both employability and the likelihood of occupying better positions. Exclusive proficiency in the minority language, whether Catalan, Galician, or Basque, does not seem to have a relevant effect on either labour outcome. However, bilingual proficiency, that is, having mastery in the minority language in addition to Spanish, exerts a superior effect. These results remain unchanged after including different sociodemo- graphic variables and the use of IV. We conclude by assessing the importance of acquiring not only the majority language but also the minority one for a successful integration that respects territorial diversity.

RC07-106.2

UDAGAWA, RINA* (Chuo University, Japan)

Crafting Collective Futures:Exploring the Process of Vision Creation

The purpose of this study is to clarify the process in which the imagined futures are constructed in social movements. A specific imagined future observed in social movements is not something that participants have from the beginning. As Melucci (1989) pointed out, these imagined futures are the result of interactions among diverse participants in the movement. Therefore, the imagined future that emerge in social movements do not necessarily align with the individual visions held by participants, but rather are the result of adjustments among multiple futures.

To clarify the process of creating these futures, it is necessary to identify the components of the futures. To achieve this, I analyze imagined future held by participants in several past social movements. Two key aspects are identified: First, what components constitute the observed imagined future. Second, how these visions of the future were constructed.

By comparing the results of these analyses across different cases, I aim to examine the mechanisms behind the creation of visions of the future in social movements.

RC40-JS-124.3

UEDA, HARUKA* (University of Tokyo, Japan)
AKIYAMA, TOMOHIRO (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)
KIM, JIYOON (University of Tokyo, Japan)
SAKIHAMA, SANA (University of Tokyo, Japan)
NAKAJIMA, TAKAHIRO (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Lessons from Fukushima: Food and Environmental Ethics, Arts and Philosophy

On March 11, 2011, a massive earthquake and tsunami attacked the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, releasing radioactive materials. Since then, the farmland has been decontaminated, and some

residents have returned, but the Fukushima problem is far from over. What lessons should we learn for Fukushima and for "sustainability transition" in our planet? This presentation reports on the field survey conducted in Iitate Village, Fukushima, in 2024, conducted by the Japanese social lab of RE4GREEN (an EU Horizon grant research project). Iitate Village is located 30-50 km from the nuclear plant and had a population of 6,500 before the accident. Although the evacuation order was lifted in 2017, 80% of the villagers chose not to return. This survey aimed to clarify the *living/lived* environmental ethics through interviews with villagers and stakeholders and visits to sites such as experimental farms, difficult-to-return contaminated areas (Nagadōro district), and a new art hub, Zuzu Warehouse, focusing on the critical role of the NPO, Resurrection of Fukushima. The phase of recovery has shifted from science (decontamination and radiation measurement) to economics (agriculture) and further to the integration of philosophy and art, underpinning the creation of new communities. Here, "community" refer to a "new public space" built by diverse stakeholders, including NPOs at the mediator, researchers, artists, entrepreneurs, and younger generations, who gather voluntarily and utilize their expertise. In this new public space, the concept of "nature" is being redefined—not as an objective entity but as "living/lived nature." This concept can be clarified through the critical examinations of modern Japanese philosophy (such as Tetsurō Watsuji's *millieu*), and comparative studies with Western philosophy (such as *umwelt*). Additionally, new practices, such as the fusion of science and art or agriculture and art, represented by Zuzu Warehouse, express the essence of "nature" and "humanity" from within.

RC25-417.1

UEKUSA, SHINYA* (University of Canterburyry, New Zealand)
WEIGT, JILL (California State University San Marcos, USA)

Linguicism in Caregiving: Insights from Japanese Migrant Care Workers in Institutional Care Settings in Aotearoa New Zealand

Language communication in institutional care settings between care recipients and care workers is essential for the wellbeing and overall care experiences of both parties. However, significant challenges arise in language communication when care workers and/or care recipients are *Indigenous/ Tribal, minority and minoritized languages and peoples* (ITMs). With the increasing reliance on migrant workforces in the care industry across many countries, language communication challenges are becoming troublesome and require careful attention. Research indicates that migrant care workers (MCWs) in care facilities often report lower job satisfaction due to high job demands, limited social support, stress related to acculturation, and discrimination both within work and outside of their care roles. However, current studies on aging and migration often overlook the exploration of language communication experiences in care settings from the perspective of MCWs who are more likely ITMs. Unlike conventional research that frames language communication challenges merely as "language barriers", our study critically examines the experiences of Japanese MCWs' experiences, through the lens of linguicism. Drawing insights from in-depth interviews conducted with 10 Japanese MCWs, our analysis reveals various forms of linguicism faced by the study participants. Some participants experienced discrimination due to their accents and overall language proficiency, both from care recipients and co-workers. Interpersonal linguicism is evident, but many participants also internalized language oppression. However, most Japanese MCW participants demonstrated resilient responses in coping with linguicism in their work environments.

RC25-407.1

UEKUSA, SHINYA* (University of Canterburyry, New Zealand)
CARLTON, SALLY (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)
NISSEN, SYLVIA (Lincoln University, New Zealand)

Overcoming or Reinforcing Linguicism through Multilingual Research?

This paper critically reflects on a multilingual research project that aimed to investigate and address the issue of disaster linguicism in New Zealand. The project, which involved a diverse team of linguistic minority researchers, sought to overcome linguicism by using culturally and linguistically responsive research methods. Through qualitative interviews conducted in participants' preferred languages, the project aimed to provide a safe space for linguistic minority communities to share their experiences of multilingual disaster/ health communication during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the research team encountered unexpected challenges. Despite the intention to elevate the voices of underrepresented linguistic minority communities, the project inadvertently reinforced linguicism at times. Researchers' cultural and linguistic competencies, while valuable, also led to power imbalances and reinforced English language ideology in subtle ways. The study's critical collective self-reflection reveals that even well-intentioned efforts to overcome linguicism can reproduce it through research practices. The paper highlights the complexity of conducting inclusive research in linguistically diverse contexts and emphasizes the need for constant reflexivity when working with linguistic minorities. This collective self-reflection offers valuable insights into both the transformative potential and the challenges of conducting inclusive and multilingual research, particularly in the contexts of decolonizing research.

RC32-512.1

UENO, KOJI* (Florida State University, USA)

Job Application Requirements and Inequalities: Insights from Job Seekers in Japan

Past research on recruitment and hiring inequalities have focused on how work organizations selectively recruit certain workers and make biased decisions in callbacks and job offers. However, employer requirements for job applications and interviews also create inequalities by preventing certain workers from completing applications and staying in the applicant pool. The present study extends this literature by focusing on unique conventions of application and interview procedures in Japan and examining the implications for LGBTQ prospective graduates as a socially marginalized job-seeker group. Analysis of in-depth interview data shows that LGBTQ people's job search and career prospects are constrained by three aspects of application and interview conventions in Japan—an annual cycle schedule, an early start of the recruitment season, and use of standard questions in applications and interviews. Other national conditions, such as gender stratification in the labor market and a lack of legal protections of LGBTQ workers, endorse this process. Overall, these results extend the existing knowledge on recruitment and hiring inequalities by showing that the national conventions of application and interview procedures create unique patterns of inequalities in the country.

RC05-82.2

UENO, TAKAHIKO* (Tsuru University, Japan)

Euro-American Models, Asian Realities: Rethinking Interculturalism from in East Asian Cities

This research critically examines how East Asian cities navigate and reinterpret Euro-American intercultural models of diversity management in their own unique contexts, focusing on Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. While European and American ideals such as universal human rights, multiculturalism and, more recently, intercultural dialogue have significantly influenced global migration policies, this study explores the complexities and challenges that arise when these models are applied in East Asian cities, where local political, cultural, and social realities diverge from those of Europe and North America, but also diverse inside the region.

Japan has long resisted comprehensive immigration policies, yet paradoxically, local governments have selectively adopted aspects of European interculturalism, leading to fragmented but proactive policy learning from Europe. South Korea initially embraced a top-down multicultural framework focused on "multicultural families" but has recently shifted towards a more flexible intercultural model to address the diverse needs of its cities. With its grassroots indigenous movements and community-based intercultural education initiatives, Taiwan presents a unique approach, though its contested international status limits its ability to engage in transnational policy dialogues.

Through qualitative interviews and document analysis, this study sheds light on how East Asian cities balance local realities with mainly Euro-American intercultural ideals under the aforementioned conditions, highlighting both the opportunities and limitations of applying Euro-American models of diversity management in different national and transnational contexts. This study also critically examines the state's role in policy diffusion as East Asian cities, unlike their European and American counterparts, often lack regional cooperation mechanisms for addressing shared challenges in migrant integration due to the absence of a broader state-level consensus.

RC37-JS-186.2

UGUR, ZEYNEP* (CESPRA, EHESS, France)

From Disbelonging to Public Agency: Theatre As a Space for New Political Imaginaries in Contemporary Turkey

This paper investigates the intersection of disbelonging and public agency through alternative theatre practices in Turkey, particularly following the 2013 Gezi Park movement. Drawing on empirical fieldwork conducted for my doctoral research, which includes semi-structured interviews and participant

observation with independent theatres in Istanbul from 2019 to 2023, this study explores how theatre serves as a space for collective action, where shared feelings of disbelonging transform into drivers for public engagement.

Focusing on two women playwrights and directors, chosen from the fieldwork, the paper examines how disbelonging—understood as exclusion from dominant norms—has been reappropriated by these artists to cultivate new forms of belonging. Their productions challenge growing authoritarianism and rapid urban transformation in Istanbul by using theatre as a means to critique power structures and develop horizontal relationships within communities.

The study highlights how these artists use theatre to engage in a form of public agency that creates alternative political imaginaries, offering spaces where new social bonds and collective identities can emerge. As a political and performative public space, alternative theatre contributes to reshaping civic participation and fostering communal experiences that challenge established norms.

Through an analysis of contemporary theatre in Istanbul, this paper argues that the collaborative nature of alternative theatre allows for the formation of new pathways for political expression, offering audiences and performers opportunities to co-create spaces of resistance and reimagined futures.

RC38-632.2

ULFE, MARIA EUGENIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)
JAVE PINEDO, IRIS (Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, Peru)
VERGARA RODRÍGUEZ, ROXANA (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)
TRELLES, ABDUL (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)
GARATE, ARIANA (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)
LUNA, ANDREA (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)
SANCHEZ, ROBERTO (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Practices of Resistance, Practices of Care: The Role of Indigenous Women in the Peruvian Central Amazon Region in the Context of Dispossession of Territory

The ashaninka population is the largest indigenous population in the Amazon basin, with residences in Peru and in Brasil. In Peru, their communities are distributed along the central Amazon region. This is the region with the highest rates of coca production and the growth of illicit economies, which provoked abandonment and displacement of populations and communities, poverty, lack of better living opportunities, enslavement population and degraded lands. In this context, the role of women, organized in indigenous's associations as leaders in their communities, is crucial as caregivers in domestic and in public domains. Women not only take care of their families and relatives, but also of the communities and their territories building new forms of political participation. We have been working on recovery practices after Covid-19 pandemic in an interdisciplinary research project "Voices of recovery" in three ashaninka communities (Shankivironi, San Jerónimo and Potsoteni) in Junin, Peru.

Junin is located in the central Amazon region. Among these practices of recovery, we have found the importance of women's roles in caring practices and how they are recovering the use of plants. Based on long-term anthropological field research in these three ashaninka communities, we will argue about how caring and care practices are composed of interconnected power systems whose main actors are women. Thus, we will discuss women's strategies of political participation that strain the traditional leaderships of men as chiefs in the local community. There are political tensions but also, as we will show, there are new forms of knowledge that emerge in these practices in which women play important leading roles.

RC51-789.2

UMEMURA, MUGIO* (Kobe University, Japan)

Who Sets Deadlines? from Niklas Luhmann's Sociological Theory of Time and Deadlines

We encounter numerous "deadlines" in our everyday lives. In fact, I will only be able to present at the 5th ISA Forum of Sociology if I complete all the necessary procedures, such as the submission of the abstract, the registration for participation, the application for travel expenses, and so on, within the fixed deadlines. In this presentation, we will consider "who sets deadlines" in organizations and society, based on Niklas Luhmann's thoughts on deadlines.

Similar to decision-making, deadlines are set through certain processes, and within those processes, there are the people who participate in setting the deadline. However, the deadlines set within organizations and society, as well as all other types of decision-making, are not determined solely by the arbitrary decisions of specific individuals. Rather, they are fixed through various processes of social learning and negotiations involving many actors, following precedents. Therefore, just as the abstract of this session discusses about decision-making, the algorithmization of deadline setting can also be discussed as an issue.

In this presentation, I first examine a theoretical framework for discussing deadlines sociologically, specifically for considering who sets deadlines in organizations and society, how they are set, how these deadlines are used, and what consequences they bring about. To do so, I refer to Niklas Luhmann's sociological theory of time and his article "The Scarcity of Time and the Urgency of Deadlines," which focuses on deadlines as an issue. From Luhmann's discussion on this issue, I particularly utilize the conception of time as a medium of communication and the idea of deadlines as a temporal form for observing social events.

RC12-191.3

ÜMIT ATILGAN, EYLEM* (University of Kyrenia, Turkey)

As a Transformative Force in Masculine Legal Culture, Feminist Advocacy "Feminists at the Court Room"

As in many other countries, the demand for gender equality has long been the most dynamic wing of the struggle for rights in Turkey. Rising criticism of policies related to women and gender has led to the positioning of activism in Turkey alongside various forms of collective action, organizational structures, and political stances. Today, networks of feminist lawyers who voluntarily follow femicide and LGBTI+ violence cases in Turkey and collect data on them cover the whole country. Since the neoliberal right-wing government withdrew its signature from the Istanbul Convention, the number of feminist lawyers joining solidarity networks to combat increasing masculine violence is increasing day by day. While patterns of masculine legal culture, such as impunity and misogynistic judicial practices, narrow women's access to justice, a stronger army of lawyers is emerging to support victims of masculine violence.

Based on data from qualitative research with activists advocating for rights against masculine violence against women and LGBTI+ in Turkey, this paper primarily addresses the following questions: Can we talk about the transformative effect of feminist advocacy in cases of masculine violence on legal culture? What role do feminist lawyer networks that provide voluntary advocacy support in cases of masculine violence play on women's access to justice? While seeking answers to these questions, it is also aimed to produce local knowledge of this field and support advocacy by revealing the difficulties faced by rights defenders and activists who struggle for gender equality and the strategies and suggestions they have developed to overcome them. Using NVIVO12, I analyzed the qualitative data from in-depth interviews and focus groups with lawyers defending victims and/or their relatives in cases of masculine violence, interpreting it in the context of theories on advocacy, legal culture, and women's access to justice.

RC13-200.3

ÜNAL, ARZU (Faculty Member, Turkey)
IBRAHIM, SALEH KAHLED* (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)
TOPKAYA, BESRA BETÜL (Ibn Haldun University, Turkey)

Changes in Migrants' Preferences for Socialization and Leisure Spaces: The Experiences of Syrian Migrants in Istanbul

Migrants need spaces where they can spend their leisure time and socialize amid the crowded and noisy urban environment. For tens of thousands of Syrian migrants living in Istanbul, historic grand mosques, parks, and city squares serve as key locations for socialization. These spaces are significant for migrant families during both leisure time and religious occasions. They provide low-cost venues where middle-class and low-income migrant women can gather outside their homes and where their children can interact with local children or other migrant children.

For adults, particularly the first generation of migrants, historic grand mosques play a crucial role in strengthening existing relationships and performing religious duties, especially during Ramadan and feasts. Notable examples of such spaces include the Fatih Mosque and the Sultanahmet Mosque, located in Istanbul's Fatih district. These places are significant points

in the city where migrants can simultaneously meet their religious, cultural, and recreational needs. The proximity of these spaces to migrant settlements, both geographically and culturally, makes them preferred destinations for many migrants.

This study focuses on how social spaces in Istanbul, such as the Fatih and Sultanahmet Mosques, have been transformed through the experiences of Syrian migrants. In recent years, rising anti-migrant sentiments, economic challenges, and Turkey's evolving migration policies have forced many Syrian families to change their spatial preferences and seek alternative venues. Increasingly, migrant families are forgoing spending religious occasions, like Ramadan and holidays, as well as their free time on weekends, at the Fatih and Sultanahmet Mosques, and are exploring new opportunities in other parts of the city. This study examines the factors behind the changing social spaces preferred by Syrian migrants in Istanbul for leisure and religious activities, as well as the alternatives they are exploring.

RC22-356.4

URAL, NUR YASEMIN* (University of Leipzig, Germany)

"Do You Eat Pork?": Religion, Heritage and Culturalization of Citizenship

We are what we eat. But we are also what we eat exclusively, namely what others do not eat or do not want to eat. The consumption of pork is one of the questions that continues to divide the European public, but also certain parts of the Muslim World. Is it European to eat pork and Middle Eastern or Muslim to avoid it? Is it secular, is it Christian? Is it culture, is it heritage? Pork is a material object that enters the physical body of the individual and the political body of the nation while determining its health. It draws the line between those who belong unconditionally and those who belong only conditionally to the nation. In European countries, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany, there have been heated debates about the consumption of pork and its avoidance in schools and public institutions as a sign of a civilizational divide. In this paper, I will trace the legal and cultural classification of pork as part of *laïcité* in France and as a kind of national culture in Germany by analyzing public controversies in these two countries over the last decade. The paper aims to show the affective and material dynamics of the increasing culturalization of Christian practices with the simultaneous religionization of people from Middle Eastern backgrounds.

RC11-176.3

URBANIAK, ANNA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Addressing Participation Inequalities in Aging Research: Reflexive Use of Participatory Approaches with Older Adults

In aging research, participatory approaches offer valuable methodological frameworks for involving older adults in the co-production of knowledge. Despite their potential, implementing participatory methods presents challenges, particularly in addressing participation inequalities that arise due to individual and organisational barriers. This paper explores these methodological issues, emphasizing the need for reflexive practices to ensure more equitable participation among diverse groups of older adults.

Participatory approaches, by design, seek to democratize the research process, involving older adults not just as subjects but as active contributors. However, the persistence of participation inequalities indicates that such methods often fall short of their inclusive goals. This paper critically examines methodological strategies to mitigate these inequalities, such as tailoring engagement formats to accommodate varying capacities, providing ongoing support, and creating adaptive, accessible environments. Through these strategies, participatory methods can better account for the diverse realities of older adults, promoting meaningful involvement across different demographic and health profiles.

Reflexivity is positioned as a core methodological principle in this process, requiring researchers to continuously assess and adapt their approaches. By reflecting on the power dynamics, biases, and limitations within their research practices, researchers can better understand how these factors influence participation and shape data outcomes. Reflexivity thus enhances the participatory process by enabling more responsive and adaptive methodological adjustments that promote inclusivity.

This paper contributes to the field of age and aging research by advocating for a reflexive use of participatory approaches that explicitly address participation inequalities. It provides practical insights and critical reflections aimed at improving research designs, ensuring that diverse perspectives of older adults are not only included but meaningfully integrated into the knowledge production process.

RC11-176.4

URBANIAK, ANNA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Enhancing Older Adults' Health: The Role of Participatory Approaches in Informal Care Research

Participatory approaches are increasingly recognized as essential in researching the health and well-being of older adults and their informal caregivers, enabling deeper engagement with the lived experiences of those involved in caregiving. This paper highlights the significance of employing participatory methods in studying informal care, drawing insights from two projects: INTERCARE, focusing on young caregivers in education, and SIWSON, examining informal caregiving for older individuals with dementia.

Early findings from INTERCARE indicate that young carers face significant challenges in balancing caregiving responsibilities with educational commitments, leading to increased stress and decreased academic performance. By engaging young caregivers and persons they care for in participatory manner the project ensures that the research accurately reflects their real-life challenges and needs.

The SIWSON project addresses the experiences of informal caregivers during the early stages of caregiving for individuals with dementia. Participatory methods capture the complexities of stress and social exclusion experienced by caregivers, revealing that those who lack support networks report higher levels of emotional distress. Insights gained from caregiver involvement emphasize the need for targeted interventions that strengthen social connections and improve mental well-being.

Participatory methods are critical in this both projects as they facilitate a comprehensive understanding of caregiving's impact beyond clinical symptoms by incorporating the social dimensions of caregivers' experiences. This approach not only identifies gaps in existing support systems but also co-creates solutions that directly respond to caregivers' needs, ultimately enhancing the health and well-being of older adults.This paper argues that participatory approaches are crucial for researching informal care, ensuring that caregivers' voices are central to the inquiry, leading to findings that are more accurate, relevant, and actionable.

RC06-96.6

URBAŃSKA, SYLWIA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

A Divorce in a Polish Village: Gender, Class and Forms of Solidarity and Resistance in Traditional Communities.

Traditional rural communities are unquestionably fascinating laboratories of social change in an increasingly diverse world. One clear example of such changes is the increasing experience of divorce, conflict and tensions in rural communities as they confront and negotiate postmodern patterns of family life. I will show how rural divorce can activate potential for solidarity and resistance in small, patriarchal and Catholic communities in eastern Poland.

The findings are based on dozens of autobiographical narratives (30 IDIs) of female rural residents of eastern Poland and over a year-long participatory ethnographies conducted between 2018 and 2023 in the border region of Mazovia and Podlasie.

I will demonstrate how the biographical and everyday experiences of divorcing rural working-class women were shaped by various local social networks. I will also discuss which social positions, affiliations and forms of capital are activated by rural divorce, and how gender and social class mediate it. Furthermore, I will discuss whether and what kind of support and solidarity for divorcing women can be found among other rural women (rural sisterhood)? The analysis will reveal how traditional and new patterns of practices and discourses reproduce dynamics of exclusion and inclusion in traditional rural communities. The transformation of rural areas and family life in Poland over the last three decades provides an essential context for understanding the findings.

RC38-634.2

URBINA CORTES, GUSTAVO* (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)

Biographical Contours and Life Consequences of Activism Among Women Members of Collectives Searching for Disappeared Relatives in Mexico

This study aims to problematize the biographical contours and life consequences of high-risk activism undertaken by women belonging to collectives searching for disappeared relatives in Mexico. Over the past three decades, criminal violence has become a primary catalyst for disappearances across various regions of Mexico. Given the state's inability to combat

impunity and provide justice to families victimized by disappearances, various collectives have assumed responsibilities including search operations, emotional support, and assistance with investigations conducted by state prosecutors. Within this context, women have played a crucial role, assuming leadership and prominence in activism related to the search for disappeared persons.

Against this backdrop, this work seeks to elucidate the principal biographical ruptures precipitated by the phenomenon of forced disappearances. The research aims to demonstrate that beyond the evident communal and familial consequences, this situation imposes substantial emotional, political, productive, and reproductive burdens on women, who often simultaneously fulfill roles as parents, heads of households, sisters, or wives. In addition to exploring the complexities associated with this disruptive political activation, the study intends to examine the primary effects on these women's truncated life projects and the consequences that extend into their domestic and private spheres.

In essence, this research endeavors to offer a perspective that integrates a dialogue between gender analysis, the debate on high-risk activism, and the biographical consequences of social mobilization. The methodology employs approximately thirty biographically oriented interviews with women from various search collectives in three Mexican territories most affected by criminal violence (Guanajuato, Sinaloa, and Sonora).

RC15-222.4

URIBE VARGAS, MARIA PIA* (CERMES3, France)

« L'Hyperactivité Des Filles, Entre Anomalie Et Normativité » Discours Et Pratiques De Médecins Autour Du TDAH Au Chili.

Cette contribution a pour objectif de montrer comment la dimension de genre traverse les discours et les pratiques des médecins à l'égard d'un groupe qui ne correspond pas à la représentation commune du trouble de déficit de l'attention et de l'hyperactivité (TDAH) : les filles hyperactives. En effet, globalement, davantage de garçons que de filles sont diagnostiqués avec un TDAH. Cependant, au Chili, la prévalence chez les filles est aussi élevée que chez les garçons, en particulier à l'adolescence. Basé sur des entretiens avec des médecins de différentes spécialités et perspectives cliniques, exerçant dans divers contextes de soins au Chili, cette communication propose l'analyse en profondeur de deux cas rapportés par deux médecins. Elle montre comment les représentations genrées, variant selon les âges et les milieux sociaux, modèlent les attentes, les diagnostics, les interactions et les prises en charge des patientes. La façon dont sont perçues et soignées les « filles avec TDAH » dépend de la perspective clinique du médecin, de son lieu d'exercice, de sa propre position sociale mais aussi du cadre normatif de la santé mentale au Chili. L'analyse des cas met au jour le double mouvement à l'œuvre dans l'approche du TDAH des filles : normaliser ce qui apparaît comme atypique par rapport au masculin et simultanément rendre typique et pathologiser un type de TDAH féminin différencié selon la classe sociale.

RC32-508.2

ÜSTÜN, EBRAR BEGÜM* (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

"the Happiness Promised By Genital Aesthetics": Female Genital Cosmetic Surgeries in Türkiye

The advertisements circulating online with the theme "enhancing happiness through genital aesthetics" suggest that the female genitalia are perceived as having a "disturbing appearance," which can lead to psychological issues, negatively impacting women's sexual and family lives. Female genital aesthetic surgeries (FGCS), which include procedures such as labiaplasty, vaginoplasty, perineoplasty, G-spot enhancement, clitoral hood reduction, genital whitening, and hymenoplasty, involve altering the structure and appearance of a "healthy" female sexual organ without medical indications. These surgeries are motivated by aesthetic, functional, sexual, and cultural reasons. Traditionally, medical discourse, as well as the state and family, has focused on the vagina from a penetration-centered perspective (virginity checks, vaginismus, hymenoplasty) and its heteronormative functionality. However, in this study, I argue that with the increasing prevalence of female genital aesthetic surgeries, a new discourse on the vagina is emerging in Türkiye (and globally). This new discourse emphasizes that the aesthetic appearance of the vagina is as important as its function. In this context, my research explores 1) how clinics and doctors' market FGCS on their websites, what justifications they offer, and what risks are overlooked; 2) how FGCS is linked to women's psychological and sexual well-being. Employing digital ethnography and content analysis of clinic and doctors' websites, I explore the rise of female genital aesthetic surgeries in Türkiye from a feminist perspective, by focusing on global medical discourse, healthcare privatization, and evolving gender and cultural norms.

TG07-986.5

ÜSTÜNALAN, DILEK* (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey)

Sensory and Temporal Dimensions of Homemaking Among Syrian Female Refugees in Istanbul

This study examines the temporal, spatial and sensory dimensions of homemaking among female Syrian refugees in Istanbul, focusing on how nostalgia, memory, and sensory experiences shape the processes of home-making and home-unmaking. Drawing from my PhD research, I explore refugees' sensory interactions across various urban scales—from dwellings and neighborhoods to public spaces and migrant hubs—highlighting how memories of past homes and aspirations for the future influence their engagement with the present environment.

Using sensory ethnography, sensory walks, and in-depth interviews, the research investigates how everyday routines and sensory interactions involving tastes, smells, sounds, sights and textures either foster or disrupt feelings of continuity, familiarity, security, and belonging in new surroundings. Sensory memories and embodied daily practices, such as cooking and commensal eating of traditional meals or engaging with personal/ biographical objects, play a crucial role in reassembling identities and creating a sense of home. These routines not only link past experiences to present environments but also contribute to the formation of diasporic places and cultures.

However, the study also reveals that beyond recreating familiar sensory worlds, refugees adapt to new temporal rhythms and sensory dynamics in the host city. This adaptation, which unfolds over time, reflects a dynamic process of both "making" and "unmaking" homes. As refugees accumulate new memories and experiences, they either build stronger attachments to their new environment or, in many cases, face exclusion, prompting further displacement.

The study highlights the crucial role of time and sensory engagement in post-migration homemaking and demonstrates how sensory ethnography can capture the emotional and embodied dimensions of these processes in the context of displacement.

RC07-JS-211.1

UWE, VORMBUSCH* (FernUniversität in Hagen, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology, Germany)

Prognostic Cultures in the Digital Age. Epistemic and Authoritarian Forms of Governing the Future

Different kinds of future predictive techniques such as scenario analyses and forecasts, roadmaps and predictive policing contribute to an epistemic culture of the present, which is primarily concerned with its potential futures. These futures may be envisioned as socially desirable disruption, driven by technology and leading to human progress, as is the case in what Barbrook and Cameron (1996) called *The Californian Ideology*. Or they are bound up with proliferating fears of harm and catastrophy, as in sociological analyses criticizing precautionary strategies and the *Emergency Imaginary* (Calhoun 2004) in general. In any case, these futures are technically constructed, algorithmically calculated and digitally mediated. Their origin is not, like in former times, the disclosure of an eremite, they spring from serverfarms and digital infrastructures. But just like yesterday, envisioning the future implies new systems of social ordering and control as well.

Against this backdrop, the talk sorts contemporary cultures of prognostics using three contrasting, empirical examples. These can be assigned to two ideal types of modelling uncertain futures by data: an *authoritarian future* as the product of autonomized algorithmic decision-making systems (ADMs) on the one hand, and (referring to the works of Rheinberger and Knorr-Cetina) *epistemic futures* on the other. The latter appear paradigmatically in two contrasting social arenas: first, as the systematic multiplication of competing futures in financial-economic arbitrage trading (e.g. Beunza and Stark 2005), and second as unattainable futures in the mundane practices of self-measurement/self-tracking (Noji and Vormbusch 2018). The former (ADMs) appear as calculative infrastructures accumulating and synthesizing Data, thereby assigning resources and social positions to people without them having control. The talk contrasts these techniques of producing future knowledge with regard to the opening and closing of attainable futures, the relationship between human and machine knowledge, and the embedded power relations.

RC53-823.2

ÜZÜMCÜ, HAMIDE ELIF* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Narrative Traditions in Children's Everyday Lives: A Case Study from the UK

Children grow up within diverse narratives rooted in their geographies, cultures and social contexts. Stories and grand narratives help them navigate various aspects of life, particularly its challenges, and learn the ways of everyday living in their respective cultures. This paper focuses on the Sufi storytelling tradition as a critical site for children and young people's negotiation of Islamic values. Specifically, it investigates the role of Sufi storytelling in constructing and reconstructing environmental ethics within Sufi family life. Sufism offers a wealthy heritage of various genres of written and oral culture, including Quranic parables, tales and hymns. The UK context is particularly intriguing, as it hosts Sufis from diverse ethnic, cultural and social backgrounds.

The paper will share findings on how children and parents engage with stories as storytellers themselves, based on interviews with them, as well as storytelling workshops conducted with children from Sufi families in the UK. It aims to contribute to broader practices and scholarship in the social studies of childhood, youth and family through artful and decolonial approaches.

V

WG08-JS-181.4

VACCARO, ALTEA* (Université Lumière Lyon 2, Belgium)

Reclaiming the Self: The Role of Incarceration in Disrupting Gendered Violence and Control

This presentation explores the intersection of gender-based violence and the sociology of bodies and emotions in the context of female incarceration. Based on a qualitative study conducted in prisons in France, Italy, and Spain, the research reveals how incarceration modifies gendered inequalities, especially within conjugal dynamics. The study involved semi-structured interviews and participant observation.

Female prisoners are often abandoned by their partners, with 56% of incarcerated women in France receiving no visits (El Hatifi & Le Mer, 2021). Moreover, a significant majority of these women have experienced intimate partner violence (Rostaing, 1998), with the most insidious forms of aggression being those within the couple (Bajos et al., 2008; Brown et al., 2020). Across the three countries studied, multiple women were found to be under the control of their partners—a control characterized by progressive domination and affective dependency, leading to a loss of autonomy (Jamoulle, 2021). Paradoxically, prison can provide a space for these women to break free from abusive relationships and oppressive gender norms. The confinement environment, though restrictive, offers a secure space far removed from violent partners, enabling women to reconstruct their identities (Comfort, 2007).

This presentation analyzes these phenomena through the lens of the sociology of bodies and emotions, offering a multidimensional perspective on gender-based violence. It reveals how incarceration disrupts cycles of abuse by imposing a new form of bodily discipline that mirrors, yet cannot coexist with, the control exerted in abusive relationships. As (quasi-)total institutions, prisons impose constant surveillance, precluding external partners from maintaining control over incarcerated women. Thus, while incarceration imposes prison confinement, it can simultaneously liberate women from domestic confinement. This analysis deepens our understanding of institutional violence and gendered power relations, shedding light on how incarcerated women navigate emotional and bodily experiences in response to both violence and liberation.

RC38-623.3

VAJDA, JULIA* (Eotvos Lorand University, Hungary)
MUCSKA, BÁLINT (ELTE University, Hungary)

I Would Rather Start Dealing with My Own Identity Than Flee from Missiles to a Shelter – Migrating Back and Forth between Hungary and Israel

Évi was born in 1979 in Budapest. Her maternal grandparents were both survivors of the Shoah. The maternal grandfather was also persecuted by the communist regime after the liberation of Hungary. Being released from jail, he left the country illegally and did not meet his children again for years. The paternal grandparents were both Catholic. We interviewed her in our project "Democracy and Family History" as a returnee from Israel after the 7th of October 2023.

Today's Jewish renaissance in Hungary has led many to realize that, even after the Shoah, it is possible to enjoy being Jewish while not forgetting about the past persecution and its traces in family history. This cultural phenomenon appeared alongside the increasingly right-wing government and the rising level of overt anti-Semitism, which prompted many young Hungarian Jews to make aliyah to Israel. Among them was Évi, who, while attending Jewish services also experienced anti-Semitism while searching for a new job. She and her husband migrated to Israel in 2016, she gave birth to a child in 2019 and their new life in the country seemed to be stable. However, the Palestinian attack against Israel on 7th of October made them question their earlier decision: they returned to Hungary, and since then, Évi has been struggling with how to raise her son. She is unsure whether the psychological problems caused by hiding their identity or the attacks pose the greater risk. In conclusion, she must decide which tradition to follow: the one that views seeking refuge as a possible solution, or the other that says one should not leave their own culture.

RC15-224.4

VAKHRUSHEVA, VERONIKA* (HSE University (Moscow), Russian Federation)

A Comparative Analysis of Cultural Beliefs and Their Effect on Oral Care in Morocco, South Africa and South Korea. Government Measure Implementation to Influence and Form Healthy Oral Care Habits and Behavioral Patterns

The aim of this paper is to determine the role of cultural beliefs and the effect they have on human health, particularly oral care. The paper focuses on healthcare cultures of 3 countries: Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the South African Republic. A comparative analysis of their oral care cultures and behavioral patterns has not been researched prior to this, so the paper provides a fresh view on the problems oral care faces in these countries.

The idea discussed in the paper was largely influenced by a healthcare program launched by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of South Korea in 2011. The program promoted oral hygiene by creating tooth brushing rooms nationwide to encourage tooth brushing. According to various reports, the program has had immense success. This could be linked to the South Korean culture itself, as their most popular foods increase the people's desire to have fresh breath, therefore, the installation of tooth brushing facilities proved popular with the citizens, as the demand was met.

The analysis of the Moroccan and South African oral care problems showed that they differed from those of South Korea. The reason being cultural differences which formed the cultural beliefs around such topics as oral care and human health in general. The national oral care program in South Korea showed the success of government-imposed measures. This paper discusses the cultural background aspects important for discussing oral care and cultural beliefs tied to it in such countries as Morocco and South Africa.

Culture plays an important role in the mindset of people forming various beliefs influenced by culture which sometimes poses problems for the human healthcare in some countries. A solution may be sought through government projects to influence a nation through its culture and emphasize the importance of human healthcare.

RC34-563.2

VALDEBENITO INFANTE, MARIA JOSE* (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile)
MURILLO, CATALINA MURILLO (DUOC, Chile)

Lo Que Deja La Primavera Chilena: El Efecto De Las Políticas De Igualdad Educativa y De Género En Dos Territorios Del Sur En Chile

En Chile, las movilizaciones estudiantiles que se llevaron a cabo entre 2011 y 2019, tuvieron como objetivo confrontar la desigualdad educativa, cuestionar las lógicas neoliberales predominantes en las dinámicas sociales y las políticas, y, posteriormente, asegurar el derecho a la educación y la igualdad de género.

Este ciclo, denominado la "*primavera chilena*" (Labraña, 2018), dio lugar al desarrollo de políticas destinadas asegurar el derecho a la educación mediante el incremento del acceso y la eliminación prácticas de discriminación por género que afectan las trayectorias juveniles. Entre las iniciativas más destacadas se encuentran la creación de los Centros de Educación Técnica Estatales (CFTE) en áreas de bajo acceso y la Ley 21.369, que enfrenta la discriminación de género en la educación superior.

El estudio realizado en 2023 tuvo como objetivo identificar los avances de estas políticas en dos regiones del sur del país, caracterizados por una alta presencia de población indígena y desigualdad: Maule y Araucanía. A través de una metodología cualitativa, se exploraron las estrategias implementadas por los CFTE para apoyar las transiciones y trayectorias de mujeres de estas zonas rurales. Además, se indagó en la experiencia de ocho mujeres a fin de conocer las estrategias que han utilizado para enfrentar los desafíos que conlleva la experiencia de la educación superior.

Bajo el enfoque de la sociología de la experiencia (Dubet, 2010) y los anclajes socioculturales (Araujo, 2015), el estudio evidencia que las experiencias de las jóvenes son diversas y que sus posibilidades de ejercer agencia en contextos de alta discriminación y reproducción de estereotipos de género están mediadas por los apoyos institucionales. Asimismo, la capacidad de las instituciones para desarrollar iniciativas de apoyo se ve influenciada por las lógicas de interacción con el entorno y por las dinámicas de recontextualización de las políticas nacionales y territoriales.

RC04-JS-160.8

VALDEBENITO INFANTE, MARIA JOSE* (Alberto Hurtado University, Chile)
ATAN RODRÍGUEZ, KON-TURI (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Rumbo a La Educación Superior: Desafíos y Expectativas De Los Jóvenes De Rapanui

Las transformaciones en el mundo y en Latinoamérica están asociadas a la expansión de sistemas educativos y a políticas diseñadas para aumentar el acceso a la educación. Este giro cultural ha llevado a la legitimización social de ciertas trayectorias educativas y laborales, así como a la creación de políticas educativas que buscan establecer mecanismos específicos de acceso para grupos con menos recursos. Las transformaciones ocurridas en Chile se alinean con esta tendencia, reflejando un notable incremento en las tasas de finalización de la educación secundaria, acompañado de un aumento en las aspiraciones juveniles. Desde el fin de la dictadura, el ingreso a las instituciones de educación superior se ha triplicado, alcanzando cifras que superan el 70% de cada cohorte de egresados de secundaria. Sin embargo, a pesar de estas cifras alentadoras, el acceso no ha venido acompañado de condiciones equitativas, debido a la desigualdad en el país y en el sistema escolar. Además, los datos revelan altas tasas de deserción en la educación terciaria, correlacionadas con la disponibilidad de diversos tipos de capital.

Para analizar este fenómeno, esta investigación se centra en los jóvenes de Rapanui. Los datos indican que la proporción de jóvenes egresados de secundaria es considerablemente menor que la media nacional. Esta cifra contrasta con las altas expectativas que estos jóvenes tienen respecto a su ingreso a la educación superior. El estudio, basado en análisis cualitativos y cuantitativo longitudinales, explora la experiencia de los egresados de secundaria. Los resultados muestran que los estudiantes carecen de herramientas adecuadas para tomar decisiones después de egresar. Asimismo, indican que poseen limitadas capacidades para enfrentar los procesos académicos en la educación superior y para sortear los desafíos socioemocionales y económicos que implica dejar su isla.

RC30-475.6

VALDES SUBERCASEAUX, XIMENA* (Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Chile)

Colonización Del Territorio Por Cultivos De Exportación, Trabajo Agrícola Precario, Género, Espacios y Tiempos De Trabajo

Presento hallazgos de investigación FONDECYT en distintas latitudes del país vinculando el uso del suelo en plantaciones de frutas de exportación y sus transformaciones en las últimas décadas con los cambios en el empleo de mujeres chilenas y extranjeras (inmigrantes) y sus consecuencias en la vida cotidiana, los tiempos, espacios y horarios de trabajo de forma tal de vincular cada tipo de plantación frutal con el uso del tiempo, la movilidad geográfica estacional y diaria y como ello interfiere en la reproducción familiar de las temporeras/jornaleras en distintas regiones del país

RC22-JS-31.1

VALDEZ, DANIEL* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Beyond the Diagnosis: The Role of Spirituality in the Care of Patients with HIV

This article investigates the role of spirituality and religion in the healthcare of people living with HIV in the border city of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. Although medical services in the country tend to downplay the importance of the spiritual dimension, reducing it to practices like meditation, this study highlights its significant impact on the patients' experience. Based on a project exploring healthcare access for migrants frozen in movement who live with HIV, it was found that spirituality and faith are key elements in the lives of many of these individuals. The analysis focuses on how spirituality influences treatment adherence and the emotional management of the disease. In a context marked by marginalization and constant mobility, faith provides psychosocial support that goes beyond conventional medical intervention. The study suggests that incorporating the spiritual dimension into medical care could improve the quality of life and treatment adherence for these patients, offering a comprehensive perspective that recognizes the complex interactions between body, mind, and spirit in the experience of living with HIV. This work proposes a reevaluation of the role of spirituality in healthcare, emphasizing the need for healthcare professionals to integrate more holistic approaches in the treatment of chronic illnesses such as HIV. Ultimately, the study opens a dialogue on how spiritual practices can contribute to the well-

being of patients in a border context, where physical and symbolic barriers deeply affect the health and lives of individuals.

RC21-331.3

VALDIVIA, BLANCA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Community Care Infrastructures for Sustaining Life in Barcelona

Care work continues to be primarily shouldered by women in cities worldwide. The lack of both material and immaterial conditions for caregiving penalizes caregivers who face poorer physical and mental health, worse economic conditions and time scarcity. This negative impact is evident among both paid and unpaid caregivers of dependents.

This precarious situation has led grassroots organizations to come together to democratize care from a local standpoint. Some groups focus on advocating for improved conditions for those engaged in high-intensity caregiving, while others work on building community infrastructures to share everyday care responsibilities. In the neighborhoods, self-management and public resources are mixed to reproduce life, carrying out social tasks that complete and replace deficient or non-existent services (Cavallero and Gago, 2022).

The distribution of these groups is not uniform across the city. The research question driving this work examines which social and urban factors facilitate the development of community care infrastructures.

The distribution of these groups is not homogeneous throughout the city. The research question of this work is what social and urban elements favor the construction of community care infrastructures.

The methodology used in this work has been the case study approach, allowing for the analysis of three different groups: a collective that supports migrant women working in domestic and care roles; a group of mothers caring for children with disabilities; and a food bank in a community center.

The results obtained point to the intrinsic difficulties faced by caregivers in organizing themselves due to the intensity of caregiving work and the need to combine it with wage-earning jobs. Furthermore, the importance of urban configuration for collective organization around care has been confirmed. Physical proximity, being connected by public transport, and having physical spaces to gather, meet, or share care are key factors in building community care infrastructures.

RC21-316.6

VALDIVIA, BLANCA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
ORTIZ ESCALANTE, SARA (Col·lectiu Punt 6, Spain)
CASANOVAS, ROSER (Col·lectiu Punt 6, Spain)

Financialization, Dispossession and Collective Struggles in Barcelona. Reflections from Feminist Urbanism.

Barcelona is a city of great contrasts. In recent years it has become the scene of major international events such as the America's Cup or the Mobil congress; it has become one of the European cities with the highest number of visitors (9.7 million tourists in 2022); and it prides itself on having carried out innovative urban projects such as the superblocks or the green axes. However, the everyday life of an important part of the city's neighbors has worsened in recent years with exorbitant housing prices that force many people to leave their neighborhoods; an extreme commodification of public space; and hygienist and social control policies that pursue practices of use of public space and stigmatize neighborhoods and collectives. This reality has generated a great rejection on the part of different social, neighborhood, environmental and feminist movements that organize themselves to respond to the different problems.

This paper analyzes the major problems of the city from an ecofeminist perspective, the response by grassroots groups and some proposals made by Col-lectiu Punt 6, as a collective of feminist urbanists who seek to have a socially and territorially fairer city.

RC37-609.4

VALDIVIA ALONSO, DANIEL* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain)

Carnaval Para Cambiar El Mundo. El Papel De Los Discursos Carnavalescos En La Construcción Del Conflicto Social.

Los discursos desde la literatura han tenido un papel fundamental a la hora de articular el conflicto y las relaciones sociales. Desde las obras del siglo XIX hasta la literatura contemporánea, el estudio de las obras literarias ha permitido conocer los pensamientos, ideas y valores de la época, así como las perspectivas del conflicto y las relaciones existentes.

En nuestra comunicación presentamos la investigación en curso que estamos desarrollando en torno al rol del discurso literario presente en el Carnaval de Cádiz, principal tradición de la ciudad de Cádiz, en la construcción del conflicto social a través de la creación de imaginarios alternativos a los hegemónicos mediante las coplas de Carnaval. Nos preguntamos en torno al papel de las obras literarias de las agrupaciones carnavalescas en la representación de las tensiones sociales, empezando a hallar discursos que apuntan hacia la idea del Carnaval como periodismo cantado para algunos y alta literatura popular para otros.

Mediante una metodología cualitativa, basada en el análisis del discurso literario a través del análisis sociometafórico desarrollado por Lakoff y ampliado por Lizcano, estudiaremos como las obras de Carnaval, sobre todo en lo referente a las metáforas y los marcos discursivos, representan el conflicto social por vía de la simbolización de las ideas de la clase dominante y la presentación de las alternativas del pueblo.

RC07-JS-155.1

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE* (Ibero-Puebla, Mexico)

Mexico: Democracy and Social Mobilization. Movimiento De Regeneración Nacional and the "Marea Rosa"

Since the 1980s, political discussion in Mexico has primarily focused on electoral democracy, which became the primary indicator of political organization and conflict. The presence of political parties reduced political struggle to the electoral arena. The 1988 social mobilization aimed to create a center-left political party that concentrated the main conflicts and social movements. The struggle for greater democratic channels was focused on opening electoral spaces, leading to electoral reforms and the institutionalization of political-electoral processes. The exhaustion of this model, resulting from disputed elections and party bureaucracies, led to the emergence of movements and parties that once again focused their struggle on achieving political power through the electoral road. This was the case with the Movement for National Regeneration (MORENA), born from a split within the PRD and from other social movements. It defined itself as a party-movement, although its tendency toward bureaucratization and electoral participation has shaped it into a party with an electoral vocation. Its victory in the 2018 election turned it into a government, and the priority of having a majority in the legislative branch distanced it further from its roots as a movement. In the 2024 election, the groups that maintained their vision as a movement sought to influence candidacies and the government project. During the federal government from 2018 to 2024, the right-wing opposition suffered electoral defeats and formed a social movement that confronted the government's initiatives: the "Marea Rosa" (Pink Tide). Thus, Mexico's political life and its democratic struggle center on the confrontation between two social movements, but with political parties behind them. This paper analyzes the actions and presence of these two movements and their confrontation over national democracy.

RC23-380.2

VALENTE, ADRIANA* (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)
TUDISCA, VALENTINA (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)
PENNACCHIOTTI, CLAUDIA (CNR-IRPPS, Italy)

Quality of Trust in Science and the Need for Scientific Citizenship

We explore the issue of trust in science in order to detect the way educational levels influence trust and possible impact of the pandemic experience, based on international survey data - Eurobarometers on Science and Technology, Wellcome Global Monitor, Pew Survey. Moving from some studies that found a positive impact of the pandemic on trust in science, our analysis shows the trends in trust as not completely dependent on pandemics.

In spite of different contexts, variables as education and scientific knowledge levels play a relevant role.

Based on last decade Eurobarometers on Science and Technology, we further investigate in depth trust in science conceptions in the context of Europe, focusing on the five largest European Union countries by population: Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Poland, in addition to Finland, a Northern European country, particularly interesting due to its scientific knowledge performances.

We highlight the emergence of two different visions: a "salvific" science, capable of making the earth's resources inexhaustible and sorting out any problem; and a "tangible", secular science, which makes our lives easier, more comfortable and healthier and that overall has a beneficial influence on society. Our findings show that scientific knowledge levels positively impact only tangible science.

Our study shows that what is urgent to detect is not only the *level* of trust in science per se, but the "*quality*" of this trust. What emerges is the need to act at two levels: strengthening education and scientific knowledge; fostering a "tangible" vision of science, that allows a mature relationship between science and society, aligned with the concept of scientific citizenship. To this aim, it would also be appropriate to promote non-sensationalistic narratives of science, giving space to the methods, concepts of ongoing progress, uncertainty and self-correction that are inherent in the processes of building scientific knowledge.

RC24-JS-26.4

VALINASAB, MAHDI* (Department of Development Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran, Iran)
SUZUKI HIM, MIKI (Ondokuz Mayis University, Turkey)

The Intersection of Ethnicity, Gender, and Environmental Justice: A Study on Double Discrimination Faced By Kurdish Women amidst the Desiccation of Lake Urmia

Lake Urmia, once one of the largest saline lakes in the Middle East, has lost over 90% of its volume due to a combination of human and natural factors. This environmental crisis has affected the lives of millions of people and has led to extensive social economic and cultural consequences. This study employs a case study approach, conducting semi-structured interviews with Kurdish women in the village of Maskin, located in the Urmia Lake basin, to examine environmental justice through the lens of intersecting ethnicity and gender.

The findings indicate that the desiccation of Lake Urmia exacerbates both gender and ethnic discrimination exposes Kurdish women to double discrimination. Migration has emerged as the primary strategy to adapt to this crisis. While men migrate to urban areas in search of employment and livelihoods, women are compelled to engage in agricultural and livestock activities alongside traditional household responsibilities including childcare and elder care. This situation not only jeopardizes women's mental health but also constrains their opportunities for education and personal growth. Prevailing cultural norms dictate that girls are assigned household and care giving duties at an early age often resulting in the cessation of their education. Moreover, cultural expectations around women's dress and public presence add to the burden of responsibilities, limiting their active participation in family and community decision-making. Overall, the desiccation of Lake Urmia has intensified existing gender inequalities within society rendering Kurdish women doubly vulnerable.

The findings of this study can be valuable for policymakers, development planners, social activists, and researchers in the fields of gender, environment, and social justice, offering insights for designing interventions and support policies for women in vulnerable areas. Additionally, this research lays the groundwork for future studies on the impacts of multiple discrimination and environmental changes on marginalized populations.

RC23-370.2

VALLEE, MANUEL* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Managing Uncomfortable Knowledge about Pesticides: New Zealand's Handling of Glyphosate Information

The knowledge that a population possesses will significantly mediate their resistance to environmental injustices. For instance, if people are aware of the harmfulness of pesticides applied in public parks, they will be more likely to organize and pressure politicians to create laws that will curb or perhaps even ban the application of such pesticides on public lands, as has occurred in Montréal. Drawing on the previous scholarship about the management of uncomfortable knowledge, this paper analyses the way government agencies manage uncomfortable knowledge about pesticides. Towards that end, I focused on the New Zealand government's production of knowledge about Monsanto's glyphosate herbicide. This herbicide makes for a remarkable case to study. While the United Nations' International Agency for Research on Cancer classified glyphosate as a group 2A carcinogen in 2015, it has since become the world's best-selling herbicide. New Zealand is also a strategic case selection. While the country regularly presents itself as being environmentally responsible, its restrictions on glyphosate are comparatively low and has a relatively high use. Moreover, in Auckland (i.e. New Zealand's largest city) the herbicide is regularly applied to roadways, sidewalks, parks and sports fields.

This paper traces the country's use of glyphosate to the knowledge ecosystem that government agencies perpetuate about the herbicide. Towards that end the paper identifies the tactics government agents have used, which include interfering with the production and dissemination of uncomfortable knowledge about glyphosate. As well, based on a content analysis of their communications campaign (which includes press releases, quotes in the media, and other means of communication) about glyphosate, the paper identify the tactics they used to neutralise uncomfortable knowledge that couldn't be suppressed, which will include denial, downplaying and distraction tactics.

RC40-657.3

VALLEE, MANUEL* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)
GOUDSWAARD, MARK (University of Bristol, School of Electrical, Electronic and Mechanical Engineering, United Kingdom)
KRSTIKJ, ALEKSANDRA (Tecnologico de Monterrey, School of Architecture, Mexico)
BARBEIRI, GIACOMO (University of los Andes, Colombia)

Urban Gardens As a Solution to Food Insecurity, Food Inequities, and Hunger

Food inequities, food insufficiency, and food insecurity are a growing problem, with recent supply-chain breakdowns exacerbating existing problems, and increasing the number of people experiencing food precarity. An innovative way to increase food self-sufficiency, food insecurity and social resilience in urban contexts is to develop urban gardens. These give communities the opportunity to grown their own food, thereby increasing their food security. In addition, the social innovation provides numerous other health-mediating benefits, including raising self-esteem, providing outdoor time, socializing, and providing an opportunity for the intergenerational transmission of food production knowledge.

This project focuses on identifying the factors that mediate the successful implementation of community gardens. Towards that end, we carried out a trans-disciplinary and comparative analysis of cases in New Zealand, Mexico, Columbia and the United Kingdom. Analysing cases that ranged in levels of success, we identify: 1) the social processes through which particular urban gardens were established; 2) the economic, political, legal and cultural obstacles that needed to be navigated; 3) how groups sought to circumnavigate those obstacles; and 4) what mediated the effectiveness of those responses. The research provides a blueprint for communities who are endeavouring to develop a social response to 21st century food crises.

RC14-209.4

VALLEJO PEÑA, ALBERTO* (University of Malaga, Spain)
DE MIGUEL-LUKEN, VERÓNICA* (University of Malaga, Spain)

La Visualización De Los Resultados Deportivos De Los Países Con Desventajas Naturales: Una Propuesta Metodológica

Los países y sus gobernantes han dado siempre importancia a los resultados deportivos obtenidos, dada su impacto en la economía, la imagen del país y sus implicaciones políticas. Asimismo, al margen de los grandes rankings, los investigadores de la rama se han interesado también en encontrar métodos alternativos para presentar mediciones alternativas. Debemos considerar que los países con mayor población y calidad de vida obtienen una gran ventaja para dominar las clasificaciones. Este artículo presenta una propuesta metodológica para medir los resultados deportivos tratando de ponderar el efecto de la población y de la renta per cápita (calidad de vida). El estudio se basa en los resultados de los Juegos Olímpicos de Tokio 2020 (celebrados en 2021). Para ello, se crearon cuatro índices. El primero incluía los diplomas olímpicos en el sistema de puntuación; el segundo contabilizaba el número de atletas medallistas; por último, el tercer y cuarto índices ponderaban los resultados anteriores en función de la población y la renta per cápita. Su aplicación permitirá destacar los resultados de los países perjudicados por el elevado peso de los factores identificados.

RC33-547.2

VAN DE KORPUT, JEANET ADRIANA* (Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands)

New Methodologies for Enhancing Access and Self-Disclosure Among Underprivileged First-Generation Students

Research on underprivileged first-generation students indicates that they are challenging to reach, as they face unique obstacles such as low self-esteem, distrust, limited networking skills, the need to balance earning income with study, and feelings of alienation from their peers. These factors contribute to their underrepresentation within research.

Current research methods are often inadequate for underprivileged groups as they frequently disregard power imbalances and underestimate the emotional complexity, and the time and space needed for students to fully share their experiences. This emphasizes the need for the development of new methodological approaches.

The method used is an analytic literature review which will critically evaluate the strength and weaknesses of existing studies in relation to key aspects such as the researcher's position and the cognitive, emotional, relational, and contextual aspects within the research cycle (i.e. the design, involvement of respondents, the data collection, the analysis and reporting).

Initial results show limitations on emotional and relational key aspects and many researchers fail to describe their own role. 'Low-threshold' approaches and suitable methodologies may increase access, create better rapport and can enhance the quality of data from underprivileged students.

It will be concluded that this integrative review synthesizes knowledge from a broad range of studies among first generation students, including empirical as well as theoretical work. It aims to provide a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of different methodologies and methodological approaches in relations to key issues such as for example the position and role of the researcher, the recruitment process, trust building and timing.

WG08-908.1

VAN DE VELDE, CECILE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Hope As a Generational Divide

In this presentation, we aim to offer empirical insights into the contributions of the sociology of hope for a better understanding of contemporary generational dynamics. We will demonstrate how hope—both individual and collective—has become a significant dividing factor in the trajectories of young adults worldwide, positioning it as a key concept for future comparative research on younger generations. Drawing on a comparative study of young people facing crises in various parts of the world (Montreal, Santiago de Chile, Madrid, Paris, Hong Kong), we will highlight that, despite shared generational dynamics, societal structures continue to strongly influence the experience of becoming an adult. To understand these global differences in the destinies of young generations, we must account for the varying capacities of societies to foster both individual and collective hope. Through diverse examples, we will explore how contemporary experiences of adulthood are shaped by different attitudes towards the future, which vary across societies. Ultimately, we will discuss how the sociology of hope can bridge with youth studies and the sociology of global generations.

RC49-768.1

VAN DE VELDE, SARAH* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Weight of Identity: Exploring the Crossroads of Gender Salience, Depression, and Equality in Europe

The gender gap in depression, with women consistently reporting higher levels of depressive symptoms than men, is a well-established finding in mental health research. However, the role of gender identity salience—the extent to which individuals see their gender identity as central to their sense of self—in shaping these outcomes remains largely unexplored. While previous research has shown that this gender gap is linked to broader societal levels of gender equality, no studies have yet investigated how gender salience interacts with societal structures to influence mental health.

Building on Ridgeway and Correll's (2004) multilevel gender system framework, this paper proposes that the relationship between individual gender salience and depressive feelings is influenced by societal-level gender equality. Gender operates not only as an individual identity but also as a social structure that shapes interactions and expectations. In contexts of low gender equality, individuals with high gender salience may experience greater psychological strain due to rigid gender norms. Conversely, in more gender-equal societies, these negative effects may be alleviated. This study addresses the research question: How does societal-level gender equality moderate the relationship between individual gender salience and depressive feelings across European countries?

We make use of the 11th round of the European Social Survey (2023-2024), which collected detailed data on gender identity, salience, and equality, as well as on depressive symptoms through the CES-D 8 inventory. Data were collected in 156 regions in 13 countries. Preliminary estimates were calculated through multilevel modeling. These results confirm the gender gap in depressive symptoms, with women reporting more depressive symptoms than men. A more pronounced gender salience was also associated with more depressive symptoms, particularly in men. The association between depressive symptoms and gender salience, however, became less important in more gender egalitarian contexts.

RC22-360.4

VAN DEN BRANDT, NELLA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Racialising the Study of Religious Exit: Thinking through Stories of Former Christians and Muslims in the UK and the Netherlands

In existing studies of leaving religion, there is a lack of discussion of structures and experiences of constructions of race. This presentation aims to further trouble terminology and categories around religious exit: utilizing an intersectional perspective, it does not only foreground the constituting role of gender and sexuality but also that of the religion-race nexus in trajectories out of religion. It discusses how women's trajectories of leaving Christianity and Islam in Western contexts such as the UK and the Netherlands are informed by everyday embodied experiences, as well as by intimate and social relations. They are moreover informed by a larger context of constructions of religion, secularity and race that position those who are losing faith and leaving their community in particular ways. This presentation draws on life story research emerging from the project 'Women Leaving Religion in the UK and the Netherlands'. It rethinks and makes use of the concept religio-racial formations to explore and analyse the role of whiteness, blackness, racialisation and Islamophobia in processes and experiences of leaving Christian and Islamic traditions and communities. As such, the chapter unravels gendered religio-secular-racial formations, and argues for a much more profound engagement with and integration of critical perspectives on race in studies of religious exit.

RC50-JS-109.4

VAN DEN PLAS, JOHN* (École Supérieure de Promotion Sociale EPHEC, Belgium)
ZAKI LHASNAOUI, MOHAMED* (Université Ibn Zohr, Agadir, Morocco)
CHENIER, VALENTIN* (Tampere University, Finland)

Territorial Transformations and the Quest for Authenticity in Taghazout, Morocco: Exploring the Evolving Tourism Landscape

Following the arrival of the first surfers in the 1970s, the once-quaint traditional fishing village of Taghazout (Morocco), located 20 kilometres from Agadir, has rapidly transformed into a must-visit beach resort. Over the past decade, tourist-catering ventures have diversified with the emergence of new activities such as skateboarding, yoga, and various sports, relaxation, disconnection, or spiritual retreats.

The new lifestyle in Taghazout attracts new residents, both Moroccan and foreign, affecting the local economy. Among these "nomadic entrepreneurs" are digital nomads, seasonal workers, and "lifestyle" entrepreneurs who temporarily (or perhaps permanently) settle to develop businesses in favourable locations. These new entrepreneurial trends are visibly impacting the local landscape. Away from the historical dwellings of local populations built in the mountains, hostels, surf camps, and co-working spaces for digital nomads now rise along the traditional fisherman's huts along the coast, at the heart of the village neighbouring the brand new luxury hotel resorts, golf courses, and private beach clubs.

Along these transformations, a new offer of "experiential tourism" emerges, centring around "authenticity", sometimes "staged authenticity" (MacCannell), and highlighting the local Amazigh identity and traditions. Drawing upon ethnographic data, semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs, and netnography of social media content and residents' group conversation, this research examines the territorial transformations of Taghazout —whether economic, demographic, or cultural— through its diverse actors through the lens of entrepreneurship.

RC07-JS-59.6

VAN DER BLY, MARTHA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

An Exploration of the Elementary Forms of Religious Integration and the Futures of the Gynocene'

Elsewhere (Van Der Bly, 2021) I coined the term the Gynocene, whilst strongly rejecting the idea of calling the next phase of humanity's relationship with Earth the *Anthropocene*. Following the Greek singular 'anthropos' referring to 'man' and the plural 'anthropoi' to 'humanity', the term the *Anthropocene* effectively semantically excludes over half of the world's population from our collective future. Yes, there is a new epoch dawning for humanity, let's call it the Gynocene.

In this presentation, I explore pathways towards of a non-war world society within the Gynocene. I do so by exploring a common cause of war, religion, in a society free of religious strife. This is a society not free from either war or conflict, and not Utopian in any way – yet free from *religious* conflict. I present the preliminary findings of a longitudinal research study and I do so on film, democratizing the idea to whom futures studies are accessible.

Yet, paraphrasing Durkheim, I am not describing this society for its own sake, my interest is primarily the present, the practical, the global: scenarios for the future. I attempt to show how sociological futures research can engage with broader publics through the medium that drives our imagination, namely film. While our history has widely demonstrated our talent for war and terror – I argue that the scientific study of a multi-religious society that nonetheless is characterized by an absence of religious strife, offers us valuable insights into developing scenarios to futures of global solidarity within the Gynocene, through the sociological construction of a 'collective global totem', within one society, on one earth - under one sky.

References

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RC01-21.3

VAN DER MAAREL, SOFIE* (Netherlands Defense Academy, Netherlands)
KALKMAN, JORI (Netherlands Defence Academy, Netherlands)

Embedded Research, Positionality and Situated Knowledges in Military Institutions

Researchers in military institutions often face double expectations: contributing to both academic discussions and military research and education. Approaching these researchers as embedded researchers highlights this duality or 'insider-outsider' status, which raises questions of positionality and reflexivity (Carreiras, 2016; Ben-Ari et al., 2023). We study how embedded military researchers make sense of their own position and the challenges they face, using the framework of situated knowledges introduced by feminist theorist Donna Haraway. Situated knowledges refer to the idea that all knowledge is produced within the material, social, and cultural contexts in which it is constructed. People's positionality shapes what they can know about a given phenomenon, which in military contexts is strongly influenced by military rank, access, and contemporary security landscapes. We identify two categories of embedded military researchers: those holding civilian academic positions and those in military research roles. Through empirical analysis, we explore how embedded military researchers perceive their own positionality, potential differences between these groups, and how they interact within military institutions. We argue that all actors negotiate their positionality in different situations, revealing a fluidity in insider-outsider status. This demonstrates that researchers are aware of the situated knowledges they hold in different settings. Our study also shows that researchers can experience role ambiguity and, in some cases, struggle with deep-seated doubts and discomfort in their research. This study contributes to a better understanding of positionality and insider/outsider dynamics in military research institutions, as well as broader discussions of embedded research.

RC38-633.4

VAN DER VAART, WANDER* (University of Humanistic Studies, Netherlands)
TORRES VAN GRINSVEN, VANESSA (Open Universiteit, Netherlands)

Embedding Creative Methods in the Life History Calendar Approach: Enhancing DATA Quality of Biographical Research in Vulnerable Populations

Many studies in biographical research employ retrospective interviewee reports, often involving lengthy or remote recall periods. Given the difficult answering task involved, researchers developed supportive data collection approaches, like aided recall procedures and conversational interviewing. One principal approach – the Life History Calendar methodology (LHC) – fits biographical research well and offers opportunities for creative methods. Through a narrative literature review, this paper explores how creative methods may expand the LHC and add to tailor-made methods that fit vulnerable populations like older people, refugees, low literate persons, or mental health patients.

The LHC employs a visual tool to gather life history data about multiple life domains. Core to the tool is a graphical timeframe that aims to facilitate access to long-term memory and help participants to interconnect events mentally and/or visually. This paper focuses on the impact that embedding visual and creative methods in LHC procedures has on gathering sensitive biographical data as well as on the interaction between interviewer and interviewee.

Research indicates that the visual display of the LHC-tool makes it easier to refer indirectly (e.g., without words) to sensitive topics, resulting in more self-disclosure. On the other hand, the visual display of sensitive information (e.g., stressful events) may also evoke emotional distress. Often less emphasized, is the possibility to employ the LHC as a cooperative effort between interviewer and interviewee. The impact of co-construction - using (visual) creative methods - on the power relation within the interview setting, adds to the LHC impact on data quality. Research suggests that such an interactive LHC-approach helps build rapport and especially enhances capturing narratives of emotionally sensitive events.

This paper seeks to integrate theoretical and empirical findings on the stated issues and draws conclusions about opportunities that creative methods in LHC methodology provide for data collection in vulnerable populations.

RC44-702.4

VAN DER WALT, LUCIEN* (Rhodes University, South Africa)

Revisiting the Relationship between Labour and Nationalist Movements in Southern Africa

The important role played by African trade unions in struggles against neo-liberalism, autocracies, and apartheid in the 1980s and 1990s – and more recently, in the Arab Spring – renewed scholarly interest in union politics and history. This included numerous case studies and comparative-historical analyses, focussing on issues like the causes of union involvement in such struggles, the sources of union resilience in the face of difficult economic and political conditions, and the impact of unions on political reform, including on new governments; the new body of work also sought antecedents of current union activity in unionism under European colonialism. Focusing on Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe from the 1930s, this paper revisits this literature, arguing that Southern Africa's unions have a richer, and more complicated history and politics than often acknowledged. Structuralist explanations, reliance on general categories like democratisation, political alignment and protest, a naturalisation of nationalism,and a focus on dominant union federations and political parties, have tended to homogenise labour movements, elide the importance of union and workers' politics, and underplay the different modalities of union-party relationships and of union engagement in larger struggles. The paper draws attention to the fraught relationship between unions and nationalist movements, dating back well into the colonial era, the role of moderate and right-wing unionism and of religious and leftist influences, the persistence of anti-party and anti-politics sentiments, the importance of looking at union-based co-operatives, production and services, and workers' complicated relationship to neo-liberalism. In closing, the paper suggests some new directions in categorising types of trade unionism, and for southern African labour studies more generally.

RC37-620.3

VAN DEUN, BREGJE* (Univeristy of Antwerp (UA), Belgium)

Music & Aesthetic Reflexivity: Morals, Values & Symbolic Boundary Work in Everyday Musical Practices

This paper explores how contemporary youth engage with music in their everyday lives within a globalized, digitized context. Late modern societies and its globalized musical field are characterized as highly individualised, and streaming platforms have reshaped music consumption. Streaming's decentralization of music distribution has fragmented the musical field, which may weaken the foundation for durable collective musical subcultures, raising new questions about music and its link with identity-construction. Because of the limitations associated with age young people remain bound to the local and reliant on their own strategies of creating spaces of belonging**.** Thus, music, due to its ubiquitous nature, is one of the most readily available cultural resources youngsters have at their disposal, and because it is a domain ruled by feelings (DeNora, 2000), it becomes a valuable resource for meaning-making. By further expanding on the concept of 'aesthetic reflexivity' we pose that the inherently reflexive project of 're-configuring agency' through music is above all a value-oriented and moral process. Based on music-diary reports and in-depth interviews with 28 young adults (aged 18-25 in Antwerp), we find that young people engage in a process of reflexive musical self-selection, curating a varied and highly personal music collection that helps in the constructing of a narrative of the self where the values expressed by or projected upon music play a crucial role in their negotiation of socio-cultural identities. By considering the moral dimension of music appropriation we aim to better understand how music's 'affordances' are informed by the socio-cultural meanings infused within the musical object. We show how respondents actively turn to music as a means of self-management; seeking recognition and resonance with their own issues, values, and aspirations and thus show how music becomes a strategic resource to create spaces of belonging and resistance.

RC21-323.3

VAN DIEST, CAMILA* (CY Cergy Paris Université, France)

Memory Activism and Difficult Heritage in Chile : A Geo-Sociological Approach to the Routes of Memory

The spatial traces of state terrorism committed during the Chilean dictatorship (1973-1990) represent a difficult heritage that continues to face resistance and spark controversy. Attempts to erase these remnants were systematic during the dictatorship, when many sites were destroyed; these demolitions and gradual dismantling continued after the restoration of democracy. Given the vulnerability of these sites, and within the broader context of demands for justice and symbolic reparation, civil society groups have been mobilizing since the mid-1990s to demand the protection of these sites—through their designation as heritage sites—and to publicize the memories of the atrocities they bear witness to.

In this context, this paper aims to examine the actions and demands carried out by various citizen associations engaged with memory sites designated as national monuments, which are part of a 'memory route' in the Valparaiso region. The objective is to explore how citizens' struggles to reclaim and bring life to these sites, confronted both with the spatialization of power asymmetries inherited from the dictatorship and with the weaknesses of public action in these matters, allow us to rethink heritage categories. Who are the actors involved in these "labors of memory"? What are their demands, their practices, as well as their uses and perceptions of the multiple heritage categories at stake? What are the limits of the patrimonialization and transmission of these legacies of violences rooted in the territory?

The fieldwork, initiated as part of a postdoctoral research project, took place between 2018 and 2024.

RC07-JS-211.2

VAN HOYWEGHEN, INE* (KU Leuven, Belgium)
VERSCHRAEGEN, GERT* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Remaking European Futures through Digital Innovation Politics

Amidst the unfolding of global economic and geopolitical challenges, the European Union (EU) has increasingly projected its future as closely intertwined with its 'power to innovate'. From artificial intelligence (AI) to blockchain, from digital health to personalised medicine, emerging areas of digital innovation have been targeted by the Union for major investments, as well as governance and regulatory efforts. EU-led initiatives in digital sciences and technologies, which cut across other prominent innovation sectors such as life sciences, are widely seen as promising to address complex societal challenges and transform the way we live, move, communicate and are cared for. Moreover, while they aim to provide the knowledge and material infrastructures for an ever more integrated and globally competitive European knowledge economy, they are heralded as the 'European way' to digital innovation, tailored to what are framed as distinctive European values and principles such as privacy, solidarity and fairness.

Drawing on insights from STS-informed infrastructure studies, the sociology of European integration and the political economy of digital technologies, we explore how the constitutive elements of European 'post-digital' societies, such as AI algorithms and genome sequencing, are increasingly assuming the role once assigned to coal and steel as building blocks of the European integration process. Based on the book 'Project Europe: Remaking European Futures through Digital Innovation Policies' (Edward Elgar, 2025, co-edited together with L. Marelli, J.Dratwa), we address the question of how novel digital orders are co-produced with distinctly European social, political and economic identities, institutions and practices, and provide an understanding of how 'Europe' is being reimagined and repositioned in a wider debate about the identity, shape and future of the EU, including in relation to other geopolitical entities such as the US and China.

RC35-583.5

VAN LEUVEN, LINDA* (Independent Sociologist, USA)
TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO (Yokohama City University, Japan)

Teaching the Zen of Ethnography: Cultivating Consciousness and Compassion through a Sociology of Awareness

In self-reflective ethnography, the fieldworker is recognized as "the research instrument" (Emerson, Fretz, Shaw, 1995) through which perceptions of the field — and of field relations — not only flow, but are made sense of and gathered. These perceptions are then written up as "data," again assigned meaning and value, coded and sorted, ultimately becoming a final account, discovery, or tale of the field. Thus, as the research instrument, a fieldworker's presence, person, self, and body — not to mention, their interactional understandings and cultural competence, matter in fundamental ways. But so, too, does their self-awareness, their consciousness, their habitual patterns of thought, and their ability to exist in states of flux and disquiet — as these aspects can affect experiences, actions, and outcomes.

However, there is surprisingly little to no training or focus on the role of self-awareness in ethnography, even as many experience fieldwork as insightful, transformative, and emotionally impactful.

So what happens when we actively include Awareness (self, other, general), mindful attention, liminality, and embodied experiences, *as a sociological practice*, and a feature of learning ethnography?

In this presentation, I discuss my experiences teaching field research methods as "The Zen of Ethnography", a two quarter intensive, that was part of UCLA's Sociology Immersion Program. Using classic fieldwork texts, students also read Shunryu Suzuki, Pema Chodron, engaged in writing practice, and "doing nothing". We used Suzuki's concept of "Beginner's Mind" to frame the class, inviting a sense of wonder, alongside a sense of "unknowing" and "undoing." Students were encouraged to be curious about their assumptions — both sociological and the everyday — as they researched, analyzed, and wrote; and to explore "uncertainty" as fertile ground. All of which had implications for cultivating open minds and open hearts: states of being, helpful in ethnographic research and in everyday living.

RC15-238.2

VAN RYCKEGHEM CORRY ROBERT, LOBKE* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium)

Fertile Ground for Social Support: Understanding Men's Use of Online Peer Support Groups for Fertility Issues

Men facing fertility issues often experience significant emotional distress. A beneficial factor in enhancing psychosocial well-being is the presence of peer support. Recently, the internet has become a popular source of peer support and information for health-related issues, including fertility issues. However, research in this area often focuses on women, leading to a lack of understanding of men's use of online peer support groups for fertility issues (OPSFI).

This study aims to fill this gap, and its research question are threefold: (1) What is the sociodemographic profile of men who use OPSFI? (2) How do men make use of OPSFI? And (3) why do men make use of OPSFI? This study hypothesizes that online peer support groups for fertility issues can either complement or substitute for a lack of offline social support. It also examines whether perceived stigma and a lack of disclosure are more prevalent among lurkers compared to active participants of OPSFI, and if there is a difference between Belgian and Dutch men.

To answer these research questions, we designed an online survey about men's use and experiences of OPSFI together with the stakeholder organizations De Verdwaalde Ooievaar (Flanders, Belgium) and Freya (The Netherlands).

The stakeholder organizations will advertise the study to recruit men with fertility issues to participate. The survey will collect data on demographics, fertility, internet use, motivation to use, social support, infertility stigma and disclosure, and overall satisfaction with the peer support group.

We look forward to share the results at the ISA conference. This ongoing research aims to understand the current and future role of online peer support in addressing men's fertility issues. Our goal is to better meet the needs of men in Flanders and the Netherlands through professional healthcare and informal peer networks.

RC37-JS-50.3

VANA, JAN* (Institute for Czech Literature, Czech Republic)

Theorizing the Social through Literary Fiction: Toward a Social-Aesthetic Dialogue

I propose a model for theorizing social phenomena through literary fiction, drawing on Georg Simmel's *Soziologische Aesthetik* and Arnold Berleant's social aesthetics. Unlike classical emergentism in sociology, Simmel's "relational emergence" emphasizes non-hierarchical and non-causal interactions, suggesting that emergent social entities form through unique constellations of relations that may also solidify into enduring cultural structures. Literary texts, through their "aesthetic totality" (as in the sociology of literature by Lukács and Goldmann), enact these dynamic interactions within the reading process, functioning as a laboratory of social becoming and dissolving. Particularly, I argue for a sensitive *social-aesthetic* dialogue with literary works as a viable alternative for theorizing "nondeclarative cultural knowledge" (Rotolo 2022, Lizardo 2017).

As an example, I demonstrate theorizing via two literary works that vary greatly in style, scope, level of literary consecration, and the socio-historical milieu of their origin: Robert Musil's *The Man Without Qualities* (1930) and *Normal People* (2018) by Sally Rooney. By selecting such vastly different texts, I aim to show how particular ways of literary theorizing are bound with literature's specific intra- and extra-textual attributes. On a more abstract level, both novels excel at *presenting* (rather than re-presenting) the dynamic interplay between human bodies and environments as well as collective representations and cultural structures.

Rather than locating social action within the "physicalism" of (neuro) cognitive cultural sociology, or in collective representations, as in Durkheimian sociology (see the debate on "The neuro-cognitive turn in cultural sociology" in Smith 2020), literary texts allow to elaborate social action through the Simmelian *Stimmung*—the mood, also conceptualized as attunement or atmosphere. By means of their aesthetic forms, novels capture social moods without fixing them in discursive definitions, enabling what I call social theorizing in "happening."

RC04-61.7

VANCEA, MIHAELA* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Integrating Sustainable Development Goals in Higher Education: A Case Study of the University of Barcelona

The 2030 Agenda, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aimed at eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, addressing climate change, and ensuring global peace, justice, and prosperity. These universal goals require the mobilization of creativity, technology, and resources from all societies, involving governments, businesses, civil organizations, and individuals. Integrating the SDGs into university educational programs is crucial for promoting a more just and sustainable society. Various strategies have been proposed to incorporate sustainability into university curricula, such as including environmental topics in existing courses, developing new chairs, and offering specializations. The University of Barcelona has begun implementing actions aligned with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, committing to a transformative education model. This study examines how the SDGs are integrated into education degrees, highlighting the importance of fostering sustainability competencies as defined by UNESCO. The results suggest that, although training programs include content related to the SDGs, there is a need to increase the direct representation of these goals and sustainability competencies in teaching plans. It concludes that the effective incorporation of the SDGs in higher education is essential for preparing future professionals as change agents in building a more sustainable and just society.

RC42-JS-151.3

VANCEA, MIHAELA* (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

University Students' Engagement with European Politics: Insights from the European Parliament Elections

This study analyzes university students' interest, knowledge, and perceptions of European politics, with a particular focus on the European Parliament elections. By evaluating students' understanding of the frequency and functions of these elections, as well as their interest in European politics and opinions on the European Parliament's representation of young citizens' interests, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of young people's engagement with European political processes.

Our findings reveal that while a significant proportion of students correctly identified the frequency of European Parliament elections, a majority were uncertain. Moreover, around 75% were unaware of the foreseeable European election results. Additionally, although a notable proportion expressed a positive view regarding the European Parliament's representation of their interests and showed great interest in European politics, a majority perceived the representation as somewhat poor. This indicates areas for improvement and reflects a general disinterest or unclear stance on European politics.

In summary, while university students generally hold a significant interest and favorable opinion of European institutions and politics, the data suggest a need for enhanced efforts to improve their political knowledge and better address and represent their interests. This study underscores the importance of fostering greater political awareness and engagement among young citizens to ensure their voices are effectively heard in European political discourse.

RC37-616.4

VANDENBUNDER, JÉRÉMIE* (Deps-doc - ministère de la Culture, France)

Les Revenus Des Artistes-Auteurs En France. Explorations Des Bases De Données Administratives.

Cette communication vise à présenter les résultats de l'exploitation d'une base de données originale, celle des déclarations de revenus des artistes-auteurs en France. Cette base de données, est constituée par l'Urssaf Caisse nationale (Acoss) et exploitée par le Département des études, de la prospective, de la statistique et de la documentation (Deps-doc) du ministère de la Culture, à partir des déclarations remplies auprès de l'Urssaf par les artistes-auteurs ou par leurs diffuseurs. En effet, les artistes-auteurs percevant des revenus artistiques associés à la création d'œuvre de l'esprit, que ce soit dans la branche des écrivains, des compositeurs de musique, des arts graphiques et plastiques, du cinéma et de l'audiovisuel, de la photographie, ou même du logiciel, doivent déclarer ces revenus afin d'éventuellement bénéficier du régime de protection sociale associé. En 2024, une nouvelle base de données a été constituée, à partir des déclarations de l'année 2022, incluant pour la première fois des nomenclatures qui n'avaient pas été implémentées dans les bases précédentes : notamment celle de la nature de l'activité principale exercée. Cela nous permet ainsi d'accéder à une vision précise des revenus de ces artistes-auteurs, en les distinguant selon le domaine artistique dans lequel ils ou elles exercent. Qui plus est, grâce à un appariement de ces données, il nous est possible de connaître la nature et le montant d'autres types de revenus d'activité perçus par les artistes-auteurs : salaires du privé ou du public ou revenus de travailleurs indépendants. Tous ces éléments nous permettent ainsi d'explorer les différentes problématiques liées aux revenus en général et aux revenus artistiques en particulier : inégalité entre hommes et femmes, concentration des revenus et pluriactivité. Cette communication s'inscrit enfin dans le cadre théorique propre à la sociologie du travail artistique, visant à approcher par les revenus les spécificités de ces activités.

TG03-964.1

VANESSA, BARBÉ* (UPHF, France)
MAUCLAIR, STEPHANIE* (FACULTE DE DROIT ECONOMIE GESTION ORLEANS, France)

Environmental Rights from Human to Non-Human Rights

Today, most human rights can be used as environmental rights. However, these human rights do not seem sufficient to guarantee environmental protection. That's why some legal systems have imagined some non-human rights or rights of Nature or natural elements to improve the legal protection of the environment.

The question of considering Nature as a person may seem far-fetched. The answer seems obvious: Nature is not a person. However, the concept

of person is increasingly being extended to include Nature itself or certain elements of it. This extension is now being advocated by certain peoples who consider nature to be 'Mother Earth' and proclaim themselves her representatives. In 2008, for example, the Ecuadorian Constitution gave Nature, as Mother Earth, the status of a subject of law. It derives genuine subjective rights from this. Similarly, since 2009, the Bolivian Constitution has recognised the right to a healthy environment for 'individuals and groups of present and future generations, as well as other living beings, so that they can develop normally'. In essence, it is about enabling Nature to take legal action to defend and restore its rights.

Similarly, the issue of the personification of animals is a recurring one. For example, a court in Argentina has recognised a female orangutan as a 'non-human subject of law', following New Zealand's decision in 1999 to extend human status to great apes, as India has done for dolphins.

Questions are being asked about the usefulness of this recognition. Does this recognition of rights of Nature or animals contribute more to the defence of the environment than the possibility given to associations? What would be the added value, other than symbolic, of personifying Nature or animals?

WG10-JS-29.2

VANESSA, BARBÉ* (UPHF, France)
MAUCLAIR, STEPHANIE* (FACULTE DE DROIT ECONOMIE GESTION ORLEANS, France)

The Digital Revolution: A Threat or a Blessing for Older Peoples' Access to the Law (from Inclusion to Exclusion)

Article 1 of the French Declaration of Human Rights of 1789 sets out the principle that everyone is equal before the law from birth. If this principle exists, there is no doubt that we are not all equal in fact, because we are all different. One of the purposes of the law is therefore to restore the balance between individuals. For several years now, public policy has sought to ensure that all individuals have equal access to the law and justice. However, the inequalities encountered are of several kinds. There are generational inequalities, which stem from the difficulties that people of different ages have in gaining equal access to the law. Here, it should be noted that the populations whose access to the norm is weakened are very often the oldest. Added to this are territorial inequalities relating to the isolation of certain rural populations who will not be able to access certain legal or judicial access points. One of the measures designed to remedy this problem is the dematerialisation of access to law and justice. The aim is to give everyone access to the same level of knowledge, but also to make it easier for individuals and litigants to do their work. But this digital revolution is not without its problems. The deployment of digital technology is creating a real digital divide across the country. This might not be so serious if new technologies did not play such an important role, especially in fundamental areas such as access to the law and justice. The digital revolution is also creating new forms of vulnerability. The question then arises as to how to deal with these new tools to ensure that older people have access to the law, while at the same time not exacerbating their vulnerability.

RC54-828.1

VARELA FERNÁNDEZ, PAULA* (University of A Coruña, Spain)

From Ancestral Ritualism to Cyberanthropomorphia: An Ethnographic Analysis of Technology Uses and Body Modification

Nowadays, bodily practices have been significantly influenced by emerging technologies, the new era of digital communication and modern consumer dynamics. This work problematises the relationship between body and technology through the phenomenon of body modification, exploring the conception of the body as a place of cultural reproduction and symbolic expression.

Body modification is considered as a total social fact that involves socio-historical and physio-psychological factors, and groups a variety of practices and disciplines. Between the diversity of body modification nowadays, this research focuses specifically on tattooing. It is analysed through a qualitative methodology –based on ethnographic fieldwork in the form of participant observation sessions and in-depth interviews–. The methodological design is complemented by an approach to autoethnography –exploring the dual role of researcher and tattoo consumer–, in order to understand the role played by artistic styles, identity patterns and market logics around the skin marking.

In this context, it is interesting to observe the evolution of new technical, aesthetic and ideological trends of body modification, especially those phenomena related to the posthumanist challenges in today's mass culture –such as *cyberanthropomorphia* or AI–. Tattooing fosters the materialisation of emotions and narratives, adapting to the current digital era. It is a mode of embodied expression which allows to examine the (bio)technological *dispositives* of body regulation, and even questioning the fugacity or durability of the body and its stigmas –by looking, for example, at the rapid development of tattoo removal technologies or, conversely, the preservation of tattooed skin in museums–.

Therefore, this investigation offers a holistic viewpoint with potential to enrich current academic debates about socio-anthropology of the body, intersectional analysis of new technologies and epistemological challenges posed by the situated production of knowledge.

RC23-363.4

VARGHESE, ASHWIN* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Dialectics of Discretion in Algorithmic Governance and Smart Policing

Algorithmic systems are slowly transforming policing and governing practices. Their manifestations, however, vary in particularistic settings. While proponents argue that algorithmic infrastructures will make policing impartial and objective, critics argue that they automate systems of inequality, exacerbate marginalisations and insulate institutions from democratic accountability. In this paper, I draw from a postcolonial nation in the global south to engage with the literature on algorithmic governance and unpack the effect of algorithmic systems on the discretion of subordinate-level police personnel.

I propose that practices of algorithmic governance may be better documented and understood through the dialectics of discretion. Demonstrating this, I note the emergence of two tendencies in the incorporation of algorithmic frameworks in policing in Kerala – one, insulation of subordinate personnel from the public, and two, invisiblisation of the discretion of subordinate personnel.

This paper is derived from a research study conducted between August 2022 and August 2024, documenting the digital transformation of policing and state practices in Kerala, India. Building on a separate 11-month long ethnographic study of everyday practices and power relations in police stations in India in 2019, this study focused on investigating how e-governance and smart policing initiatives are linked to 'effective governance' and 'effective policing' in the dominant rhetoric of the state.

For the purposes of this paper, I turn the gaze inwards to explore how algorithmic infrastructures affect the practice of discretion *within* the police force. To do so, I take recourse to a discourse analysis of how algorithmic governance and policing are perceived in the context of Kerala, drawing from interviews with key participants (police personnel and state functionaries) and extensive documentation of state initiatives and their reportage.

RC21-336.3

VARTIKYAN, ARAM* (Yerevan State University, Armenia)
VERMISHYAN, HARUTYUN (Yerevan State University, Armenia)

The "Lame" Pendulum of Urban Justice: The Struggle for Our Yerevan

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Yerevan, the capital of the newly independent Republic of Armenia, has undergone significant transformation. The transition from a socialist, state-controlled city to a landscape dominated by privatization has redefined the socio-political and economic fabric of urban life. This presentation explores the dynamics of urban justice in Yerevan, focusing on the effects of privatization and the commercialization of public spaces.

Key elements of urban development have fallen under the control of semi-criminal oligarchic groups, tightly connected to the emerging political elite. These processes have led to a significant narrowing of Yerevan's ontological and social dimensions, as economic interests now prevail. Public spaces have been commodified, and large-scale construction projects have replaced the voids of the industrial past with dubious skyscrapers, further alienating ordinary citizens from the urban fabric.

At the same time, citizens themselves have engaged in the opportunistic use of urban spaces, contributing to the fragmentation of the city. This presentation examines the competing regimes of justice at play, focusing on the conflict between the adaptive practices of individuals and the revolutionary ambitions of Yerevan's new political authorities. The latter are attempting to reclaim spaces previously appropriated for private benefit, aiming to redefine urban justice. However, this process has been met with widespread distrust, as the political elite faces a legitimacy crisis.

By analyzing the socio-historical underpinnings and behavioral practices of urban justice across various social groups, this research reveals the paradoxical nature of justice in Yerevan today. The simultaneous pursuit of two conflicting justice regimes—individual adaptive use and state-led re-appropriation—offers unique insights into the evolving urban landscape of post-Soviet Yerevan.

RC22-JS-105.2

VASCONCELOS DE CASTRO MOREIRA, LEONARDO* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

Exorcisms Online and Online Exorcisms: Differences between Two Pentecostal Churches' Digitalized Rituals of Exorcism

This paper aims to observe the differences between the digitalized exorcisms by two Pentecostal churches, The Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, founded by Brazilians in Rio de Janeiro, and the church Hungry Generation, founded by Ukrainian immigrants in the United States. Although both churches practice rituals of exorcisms or deliverance within their services, the exorcisms on the internet are quite different; while The Universal Church of the Kingdom of God rituals are recorded or streamed in a manner in which the pastor/exorcist is present at the same place as the exorcized. The Hungry Generation offers the possibility of exorcisms from a distance through apps such as Zoom, where the pastor and exorcized are not in the same geographical space. By following the literature about digitalized rituals and religions, this paper will differentiate these two forms of exorcisms, 'exorcisms online' and 'online exorcisms', respectively. The difference between the institutional objectives of these rituals within both churches will also be analyzed, which points to the Brazilian church being more focused on exorcisms as a manner to control members and convert new ones, while the Ukrainian-American one focuses more on a spiritual service to receive donations. Therefore, we can observe a distinctive characteristic between Brazilian and American Pentecostal leaders since the beginning of televangelist' shows. The former aims to transform spectators into loyal members of a specific church; the latter usually seeks to sell a religious product or receive a donation.

RC07-111.1

VASIAKINA, MARIIA* (Max-Planck-Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
DUDEL, CHRISTIAN (Max Plack Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)

What Is the Flip Side of This Coin? Investigating the Impact of Automation Risk at Work on Health Outcomes in Germany

Automation transforms work at a rapid pace, with gradually increasing shares of the workforce being at risk of replacement by machines. However, little is known about how this risk is affecting workers. In this study, we investigate the impact of high risk of automation at work on subjective (self-reported health, anxiety, and health satisfaction) and objective (healthcare use and sickness absence) health outcomes of workers in Germany. We build our analysis on the survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and administrative data from the Occupational Panel for Germany (2013-2018). Employing panel regression, we demonstrate that exposure to high risk of automation at the occupational level worsens self-reported health and health satisfaction of workers and increases their sickness absence and, depending on how the risk is measured, anxiety. No effect is found on healthcare use. We also conduct several robustness checks with results remaining mostly consistent with our main findings, while uncovering some heterogeneity in effects among the analyzed groups.

RC15-219.1

VASSILEV, IVAYLO* (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

Social Networks and Long-Term Condition Management: A Critical Realist Review

Long-term conditions have emerged as a central policy issue. There is also a large body of literature that addresses different aspects of prevention, treatment, and the management of long-term conditions. The challenges of chronic illness are often associated with questions of the capacity of the health services and the welfare state, the adequacy of the existing structure of healthcare provision and the current division of labour between professionals.

These different challenges are addressed within a dominant discourse organised around the notions of *self-care* and *self-management*. These tend to be centred on individual responsibility and interactions with healthcare professionals, and prioritise the provision of information, education, health literacy, and individual behaviour-focussed psychological models to improve established measures of health outcomes.

The extensive literature on the role of social networks in the context of self-management offers conceptualisations and methodologies that offer critical perspective on the dominant set of arguments and can help improve our understanding of the processes involved in everyday illness management. This is by offering a relational perspective on self-management and recognising the centrality of informal relations and support. This paper takes a critical realist perspective in reviewing this literature and distinguishes between uses of social networks as a metaphor, concept, method and structure. We discuss the underlying assumptions, boundaries of different uses, their limitations, the sets of questions that could be explored and the added value, the contexts in which they can be helpful, and the possible slippages between them.

RC17-JS-243.3

VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, EDGAR* (University of Guanajuato, Mexico)

Transforming Higher Education: Artificial Intelligence in the Training and Monitoring of University Students.

The latest generation of technologies, including artificial intelligence, the internet of things, robotics, and nanotechnology, among others, are one of the sources of the great transformations in organizations and society. In the contemporary era, it is increasingly challenging for a company or institution to survive if it does not adopt any of the technologies. Higher education institutions are well-versed in the utilization of novel technologies, serving as both pioneers and advocates for innovation through their various core functions, including teaching, research, and extension. The objective of this study is to examine the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of teaching and learning, as well as in the planning and monitoring of university students academic trajectories. This analysis aims to identify the factors and potential risks associated with the use of AI in these areas. The study performs a comprehensive analysis of the literature on the central concepts of the research project, with the objective of elucidating the significance of AI in the educational processes and monitoring of the academic trajectories of university students. This permitted the creation of an instrument to be utilized with students at a higher education institution, with the objective of identifying the factors and potential conflicts associated with the integration of technology in the educational process of the subject under study. This study employs a qualitative research methodology. Ultimately, the objective is to identify the factors that facilitate the integration of AI in student training, which are often constrained by limitations in human, technical, and financial resources. This results in inadequate monitoring of student progress, as well as the potential risks associated with AI utilization. This study aims to serve as a reference point for research on student trajectories and support systems.

WG11-956.4

VEGA LÓPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE* (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)
GONZALEZ PEREZ, GUILLERMO (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)
VEGA-LOPEZ, AGUSTIN (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)

Mortalidad Por Armas De Fuego y Su Impacto En La Esperanza De Vida Masculina En México

Este estudio analiza la tendencia de la mortalidad masculina por armas de fuego (AF) en México en las últimas tres décadas, estima su impacto en la esperanza de vida (EV) –comparado con otras causas de muerte- entre los trienios 1990-1992 y 2020-2022 e identifica el peso de los grupos de edad en la pérdida de años de EV por esta causa. A partir de datos oficiales se calcularon tasas estandarizadas de mortalidad por AF y se elaboraron tablas de vida masculinas abreviadas para México para cada uno de los 11 trienios comprendidos entre 1990 y 2022; esto permitió calcular la EV temporaria entre 15 y 75 años y los años de esperanza de vida perdidos (AEVP) entre ambas edades, por causa. Entre los hombres, la mortalidad por AF –sobre todo por homicidios, pero también por suicidios, accidentes y eventos de intención no determinada- se incrementó sustancialmente, primero entre 2007 y 2011 y después a partir de 2014; pasó de ser una de las causas que menos AEVP provocó entre las causas de muerte estudiadas (Diabetes, Enfermedades del Corazón, entre otras) entre 2002 y 2007 a ser la principal causa de AEVP entre 15 y 75 años en 2017-2019, y una de las primeras en 2020-2022. El mayor aumento de los AEVP por AF se observó entre 20 y 34 años. Los hallazgos indican que el aumento de la mortalidad por AF, sobre todo entre los jóvenes, ha contribuido sustancialmente al estancamiento de la esperanza de vida masculina en México. Esto refleja que la violencia ligada a

las AF es tanto un problema de seguridad como un problema social y de salud colectiva, que debe ser afrontado de forma interdisciplinaria e intersectorial si se pretende incrementar la esperanza de vida del país.

RC24-393.3

VELA ALMEIDA, DIANA* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Putting Reproductive Labor at the Center of the Just Transition

Today's energy transition has been called upon not only to be urgent but also just. The call for a just transition originated from labor movements demanding responsible solutions to communities' social and environmental struggles, particularly for workers with high stakes in greenhouse-gas-intensive sectors. These workers seek secure job opportunities in low-carbon industries while addressing the urgent need to combat climate change. While debates around just transitions have considerably increased concerning energy democracy, participation, phasing-out, and new technologies, climate initiatives still place insufficient attention to the intertwined nature of labor regimes, resource extraction and the entrenched neocolonial endeavors. Indeed, land, workers and raw materials located in resource-rich regions will be essential to the realization of transitions everywhere in the world and these regions continue to face high levels of inequality and the largest consequence of climate change. This study aims to examine the role of social reproduction by looking at labor regimes connected to the supply chains of raw materials in the energy transition. I argue that the energy transition in industrialized rich societies is benefiting from essential reproductive and care work, largely done by marginalized, poor and exploited women. This reproductive work subsidizes and makes the energy transition financially profitable within the current capitalist system of accumulation. If the discussion ignores reproductive labor, what is "just" about the energy transition? An effective just transition goes beyond merely greening energy systems, it must put social reproduction at the center of the transition.

RC23-381.2

VELICU, ANTONIA* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
KITTELBERGER, SOPHIE (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
ILONA, PAP (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Exploring the Gender Productivity Gap

Academic publishing is increasingly shaped by two opposing forces: the escalating pressure for productivity in a competitive, neoliberal environment, and the emergence of predatory publishing practices that exploit this demand. This manuscript investigates the persistent gender productivity gap within this landscape, linking it to broader systemic inequities and questionable research practices (QRPs) that undermine the integrity of scientific work.

Drawing on extensive data from the Zurich Survey of Academics (approx. N = 4,500) and integrated bibliometric sources, we analyze how gendered work ethics, risk-taking behaviors, and publication strategies contribute to differences in research output across disciplines. By exploring the intersection of gender, and the commodification of scholarly knowledge, we reveal how women's cautious publishing strategies and adherence to ethical norms often position them at a disadvantage in a system increasingly geared toward rapid output and questionable shortcuts.

Preliminary findings reveal a gender gap in total publications, fractionalized peer-reviewed publications, and the H-index. Surprisingly, traditional hypotheses about writing null results and time allocation are unsupported by the data. However, positive correlations emerge between explicit attitudes toward QRP, risky publication strategies, and higher productivity measures. Our findings suggest that women are disproportionately excluded from the rewards of academic productivity, while men more readily engage in high-risk, high-reward publishing strategies. In an era marked by the platformisation of scientific research and the opaque operations of predatory journals, this research highlights the need for structural reforms to ensure transparency, equity, and sustainability in academic publishing.

This project calls for a critical reevaluation of research evaluation policies, questioning the role of academic publishing in perpetuating inequality and academic pollution, and advocating for more inclusive, ethical, and open-access approaches to the dissemination of knowledge.

RC26-430.5

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russian Federation), Russian Federation)

Anti-Migrant Discourse in the Context of Strengthening Nationalism in Russia

The paper is devoted to the peculiarities of Russian political discourse and features of public consciousness linked with migration. Migration as a sociocultural threat has acquired special significance in Russia due to the active influx of migrants into the country after the collapse of the USSR. On the one hand, expanded the boundaries of migration analysis in line with the theory of the "clash of civilizations", and on the other, it gave rise to a huge amount of speculation on this topic in the public sphere.

We consider Russian society as multination and multireligious society with new-authoritarian regime which surely needs special mechanism of legitimation. Spreading and supporting nationalistic ideas at all level of state power become one of these mechanism.

Our research task is to find out main resources, social base of anti-migrant discourse determined by nationalism in modern Russian society.

As an empirical date, we used monitoring data from the Institute of Socio-Political Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1992-2025) which let us see dynamic of public opinion during long term and data of discourse analysis of public discourse.

Analyzing public consciousness we pay attention to such indicators as political values, ideological orientation and ideas about the future, which let us wee the increasing the share of people supporting ultra-patriotic and nationalistic ideas expressed by the slogan "Russia for Russians".

We describe the main centers producing migrant-phobia and antimigrant sentiment as some NGO, political parties and even state agencies. We show how revival of civil nationalism leads to ethnic intolerance and migrant-phobia which is accompanied by a number of negative social practices.

WG01-882.1

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russian Federation), Russian Federation)

Legitimization of Civil Nationalism and Political Repression in the Context of Hybrid Conflicts in Russia

Global transformations of the political realm, and attempts to reshape the global world order create internal risks and threats to democracy. Current military conflicts and kind of hybrid wars can undermine the stability of regimes leads to authorization of political system.

We consider Russian society as multination and multireligious society with new-authoritarian regime which surely needs special mechanism of legitimation. Spreading and supporting different kinds of nationalistic ideas at all level of state power become one of these mechanism. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and a short period of de-ideologization, the Russian government has repeatedly attempted to develop a nationwide general civil ideology, mainly using the concepts of the "Russian world" and of "neo-Eurasianism", considered as neo-imperial ideologies that determined the content of public discourse in Russia. Paper is based on content and discourse analysis data collected by discourse analysis of apeeches of politicians and articles issued from July, 2013 to July, 2014 and from July, 2022 to July, 2023. The general sample includes 521 articles

Nationalism is both an ideology and a political practice based on the nation's value as the highest form of social unity. States widely use this kind of nationalism through official rhetoric, symbols and ideological institutions (education, social sciences, mass media) to assert civil loyalty and disseminate national legal norms and cultural values. As the enemies of the Russian society in actial political discourse are considered oppositionists and everybody who do not support the special military operation and policy of President in general**).** The fact of existing enemies mainly is interpreted as necessity to defend them and exclude from Russian society. Civil Nationalism and neo-conservative ideology becomes the sociocultural base of the whole process of power legitimization, leaving little space for democratic confrontation and electoral alternation.

WG01-889.7

VELIKAYA, TATYANA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Digitilized Education As a Key Factor for Changing and Formatting Social Contract

Since social contract is based on the idea of social group agreeing to abide by the rules of the government for safety, defence and stability, in order for this agreement to be efficient so that the government were able to defend the citizens and meet their requests as well as the society were able to find the compromise and realize the ability of the government to fulfil the society's needs there has to be an understanding of several levels of such interaction.

We believe that one of the key elements of efficiently working social contract is education since as an institute it performs several essential functions. However, there has to be an understanding that education is a system that always changes due to external factors, such as the pandemic of 2019, politics of the government, and internal factors like the progress of science.

In the new era of technology and Internet digitalization has become a new power that affects all areas of our life and different institutions. Education as it comes has also become much more digitalized in the past decade which has led to several consequences and the process of global digitalization has brought not only a new format of education but also the ability for the students to reach almost every existing knowledge.

In our paper we would like to research the extent to which education has an effect on changing and formatting social contract using the example of Russia. We will base our research on several theories: social contract, information society, digital culture, theory of generations and digital inequality.

RC28-453.4

VELITCHKOVA, ANA* (University of Mississippi, USA)

Experiencing the Gilded Cage of Multilingualism: How Global Language Enculturation Normalizes Global Inequality

This study shows how experiencing multilingualism—a political economy process driving global language enculturation—can be a socialization mechanism normalizing global inequality. I distinguish multilingualism as a spontaneously occurring phenomenon in which individuals adopt and use linguistic practices associated with various languages from multilingualism as a political economy process. My concern is with the latter in a global context. Multilingualism as a political economy process involves a language ideology promoting multiple languages. The ideology of multilingualism produces policies and practices resulting in multilingual enculturation and intervening in the global language economy. The global language economy is characterized by a language prestige hierarchy in which languages are valuated unequally. A few dominant languages associated with former empires (e.g. English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, etc.) are more valuable than other languages in terms of offering access to knowledge, expertise, and to other valued resources globally. Native language practitioners of non-dominant languages find themselves needing to acquire competences in dominant languages or risk exclusion from the global economy. In these circumstances, multilingualism commonly means learning dominant languages in addition to one's native language. The embodied experience of multilingual enculturation can thus socialize practitioners of non-dominant languages into taking global inequality for granted. Multilingualism inculcates in them awareness of the world pecking order and of their less advantaged position in this order. For practitioners of non-dominant languages, multilingual competences can constitute a gilded cage. They can provide access to valuable knowledge and expertise and ensure a privileged position relative to fellow practitioners of non-dominant languages. However, multilingual competences simultaneously represent the price for this privilege by creating negative distinctions from both the linguistic community of origin and the communities of native practitioners of dominant languages. The study is based on the extended case method combined with autoethnography.

RC20-291.3

VELITCHKOVA, ANA* (University of Mississippi, USA)

Somatic Learning of Violence As a Type of Negative Social Capital Accumulation in the Case of Mass Violence in the United States

This study examines violent forms of participation in the United States, including mass shootings and acts defined as political terror. It proposes somatic learning as a type of negative social capital accumulation. Individuals exposed to violence in the context of various social institutions, most notably the family, the community, and the state, can acquire embodied capacities to engage in violence if they are triggered. Violent institutional culture can become violent embodied culture through somatic learning of violence. This argument is based on an embodied theory of violence I have proposed elsewhere (Velitchkova 2022). To examine the argument empirically, the study analyzes several data sources with information on violent participation in the United States. First, the study relies on a census of perpetrators of mass shootings collected by the Violence Project. The study provides descriptive statistics for variables associated with somatic learning of violence in the family, in the community, and through interactions with state agencies. The results indicate that in 95% of mass shooting cases in the United States, the perpetrator had acquired violent capital through interactions in the family, in the community, and/or with the state. In most remaining cases, perpetrators had severe mental illness and were in crisis. To further examine the theory, the study will also analyze the PIRUS dataset of extremist radicalization, which contains information on both violent and nonviolent individuals associated with organizations considered to be "extremist." The study will consider the implications of a somatic learning mechanism in the development of negative social capital. It will also provide recommendations for violence mitigation efforts in the context of families, communities, and violent state agencies.

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RC29-JS-88.4

VELOSO, DIANA THERESE* (Fairview, Philippines)

The Impact of Gender-Based Violence on Women, Children, and Youth in Conflict Zones in the Southern Philippines: The Experiences of Internally Displaced People from Zamboanga and Marawi

This paper examines the risk for gender-based violence in conflict zones in the southern Philippines, focusing on the experiences of people displaced by the 2013 Zamboanga Siege and the 2017 Marawi Siege. The researcher examines the dynamics of violence, conflict, and war from a gendered perspective and illuminates the continuum of gender-based violence, ranging from personal to community based and/or state-sponsored violence during war and conflict. Drawing upon interviews and focus group discussions with the internally displaced people (IDPs) in evacuation centers and/or transitory sites, and duty-bearers from Zamboanga City and the Islamic City of Marawi, the researcher discusses common themes and nuances in the experiences of private and community and/or state-sponsored violence among women, children, and youth, and the impact thereof on their well-being.

The researcher exposes the incidences of lawlessness and violence experienced by IDPs in Zamboanga, the vulnerability of women, children, and youth to domestic violence and/or human trafficking, and the covert attempts to recruit young men into extremist groups. Moreover, this research looks into the experiences of militarism and other forms of gendered violence among IDPs from Marawi City and the risk of clan feud upon their return to their communities. This study also illuminates the issues and service needs of IDPs who relocated either to transitory sites, in the case of evacuees from Zamboanga, or home-based evacuation centers in Iligan City, in the case of evacuees from Marawi, and the challenges they confront due to the lack of affordable and/or permanent housing, livelihood opportunities, and health care interventions.

The researcher highlights the links between racial, ethnic, religious, gender, and social class inequality in the Philippines and the vulnerability of people displaced by armed conflict. This paper highlights the human rights issues confronting IDPs from Zamboanga and Marawi, and local and international responses to their situation.

TG12-998.4

VELTRI, FRANCESCA* (Università della Calabria, Italy)
MONTESANTI, LUCIA* (Università della Magna Grecia, Italy)

The Support to the Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in Italy between Law's Logic and Gift's Ethics

The Welfare State, through the tax system, distributes resources in the name of solidarity between the members of society. This solidarity should be broader than that of the primary networks, and more equitable than the private charitable network. However, over time, the state has often relied on volunteer networks. This produces new conflicts between "competent" professionals and volunteers, and within the self-perception of the voluntary (Godbout 1992). Godbout, in the wake of Polanyi (1944) and Titmuss (1970), critically studies the various mixed forms of collaboration between ethics of gift and state solidarity.

The coexistence of the two models (that of professional work paid and voluntary work) is not easy, since the spirit of giving contradicts the principle of state equality. Furthermore, it risks transforming someone's free act into simple unpaid work, modifying it thus the deepest meaning and carrying out a social deconstruction of it.

This research will analyze the figure of the voluntary guardian for unaccompanied foreign minors, formalized in Italy by Law 47/2017, to understand the main effects of this new frontier in the relationship between public welfare and voluntary commitment.

The investigation will be conducted with both quantitative and qualitative tools. In the first phase, the data collected from institutional sites (Ministry of the Interior, Juvenile Courts, etc.), will allow us to reconstruct the identity profile of the voluntary guardian (gender, age, qualification and profession). We will then move on to delve deeper into some of specific aspects relating to the experience of volunteer tutoring through the administration of semi-structured interviews with privileged witnesses. We identified them according to the method snowball sampling (Salganik, Heckathorn 2004), with the collaboration of the operators of the Don Calabria Foundation, which organizes and coordinates the activities of the guardians for unaccompanied minors in Calabria.

RC46-719.3

VENKATESAN VENKATESAN, KEERTHANA* (Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT) Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India)
SOUBRAMANIAN, PRABAKAR (Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India)

The Affluence of Religious Socialization and Social Connectedness on Young Adults Mental Well-Being

Young people's social learning and internalization of religious beliefs, attitudes, values, and behavior is known as religious socialization. Often used in research to understand the social patterns emphasizing the formation and course of religious attitudes. Similar to socialization, religious socialization is also a lifelong process with crucial significance for children and youth. Marked by the significant shift from parental to peer influenced social learning the young adults stand for religious understanding lightens and is replaced with contemporary ideologies. Witnessing the shift of parental control and attitudes the young adult's social connectedness and reciprocity alters affecting one's mental health and their state of living. This empirical study is influenced by constructivist social network models aimed at understanding the process of religious socialization and its outcome specifically its orientation to mental well-being. Additionally, the study tries to explore the mediating role of social connectedness on the religious social learning and mental well-being of young adults. The study is quantitatively designed by descriptive, cross-sectional, convenient sampling methodology with questionnaire as the tool of data collection among the youth adults in diverse educational settings from select colleges of Tamilnadu, India. The study results display the mediating influence of social connectedness on religious social learning and the mental well-being of young adults. Therefore, preserving a balanced mental well-being is essential for realizing one's abilities, religious potentials, and social skills for meaningful social survival with the actualization of social control mechanism and its norms, values, and standards. The study results would potentially benefit the individual self, policy makers, institution administrators, parents, and many others in understanding the affluence of religiosity in the social learning process.

RC14-209.5

VENTURIELLO, MARÍA PIA* (INSTITUTO GINO GERMANI, Argentina)
CIRINO, ESTEFANÍA (CONICET IIGG UBA, Argentina)
VILLAREJO, AGUSTINA (UNPAZ, Argentina)
LAREO, ALMENDRA (UBA, Argentina)
MUNOZ TERRON, JOSE MARIA (University of Almería, Spain)

Epistemologías e Investigación Cualitativa: Explorando La Indagación De Los Tecno Cuidados En Argentina

En el marco del proyecto de investigación "Arreglos y ensamblajes de tecnologías en las redes familiares para el cuidado de las personas en sus hogares" (PRY 155/22/2023-25) se realizaron, en Argentina, entrevistas en profundidad a personas que requieren apoyos para el desenvolvimiento de las actividades básicas de la vida diaria. En esta ponencia nos proponemos analizar la potencialidad y los límites del instrumento de recolección de datos utilizado y reflexionar en torno a los abordajes metodológicos propuestos.

¿En qué medida la pregunta por los ensamblajes tecnológicos nos interpela a construir relaciones no centradas en lo humano en el marco de nuestras investigaciones? ¿Qué desafíos representa para el instrumento de recolección de datos que utilizamos en esta indagación?¿Cómo se abordan en las entrevistas las sensaciones/sensibilidades de una persona hacia los objetos? A tal fin, reconstruimos los relatos de las personas entrevistadas señalando los elementos que permiten reconstruir su entorno y manera de vincularse con éste en el marco de una entrevista.

RC30-475.2

VERD, JOAN MIQUEL* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain)
BOLIBAR, MIREIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
NAVARRO, ALBERT (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Unemployment, Social Isolation and Emotional Distress. Disentangling a Complex Connection.

Most research carried out to date has convincingly shown the relationship between psychosocial risks and lack of emotional well-being and poor labour market conditions (either in the form of unemployment or in the form of employment insecurity). However, the literature is not so clear when the relationship between poor labour market conditions and social isolation is addressed. Although this relation could seem obvious when unemployed people are considered, the freeing of time produced by unemployment could be an opportunity to build new social relations out of the sphere of paid work. On the other hand, it could happen that stigmatization and shame (i.e. emotional factors) had an influence on the willingness to relate to other people when a person is unemployed or has a unwanted job. The relationship between these three elements (employment situation and conditions, social isolation and lack of emotional well-being) will be addressed in the paper we present to disentangle the association between them. To study this possible (and multiple) association, data obtained through a survey to 3,000 young people between 18 and 29 years old residing in Spain will be used. These data are useful to address social isolation both from the subjective point of view, as unwanted loneliness, and from a more 'objective' point of view, linked to the network of personal connections and the support (both emotional and instrumental) obtained from this network. The results show that the social isolation of the young people studied can be attributed to emotional distress and financial problems resulting from reduced income. But the most direct effect between unemployment and isolation is through the disappearance of the sphere of employment as an environment of sociability.

RC09-143.3

VERDEIL VERDEIL, ERIC* (Sciences Po Paris, France)

Le Développement Des Énergies Renouvelables Comme Moyen De Réduire Les Subventions à L'électricité : Genèse, Premier Bilan De Mise En Œuvre Et Politisation De Ces Résultats à Partir Des Cas Tunisien Et Jordanien

En Jordanie et en Tunisie, l'endettement des compagnies publiques d'électricité, attribué en large partie à l'augmentation des subventions publiques pour compenser la hausse des prix du gaz, apparaît de plus en plus insupportable. Si des augmentations de tarif régulières ont été mené, une nouvelle orientation de politique publique se dessine dans les deux pays, consistant à promouvoir l'autoproduction électrique via des équipements photovoltaïques de toit, qui ont connu depuis plus d'une dizaine d'années un essor spectaculaire. Une des justifications de ces programmes est qu'ils permettent de réduire la consommation de gaz. Plus récemment, les deux pays ont mis en place des programmes ciblant spécifiquement les ménages des bas paliers tarifaires de l'électricité, dont la consommation est entièrement et lourdement subventionnée. Il s'agit en Tunisie des programmes PROSOL Elec populaire et en Jordanie du Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund.

Cette élimination présentée comme financièrement ingénieuse et rentable, écologiquement positive et socialement indolore ne s'est toutefois pas mise en place aisément. Dans un premier temps, les effets d'aubaine pour les ménages aisés et pour les acteurs de la filière des installateurs ont été très importants, tandis que les moyens consacrés à ces programmes étaient rapidement consommés. Les décisions d'ajustement des gouvernements ont également suscité des levées de bouclier de ces bénéficiaires initiaux. Quant à l'ajustement du ciblage sur les ménages les plus pauvres, il est dépendant d'une mise en œuvre complexe et couteuse qui n'évite pas, selon les premières observations, des mécanismes de clientélisation politique. Basé sur des enquêtes auprès des acteurs publics, des consultants en politiques publiques et d'observations dans des quartiers populaires concernés, cette intervention propose un premier bilan de ce mécanisme de réforme des subventions électriques par la promotion du renouvelable.

RC53-817.3

VERGARA, ANA* (Universidad de Santiago, Chile)
SEPULVEDA, MAURICIO (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
LEYTON, DANIELA (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)
CORTÉS, SUSANA (Universidad Central de Chile, Chile)
SEMBLER, CAMILO (University of Chile, Chile)

Children's Involvement in Personal and Collective Decision-Making: Orientations for Research in South America

In a perspective that seeks to contribute to the articulation of Childhood studies and Children's rights studies, this article conceives children's civil and political rights as forms of legitimising their involvement in personal and collective decision-making. Within this framework, it analyses some of the controversies that have arisen in South America about children's powers in this subject and the relationship to be established with parents and the State, as well as the scenarios in which these controversies are situated. At the same time, it proposes preliminary theoretical and methodological orientations for research in this subject, which: facilitate the understanding of complex regional situations involving both forms of historical sedimentation and emerging processes; allow us to explore the socially 'living' and not merely juridical-formal character of rights; and are oriented towards both the understanding of current forms of interpretation and action and the intentional production of forms of social imagination of new social practices.

RC38-632.3

VERGARA RODRÍGUEZ, ROXANA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

The Emergence of the "Kukama Mothers" in the Defense of Their Territories Under Oil Pollution (2014-2022)

There is growing interest in the organization of indigenous women against pollution from extractive activities, but local studies on them are still scarce. The proposal seeks to describe how women identify as "kukamas mothers" configured organizations in four indigenous communities that are part of the Federation of United Cocama Peoples of Marañón, during the 2014 and 2022 oil spills in the lower basin of the Marañón River in the North Peruvian Amazon. The spills caused by the ruptures of the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline contaminated water sources and territories, and people's bodies. They also affected women's roles, positions, and care work. The analysis is conducted based on concepts of subjectivity and care, addressed by gender studies and Amazonian anthropology, to explain the women's motivations and strategies to strengthen their liderships and to organize themselves to defend their territories, including the "underwater space", and to achieve benefits for their families and communities.

The ethnographic study involved fieldwork in the Cuninico community and Nauta and Iquitos cities, conducting interviews, and reviewing state and academic documents. This research shows how Kukama women organized themselves by appealing to their political motherhood and ethnicity (Kukama, native or Indigenous mothers) in a context of questioning the identity claim of the Kukama people. That allowed them to legitimize their participation in communal and state settings and raise problems and proposals based on expanded notions of care and territory that challenge those contained in state remediation policies.

RC21-313.4

VERGOU, PINELOPI* (University of Thessaly, Greece)
KUNDU, RATOOLA (Centre for Urban Policy and Governance, TISS, Mumbai, India)

Climate Change and Ordinary Cities: A Comparative Analysis of Climate Change and Livelihoods in Mediterranean and Indian Coastal Communities.

The world over, extreme events due to climate change are responsible for destruction of lives, livelihoods, and property, especially acute in urban centers. In addition, the rapid climate change combined with growing inequality poses an existential threat to human well-being and jeopardizes the prospects of communities and future generations. However, what happens when extreme events such as flash floods, forest fires, landslides occur in smaller coastal towns? How do these small towns deal with extreme events and the displacement of populations? What kinds of actors and institutions are involved in the fishing or tourist sector in these smaller towns? How do different groups of people in the town grow support networks, collectivize, develop strategies against risks, adapt to help them tide over these situations? Through case studies in small urban coastal communities, the paper examines the implications of climate change on the economy of such coastal towns in both the Global North (Greece) and the Global South (India). The paper focuses on the ways in which fishing communities are being impacted and in turn responding to extreme events and what kinds of local knowledge and practices they are following to do so. Furthermore, what are the governance arrangements in dealing with the fallout of these extreme events and the impact on the transformation of coastal communities. In methodological terms, the article based on ethnographic fieldwork in different socio-economic and cultural contexts, considers case studies, to identify the different institutional and policy responses to climate change and extreme events, giving rise to different paths and forms of informal practices, community innovation and institutional responses. Reading climate urbanism both within formal institutions and people's everyday actions in urban coastal communities, the paper seeks to rethink how we understand urban transformations in a climate-change world and the heterogeneous character of climate-changed urban futures.

RC21-316.3

VERGOU, PINELOPI* (University of Thessaly, Greece)

Making up the City "from below": Community Care Practices, Gender and Vulnerability in Southern European Context

The paper explores, through case studies in medium and small sized cities, alternatives in the welfare provision and care for homeless and vulnerable groups, such as women who have experienced domestic violence or poverty. Focusing in the transition from public intervention to the involvement of civil society the study draws on the Greek experience and the Southern European cities which mostly effected by the economic crisis with extreme recession conditions and lack of welfare policies. The recent reforms in migration policy regarding refugee reception and the decentralisation of accommodation policies led to a new form of local governance where municipalities developed new regulatory powers. Moreover, community-based alternatives were development to address social problems. Practices of community care, such as organised community approaches to poverty, mental health and homelessness and informal and spontaneous acts of solidarity gave rise to different paths and forms of social care and community innovation. In methodological terms, the article considers three case studies, to identify the different institutional and policy responses to homelessness and vulnerable groups, giving rise to different paths and forms of social care and community innovation. The empirical material is based on ethnographic fieldwork, interviews with welfare authorities, community-voluntary organizations and homeless people. The research not only points to constrains and barriers for anti-poverty and social care like bureaucratic rigidity, lack of control, and strong clientelistic networks but also looks for possible new forms of civic participation in local welfare and sustainable alternatives to social care in cities.

RC04-55.1

VERHOEVEN, MARIE* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

Le Dispositif D'accueil Et Scolarisation Pour Primo-Arrivants En Belgique Francophone : Une Éducationnalisation De La Question Migratoire Par Le Dispositif?

Cette communication entend examiner les évolutions politiques et sémantiques récentes du Dispositif d'accueil et de Scolarisation pour primo-arrivants en Belgique francophone (décrets 2012 et 2019), à la lumière des concepts de dispositif (Barrère 2013) et d'éducationnalisation (Smeyers & De Paepe 2008), dans un contexte de politique éducative largement dominé par la sémantique de l'inclusion (Verhoeven & Bernal 2023).

Nous pointerons d'abord les éléments légaux et organisationnels permettant de caractériser le DASPA comme un « dispositif » au sens sociologique (Barrère 2013), en montrant les aspects d'*infléchissement* (logiques de l'urgence et du particulier) mais aussi de *continuité* avec la forme scolaire (centralité croissante de l'acquisition de la « langue de scolarisation » et de la « culture scolaire »). La tension entre projet de scolarisation universelle et dispositif particulariste y est portée à son paroxysme, dans un contexte où l'injonction à l'inclusion traverse tout le système éducatif et où, d'autre part, la sémantique de la « reconnaissance de la diversité culturelle » fait son entrée dans la rhétorique politique (Pacte d'Excellence) et se traduit aujourd'hui par un lent processus d'éducationnalisation des enjeux de « diversité » au sein des curricula et référentiels.

Deux mouvements de requalification sémantique de cette politique seront examinés: d'une part, la montée d'une requalification linguistique universaliste (et non plus particulariste, basée sur l'origine ou le statut) pour définir le public cible ; d'autre part, l'hybridation de la logique différentialiste avec le référentiel de l'inclusion, au sein même du dispositif DASPA (injonctions d'articulation organisationnelle croissante et d'intégration progressive de l'élève).

La communication visera à mettre ces tensions et requalifications sémantiques et les tensions qu'elles suscitent pour les décideurs et acteurs scolaires, à partir d'une analyse documentaire et d'entretiens avec des acteurs ressources clés.

RC02-40.7

VERIAVA, AHMED* (Department of Political Studies, South Africa)
NAIDOO, PRISHANI (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

Beyond Disciplinary Commodification: Infrastructure, Water Losses and the Government of the Poor in the Anthropocene

In the mid 2000s the concept of disciplinary commodification was introduced into the South African sociological lexicon to highlight the ways in which the introduction of prepaid water meters (PPWM) as technologies in the delivery of water to urban users was articulated with the imperative towards the commodification of water. The statement of this critique aligned closely with the terms of a more organically emergent social movement campaign in opposition to the introduction of PPWM in the city of Johannesburg, and which included a 'participatory research project' that argued that the deployment of PPWM was a stark attempt to reshape the conducts of the black poor. And for both academic and social movement critics of PPWM these devices clarified a distinctly neoliberal framework for the management and delivery of water resources. Drawing on, but also going beyond these lines of critique, this paper insists on a deeper interrogation of the nexus between the management of water infrastructures, indigent management policies and the modalities of development for governmental norms. Focusing in on this nexus, the paper shows how developing practices in the management of 'water losses' not only informed the adoption of new metering technologies, but also a wide range of management techniques and strategies for which the consumption of the poor was a persistent concern that interventions endeavoured to 'fix'. These developing practices, including linked frameworks for administering to and managing township 'indigent populations', emerged not with the imposition of externally defined norms, but through a complex, multi-scale and ongoing 'interplay between normalities'. More critically, such practices are shaped within this interplay by similarly emergent ideas of international best practice, the contingencies of climate crisis driven threats to water security, and crucially, wide ranging resistance to the governmental frameworks attempting to shape the water consumption of the urban poor.

TG04-JS-62.2

VERIAVA, AHMED* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Frank-Talking: Biko, Foucault, and the Possibilities of Telling the Truth in a Post Truth World

In 2016 the Oxford English Dictionary selected as its 'word of the year' 'post-truth', defined as "relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief", and chosen as a marker of "the ethos, mood, or preoccupations" of the moment with a "lasting potential as a word of cultural significance". That same year, The New York Times published an OpEd which highlighted the prominence (and success) of a mode of doing politics that cynically spread misinformation and fake news, heralding for the author a new 'age of post truth politics'. This apparent post truth politics nevertheless sat alongside a developing techno-politics – with its own regime of truth claims - that establish, fix and reproduce the practical systems which organise social life and in which we are formed as governed subjects. What we call post truth politics has in fact settled in a context characterised by a deepening chasm between the public-political realm and the field of practice of modern governmentality. In this context, does is still make sense to speak truth to power? My interest in this paper is less to mark the significance of a post-truth politics for the futures of liberal democracy, but instead to begin thinking about the kinds of critical practices that might serve as effective support to political struggles. In so doing I work at fictioning a relation between Michel Foucault's final two courses at the College de France, focused on the theme of parrhesia, and Steve Biko's last public statement delivered during his 1976 court testimony, as a way of rethinking how our critiques of the present might establish new modes of truth telling that simultaneously work at constituting forms of subjectivity and epistemological frameworks.

RC33-541.2

VERLET, DRIES* (Ghent University, Belgium)
CALLENS, MARC (Ghent University, Belgium)

Modes and Measurement of Subjective Well-Being in Flanders: The Impact of Changing Survey Strategies

Statistics Flanders considers subjective well-being (SWB) of its inhabitants as a core statistic. In alignment with OECD guidelines (2013, 2025 forthcoming), we include various indicators of SWB in our surveys, along with potential determinants such as optimism, social integration, interpersonal trust and sense of control. This paper examines the impact of a changed survey strategy on the measurement of SWB and its correlates.

We compare results from two types of surveys: a face-to-face mode and a self-completion mode (combining an online and paper version). From 2008 to 2018, SWB in Flanders was measured through large-scale face-to-face surveys, which consistently reported an average life satisfaction score of 7.6 (on a scale from 0 to 10). In 2021, we shifted to a mobile-first designed web and paper self-completion survey, leading to a noticeable drop in reported SWB levels. For the period 2021–2024, with six measurements, life satisfaction is also stable but averages 7.3, which is lower than pre-2018 results.

In this paper, we reflect on whether this decrease represents an actual change in well-being or is linked to the shift in survey mode. We also analyze how the correlates and determinants of SWB, such as socio-demographic factors and internal/external buffers, vary depending on the survey methodology.

By examining these differences, we aim to contribute to the broader discussion on how survey modes influence SWB reporting and the importance of these findings for policymakers relying on such data.

RC46-725.4

VERMA, CHANDRIKA PRASAD* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)
SHEEL ACHARYA, SANGHMITRA (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI, India)
SINGH, RAJDEEP (Department of Surgery, Lok Nayak Hospital, Maulana Azad Medical College New Delhi, India)

Motorised Two-Wheeler Trauma in Urban India: A Mix-Method Approach

Road traffic injuries and trauma constitute a significant global public health crisis, claiming approximately 1.19 million lives annually. These incidents are the leading cause of fatalities among individuals aged 5–29 years. Most global road-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, accounting for about 60% of the world's motor vehicles. Vulnerable road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists, represent a large portion of these fatalities. Economically, road traffic accidents incur a cost equivalent to approximately 3% of the gross domestic product for many nations.

In urban India, injuries involving motorised two-wheelers (MTWs) are a substantial public health concern, characterised by high fatality and injury rates. Metropolitan areas demonstrate a high prevalence of MTWs due to their cost-effectiveness, despite their disproportionate contribution to road traffic injuries (RTIs) and fatalities. However, there is a notable lack of qualitative studies on the lived experiences of road traffic injury survivors in urban India.

This paper explores the experiences of two-wheeler injury survivors, highlighting challenges faced post-crash and after hospital discharge. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study focuses on RTI victims aged 18 and above admitted to a tertiary care hospital in Delhi. Structured questionnaires were administered at the hospital, complemented by semi-structured telephone interviews for post-discharge follow-up.

Findings reveal that most survivors are men of reproductive age from lower socio-economic backgrounds, facing physical, psychological, and socio-economic challenges. Survivors demonstrate resilience and develop coping strategies for navigating urban life after injuries. The study underscores the profound impact of road traffic injuries, particularly among two-wheeler users, emphasising the urgent need for comprehensive support systems and targeted interventions to address their diverse needs effectively.

TG03-960.1

VERMA, MANISH K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

Development, Displacement and Human Rights: Contemporary Trends in India

India being the fastest developing economy and home to highest population has shown a new degree of development preference. The governance is putting its best foot forward for industrial development, creation of infrastructural facilities' and thereby inclusion of the marginal to the mainstream society. But behind such admired development achievements lays the grave for the underdevelopment of millions of marginal whose land is utilized for the sake of attaining national goal – creating paradoxical situation of 'development of under development' and 'crisis of success'. By virtue of claim of sustainable and inclusive growth of the marginal farmers, the development endeavours carried out in Independent India caused the problem of involuntary displacement, loss of land and livelihood, unemployment, food insecurity, and

human rights violation. The introduction of SEZs in 2005 opened flood gates for MNCs and big industries, further aggravating the problem. However, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LAAR Act or, RFCTLARR Act) launched by the NDA government is a welcome step in this direction aiming to make land acquisition process more robust, transparent, open, inclusive and just. In case of land acquisition for development projects, the act made provisions for providing compensation four times the market value in rural areas and twice in urban areas apart from guaranteeing rehabilitation of the affected individuals and families and making them partners in development. In this background, the paper critically examines the predicament of development induced displacement vis-à-vis state of farmers in India especially after the initiation of 2013 LAAR Act by taking instances of *Poorvanchal Expressway* and *Lucknow Metro* from the state of Uttar Pradesh India. To draw a comparative picture, it also attempts to juxtapose the pattern of resettlement and rehabilitation practised before the introduction of LARR Act and its aftermath.

RC04-61.2

VERMA, MANISH K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)
PATNAIK, APARUPA (Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology & Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Transforming India Towards Nation-Building and Global Citizenship: Through the Lens of National Education Policy and Sustainable Development Goals

India, the world's largest democracy and fastest growing economy, is interwoven with a rich heritage, diverse languages, traditions and customs. It is the youngest nation in the world where more than 55% people are below 25 years of age, and around 60% of the population is in the working-age in between 15 to 60 years. To protect the rich cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and to invest in the youth of India, National Education Policy (NEP) unfurled in 2020 by the government to improve and strengthen its education system strongly aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) envisioned by the United Nations (UN) in 2015. The NEP 2020 initiated by the Government of India in convergence with SDGs heavily emphasize on Skill Development, Community Development, Environmental Protection, propitiation of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) eventually skilling India and empowering the youth by promoting inclusivity, helping them nurture their own skills which make them unique. The NEP serves as a framework to harness the transformative power of education to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals especially the SDG 4 (quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all) by 2030 as adopted by the United Nations. Through the NEP framework, India is nurturing a generation of socially conscious and environmentally responsible youth eventually turning into globally accountable citizens. In this background, the paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the NEP 2020 and its implications for sustainable development and nation-building in India. It highlights the significance of going back to our roots by including the IKS as the core of pedagogy along with enveloping the emerging global practices in the curriculum of education system. Finally, the paper examines how NEP is going to play a crucial role in future for a sustainable path of development and global citizenship.

RC49-769.2

VERONESE, MARILIA* (UNISINOS, Brazil)

Psychiatric Reform in Portugal and Brazil: 'One Principle, Two Experiences'

The presentation contextualizes the similarities and differences between two processes of psychiatric reform or deinstitutionalization in mental health, in Brazil and Portugal. It is the result of a research conducted by the author in both countries between 2017 and 2020. In Portugal, the main empirical record was a co-operative in the food and housing sector, whose members are people suffering from mental illness, users of the Portuguese public health system. Methodologically, the study was conducted in a participatory-ethnographic way, which guided the theoretical discussions and bibliographical analyses. Theoretically, the concepts of ecology of knowledge and ecology of recognition were inspirational. The findings indicate that in Portugal, the technical-scientific field was the driving force behind the reform, not producing social movements or substitutive services. The lack of public policies motivated the creation of the above-mentioned cooperative. In Brazil, there was a social movement for the anti-asylum struggle. Since the creation of the Unified Health System (SUS, acronym in Portuguese), substitutive services have been created. The problem is that there is insufficient capacity to provide care for all those who need it, due to underfunding and privatizations carried out by neoliberal anti-popular governments.

RC30-474.3

VERONESE, MARILIA* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS), Brazil)
SALVAGNI, JULICE (UFRGS, Brazil)

Working on Digital Platforms in Brazil: Between Opportunity, Ideology and Job Insecurity

This presentation proposes to analyse the rise of platform cooperatives (Scholz, 2016) or the **digital solidarity economy**, as it has been called in Brazil recently (Rubim and Milanez, 2024). The digital information society has produced fundamental changes in the work and subjectivities of workers and citizens, being the *ubiquity* of digital platforms pointed out by Sadowski (2020) as a dominant form of rent-seeking in contemporary capitalism. The political scene in Brazil has been strongly influenced by extreme right-wing ideology in recent years, and we can see a trend towards the tendency to identify themselves as 'entrepreneurial' and 'right-wing' among platform workers. This ideology also influences the ways of being and working of this precarious and underpaid professional category. According to Grohmann (2021, p.13), work on platforms is a "laboratory of class struggle": it can mean both the increase of exploitation, through the control and management of labour - such as Amazon, Rappi, Uber, 99 and other "giant" companies of platform capitalism, and the possibility of construction of alternatives by workers, when they are engaged in processes of self-managed association. Thus, to escape the precariousness of labour through the big investors' platforms, some workers are trying cooperative models for their activities. Through ongoing participatory research in Brazil, we are analysing this scenario of transformations. The main empirical record is a cooperative of women and transgender people in São Paulo-SP, Señoritas Courier. Theoretically, our goal is to reflect on the present and future of work from critical epistemologies, considering the legacy of the sociology of work (Antunes, 2018), but also incorporating the perspective of decoloniality and decolonial pedagogies (Walsh, 2015), which propose forms of resistance to the movements of capital. In this sense, work and activism can be articulated, from the use of digital platforms.

RC16-JS-148.3

VERPRAET, GILLES* (University Paris Ouest Nanterre, France)
CHANG, SHIN-OCK (Independent Researcher, Republic of Korea)

Social Appropriation and Diagonal Solidarities Facing Vulnerable Futures

Our approach questions in the modalities of appropriation facing a vulnerable future and the construction of a sustainable society. The technics and visions of future can be apprehended inside social configurations (Forester, Urry, Hajer). Our approach will present a typification of three modes of appropriation of the sustainable future (Schutz) within socio-historical conjecture of 2000's

-Horizontal appropriation concerns territorial protection by local groups (eco farming, activist groups) and the territorial mobilizations around environmental issues (Thoreau, Amis de la Terre, Latour 2022)

-The vertical futures underline the constraints and their coordination by State authorities. Statist forecasts align these constraints into perspectives, such as the fordist logic, the fuel logic and carbon society (Wagner, Fuller); The democratic future requires how these logics will be deliberated in democratic configurations and political spaces.

-The elaboration of a diagonal future, includes top / down socio-environmental mobilizations (Tejerina, Verpraet). It requires micro and macro links (Alexander 1990). It also includes the progressive politics of sustainable development in friction or in co-determination with social and environmental mobilizations. ***T***he social construction for a sustainable future is based on the capacity to federate ecological activities in Region and in Metropolis.

The tensions between horizontal future and vertical future increase by the absence of a progressive policy of sustainable development. The french yellow Vests meet Gaullist sovereignty and the verticality of power. In Italy, territorial ecology and the digital ecologists meet the nationalist and regionalist verticalities. The protection of the Amazon and the Indian peoples, clash with the agro-industry, and the oil logic in a divided Brazilian federal state.

The social theory of futures and socio-political configurations help to specify the social dynamics in the social construction of mixed futures (Touraine, Etzioni, Rosa). The debate focuses on the deep sociological and political diagonal dimensions composing sustainable futures.

RC35-585.1

VERPRAET, GILLES* (University Paris Ouest Nanterre, France)

Sociological Classes, Economic Classes, Ecological Class: Social Conjugation and Time Differentiation

In the classic sociology, the classification of sociological rites and practices requires to recognize explicitly the value system allowing a progressive identification of social practices (Durkheim and Mauss, 1905). Thos methodological approach links the modalities of classification with the type of society in order to reveal the type of beliefs within social reflexivity.

Sociological studies on the different forms of recognition invite to specify how similarities and differences are composed in the construction of social identities (identity and discrimination), in the configuration of cultural exchanges (Honneth, Lamont). This approach specifies the role of coding in the construction of social classifications (Bowker and Star, 1994, Strauss, 1994)

In socio-economic studies, the working class is underlined by the division of value and working time (Marx 1). The separation of fixed capital and circulating capital delineate the productive class and finance (Grundrisse). The end of a financialization cycle set up the large extension of the patrimonial classes indexed on the extended valorization of financial circulation (Piketty, 2015)

The "ecological class as unified" takes charge of the question of habitability of the earth. "*It support a broader, longer, more complex vision of history* "(Latour2023). It supposes a class of mobilization, so to occupy the public spaces and their issues of vulnerability. This expansion of long-term issues questions the tension between the patrimonial class (requalification of property) and the wage class (energy costs, mobility...) and their dialectics of control.. These two frameworks of environmental justice (medium term/short term) distinguish the priorities of sustainable development. The notion of new climate regime formulated by Latour et Charbonnier progresses through the formation of multiple coalitions and multiple political channels. The unified process construction of an ecological class remains fragmented unless the purposive conditions for convergence are created (Gramsci).

RC41-665.3

VERSCHRAEGEN, GERT* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Ethnoracial Demograpic Change in Europe and the Cultivation of Fear

Building on a burgeoning, primarily US-based literature on 'population politics' (e.g. Alba2020, Rodriguez Muniz, 2021), my contribution focuses on the political discourse and rhetoric of demographic change in Europe, particularly in relation to ethno-racial demographic change, by highlighting a) how demographic knowledge about ethno-racial change (e.g. categories of ethno-racial groups) is produced and how this can lead to a 'racialisation' of demographic processes, and b) how different actors use these population statistics, in particular demographic projections about ethno-racial change, to cultivate 'demographic anxieties' among specific audiences.

Drawing on the specific case of contemporary population policy in Flanders (Belgium), I will show how public discourse and different political actors have actively worked to (re)construct a dramatic view of ethno-racial changes in the population, and how the political cultivation of demographic change feeds into the status insecurities and fears of status loss of specific population groups.

Alba, R (2020) *The Great Demographic Illusion. Majority, Minority and the Expanding Mainstream*. Princeton University Press.

Rodriguez-Muniz (2021) *Figures of the Future. Latino Civil Rights and the Politics of Demographic Change.* Princeton University Press.

RC17-250.4

VERZELLONI, LUCA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Exploring the Organizational Dilemma between Formality and Informality: The Paradox of Innovation in the Italian Justice System

The literature on organizational innovation has long debated the role of formality and informality. Many scholars, adopting different theoretical and methodological perspectives, agree that a highly formalized structure can hinder innovation. High levels of formalization can reduce both individual and organizational propensity for developing innovative solutions. Conversely, a lack of formalization can slow or block the full implementation and spread of innovation, particularly in complex organizational systems.

This paper argues that innovation processes bring to light an organizational dilemma between formality and informality, often leading to paradoxical effects. Formality and informality can be compared to two magnetic poles exerting equal yet opposite forces, pushing organizations to find a balance point that is elusive and precarious, constantly shifting over time.

To explore these dynamics, the paper focuses on the case of innovation in the Italian justice system. Over the past twenty years, two distinct phases have alternated, driven by the frequency of formal rules, each producing paradoxical effects.

When the system leaned towards informality, many local courts developed informal agreements with the legal profession and started bottom-up innovation projects, yielding positive outcomes for local communities. However, this also increased disparities in justice service delivery across the country, creating a map of inequalities for citizens.

When the system shifted towards formality, the judicial administration reduced disparities and improved legal certainty, but this discouraged local courts from seeking innovative solutions to local challenges. As a result, local innovations were abandoned or forgotten, even when they had proven effective in serving citizens.

This paper, based on the findings of a multi-year research project combining both quantitative and qualitative methods, aims to contribute to the understanding of the dilemma between formality and informality in public sector innovation processes.

RC15-JS-235.3

VIANA KRIEGER, MABEL* (Instituto Nacional de Câncer, Brazil)

From Acute to Chronic: Palliative Care and the Standardization of Cancer Survivorship.

Western societies have been experiencing a continuous increase in the longevity of their populations. This is due to factors such as changes in people's quality of life and advances in the field of health, especially in preventive medicine. However, many countries are also witnessing a significant demographic change, with the inversion of the age pyramid. The increase in the elderly population, combined with the development of new medical technologies, generates a new demand for care for the chronicity of previously potentially fatal diseases, such as cancer. This study discusses the social repositioning of the oncology patient as a chronic patient based on the notions of relationality and survivorship. The objective is to investigate the discursive practices in Palliative Care in order to characterize the values from which this field normalizes the experience of surviving cancer. The methodology adopted involves a critical and discursive analysis of the reference literature on the subject. The results indicate that the biological perspective of oncology, by using survival curves and prognostic projections, reduces the complexity of "living" with cancer, focusing on a model centered on the disease and specific solutions, often limiting the experience to a binary outcome of cure or death. In this way, the cancer survivor occupies a non-place in the medical oncology discourse. Palliative Care, on the other hand, strives in a pedagogical process of acquiring new values about the disease, seeking to positively value and treat the "incurable" patient as the target of its interventions, even though it continues to be stigmatized as a practice focused exclusively on the end of life. In any case, Palliative Care occupies the space of formulating the quality of life parameters that should organize the experience of cancer survivorship.

RC22-JS-31.4

VIANA KRIEGER, MABEL* (Instituto Nacional de Câncer, Brazil)

Religiosity, Biopower and Comprehensiveness in Palliative Care: A Field of Tension

The development of Western medicine, based on the positivist scientific paradigm, distanced medical epistemology from experiences of spirituality, delegitimizing practices and epistemologies considered non-scientific. Palliative Care (PC) emerged proposing a recomposition of the medical perspective on the human person and a revaluation, in the health field, of the experience of illness, especially at the end of life. The discourse of comprehensive health care promoted by PC repositions subjectivity, spirituality and religiosity with the same centrality given to the physical care of the sick person. This study uses an analytical and critical approach to examine the discourse of the comprehensive approach in Palliative Care. The objective is to problematize the discourse of comprehensive care, investigating how it may reflect a normativity influenced by religious values. The methodology adopted involves a critical and discursive analysis of the reference literature on PC and spirituality and religiosity. The research focuses on the

intersections between medicine, religiosity and biopower, questioning how the rhetoric of integrality can be linked to a normative religious model. The results indicate that the modern hospice movement, inspired by the Christian charity of Victorian hospices, and the influence of the religiosity of Cicely Saunders, its main founder, suggest that the discourse of integrality in PC is strongly permeated by Christian values. These values shape practices such as the rejection of euthanasia, imposing a certain normativity and attitude towards illness and death. We conclude that, although integrality in PC offers a more holistic approach to care, it can also extend medical control over personal aspects, such as spirituality. Religious influence on this care can act in a normative way, informing practices through values of Christian virtues, limiting other expressions of spirituality and religiosity and reinforcing certain attitudes towards suffering and death.

RC38-JS-27.1

VIANNA, PAULA* (PUCRS, Brazil)

Lifestyles of the "Alpha Generation", Reading Experiences and Visual Culture: An Interpretive and Biographical Analysis of Reading Among Youth in Contemporary Brazil

We live in an accelerated society, states Harmut Rosa (2019). Combined with acceleration, contemporary society is also characterized by individualization. According to Ulrich Beck, "individualization means that people's biographies become independent of pre-established determinations, open, available, and become a task to be performed by each individual" (Beck, 2010, p.199). In the process of individualization, the subject becomes "the center of the biographical process" while family ties and class differences occupy "the background" (Beck, 2010, p.194). Beck also states that the individual "designs his or her own biography", that is, the "socially predetermined biography is transformed into a biography made and to be made by each individual" (Beck, 2010, p.199). Given this scenario, the precocity in the search for identity within society is understandable (Santos, 2015, p.404). The increasingly younger individual seeks his identity, his lifestyle, his self-definition within his social group. In other words, the individual's singularity is gradually and prematurely demanded, which must be confirmed in his daily life. The text addresses the interpretation of the biographical experiences of members of the so-called "Alpha generation" (born after 2010) in order to understand their lifestyles, especially regarding the practice of reading, based on reconstructive biographical narrative interviews and on discussion groups with adolescents in Brazil between 12 to 14 years old. The text provides a summary of the results of this study conducted with a diversity of youth, from the middle class, but also with indigenous youths, as well as with adolescents from urban peripheries and inhabitants from *Quilombos* (communities initiated by former slaves that scaped from slavery). The focus on the biographical discussion will be around the role played by visual components for the reading practice among these youths in contemporary Brazil.

RC32-514.5

VIANNA SENTO SE, ISADORA* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro/UERJ, Brazil)
ARAUJO, CLARA (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
COVRE-SUSSAI, MAIRA (State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil)
RAMOS JUNIOR, EDUARDO (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Gender Based Violence Prevention Campaigns in Brazil: Advances and Challenges in the Face of the Far Right's Rise (2000-2023)

Over the past few decades, significant efforts have been made to tackle gender-based violence and bring it out of the private sphere into the public eye, emphasizing the role of society and organizations in its prevention. In Brazil, one of the critical public policies introduced by the Maria da Penha Law is prevention campaigns designed to raise awareness of gender-based violence as a social issue. These campaigns aim to shift public attitudes and norms, helping to reshape how the problem is perceived. By informing individuals about actions they can take to intervene on behalf of victims, the campaigns also seek to change the behavior of those around them—from passive silence and tolerance to active intervention and condemnation. Government agencies play a central role in driving these campaigns forward. In recent years, however, we have witnessed the gender-driven impeachment of Brazil's first female president and the rise of far-right leadership in the Federal Government. This political shift has been accompanied by an increase in femicides (FBSP, 2023), a trend that contrasts with the decline in other types of homicides in the country. This study aims to analyze the content of public campaigns to prevent gender-based violence in Brazil, launched by federal governments between 2000 and 2023. It seeks to understand how these governments addressed the issue, including what was defined as violence, which the campaigns targeted, and the primary focus of prevention efforts.

RC52-799.2

VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)
SPINA, ELENA* (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy)

Doctors and the State in Italy after 2020: Increased Weakness or Recovery By the Medical Profession?

In Italy, the sociological debate highlighted the creeping loss of power of the medical profession following the NHS managerialization and regionalization. The crisis in medical professionalism was identified in the loss of influence in the seven areas that had characterized its dominance in the past (Freidson 1970; Tousijn 2004): the political arena, the labor market, university education, professional associations, workplace, the system of interprofessional relationships in medicine, the scope of therapeutic relationships (Vicarelli 2017; 2024). Specifically, the low capacity to veto neoliberal policies and austerity policies in healthcare that were adopted in 2010s, was highlighted. This weakness has been interpreted in terms of low presence and limited incisiveness of the medical associations in the government, legislative arena and electoral arenas. However, compared to this scenario, the years of the Covid-19 pandemic have produced some changes in several dimensions of medial dominance, such as the labor market and university education control, as well as the ability to mobilize public opinion and affect policy-making. These ongoing transformations could indicate the beginning of new trends towards a re-assertion of the influence of the medical profession, despite the continuing reduction in health financial resources. The paper investigates this hypothesis by examining each area or dimension of medical dominance by carrying out a documentary analysis which is based on official and non-official sources. This is matched with semi-structured interviews to representatives of the main actors in the Italian healthcare policy arena.

RC21-304.4

VICENCIO VEGA, CÉSAR* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Urban Discarding in the Anthropocene: The Case of Chuquicamata and a Vision of Left-behind Places in Chile

In 2007, the Chuquicamata housing camp in northern Chile became a ghost town. The state-owned company CODELCO Chile, prioritising mining business continuity, updated copper extraction operations and implemented a housing relocation plan. After 92 years, the housing area was abandoned and partly buried, with its entire population moved to neighbouring Calama. This action of urban discarding exemplifies an accelerated creation of "left-behind places" in Latin America.

The Chuquicamata case presents a unique instance where "leaving behind" is not a gradual disinvestment but an active, strategic decision driven by industrial imperatives. This article posits that "urban discarding" represents a more deliberate form of creating left-behind places, where industrial needs supersede existing social and spatial fabrics. The content develops in three parts: First, it examines urban discarding in relation to extractive operations, linking housing development to the Anthropocene and globalisation. Second, it analyses how operational logistics influence social and community organisation, exploring conditions of belonging and abandonment through community-expressed collective actions. Finally, it presents a vision of abandoned regions in Chile, challenging current conceptions of left-behind places and reconsidering value assignment to communities amidst global economic restructuring and resource extraction.

This study contributes to the broader understanding of urban abandonment processes in extractive industries, offering insights into the rapid transformation of mining communities in the Global South. By examining Chuquicamata's urban discarding, the research illuminates the complex interplay between industrial progress, community displacement, and the creation of left-behind places in the context of the Anthropocene.

RC33-539.1

VICSEK, LILLA* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)
VANCSO, ANNA (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)
ZAJKO, MIKE (University of British Columbia Okanagan, Canada)
TAKACS, JUDIT (HUN-REN Centre for Social Sciences, Hungary)
ANNUS, SZABOLCS (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Addressing Methodological Considerations in the Study of Generative AI: A Case Study on Bias

Exploring the dynamics of generative AI systems requires flexible methodological frameworks to adapt to their continuous changes and complexity. This presentation discusses methodological considerations for effectively studying generative AI systems based on a case example. We draw on one of our previous studies, in which we analyzed responses from two popular AI models to homophobic statements. The prompts varied by including or omitting contextual user information. Our interest lay in how such information might alter the responses. The subtleties in the responses necessitated qualitative in-depth analysis besides quantitative statistics to effectively identify nuanced differences between categories. We argue that although quantitative methods are valuable for broad analyses, in-depth qualitative analysis should be considered to fully capture the complexities and subtle biases of newer generative AI systems. Our study demonstrates the application of mixed-methods research in AI bias studies, providing a framework for when and how to integrate these methodologies.

Additionally, our methodological decisions included strategies for eliciting responses from the models (opting for bias attack instructions by formulating negative statements), determining the formulation of these negative statements compared to standard survey questions, managing variability in responses under identical conditions, and addressing potential differences in responses based on the user's location. We also evaluated whether to utilize generative AI tools in the analysis process, such as for category creation. This presentation outlines the solutions we adopted to address these considerations.

RC02-33.1

VIDAL, GREGORIO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Mexico)

La Disputa ENTRE Estados Unidos Y China Y EL Avance De Las Empresas Transnacionales Chinas.

La relación comercial entre Estados Unidos y China está marcada desde finales de los 80s por un crecimiento constante del déficit de la mayor economía del mundo. Es una tendencia que solo se desaceleró por crisis financieras y económicas en Estados Unidos (2001 y 2008-2009) o por movimientos cambiarios importantes del yuan (2005 y 2011) y en los mercados bursátiles en China (2015). En 2018, cuando China era el mayor socio comercial, el gobierno estadounidense decide aumentar abruptamente los aranceles para ciertos artículos importados desde China y la ejecución de otras barreras a la importación. Se afectan equipos domésticos y paneles solares, también productos de sectores como la metalurgia, la automotriz, la aeronáutica, la robótica, las tecnologías de la información, la comunicación y los equipos médicos. Después, la disputa alcanza un nuevo nivel estableciéndose sanciones contra empresas chinas que incluyen prohibirles uso de insumos hechos en Estados Unidos. En adelante, aún con el cambio de gobierno hay nuevas sanciones para firmas con matriz en China. Sostengo que en el terreno de las grandes empresas esta un elemento relevante de la disputa entre ambos países. Las compañías con matriz en China tienen importancia global en sectores como: automotriz, telefonía, telecomunicaciones, ferrocarriles, aviación. En todas ellas cuentan con capacidad tecnológica propia y avanzan en una implantación global. Es un campo central en la reconfiguración global de la economía y da contenido a las propuestas políticas del gobierno chino como la Ruta de la Seda. El despliegue hacia el exterior de los capitales chinos también considera inversiones en su entorno y en África y América Latina. En estos casos son importantes los mercados, pero también la garantía de contar con materias primas para mantener su expansión económica. Ello también es parte de la disputa con Estados Unidos y otros países desarrollados.

RC46-722.4

VIDAL, JOSHUA* (Coastal Cities At Risk in the Philippines-Ateneo De Manila University, Philippines)

Navigating Resilience: Confronting Climate-Induced Localized and Regional Shocks and Human Insecurities in Cities of the Global South

The Global south, indeed, faces complex challenges, where rapid urbanization, environmental vulnerability, and socio-economic disparities intersect to produce a distinct set of pressures. Central to this analysis is the growing prevalence of climate-induced localized shocks, such as extreme weather events and resource disruptions, which escalate into regional crises. These localized impacts not only disrupt food supply chains but also lead to a cascading effect that threatens human securities—transforming access to food, health, shelter, and other basic needs into widespread human insecurities. The study also investigates how governance deficiencies and policy gaps exacerbate these insecurities by failing to mitigate or adapt to these growing risks. Case studies of cities such as Lagos, Manila, and Dhaka reveal how these human insecurities ripple through communities, deepening vulnerabilities and creating long-term challenges for urban resilience. Additionally, the paper highlights innovative urban strategies—such as adaptive governance and green infrastructure—that offer pathways to building more resilient cities. By integrating contemporary research and real-world examples, this paper aims to spark dialogue on developing multidimensional, inclusive solutions that address the transition from human security to insecurity as cities confront the mounting effects of climate change from local to regional levels.

RC05-72.1

VIDAL ORTIZ, SALVADOR* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Making Sexuality, Gender, and Migration Intersectional

This presentation brings together recent literatures on migration, sexuality, and gender in order to account for an intersectional lens, particularly in sociology. Based on one of the chapters in Mary Romero's *Research Handbook on Intersectionality*, and focusing on two Dossiers - one from *Sexualities* journal on Queer Migration, Asylum, and Displacement, the other in the *Ethnic and Racial Studies* journal, focused on Sexual Politics of Border Control - the chapter offers a critical review of these, and illustrates how the themes of gender, sexuality, and migration may or may not flow from those individual contributions. Special issues/dossiers are ideal site of analysis to explore the uses and limitations of intersectionality in terms of the research methods applied, intended and successful application of intersectionality, and analysis of findings through the lens of intersectionality. A central proposition is to better connect the focus of gender and sexualaity (which at times is reduced to LGBTQI communities, or cisgender women's issues) wit the focus on migration (immigration and, by extension, displacement and refugee and asylum status). The conclusion offers lessons learned and propose alternatives to making sociological work intersectional..

RC11-JS-7.2

VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE* (Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic)
PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA (Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic)
NESPOROVA, OLGA (Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic)

Methodological Challenges and the Search for Innovative Solutions in Detecting and Addressing Elder Abuse and Neglect

The project FEANCI: "The EAN phenomenon (abuse, neglect and maltreatment of the older persons) in the context of social services in the Czech Republic: innovations in detection, prevention and care" is a search for answers to the current and expected challenges inherent in the process of demographic and social changes in society, especially the increase in the proportion and number of older people. The abuse and neglect of older persons is a complex problem, straddling the line between individual suffering and societal trauma, affecting fundamental human rights. It contains both a reflection of the biologically determined changes in older age that increase the fragility of older victims (or persons "at risk") and the (in)functionality of (early) detection mechanisms and support systems to deal with these incidents. The project is interdisciplinary, using sociological, socio-political and anthropological-ethnographic paradigms with overlaps into the field of gender studies, it brings innovative ways of remediating this problem by recognizing the hierarchical sets of causes of these phenomena, and finding innovative ways of incident detection and care for victims and for (potentially) violent persons. In this presentation we mainly concentrate

on methodological aspect of the measurement of prevalence of EAN within institutional settings and debate the shortcomings of available methods. We use the FEANCI survey and expert interviews to illustrate these challenges and point to possible remedies.

The FEANCI project is supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA CR) grant No. TQ01000510.

RC11-164.2

VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Three Ways to Understand "Digital Good": Policies, Actors and Lived Experiences

Digitalisation is widely regarded as a transformative force in contemporary and future societies, with both international and national policy discourses emphasizing its significance. Older adults are often perceived as lagging in this digital shift, facing barriers related to education, skills, and access, which contribute to a widening digital divide and subsequent social exclusion.

This paper employs a multisource inquiry to challenge this perspective by examining older adults' own views on quality of life and satisfaction with their lifestyles, even when "offline" or "disconnected." We analyze policy discourse from international and national sources alongside findings from academic literature, juxtaposing these with insights gained from in-depth interviews with older adults. Special attention is given to the time dynamics before and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Our analysis critically interrogates the prevailing assumption that increased digitalisation is inherently positive and that limited use of digital technologies undermines the quality of life for older (non-)users. We contend that concepts such as the digital gap and digital divide serve primarily as policy tools that obscure the complexities of lived experiences. Their uncritical adoption in socio-gerontological research fails to enhance our understanding of digitalisation's effects on older adults. The ongoing focus on measuring digital competencies across different demographics, in light of rapid technological changes, can perpetuate oppressive narratives of individual shortcomings while masking systemic ageism. This paper advocates for a shift away from simplistic monitoring frameworks towards a nuanced examination of the diverse realities of older adults' (non-)digitalized lives.

The study was funded by the Czech Science Foundation (GAČR), project No. 22-05059L and by the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS), project No. J5-4580 „Effect of digitalisation in (post)COVID-19 era on quality of life, and social inclusion of older adults" (DIGOLD).

RC22-347.5

VIDŪNAITĖ, MORTA* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Challenges of Lived Religion Research during "Gender Wars". the Case of Study of Lithuanian Catholic and Lutheran Women's Agency and Leadership

There has long been a perception in social sciences that secular people have the most agency and religious women have the least. The notion of false consciousness has been used to describe religious women. From a traditional secular point of view, agency lies in deliberate action, individual autonomy and freedom. Scholars of lived religion approach have dug deeper into the essence of agency, recognizing its modality and different forms, which go beyond the conventional secular understanding. The "secular" and "religious" concepts of agency reflect a dichotomy between the secular and the religious, as the former is often presented as rational, progressive, and associated with public and male sphere, while the latter is seen as irrational, backward, and associated with private and female sphere.

The case of lived religion research on the Lithuanian Catholic and Lutheran women's agency and leadership unsurprisingly reveal the complexity of the religious and the secular as reflected in the religious women's narratives about the image of God and their relationship with God, their multiply leadership in church, professional career, family and elsewhere, their agency (non)provided by religion for leadership and life in general or attitudes on gender and sexuality.

This study still uncovers the ethical and moral challenges faced by the researcher, when doing research in the conservative religious organisations, where women are not ordained (also in the Lithuanian Evangelical Lutheran church), but still find the space for their leadership and agency. The sources of the latter also prove to be very complex, including individual autonomy, feminist aspirations as well as religious goals of piety, morality, the observance of religion, etc. The researcher correspondingly should navigate while constructing the initial research design, interviewing women and analysing the results of the fieldwork data.

RC33-549.1

VIEIRA COSTA, ANDRESSA LIEGI* (CAPP/ISCSP/ULisboa, Portugal)
BARBABELA, EDUARDO (CAPP/ISCSP/ULisboa, Portugal)
BORREGO, PEDRO (CAPP/ISCSP/ULisboa, Portugal)
PIRES, SAMUEL (CAPP/ISCSP/ULisboa, Portugal)
MOREIRA DA FONSECA, PEDRO (CAPP/ISCSP/ULisboa, Portugal)

Digital Populism and Political Polarization in Portugal: A Social Network Analysis of the 2022 Legislative Election

This study employs big data and Social Network Analysis (SNA) to examine the digital public sphere during Portugal's 2022 and 2024 legislative elections, focusing on the rise of populist discourse and political polarization. Despite Portugal's historical resistance to populism, the emergence of the far-right party Chega has altered the political landscape. Therefore, the research is guided by the following questions: Are Portuguese parties and leaders using populism for online political communication? Has the emergence of an outsider party shifted the content of online campaigns and the flow of political communication online? Using data from Twitter, we analyze the communication strategies of parties and leaders during the two electoral campaigns. Our research applies SNA techniques to map the networks of political communication, identifying key influencers and the flow of information across different ideological communities. We pay particular attention to the rhetoric employed by Chega and its leader, André Ventura, examining how populist messages are crafted anddisseminated in the digital space. The study also investigates political polarization in the Portuguese context, examining how emotional appeals and misinformation contribute to this phenomenon. By examining the interactions between users, political figures, and media outlets, we aim to understand the dynamics of echo chambers and their impact on public opinion formation. Our findings contribute to the growing body of literature on digital populism in Southern Europe, offering insights into Portugal's unique position within this regional context. The results shed light on the evolving nature of political communication in Portugal and provide valuable insights for policymakers and civil society actors working to maintain democratic resilience in the face of growing polarization and populist challenges.

RC31-493.5

VIEIRA MEIRELES, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE* (Sophia University, Japan)

Navigating Migration Policy in Brazil: Legal Reforms, Pandemic Responses, and Future Prospects

The present paper examines recent changes in migration policy in Brazil focusing on the process of enacting a new migration law, the Brazilian government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and how different sectors of Brazilian society reacted to such changes. Brazil's new migration law came into effect on November 20, 2017, marking the first major revision in 37 years since the old law was enacted under the military regime in 1980. The former legislation heavily focused on "security" with the goal of protecting Brazil's borders, restricting many rights of foreigners. In contrast, the new law emphasizes "human rights protection", including the protection of stateless persons and refugees. Discussions leading to the enactment of the new law began during President Dilma Rousseff's administration (January 2011 – August 2016). However, President Rousseff was impeached in 2016, and her successor, President Michel Temer (August 2016 – January 2019), exercised veto power to limit the scope and effectiveness of the law. Under President Jair Bolsonaro (January 2019 – January 2023), policies emphasizing the "securitization of migration" increased, with foreign nationals being portrayed negatively and narratives calling for stronger protection of national borders gaining prominence. Some of the regulations implemented by the Brazilian government during the COVID-19 pandemic were not necessarily intended to achieve public health goals. Instead, they reflect the administration's intention to frame immigration as a security issue. However, entities within the justice system and civil society took decisive action to safeguard the rights of migrants and refugees. We focus our analysis on the role played by Public Defender's Offices in their efforts to ensure access to justice for vulnerable citizens. We intend to highlight the specific dynamics of migration policy in Brazil and draw prospects for the new administration that came into power in 2023.

TG07-981.2

VIJAYAKUMAR, GOWRI* (Brandeis University, USA)

Friendship As Method in Collaborative Research

Autobiography has long been an important genre for articulating political selfhood in the contemporary sexual minority and transgender rights movement in India (Jameela 2007; Revathi 2010; 2016; Padmashali 2022). Within scholarly literature, the autobiography has been analyzed within the context of the colonial history of feminine sexuality (Mitra 2020) and as reflecting the negotiations of rights politics with both neoliberal and social justice imaginaries (Mokkil 2019). In this paper, I reflect on the collaborative process of producing autobiographies with sex worker and transgender activists, based on my experience with three recent collaborative autobiography and storytelling projects. Activist autobiographies are textual products, but they also result from an embodied process of writing and storytelling, dialogic across class and caste, a process an ethnographic eye is best equipped to elucidate. Following collaborations like that of Richa Nagar and the Sangtin Writers (2006), I use friendship as an analytic to consider the process as one fraught with tensions and erasures but also acts of generosity and connection. Though the concept of sisterhood has rightly been subjected to critique, it can hold potential as a model of feminist relationships and intellectual and political solidarities (Lugones 1995). Here, I use the concept of friendship to name the emotional valence of research and writing collaboration, one in which feelings of love, inspiration, disappointment, or betrayal coexist in a co-writing process structured by a broader set of inequalities of material resources and political representation. In this way, though research collaborations rarely achieve the mutuality and accountability of friendship, friendship can offer an opening to reflect on the emotional commitments fieldwork can sometimes produce.

RC09-JS-129.2

VIJAYAKUMAR, GOWRI* (Brandeis University, USA)

Labors of Love: Sex, Care, and Migration in Bangalore

Long a destination for rural migrants, Bangalore has become one of the world's "hotspots" for climate in-migration (Rigaud 2018). This paper, bringing together literature on sex work (e.g. Shah 2021; Agustín 2007; Mai 2018) and sexuality (Carrillo 2020; Saria 2021) in relation to livelihood and migration, traces the ways sexuality shapes migration pathways to the city, and how existing systems of kinship are both redefined and reproduced in the process. Drawing on a decade of ethnographic and collaborative work with sex worker and transgender communities, and over a hundred life-history interviews with poor and working-class migrant women across the city and its outskirts, including garment workers, sex workers, and street vendors, I trace circular pathways to and from the city, within which women, both cisgender and transgender, bear the burden of caring for kin in the face of increasing economic precarity. Rather than revealing a linear pathway from deprivation to sexual liberation (Choi, Hwang, and Parreñas 2018), my interviews show that various ruptures—family violence after an inter-caste marriage, an abusive partner, or the rejection of gender non-normativity—shape pathways both to the city and back to the small town and village. These migration pathways often redefine dominant systems of femininity and sexual morality, while sustaining patriarchal arrangements within the family. My cisgender women interviewees describe bending the norms of respectable femininity—including by leaving husbands or pursuing sex work—to sustain the demands of mothering and elder care and generate value within their natal families (Ramberg 2014). My transgender interviewees describe caring for relatives or sending remittances even as their inclusion remains precarious. In the context of urban precarity and the instability of rural livelihoods, undergirded by climate change, these migrants, even when marked as deviant or abject, become those best equipped to ensure the family's material sustenance.

RC17-JS-131.4

VIK, JOSTEIN* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)
JOHNSEN, JAHN PETTER (UiT The Arctic University of Noorway. The Norwegian College of Fishery Science, Norway)
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Navigating the Trilemma. Fishery Policy between Economic, Societal and Environmental Sustainability.

Worldwide, national fishery policy agencies struggle to navigate between resource management, economic development for fishermen, and concerns for the livelihood of coastal communities. These concerns overlap the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic and social. The challenges tend to be ascribed to either limited access to fishery recourses, limited economic resources, or downward demographic trends in coastal regions. However, we argue that the problem of fisheries sustainability is one of an inherent fishery policy trilemma that faces coastal nations across the globe. The trilemma consists of three policy goals that imply that solving any two, counter solving of the third. The three policy goals are 1) to secure a sustainable resource management, 2) to secure economic sustainability through increased productivity for the fleet, and 3) to secure jobs and livelihood for the coastal population – a social sustainability.

We demonstrate the trilemma through a critical case study of the Norwegian fisheries policy. Norway is one of the richest countries in the world. It is also one of the largest fishing nations, as well as a country with a well-functioning welfare state. Thus, if challenges facing fishery nations worldwide was a result of limited fish recourses, economic resources, or lack of rural development options, Norway would be one of the least likely countries to face such challenges. Yet, in this paper we demonstrate a series of fishery policy problems in Norway best ascribed to the fishery policy trilemma, and based on this, we discuss the challenges of sustainable development in fisheries.

The data in this study is policy documents from the last 30 years, as well as statistics on the structural development of fisheries and coastal communities.

RC17-250.2

VIKKELSØ, SIGNE* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

The Contested Display of Formal Organization: Exploring the Multiple Roles of Corporate Charts in Organizational and Regulatory Action

The organization chart is a contested artifact. Some see it as representing key features of organizations, while others regard it as less relevant in today's increasingly networked, team-based, and digitized environments. Additionally, some consider it a performative device, used primarily to legitimate or impress. The paper addresses this ambiguity by examining the role of corporate charts in organizational and regulatory activities. Using the distinction between manifest, assumed, extant, and requisite organization (Brown, 1965), it explores the charts of Danske Bank's functional structure in the context of the money-laundering scandal that unfolded at the bank. The paper demonstrates that although the bank's own charts manifested only a fluctuating and incomplete formal organization, they were accepted by stakeholders for a considerable time. Later, legal investigators of the scandal created new charts to represent the bank's extant organization – i.e. revealing the actual authority structure during the money-laundering activities – and to clarify what the requisite organization should have been. The paper argues that these multiple roles of organization charts make them valuable objects of analysis and that their inherent ambiguity reflects broader tensions surrounding formal organization.

RC47-JS-219.3

VILENICA, ANA* (Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, University of Belgrade, Serbia)
PESAVENTO, ALBERTO (independent researcher, Italy)

Grammars of Struggles Against Extractivism: Learning from Italy and Serbia

This paper explores the evolving grammars and vocabularies of resistance against extractivist policies, focusing on the No TAV movement against the Turin-Lyon high-speed railway in Italy and the Movement against Rio Tinto lithium mining in Serbia. These two cases exemplify how communities resist dispossession and environmental degradation, challenging state and corporate power. In examining these movements, we focus on three critical aspects: the forms of extractivism, infrastructures of resistance, and the criminalization of dissent. First, we analyze how extractivism manifests beyond the traditional focus on natural resources, extending into the imposition of infrastructural mega-projects such as high-speed railways and lithium mining for green transition. Both movements illustrate the ways in which land, communities, and livelihoods are threatened by extractivist policies that prioritize profit over local needs and ecological sustainability. Second, we delve into the infrastructures of resistance, understanding how communities build networks of solidarity and mobilize against these projects. The No TAV movement and the anti-Rio Tinto campaign demonstrate the importance of grassroots organizing, and combative uses of space—whether occupying land or creating alternative spaces for political education and community building. Finally, we explore the increasing criminalization of resistance, as both movements have faced repression through legal measures, media stigmatization, and state violence. This section discusses how criminalizing dissent serves to delegitimize struggles and silence noncomplying voices. This paper is part of an ongoing dialogue between two authors, seeking to better

understand how to resist extractivist attacks and imagine new ways of living beyond extractivist logics. By examining the intersections of political economy of exctractivism, infrastructure of activism, and strategies of repression, we aim to contribute to the broader discourse on counter-practices of dispossession.

RC35-578.2

VILLA FLORES, ARTURO* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

La Crisis Crónica De La Teoría Sociológica: El Parteaguas Del Siglo XXI

En su momento Robert Merton escribió sobre la crisis crónica de la Sociología. A partir de una lectura de Kuhn, Merton consideraba que la disciplina se encontraba en una fase de permanente competencia entre paradigmas, por tanto, sería incapaz de alcanzar una fase de ciencia normal. Además, debido a la persistencia de "anomalías" refractarias a la explicación a partir de las teorías existentes y la emergencia de nuevos problemas la crisis no podía ni debía superarse.

Las teorías surgen con el propósito de explicar realidades sociales históricas y frecuentemente situadas en regiones concretas. Por tanto, los cambios sociales, culturales, económicos y políticos tienden a producir desfases entre los sistemas sociales y los sistemas de pensamiento creados con el objetivo de comprenderlos.

Actualmente somos testigos de una etapa de profundización de la crisis crónica de la teoría sociológica en general y en particular en América Latina. Los fenómenos que las teorías de finales del siglo pasado intentaban explicar se han modificado, y muchos de esos problemas se han agudizado. Las crisis del estado y de los partidos, la deriva democrática, el surgimiento de nuevos populismos, antiguas y recientes demandas y reivindicaciones sociales, nuevas realidades geopolíticas; tales fenómenos parecen mutaciones de antiguos problemas de conocimiento que no se han respondido y que sugieren una nueva etapa de la crisis.

En esta ponencia se propone una revisión de los principales paradigmas sociológicos de los años noventa y su relación con las problemáticas sociales, económicas y políticas de la época con énfasis en América Latina y una comparación con los problemas y vacíos en las teorías actuales. También se busca incorporar propuestas de la sociología clásica y contemporánea con la intención de esbozar algunas estipulaciones útiles, aunque preliminares para una sociología latinoamericana del S. XXI.

RC07-JS-202.3

VILLALOBOS, CRISTÓBAL* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Edtech Companies and the Digitalization of Education in Chile. the Growth and Consolidation of Technosolucionism in Global South.

In Global South, recent research shows that transnational technology corporations have increased their engagement in educational development following variegated institutional logics and rationales (Patil, 2023), with special emphasis to commercial digital platforms provided by Big Tech companies -the so-called GAMAMs- (Williamson and Hogan, 2020). In contrast, to date, the role of national edtech companies in public policies and educational policies has been little studied.

This article analyses the network of actors involved in the contemporary digitalization of the Chilean school system and the role of private EdTech corporations in this ecosystem. Using a framework based on new modes of education governance and contributions from the cultural political economy, three sources were triangulated: i) 22 semi structured interviews with key actors and policymakers, ii) a database of startups in the EdTech sector in Chile and iii) a systematization of the main digital education policies implemented in the country.

The findings reveal a poorly coordinated network of actors, which has allowed the inorganic and heterogeneous growth of EdTech corporations, whose role encompasses not only the production of technology but also its articulation and management. Secondly, the results show that edtech companies (along with BigTech) promote educational techno-solutionism, promoting images that directly connect students with technology and diminishing the role of schools in education. Finally, EdTech companies, although with national roots, seek to expand their models to other countries in the Global South, through the idea of "local solutions, global problems." To this form, EdTech companies play a central role not only as producers of technology, but also as articulators and administrators, illustrating a displacement of the State from some of its historic functions.

RC10-149.3

VILLALOBOS, CRISTÓBAL* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Understanding the "Small-Philanthropy" in Education: Networks, School Engagement and Public-Private Collaboration in Chile.

The expanding influence of philanthropy in education has become a key contemporary global phenomenon (UNESCO, 2023), which has sparked increased research interest in recent years (Erfurth & Ridge, 2020). Existing research has primarily focused on the rise of 'venture' philanthropy, and on foundations' strategies to mobilize nationwide privatization reforms (Ball, 2013; Reckhow & Tompinks, 2018). Yet, besides mainly proceeding from the Global North, literature has tended to focus on so-called "big players" (Ball, 2019) while overlooking the diversity within the philanthropic sector and the national/local expressions of their educational involvement (Hogan et al., 2022).

With the goal of contributing to emerging interest on understanding the local/national manifestations of this global phenomenon (Hogan et al., 2022), this paper analyzes the rise, logic of actions and networks of edu-philanthropy in Chile. The case of Chile is particularly interesting to this respect, given its extreme exogenous privatization (Verger et al., 2017) and philanthropy's increasing support to educational initiatives (Aninat & Fuenzalida, 2021), which have largely remained unexplored. Methodologically, we draw on a combination of research techniques, including online search based on philanthropic foundations operating in Chile in K-12 education; desk research of these philanthropic foundations in diverse dimensions and; individual interviews with executive directors of 15 philanthropic foundations.

Our findings suggest three main trends. Firstly, we emphasize the spread of a so-called 'professionalization' trend within foundations, closely linked to the increased use of metrics for evaluating their impact. Secondly, despite a variety of forms of action, foundations primarily focus on direct philanthropy to public schools. Finally, while we identify the emergence of new public-private networks and formal and informal strategies for influencing national education policy, most foundations rely on a 'bottom-up' approach. In sum, the paper allows us to discuss how philanthropic foundations influence the construction of education in the Global South.

RC14-213.1

VILLEGAS ARTEAGA, JANETH* (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru)

El Rol De La Comunicación En Las Tradiciones Culturales Que Provocan Incendios Forestales En El Perú.

Entre agosto y septiembre de 2024, los incendios forestales devastaron más de 20 regiones del Perú, afectando miles de hectáreas de bosques y cultivos. El impacto fue crítico, con 15 fallecidos, 155 heridos y más de 1.800 personas afectadas directamente (Indeci, 2024). En muchas regiones rurales del país, la quema de terrenos se considera una práctica agrícola necesaria, lo que complica las acciones preventivas contra estos incendios. En este contexto, la comunicación juega un papel clave para cambiar percepciones y reducir la prevalencia de estas prácticas. Según Tapia (2020), la transmisión de saberes ancestrales que incluye la quema de terrenos se justifica por la falta de alternativas sostenibles, poniendo en riesgo el ecosistema y la vida humana.

Este estudio utiliza un enfoque mixto para analizar el rol de la comunicación en las tradiciones culturales que favorecen los incendios forestales. A nivel cualitativo, se realizaron entrevistas a líderes comunitarios, agricultores y ancianos para comprender las creencias que justifican la quema de terrenos y la percepción del cambio climático. En el ámbito cuantitativo, se llevaron a cabo encuestas a 100 personas en comunidades afectadas para medir la efectividad de las campañas de comunicación y la disposición a adoptar prácticas agrícolas sostenibles. Ríos (2019) señala que la educación ambiental debe ser culturalmente adecuada para impactar en las comunidades rurales, y las campañas son más efectivas cuando se alinean con creencias locales.

Los resultados cualitativos muestran que las tradiciones culturales, arraigadas en la comunidad, son una barrera para la adopción de métodos agrícolas modernos. Sin embargo, las encuestas revelan que las campañas de comunicación han comenzado a influir en la percepción de los riesgos. Este análisis evidencia la necesidad urgente de una estrategia comunicacional más fuerte y culturalmente adaptada para enfrentar los incendios forestales en Perú (Indeci, 2024; Tapia, 2020; Ríos, 2019).

RC07-JS-231.5

VILLEGAS ARTEAGA, JANETH* (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru)

El Rol De La Red Social Tik Tok En El Posicionamiento De Las Instituciones Públicas En El Perú En El 2023

El TikTok ha emergido como una herramienta crucial para las instituciones públicas en Perú, destacando en la promoción de servicios y en la interacción con sus públicos. Con un enfoque descriptivo y cuantitativo, se empleó el machine learning para analizar las reacciones de más de 36,000 usuarios a los contenidos de estas instituciones en la plataforma. La metodología aplicada incluyó la segmentación de las reacciones en categorías de análisis de sentimientos: positivo, negativo y neutro, así como el análisis de variables como horarios de publicación y tipos de contenido.

Además, se aplicó una encuesta a 10 responsables de instituciones públicas en TikTok, en la que se analizaron los objetivos, estrategias empleadas, tipos de contenidos e impactos, entre otros aspectos. Los resultados son reveladores e importantes para las instituciones públicas, ya que evidencian desafíos en la creación de contenido relevante y en la gestión continua de la plataforma. Asimismo, subrayan la importancia de adaptar los tiempos de publicación para maximizar el impacto.

WG10-922.2

VILLEGAS LIROLA, FRANCISCO* (Universidad de Almería, Spain)
SÁNCHEZ VILLANUEVA, ANTONIA (University of Almeria, Spain)

Hate Speech Is Not Fun: Self-Control As a Mediating Variable between Adolescent Victims and Perpetrators of Hate Speech

In this paper we present the results of a moderation analysis of a convenience sample (n=446) of adolescents from 4 secondary schools in Almería (Spain). Our results show that perpetration of hate speech is explained by having been treated in a hurtful way online, but that adolescents' self-control significantly mediates the behavior (low self-control increases the likelihood of perpetrating hate speech) and is only significantly moderated when adolescents think that hate messages are not funny, in which case the likelihood of perpetrating hate speech significantly decreases. Prevention campaigns should aim to make adolescents aware that hate speech is not funny, but that it harms those who experience it and makes them react with more hate speech.

RC34-563.4

VILLEGAS QUISPE, MELISSA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru)

Transiciones Juveniles En Contextos De Desplazamiento Por Crisis. El Caso De Las Juventudes Venezolanas En Perú

¿Cómo se desarrollan las transiciones juveniles en contextos migratorios recientes marcados por crisis?¿Qué nos aporta el desplazamiento para entender las transiciones de los jóvenes migrantes desde un enfoque interseccional? ¿De qué manera podemos abordar las transiciones en las nuevas migraciones sur-sur desde un estudio longitudinal? Estas son preguntas que plantea la presente investigación acerca de las juventudes migrantes venezolanas en un escenario de desplazamiento en países sudamericanos. En las últimas dos décadas se registra una creciente transformación en los flujos migratorios vinculado con los efectos de la globalización. En este nuevo escenario, desde un enfoque transnacional, las migraciones sur-sur permiten dar cuenta de la necesidad de ampliar el análisis y campo de observación de los sujetos en los procesos migratorios. En ello, Perú es un caso que cobra relevancia, puesto que es uno de los países receptores de población migrante venezolana, la cual es principalmente población joven. En este contexto, las transiciones de los jóvenes que ingresan a Perú, se producen en el marco de un continuo desplazamiento territorial, el cual no necesariamente se desarrolla bajo la lógica origen-destino. Esto significa que si bien pueden tener proyectos iniciales, el desplazamiento entre fronteras implicará adoptar estrategias continuas a fin de reducir riesgos en nuevos escenarios de incertidumbre. Por otro lado, el desplazamiento transnacional supone arreglos y negociaciones con las familias de origen, siendo estas la principal red de soporte afectivo y económico. De esta manera, transitar entre la educación, el trabajo, la vida familiar y autopercibirse como joven, adquiere nuevos matices al estar permeados por nuevos escenarios y la transformación de los lazos familiares en la distancia. Así, propuesta mostrará transiciones en contextos de movilidad con el objetivo de identificar cambios y permanencias en las transiciones donde las prácticas cotidianas de los sujetos migrantes no se desarrollan bajo la lógica origen-destino.

RC32-514.2

VINGELLI, GIOVANNA* (Università della Calabria, Italy)

Far-Manosphere: The Intersection of Antifeminism and Far-Right Discourses. Case Studies from Italy, Spain and Portugal

Online men's communities built around misogyny and opposition to feminist values - commonly known as the manosphere - have recently attracted academic attention. In research, the manosphere is usually described as a backlash movement in countries where gender equality is most advanced, and refers to an online movement of anti-feminist websites/media that focus primarily on 'men's issues'. At the same time, far-right groups are also increasing their focus on misogynist propaganda and activism, particularly as they recognise that misogyny is becoming an increasingly effective recruitment tool. The paper reflects on the intersection of anti-feminist and anti-immigration agendas in the Portuguese, Spanish and Italian far-right by critically analysing the discursive positions of Chega, Vox and Lega Nord on immigration, feminism and gender equality. After an overview of the current misogynist spaces and ideological narratives, the paper samples the online ecosystem of misogyny both within and across the parties' social media. Discursive positions on immigration, feminism, family law, gender-based violence and gender equality will be analysed to identify the discursive and organisational overlap with the far right.

RC21-317.3

VIRÁG, TÜNDE* (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungary)

The Capacity of the State to Govern the Spatial Marginality of Roma in Bulgaria and Hungary

This paper explores and compares the spatial marginalization of Roma in Bulgaria and Hungary framed within a historical context (cf. Powell and Lever 2017). It posits that the patterns of marginalization are intertwined with the capacity of the state to control spatial mobility. During state socialism, both countries implemented policies to improve housing conditions, but with highly different outcomes. In Bulgaria, the lack of the state's capacity to control the spatial mobility of Roma resulted in large informal neighborhoods organized by ethnic belonging. In Hungary, the powerful assimilation policy and the state's ability to control the marginalized led to the emergence of mixed-ethnic neighborhoods. These deprived neighborhoods were organized on class position and comprised individuals from similar social categories.

In recent times, socio-spatial dynamics have resulted in the convergence of segregation patterns in both countries. As a consequence of mass privatization, the residualized social housing and the absence of policies to improve housing conditions drove individuals to homeownership with market-based solutions endorsed by both states compelled the most vulnerable families to seek informal solutions. The upscaling of the urban centers and the implementation of various policies often resulted in displacement. The role of the state manifested in the absence of social and legal housing protection has resulted in evictions. The state's primary roles are to regulate the social and political order, to determine who is desirable and who is undesirable (cf. Gans, 1994), and to facilitate the spatial channeling of the marginalized through their filtering dynamics (Aguelira, 2024, Virág 2024). Consequently, in Hungary, mixed-ethnic neighborhoods have almost disappeared, and informal and racialized housing has become increasingly prevalent. In Bulgaria the large informal Roma neighborhood remains the primary segregation pattern but, due to the growing social stratification of Roma within the neighborhood, the socio-economic and ethnic boundaries have become increasingly salient.

RC12-JS-226.1

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Twisting the Rule of Law into Rule By Law in MENA Countries: The Role of Religion

The selective application of religious norms in MENA countries illustrates how religion can function as both a tool of political control and a means of maintaining religious orthodoxy, often at the expense of the rule of law.

This control is facilitated by constitutional ambiguities surrounding Islam and secularism in post-independence MENA. In Morocco and Algeria, the recognition of Islam as the state religion raises questions about whether these

declarations are symbolic or carry legal weight. Tunisian constitutions have been even more ambiguous, leaving unclear whether Islam or its "objectives" hold symbolic, sociological, or legally binding significance. Such vagueness allows regimes to control religion and its authorities, resembling a pseudo-secularism termed "Maghrebian Gallicanism" (Fregosi).

In multi-confessional Lebanon, religion's institutional role is even more pronounced, as the state architecture is organized along religious lines, and Christian and Muslim laws are granted exclusive authority over family matters (Messarra, Gannagé). This shows how religion affects not only institutional dynamics but also individual rights, with statutes and case law restricting gender equality, sexual self-determination and freedom of conscience under the guise of religious orthodoxy. This use of religion opposes the rule of law, which upholds individual liberties and procedural safeguards. Instead, it reflects an instance of rule by law – specifically, a divine law that defines the substantive limits of government and legislation (El Fadl).

Our analysis will thus explore the interplay between positive law and religion: 1) how states exploit religion to reinforce their authority; and 2) how they bend the rule of law to uphold religious dogmata. We will work on: a) historical debates on the place of religion from the colonial and post-colonial periods; b) contemporary scholarly debates; and c) empirical evaluation of secular and religious elements in the institutional architecture, legislation and case law of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon.

RC07-JS-220.4

VISEU, ANA* (NOVA FCSH, Portugal)
LUCAS, PEDRO (ICNOVA, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)
PEREIRA, JOÃO PEDRO (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

The Worlding Practices of Autonomous Stores

'Autonomous stores' are often characterized in the media as the future of shopping: physical environments made smart by augmentation through digital technologies that can process data automatically, seamlessly, and without the need for workers, identifying both consumers and their actions. References to autonomy and automation conjure a set of imaginaries of technology in the service of consumption and progress: for consumers these novel environments are purported to mean gains in convenience, whereby saving time is saving money. For retailers, they mean the possibility of gathering significant amounts of information on the behaviour of customers in a store environment, thus being another manifestation of what Zuboff (2019) calls '*Surveillance Capitalism*'.

Despite being hailed as autonomous, these spaces are vast digital assemblages that rely upon networked infrastructures composed of people, knowledges, values and numerous technological entities (such as, AI, sensors, algorithms, computer vision, cameras). Departing from the premise that "technology is society made durable" (Latour 1990), this paper draws upon 17 semi-structured interviews conducted with three Portuguese corporations – Sensei (a startup tech developer of autonomous stores), Continente (large food retailer) and Galp (large oil and gas retailer) – who are collaborating in the development and implementation of autonomous stores in the Portuguese context, to examine the discourses and practices that drive, justify and sustain their collaborations.

We pay particular attention to the discourses through which they are built: Who is pushing for them? Why? What are the main issues that are being discussed both in terms of advantages and problems? Who is included/excluded? And, finally, what futures are being built? This will then allow us to shed light on the concepts that underlie these spaces – What are "autonomy" and "smartness" in autonomous stores?

RC21-331.1

VITALE, TOMMASO* (Sciences Po Urban School (CEE), France)

Temporary Shelters and Roma Housing Inclusion: Policy Learning and the Politics of Incremental Care

In Europe, a considerable number of cities have established provisional accommodations for the Roma population, based on ethnicity, to address acute housing insecurity. In the event of eviction, fire, or destruction of a shantytown, individuals may be offered shelter in these facilities. In certain instances, access may be granted in the event of extreme weather conditions or following the birth of a child. The shelters provide a range of housing assistance programs, offering temporary accommodation for women and their children or for the entire household.

Emergency shelters are designed to be provisional solutions, to prevent individuals from residing in unsuitable locations or on the streets. Such facilities are staffed on-site to provide social support, focusing on facilitating access to stable employment and housing. How did they successfully navigate the inherent tension between providing care and maintaining control? This study aims to analyze whether these facilities are merely substandard shelters or represent a potential avenue for social care, support, and empowerment. What forms of criticism have social workers, volunteers, recipients, and local policymakers encountered regarding these shelters? Has there been an observable improvement in the quality of care provided?

A total of 128 in-depth interviews and 10 focus groups were conducted with individuals who self-identified as Roma. Furthermore, 27 interviews were conducted with policymakers and administrators, activists, and other key informants at the local, regional, and national levels. The case studies were conducted in Paris, Milan, Barcelona, Gyöngyös, Miskolc, Sighișoara, and Sfântu Gheorghe.

The paper elucidates how temporary shelters facilitate the formation of emotional connections, resolve issues about the relationship with the local environment, and create a sense of belonging in a manner that incrementally empowers the recipients. The tensions between identity, community, and security proved an effective means of understanding the complex interrelationship between shelters, neighbourhoods, and care practices.

RC29-472.10

VITE PÉREZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* (IPN, Mexico)

The Dispute over Profits in Territories Organized By Crime

This analysis aims to construct interpretations about the probable link between violence and territory from testimonies collected in Apatzingán (Michoacán, Mexico) with those who participate in the drug trafficking business, which showed firstly the articulation between illegal and legal businesses, and then, the characteristics of commercial competition driven by illicit businesses that attempt to displace local businesses and simultaneously take over their markets. According to the testimonies, this fact sought to reinforce the dominance of criminal businesses in the area, by controlling the profits derived from regional economic activity (Lyon, 2024).

However, criminal control of economic activity did not reduce the vulnerability of its inhabitants facing situations of violence. This resulted in ongoing precariousness in their social context, manifesting as fear that has turned into individual suffering (Butler, 2018).

Moreover, the establishment of illegal commercial businesses on the streets in certain urban spaces or territories has favored the emergence of organizations that seek to protect these from probable intervention by the authorities, in exchange for payment. This has led to disputes, not only over the inclusion of new members, but also concerning these spaces. This was apparent in the Cuautepec area located in the Gustavo A. Madero municipality of Mexico City.

In this way, testimonial information from these cases has helped create a narrative of violence, perceived as a dispute justified by values and beliefs, for which material interests may be the only manifestation (Alexander, 2011).

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WG11-956.3

VITE PÉREZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* (IPN, Mexico)

Vulnerabilidad y Violencia En Un No Lugar Mexicano

La elaboración de interpretaciones mediante el concepto de vulnerabilidad y violencia (Butler, 2018, p. 15) tendría como objetivo comprender lo sucedió en un no lugar (Augé, 2007, p. 127), Plaza Bruno Giordano, localizada en la ciudad de México, ocupada por migrantes de origen centroamericano, esperando su permiso para ir a los Estado Unidos, lo que generó diversas percepciones de parte de los residentes (dueños y empleados de negocios), contrarias a esa ocupación, demandando su desalojo cuando se reforzó la creencia colectiva acerca de que los no lugares no deberían de transformarse en lugares de residencia permanente.

Por tal motivo, se realizaron algunas entrevistas (mayo 2024) para establecer en qué consistía su vulnerabilidad y cómo se ligaría con la violencia, con otras palabras, sí lo simbólico (Bourdieu, 2012, p. 1), por ejemplo, sólo se limitaría a un tipo de dominación concretado en el uso de la fuerza policiaca de parte de los dominadores o más en acciones de exclusión que negaban sus derechos a una vida más vivible en México.

Pero, la narrativa de los migrantes entrevistados expresó lo siguiente: El no permanecer, en ese no lugar, sino seguir su tránsito, mientras, no se emitiera, en México, su estatuto legal, aceptaban su segregación en un espacio público

ocupado de manera ilegal donde apareció la violencia como soberanía del Estado Mexicano (Panters, 2024, p. 528).

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TG04-JS-225.4

VITULLO, ALESSANDRA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Contaminations Among Religions, Ecology and Society. a Case Study from the Catholic Church

In the Encyclical Laudato Si', Pope Francis states: "We come together to take charge of this home which has been entrusted to us", adding that only through unity can "Creation" be saved from destruction. In recent years, the Encyclical has opened an intense social, theological and political debate on the environment which has provoked reactions from several religious and political leaders, and encouraged religious and secular communities to promote actions in defence of the environment. Beyond official and institutional actions - such as the signing of the Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Coexistence or the G20 Interfaith Forum - this call for unity has opened a period of religious effervescence and innovation to promote sustainable lifestyles. This presentation will explore with the contribution of some practical case studies, how the lens of the sociology of religions can help to explore how climate crisis has led to new religious practices, interreligious dialogues, religious-secular debates, but also new conflicts.

TG12-JS-74.1

VIVANCOS SÁNCHEZ, CARME* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
CAMPS, CLARA (University of Barcelona, Spain)
DOMINGUEZ, MARIO (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Contradicciones y Propuestas Afectivo-Sexuales En La Barcelona Neoliberal

En esta comunicación presentamos los resultados principales de un artículo que explora las experiencias y representaciones sobre el amor y la sexo-afectividad de personas jóvenes-adultas y adultas sin hijos, residentes en Barcelona, en el contexto del régimen neoliberal. Se analizan, en particular, las contradicciones amorosas y afectivo-sexuales que surgen en una sociedad inserta en el capitalismo tardío donde aparentemente coexisten los modelos de amor romántico, confluente y líquido. Los datos de la Encuesta sobre las relaciones sociales y afectivas postpandemia (III) del CIS (2023) nos plantean un escenario inicial, en el que este artículo indaga, donde las relaciones fluctúan entre el ideal de amor duradero, la flexibilidad de vínculos negociados y la inestabilidad de conexiones pasajeras. Partimos de la idea de que esta realidad se inserta en un contexto más amplio, donde el neoliberalismo, en sus dimensiones política, social y subjetiva (Foucault, 2007; Laval, 2020; Laval y Dardot, 2013), reconfigura las formas de vincularse y concebir el amor y la sexualidad. Asimismo, se toma como punto de partida que este proceso de transformación está marcado por una contradicción estructural propia del capitalismo tardío neoliberal, que es la de la sociedad que se encuentra atrapada entre las demandas del capital y las necesidades de cuidado (Fraser, 2016). Se han llevado a cabo cuatro grupos de discusión acotando el estudio a las percepciones y contradicciones amorosas de un total de 21 hombres y mujeres cis, de entre 26 y 37 años, residentes en Barcelona, con distintas orientaciones sexuales y distintos vínculos sexo afectivos. Los resultados nos muestran que estas contradicciones se dan en tres ámbitos concretos: 1) emocional-material; 2) tecnológico y 3) social, que el amor va más allá de los ideales románticos, confluentes y líquidos, y que hay diferencias notables en el discurso de mujeres feministas y personas del colectivo LGTBIQ+.

RC26-430.1

VIVIANI, LORENZO* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Democracy in Flux: The Project of Modernity and the Rise of New Authoritarianism

This paper explores the democratic crisis by examining its deep entanglement with the ongoing evolution of the modernity project. Traditionally, democracy was seen as a natural byproduct of economic development and modernization, yet this assumption has been increasingly questioned. The research challenges simplistic interpretations of democratic decline, investigating the complex interplay between political legitimacy, cultural fragmentation, and social order. Drawing on the work of theorists like Lipset and Hall, I argue that democracy's foundations are being destabilized by a profound dislocation of identities, as modernity's promises of security and cohesion unravel in the face of rapid social acceleration and economic precarity.

The analysis extends to the paradoxical reconfiguration of democracy since the late 20th century. Rather than being purely under threat from neoliberal elites, democracy is caught in a dual tension: on the one hand, it faces rising demands for greater participation and representation; on the other, it is seen as a vehicle of exclusion, manipulated by those defending their status within increasingly fragmented social hierarchies. The post-1989 model of democracy, rooted in liberal representative ideals, no longer holds the same emancipatory potential, as socio-economic inequalities and cultural divisions deepen.

By framing contemporary populism and sovereignism as products of advanced modernity, this paper reveals how these movements, far from rejecting modernization, co-opt democratic mechanisms to reinforce exclusionary identities. The traditional link between individual autonomy and collective governance is disintegrating, replaced by neo-communitarian strategies of recognition that undermine egalitarian values. This shift reflects a broader crisis of self-fulfilment, which threatens to transform democracy from an inclusive political project into a tool for division. In conclusion, this study calls for a critical re-evaluation of modernity's democratic promises, as political sociology faces the challenge of understanding the rise of exclusionary populism and neo-authoritarianism in contemporary society.

RC07-JS-211.4

VOCÁSEK, TIBOR* (CLUNL, Universidade Nova de Lisboa - NOVA FCSH, Av. de Berna 26-C, 1069-061 Lisboa, Portugal)
AMARO, RAQUEL (Department of Linguistics FCSH NOVA, Portugal)

Imagining Regulation of AI: Comparing Czech and Portuguese Media Representations with Cads

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an inevitable part of the visions of the digital future. Thus, the possibility of AI regulation is one of the most crucial questions in shaping it. The development of technologies like AI depends on media-shaped public perception (Chuan et al., 2019). This research focuses on media debates about AI regulation from an interdisciplinary comparative perspective. It analyses imaginaries in the Czech and Portuguese online mainstream media, using Corpus Approaches to Discourse Studies (CADS) (Baker et al., 2008). CADS combines corpus linguistics with CDA while reflecting on critiques of the latter (Orpin, 2005). It mainly strengthens data representativeness and interpretative transparency of the analysis. CADS allows the investigation of the aggregate effects of language, highlighting typical discursive patterns. Czechia and Portugal represent intriguing study cases; the countries similar in area size, population, or GDP (Eurostat, 2024) differ significantly regarding their tech sectors and the length of the EU membership. Conceptually, this study approaches AI regulation visions with "sociotechnical imaginaries" (Jasanoff and Kim, 2015, p. 4), which have been plagued by conceptual ambiguity recently (Rudek, 2022). This research overcomes it by adopting a three-level imaginary concept (Sau, 2021). It structures the analysis of media representations by asking for imaginary's (1) social commentary, (2) vision of the future, and (3) means to achieve it. The research also highlights the roles of different related actors. Comparable corpora are collected from digitally available media in each country, covering the period of discussions about the EU's "AI Act" regulation (3/2018-12/2023). Results are explored and compared using Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al., 2014), analysing keywords, collocations and concordances. Such research provides innovative, empirically rooted comparative insights into the current media debate on the future of AI. Also, it provides a clearer perspective of sociotechnical imaginaries by grounding these to objective linguistic cues.

RC38-622.1

VOGT, ALICIA* (EHESS & Goethe Universität Frankfurt/Main, France)

Life Course, Biography, Career. the Migrant Musicians of the Orchestra Orpheus XXI (Jordi Savall)

Orpheus XXI is an orchestra which was created in 2016 by the Catalan conductor and gambist Jordi Savall through a grant of €200,000 from the European programme *Creative Europe*. Orpheus is part of Jordi Savall's recurring concern to link humanist commitment and artistic practice. The orchestra is aimed at "musician refugees and migrants"[1] who are professional musicians. It allows musicians to continue to perform in exile. They enrich this activity by transmitting their knowledge to young people and children whom they meet during educational workshops.

With tools drawn from the anthropology of music and the anthropology of biographical life courses, I study the *life course* (*parcours*), the *biography*, the *career* (Zimmermann, 2013) of migrant musicians of the Orpheus XXI ensemble. The *life course* is concerned with the paths that the person takes in the private or public spaces, and the environments (professional, family related, institutional) that he or she crosses which shape his or her possibilities and resources but over which he or she can exercise influence. The *career* focuses on the world of work and analyses the path of a person in this world. Career is also a form of statutory attribution. It depends on an external authority. *Biography* is the construction of a narrative, the establishment of a continuity after the fact by the reflexivity of the actor to an external audience. How do musicians adjust to the structures of their new societies? and how do the structural devices – whether legal, social, administrative, cultural and familial – understand music: as a cultural tool for society? as a tool of inclusion for people who find themselves in a situation of migration?

[1] See Orpheus XXI website: https://orpheus21.eu/en/description-project/, accessed on 19.01.2023.

WG10-929.4

VOLINZ, LIOR* (Institute of Criminology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

A Digital Papereality: Experiencing and Negotiating Welfare Surveillance

The digitalisation of the welfare state involves the adoption of new technologies and practices that transform the relations between citizens and the state. These can support the work processes of welfare institutions with improved efficiency, but can also reduce the human discretion of practitioners, integrate hidden biases into evaluation procedures, or cast a net of perpetual suspicion on citizens claiming a right to social assistance in their time of need. This paper addresses the surveillance technologies adopted by social security institutions in determining citizens' eligibility to social assistance and detecting incidents of fraud. Drawing on findings from fieldwork in Slovenia and Jerusalem (Israel/Palestine), it examines how welfare claimants experience and negotiate welfare surveillance, presenting the concept of a digital papereality to understand how such digital surveillance shape claimants' actions.

The paper suggests that the spectre of disqualifying to social support can lead those who are placed under suspicion to mould their digital presence into a digital papereality, as evidenced in the public web and government databases, into what Woolford and Nelund (2013) called 'a performance of a qualifying version of the self'. Within this performance they continuously try and 'present to different surveillance actors and their information databases a single corroborated qualifying script' (Volinz 2021) of their life. This paper concludes with examining the potential social and political consequences to the introduction of digital welfare surveillance, and the transformation it brings to the modern face of the welfare state.

RC45-707.1

VOLKER, THOM BENJAMIN (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
BUSKENS, VINCENT* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
RAUB, WERNER (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Network Control Effects on Trust: Aggregating Evidence from Multiple Studies

In earlier work, we have developed a typology of effects of networks of social relations on trust problems along two dimensions. First, we distinguish the embeddedness of a trust problem in the dyadic trustor-trustee relation from the embeddedness in networked interactions of the trustor and trustee with third parties. Second, we distinguish two mechanisms affecting trust: learning and control. Empirical evidence consistently confirms hypotheses on dyadic learning and control effects as well as on network learning effects. This includes evidence from studies employing complementary designs such as experiments, surveys, and vignette studies. On the other hand, the empirical evidence on network control effects is ambiguous. This is an empirical puzzle for research on trust and social networks. This paper assesses the evidence for network control effects on trust and cooperation by reanalyzing the data from heterogeneous experimental studies. We attempt to include all available experimental studies suitable for studying network control effects in two-person dilemma games. To tackle this problem, we employ a novel method called Bayesian Evidence Synthesis. The aggregated empirical evidence provides strong support for network control hypotheses. This evidence supports these hypotheses, especially in studies where network relations are implemented without repeated dyadic interactions. In the studies with network relations implemented in the presence of repeated dyadic interactions, the support is weaker and less consistent. The paper ends with a discussion of our findings and their implications for research on trust and social networks, addressing further theoretical, empirical, and methodological work.

RC24-403.1

VOLTERRANI, ANDREA* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
ANTONUCCI, MARIA CRISTINA (CNR - Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali, Italy)
SERRA, MARCO (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

Co-Creation in Climate Research. the Experience of the Horizon Regace Project

In light of the increasing urgency of climate change, scientific research is shifting toward more inclusive and participatory approaches to bridge the growing gap between academia and society. Traditional science communication, often centered on disseminating information to a passive audience in a post-innovation process, has proven faulty in addressing public skepticism and mistrust of scientific discovery and innovation, especially when dealing with complex subjects like climate change. Recent innovations in participatory science, particularly in eco-technological fields highlight the importance of an early engagement of communities from the outset to foster a deeper understanding and a societal acceptance of scientific advancements.

The idea of participatory processes involving those considered beneficiaries changes how technological innovation is co-constructed and the growth of awareness of the environmental sustainability of possible innovation actions.

This paper explores the emerging paradigm of co-creation in climate research, which involves the active participation of various stakeholders and community members in the research process. This approach transforms how scientific knowledge is produced and communicated. The REGACE project, which focuses on innovative agri-photovoltaics in greenhouses, demonstrates the potential of integrating farmers directly into the innovation process from the scientific co-design perspective. By engaging users early and meaningfully, such initiatives ensure that technological advancements are socially embedded and collaboratively developed. Drawing from the first months' empirical findings of farmer participation in five European partner states, this paper discusses that eco-innovation success, like innovative agri-photovoltaics, hinges on bottom-up engagement. This participatory model reconfigures the traditional notion of scientific authority, transforming it into a more relational and responsive to societal needs pattern. By analyzing the risks and benefits of this social-technological collaboration, the paper highlights the crucial role of direct societal involvement in reshaping the relationship between science and society in the context of the climate crisis.

RC09-132.4

VOLTERRANI, ANDREA* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
BATTISTI, FABIANA (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

The Social Development of Liminal Communities through Hybrid Participation Processes. European and Italian Experiences in Comparison

The paper analyses the potential protagonism of vulnerable subjects (Castel 1995; Fineman 2016; Karwacki, Volterrani 2024) within liminal and marginal communities (Blokland 2017), profoundly reshaped and permeated by social tensions after the COVID-19 pandemic and undergoing a profound transformation. Focusing on the interplay between digital communication ecosystems and urban spaces, particularly those identified as 'liminal' (Antonucci, Sorice, Volterrani 2024), in transition, the research highlights the central role of hybrid (on-site and online) participatory processes in civic engagement for the broader social development

of communities. The analysis of participatory practices considers the potentially inclusive uses of digital communication technologies while acknowledging the risk of neoliberal rationality absorbing resistance practices. Emphasising the issue of widespread vulnerabilities in all spheres of life in liminal communities, the paper argues for the need to incorporate the principles of edu-communication (Barbas 2020) into participatory processes for the social development of communities themselves, highlighting the potential of the media not only as a tool for empowerment and conscientization (Freire 1970; 1985), but also as an environment in which to promote inclusive practices, even within liminal and marginalised communities. The paper explores whether and how hybrid participatory processes can serve as a subspace for empowerment and mobilisation. The participatory action research (PAR) is based on an empirical analysis (in-depth interviews, participant observation) conducted in liminal spaces in four European countries (Italy, Poland, Croatia and Greece). Subsequently, spaces for facilitating inhabitants' participation were constructed to initiate co-design processes to imagine the future of the liminal communities. The results present the main opportunities of a participatory approach to development (decision-making protagonism, awareness of the possibilities, increased civic imagination and trust) and the main difficulties and obstacles encountered (low mutual trust, widespread presence of personalistic interests, inability to imagine the future) in the liminal communities of the four European countries involved.

RC01-26.4

VORONIN, YEVHEN* (University of Wuppertal, Germany)

Curtains up: How Ukrainians Turned to Theater during the War

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has brought uncertainty to the lives of most Ukrainian citizens. Despite the traumatic experiences caused by the war, Ukrainian theaters got a new life, benefiting from the unprecedented popularity, according to representatives of the theatrical community. One notable example is the theatrical adaptation of The Witch from Konotop, a satirical fiction story written by Ukrainian author Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko in 1833, which has rapidly gained popularity among the audience in Kyiv. The play premiered on 28 April 2023, coinciding with another air attack by Russia on the country. Since then, tickets for this play have become highly coveted. What arouses interest is that this illustrates only one case of the surge in theater attendance happening during the Russian-Ukrainian war.

This paper explores the rising popularity of Ukrainian theaters and provides supportive evidence using Google Trends data on search interest. After that, we analyze publications by theater-goers on social media (Instagram) and discuss how the unexpected theater boom can be attributed to various factors, including coping escapism mechanisms, the practice of consumer citizenship, and the reactualization of authentic Ukrainian narratives by both consumers and producers of cultural products.

RC25-410.2

VOYVODA KESKIN, NEŞE* (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey)

Revisiting Aristotle's Legacy: Ethics, Economics, Politics and Justice in the Anthropocene

This paper explores the relationship between ethics, economics, politics and justice, revisiting ancient philosophical concepts to address the challenges of the Anthropocene. It examines the translations and dissemination of the concepts of Aristotle's practical philosophy into Ottoman Turkish via Arabic, Persian and Latin-rooted Western languages, especially French. By considering the relation between translation and philosophy this paper positions Ottoman Turkish in global historiography as an inheritor of Classical Tradition, and as a producer of heteronomous texts.

Given that *oikonomia* was translated in Arabic as *ilm-i tedbir-i menzil,* and the Ottomans used the same term until the 19th century, it is notable that *économie politique* from French was also translated as *ilm-i tedbir-i menzil* into Turkish. Utilizing textual analysis this paper reveals the references to Aristotelian understanding of justice both in the Ottoman reception of *ilm-i tedbir-i menzil* and *économie politique.*

The powerful literary and cultural critics of historiography inspired an appeal to write global histories encompassing every aspect of the human experience and have enhanced awareness of the role language plays. Emphasizing the references to Aristotle between heteronomous texts, this paper argues that Aristotle's practical philosophy merged into political economy ultimately framing it as the science of acquiring wealth. This raises the critical question of what happenes to justice within this merger. The references to Aristotle are examined through several works: *Ahlak-ı Alai* of Kınalızade Ali Efendi (1510-1572), *Traicté d'économie politique* (1615) of Antoine de Montchrestien, *Cateschism d'économie politique* of J. Baptiste Say and its Ottoman Turkish translation *Ilm-i tedbir-i menzil* (1852) by Abru Sehak Efendi.

[Note: This presentation is a part of my dissertation: from *Oikonomia* to *Ilm-i Tedbir-i Menzil:* the Reception of Political Economy in Ottoman].

RC04-52.1

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)
XINARI, CHARIS (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)
SOLOMONIDOU, GEORGIA (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Pre-Service and in-Service Teacher Training to Tackle Disinformation and Promote Critical Digital Literacy

This paper will present a large-scale transnational project with partners from seven European countries, funded by the European Commission (EU) under the 'Forward Looking' call included in the 3rd EU priority on 'Digital literacy / tackling disinformation'. The project which started in December 2023 and is expected to be completed in November 2026 brings together 15 partners (educational institutions, ministries and universities) from Cyprus, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, Poland and Belgium.

The project titled "Teachers 4.0 Digital Age: Tackling Disinformation and Promoting Digital Literacy through Education and Training in European Classrooms" aims to provide the framework, tools and means to ensure that teachers across Europe are adequately supported in tackling disinformation issues and in promoting critical digital literacy and is implemented at three (3) levels:

- initial teacher training, *through education departments at six (6) European universities,*

- continuous professional development of in-service teachers, *through adult / teacher training institutions,*

- policy making, *involving ministries of education and civic authorities*.

Within the framework of the project, training will be offered to a total of two thousand and one hundred (2,100) teachers (pre-service and in-service) on digital disinformation issues so that they can collectively contribute to the education of young people to think critically, to make informed online choices and to stay safe from misinformation circulating freely in the digital world. The paper will demonstrate the curriculum and the educational material that has been produced, the methodology of offering training both in a face-to-face mode and in an e-learning mode, as well as preliminary findings on teachers' evaluation and feedback.

WG10-JS-42.1

VUKOVIC, ANA* (Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia)

Digital (Il)Literacy and (Un)Dignified Ageing in Contemporary Europe: Comparing Statistical Data for Serbia, Bih, and Montenegro

The shared experience of ageing in the European Union and beyond is recognizable through common problems of lack of digital literacy and even the interest in mastering the knowledge and skills for navigating and maintaining dignity in the digital age. The elderly cohort experiences twofold alienation in personal agency and respect in the public sphere because of ageing and digital knowledge deprivation.

The constant pressure of "digital protocols" upon them in everyday life, from the apps for m-banking to ATM money withdrawal, e-delivery of communal bills and obligatory tax payments, even grocery shopping to scheduling medical appointments, underlines and augments the lack of skills and often the abilities for the digital interactions and transactions that this mature populace usually does not wield. Digital technology older generations encounter relatively late in their lives makes them vulnerable and sometimes heightens their insecurity. This strips them of their dignity, turning their living into a "bare existence" invaluable to society, burdening governing institutions with their rights to live a life of dignity, value, and virtue.

Comparing the statistical data on digital habits and skills for the cohort of 65+ in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Montenegro intersectionally with the same Eurostat statistics for the European Union, Norway and Switzerland, we will try to discern the patterns of twofold alienation primarily aiming to outline the deprivation of dignity that older people experience. One of the main possible findings will be how the abuse of elderly rights to dignity and dignified living springs from their digital illiteracy or naivety of their genuine living habits before the digital epoch.

RC12-188.1

VUKOVIĆ, DANILO* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, Serbia)
ĐORĐEVIĆ, MILA* (University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, Serbia)

From the Bottom to the Top: Legal Skepticism in Serbia

Various empirical researches conducted during the last two decades consistently indicate that two sets of values and attitudes coexist in Serbia: support to the rule of law and legality and skepticism with regards to the legal system and courts. This includes low trust in courts and other public institutions, belief that law is not neutral, but an expression of interests of powerful groups and individuals, and unwillingness to go to courts due to the high costs, length of proceedings, lack of trust in courts and corruption. Furthermore, legal professionals demonstrate a lack of trust in judicial institutions, while businesspersons do not perceive laws and courts as channels to challenge governments' decisions and achieve justice or their interests.

Social context in which these values and attitudes coexist is marked, on one hand, by high income inequality and poverty rates, and prominent role of the state in economy and other spheres of social life (often designated as political capitalism and "society capture"), on the other. Bearing in mind these features of contemporary Serbian society, the aim of the research is to explore narratives about the law, legal system and judiciary and clarify structural determinants of legal skepticism across various social strata.

We aim to conduct exploratory qualitative research (in depth interviews and focus group discussions) with three groups of respondents: (1) citizens of lower socio-economic position (with lower education and lower material status), (2) middle and higher socio-economic position (with higher education and material status), and (3) businesspersons (owners or managers of small and medium enterprises). By comparing these groups, we seek to examine whether there are significant differences in their attitudes towards the law and the legal system. We aim to understand if socio-economic status and professional background shape opinions on the rule of law, legal institutions, and access to justice.

TG03-960.4

VYAS, YASHPAL* (INDORE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, INDORE, INDIA, India)
SHARMA, BHARTI (Kastrbagram Rural Institute kasturbagram, Indore, MP India, India)
PAL SONU, SONU (Indore Christian College, Indore MP, India, India)

Human Rights, Societies and Role of Government

Human rights play an important role in an individual's life. The democratic governments ensure the freedom and all rights of their citizens for a better life. In modern times Its a good happy indicator for a country.

India is a vast country; the social fabric of Indian society is well knitted with many societies. It's a good example of amalgamation of cultures, aboriginals, beliefs and their different religions. The country is ruled from ancient times by many kings, dynasties and government. Many laws were made in colonial time by British rulers, which were helpful for their ruling system over India. Human rights had no meaning in that era and law became a tool for colonial India.

In this world of information both the government and societies are aware of human rights, separate law courts, human rights watch agencies, public awareness programmes are working for the same cause.

In independent India for the first time the law department of government of India identified several such laws and removed them. This historical action set a milestone.

RC38-625.3

VYŠNIAUSKAS, VIDMANTAS* (The Institute of Sociology at the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences, Lithuania)

Identities of National Minority Youths in the Vilnius Region: From Regional to Supranational

Youth in the Vilnius region (Eastern Lithuania) feel strong tensions between their regional and supranational (European) identities. The former was handed down to them by their parents, grandparents and local community via social memory which was expressed as narratives. The latter is being formed by forces such as globalisation, mass media and EU institutions, just to name a few.

The data I will present was collected during my anthropological fieldwork in the rural areas of the Vilnius region (from 2017 to 2019 and again in 2024), focusing on biographical interviews, observation, and participant observation among the young people I studied.

Drawing on social memory (Assmann 2006) and identity theory, I will argue that because of historical circumstances in the region, older generations (who were born and grew up during the Soviet period) have a strong regional identity. These people call themselves locals (tutejszy in the local language). They tried to hand down regional identity to their children and grandchildren via narratives.

The young people (born after 1990) often understand regional identity as indicating low social status, even being shameful. They try to distance themselves from regional identity and instead emphasise being European or a citizen of the world.

During my presentation, I would like to explain in detail how young people deal with "shameful" regional identities and why and how youth create their supranational identities.

This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-PD-24-57 2024-01-22 (Identities of National Minority Youths: From Regional to Supranational (the Case of Šalcininkai District)).

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WG10-920.2

WADA, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
CUADROS, EMILIA (Universidad de Diego Portales, Chile)
ÁLVARO, NÉSTOR (Independent Researcher, Spain)
SOMMA, NICOLÁS (Professor of Sociology (Full), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Assessing the Role of Generative AI in Protest Event Analysis: A Comparison with Manually Created Data

This study examines the feasibility of applying generative AI technologies, such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, to event analysis and data development. Event analysis is a popular method for sociologists and political scientists studying popular protests and social movements. Traditionally, researchers develop data in three steps: (1) gather newspaper data, (2) extract core components of protest events (who, did what, to whom, when, where, and why), and (3) assign theoretical/analytical codes to these components for analysis (e.g., assign a code "president" to an expression of the whom component "Joe Biden"). This process is typically manual, involving research assistants who read newspaper articles, identify relevant "codes" from a "codebook" (a list of theoretical/analytical codes), and input the codes into databases. However, this approach is costly, difficult to keep updated, and, oftentimes, undesirable because it is these assistants, not the researchers, who decide which theoretical codes to be used in practice.

To address these challenges, this study focuses on the third step—assigning theoretical/analytical codes—and assesses AI's performance in this task, which is complex for both humans and AI. We then compare AI-generated protest event data with manually developed data. For this purpose, we use protest event dataset provided by the Observatory of Conflicts of the Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES) in Santiago, Chile. It includes 23,398 protest events in Chile from 2009 to 2019. The digitization of original newspaper articles by the COES permits us to apply generative AI processing to exactly the same set of articles. Therefore the COES data offers a rare opportunity to compare human and AI-generated data. By analyzing historical trends and patterns across both datasets, this paper explores the benefits and limitations of AI-based data methods compared to traditional manual approaches.

RC20-288.4

WADA, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
ÁLVARO, NÉSTOR (Independent Researcher, Spain)
AOKI, YOSHIYUKI (Dokkyo University, Japan)
KOO, YOOJIN (International Christian University, Japan)

Possibilities and Challenges of Constructing a Comparative Political Event Database from Multilingual News Sources Using Generative AI

By leveraging generative AI technologies and multilingual newspapers, our project aims to create a new type of political event database encompassing a variety of political interactions involving state officials, political parties, and civil society actors such as social movements. Over the past decades, event analysis has gained popularity among scholars studying social movements, protests, and civil wars. Traditionally, researchers rely on human coders who review newspapers in one language from one specific country and extract six key elements about events: Who (actor), What (action), Whom (target), When (time), Where (location), and Why (claim)—a framework commonly referred to as the "6Ws."

While this human approach has successfully uncovered historical and geographical trends in political activities that other methods have not, it faces major challenges. These include the high costs of continuously updating data and the difficulty of working with news sources written in other languages.

To address these challenges, our project employs generative AI, which shows promise in extracting the 6Ws as accurately and reliably as human coders but at a fraction of the cost and time. Crucially, AI appears to process information from multilingual sources well. But, is the AI approach truly more effective than the human approach in terms of data extraction accuracy? Is it equally effective in all languages? To date, no comprehensive evaluation has been conducted.

This study fills that gap by comparing the 6Ws extraction capabilities of AI with those of human experts using newspapers in four languages: The New York Times (English) from the United States, La Jornada (Spanish) from Mexico, The Hankyoreh (Korean) from South Korea, and Asahi Shimbun (Japanese) from Japan. By assessing the accuracy in each language, this study will highlight AI's strengths and limitations and contribute to the broader conversation on how AI can revolutionize event analysis globally.

RC34-571.4

WAECHTER, NATALIA* (University of Graz, Austria)
STUHLPFARRER, ELENA (University of Applied Sciences Joanneum, Austria)

How to Make the World a Better Place: Qualitative Findings on Young People's Ideas of Political Participation and Expectations from Politics

Connecting to the overall concern of young people's diminishing trust in core political institutions such as governments, parliaments and political parties, this presentation explores young people`s ideas of how they can contribute to social change. Our research is based on the theoretical approach of young people's agency (e.g., Nico and Caetano, 2021) which means understanding young people as actors of social change and as contributing to shaping society and politics. We have investigated if and in which ways young people feel responsible for making the future a better place, or, if they trust in adult institutions to solve the problems.

For our contribution in the roundtable session, we have used data which was collected in the frame of the "Global Gen Z Study" carried out with members of Generation Z aged 18-26 in 2022 in 31 countries worldwide (Seemiller and Grace, 2024). We have focused on the open survey question "How can your generation make the future a better place?" and consider short text answers from about N=500 Austrian young adults. For data analysis we have conducted thematic analysis on brief texts, applying the structured tabular approach (ST-TA) (Robinson, 2022). This approach combines deductive and inductive elements of qualitative data analysis and is well suited for analyzing a large number of brief texts.

In the process of data analysis, political action appeared as a main category of how young people want to engage for a better future: Thereby, political action includes conventional as well as unconventional forms of political engagement. The young people's voices contain many hints of how trust in political institutions could be reestablished. For example, they miss to be better represented in politics, and they would like to see politicians take action for a better future.

RC04-61.1

WAGNER, CLAIRE* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)
DU TOIT, JACQUES (University of Pretoria, South Africa)
BAUR, NINA (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Developing Global Citizenship in a Multidisciplinary Cross-Cultural Study Visit on Urban Sustainability

The wicked problems of climate change, social inequality, and infrastructure challenges at municipal and community level require innovative solutions from multiple perspectives. The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals aim to achieve a better and more sustainable world for all and tertiary institutions play a crucial role in educating students to make a significant contribution to global concerns. This paper describes the experiences of a study visit to Germany for 15 students from South Africa. The focus of the study visit was to exchange subject-related knowledge about infrastructure – water, green spaces, transport – in relation to politics/governance, the economy, social inequality and climate change among three disciplines (psychology, sociology, urban planning) as well as to discuss the use of social research methods to analyze infrastructure arrangements. We will firstly explain how we designed the study visit to address knowledge hierarchies and ensure inclusive and equitable education for all and secondly reflect on the experiences of the study visit and how well it prepared students for knowledge exchange and global citizenship.

RC24-402.2

WAGNER, CLAIRE* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)
GIBBERD, JEREMY* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

"a Newfound Sense of Agency": Students' Experiences of Reducing Consumption and Consumerism

This paper will describe possibilities for change in consumption and consumerism amongst a group of master's students who participated in an intervention to reduce their ecological footprint. The intervention was implemented across three cohorts (2021-2023) of students in an environmental psychology course. Diaries, spreadsheets and course assignments submitted by the students were analysed to determine whether the intervention resulted in a reduction of their ecological footprint and to generate themes about how the students experienced the

transformative effect of the sustainable practices they chose on their consumption. We consider how theories on consumerism relate to our findings and indicate possibilities for bringing about sustainable behaviour patterns.

RC21-322.1

WAHBY, NOURA* (American University in Cairo, Egypt)

How to be Both: Water Shortage and Abundance As Crisis

Extreme weather changes in the Middle East and North Africa have exacerbated the chronic lack and damaging abundance of water. With regional temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius, states have engaged in megaprojects designed to improve water security in the region and invested in new water technologies. Yet, while state-led development struggles to catch up with the lack and abundance of water, urban communities have developed their own methods of sustainable access to water, especially in times of crisis like the COVID 19 Pandemic. Communities lie at the crux of water supply, maintenance, and quality and water governance operates as part of self-built networks in urban milieus; and is constructed through grassroots efforts, and heterogeneous configurations of socio-technical relations. Negotiations between state, non-state actors and within communities determine how livelihoods are affected by water in/security such as food security, sanitation, and citizenship. My study explores how communities come together and compete to create networks of sustainable and localized efforts to guarantee access, supply, repair and maintenance of public commons such as water. This research builds on doctoral study on the role of the state in urban water security in Cairo (Egypt) to map infrastructural community efforts in informal and elite neighbourhoods. Since the pandemic and under International Monetary Fund conditionalities, the Egyptian state is steadily removing subsidies for water and energy prices, leading communities to depend on self-help networks to provide their basic needs. I employ qualitative research methods to study grassroots resilience practices to analyse future pathways for development.

RC40-649.1

WAHLEN, STEFAN* (University of Giessen, Germany)
FORNO, FRANCESCA (University of Trento, Italy)
LAAMANEN, MIKKO (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Strategic Scaling in Alternative Food Initiatives: Expanding Neo-Materialist Movements through Institutional Engagement

Alternative, localised food initiatives address the inherent problems of the industrialised, globalised food system. This paper builds on a conceptual framework for understanding the scaling strategies of consumer collective action within these initiatives through the lens of neo-materialist movement organisations (NMMOs), which are collective endeavors that foster experimental initiatives, bringing the material aspects of collective action to life. They challenge neoliberal capitalist structures at the local level by spreading values and practices centered on sustainability, solidarity, and communal well-being—values often marginalized within the mainstream food system.

This paper examines four strategic NMMO scaling pathways – scaling deep, scaling up, scaling out and scaling through. **Scaling deep** entails transforming individual beliefs, practices, and everyday consumption patterns to engender more profound cultural shifts. **Scaling up** concentrates on amplifying collective demands, exerting pressure on systemic structures, and influencing public policies to enact broader societal changes. **Scaling out** places emphasis on replicating successful initiatives across diverse contexts, creating networks that connect local actions globally. Finally, **scaling through** engages directly with institutional frameworks, such as local governments, to transform existing structures from within.

The paper places a notable focus on the scaling through strategy, a perspective that has been relatively underrepresented in the context of alternatives, including food initiatives. By engaging with local governments and permeating institutional frameworks, NMMOs can extend their influence beyond local contexts, thereby catalysing systemic change within the mainstream food system. This paper makes a contribution to both theoretical and empirical discussions on food system capitalism by elucidating the ways in which values such as sustainability, solidarity, and equity can be effectively scaled. Within agrifood contexts our perspective ultimately addresses the deficiencies of the current food system and fosters the development of a more just and sustainable future.

RC32-536.1

WAITES, MATTHEW* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

Genocide, Necropolitics and Anti-Homosexuality in Uganda: Sociological and Critical Analysis

This paper discusses how the Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2023 in Uganda relates to concepts of genocide and necropolitics. The author has previously published an article in the Journal of Genocide Research in 2018, which related the concept genocide to earlier anti-homosexual processes in Uganda. Since then, certain leading activist voices associated with the Ugandan LGBTI+ movement have invoked ideas such as early warning signs of genocide in their public statements. Meanwhile the concept genocide has become used by certain actors in LGBTI+ politics in Western contexts such as the United Kingdom and in the United States. Analysis of genocide in relation to sexualities and genders, including homosexuality but also wider conceptual frames, has expanded through published contributions. Yet the relationship between the conceptualisation of genocide and Mbembe's concept necropolitics lacks adequate discussion in such respects. This paper will discuss the relationship between theoretical conceptualisations of genocide and of necropolitics as these relate to anti-homosexuality, including consideration of how the sociology of genocide and sociological consideration of necropolitics can contribute to analysis. Methodologically the paper will proceed through examining Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Act 2023 and responses and resistances to it, including in online media comments from leading Ugandan LGBTI+ activists and commentators. Implications in African and global contexts can be considered.

RC02-JS-198.1

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

Theorising Violence and Society

Political economy rarely gives prominence to violence in its theory. Feminist and postcolonial theories often give more prominence to violence and less to political economy. This paper will review this tension and seek to resolve it for social theory. Political economy often marginalises violence in its theory of society, with detrimental consequences for theorising coloniality and gender inequality. Even when violence is noted, there are two types of problems. One is that violence is merely described empirically as if it has little causal impact (Wallerstein, Harvey). A second is that the term is over-extended into symbolic or other forms of harm (Bourdieu) thereby losing its specificity as a form of power (for example, I will argue that sanctions are not violence). There are exceptions, where coercion and consent are distinguished as part of a theory of crisis (Gramsci). Postcolonial (DuBois, Go, Williams) and feminist (Kelly, MacKinnon) theories show the importance of including violence at a theoretical level for the analysis of empire, slavery, decolonisation, domestic subordination, and trafficking. Violence is connected to political economy since reducing inequality and increasing the depth of democracy reduce violence. Including violence in theory improves the analysis of the intersection of class, coloniality and gender inequalities. Further, this is essential to understanding the authoritarian turn. Debates within feminism about whether some calls to mobilise the state to address violence against women are carceral and authoritarian rather than progressive, are often shaped by differences towards the relationship between political economy and violence (Davies, Fraser, Bernstein, Crenshaw). In conclusion, I argue that violence should be theorised as an institutional domain, alongside economy, polity, and civil society in a theory of society to enable better analysis of the intersection of capitalism, coloniality and gender, and of projects for societal change and transformation.

RC02-JS-86.1

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)
SHIRE, KAREN (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society – Authors Meet Critics

The session takes the format of 'authors meet critics'. The authors, Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire, will present their book. The critics, Margaret Abraham and Chris Tilly will offer their critiques. The book, *Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society*, was published by Bristol University Press in 2024. It is available open access at this link: Trafficking Chains (bristoluniversitypressdigital.com)

RC57-JS-234.1

WALKER, CATHERINE* (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)
ARDRON, KEVIN (Northumbria University, United Kingdom)
BRYAN, AUDREY (Dublin City University, Ireland)
KAVANAGH, ANNE MARIE (Dublin City University, Ireland)

Classrooms for Climate Justice: Educators' Use of Images in Justice-Oriented Approaches to Climate Education

In this paper, we reflect on the pedagogic value of images to prompt discussions about climate justice, and thereby engender more democratic learning on climate and interrelated justice issues. Since the publication of Agenda 21 (United Nations, 1992), education has been promoted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and national governments as an indispensable tool for sustainable futures, particularly in the context of climate change. Subsequently, scholars have advocated for more justice-oriented approaches to teaching on and talking about climate change. Justice-oriented approaches can support students and teachers as they engage with the differential impacts and implications of climate change, as they process emotions, and as they reflect on their responses to climate change in the context of emerging citizenship and unequal political opportunities (Bryan, 2022; McGregor & Christie, 2021; Verlie, 2022; Walker, 2024). These are complex but urgent questions and, to date, little research has considered the use of images in generating dialogue and personal and collective reflection around climate justice, and thus in further supporting justice-oriented climate education.

The paper will showcase and discuss images used in research activities for the 'Classrooms for Climate Justice' project, conducted by the authors with primary and secondary educators in England and Ireland. In this project, educators first reflected on the opportunities and challenges of raising intersecting justice aspects of climate change they encounter in their teaching. Through image-based focus group discussions inspired by the Inquiry Graphics method (Lackovic, 2020), educators then collectively imagined and individually designed a climate justice pedagogic intervention. In the paper, we will present images used in the focus groups, and discuss how they promoted dialogic peer-peer learning between educators, and how they were used by educators in the course of their climate justice pedagogic interventions.

Film-1014.3

WALKER, SARAH* (University of Bologna, Italy)
GIACOMELLI, ELENA (University of Bologna, Italy)

"Fishing communities' blues - the impacts of the climate crisis in Senegal"

Drawing on research conducted for the EU-funded project #ClimateOfChange, this action-research documentary focuses on the climate crisis in Senegal and its devastating impacts on the livelihoods of those living in fishing communities around Dakar and Saint Louis. Due to a combination of the climate crisis, overfishing (including by the EU), rapid urbanisation, as well as waste, some fisherfolk feel they have 'no choice' but to risk their lives crossing the Atlantic Ocean to Europe. Through the stories of local people and activists, the film draws attention to the ongoing colonial continuities underpinning the climate crisis and the structures of racial capitalism that create socio-spatial inequalities in environment and mobility, with a particular focus on the role of the EU. A counternarrative is then given to contest depoliticised narratives of climate migrants as threat to the Global North, visibilising instead the unequal power structures at the heart of the climate crisis.

RC09-129.2

WALSH, AISLING* (University of Galway, Ireland)

Writing for Research Review, Collaborative Writing and Open Research

Presented jointly with Dr. Su-ming Khoo, this session discusses strategies and considerations for academic writing and editing at different career stages – for early-career, mid-career and established authors. It explores different writing strategies that academics can attempt as sole author, as part of collaborative research, through collaborative methodologies, collaborative theorizing and through different types of writing projects.

We discuss some considerations when writing for different academic formats, audiences, and impact, covering some of the following, with special emphasis on creativity in academic writing and the possibilities of open research, collaboration and open publishing:

- Setting up collaborative writing
- Finding writing time and embedding your writing practice
- Responding to calls and writing an abstract
- Responding to reviewers and editors
- Collaborative research and writing
- Open research, writing and publication strategies
- Pitching and publishing in popular publications

The session forms part of a proposed RC09 professional development programme, which is targeted primarily at PhD early career researchers and new members, aiming to enhance professional writing skills and help to build academic networks.

Resources and examples

Becker, H. S. (2021) Writing for Social Scientists, Third Edition How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book, or Article. University of Chicago Press

Danaher, J., Hogan, M. J., Noone, C., Kennedy, R., Behan, A., De Paor, A., Felzmann, H., Haklay, M., Khoo, S.-M., Morison, J., Murphy, M. H., O'Brolchain, N., Schafer, B., & Shankar, K. (2017). Algorithmic governance: Developing a research agenda through the power of collective intelligence. Big Data & Society, 4(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053951717726554

Kuhn, C., Khoo, SM., Czerniewicz, L. *et al.* Understanding Digital Inequality: A Theoretical Kaleidoscope. *Postdigit Sci Educ* **5**, 894–932 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s42438-023-00395-8

Philips, R & Kara, H (2021) *Creative Writing for Social Research: A Practical Guide.* Bloomsbury

RC34-558.4

WALSH, LUCAS* (Centre for Youth Policy and Education Practice, Australia)

Equipping Sociologists and Citizens to Contribute to Public Discussions of the Anthropocene: A Practical Guide to Amplifying Youth Voices

Recognition of the Anthropocene and environmental concerns accompanying it are unsurprisingly evident in the concerns of young Australians about climate change. Until relatively recently, under the previous federal government there was a decade of inaction in relation to the issues and concerns of young people. The author sought to amplify young people's voices.

Although some disciplines already contribute to public debates, sociology could be better positioned at the centre of debates regarding the conditions of living with and in the Anthropocene. This presentation provides a practical guide to better equip sociologists and citizens to contribute to public and government discussions of the Anthropocene in relation to individual and collective capacities to live together in such an epoch.

Since 2021, the Australian Youth Barometer (Walsh et al., 2024) series surveyed over 2,500 young Australians aged 18-24 and interviewed 150 to highlight the experiences of young people on a wide variety of areas, such as climate anxiety. The series routinely gained significant media engagement (with probable audiences of millions), as well as governments and organisations seeking to improve the lives of young people. This presentation walks through the deliberate strategy to achieve this reach, as well as the methodological limitations of such an approach, such as questions of contested knowledges. Whose knowledge counts? Can lived-experience be captured in the approach outlined above? This presentation traces how forms of knowing in a relational sense are prioritized (by "adults"), with potentially dire consequences to societal change.

Understanding how to better engage publics and inform government can enable sociology to contribute to improved understanding and responses to aspects of young people's social worlds, such as environmental justice. This presents productive possibilities and new questions when conditions of the Anthropocene are taken seriously; particularly in relation to climate adaptation and its sociological, ontological and practical implications.

RC20-JS-218.3

WALTHER, LISA* (University of Hannover, Germany)

Boundaries in Case Study Research - a Process-Oriented Perspective

In case study research, boundaries and process orientation seem to be interrelated. In the context of case studies in social science, the most frequently cited author defines a case study as "an empirical method that investigates a contemporary phenomenon (the 'case') in depth and within its real-world context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context may not be clearly evident" (Yin 2018, p. 15). The literature on case study research posits that case studies are not merely an empirical method. They are more commonly defined as a 'research design' (Merriam

1998) or a 'research strategy' (Pflüger 2023), which more accurately reflects the processual nature of case study research. Although Yin recommends defining the case and its boundaries at the outset, he acknowledges that these boundaries can be fuzzy. It is not only Yin who employs the term 'boundaries' to describe case studies. In her qualitative case study approach, Merriam also employs the term in her definition: "A case study is an in-depth description and analysis of a bounded system" (Merriam 2009, p. 40).

But how do we delineate the boundaries of a research process? What types of boundaries exist? Can the boundaries change during the research process? If so, how do they change and by whom? The aim of this contribution is to respond to these questions, by sharing and reflecting on my experiences in conducting a case study.

The case study material is part of a research project investigating paths of knowledge transfer in biomedical research at universities and non-university research institutions in Germany that lead to new drugs and therapies. Our case is the research and development process of PSMA-617, a medicine used to treat metastatic prostate cancer. The multi-methodological research design enables us to address micro-, meso-, and macro-perspectives on the research and development process.

RC28-JS-80.2

WAN, ZI* (University of Texas at San Antonio, USA)

Health and Well-Being of Children in Kinship Care: Patterns and Mechanisms

Caregiving setting plays a critical role in shaping children's health and development. Due to their distinct family dynamics, children in kinship care (i.e. those living with people other than parents) require special scholarly attention. While some studies have evaluated health outcomes for children in kinship care, the varied circumstances of these arrangements call for more research on the heterogeneity in kinship care settings. Also, it is unclear through which mechanisms nonparental caregiving settings may affect children's health and well-being.

With data from the National Survey of Children's Health (2011-2012) and the 2013 National Survey of Children in Nonparental Care, this study will start with a categorization of kinship care based on the level of child welfare system involvement: (1) public kinship care, where child welfare agencies hold legal custody and place children with relatives; (2) voluntary kinship care, where children are placed with relatives by child welfare agencies but legal custody remains with the parent or caregiver and (3) private kinship care, where relatives care for children without child welfare involvement. Then, I will compare the health outcomes of children in each type of kinship care to their counterparts in parent-led families. The outcomes to be assessed include physical, developmental, and emotional conditions, as well as healthcare access. Considering that the probability of being in each type of caregiving setting differs considerably across children, I will use the Generalized Propensity Score method to adjust for potential selection bias. Finally, to identify factors that may explain the health effects of kinship care settings, I will test the mediating effects of two important mechanisms: caregiving behaviors (e.g., emotional support) and caregiving resources (e.g., family resilience, received help coordinating care, etc.). For the categorical health outcomes, I will use a recently developed mediation analysis method that addresses re-scaling issues in non-linear models.

WG06-900.1

WANG, CHEN* (Beijing Jiaotong University, China)
ZHANG, ZHANG LIXIN (Beijing Jiaotong University, China)
ZHANG, MAN (Beijing Jiaotong University, China)
ZANG, YUJING (Beijing Jiaotong University, China)

Making Sense of Temporariness in China's Immigration System: An Institutional Ethnography of International Students' Experiences

Statistic data reflects that China has gained increased popularity among students as an international study destination; however, existing scholarship also reveals that China faces great challenges in streamlining its immigration rules to regulate foreign students' migration. Our research analyzes international students' experiences in China using the Institutional Ethnography methodology. We analyze empirical data collected through 22 interviews with international students in China. Results reveal that the easy access to scholarships and the lenient visa regime help China enhance its competency in the international educational market, but the lack of post-migration transition pathways within China's immigration regime might impair the sustainability of the Chinese immigration progress. To provide additional perspectives, we also conduct systematic document analysis to analyze China's immigration latest laws, regulations, and policies that affect foreign students' study-to-work transition. During the data analysis stage, we use temporariness as a central analytic lens. We reveal that temporariness is a key factor that shapes international students' adaptation patterns and post-graduation strategies. We argue that China is a beginner to strengthening national building through immigration; its further immigration policymaking should give consideration to the correlation between immigrants' permitted length of stay, their contributions to thriving national economy and cultural enrichment, and their human rights protection.

WG06-893.2

WANG, FRANK* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Being Gay and Grey in Taiwan: Ideological Codes behind the Interview between Young and Old Gay Men

This presentation reflects on the oral history interview project I collaborated on with the LGBTQ+ Hotline in 2005, focusing on the lived experiences of older gay men. It explores the social organization of misunderstanding occurs in the interview between younger and older gay men. Using ideological codes from institutional ethnography, I analyze the barriers that hinder younger gay men from accessing the life experiences of older gay men during the oral history interviews.

The first ideological code is "identity." For younger gay individuals, identity is the starting point of their homosexual identity; therefore, they often ask, "When did you start identifying as gay?" In contrast, for older gay individuals, their experience begins not with identity but with behavior, so the same question would be, "When did you start having relationships with men?" or "When did you realize you liked guys?"

The second code is "marriage." For younger gay people, rejecting heterosexual marriage is seen as a sincere acknowledgment of their gay identity. However, for older gay men, marriage was something that everyone was expected to undertake, and for them at that time, there were no other choices.

The third code is "coming out." For younger gay men, coming out is a daily performance confirming their gay identity, and it is common for them to discuss LGBTQ+ topics openly. On the other hand, older gay individuals who grew up during the period of martial law view their gay identity as unspeakable; public displays of homosexuality could cause anxiety.

The mutual understanding between different generations of gay men could not be taken for granted. The ideological codes embedded within age, class, and educational disparities create barriers to solidarity within the LGBTQ+ community during interviews. The oral history project is a political action to reveal and to transcend these ideological divides.

RC01-27.1

WANG, HORNG-LUEN* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Frames of War and War Perceptions: Towards a Renewed Conceptualization of the War-Society Nexus

This paper aims to establish a theoretical foundation for the analytical framework essential to a comprehensive understanding of this monograph's overarching themes. In so doing, it also makes contributions to advancing the research agenda in the sociological exploration of war-related issues. Drawing upon Judith Butler's seminal work, combined with the Goffmanian sociology of frame analysis, first I aim to conceptualize frames of war in a way that will offer innovative insights into the intricate relations between war and society. I will furthermore introduce the concept of war perceptions as the way in which war is perceived by members of different societal sectors—policy-makers, journalists, specialists, professionals, civic activists, and ordinary people—emphasizing its relationship to frames of war and its dependence on social, cultural, and historical contexts. Specifically, war can frame society by shaping people's perceptions of war; conversely, war perceptions can also profoundly influence the risks that certain societies become involved in warfare. Through the illustrative cases of Eastern Europe and East Asia examined in this monograph, our analytical framework can help comprehend the complex interplay between war and society in the contemporary global context, using a comparative lens that considers the diverse natures of historical events, geopolitical tensions, and cultural identities. Finally, echoing West and Matthewman (2016)'s invitation for a sociology of war and the military that gives more attention to the influence of state violence on the shaping of social relations, the conclusion suggests directions for future research in light of the analytical framework elaborated here and highlights valuable insights that can be obtained from integrating sociological perspectives into the study of war-related issues.

RC19-286.2

WANG, JULIA SHU-HUAH* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)
XI, ZHAO (Renmin University of China, China)
PENG, CHENHONG (The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
ABE, AYA (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)
KANG, JI YOUNG (Chungnam National University, Republic of Korea)
KU, INHOE (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)
NG, IRENE (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Subnational Welfare Variations in Social Protection Programs: A Comparative Analysis between Big and Small Cities in East Asia

Cross-national comparative welfare studies often neglect subnational variations in welfare design, obscuring the extent of geographic equity in welfare rights within societies. By examining welfare disparities within countries, the relative positions across societies can vary substantially. In this paper, we focus on East Asia (Japan, South Korea, Mainland China, and Taiwan) and aim to challenge methodological nationalism in welfare literature. Our objective is to compare the generosity of social protection systems both across and within these four East Asian societies. To achieve this, we have selected cities representing the top and bottom 10 percent in population size within each respective society: Tokyo, Aomori, Seoul, Iksan, Beijing, Tongchuan, Taipei, and Chiayi. Employing a model family approach, we collect income packaging data for three hypothetical family profiles (single adult female, single mother with one child aged 5 years, and two adults with two children aged 7 and 14) across three income levels (no earnings, 50% and 100% of national average earnings), totaling nine families per city. The income packaging data encompasses labor income, income tax, social security contributions, essential costs, and social benefits. Our results reveal the most pronounced discrepancies in welfare entitlements between big and small cities in Taiwan and mainland China, while regional disparities are comparatively minimal in Korea, followed by Japan. To deepen our understanding, we incorporate additional data to explore whether these findings stem from differences in the cost of living, the presence and tolerance of inequality, fiscal capacity, or demographic factors.

RC02-34.3

WANG, JUNE* (The City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Diaspora Diplomacy and the Geopolitics of Standards: Chinese Tech Entrepreneurs in Kenya

The growing body of scholarship on Global China has called for a closer examination of the eventful moments when Chinese capital, enterprises, and models expand beyond national borders. Recent studies on the geopolitics of standards highlight China's increasing participation in international standardization bodies, reflecting a strategic shift by the Party-state. This phenomenon can be understood as part of what STS scholars describe as the "middle of the event"—the active construction of technical zones for global markets and "trans-territorial production" spaces, where existing standards are challenged and redefined.

In this eventful moment, this paper draws attention to a surge in Chinese tech professionals venturing abroad to establish their own businesses. These professionals, through their everyday negotiations and mediations, may serve as informal agents of diaspora diplomacy. We adopt a "low-flying" approach to observe the bodily practices of Chinese tech entrepreneurs as they intervene in the global geopolitics of standards in Kenya. These interventions are not merely peripheral; they often disrupt and transform production chains through practices of imaginary new geographies construction and resultant spatial reconfiguration. For example, through their entrepreneurial activities, products originally "made in China" are rebranded as "made in Kenya."

Our analysis of three cases—Golden Lion in battery production, Transsion in mobile phones, and Konnect in broadband services—allows us to explore these entrepreneurs' roles as liminal actors operating between domestic and foreign spheres. The heterogeneity of this tech diaspora complicates the simplistic portrayal of China's global economic expansion as driven solely by statist actions. Instead, these actors navigate and shape a complex terrain, reflecting the broader dynamics of authoritarian capitalism, where the Chinese state's reach is mediated by market forces and informal practices in foreign contexts.

RC55-840.3

WANG, JUNWEN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Gaps on Achievement Test Scores: A Rank-Based Approach

Comparative studies of educational inequality often face challenges in ensuring comparability because the marginal distribution of original data in each country sample can affect the estimation of the impact of children's family socioeconomic status (SES) on educational achievement. In this study, we aim to apply rank-based methods to address these problems.

We introduce a theoretical construct called Generalized Socioeconomic Status for Origin (GSESO), which aggregates multiple content dimensions of the socioeconomic status of a child's family, including parental education, parental occupational status (ISEI), household income, and household wealth. Using data from 11 societies in the PISA 2012 survey, we compare the effect of GSESO on children's educational achievements. Given the unidimensional structure of GSESO, we use this unidimensional measure as the independent variable. Testing scores are the dependent variable. For parental education and occupational status, we used the highest value of either parent. Household wealth was measured through a series of possessions aggregated by principal component analysis (PCA). To ensure comparability, we applied percentile ranking transformations to these variables, eliminating the impact of marginal distribution differences across societies. Multiple imputation was used to address missing data problems. We used PCA to test dimensionality and found strong evidence for a one-dimensional composite measure.

According to copula theory, applying percentile ranking transformations to the dependent and independent variables ensures that the parameters of GSESO are free from the marginal distributions in each society, as their percentile rankings follow the uniform distribution. Finally, we use rank-rank regression to estimate the impact of GSESO on educational outcomes.

RC55-846.5

WANG, JUNWEN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Generalized Socioeconomic Status of Family Origin: A One-Dimensional Index for Comparative Research on Educational Achievement Inequality

Comparative studies of educational inequality often face challenges in ensuring comparability. First, the marginal distribution of original data in each country sample can affect the estimation of the impact of children's family socioeconomic status (SES). Second, while composite indices for SES are not new, their feasibility and validity in comparative studies remain underexplored.

This study develops a theoretical construct of Generalized Socioeconomic Status for Origin (GSES-O), aggregating multiple socioeconomic traits of children's families. We aim to assess the dimensionality and comparability of the GSES-O measure to ensure its validity and facilitate its application in cross-national datasets.

Using data from 11 societies in the PISA 2012 survey, we examined the big four content dimensions of GSESO: parental education, parental occupational status (ISEI), household income, and household wealth. For parental education and occupational status, we used the highest value of either parent. Household wealth was measured through a series of possessions aggregated by principal component analysis (PCA). To ensure comparability, we applied percentile ranking transformations to these variables, eliminating the impact of marginal distribution differences across societies. Multiple imputation was used to address missing data problems. We used PCA to test dimensionality and found strong evidence for a one-dimensional composite measure.

The results suggest a unidimensional structure among the four GSES-O content variables across the 11 societies. PC1 explains 45%-68% of the variance, while PC2 accounts for 10%-23%. The absolute and relative dominance of PC1 supports the unidimensionality of the GSES-O measure. Preliminary robustness checks using PISA 2006 data also support these findings.

A unidimensional measure of GSES-O suggests that it is conceptually and methodologically feasible to apply in future comparative studies of SES achievement gaps. Further analysis will extend to additional waves of PISA and TIMSS to strengthen the evidence and conduct robustness of the evidence for this unidimensional measure.

TG04-975.2

WANG, LUPING* (University of York, United Kingdom)

Gendered Integration and Remigration Strategies in China's Internal Migration: Through the Lens of Risk Shaped By Institutions

This study focuses on how institutional factors, represented by the household registration (hukou) system, a form of civic stratification, and social norms jointly influence the risks and coping strategies in the migration process, and ultimately shape migration outcomes— integration and re-migration, within a China internal migration context. A mixed-methods approach is employed in this paper, drawing on data from the China Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS) from 2012 to 2018, and 35 semi-structured interviews conducted with migrants and natives in Shanghai.

The hukou system limits migrants' access to local social welfare and public services, creating a stratified civic structure that restricts their social integration and impacts remigration decisions. This paper explores how integration outcomes and remigration intentions are closely linked to migrants' risk perceptions. Migrants balance the uncertainties of remaining in cities against economic opportunities and long-term stability, further shaping these decisions by family needs and prospects for their children.

Gendered social roles play a critical role in shaping migration outcomes. While male migrants often face economic pressure to support their families, female migrants experience different dynamics. Women are less burdened with financial responsibilities, reducing perceived risks, and are more likely to remain in host cities or relocate to nearby areas rather than returning to their hometowns. They are more likely to expect to mitigate the disadvantages of non-local Hukou status through marriage. However, women's bargaining power in the market is also shaped by their hukou statuses, which may impair their agency, especially for those higher SES groups. Caregiving duties, social expectations, and career advancement disadvantages often push women toward returning to their hometowns.

The study argues that the interaction between institutional constraints and gender roles underpins integration and remigration decisions, offering a nuanced understanding of how internal migrants in China cope with migration risks and opportunities.

RC38-JS-46.4

WANG, LUPING* (University of York, United Kingdom)

Gendered Phenomenon of Remigration Choice: A Case from China's Internal Migration

This paper explores the gendered dynamics of remigration within China's internal migration, examining how societal expectations and institutional constraints shape remigration decisions for both genders, through a life-course lens. Traditional migration theories, primarily centred on economic motivations, overlook female migrants' distinct experiences, shaped by caregiving responsibilities and limited career mobility. Recent studies position migration as a gendered process, highlighting how gender interweaves with migration outcomes.

Drawing from 35 interviews with migrants and natives in Shanghai, this study explores how men and women experience contrasting trajectories in their remigration decisions. Male migrants often view return migration through an economic lens, driven by the desire to reduce the financial burden of family support in high-cost cities. In contrast, female migrants may find fewer economic opportunities but also experience less pressure to be the primary earners for their families, making it more feasible for them to remain in certain cities or relocate to other cities, and they are more likely to mitigate the disadvantages of non-local household registration (Hukou) status through marriage. However, women's bargaining power in the market is also shaped by their hukou statuses, which may impair their agency, especially for those higher SES groups. Caregiving duties, social expectations, and barriers to career advancement often push women toward returning to their hometowns.

Using a life-course perspective, the research highlights opportunities, challenges and expectations that differ across genders in different life stages, particularly before and after their first marriages. This approach reveals how gendered (in-)justice is experienced and navigated by migrants, showing both the reproduction of societal norms and the coping strategies, interweaved with institutional constraints of the hukou system, a form of civic stratification. This study contributes to understanding the intersection of gender and internal migration under China's unique social and institutional conditions.

RC55-840.2

WANG, PENG* (Fudan University, China)
XIANG, JUN (Shanghai University, China)
TAM, TONY HW (CUHK, Hong Kong)

Comparing Social Openness: A Tale of Two Mobility Regimes

Comparative studies centering on long-term trends in social mobility have attracted much attention in recent years (e.g., Zhou & Xie 2019; Bukodi et al. 2021; Xie et al. 2022), which encounter challenges related to margin sensitivity and multidimensional analysis. This paper compared the intergenerational status closure (IGC) of China and the United States using a rank-based method, namely, the Latent Copula (LACOP) framework, which enables multidimensional closure analysis and provides estimates that are independent of differences in marginal distributions. We draw on two similarly designed data series, supplemented by the 1996 survey of Life Histories and Social Change in Contemporary China. By pooling data from GSS (1972-2018) for the USA and nine waves of CGSS for China, we conducted a comparative analysis of the status of IGC for four decades of birth cohorts (1946-1985).

The LACOP framework enabled us to uncover three sets of comparative results that are challenging or impossible to obtain using other methods. (1) Level of overall status IGC: (a) the levels in China are more than double the levels in the USA; (b) farm-sector (farm-nonfarm) barrier is the main source of status IGC for China but trivial for the USA. (2) Trend of overall status IGC: (a) the level has been stable in the USA, but steadily declining in China, (b) the reasons for the decline in China are the sizable reduction in the farm-sector barrier (slope-reduction effect) and the rapid shrinkage in the relative size of the farm sector (compositional shift effect). (3) Nonfarm status IGC: net of the farm-sector barrier effect, the level of nonfarm status IGC is numerically and statistically the same and persistent for both countries. Paradoxically, then, the urban population in China has long shared the same low level of relative mobility as those in capitalist America.

RC28-451.1

WANG, PENG* (Fudan University, China)
LI, ANTAO (Fudan University, China)

Skill Transformation and Precarious Employment in China: A New Form of Segmented Labor Market in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

In recent years, the profound impact of Artificial Intelligence and related technological changes on China's labor market has garnered increasing scholarly attention, particularly regarding the implications of AI on precarious employment (Xie et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2022). This study employed large-scale online job advertisement data to investigate the skill requirements and its impact on precarious employment in China. Utilizing unsupervised machine learning methodologies, detailed skill sets were identified and categorized based on real-time labor market data to reduce biases and offer a more precise evaluation of occupational skill structures. By integrating insights on these structures derived from big data with individual-level information sourced from the China General Social Survey (2012-2021), this study investigated the impact of skill transformation on the prevalence of precarious employment. The analysis yielded three key findings: 1)Varied skill dimensions have distinct effects on job security, with individuals engaged in STEM-skill-intensive occupations exhibiting lower vulnerability to precarious employment, while those in manual-skill-intensive and service-skill-intensive occupations facing heightened job insecurity. 2) The cross-wave analysis revealed a growing positive impact of creative-operating skills in mitigating the risk of precarious employment, alongside an escalating negative impact of routine-cognitive skills. 3) Classification of occupations into competitive-skill and uncompetitive-skill categories highlighted a widening gap in the likelihood of precarious employment between these two groups. These findings suggest the emergence of a segmented labor market driven by skill transformation in China amidst the era of artificial intelligence.

RC32-JS-204.1

WANG, SHULING* (University of Southampton, China)

Tucao: Unveiling Social Injustice and Education with a Chinese Culturally Responsive Feminist Interview Approach

This study introduces *Tucao* (吐槽) as a culturally responsive feminist interviewing approach, applicable to research on education and social justice in China's context. I argue that *Tucao* serves as a platform for expressing frustrations, criticisms, and complaints. While mainstream narratives often dismiss these complaints as unproductive, *Tucao* holds profound potential in breaking silences, challenging normative discourses, and creating a shared space for catharsis and empowerment.

Drawing upon the research process where I conducted a study on race and education in China, I create and develope *Tucao* as a culturally responsive feminist approach to interview and reflect on the significance of this approach in critical education research. This innovative method enriches the scope of qualitative inquiry by integrating culturally responsive practices into research design, yielding locally relevant and socially significant knowledge and pushing the boundaries of conventional interview techniques.

RC05-84.4

WANG, SHULING* (University of Southampton, China)

"Parents Just Want Foreign Teachers": Chinese Women Quietly Resisting the White Profitability of the English Language Industry

English language teaching (ELT) is a racially stratified industry that privileges whiteness as a norm. Research on race in China's ELT industry has centered on the experiences of White, particularly male, teachers, which risks normalising whiteness in the field. This Women of Colour feminist research explores Chinese women teachers' experiences, and reveals how the industry constructs whiteness as a profitable investment for Chinese people—and, in so doing, constructs Chinese women as subordinate, exploitable, and ineffective teachers. It then highlights the strategy of quiet resistance these teachers deployed to resist racism in the workplace. While this study focuses on the Chinese context, the study introduces the concept of "White profitability", which is useful in understanding how the commodification of whiteness underpins intersectional racism experienced by teachers of colour in the global ELT industry. The study contributes methodologically, empirically and theoretically to understanding and interrupting intersectional racism in English-language education.

RC49-783.3

WANG, XINYI* (Division of Public Policy, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Mental Health, Intergenerational Gap, and Cultural Conflict Among South Asian Ethnic Minority Youth in Hong Kong: A Qualitative Study

Mental health of ethnic minority youth has been extensively studied. However, extant literature has been mostly focusing on Western multicultural societies, while the Asian context is largely overlooked. Among the mental health stressors, intergenerational gaps and cultural conflict between parents and children have been proven to affect youth mental health. However, nuanced exploration of how the gaps and conflicts manifest is limited. Also, the existing literature on Asian immigrants in Western societies has been discussing the contrast between collectivism and individualism in family relationships, while the cultural value conflicts of Asian immigrants in the Asian context are largely ignored. This qualitative study explores how South Asian ethnic minority youth experience intergenerational gap, cultural conflict, and related psychological distress in Hong Kong, a multicultural Asian society. Four themes were identified: (1) limited parental awareness and involvement in youth's education; (2) conflict between homework and housework for girls' education; (3) authoritarian parenting for male children and neglectful parenting for female children; (4) taboo and stigma of mental health problems and help-seeking in South Asian family. Unlike the more explicit cultural conflicts in Western societies, the intergenerational gap and cultural conflicts of the South Asian youth in Hong Kong are more implicit, hidden, and subtle, because the South Asian culture is partially similar to the Chinese culture. This hidden conflict makes it harder to solve South Asian youth's mental health issues. Our findings provide policy implications for policy of education, social work, and mental health services.

RC41-667.1

WANG, YAGUANG* (Beijing Normal University, China)
WANG, YING (Beijing Normal University, China)

Unique Low Fertility Patterns and Their Causes in the Demographic Transition of East Asia

The major economies of East Asia have undergone a profound transition from high fertility rates to levels far below replacement, becoming global "fertility gaps." These economies, deeply influenced by shared cultural factors, face the common challenge of low fertility. Therefore, exploring the trends, causes, and potential mechanisms of fertility changes within East Asia's cultural context offers important insights for understanding and addressing China's fertility issues. This paper analyzes East Asia's distinct fertility patterns, including low rates of non-marital births, delayed marriage and childbirth, declining birth order, increasing lifetime unmarried rates, and a preference for male children. These patterns result from both global factors and region-specific influences. Direct factors include "compressed modernity," which has driven transformations in family and social structures, while expanded education has shifted women's economic status and attitudes towards marriage and childbirth. Economic uncertainty and the high costs of child-rearing also constrain decisions about marriage and fertility. At a deeper level, Confucian values centered on familism, collectivism, and elitism shape gender roles, family divisions of labor, intergenerational relationships, and fertility preferences. These values influence educational priorities and the psychological costs of parenting, limiting the effectiveness of policy interventions. The persistence of low fertility rates and East Asia's unique fertility patterns suggest that Confucian culture's influence on fertility is neither singular nor static. As economic, social, and cultural conditions evolve, so does the impact of Confucianism on fertility. This provides crucial guidance for future fertility policies. East Asia should recognize its unique cultural constraints and integrate Confucian values into policy design. Emphasizing family harmony and intergenerational support, policies must align with shifting traditional values to enhance cultural sensitivity and societal impact, ultimately promoting long-term population balance and sustainable development across the region.

RC32-514.1

WANG, YI* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Digital Violence Against Chinese Feminists: Nationalist Hatred or a Ground for Feminist Solidarity?

While digital technology has been extensively utilised by feminists to facilitate their activism, it has also become a breeding ground for hatred and violence against them. In the context of China, digitally mediated violence against feminists is interwoven with not only misogynist online culture but also a solid nationalist sentiment that the regime has been promoting. On the other hand, the state's control of public discourses and suppression of social conflicts obstruct feminists' resistance to pervasive anti-feminist speech and actions. Despite the increasing research on recent feminist movements in China, what kinds of violence Chinese feminists encountered and how they grappled with the violence have received limited scholarly attention.

This research aims to map out how the repressive regime in China shaped the intricate dynamics between feminists and their adversaries. Drawing upon interviews with feminist activists and ethnographic observations in online feminist communities, it investigates Chinese feminists' experiences of digitally mediated violence and their strategies for resistance. The findings suggest that China's nationalist propaganda played a critical role in the growth of recent years' anti-feminist forces. Meanwhile, the authorities' online censorship and their apathy of digital (and in some cases extended to offline) violence impede the feminists' defence against anti-feminist narratives and actions. However, the feminists refused to remain passive in the face of such nationalist hostility. They have been actively engaging in countering digital violence and, more impressively, employed violence as an effective means of mobilising the public and building solidarity among women.

RC47-JS-207.3

WANG WANG, KUANYUN* (York University, Canada)

Livestreaming Genocide? – How Digital Media and Technologies Transform Social Movements in Solidarity with Palestine

Digital media have empowered people in organizing transnational activism without limits on time, space, identity, and ideology (Bennett, 2003; Castell, 2010; Howard & Hussain, 2013; Olaniran & Williams, 2020). Theories of social movements (McAdam, McCarthy & Zald, 1996; Meyer & Tarrow, 1998; Tarrow, 2011) explain how diaspora communities could transform regional resistance movements into transnational solidarity campaigns through the use of digital media (Kumar, 2018). For decades, Palestinians in Israel/Palestine and the diaspora have utilized digital media to amplify the effects of political activism beyond the borderlines (Kumar, 2018; Siapera, 2014; Shehadeh, 2023; Tawil-Souri & Aouragh, 2014). The genocide in Gaza since October 2023, which Palestinian writer Susan Abulhawa described as "the first livestreamed genocide in history" (Sanders & Al Jazeera Investigative Unit, Al-Jazeera, 2024), has further transformed the ways in which local and global social movements and collective actions connect and take place.

This proposed research will critically look at how changes in the narratives and the framing of the #FreePalestine movements across the globe transform and reshape online and offline social movement spaces and discourses. It seeks to illustrate the extent to which mediated visualities (Mirzoeff, 2018) are interconnected with the nexus of power, shaping the perception of humanity within the realm of Palestinian resistance and activism. This proposed research asks the following questions: How do the portrayals and representations of Palestinians become intricately involved in the visual politics of who is considered human, what it means to bear witness, and how one should respond in the context of humanity, and ultimately shape and transform movements led by diasporic Palestinians on the ground?

TG12-JS-36.2

WANG WANG, KUANYUN* (York University, Canada)

Who Cares? – What It Means to (Continue to) Love and Hope during a Genocide

At least 40,000 Palestinian lives have been killed in Gaza, as October 7, 2024, marked the first anniversary of the genocidal campaign unleashed by the Israeli government since October 2023. UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed described it as the loss of its "moral compass" among international communities' inaction to stop the genocide. The haunting images and news continue to roll out from the ground in Gaza. On the one hand, digital media and technologies brought "truths" and emotions right in front of distant spectators in the West, forcing the gazes to be met. The genocide in Gaza has undoubtedly transformed the ways in which local and global social movements and people across nation-state borders "connect." On the other hand, while lives are undeniably devastating in Gaza and the West Bank, which are undergoing ongoing genocide and ethnic cleansing, Palestinians living in the diaspora have been continually and systemically gaslit by the colonial regimes and experiencing extreme guilt and pain from reliving the intergenerational trauma of the ongoing dispossession and displacement since the 1948 Nakbah.

However, an unprecedented sense of strength, love, unity, care and community belonging has sprung out and grown from the effects of this genocide at the same time. This has become increasingly evident through my fieldwork interviewing over 30 Palestinian women who have been advocating for the rights and liberation of Palestine in Canada. I also obersrve their activism works in various forms online and offline. By scrutinizing the diverse conditions of production, circulation, and reception of digital media that shape the visual and discursive construction of humanity and contemporary warfare on transnational, national and local scales, this proposed research examines critically how transnational solidarity and community/self-care are facilitated and made possible in the context of the interconnected world we are currently living in.

RC38-627.2

WANIEK, KATARZYNA* (University of Lodz, Poland, Poland)

Refugees on the Polish-Belarusian Border: Between Suffering and Being an "Object" of a Political Game

This paper is an attempt to grasp the pitfalls and paradoxes of providing assistance in the situation of the ongoing humanitarian crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border (which is also the border of the European Union) since the second half of 2021. The considerations undertaken herein aim at a preliminary sketching of the scope, dynamics and directions of the transformation of attitudes and practices (including those related to the silencing or positioning of this issue in public discourse) undertaken towards refugees in Poland (and Europe), as well as the ways of depicting, interpreting and explaining the related political issues and social questions. The issues discussed are based on the assumption that we are dealing with refugees in the first place: people fleeing a trajectory (i.e., associated with chaos and suffering) of their life situation and seeking a safe haven. In this light, the intention of answering the question of why Ukrainians and Ukrainians have been treated differently in Poland, and those arriving from the Middle East and Africa. The dissimilarity is addressed to the interpretative patterns present in the public discourse rooted in culturally fixed and socially conditioned ways of talking about Others and Strangers, as well as the political and discursive "utility" of the Stranger for both the polities practiced in Poland and Europe, through which political interests can be played out sowing fear and insecurity. These activities will be contrasted with the commitment of the few who provide assistance. Finally, an ethical move is proposed to stop treating refugees solely in terms of physical and cultural threat and to commit to taking their suffering into account.

RC11-165.1

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Bottled Fluids and Fluid Assemblages: Alcohol Consumption in Later Life As a Material-Discursive Practice

Objective: In this paper, we explore the question how – that is, in which discursive-material practices and arrangements – alcohol is consumed in later life, reconstruct how this changes in the retirement transition and where boundaries between 'good' and 'bad' alcohol consumption are being drawn.

Method: We present empirical material from a qualitative longitudinal study, comprising interview and photo diaries and following 30 older adults through their retirement transition. We analyse alcohol consumption as a material-discursive practices,

Findings: We identify five categories of elements that constitute drinking practice assemblages: (i) things and spaces, (ii) people, (iii) temporalities, (iv) discourses, and (v) bodies. Across those elements, research participants drew boundaries between positive, responsible and negative, irresponsible alcohol consumption. These boundaries, however, were different than those drawn by researchers - research boundaries mainly drawn based on the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption, whereas participants draw boundaries based on quality, i.e. the 'how' of alcohol consumption.

Conclusions: Approaching alcohol consumption from a material gerontology perspective can enhance our understanding of alcohol consumption as 'multiple' and an embedded, situated practice with blurry boundaries between problematic and non-problematic use.

RC11-JS-7.1

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)
GALLISTL, VERA (Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria)
HOEPPNER, GRIT (University of Muenster, Germany)

Violence in a Caring Society – Boundary-Making Practices of Violence in Institutional Elder Care from a Transdisciplinary Perspective

Violence in institutional elder care is still under-researched (Görgen, 2010; Gröning & Yardley, 2020). This is partly because violence is a taboo topic, and partly because there is no shared understanding of what constitutes violence in institutional eldercare. Different disciplines, practice fields and people affected share differing views about what violence "is", use differing explanations of the emergence of and solutions to minimize violence, and perform different boundaries between protection and endangering. Consequently, violence becomes harder to detect, voice, and sanction. Drawing on agential realism (Barad, 2003), the contributions asks which boundaries are drawn between caring practices that are defined as violent and not violent - and by whom - and which explanations are used for the emergence of violence and solutions to minimize violence in different fields. Data from focus group discussions with professionals of different disciplinary backgrounds as well as with older adults are analysed to identify collective orientation frameworks on violence that are expressed in the form of a conjunctive knowledge during the group discussions (documentary method: Bohnsack, 2003). Findings show which boundaries are drawn between caring and violent treatment in LTC settings, and highlight the age-specificity of such boundary-making practices. From a Linkign-Ages perspective, we finally discuss how understands of violence differ across the life course, and how barriers to implementing effective protection measures in LTC settings could be resolved.

WG08-906.1

WARD, PAUL* (Torrens University, Australia)
FOLEY, KRISTEN (Public Health, Equity and Human Flourishing, Australia)
LUNNAY, BELINDA (Torrens University, Australia)

A Hope for Hope: Refocusing Policy on Hopefulness to Support Alcohol Reduction with Midlife Women in Different Social Classes

Our paper will focus on the sociology of hope, and in particular, a call to action for policy makers to create the conditions for hopefulness and embed hope into alcohol reduction policy, advocacy and programs. At present, alcohol reduction strategies convey mostly individualised risk messages and imply personal responsibility for behaviour change, stripped from contexts, and heavy drinking persists among groups. New targeted approaches are necessary considering alcohol harms that address the norms, identities and practices that operate to sustain heavy drinking. We argue that focusing on supporting hopeful futures may create hope for women to reduce alcohol consumption. Our focus on building hope into alcohol reduction strategies intends to shift focus from the individual as the 'problem' towards hope being a 'solution'.

Our paper analyses data from a qualitative study undertaken in Australia with midlife women (aged 45-64 years) from different social classes who consumed different amounts of alcohol. We show how midlife women's narratives manifest different typologies of hopes (big/small hopes, near/far hopes, achievable/out of reach hopes) according to social class inequities and that unequal distributions of social power hopes available to middle and affluent classes are mediated (even blocked) for working class women, creating a difference in the type of hopes they exhibit and the use of alcohol as an object of hope. We utilise these differentiated (and sometimes stigmatised) hopes to show how, for all midlife women to have agency to reduce alcohol, policy and programs need to enable hopefulness commensurate with contexts

that contour women's hopes – enabling women limited in life chances to imagine hopeful futures. At present, these prospective hopes are often out of reach for women depending on their more or less oppressive social contexts.

RC15-225.3

WARD, PAUL* (Torrens University, Australia)
LUNNAY, BELINDA (Torrens University, Australia)
PALMER, CATHERINE (Torrens University, Australia)
MACLEAN, SARAH (La Trobe University, Australia)
WARIN, MEGAN (The University of Adelaide, Australia)

Moving from a Pedagogy of Oppression to Hope: A New Way of Supporting Alcohol Reduction for Heavy Drinking Groups of Midlife Women

Australian midlife women (45-64 years) consume more alcohol than previous generations of midlife women and more than other age groups of women currently. While men consume more alcohol than women, midlife women experience specific gendered risks from drinking alcohol, including increased risk of breast cancer. Midlife women who drink alcohol face a triple burden: *1) all midlife women* (irrespective of alcohol consumption) are at risk of breast cancer due to their age; *2) midlife women who drink alcohol* have an increased risk of breast cancer (a dose-response relationship); and 3) *midlife women in specific socio-cultural groups f*ace structural disadvantages which increase their likelihood of heavy alcohol consumption, further increasing their breast cancer risk.

Our paper will present data from a qualitative study with midlife women from four different heavy-drinking social worlds to highlight the 'forces of oppression' currently shaping their drinking: 1) women living in regional centres; 2) lesbian, bisexual or queer (LBQ) cis-gender women; 3) women living in poverty; and 4) women working in the corporate sector. Options for reducing alcohol harms are analysed with an intersectional lens, considering social class, sexuality, and ethnicity. During the interviews, women were empowered to recognise, through raising their critical consciousness, the forms of oppression shaping their heavy-drinking practices. Our paper will draw on and critique Freire's theories and methodology to understand if/how women recognise the Pedagogies of Oppression that shape their alcohol consumption practices, if/how they can develop a critical consciousness about the forms of oppression and identify changes within their social worlds to disrupt and re-shape drinking practices via Pedagogies of Hope. Rather than emphasise the behaviours of individual women (avoiding victim blaming/stigma), we will analyse the interconnected gendered social practices located within 'social worlds' that frame heavy-drinking in specific social groups and place women at risk of alcohol harms.

RC29-465.4

WARDI, CLARA* (Graduate Programme in Sociology from University of Brasília (PPGSOL), Brazil)

Institutional Violence As Gender-Based Violence: Forms and Categories in Abortion Criminal Cases in Brazil

Institutional violence perpetrated by institutions meant to protect women and girls, such as the Judiciary, remains an underexplored area in gender violence studies from an intersectional perspective in Sociology. While much of the existing analysis focuses on women as victims of crime, there has been limited discussion on institutional violence targeting women and girls who have undergone unsafe self-managed abortions or even had a miscarriage and are subsequently criminalized for it, particularly in countries across Latin America and the Caribbean.

Seeking to contribute to filling this gap, this papper analyzes judicial processes involving women accused of clandestine abortion in Brazil over the last 13 years (2012- 2024). These quantitative data are analyzed from a feminist and intersectional lens based on the reproductive justice framework and the feminist criminology. The main objectives of this work are 1) to identify forms of institutional violence perpetrated against women accused of clandestine abortion at the national level by the Judiciary; and 2) to investigate how this violence is printed with values attributed to social constructions of gender, race, class, generation, territory and other intersections.

The findings reveal that violence perpetrated by the Judiciary reinforces and updates the violence committed in healthcare facilities and by the public security system, forming an inter-institutional collaboration aimed at punishing women. The results highlight various forms of institutional violence, including obstetric violence and psychological abuse, violations of privacy and confidentiality, infringements on the right to equality and non-discrimination, breaches of the right to be free from torture, and failure to uphold judicial rulings free from gender stereotypes. Additionally, the findings show how institutional violence in this context is intricately tied to negative constructions of social roles based on gender, race, and class.

RC57-878.1

WASZKIEWICZ RAVIV, ALICJA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
MIKUCKI, JACEK* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
ZAWISZA, ANITA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Central Eastern European Contribution to Documentary Cinema – Festival Trends of Cinematic Diversity.

The examination of qualitative developments in documentary cinema often centers around the contrasting themes of escapist focus on external and social dilemmas and intimate, individual auto-expressive portraits. What films are promoted, and for what are they awarded in specific regions? What social reality do they reflect, and what heroes do they present? The objective of this study is to elucidate the range of variation evident within the documentary genre as perceived by journalists, filmmakers, and film festival selectors in Central Eastern Europe. The academic literature and reports provide the necessity for regional analysis. We discuss the social dimension of documentary film festivals and then conduct a content analysis of the awarded movies from the last 5 years. The documents distinguished with the EUROPEAN FILM AWARD and grand prix on the most prominent and biggest documentary film festivals in Poland, the Czech Republic, and Romania are examined. The constructed visual identity of main film heroes is discussed using visual semiotics. Captions of hero portraits from trailers are described both on a conotative and ideological level. The "everyman" and social motives (not organizational, nor family-oriented) dominate in the films, as well as the motives of migration and war. The aim of this study is to identify patterns within documentary films that focus on regional cinematic events in Central Eastern Europe, thereby shedding light on the fringes of the European film industry. The research is part of the REBOOT project awarded with EU grant Horizon 2023-2026.

WG10-934.4

WATANABE, SHUN* (Nihon University, Japan)

Discourse and Reality of Smart City in Post-Growth Society: A Case Study of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

[Purpose]
This study uses the Tokyo Metropolitan Area in Japan as a case study to examine how smart city planning, which makes use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and the Internet of Things (IoT), affects the lives of urban residents, the redevelopment of urban spaces and the response to urban problems. In particular, we will critically study how the concepts, plans and policies concerning smart city in the urban and suburban areas of Tokyo metropolitan area are implemented and how they affect the lives of urban residents, focusing on the discourse on smart cities.

[Research Questions]
How are the smart city concepts planned and implemented in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area in Japan, a metropolis in a post-growth society and one of the most aging society in the world? How are they having a positive/negative impact on the urban population and on the urban inhabitants?

How are smart cities planned and implemented in Japan's metropolitan areas Smartmentality (Vanolo 2014), that is, The Smart City as a Disciplinary Strategy?

How is platform urbanism or technological urbanism (Sadowski 2021), dominated by platform capitalism by tech companies, accepted (or not) in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area in Japan?

Are there any harmful effects or conflicts caused by "tech goggles" (Green 2019) in smart cities in Tokyo Metropolitan Area in Japan?

To answer these research questions, this paper analyses discourses on smart cities.

[Methodology]
The Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse (SKAD) is used in this study as a method for analysing the discourse of policy documents and data based on interviews with relevant actors.

[Anticipated Outcomes]
The study reveals that smart city planning in post-growth ageing society, while partially successful, has created a small number of conflicts.

RC43-682.4

WATANABE, SHUN* (Nihon University, Japan)

Urban Environment and Housing Inequality in Post-Growth Society: A Case Study of Tokyo

[Purpose]
This study examines how urban policies implemented in the name of 'environmental', 'sustainable' and 'green' in the cities of contemporary post-growth society affect serious urban problems such as urban redevelopment, and housing inequality in a case study of Tokyo, Japan. In particular, this paper critically studies how recent urban redevelopment, real estate and housing financialization, private/public housing development and The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's (TMG) policies related to sustainable cities and Green Finance are mutually interrelated in Tokyo.

[Research Questions]
How are Tokyo's urban redevelopment, property and housing financialization and private/public housing development and TMG's housing policies implemented and how are they relevant?

How are "sustainable" and "eco-friendly" housing policies developed in Tokyo, and to what extent are they currently realized? How are these environmental discourses related to housing inequality?

What kinds of discourses on urban redevelopment, financialization of property and housing, and housing and livelihoods are (or are not) present in TMG's sustainable cities and Green Finance urban policies?

To answer these research questions, this paper analyses TMG's policy discourses on sustainable cities and Green Finance to illustrate how contemporary urban issues such as urban redevelopment and the financialization of property and housing are addressed in the name of 'urban environment' policies.

[Methodology]
The Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse (SKAD) is used in this study as a method for analyzing the discourse of TMG policy documents and data based on interviews with relevant actors.

[Anticipated Outcomes]
The case study of Tokyo in this paper reveals the discourse formation around the urban environment of the metropolis in a post-growth society. The study is expected to show that TMG's discourse of 'sustainable' and 'environmentally friendly' functions in a sense to mask 'inconvenient truths' such as urban redevelopment, and the reality of inequalities in access to housing.

RC07-108.4

WATERS, ANTHONY* (Institute for Sociology and Cultural Organization, Germany)
KIRCHBERG, VOLKER (Leuphana University Lueneburg, Germany)

Crisis Bequests Conflict: A Sociological Analysis of Their Relationship

Crisis highlights political, public policy and social imperatives. Crisis implies that a conscious intervention is needed to address a perceived threat in a context of insecurity and contingency (cf. Luhmann 1982) and implies a removal or mitigation of the causes of the crisis. This in turn implicitly assumes conditions of security as outcome. Implicit to any crisis though is an acknowledgment of urgency, and the potential for conflict before a return to the normal.

Implicit to policies addressing a crisis is a belief that as the desired goal is achieved, there will be resumption of a putative "normal" or even an improvement to the situation prior to crisis. Such assumptions are implicit to the practice of fields seeking to mitigate conflict and re-establish security, such as Social Work, Policing and International Relations. On the micro-level such assumptions are implicit like Social Work and Policing. In international relations, confrontation and conflict followed by a desire for de-escalation is also a part of policy goals, and strategy.

Judgments about how to intervene in and implicitly solve a crisis (or not) are also the reason for designing and realizing alternative conditions or "Real Utopias" (Wright 2010) that avoid the underlying reasons for social crise with its potential for conflict. The relationship between crisis, conflict, intervention, and the search for crises-free alternatives is largely undertheorized from a sociological perspective. Thus, a systematic description of the relationships between these concepts and development of hypothesis about the current links of current crises and conflicts is of interest.

The relationships between insecurity, contingency, crisis, conflict, and de-escalation is sociologically explored by developing illustrative examples from Real Utopias as "alternative life concepts" in Social Work, Policing, and International Relations.

RC24-390.6

WATKINS, LORETO* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)
GOMEZ AGUIRRE, VALENTINA (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)
YOPO DÍAZ, MARTINA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Life in Drought: Challenges and Local Adaptations to the Climate Crisis in Petorca, Chile

Petorca is a rural commune located in the Valparaíso Region in central Chile. This town is known for its arid climate, which has been significantly exacerbated by an ongoing water crisis. The region experiences frequent droughts, and water scarcity is a major concern due to limited rainfall, over-extraction of water for agricultural purposes, and environmental changes. While widely recognised as one of the regions hardest hit by the climate crisis, the experiences of Petorca's residents reveal a more intricate, complex reality than commonly acknowledged.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Petorca in 2024, this study uncovers how water shortages have disrupted multiple aspects of domestic life, complicating access to essential resources and affecting the sustainability of life. Nevertheless, we examine the various adaptation strategies that residents have devised to cope with water scarcity and other effects of the climate crisis in their daily lives, identifying multiple ways in which residents reuse water in their domestic spaces. These adaptive practices have become so deeply embedded in their routines that water scarcity is not perceived as an urgent or critical issue in their daily lives.

We further observe that, paradoxically, in a community long adapted to drought, recent rainfall has introduced unexpected challenges. Schools have closed due to inadequate infrastructure, roads are blocked by floods, and rising river levels disrupt school transportation. These events highlight the broader impacts of the climate crisis on the region and underscore the importance of flexible and adaptive strategies to extreme weather events, as focusing solely on drought limits the long-term resilience of this population.

Overall, this study offers a nuanced perspective on Petorca, highlighting residents' struggle with drought and adaptation strategies, identifying the multifaceted effects and challenges of living the climate crisis.

RC32-509.3

WATSON, JULIET* (RMIT University, Australia)

Becoming a Mother without a Home: Pregnancy, Homelessness and Early Motherhood

This paper explores the processes through which women without homes *become* mothers. The subjectivities of pregnant women and new mothers experiencing homelessness are mediated by 'good' mothering discourses, and they face multiple barriers associated with structural oppression to meet societal expectations and to enact these discourses. Drawing on qualitative research conducted in Australia that investigated women's experiences of homelessness, pregnancy and early motherhood, constructions of the 'good' mother are contested through an exploration of how mothering subjectivities are produced under the conditions of homelessness.

Building on Beverley Skeggs' conceptualisation of subjectivity and how it is inextricably linked to exchange value, and how for women this is profoundly attached to their femininity and their capacity to hold respectable distinctions, this study revealed the following key findings. First, the process of becoming a mother without a home encompasses value regimes, intersectional structures of oppression, and questions of respectability that shape how women without homes prepare for and experience motherhood. Second, mothering while homeless can be imbued with feelings of shame and, because constructed notions of 'good' motherhood are incompatible with homelessness, can result in a sense of abjectness for not meeting these moral standards. And last, becoming a mother without a home encompasses ongoing and invisible labour, occurs in the absence of structural support, but can also be transformational.

RC15-232.4

WATSON, JULIET* (RMIT University, Australia)

Breaking the Cycle of Homelessness for Mums and Babies: What Is Effective Intersectional Health and Wellbeing Support?

Pregnant women experiencing homelessness face multiple barriers when navigating service systems and accessing appropriate health and housing support. These obstacles are compounded by social structures such as race, class, disability, sexuality, faith and place, which are disproportionately

linked to homelessness and poorer health outcomes. The consequences for pregnant women and their babies are serious with homelessness being associated with numerous health risks such as pre-term labour, low birth weight, and poorer perinatal outcomes. Without targeted health and housing support, it can also be difficult for women to keep their babies in their care once they are born. Despite these risks, few specialised services exist. There is a critical need for innovative and sustained models of integrated health and housing support that are accessible to those experiencing intersecting oppressions, and that enable women to commence motherhood positively rather than with fear and marginalisation.

This paper presents findings from an evaluation of the Cornelia Program. The first of its kind in Australia, the Cornelia Program is a partnership between health and housing providers that uses a multidisciplinary model of care to give pregnant women access to maternal and neonatal health services, supported accommodation, psychosocial support, and assistance to enter long-term housing. Empirical research was conducted through interviews and/or focus groups with pregnant women and new mothers, operational staff, senior managers, and external service providers. Additionally, comparative data analysis between routine perinatal data from Cornelia servicer users and birthing services at a maternity hospital was conducted to measure outcomes for women and their babies supported by the Cornelia Program. Through an exploration of the support provided by the Cornelia Program, this presentation will analyse what entails effective support for mothers and babies experiencing the multiple and coexisting deprivations associated with homelessness.

RC11-JS-13.2

WATT, PAUL* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Older Adults, Place Belonging and Gentrification at a Regenerating Housing Estate in London

This paper examines place belonging and gentrification with reference to older social tenants living at a housing estate in London (England) which is undergoing a lengthy regeneration process. It is based on ethnographic research, involving participant observation and semi-structured interviews with older adults from multi-ethnic, working-class backgrounds. The estate regeneration process has, on the one hand, resulted in the rehousing of older tenants into new social housing properties. On the other hand, regeneration has also led to the building of large numbers of upmarket 'luxury' flats for sale which has brought about a radically changed neighbourhood demographic involving a much more affluent population, alongside visible social and economic signs of gentrification. While many of the older social tenants welcomed their new flats as being an improvement on their older, often poorly-maintained flats, they had considerable reservations regarding several aspects of the regeneration which affected their sense of place belonging. First, was the increased costs associated with their new flats. Second, was the loss of their previous relatively low-cost retail and leisure facilities, and their replacement with much more expensive retail and leisure services. Third, was how the elderly persons' social club lacked a dedicated space which made them feel excluded within the revamped area. Fourth, was a sense that 'us and them' class-based lines had been clearly drawn in which they were effectively second class citizens. Although the older people managed to maintain some of their long-term neighbourhood social connections, there was also a strong sense of non-belonging among many of them within the new regenerated, increasingly gentrifying neighbourhood.

RC43-690.1

WATT, PAUL* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

'Not Social Mixing' at a Regenerating Housing Estate in London

This paper examines social mixing at a mixed-tenure neighbourhood in London (England) – a former social housing estate which is undergoing a radical regeneration process. This process involves some rehousing of tenants into newly-built social housing properties, alongside extensive building of large numbers of upmarket 'luxury' flats for sale which has brought about a radically changed neighbourhood demographic involving a much more affluent population, alongside visible social and economic signs of gentrification. The paper is based on survey research as well as ethnographic research involving participant observation and semi-structured interviews with residents and officials. The paper explores social mixing between the established social tenants and the newer residents living in the new private housing blocks, and highlights several reasons why such social mixing is extremely limited. The first reason is the way that the social housing blocks are physically separated from the private housing blocks. Secondly, and following on from such physical segregation, is how the spatial focus of the private residents is often the block itself, a process which is reinforced by social media usage, as well as usage of the exclusive gyms and swimming pools which are unavailable to social tenants. Thirdly, are the large socio-demographic differences between the social tenants and the incoming private residents. Fourthly, is the different usage of public space, with the social tenants more likely to attend community centre events, whilst the private incomers are more likely to use the commercial cafes which are prohibitively expensive for social tenants. Fifthly, is the inter-personal tensions which exist between the two groups, in terms of stigma, snobbery and mutual suspicion. The paper concludes that, despite the ubiquitous policy claims which are made for the benefits of mixed-tenure communities, 'not social mixing' is the actual result of estate regeneration in this part of London.

RC09-JS-238.1

WATTS, ROB* (Global Urban and Social studies, RMIT University, Australia)

Liberal-Democratic States and the Politics of Criminalising Climate Activism in the Anthropocene, Australia-2007-2024.

Global warming driven by increasing emissions of greenhouse gases, is the most significant political feature of the Anthropocene. Since 1997 successive Australian governments have used spin and greenwashing to cover up their active policy support for Australia's fossil fuel industry while avoiding compliance with the 2016 Paris Agreement. In response a climate movement comprising hundreds of environmental organisations, has mobilised hundreds of thousands of Australians, including children and young people, to demand government action. Ostensibly liberal-democratic Australian governments have responded by criminalizing climate action and especially direct action. Why do liberal-democratic governments criminalise non-violent dissent? Why in particular do these governments add to extensive police powers and a vast array of existing repressive legislation, by introducing new laws criminalising peaceful protest activity? The paper begins by documenting the scale of repressive Australian legislation criminalising direct action by environmental activists introduced between 2007-2024. The paper then focusses on a recent case when the NSW government responded to climate activists engaged in direct action in 2022-3 with savage new laws criminalising direct action which even Italy's current far-right *Fratelli d'Italia* government has merely threatened to introduce. Using this case, I propose an ideal-typical account of how governments come to introduce new repressive legislation. The paper then addresses the problem posed by the fact that Australian governments already have a massive body of law with which to quash dissent: why pass new legislation? I ask whether one body of recent work by scholars interested in the criminalisation process sheds any light on the matter. Given my negative assessment of that literature, I draw on Bourdieu's theory of the state as the source of symbolic violence to interrogate the (il)liberal trope that liberal-democratic states are always compelled to balance the needs of order versus freedom.

RC20-297.4

WEAKLIEM, DAVID L.* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Citizens of the World? Education and National Differences in Opinion

Education affects a wide range of opinions. This paper considers the interaction between educational and national differences: specifically, whether the amount of cross-national variation in opinions differs by level of education. It is sometimes said that national differences are smaller among more educated people, particularly among university graduates. The argument is that higher education around the world is dominated by a common structure and ethos, and that educated people are more likely to travel, have contact with educated people from other nations, and obtain information from the national and international media. As a result, a common culture develops among educated people, while less educated people continue to follow distinct national traditions. The paper looks at a range of political opinions measured in the 2017-2022 wave of the World Values Survey and European Values Survey. For many opinions, the extent of variation among nations does not differ by education. However, when there are differences, cross-national variation in opinion is usually *larger* among more educated people. That is, education is more likely to reinforce national differences in opinion than to reduce them. An increase in national variation by educational level occurs when there is an association between the effects of education and the opinions of less educated people. For example, education is generally associated with more acceptance of abortion, but this effect is stronger in nations where less educated people have more favorable views of abortion. The paper considers the possible causes and consequences of this pattern.

WG11-956.2

WEDAM, ELFRIEDE* (United States, USA)

Explorations in the Culture of Violence in Chicago: Comparing Outcomes of Faith-Based with Secular Violence Prevention Programs

The goal of this research is to compare the anti-violence program outcomes of faith-based organizations with that of secular nonprofit organizations. What solutions to violent behavior among adults and youth do religious vs. secular actors propose and apply? How effective are their respective interventions or prevention work against violence and how do they measure this? In this project, I posit that violence at both the personal and community levels is an endemic, but solvable, social problem. However, using the conclusions of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is a public health rather than policing problem that requires a multi-institutional and multi-sector response. Therefore, I will present initial findings explaining how comparative approaches are brought to bear on solutions to violence with a focus on the city of Chicago and, importantly, how these comparative programs justify their approaches and demonstrate their effectiveness. Hence, an important component will be to identify the measures they use to claim successful anti-violence outcomes. I will also examine to what degree explicit and named nonviolent strategies and tactics are used to achieve their results. However, beyond logistical questions lies the cultural inquiry into how religiously informed paths to social change may compare to perspectives without a motivating spiritual component. The principal method is inductive, collecting both qualitative and quantitative data from six organizations (three of each type) that claim anti-violence programs.

RC53-825.6

WEHBE, ELIZABETH* (Rutgers University-Camden, USA)

Palestinian Refugee Children: A Review of the Literature

The current scholarly preoccupation with the Syrian refugee crisis bears significant implications for the future of the millions currently displaced by the conflict. However, for millions of Palestinian refugees, a dearth in research nevertheless still exists. With children and adolescents as the focus, this literature review traces the trajectory of scholarship dedicated to Palestinian refugee children, thereby revealing a noteworthy scarcity in sociological and anthropological studies dedicated to the topic. The interrogative power in revealing this deficiency further highlights the necessity of comprehensive, vital research aimed at the Palestinian refugee situation.

RC28-449.7

WEI, JINYI* (Maastricht University, Netherlands)
STEEG, STEFANIE (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

How Does a Standardized Curriculum Influence Labor Market Integration of VET Graduates? Evidence from the German Case

Previous research has demonstrated that the institutional characteristics of vocational education and training (VET) programs contribute to inequalities in the early career outcomes of VET graduates. This study extends those findings by exploring the impact of an under-examined institutional characteristic: **input standardization**, i.e., the extent to which the government dictates what curriculum to be taught in training programs. Specifically, we investigate how input standardization affects the labor market integration of graduates in German dual system, a VET model that combines school-based education with firm-provided training. We hypothesize that a **lower level of input standardization** in VET programs leads to smoother labor market integration. This is characterized by graduates needing less time to secure their first regular job (lasting at least six months), achieving better job matches, accumulating fewer days of non-employment, and experiencing fewer status changes within the first five years of entering the labor market. This occurs because a less standardized curriculum equips VET graduates with more firm-specific skills which make retaining in the training firm attractive for both VET graduates and training firms. We test the hypothesis using rich administrative data on the employment biography of VET graduates. To account for factors that influenced VET graduates' selection into training programs, this study employs a **difference-in-difference approach** to exploit a reform in Germany that gradually decreased the input standardization of training programs by increasing the autonomy of training firms in curriculum selection. This study makes two major contributions. First, it enhances our understanding of the mechanisms that connect the institutional characteristics of education systems to labor market outcomes, with a focus on the school-to-work transition phase for VET graduates. Second, it addresses an important institutional design question by providing insights into how to organize VET systems for optimal labor market integration.

RC09-134.2

WEI, SAITE* (Taiyuan University of Technology, China)
ZHANG, ZHENLONG (Taiyuan University of Technology, China)

The Social Transformation of China Under the Development of Table Tennis

Introduction
The concept of cultural identity involves the collision between individuals and external cultural influences, shaped by their own cognitive processes, and represents a consensus and recognition of people's cultural inclinations. Despite its status as a foreign sport, table tennis has emerged as the predominant athletic activity in China; however, its fundamental nature is seldom examined through the lens of cultural identity.

Methods
Drawing on social identity theory, this paper employs a holistic ethnographic approach, utilizing the Chinese nation as the reference group and integrating China's historical development and specific national conditions to examine social reform in China.

Results
This paper provides an analysis of the dissemination and evolution of Western sports culture and table tennis culture in China within the context of national dynamics, delineating three distinct temporal phases: 1840-1949 (the apex of national identity), 1949-2000 (the imperative for national identity), and 2000-present (the metamorphosis of cultural identity). Prior to the establishment of New China, there was a pressing demand within the Chinese nation for a sense of national identity. Subsequently, post-revolutionary China sought to assert itself on the global stage. In the 21st century, China has been dedicated to fortifying its cultural self-assurance. In contemporary China, the Chinese people's appreciation of table tennis culture is still considered as part of a broader Western sports culture. However, influenced by the needs of national identity, table tennis culture has gradually evolved into "Chinese table tennis culture", which is widely embraced by the Chinese populace in terms of national image, pride, historical legacy, global leadership and other elements.

Discussion
Social needs are different in different periods and backgrounds. The development of table tennis cannot be separated from the historical background of China. From the development of table tennis culture in China, we can find the whole development course of Chinese society.

RC33-541.1

WEICHBOLD, MARTIN* (University of Salzburg, Austria)
PRANDNER, DIMITRI* (Johannes Kepler University of Linz / Empirical Social Research Unit, Austria)

Paradata and How Interviewers Perceive Interview Quality – an Explorative Study Based on the Social Survey Austria 2021

Despite advances in computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), face-to-face (F2F) interviews remain widely regarded as the gold standard for collecting high-quality survey data. This is primarily due to the interviewer's ability to control the interview environment, monitor social surroundings, and ensure that questions are correctly understood by respondents. In particular, the interviewer's capacity to interact directly with respondents allows for clarification of misunderstandings and supports more accurate responses.

While interviewer effects can influence data quality researchers employing F2F methods often implement strategies to mitigate such biases (e.g. interviewer training, standardization of interview protocols) as well as plausibility checks (e.g. such as cross-referencing education levels with respondents' ages or comparing income with living situations) to assure data quality.

However, (1) how do interviewers assess whether an interview was successful or of high quality? (2) To what extent do these assessments relate to situational issues or the broader social context of the interview? (3) How do those assessments relate to traditional measurement quality indicators?

We discuss these questions, using data from Austrian Social Survey 2021, which included 352 face-to-face interviews, with the aim to contribute to the growing body of survey data quality assessments, published in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As our the data was collected during the covid-19-pandemic ample paradata is available to research the social situation (interview-constellation, presence of third parties, interruptions etc.), mandates tied to covid-19 (mask wearing, distance between parties etc.) as well as typical interview-related information (needs for assistance or clarification, delays in responses etc.). Furthermore, more traditional measure of interview quality like e.g. straight lining answers or using only extreme categories are used as control variables.

RC21-325.1

WEINSTEIN, LIZA* (Northeastern University, USA)

Industrial Afterlives: Histories, Memories, and Contemporary Life in Mumbai's Colonial Port

This paper reflects on the concept of "difficult heritage" through the histories, memories, and contemporary life of the primarily informal neighborhood of Darukhana in Mumbai's eastern dock lands. The site of Bombay's primary industrial port from the mid-19th century through the 1980s, Darukhana and its three main shipping docks (or bandars) – Lakri Banda, Tank Bandar, and Coal Bandar – tend to be regarded as relics of the past, situated less in the present than in a time when "king cotton" ruled and Darukhana was a site of labor and protest and economic might. By late-1970s and throughout the 1980s, amid industrial decline, Darukhana became a sight of illicit goods smuggling and organized criminal activity. This era, still vivid in the minds of Mumbaikars, helped produce the territorial stigma that continues to shape the communities of Darukhana. Drawing on oral histories, extensive archival research, and two years of ethnographic research in Dharkhana's 12,000-person informal settlement of Kaula Bandar, this paper highlights some of the tensions between the area's historical significance and heritage value and its current residents' and workers' abandonment, invisibility, and stigma. The paper uses the concept of "difficult heritage" to refer (perhaps not exactly as Sharon McDonald intended) to the uncomfortable coexistence of the past and present in the site of labor struggles, class and caste exploitation, criminality, and post-industrial abandonment. While the archival data and oral histories help excavate difficult memories, the ethnography and interviews with current residents and workers reveals the contemporary meanings of Darukhana's difficult heritage.

RC20-295.5

WEISS, ANJA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

How Can We Study Transnational Contexts Comparatively? Quasi-Experimental Research on the Glocalization of Medical Professional Knowledge

Transnational analyses are a challenge for comparative sociologists. How can we organize comparisons without clearly defined and bounded country units? Suppose we engage with the transnational contexts that might be relevant for studying, e.g., professions. How can we consider a variety of potentially relevant contexts, such as professional language, organizational networks, or epistemic communities at the same time? We need to solve both problems if we want to avoid methodological nationalism and the oversimplification of flat globalism, as these pitfalls can hinder our understanding of complex transnational phenomena.

The paper explains and exemplifies a transnationally comparative research design based on an international and interdisciplinary study of medical professional knowledge and practice. Focusing on a prevalent cardiological disease, chronic heart failure, we first followed the insights of neo-institutionalist theory. Here, global scope is achieved by focusing on the formal organization and published knowledge of cardiologists treating heart failure.

In line with cultural sociologist Robertson (1992), we expect local practice to adapt or vernacularize global standards (Levitt et al. 2009). Therefore, in the second part of our study, we video-observed the professional practice of 71 physicians in Ankara (Turkey), Beijing (PRChina), Groningen (Netherlands) and Wuerzburg (Germany) in a quasi-experimental setting where they were asked to treat a patient actor simulating heart failure.

Our design can serve as a blueprint for global-scope comparative research on non-bounded contexts. Thanks to the contrasts in the sample, similarities would lend credence to the claim that the medical profession has transnationalized. Due to the heterogeneity in the sample, differences cannot be causally explained. Still, by combining descriptive statistics and grounded theory, we gained some insights into the relative salience of transnational vs. inter-country vs. inter-individual explanatory factors.

RC28-434.3

WEISSMANN ANNA, SARAH* (University of Potsdam, Germany)
BUDER, CLAUDIA (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
VERWIEBE, ROLAND (University of Potsdam, Germany)
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Gender Pay Gap Among Content Creators

Despite improvements in pay equity between men and women in recent decades, the gender pay gap (GPG) persists. Research suggest several explanations for these differences: occupational segregation (Busch, 2020), job position in the life course (Meara et al., 2020), and workforce interruptions (Blau & Kahn, 2017). We know, however, little about the extent of GPG and the mechanisms contributing to the GPG in the digital sphere, particularly regarding the new group of algorithm-dependent occupations on digital platforms.

Evidence suggests that the GPG for digital work on some platforms (e.g., Twitch, Instagram, Uber) is smaller than in many established "offline" occupations but cannot fully be mitigated through increased job flexibility or algorithmic curation (Cook et al., 2020; Gaenssle, 2024). However, there has been no systematic GPG study among content creators (CCs) on YouTube, the first platform to offer monetization for digital workers. This paper fills this gap by answering the following research question: Is there a GPG among content creators on YouTube across topics? What are the decisive factors enforcing or diminishing the GPG on that platform?

The study employs the Duncan-Duncan segregation index as well as multivariate regressions and matching analyses (Meara et al., 2020). Empirically, we use a random sample of N=4,000 CCs from German-speaking countries and add socio-structural characteristics using a standardized classification survey (Seewann et al., 2022). The average monthly earnings from the YouTube Partner Program (using AdSense rates and view counts) is our dependent variable. First results show a strong inequality of earnings on YouTube (Gini: 86,6). Nonetheless, regression and matching analyses indicate a reversed GPG in the overall sample which is driven by favorable earnings of women in topics like gaming. That reversed GPG completely disappears when looking at the top 20% of CCs.

RC53-823.5

WELLS, KAREN* (Birkbeck, University of London, United Kingdom)

Homo Faber: Children's Making Practices and 4A Agency

Drawing on research from our research project *Development Education in the Vernacular of children and Infants in West Africa* (DEVI), this paper describes how young children in craft and farming communities in West Africa play at making and describes how this making involves the repeated copying of tasks they see, feel and hear around them. We use the concept of mimesis to capture the ways that the material world (material culture but also 'nature') is worked on by young children as they copy and remake or innovate the activities of their parents and older children. It emphasizes the repetitious character of young children's activities of making, moving, bricolage and how this repetition, which involves at the same time slippage from the original, produces new ways for the child to think about/experience the socio-cultural world and in doing so forms their own subjectivity as agential, participatory beings. We offer a typology of 4A (audience, assistant, apprentice, artisan) agency to explore how the mimetic activity of young children shapes their cognition and sense of agency. We use this schema to develop our argument that agency is not the property of individuals. It emerges in and through action. It is therefore always hybrid, enacted and participatory. Agency, in other words, is not a possession but an event.

RC23-376.2

WELSH, RICK* (Syracuse University, USA)
OLIVEIRA, AUGUSTO (PUC RS, Brazil)
NEHRING, RYAN (CGIAR-IFPRI, USA)
MATHEUS, ANDREIA (Landless Workers Movement, Brazil)
CHEN, KEVIN (CGIAR-IFPRI, China)
ZHANG, LI (Amherst College, USA)
GRIMBERG, STEFAN (Clarkson University, USA)

Inducing Innovation in Anaerobic Digestion Technology for Small- and Medium-Scale Farms through International Exchanges China, Brazil, and the United States

We address an important gap in knowledge, science, technology, policy and extension practices regarding innovation in and diffusion of anerobic digester technology for small- and medium-scale farms. The paper presents the current situation in the U.S., Brazil, and China regarding the state-of-art of AD technologies for such farms; and explores the potential for innovation in scale-appropriate AD technology through international exchanges among scientists and producers in the three nations. The U.S., Brazil, and China are major methane emitters with very large livestock sectors including a substantial number of small- and medium-scale farms. In the U.S. the vast majority of state resources to develop and install AD technology, useful for reducing methane emissions and producing power for the farm, are dedicated to larger-scale producers, and there has not been significant innovation in AD technologies for smaller farms. This situation occurs despite documented interest by smaller livestock producers in the U.S. for such investment and innovation. The same is true for Brazil. In China, by contrast, there is substantial investment and innovation in appropriate-sized AD for livestock farms. We explore the possible farm structure, policy and other explanations for the differences, and discuss our longer-term project to induce innovation in the smaller farm livestock sector along these lines through promoting the appropriate research trajectories, and the sharing of resources and information across the three nations. We wish to induce innovation in scale-appropriate AD technology for small-and medium-farms in the U.S. and Brazil especially- but also inform ongoing work in China. In the U.S. we are working with farmers, universities and the cooperative extension system. In Brazil we are working with scientists and the Landless Workers Movement, Latin America's largest smallholder social movement, with over 1 million members. And the International Food Policy Institute is facilitating connections with Chinese scientists and producers.

RC16-240.4

WELZ, FRANK* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Justice: From Principles to Practice – and Back Again. a Historical-Epistemological Analysis

My contribution first analyzes various faces of justice in politics and philosophy to distinguish it *sociologically* as a demand that is only possible in modern society. However, what exactly is justice? How should it be conceived sociologically? Sociologically, justice must be understood as a socio-structural demand and analyzed regarding social participation.

In the second step, the historical epistemology of three phases of change in the form of demands for "social justice" is typified. In *pre-modern society*, following Emile Durkheim, the moral and justice-relevant feeling of obligation towards others arises mechanically, as it were. In *capitalist society* based on the division of labor, on the other hand, the "solidarity" between people, which is not automatically generated, becomes the overriding problem, the possible absence of which considerably shakes the stability of society unless it is possible to institutionalize social responsibility. This type, which a later French thinker, Michel Foucault, still sees in the welfare state of the German social market economy, has been replaced by *neoliberal capitalism*. The latter delegates social responsibility to individual shoulders. The demand for social justice dissolves into the struggle for the particular rights of countless differences, which makes the joint endeavor for justice - sociologically understood - a task for Sisyphus.

RC28-457.3

WEN, FANGQI* (The Ohio State University, USA)
YAO, MAN (Denison University, USA)
HAN, SIQI (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Rise of Gender-Restricted Job Positions in China's Civil Service Exams: Trends and "Justifications"

While explicit gender-restricted job requirements are prohibited in most advanced labor markets, they remain common in many societies that account for a substantial share of the global population. Previous research on gender discrimination in the labor market has mainly focused on the private sector. In this study, we aim to fill this gap by examining the rise of gender-restricted job positions in China's civil service exams. Since 2000, the Chinese government has introduced an open, standardized examination for entry-level political positions. Specifically, the National Civil Service Examination (NCSE) transformed a previously closed selection process into one that is more inclusive and rule-based. In recent years, taking the civil service exam and joining the public sector has become an increasingly popular choice among Chinese college graduates. However, despite claims of meritocracy in the recruitment process, we have observed a growing number of positions in the NCSE that are restricted to a specific gender over time. Using a dataset containing the universe of job postings from the NCSE between 2005 and 2024, we document that the proportion of gender-restricted job postings has significantly increased, with male-only positions rising more than female-only positions. By comparing the TF-IDF scores (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) for terms in the description of jobs across years, we further show that terms describing adverse working conditions, such as overtime work, frequent business trips, remote areas, and economically underdeveloped regions, have generally become more able to distinguish male-only job postings from other jobs. This finding suggests that protecting women from adverse working conditions may be used as a justification for excluding female applicants from an increasing number of entry-level government jobs. Our findings shed new light on women's disadvantages in the labor market: explicit gender discrimination is justified even in the presence of competitive recruitment exams.

RC49-783.2

WEN, YUTING* (University of East Anglia, United Kingdom)

The Role of Face and Stigma in the Mental Health of UK Chinese International Students

Stigma can devalue an individual's social identity, particularly when linked to mental health challenges (Goffman, 1963). In Chinese culture, mental health is often framed as an interpersonal conflict, with the concept of 'face' (Hu, 1944)—the desire to maintain a positive social image—playing a significant role in social interactions. Research suggests that Chinese international students may experience heightened stigma due to these cultural pressures. Interpersonal conflicts are not the only challenges that Chinese international students encounter in the host country; they are also expected to resolve these issues with their families back home. Furthermore, societal and parental expectations for outstanding academic performance can lead to elevated levels of mental health distress. Despite facing mental health difficulties, studies show that these students are often reluctant to seek professional support. However, little research has examined how stigma and 'face' interact among UK Chinese international students. This paper draws on a study which aims to explore how concerns about 'face' contribute to mental health challenges for UK Chinese international students, considering the dual impact of stigma and cultural expectations.

The study uses interviews to gain in-depth insights into the intersection of face and stigma in shaping mental health experiences. Thematic analysis identifies recurring patterns in these interactions, informed by Link and Phelan's (2001) modified labeling theory. This paper reports initial findings from this ongoing project.

RC25-JS-179.3

WENDT, CLAUS (University of Siegen, Germany)
SARKAR, PARAG* (Siegen University, India)

The Role of Media for Preventive Healthcare Adopted By Older People in India

In this paper, we assess health literacy among senior citizens in India, scrutinize the patterns of visual media utilization for health information, and evaluate the effectiveness of visual media in shaping preventive healthcare behaviors. Additionally, the study aims to explore cultural

variations, identify barriers to health literacy, and analyze preventive healthcare strategies. In our paper we provide first results of the qualitative interviews from different local settings in India. In Maharashtra, interviews were conducted in urban areas at Mumbai locations such as Lokhandwala, Dahisar, Virar, Worli, and Navi Mumbai's Kharghar and Panvel. Additionally, interviews in rural areas of Maharashtra were conducted in Manor, Chipale, and Harigram. In Tamil Nadu, interviews were conducted in urban areas at Chennai locations including Kottupuram, Virugambakkam, Besant Nagar, Vadapalani, Padmanabha Nagar, Shastri Nagar, Pallavaram, Hastinapuram, and K.K. Nagar. Interviews in rural areas of Tamil Nadu were conducted in Kunnathur, Mambakkam, Padur, and Paiyanur. Respondents in both rural and urban areas showed similar responses regarding media influence on health practices in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. People relied on media for pandemic updates and traditional Indian remedies, homemade preparations like Kadha and Rasam, to boost immunity and fight COVID-19 infections. Regarding immunity-boosting practices, individuals in both states adopted traditional practices learned from their ancestors and also relied on media to some extent. Some people focused on animal-based food, others on plant-based food, and some on a combination of both to enhance their immunity against COVID19.

RC43-682.2

WERNER, GRETA* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
LAWSON, JULIE (RMIT University, Australia)
DAVIES, LIAM (RMIT University, Australia)
TROY, LAURENCE (University of Sydney, Australia)
DODSON, JAGO (RMIT University, Australia)
HAYWARD, DAVID (RMIT University, Australia)

Epistemological Struggles over Growth Pathways for Social Housing in Australia's Multi-Provider Housing Sector

This paper investigates growth models in Australia's multi-provider housing sector, and how they compare to those found in other OECD countries. Social housing in Australia is comprised of public, private, co-operative, and charity based non-profit housing providers within a housing sector dominated by the private market. The rate of social housing is much lower in Australia than in the UK, France, Denmark and Finland, with 3.9% of households housed in social housing across Australia. While stated aims in state and federal policy documents and funding initiatives are to grow the social housing sector, this research investigates growth models and data from interviews with people who work in the sector to identify how growth pathways are conceptualised, who has access to them, how they are accessed, and the consequences for residents experiencing housing distress, according to their advocates. The paper shows there is no agreed understanding in the Australian housing sector over how growth pathways for social housing should be conceptualised, regulated, or implemented. It offers case studies from other OECD countries to propose sustainable models for growth that could be translated to Australia's various state and territory contexts.

RC05-81.1

WEST, KIRI* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Building a Model for Māori Data Governance in New Zealand Universities

Universities in Aotearoa hold a vast but unknown amount of Māori data which has been collected since their establishment. In the past two decades especially, policies such as Vision Mātauranga have increased the volume of Māori led and Māori focused research being conducted within Aotearoa universities. This is likely to have contributed to an increase in the size scope and diversity of Māori data held by these institutions. The full extent and nature of this data remain unclear, as do the practices of universities in safeguarding the mana and mauri of data as taonga. What is clear is that universities hold significant power over the collection, storage, access, and use of Māori data; power that is not equally shared with the communities that the data comes from.

Māori Data Sovereignty (MDSov) challenges these power imbalances and centre the needs and aspirations of Māori communities in controlling, accessing and managing Māori data. Despite foregrounding Māori rights and responsibilities in MDSov and MDGov, there remain knowledge and implementation gaps which act as barriers for Māori to realise MDSov.

The recently funded research program 'Activating Māori Research Data Sovereignty in universities', responds to these challenges of findability, governance and accessibility. The program has been designed to explore the ways in which we can understand and implement Māori led data governance and sovereignty within institutions that claim a commitment to te Tiriti (the Treaty) and MDSov.

In this presentation I will speak to the second objective of the program, related to Māori data governance. I will outline how the project plans to develop and implement Māori governance policies over Māori research data and build upon existing maturity models to hold universities accountable in their role as data stewards and assert the inherent rights of Māori as kaitiaki (guardians/stewards) of Māori data.

RC54-JS-14.4

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (MSH Medical School, Hamburg & University of Basel, Switzerland)

Emotions, Bodies, and Digital Mediation in Postmodern Times – Georg Simmel's Approach and Beyond

Simmel's sociological reflections provide a valuable framework for understanding the complexities of postmodern emotional life. His work on the interaction between individual emotions and societal structures offers insights into how experiences of pain, fear, and anxiety are mediated by modern social forms. In today's digital age, where technology shapes human interaction, the tension between private suffering and public displays of well-being is critical. Social media forces individuals to curate emotions, blending the personal and public. Simmel's concept of *Vergesellschaftung* (socialization) emphasizes that emotions are not isolated but socially constructed, shaped by interactions within an increasingly fragmented society. This dynamic echoes his analysis of the alienation of the self in modern life, as seen in *The Metropolis and Mental Life* (1903), where he examines how modern individuals become emotionally detached in the face of overwhelming societal pressures. Moreover, Simmel's exploration of the *Tragedy of Culture* (1911) shows how the expansion of social structures can burden individuals, leading to a disconnect between internal emotional experiences and external societal expectations.

Hypothesis 1: Social media intensifies emotional labour, compelling individuals to perform emotional well-being while masking internal experiences of stress and anxiety.

Hypothesis 2: The pressure to publicly display well-being on digital platforms exacerbates psychosomatic conditions, as the body becomes a site of unresolved emotional conflict.

These hypotheses align with Simmel's theories, which suggest that individuals in modernity face increasing fragmentation of the self, leading to alienation. Arlie Hochschild's work on emotional labour (*The Managed Heart*, 1983) and Eva Illouz's exploration of emotional commodification (*Cold Intimacies*, 2007) support this view, revealing how emotions are managed and sold in the digital age. Situating Simmel's thought within current sociological debates on emotions, bodies, and digital mediation, I offer a theoretical and methodological approach to understand how modern affective states are shaped by technology and social expectations.

WG08-JS-93.2

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (MSH Medical School, Hamburg & University of Basel, Switzerland)

Love in the Anthropocene: Emotional Politics and Ecological Crises

As humanity faces the ecological crises of the Anthropocene, love emerges as a powerful political force, deeply entangled in collective struggles over the environment. This paper argues that love, far from being a purely private emotion, serves as a relational ethic that connects human and non-human actors, guiding collective action and resistance against environmental destruction. In the face of climate change and ecological collapse, love becomes a practice of care, responsibility, and solidarity that challenges the exploitative logics of neoliberal capitalism. Building on the works of Anna Tsing (2015) and Donna Haraway (2016), my contribution reframes love as a multispecies, interdependent practice that disrupts anthropocentric thinking. Tsing's *The Mushroom at the End of the World* and Haraway's *Staying with the Trouble* illustrate how love in the Anthropocene demands a recognition of the interconnections between humans, non-humans, and ecosystems. This relational approach fosters new forms of sociality and ethical responsibility that oppose the extractive practices of contemporary capitalism.

An example of this political dimension of love can be seen in the ongoing protests against the expansion of the Hambach Forest coal mine in Germany. Here, activists and local communities organized to protect one of Europe's last ancient forests from destruction by the coal industry. Framing their actions as acts of love for the forest, the climate, and future generations, these activists built a long-standing movement of resistance. Their defence of the forest became a symbol of broader struggles against climate change and ecological degradation, showing how love can galvanize collective action for environmental justice.

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RC34-567.3

WHEWALL, SAM* (University College London, United Kingdom)
KEATING, AVRIL (UCL Institute of Education, United Kingdom)

Right on the End: Youth Belonging in English Coastal Towns

This paper examines young people's sense of belonging and marginalisation in English coastal towns. Popular imaginaries of England's coastal towns evoke nostalgic memories of sea, sand and ice-cream, yet many of these towns are reeling from decades of stark economic decline. As a result, today, coastal youth in England face a future of low-wage, precarious employment, low educational attainment and skills, a degraded built and natural environment, and the stigmatisation of their towns in policy and media discourse as 'left behind' 'ghost towns' that are 'on the margins'.

In this paper, drawing on participatory, coproduction and interview data with over 100 young people, we compare the experiences of youth growing up in a range of towns (e.g. resort, industrial, port) across four coastal areas. We examine their leisure activities, use of public space, safety, opportunity structures and sense of place. In particular, we focus on their sense of belonging and how this is shaped (and in some cases weakened) by: their exclusion from public space; the loss of youth-oriented activities and spaces; 'competition' with others for a stake in their towns; and the marginalisation of their towns in relation to elsewhere.

By doing so, we elucidate nuanced perspectives on belonging, tied up with uncertain mobility aspirations, contradictory feelings about the peripherality and small size of their coastal communities, and a lack of optimism about the future of their towns. As a result, we hope that this paper can contribute to broader conceptual and theoretical discussions around the fluidity and complex nature of young people's sense of belonging.

RC55-836.4

WHITE BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College, USA)
COTTER, DAVID (Union College, USA)
CARPENTER, MEGAN (St. Lawrence University, USA)

Faculty Well-Being during the Intermediate Stage of the COVID-19 Pandemic

As the COVID-19 pandemic progressed from the immediate crisis in the spring of 2020 to its intermediate stage a year later, workers and their families continued to struggle to meet the challenges of what was becoming the new normal, raising the question of how the pandemic affected people's well-being as it dragged on. Using survey data collected from the late spring through the summer of 2021, this paper analyzes the well-being of 157 academic staff at three private small liberal arts colleges (SLACs) in New York State along six dimensions during the intermediate stage of the pandemic: satisfaction with work-life balance (WLB), feeling used up, depression, anxiety, stress, and sleep problems.

We conducted six regressions to identify the significant predictors of each well-being measure. The one predictor that was significantly associated with all six measures was the work-family conflict scale. In contrast, the family-work conflict scale was not significantly associated with any of the six well-being measures. The regression analysis revealed that the more work interfered with the faculty member's personal life, the less satisfied they were with their WLB, the more often they felt used up at the end of the day, the more often they have been bothered by trouble falling asleep, the higher their depression score, the higher their anxiety score, and the higher their stress score. The emotional labor demands also significantly predicted WLB satisfaction, anxiety, and stress, but not feeling used up, depression, and sleep problems. Faculty who worked more during the academic year 2020-2021 reported less WLB satisfaction and more often feeling used up at the end of the day. By increasing the spillover from work to family, the emotional labor demands, and the number of work hours during its intermediate stage, the pandemic continued to harm the well-being of workers and their families.

RC25-410.4

WIBOWO, WINDO* (indipendent researcher and writer, Indonesia)
DWIANTO, RAPHAELLA DEWANTARI (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)

How to Gain Symbolic Legitimation in Indonesian Contemporary Literary Field

When a young novelist appeared in the world of literature, how can he be recognized as a literary writer; who determines and how is the contestation, so the young novelist is considered a figure of literature; while others fail. This article examines the struggle to win symbolic legitimacy in the arena of Indonesian literature, through the case of a young writer named Eka Kurniawan, whose novels have been translated into various foreign languages. Eka gained symbolic legitimacy in the Indonesian literary field — amidst various agents (both individuals and institutions) who are considered to be legitimate figures of literature, with their contesting dominant views (doxa). Borrowing the theoretical framework of the Cultural Production from Pierre Bourdieu, this qualitative study reveals the structure of contestation that works behind the literary arena, and that to 'win' the symbolic legitimacy, a young emerging novelist has to be first recognized by those who hold the dominant views, and has to have relevant habitus and capitals. This research finding shows that before entering contemporary Indonesian literary field, Eka Kurniawan had a habitus and capital that did not diverge from the field thus it enabled the actors to survive and adapt to the field. Eka performed a practice and strategy that support the capital addition or production that he did not possess when he has dwelled in the literary field. The increasing of capital ownership (social, cultural and symbolic) in the arena has been brought Eka to become literary actor who succeeded in achieving recognition from legitimate literary actors (specific legitimacy) in the arena of contemporary Indonesian literature to occupy the different degrees of position comparing with first time he entered the literary field.

RC09-JS-238.4

WICAKSANA, DIO* (The Australian National University, Australia)
BUDIARTI, ARSA ILMI (Indonesia Judicial Research Society, Indonesia)
LASTIUR PAULINA, ARIANDA (Indonesia Judicial Research Society, Indonesia)

"the Role of Civil Society to Foster Bottom-up Approaches in Policy Reform (Study Case: Indonesian Open Government Partnership)"

Access to Justice is currently an important subject on the global Development agenda, focused on incorporating the concept of people-centered justice into the creation of policies. To ensure the enforceability of this principle, the government, as a policy maker, must engage in cooperation and active involvement with civil society organizations. This article explores the effective implementation of a social justice reform agenda in Indonesia by examining the interaction between the government and civil society actors. Specifically, it will focus on the Open Government Partnership platform, which has achieved success in establishing regulations enhancing access to legal aid for vulnerable groups in Indonesia. Based on the 2023 Democracy Index Report by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Indonesia's democracy index was recorded at a score of 6.53. Even though Indonesia's score and ranking decreased compared to the previous year, this shows that the Indonesian government still foster participation from civil society organizations in terms of policy formulation. This is also proven by the increase of the civic participation aspect in the Open Government sub-factors in Indonesia's World Justice Project Index with a score of 0.55. This article will analyze further the dynamics of the observed relationship and the underlying reasons behind the successful efforts of civil society organizations in advocating for policy reform with Indonesian government officials. Through qualitative research, this article will emphasize socio-legal perspectives by conducting in-depth interviews and observation of relevant study, and administrative documents. The results of this research will be expected to serve as a record of best practices and a reference for strengthening future policy change through bottom-up approaches in Indonesia. By documenting successful methods and strategies, the article provide insights into how Indonesian civil society can offer grassroots perspectives and local knowledge that can be meaningfully integrated into Indonesian decision-making in justice sectors

RC20-298.1

WICHT, ALEXANDRA* (University of Siegen, Germany)
PROTSCH, PAULA (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)
MENZE, LAURA (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), Germany)
WESSLING, KATARINA (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

Status Returns to Spatial Mobility in the Transition from School to Work

Spatial mobility drives status attainment, contributing to the perpetuation of social inequalities. While most research focused on adult workers' monetary returns from commuting or relocating, early career gains in occupational status may be more significant from a life course perspective. This study examines the transition from school to Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Germany, asking: 1) Do spatially mobile young people obtain higher-status VET positions? 2) To what extent are such status returns to spatial mobility moderated by young people's local opportunity structures and the institutional constraints related to their level of schooling?

We use longitudinal data from the German National Educational Panel Study merged with geospatial data at the district level (NUTS-3). Our dependent variable is status attainment, measured by the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI). To account for self-selection in spatial mobility, we consider young people's occupational status aspirations, also measured by ISEI, as a control variable in our conditional regression models, alongside established control variables.

Our findings indicate that spatial mobility particularly benefits young people from structurally weak regions and those with higher levels of schooling. This has important implications for social inequalities. First, young people facing limited local opportunity structures can improve their career prospects through spatial mobility, potentially reducing regional inequalities in status attainment. Second, spatial mobility tends to widen the gap in status attainment between those with higher and those with lower secondary education. Notably, spatial mobility does not expand occupational options for individuals with lower secondary education, highlighting strong institutional barriers tied to educational credentials.

RC24-387.1

WICKSTRÖM, LAURA* (The Polin Institute, Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

Ecocide As Nonviolent Environmental Activism in Climate Justice and Governance in the Mediterranean

Climate and environmental justice are ubiquitous terms in global climate governance today. The "Ecocide" -movement is an apt example of nonviolent environmental activism, aiming at making ecocide a fifth crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The goal of the Paris Agreement in 2015 is to provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance their abilities to adapt to climate impacts. The Mediterranean is a geographical area where people are affected by a faster warming than the global average. Climate activists in the Mediterranean region have pointed out that existing concepts which seem to provide solutions to climate change in fact reproduce and legitimize existing inequalities. Based on ethnographic research in the region, this paper argues that the environmental movement, such as the Ecocide, in the Mediterranean is gaining ground but faces simultaneously great challenges.

TG04-JS-225.3

WICKSTRÖM, LAURA* (The Polin Institute, Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

Four Contemporary Voices of Eco-Islam on Climate Change

This paper presents four distinguished theorists and activists within the environmental discourses in Islam, or what could be called Islamic eco-theology or eco-Islam, and their views on climate change. These four scholars are Fazlun Khalid (1932-), Ibrahim Abdul-Matin (1977-2023), Nawal Ammar (1958-), and İbrahim Özdemir (1960-). Khalid is the leading figure of Islamic environmentalism and the founder of the Islamic environmental organization Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Sciences (IFEES). Abdul-Matin is the founder of an Islamic environmental movement called the Green Deen and was an advocate of an eco-sensitive lifestyle. Throughout her work, Nawal Ammar has emphasized the diversity within Islam based on various indicators such as geography, technology, culture, education, socio-economic status and political engagement. In discussing environmental ethics, Ammar has used the Arabic word *hay'a*, which could have a positive impact on the concept of nature. İbrahim Özdemir is a Turkish scholar and the first Muslim to complete a Ph.D. in Islam and environmental philosophy. He was part of a group of Muslims who began to reflect on Muslim perceptions of the environment and climate change in response to the 2015 Paris conference. This later resulted in the Islamic Declaration of Climate Change.

These scholars and activists are selected because of their importance and inspiration for the development of the environmental thinking and environmental action. They also represent different interpretations of Sunni Islam. Although Sufism contains a rich tradition of environmental understanding, this paper focuses primarily on the Sunni textual tradition and the environmental activism based on the interpretations of that textual tradition. The aim is not to conduct a Qur'anic study, but to present the interpretations and arguments of these four scholars and activists through the concepts of social justice, reinterpretation and, radical environmentalism.

RC17-JS-224.4

WIEGEL, SILVIA* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Traditional and Emerging Non-Profit Food Rescue Organisations in Germany: Intra- and Inter-Organisational Networks Driving Social Inclusion of Socio-Economically Disadvantaged People

In Germany, 11 million tonnes of food waste are generated annually, with 41% originating from the production, processing, distribution, and out-of-home catering sectors (as of 2022). At the same time, demographical changes and inflation are increasing the number of individuals struggling to meet their nutritional needs due to financial constraints. This makes the question of a more socio-ecological approach to food distribution increasingly urgent. Non-profit organisations such as the more traditional food pantries and emerging food-sharing initiatives address this issue by collecting surplus food from companies in the value chain and redistributing it (largely for free) to people usually outside the typical consumer base. Specifically, these non-profit organisations present opportunities for promoting social sustainability as they facilitate social inclusion into various societal subsystems by creating communicative spaces and decision-making structures that offer access to resources and services for socio-economically disadvantaged groups, in line with Luhmann's Systems Theory. These organisations play a decisive role in shaping mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion by establishing specific expectations for the behaviour of their target groups, thereby influencing their capacity for social participation. However, there remains a gap in the literature regarding how traditional and emerging food rescue organisations differ in their structures, target group focus, and ability to enhance social participation and food security of socio-economically disadvantaged populations.

This paper draws on 24 qualitative interviews with managers of traditional and emerging food rescue organisations, exploring the intra- and inter-organisational networks that support their food redistribution efforts. The analysis highlights how these networks are critical to the reproduction of practices that foster inclusivity and sustainability, shedding light on the organisation's potential to contribute to food security and social participation for those most in need.

RC21-313.2

WIGEN, ALLISON* (Boston University, USA)

Fisherpoets: Confronting Climate Crisis through Art and Work

Every February, hundreds of people gather in Astoria, Oregon to hear the performances of "fisherpoets": people working in the commercial fishing industry who write and share poetry about their work and lives. These fisherpoets include commercial fishermen nospanning the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. They write of the dangers of the fishing industry, of loss and grief, of nature, and of strenuous labor. While the Fisherpoets Gathering has been held in Astoria since 1997, preliminary data have shown that the cultural significance of the gathering, and fishermen's cultural production, have evolved amid the context of escalating climate crisis. Today, commercial fishing is both blamed for and affected by climate change. This duality leads to commercial fishermen being portrayed as blights on the environment, when in fact many fishermen perceive themselves as fierce advocates for the ecosystems that comprise their livelihoods. In this paper presentation, I will share observations from my in-progress ethnographic and interview-based study of this community of fisherpoets. I will explore the social side of the climate crisis by demonstrating how, when, and why commercial fishermen employ artmaking and storytelling to make sense of climate change and create political pressure for sustainable fisheries. My preliminary findings suggest that many fisherpoets engage in resistance through artmaking on a variety of fronts. So far, four themes have emerged from the data: resistance to loss, resistance to erasure, resistance to climate change, and resistance

to gender roles. Sociologist Rebecca Elliott (2018) frames the sociology of climate crisis as a "sociology of loss." This paper seeks to make space for the complexity of loss—cultural loss, ecological knowledge loss, material and environmental loss—while also documenting the individual and community practices that resist this erasure.

RC31-503.7

WIJKSTROM, FILIP* (Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden)
DOMARADZKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
MELNYKOVSKA, INNA (Central European University, Ukraine)
PACHOCKA, MARTA (Warsaw School of Economics, Poland)

Ukrainian Forced Migrants and Their Civic Right to the City in Four European Capitals

This paper presents the results of exploratory qualitative project which studies four European cities and their "civil regimes" (Henrekson et al. 2020), through the eyes of Ukrainian forced migrants. Analyzing the perception those newcomers have of their new urban environment, we focus on civic dimension of their right to the city (Lefebvre 1968), namely opportunities to engage and integrate in civil society and entrepreneurial activities. Through our study we put forward a question concerning enablers and barriers to the refugees striving to exercise their right to the (new host) city as active agents instead of passive receivers of support (Darling 2017). Our study covers four European capitals: Berlin (Germany), Stockholm (Sweden), Vienna (Austria), and Warsaw (Poland) which received significant numbers of war refugees since 2022. In each city, 10 individual in-depth interviews are conducted, based on the same interview guide. City-level study allows us to better understand local context and specific opportunities and threats refugees encounter in pursuit to exercise their rights. In our interpretations, we employ the concept of civic traditions as described by Putnam (1993) and urban citizenship in transnational context (Purcell 2003). As the research is ongoing, we were able to formulate first reflections concerning local urban civic traditions and civil regimes as experienced by Ukrainian refugees. We describe them using a metaphor of two (sometimes interconnected) ladders of civic participation relating to home-city and host-city engagement and rights-exercising opportunities. We found that digital technologies have a crucial role in sustaining civic engagement in home-city, but also navigating refugees' engagement in host-cities. Also, opportunities to exercise newcomers' right to participate depends on "local civil regime" in their host-city. While Warsaw and Berlin context enabled a more smooth continuation of the previous forms of engagement, in Stockholm and Vienna refugees had to adapt to different rules and opportunities.

RC24-405.3

WIKTOR-MACH, DOBROSLAWA* (Krakow University of Economics, Poland)

From Extraction to Contamination: Illegal Refineries, Polluted Waters and Environmental Activism in Iraqi Kurdistan

This paper explores the interplay between extractivism, river pollution, and the proliferation of illegal oil refineries in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Positioned within the framework of the Capitalocene, the study highlights how systemic socio-ecological harm is not merely a by-product of economic activity but a component of the capitalist systems encouraged locally by power constellations and social dialectics. The paper examines the transformation of the Tanjero River, which became a symbol of ecological disaster, driven by the proliferation of illegal oil refineries and the region's deregulated extractive practices. Through fieldwork conducted in 2021 and 2022, including interviews with environmentalists, governmental officials, and community members, this paper argues that the ecological disaster in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq is fundamentally driven by the dynamics of the Capitalocene and extractivism, which find fertile grounds in new frontiers marked by non-governance, fragility of the state and regulatory failures. Recently, however, environmental activists have mobilised to combat river pollution and reclaim natural landscapes, highlighting both the destructive impacts of unchecked extractivism and the potential for community-driven resistance and restoration.

RC34-557.6

WILKE, THOMAS* (IU International University of Applied Sciences, Germany)
SCHMOLKE, REBECCA (IU International University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Classism and Everyday Stigma: The Lived Experiences of Homeless Youths in Germany

Background:
Homeless youths in Germany face multiple layers of systemic stigma, with classism at the forefront of their exclusion from society. This stigmatization manifests in their everyday lives, influencing how they are treated in public spaces, how they access services, and how they interact with institutions. While classism is central to their marginalization, other forms of discrimination, such as racism, ageism, and sexism, also play a significant role. This study investigates how these intersecting forms of stigma shape the survival strategies and social realities of homeless youths.

Methodology:
The study draws on 14 qualitative, problem-centered interviews (PZI) with homeless youths aged 14 to 23 in Nürnberg and Berlin, with ongoing efforts to diversify the sample. Conducted in collaboration with social services and youth outreach programs, the interviews explore personal narratives about how these youths experience class-based and other forms of discrimination. The data is analyzed using thematic analysis, grounded theory, and deep hermeneutics to highlight key patterns in their everyday struggles with stigma.

Results:
Preliminary findings reveal that classism deeply influences how homeless youths are perceived and treated. They are frequently labeled as 'undesirable,' 'lazy,' or 'failures,' leading to social exclusion and barriers to accessing services. These youths often resort to survival strategies such as invisibility or seeking support within informal networks. The intersection of classism with other factors, such as racial or gender discrimination, further exacerbates their marginalization and shapes their coping mechanisms.

Summary and Discussion:
The findings illustrate how classism and intersecting forms of discrimination shape the lived experiences of homeless youths. Addressing these issues requires more accessible support services, targeted efforts to reduce class-based stigma, and broader societal changes to challenge exclusionary attitudes.

RC15-JS-188.8

WILKINSON, LORI* (University of Manitoba, Canada)
ABDUL-KARIM, ABDUL-BARI (University of Manitoba, Canada)
OGOE, SALLY (University of Manitoba, Canada)

To Take a Coronavirus Vaccine or Reject It? an Examination of Factors Influencing Vaccine Hesitancy Amongst Newcomers in Mexico, USA and Canada

Vaccine hesitancy is not new. Governments and public health officials have been educating the public about the safety of vaccines for decades. But the vaccine for coronavirus posed a different challenge. The "speed" at which the mRNA vaccine for coronavirus was developed did not make it easier to convince an already skeptical public of its safety and efficacy. For many officials, convincing the newcomer populations to take the vaccine was assumed to be a major challenge because of an assumption that many newcomers would lack the education and confidence in government officials needed to assure them of the safety of the vaccination. To examine the public's willingness or reluctance to receive a coronavirus vaccine, our team surveyed residents of Mexico, USA and Canada weekly from March 20 2020 through July 2021. Follow up surveys were conducted every three months for a two-year period after. As a result, we have a large longitudinal database that allows us to examine various beliefs, behaviours and intentions of Mexicans, Americans and Canadians during the pandemic. In today's presentation, we examine the vaccine uptake and myth beliefs of citizens and immigrants in the three countries to answer the question: to what extent does immigrant status influence vaccine uptake and belief in myths in Mexico, USA and Canada? Our results indicate that newcomers in Canada and Mexico are the most likely to accept the vaccine and less likely to believe in vaccine myths and that residents of the USA are the least likely to take the vaccine and most likely to believe in myths. We identify other factors that influence myth belief and vaccine rejection including gender, age, geography, political leaning, religiosity. Using intersectional risk theory, we find that marginalized communities may not blanketly reject science, medical theory or vaccines as has been previously suggested.

RC46-722.1

WILL, JEFFRY* (University of North Florida, USA)
MILLIGAN, TRACY (UNF Center for Community Initiatives, USA)

A Pirate Looks at 30: Three Decades of Community Based Applied and Clinical Sociology in an Urban University.

Upon arriving at the University of North Florida in 1993, I began working with two colleagues to develop an Applied Sociology Research Center. Since being formally recognized by the University in 1994, The Northeast Florida Center for Community Initiatives has partnered with dozens of local agencies, non-profits, and state government to study myriad social issues facing this community. Applied and Clinical project areas range from partnering with programs to reduce infant mortality and teen pregnancy, neighborhood needs and assets assessments, to examining the extent and consequences of race relations in the broader community, to assessing the extent of Hunger and Homelessness in the area, and even the Economic Impact of the Arts. In each of these projects, our motto of "Quality Research At Community Prices" has guided our approach – "we can't do it for free but we are reasonable." In this paper we examine a sample of these projects to better understand how academic Sociologists' efforts in the community work to provide local organizations information and expertise on addressing local economic, health and social issues, yet have to navigate the political and social mine-fields of race, sex and social class. We also look at the realignment that was necessary as we coped with the disruptions thrown at us by the COVID-19 Pandemic, including how we refocused our efforts to include new areas of research. We provide experiential suggestions for how Applied and Clinical Social Scientists need to negotiate the political and interpersonal/interagency relationships inherent in social service delivery and evaluation. Most importantly, we examine (question?) where we should go next, and how, in the social climate affecting or society, we can hope to make a difference.

RC46-726.4

WILLIAMS, JAMIE* (Woodstock School, India)

Winds of Change: New Directions for Environmental Justice Jurisprudence in India

India's legal framework for environmental protection, while multifaceted, has lacked a clear focus on environmental justice for citizens. The recent Supreme Court case of *MK Ranjitsinh & Ors v. Union of India & Ors.* appears to have changed that, articulating for the first time in domestic Indian jurisprudence the Constitutional right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change. This progressive stance echoes other emerging cases around the world, creating a promising pathway to domestic enforcement of international environmental treaty obligations.

A growing number of countries in the Global South are turning to jurisprudence as a mechanism for enforcing environmental rights and pursuing climate justice. As this litigation develops, the "green versus green" phenomenon in courts represents the complex interactions between important environmental priorities, in which opposing parties each advocate from environmentally conscious perspectives. For example, efforts toward sustainable development, clean energy, and reduction of carbon emissions can come into tension with conservation and biodiversity goals, as seen in the recent *Ranjitsinh* case.

How can environmental justice advocates promote balance among important environmental objectives before the courts, avert attempts at greenwashing purely economic interests, and keep human rights at the forefront of environmental litigation?

How is the newly articulated right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change inspiring and empowering public interest litigation in India as a tool to hold parties in power accountable for environmental harm, creating space for more tailored approaches to address impacts on specific vulnerable groups?

This presentation will explore the *MK Ranjitsinh & Ors v. Union of India & Ors.* case, the Indian environmental legal context in which it sits, and its potential as a foundation for renewed environmental justice efforts in India.

RC21-307.3

WILLIAMS, RASHAD* (University of Minnesota, USA)

The Reparative Ideology: The Limits of Liberal Antiracism

This paper critically examines the ideological underpinnings of two prominent municipal reparative programs initiated in the wake of the George Floyd Rebellion: Minneapolis's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and St. Paul's Community Reparations Commission (CRC). Through a rigorous analysis of official texts, public statements, and interviews with key stakeholders, the paper interrogates the explanatory frameworks and causal assumptions that shape these programs. Drawing on a range of theoretical perspectives, including Marxist critiques, critical race materialism, and liberal egalitarianism, this study explores the inherent tensions between race and class in reparative politics. While acknowledging the limitations of both liberal antiracism and race-reductive frameworks, this paper argues for a reparative planning approach that refuses the decoupling of race from political economy. In advancing the constructive view of reparations as a form of "worldmaking" (Táíwò, 2022), it proposes a reparative justice agenda capable of transforming the social, political, and economic structures responsible for the (re)production of racial inequality.

RC24-JS-144.1

WILLIAMS, TRAVIS* (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)

High Tech Toxics and the Right-to-Know Movement in Silicon Valley

During the 1980s, in the wake of public exposure of a major groundwater disaster in Silicon Valley that was linked to leaking underground storage tanks at high tech facilities, a local anti-toxics resistance coalition of labor, community, and environmental advocates emerged. The organizing efforts of this coalition were grounded primarily in public consciousness raising and the development of environmental legislation, and the common thread of their advocacy campaigns was publicizing and expanding access to information about high tech industrial environmental hazards. This coalition launched a series of grassroots advocacy campaigns in the 1980s that built on the momentum of the Right-to-Know movement to demand more transparency and accountability from the high tech industry concerning its role in the production of environmental hazards. Drawing from qualitative interviews and archival research, this paper explains how one of the key strategies of domination historically employed by Silicon Valley's high tech industry to exploit local workers and ecosystems was the systematic production of public ignorance about the environmental hazards of electronics manufacturing. Additionally, this paper analyzes the resistance strategies employed by anti-toxics activists to hold the industry accountable for the environmental hazards to which it exposes workers and communities.

RC34-574.1

WILLIAMSON, HOWARD* (University of South Wales, United Kingdom)

The Milltown Boys - a Longitudinal Ethnography over 50 Years

In 1973, Howard Williamson, as a student, moved to a 'poor neighbourhood', an area of social deprivation comprising some 30,000 people, eight pubs, a few shops and no leisure or commercial amenities such as sports centres or banks.

He got to know a large group of young people (born around 1960) who had little else to do but hang around the streets. That initial relationship led on to a more formalised, classic participation observation study of those young people as they moved towards young adulthood through classical working-class youth transitions.

Contact with the 'Milltown Boys', as Williamson designated them, then diminished over time but was never completely lost or abandoned. That allowed for a second study, anchored through semi-structured interviews, when the Boys were around the age of 40, sociologists were writing about 'choice biographies' and 'risk society', and policy was increasingly concerned about the consequences facing young people who became 'NEET' (Not in Employment, Education or Training), or 'status zer0' (as Williamson himself had depicted this group, though *not* through research on the Milltown Boys, in 1994). Many of the Milltown Boys had technically been 'NEET' in the late 1970s; what had happened to them?

Williamson interviewed 30 of the Boys in 1999, half of those on a list of 67 individuals he had drawn up with one of the Boys (seven of whom were already dead). By 2004, he had shaken hands with 47 of them.

When the Covid-19 pandemic struck, the Boys were approaching 60 years of age. Williamson interviewed 12 of them online, but referred to many more, through attention to social media and word of mouth.

Transitions persist. Those like the Boys do not look too far back, or indeed too far forward. The study has significant messages for research, for policy and for practice.

RC22-356.1

WILLIAMSON FA, STEFAN* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Food Encounters: Muslim Food-Aid and Inter-Religious Entanglements in Britain

The recent surge in food insecurity amongst households in the UK has prompted an increasing number of people to seek immediate assistance through food banks and soup kitchens. This trend has particularly impacted ethnic minorities, including Muslims, who are often less inclined to engage with conventional aid channels due to cultural and social barriers (Power 2023, *Hunger, Whiteness and Religion in Neoliberal Britain*). While significant research highlights the Christian genealogies and foundations of food aid initiatives in Britain—most notably the UK's leading food bank network, which is "based on, shaped, and guided by Christian principles"—less attention has been devoted to the emergence of Muslim responses to hunger and poverty in the country.

This paper presents findings from recent fieldwork conducted across various Muslim-run food aid initiatives in the UK. It explores the unique characteristics of these organisations, compared to traditional food assistance programs, particularly focusing on how they seek to embody Islamic principles of care amidst the backdrop of rising Islamophobia. Central to this inquiry are the dynamics between volunteers and service users, as well as the ways in which food serves as a medium for inter-religious encounters.

By employing an interdisciplinary approach combining perspectives from material religion and recent discussion on the ethics of care within the anthropology of Islam (Mittermaier 2019, *Giving to God*), this study emphasises the sensory and material aspects of food while addressing the ethical concerns of those involved in such initiatives. It aims to illuminate how these initiatives do not only provide essential temporary relief but also create spaces for encounter among diverse people within the British foodscape.

RC53-825.5

WILLIS, LESHAR* (Trent University, Canada)

Exploring ANTI-BLACK Racism in the Lives of Young BLACK Girls in EARLY Childhood Education and Care Settings

Systemic racism is deeply rooted in the fibre of Canadian society and institutions including Early Childhood Education and Care as evidenced through discourses of multiculturalism and diversity, dominant Western developmental paradigms, and the lack of culturally relevant pedagogy (Abawi & Berman, 2019; Nxumalo and Pacini-Ketchabaw, 2023). In such a way that neoliberal multiculturalism shapes how conversations on race and racism are(not) taken up in the field of early education. Recent research attests to the various ways in which Black children between eighteen months to five years-old experience forms of anti-Black violence in early learning settings, mirroring the educational experiences of Black students' from k-12 (Bernard & Smith, 2018; Essien & Wood, 2020; George, 2020; James & Turner, 2017; Litchmore, 2021; MacNevin & Berman, 2017;McPherson, 2021; Pimentel et al., 2023; Sterling-Cameron et al., 2023; Watson et al., 2023). Although young children experience racism in early learning settings, these incidents remain unacknowledged by early childhood educators through colourblind and race neutral attitudes (Abawi & Berman, 2019; Berman et al., 2017; Daniel & Escayg, 2019). Missing from the scholarship are the marginal experiences of young Black girls from preschool to grade three. Through a comparative exploratory research design using in-depth interviews, the proposed research project seeks to engage with African Nova Scotian ECEs and ECEs of African descent located in Ontario and Nova Scotia to answer the following research questions: How do Black ECEs understand and respond to racial incidences involving Black girls between 3-8 years-old? What patterns of exclusion do Black ECEs identify for Black girls? How do Black ECEs support the well-being of Black girls? This study draws on critical race theory, Black feminist epistemologies and Black girlhood theory to understand the experiences of Black girls as observed by Black female ECE's.

RC53-820.2

WILLIS, LESHAR* (Trent University, Canada)

Exploring the Education Experiences of BLACK Girls K-12

Recent research suggests that anti-Black racism is a persistent reality for Black students living in Canada and the U.S. Experiencing anti-Black racism within the education system has contributed to the disparities that exist and the disparate treatment impacting the educational achievement of Black students. Over the past few decades, research that examines the inequitable education experiences of Black youth consistently highlights the experiences of Black male students leading to interventions and supports that solely focus on Black males. Although the education experiences of Black male students are important to understand, this has resulted in the misrepresentation and invisibility of the experiences of Black girls and their adverse education experiences. This research study intends to examines the education experiences of Black girls and how gender intersects with anti-Blackness to shape the experiences of Black girls in schools. Using Black Girlhood Theory (BGT) as a theoretical lens to guide this research which considers age, race and gender, the following research question was examined: 1) What are the specific ways in which Black girls experience anti-Black racism in the education system? Using a systemic narrative literature review, findings revealed that Black girls are subjected to adultification which is the removal of the consideration of childhood as a factor in a child's behaviour. As such, Black girls experience differential treatment, surveillance, inequitable disciplinary consequences, over policing and gendered microaggressions.

TG03-958.6

WILTSHIRE, ANNE HILDA* (Cohere Solutions, South Africa)

Who Cares? Conceptual Problem of the Sustainable Development Goals: The Neglect of Children.

This presentation explores the historical roots and their contemporary implications in the conceptual tensions on work in homes in social legislation, policy, theory, and practice. It argues outdated norms and policy gaps perpetuate the exclusion of work in homes, particularly child work, from formal recognition. This hinders efforts to address hazardous working conditions and leads to systemic child neglect. The analysis reveals that existing frameworks often overlook certain types of work, resulting in significant underestimations of the scale of the issue and ability to meet the national and international SDG Social Development goals. To address these challenges, the adoption of a dialectical materialist methodology and a re-evaluation of social conceptual frameworks is advocated for to better understand and address contemporary social disjunctures.

RC28-452.1

WINKLER, OLIVER* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)
BUSSE, ROBIN (TU Darmstadt, Germany)
FINDEISEN, STEFANIE (Universität Konstanz, Germany)

Explaining Social Selectivity between General and Vocational Educational Routes to Higher Education Entrance Qualification and Access to Higher Education in Germany

In Germany, there are mainly two routes to higher education entrance qualification (HEEQ). The traditional route (67% of HEEQs) via general upper secondary schools (GUSS) is chosen after primary school. An alternative route via vocational upper secondary schools (VUSS) is entered after different forms of general lower secondary education. Evidence suggests that attaining a HEEQ is socially selective in both GUSS and VUSS, although VUSS as a form of "second chance" education were intended to decrease social inequality in educational participation. Our research questions are: *Are there differences in social inequality in attaining a HEEQ and transitioning to higher education (HE) between VUSS and GUSS? What explains different effects of social inequality between the two pathways?* Based on rational choice theories of educational inequality we expect that social inequality regarding the probability to achieve a HEEQ and to access HE is stronger for students in GUSS than for students in VUSS due to stronger status maintenance motives, higher subjective success probabilities and subjectively perceived benefits, and lower subjectively perceived costs. Using longitudinal data by NEPS SC4, we apply logistic regression and mediation models for both GUSS and VUSS and two dependent variables ("attaining a HEEQ: yes/no", N = 5,093; "transitioning to HE or vocational education and training (VET) after acquiring a HEEQ: yes/no", N = 4,597). Our analyses show that compared to students in GUSS, students in VUSS have a substantially lower socioeconomic status, are less likely to attain a HEEQ and to enter HE but more likely to enter VET. The results suggest that institutional differentiation contributes to the fact that students with less favorable social backgrounds tend to be channelled into lower-tier schools, where they can obtain HEEQ but remain to be less likely to successfully transition to HE.

RC44-704.3

WINTON, ABBIE* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
UMNEY, CHARLES (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

How Does the Local State Mediate the Relationship between Technological Change and Work? Evidence from Warehousing in England

The debate on technology and the future of work has so far engaged little with the local state. This is surprising, since the local state's role as a potentially progressive actor in employment relations systems is attracting interest in sociological scholarship. Through a study of warehousing in Yorkshire, England, we examine how local state actors mediated the relationship between technological change and work. We show that they often questioned the policy orthodoxy that private employer-led technological innovation always benefitted local populations, and identify *engagement*, *advocacy*, and *conditionality* strategies through which these actors sought to respond to technological trajectories in warehousing workplaces. However, our study also shows how the opacity of technological innovation in warehousing limited local states' regulatory capacity.

RC17-JS-34.5

WIRTH, BENEDIKT* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)
BOSTANCI, SEYRAN* (German Centre for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM), Germany)

Institutional Dynamics of Inclusion and Exclusion: Child Language Brokers in the School-Child-Family Triad

Our study investigates how students' roles as language brokers within their families impact their experiences in the institutional setting of the school, particularly within the school-child-family triad. Focusing on participants' perceptions of their translation efforts in school contexts, we explore how these roles influence their relationships with parents, teachers, and peers, as well as how these dynamics affect their experiences within the educational system. Ultimately, we highlight how institutional arrangements within schools—such as localized policies, routines, and practices—either facilitate or hinder the social inclusion of multilingual, newly arrived migrant children and youth, sometimes leading to their exclusion from meaningful participation in educational opportunities.

Employing qualitative methods, including semi-structured interviews with individuals who served as language mediators during childhood and focus groups with newly arrived parents and students, we investigate the dynamics of multilingualism and language brokering in German school settings within postmigrant contexts (cf. Foroutan 2019; Yildiz 2015) from an intersectional perspective (cf. Haschemi Yekani & Nowicka 2022). Key questions guiding our investigation include: How do different students perceive their roles as translators in school settings, and how do institutional responses—such as support or neglect—affect their experiences? To what extent does their mediation role influence their relationships across family and educational environments?

Drawing on Meyer and Rowan's (1977) concept of neo-institutionalism, we explore how organizational rules are translated into institutional actions and delineate how institutional arrangements within the school-family-child triad enact processes of inclusion and exclusion. Our analysis specifically investigates whether these arrangements reinforce or counteract exclusionary practices, particularly for children and youth from multilingual, newly arrived migrant families within the school-child-family triad. Additionally, we aim to identify solutions and best practices that could enhance inclusive approaches within educational institutions, fostering a more equitable learning environment for all students.

RC46-JS-48.1

WISETPHOLCHAI, BUSSABONG* (ThaiHealth Academy,Thai Health Promotion Foundation, Thailand)

How Commercial Determinants of Health Affect Vulnerable and Planetary Health.

Commercial determinants of health (CDOH) is the complex and often negative influences of commercial actors on human and planetary health. The CDOH covers three areas. First, they relate to unhealthy commodities that are contributing to ill health. Secondly, they include business, market, and political practices that are harmful to health and used to sell these commodities and secure a favorable policy environment. Finally, they include the global drivers of ill health, such as market-driven economies and globalization, that have facilitated the use of such harmful practices. Even though CDOH affects everyone, vulnerable groups such as migrant workers are especially at risk and worsen pre-existing economic, social, and racial inequities.

Data from the Thailand Office of Migrant Workers Administration in 2021 shows that there are 3.3 million legally registered migrant workers, about half of whom live in Bangkok and surrounding areas. While illegal migrant workers are likely to be around 3-4 times more numerous, and most of them are unskilled workers. We explore how CDOH affects migrant workers through three illegal migrant workers who live in Bangkok. Sao is an illegal migrant worker from Laos who was abandoned by her Chinese employer who opened a shop in Sampeng Market after she had a work accident. Peng, Burmese migrant workers in Yaowarat, who were left homeless after a fire broke out in Soi Pho, a cheap accommodation area for migrant workers. Sky, a Cambodian male sex worker, contracted HIV from a drug-fueled sex party. They all fled their homes due to the impacts of dam construction, the war in Burma, and global warming caused by capitalist control.

However, the CDOH concept, like other concepts, cannot be used alone to explain complex phenomena but rather requires other concepts to understand and address these *planetary* health phenomena that affect people.

RC38-624.1

WITHERSPOON, ANNETTE* (Friedensau Adventist University, Germany)
ULRIKE, SCHULTZ* (Friedensau Adventist University, Germany)

Grounded Theory and the Decolonizing Agenda: Possibilities and Limitations

Grounded Theory (GT), a pioneer of qualitative research strategies, has gained its place in academia as a systematic inductive approach to research. The founders of GT such as Glaser, Strauss, and Corbin, as well as Charmaz and Clarke who developed GT further after the constructivist and post-structuralism turn explored and developed the approach in several directions and across various research fields from medical care to social anthropology.

Evolving as an alternative approach, GT embodies fundamental processes and procedures, which allows its users to pulse, reflect, position and consciously adopt measures to deconstruct and disempower orthodox and taken for granted nuances of research relationships, processes and interactions.

As voices get louder for the decolonization of knowledge production and qualitative research in particular, it is important to assess how much of an alternative is GT as it moves into mainstream research. Taking also into account the advancement of current understandings of epistemic injustice.

In this paper, we draw on experience doing research in rural and urban settings in East and North-East Africa to explore inherent characteristics and processes of the methodology, such as optimal ignorance, flexibility, inductive data gatherings, and coding. Providing concrete examples of doing, we demonstrate the possibilities and limitations for reversing power relations, co-creating knowledge and producing de-colonial research processes and knowledge beyond global south - north asymmetries.

RC25-411.2

WOJCIECH, POŁEĆ* (Warsaw University of Life Sciences SGGW, Poland)
WYLEŻAŁEK, JOANNA (Warsaw University of Life Sciences SGGW, Poland)
MAŃKOWSKI, PIOTR (Warsaw University of Life Sciences SGGW, Poland)

The Fight for Windmills. Individual Efforts to Preserve a Troublesome Cultural Heritage in Poland

In the proposed presentation, we focus on two cases of people who strive to preserve the material cultural heritage in the form of old windmills. To achieve this goal, they must convince the local community, visiting tourists and, above all, the authorities and potential sponsors about the uniqueness of the facility they care for.

Using the association with the classical topos and Alfred Schutz's classical analyses of Don Quixote, we try to analyze how the caretakers of windmills reduce the dissonance between the dominant discourses of foreignness (a German windmill), backwardness (a wooden structure) and otherness (a windmill different from all the others in the area) and the positive discourse of caring for local heritage, a testament to ancient craftsmanship and progress and the exceptional skills of ancestors.

The fight to preserve the windmill may seem like a fight against windmills in its metaphorical sense. It involves not only efforts to preserve the windmill materially, but also requires reformulating its meaning, its history.

We compare the case of a private wooden windmill, which is passed down in a family from generation to generation and, although it is no longer economically useful, is an important point of reference for the family and local heritage with the case of a brick windmill with a wooden mechanism, which passed from hand to hand between owners from different countries and with different ideas for its development.

The modern Don Quixote does not fight windmills, but fights to preserve windmills, which are not only becoming a troublesome heritage due to their contemporary uselessness in production and the costs of their maintenance and renovation, but also because of the memory of things, due to the difficult history they bear witness to and which they evoke.

RC17-JS-213.2

WÓJCIK, JOANNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
ROSA, WERONIKA (University of Warsaw, Poland)
GRYF, DOMINIKA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Addressing Sexual Violence in Polish Higher Education: Final Results of a Nationwide Survey

A 2018 report by the Polish Ombudsman reveals that more than 31% of students have experienced at least one sexual harassment behavior since starting college. It is an example of gender based violence, where the majority of victims are women.

The present research was conducted using a quantitative method to collect data on sexual violence from university students and a qualitative method in the form of semi-structured interviews with university staff and analysis from a feminist theory perspective.

Poland, at least officially, boasts universal gender equality and low rates of gender-based violence. In reality, inequalities are significant and acts of violence go unreported. Despite apparent legal and moral modernisation, the state does not act to expand disciplinary power to effectively punish perpetrators of sexual violence - it uses outdated categories, if compared to dominant Western discourses and international law regulations, many acts do not come within the scope of sexual violence as understood by the legislator. Moreover, the government does not recognise the existence of individuals that do not fit into a binary division, as a result of which it becomes almost impossible to conduct legal research using gender/queer categories - which is a major limitation of our research.

The research focused on many specific aspects of the problem of sexual violence. The study identified not only the main profile of the perpetrator, but also of the victim. In addition, the relationship between intra-university procedures, including disciplinary procedures, and criminal proceedings was explored, as national law does not clearly regulate this issue. The most important findings are respondents' opinions on the possible reasons why students do not report incidents of sexual violence to university authorities and the role of preventive measures.

RC31-506.3

WOJTYNSKA, ANNA* (University of Iceland, Iceland)
SKAPTADOTTIR, UNNUR (University of Iceland, Iceland)

Environmental Justices and Labour Mobility in the Peripheries of Europe

The presentation builds on data from over three-year of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in five different rural areas in Iceland. In the last years Iceland witnessed unprecedented increase of foreign population. Just within thirty years, the share of immigrants in the total population grew from 2% at the beginning of 1990s to 17% in 2023. The migration is predominantly labour driven, with people coming to work in construction industry, low-skilled service jobs and food processing. In our presentation we focus on young migrants coming to work in rapidly expanding tourist sector in rural areas in Iceland. We are particularly look at narratives of those who moved to Iceland following their idea of the country as remote, peripheral and unspoiled. Many of them arrived to Iceland seeking for a slower and less hectic lifestyle, away from market economy, environmental insecurity, as well as economic and social injustice, affording hope for an alternative future. However, by undertaking temporary and precarious jobs in tourism, they confirm to the employers' demand for flexible labour. Consequently, reinforcing instability created by neoliberal economy. In our presentation we discuss these apparent contradictions in the recent migration trends by apply theories of escapism and alternative futures.

RC30-487.3

WOLF, ANDREW* (Cornell University, ILR, USA)
ANWAR, MOHAMMAD AMIR (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Racialised Labour Markets, the Work-Citizenship Nexus, and Platform Work: Comparing Job Quality and Worker Organising in the United States and South Africa

Much has been written already about job quality in the platform economy (e.g., ILO, 2021; Anwar and Graham, 2021; Wood et al., 2019). But far less has been written about how social biases are reproduced in the labour markets through the platform economy. Digital labour platforms and clients/employers exert control over workers and labour process through the mechanisms of ratings, feedback, payment methods, and user profile registrations, also known as the algorithmic management (Rosenblat 2018; Gandini, 2019). This raises concerns about the job quality impacts of platforms, particularly among those that are already marginalised such as women workers, people with disability, people of colour, migrants, and refugees. These groups represent not only a vast majority of the poor, unemployed and those in the low-paid informal work in both countries, they are also increasingly represented in platform work (ILO, 2021). Exploring two socio-political contexts, the United States and South Africa, both of which have a history of structural racism in their labour markets, this study explores issues of job quality and worker resistance among platform workers. Utilizing innovative social media survey methodology this study employes targeted Facebook Ads to survey platform workers in both countries about their racialised experience with platform work. The study seeks to uncover the experiences of marginalised populations undertaking gig work within these countries to understand the similarities and differences in cross country context. We seek to uncover the experiences of economically marginalised in the platform economy to understand how digital transformation is perpetuating and embedding structural racism into the future of work and how workers are resisting these systems.

RC17-JS-75.5

WOLF, STEVEN* (Cornell University, USA)

Accountability in Environmental Governance

The inadequacy of responses to problems such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and economic inequality invites theorization and empirical analysis of mechanisms that coordinate i) behavior, strategy, and investment at the level of individuals and organizations and ii) regulation at the level of communities, sectors, and nation states. Combining ideas from environmental governance scholarship and critical institutional analysis -- study of the implications of existing and imagined socioeconomic coordination mechanisms -- I present an integrated co-evolutionary model of cognitive, institutional, socioeconomic, and biophysical dynamics. The model highlights pathways to address socioecological problems and raises difficult questions regarding intersections between liberalism, justice and sustainability.

RC15-227.6

WOLFSON, MARK* (University of California, Riverside, USA)

On the Dominance of Mass Persuasion over Policy in Addressing the Global Epidemic of Obesity

According to the World Health Organization, obesity is a global pandemic. Over two billion adults worldwide are overweight; about 1/3 of these individuals may be classified as obese. Rates of obesity continue to increase at an alarming rate in high, middle, and low-income nations. Historically, persuasion and education strategies—such as mass media campaigns, school-based education, and one-on-one counseling in medical settings—have dominated obesity prevention efforts in the United States and, to some extent, globally. Examples include the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Verb® campaign in the U.S. and World Obesity Day globally. However, a number of studies suggest that such education and persuasion efforts have had a limited impact. Other strategies employing policy, such as taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages, limits on portion sizes, bans of trans fats, and restrictions on food and beverage industry advertising may offer greater promise for impact. I examine four categories of explanation for overreliance on persuasion: cultural preference, policymaker preference, preferences of industries that could be affected by regulation, and financial interests of the global advertising industry. I conclude by offering suggestions for development of research and policy agendas to correct over-reliance on persuasion in global obesity prevention and control efforts.

RC30-481.2

WOLKENHAUER, ANNA* (University of Bremen, Germany)

Exploring the Potential of Interlinking Social and Economic Policies for Structural Transformation: The Case of Botswana

Interlinking social and economic policies holds much promise for inclusive growth and structural transformation in Africa, as several authors have pointed out with regards to foregone eras of developmentalism. Yet, in many countries, social policy is used mainly as a poverty alleviation tool instead of underpinning a process of economic restructuring into higher value activities for more and better employment. This can be at least partly attributed to the strong donor presence in the field of social protection and social policy, who act in silos and/or follow neoliberal scripts of poverty targeted social protection and market-driven economic development.

In my paper, I begin from this observation to explore the social policy in Botswana for its transformative content. Botswana has been singled out in much of the Development Studies literature as an exceptional case in Sub-Saharan Africa; exceptional for its growth trajectory, developmentalism and policy autonomy. In fact, donors do not have much influence on the government's policy choices, given its fiscal independence as a middle-income country. This context thus lends itself to studying the possibilities of interlinking social and economic policies under an overall, domestically-driven developmental ideology.

Emerging empirical findings, however, indicate that social and economic policies exhibit a similar kind of non-transformative character as elsewhere in the region, despite sufficient policy space. Social protection in Botswana is also highly poverty-targeted and limited by the wide-spread fear of making poor people "dependent" on the state, while education policies tend to be misaligned to the needs of the labour market. Moreover, economic strategies continue to rely on private investors for the allocation of resources, leaving the country's economy undiversified and biased towards a few urbanised centres. While acknowledging Botswana's large post-Independence achievements, the paper thus sheds some doubt on its characterisation as a development state.

RC12-178.4

WOLKMER, ANTONIO CARLOS* (La Salle University, Brazil)

Towards a Transposition of the Anthropocene: Human Rights in a Scenario of Sustainability of Life

Towards a Transposition of the Anthropocene: human rights in a scenario of sustainability of Life The initial problem posed is how to conceive of a new era for humanity and planet Earth in the face of the risks of destruction and extinction of living beings, stemming from the depletion of survival conditions and the limits of natural resources. In this scenario, with a possible apocalyptic outcome, what role will normative processes and, especially, Human Rights play in the future? A range of questions arises concerning the future of human life and living beings in the Anthropocene era: not only the coexistence of Human Rights with Non-Human Rights but, above all, how the prevailing traditional conception of Human Rights would be able to address these new adversities. The central problem is: how to position Human Rights within this future scenario, including the integration of Non-Human Rights? This concern also introduces the controversial implications of the Anthropocene era, which brings into question the future of humanity and planet Earth itself. The proposed reflection is to, in light of the gravity of socio-environmental, political, legal, and natural crises, highlight alternatives in different fields of human activity, not only interdependent mechanisms that foster resistance to the hegemonic civilizational model present in the Anthropocene but also constitutive processes capable of advancing beyond the current normative frameworks, recreating ecocentric forms of the Human Right to life, of Human Rights as integrated with the Rights of Nature.

RC25-JS-179.2

WONG, FRANKIE HO CHUN* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Between Negative Ageism and Compassionate Ageism: Post-COVID-19 Media Representation of Older People in Hong Kong

Older people were among the groups most at risk in pandemics such as COVID-19. Previous studies found that, during COVID-19, the media not only subjected older people to negative ageism that stereotypically victimized them, but also compassionate ageism that prompted unsolicited concern out of pity or goodwill. Both types of ageism could undermine the mental health of older people and prompt inadequate health behaviors for disease prevention due to a distorted risk perception imposed on the age group. This study analyzes narratives about older people in the media in Hong Kong in 2024, when the city fully retreated from pandemic mode. Deconstructing these narratives helps unpack the (re)imagination of old age post-COVID. The case of Hong Kong not only demonstrates the dynamics between negative and compassionate ageism in a highly secular Chinese society, but also the health inequality embedded in the information environment.

This study utilizes a large dataset of media coverage on health in Hong Kong, consisting of about 500,000 online and offline articles. A human-in-the-loop computational mixed methods analytical approach is adopted. Media texts about older people are filtered and analyzed by natural language processing techniques. Machine learning is applied to content-analyze media articles. First, Topic Modeling identifies the health issue being discussed. Next, ageist narratives are identified by supervised machine learning, where researchers trained text models through qualitative content analysis, which teaches the computer to classify ageist narratives in the sea of data. Finally, results are combined to map the prevalence of both types of ageism in the media sphere on COVID-19 and across different health topics. The findings are compared to the study conducted in 2020 to demonstrate the evolution of media representation of older people. This study also generates nuanced contextual evidence that addresses ageism in the post-pandemic world and its relations with health inequality.

RC54-830.2

WONG, YEN NEE* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Persistence of Cis-Genderism in LGBT+ Inclusive Dancesport Competitions in the United Kingdom: Disciplining Trans Sporting Bodies to Fit in?*

Dance is unique to many art forms in that it is expressed in and through the human body, which becomes a symbolic embodiment of culturally patterned notions of genders, sexualities and moralities. This paper draws on an autoethnographic study of the United Kingdom's Equality Dancesport scene and 35 semi-structured interviews with LGBT+ dancers to problematise the cis-genderist practices in competitive ballroom dancing. Equality Dancesport is a competitive ballroom dance scene which emerged from the LGBT+ community. As a sporting activity, Equality Dancesport is governed by rules and regulations around its participation. These competition rules were revised in 2019 with the aim to promote greater inclusivity of trans* dancers, specifically to be applied to equality dance competitions hosted in the United Kingdom. In this paper, I examine the discourses shaping this recent revisions in the rules and the accompanying experiences of trans* equality dancers within this competitive arena. Findings suggest that despite challenging some cis and heteronormative practices in mainstream Dancesport spaces, essentialist notions of sex and gender continue to shape Equality Dancesport competition rules. This means that trans* dancers continue to face several challenges participating in a competitive sport which operates on a binary sex system. Illustrating instances of institutional violence perpetuated against trans* equality dancers, the paper concludes with a proposal for radical regulatory and policy changes to facilitate the development of LGBT+ inclusive sporting contexts. Proposed changes include (1) questioning the epistemological understandings of sex and gender, and (2) celebrating other values in competitive sports such as camaraderie, empathy, respect and the embodiment of queer joy, apart from the current overemphasis on fair play and winning.

RC47-JS-38.4

WOOD, LESLEY* (York University, Canada)

Can't Stop, Won't Stop! Maintaining Momentum amidst Grief and Fear

How does a local solidarity movement maintain momentum in the face of overwhelming odds? Using models of sustained mobilization, this paper examines over 600 pro-Palestine/pro-ceasefire protests in Toronto during the first year of the attacks on Gaza, showing how local activists found ways to maintain momentum and solidarity, despite local repression, and unremitting violence in Israel/Palestine. It examines the mechanisms of shifting goals, frames, temporal conceptions, and tactics, as well as the ways factionalization, radicalization and institutionalization mattered in the struggle to maintain momentum.

RC47-739.1

WOOD, LESLEY* (York University, Canada)

Looking Back, Moving Forward: Movement History, Movement Strategy

When and how do activists use movement history to shape their strategy? This paper aims to sensitize models of social movement strategy to fluctuations in temporal orientation. It analyses interviews with activists involved in movement history projects including archives, reading groups, and

oral history in the US, Canada, Australia and the UK, alongside the authors experiences, and finds that, first; movement history is sought out and valued during periods of uncertainty that occur at transitions in the cycle of protest. Second, activists use movement history within processes of collective identity to socialize new members, inspire commitment, legitimize and defend identities, strategies and gains. Third, movement history is also used in ways that weaken strategic capacity. The paper concludes by proposing to incorporate an orientation to the past in models of movement strategizing.

RC34-557.5

WOODMAN, DAN* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

What Comes after the Political Economy of Youth? Is It the Sociology of Youth?

This presentation engages in debates about the political economy of youth. It aims to combine a focus on different aspects of young lives in the context of social continuity and change and attention to 'linked lives' to show limitations with recent calls for a strengthened political economy of youth approach. Many intergenerational supports from parents to children once associated with teenage years now characterise youth and young adulthood and parents in Australia (with the capacity) are increasingly financially supporting their children well into young adulthood. It is established these financial transfers are being used to support young adults' housing transitions, particularly home ownership, but the effects of the 'bank of mum and dad' are potentially far wider, shaping education, career, and relationship transitions and the cultural engagements young people can undertake. Using mixed-methods data from a longitudinal study in Australia, the presentation shows that these intergenerational supports are being used to manage financial insecurity and a cost-of-living crisis in some cases, but in others parents are helping their children to pursue extended education and manage a period of insecure and poorly paid employment on the way to more secure and well-paid careers in areas such as medicine, academia, and journalism and to pursue so called 'DIY' careers. I use this analysis to argue that recent approaches to the political economy of youth do not have the tools to understand young lives and shifting inequalities sociologically, and instead a sociological approach that treats lives holistically and as embedded in relationships across and within generations can provide these tools.

RC34-JS-41.3

WOODS, BRETT* (Victoria University, Australia)
MACDONALD, FIONA (Victoria University, Australia)
CORNEY, TIM (Victoria University, Australia)
DANKS, NICOLE (Victoria University, Australia)
GORMAN, JAMIE (Victoria University, Australia)

(Un)Surprising Disconnect? Young People's Perceptions of Climate Change, Disasters and Climate Action, Living in Australia's Disaster-Affected Regional and Rural Communities in Victoria.

In regional and rural communities in Australia, young people already experience escalating disasters and the compounding impact of the climate crisis in their communities. While the consequences of the Anthropocene era are widely debated, for young people living and working outside of urban centres there is little intersection between this scholarship and the disproportionate impact of disaster(s). Furthermore, young people with lived experience of disaster residing outside of urban centres, appear to be largely absent from the broader national and global climate action conversation.

The aim of this paper is to introduce the perceptions of regional and rural young people into this conversation and examine the effects of climate disasters, the climate change mitigation policies of governments and the related uncertainty of the Anthropocene, in their lives. This paper draws on data from focus groups conducted with young people (17-22 years old) with lived-experience of climate-related disasters (including bushfires, floods and landslides) in regional and rural communities in the state of Victoria, Australia over the past five years.

The paper focuses on young people's concerns regarding speaking up about climate change in their communities and the difficulties taking part in every-day political activities and larger climate protest actions. It highlights the complexity of the manner in which climate-related disasters and the climate change mitigation policies of governments shape young people's understanding of, and response to, the climate crisis. The research further revealed concerns that their climate change action was constrained by their own or family members' income generation from resource-extractive industries in their local contexts. This paper brings together scholarship from three significant fields of knowledge (disasters, climate change/the Anthropocene and youth studies) to enable opportunities for consciousness-raising and to consider alternative ways to foster young people's every-day political climate action in regional and rural communities.

WG11-942.1

WOODS, COLLEEN* (University of Maryland, USA)

Small Arms and Economies of Violence

An "economy of violence" often refers to how states or militaries calculate the amount of violence needed to achieve political aims. This paper examines the afterlives of small arms that are transferred to foreign governments or abandoned in the wake of wars and fall into the hands of civilians. I show that these arms can alter economies of violence and give rise to types of violence that are not easily contained by states nor easily interpreted by scholars. I will use the post-WWII civil war in the Philippines as a case study to examine these questions.

The development of expensive, powerful weapons or weapons systems are thought of as deterrents to inter-state violence and are considered "high-value" weapons that are closely monitored by states. On the other end of the scale are small arms–namely guns–that have, since the Cold War, increasingly circulated through military aid and are not well tracked, and, most importantly, often "left behind" after major military operations. Small arms are often overlooked and are, in fact, even categorized by the state in non-violent terms—in the aftermath of WWII small arms are termed "surplus property" and since at least the early 1970s have been referred to by the State Department as "spare parts." However, in the aftermath of WWII, small arms dramatically altered the economy of violence as millions of dollars of worth armaments were left in territories, including the Philippines, at the end of the war. These "leftover weapons," I argue, produced a new economy of violence in the Philippines that not only made possible a six-year campaign of state violence against a civilian population but also led to other types of violence—such as intrapersonal violence—that fit neither the category of anti-colonial resistance nor state oppression.

RC38-JS-201.3

WORM, ARNE* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

The (Re)Construction of Migration Biographies through Citizenship. Ambivalences of Integrationism in Germany

Integration, a concept that has long been the subject of controversy in academia and civil society, appears to have undergone a remarkable revival in public debates and the political management of migration in Germany since 2015, particularly in light of the so-called 'refugee crisis.' In many other 'arrival contexts,' integrationist (or assimilationist) thinking also plays a crucial role in negotiating relationships between migrants and non-migrants and, more broadly, within the structure of migration and citizenship regimes. Integrationism can be understood as a social order of access and belonging, produced and reproduced through a complex bundle of legal and administrative procedures, everyday practices of 'doing differences,' and moral claims regarding the legitimacy of positionalities and inequality.

In this presentation, I will share empirical findings on the biographies and experiences of people who fled the civil war in Syria for Germany, examining integrationism as a component of 'doing migration,' 'doing citizenship,' and 'doing difference.' How do integrationist practices and discourses in the 'arrival context' relate to the (re)construction of biography, particularly when life histories are shaped by the experience of fleeing collective violence? What diverging consequences does integrationism have for the (re)construction of the temporal order of one's life, specifically regarding the relationships between past, present, and future? How do experiences of state-subject relations change in the context of varying family and life histories? I will argue that 'individual' responses to and consequences of integrationism are intricately intertwined with overall biographical processes, particularly regarding how positions within various figurations, such as transnational networks, shift throughout the course of flight. Furthermore, integrationism not only relies on the construction of differences between migrants and non-migrants but also involves morally charged practices of 'doing difference' within migrant groupings.

RC05-71.4

WU, CHIN-WEN* (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)
LIN, CHIA-HO (National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

Decolonizing the Governance of Indigenous Land Use: Possibilities and Dilemmas Under Taiwan's Transitional Justice Practices

Since the Qing Dynasty, Taiwan's Indigenous peoples have been subjected to the rule of various foreign colonial regimes until the current Taiwan government in 1947. The land used by Indigenous peoples has been continually reduced due to these foreign colonizers. More significantly, the introduction of the European individual land ownership registration system

led to the establishment of the "Indigenous Reserved Land" system, which caused Indigenous peoples to gradually abandon their previous traditional of communal land use and mobile farming practices. Instead, they were forced into "modernized" individual ownership and fixed-point farming methods, which resulted in even more severe land fragmentation. Additionally, although the Indigenous Reserved Land system limits ownership to Indigenous peoples, the upper limit of compensated ownership has not been restricted. Furthermore, through practices like borrowed name registration, lands intended to safeguard Indigenous rights have instead become part of the modern property exchange market, completely contradicting the original purpose of the Reserved Land system.

Starting in 2018, Taiwan implemented a series of transitional justice legal frameworks. Then-President Tsai Ing-wen became the first head of state to apologize to the Indigenous peoples and established the " Presidential Office Indigenous Historical Justice and Transitional Justice Committee". However, the governance of Indigenous land remains governed by the " Regulations on Development and Management of the Lands Reserved for Indigenous People" established in 1990, and the legal framework has yet to align with Taiwan's transitional justice discourse to achieve decolonized governance that meets the contemporary needs of Indigenous communities and individuals. Instead, it appears to continue replicating colonial governance logic, keeping Indigenous peoples trapped under colonialism. This paper will analyze potential future reform directions and the challenges that must be overcome by examining Taiwan's transitional justice theory, including constitutional recognition, legal frameworks, changes in Indigenous land use regulations, and relevant case studies.

WG11-946.2

WU, HANBO* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

Does Exposure to Armed Conflict Affect Women's Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence? Evidence from Vietnam

This study combines individual-level survey data and province-level data on wartime bombing to assess the long-term impact of the Vietnam War on Vietnamese women's attitudes toward intimate partner violence (IPV). To establish a causal link between war exposure and IPV attitudes, I use a province's distance to the arbitrarily drawn border between North Vietnam and South Vietnam as an instrument for bombing intensity in that province. I find that women living in heavily bombed provinces are more likely to accept IPV. The instrumental variable estimates are greater in magnitude compared to the ordinary least squares estimates across various specifications, pointing to measurement error in conflict exposure. Exposure to bombing does not seem to make women more tolerant of IPV through education or marital matching. Instead, the war is likely to directly affect women's views about IPV because of the normalization of and desensitization to violence in the private sphere.

RC28-433.1

WU, HANBO* (New York University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

Gender Revolution amid Gender Inequality? Uncovering the Multidimensional Complexity of Gender Ideology in Contemporary India

Recent studies have challenged the assumption that gender ideology falls along a single continuum with gender egalitarianism at one end and traditionalism at the other. Using latent class analysis with nationally representative data, this paper extends the literature by exploring the patterns of gender ideology in India, where gender inequality is a much severer issue compared with many countries previously investigated. I find that fully egalitarian class and traditional class account for 8% and 19% of the sample, respectively, while the rest of the sample are divided into four classes that distinctively combine gender egalitarianism and traditionalism in different domains, reflecting the widespread multidimensionality of gender ideology in modern India. In particular, I show that individuals in these ambivalent classes generally favored dual-breadwinner model, women's participation in household decision-making and politics, and men's involvement in domestic work. But at the same time they held traditional beliefs emphasizing male primacy in intimate relationship, labor market, and cultural traditions like handling parents' funeral. The findings indicate that even in the context of profound and prolonged gender inequality, there have been some signs of gender revolution taking place in India, but social norms enhancing patriarchy made configurations of gender role attitudes rather complex.

RC28-432.2

WU, HANIA FEI* (Fudan University, China)
WU, BING* (Fudan University, China)

Optimistic or Pessimistic? Estimating Social Mobility Beliefs and Related Perceptual Inaccuracy in China

This study focuses on the subjective evaluation of the overall social mobility, namely, mobility beliefs in China. Using a quasi-experimental vignette design in a originally collected Web survey (N=3003), we constructed a "rank-rank correlation" measure of educational and income mobility beliefs and compared them with corresponding objective mobility indicators (rank-rank correlation of intergenerational education/income percentiles extracted from multiple waves of survey data and census data). By such comparison, we try to accurately estimate patterns of perceptual bias on social mobility. The comparison between subjective and objective social mobility reveals the complexity of mobility belief biases in China: (1) Optimistic belief of absolute mobility, where people overestimate the likelihood of upward mobility from lower family background, particularly for education; (2) Optimistic belief of relative educational mobility, where people underestimate the inter-generational persistence of education (parent-child educational rank-rank correlation); (3) Pessimistic belief of relative income mobility, where people overestimate the inter-generational persistence of income (parent-child income rank-rank correlation). Results from the multilevel linear model analysis further show that the aforementioned patterns of perceptual bias do not vary according to respondent characteristics and may therefore be widespread.

RC55-840.4

WU, HANIA FEI* (Department of Sociology, Fudan University, China)

The "Separated-but-Not-Broken" Families and the Intergenerational Social Closure in China Use Rank-Based Approach to Study Family Structure and Social Mobility

As one of the core axes of social stratification, family structure has been widely emphasized to lead to "diverging destinies for children" and shape social mobility. This paper examines the moderating effects of a special form of family structure: separated-but-not-broken families on Inter-Generational social Closure (IGC) across generations. Using the unique retrospective information of family structure from the CFPS 2010 baseline data, combined with the occupational information of the younger generation from the five follow-up rounds from 2012 to 2020, we formed a unique dataset that simultaneously includes childhood family structure, parental occupational status (origin), and children's occupational status (destination), nospanning multiple cohorts. We defined the separated-but-not-broken families as families where either the father or mother did not live with the child for more than three months when the child was 0 to 12 years old. To avoid the impact of the remarkable transformation of the occupational structure across generations and cohorts on the measurement of IGC, we used a new rank-based method, namely, LACOP (*La*tent Bivariate *Co*pula regression framework, Tam, Wang and Xiang, 2023), to analyze IGC across family structures. This new method links the discrete observable data (such as class, occupational status, and education) with latent continuous distributions, enabling the IGC estimation as a margin-free Copula dependence. Our main findings include: (1) the occupational IGC is stronger in separated families compared to intact families; (2) the stronger occupational IGC in separated families is mainly observed for people who hold rural Hukou; (3) the stronger occupational IGC in separated families was mainly observed among males and in the cohort of 1958 to 1977.

RC04-53.3

WU, HAO* (University College London, United Kingdom)
XU, YUWEI (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Chinese Queer Males' Memories of Negotiating and Practicing Queer Identities in Educational Spaces

The argument that educational settings are spaces where gender and sexual expressions and practices are policed and under surveillance is well established in literature (e.g., Xu, Schweisfurth, & Read, 2022; Brett, 2024). Heterosexual and heteronormative norms prevalently shape school curriculums, teacher-student interactions, and peer cultures; rendering the experiences of those identifying as gender non-binary or non-heterosexual invisible and marginalised. Under the political regime of hegemonic masculinity in China, however, there is limited knowledge regarding how Chinese queer students negotiate their gender and sexual identities in school places. This paper thus presents the memories of 20 Chinese queer males

(aged 19 to 28 years old), concerning their school experiences and their practices of queer identity in school space. Through biographical interviews, the participants recalled that they actively engaged in negotiating queer identity and in producing queer school space under the surveillance imposed by schools and the wider society. The strategies emerged include for example, establishing a network of allies including *fujoshi* and queer role models; co-creating knowledge about queer identity; empowerment through academic achievements; and the separation between school and family spaces. The findings point to a person-centred approach in supporting Chinese queer students in school contexts, focusing on individual and collective agency and empowerment.

WG10-917.1

WU, HAO* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Hybrid Queer Spaces: Chinese Queer Males' Negotiations of Surveillance through Digital Platform in Chengdu, China

In the context of hegemonic heteronormativity in Chinese society, public spaces regulate gender and sexual expressions, often marginalizing non-heterosexual and gender non-binary identities. Heterosexual norms render queer experiences invisible and suppressed in public spaces. However, the rise of digital platforms - from web-based media to locative and multi-platform applications - has reshaped how individuals engage with both physical and digital spaces, especially in urban settings. Scholarship concerning hybrid queer spaces continues to flourish in Western contexts. In China, however, there is a notable paucity of knowledge regarding how queer individuals in non-first-tier Chinese cities utilize digital technologies to participate in, practice, and produce urban queer spaces. Addressing this gap, this paper presents the self-reported experiences of 45 adult Chinese queer males living in Chengdu, China.

Through biographical interviews, respondents reminisced about strategies for participating in, operating, and producing hybrid queer spaces under the social surveillance in the digital era. They illustrate how digital platforms act as social infrastructures that mediate access to invisible physical queer spaces while also creating social networks that transcend geographical constraints. The findings show that hybrid queer spaces in Chengdu are sustained through the interaction of multiple platforms, rather than being confined to any singular social media. Moreover, these platforms (Blued, WeChat, Douyin) have become digital marketing avenues for physical queer spaces, drawing in queer individuals for events, thereby achieving profit-making and volunteer recruitment to sustain the basic operations of queer spaces.

This research provides fresh insights into how digital technologies mediate social interactions, identity formation, and spatial production within marginalized communities. The paper calls for future research, particularly in the fields of digital society, to move beyond functional studies of singular queer digital platform and focus on how queer individuals utilize these digital platform - their methods, outcomes, and limitations.

RC39-JS-191.1

WU, HAORUI* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Community-Based Professional Associations' Support Towards Animal Farming Community's Evacuation during the 2021 Pacific Northwest Floods in Fraser Valley, British Columbia (BC), Canada

The animal farming communities in the Fraser Valley were devastated by the 2021 Pacific Northwest floods. These communities, community-based professional associations (e.g., BC Dairy Association and BC Poultry Association), and government rescue teams were engaged in the evacuation. This study employs a phenomenological approach by examining these cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder engagements in evacuation decision-making to identify promising practices and areas for improvement. Through qualitative interviews of animal farm owners, community-based professional associations, and governmental emergency responders, this project discovers that during the decision-making stage of the disaster evacuation (1) at the grassroots level, the animal farmers' long-term engagement with their natural, built, and social environments enabled them to develop the initiatives for evacuation strategies but lacked resources and equipment to facilitate their evacuation; (2) at the mezzo-level, community-based professional associations were equipped with specific knowledge, skills, and services to support the animal farmers' evacuation but lacked the capacity of large-scale coordination; and (3) at the macro-level, the governmental emergency responders could swiftly coordinate different resources to support the evacuation in Fraser Valley, but did not comprehensive understand the animal farming communities' characteristics. These three-level challenges enable the community-based professional associations to connect the local residents with governmental rescue teams to collaborate to use their strengths to improve their weaknesses and develop a community-driven evacuation plan. This cross-sectoral collaboration shed light on an innovative approach for effective emergency decision-making, facilitating a two-way communication approach so that community-based individual and collective expertise can be engaged in governmental emergency response efforts to enhance grassroots coping capacity. Broadly, the community-based professional associations' contributions will inform disaster-specific political interventions for building resilience, especially in vulnerable rural farming communities.

RC39-641.1

WU, HAORUI* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Dual-Gendered Leadership in Public Health Emergency Response of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Atlantic Canada

Traditionally, disaster and emergency management is male dominated while healthcare is female led. The emergency response of public health emergency of the COVID-19 pandemic merged these two domains together. During the first and second waves of COVID-19, a dual-gendered leadership, namely women chief medical officers and men prime ministers, were developed across Canada. Among the four provinces of Atlantic Canada (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island), three provinces had benefitted from this inclusive emergency response leadership, making the Atlantic region a great example domestically and internationally of successfully mitigating the pandemic while maintaining societal operation. This presentation aims to identify the influence of woman leadership on improving the traditional man-dominated scientific-political communication towards positive COVID-19-driven public health interventions. This study utilized a scoping media coverage review approach, qualitatively examining how gender-inclusive scientific-political cooperation supported effective provincial responses in Atlantic Canada during the first two waves of COVID-19. The review discovers that (1) at the provincial government level, woman leadership of mitigation, advocating, and coordination encouraged provincial authorities to adapt science-based interventions and deliver consistent and supportive public health information to the general public; and (2) at the community level, this DGL advanced community cohesion toward managing the community-based spread of COVID-19. The top-down and bottom-up benefits illustrated in the gender-inclusive scientific-political cooperation inform the future gender-inclusive leadership for the pandemic response.

RC30-JS-135.1

WU, MENGYAO* (University of Salamanca, Spain)
DEL REY, ALBERTO (University of Salamanca, Spain)

Segmented Labour Market and Unequal Maternal Employment Trajectories between Immigrant and Native Mothers in Spain: A Sequential Analysis Approach

Despite a persistent 'motherhood penalty' on women' s labor market outcomes, structural changes in the labor market have also created new divisions of labor, leading to growing inequalities in job stability between native-born and migrant mothers, especially in countries with a highly segmented labour market and a high incidence of temporary employment, such as Spain. Using retrospective information on employment histories from the Spanish Fertility Survey 2018 (EF-2018) and a sequence analysis approach, this study examines how migrant background differentially shapes the transitions of women's employment patterns after the transition to motherhood by looking at changes in job quality, distinguishing between different types of employment contracts. Our results show that women with a migrant background experience high levels of job insecurity and are more likely to experience employment interruptions or even exit from the labour market after childbirth compared to their native-born counterparts. These findings highlight the underlying inequalities that lead to a differential impact of motherhood on women's employment conditions based on immigrant status, which can inform future policy recommendations in the context of increasing social inequality.

RC09-134.4

WU, PENG* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
ZEKAREAS, YETEBAREK HIZEKEAL (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

From Aiming for Economic Performance to Political Performance: Two Distinct Periods of Reproduction of Traditions in a Southeastern Chinese Village

This article highlights the dynamic role of lineage activities and local religion in the unending transitions of industrialization. It presents the key motivations behind the reproduction of traditions since the reform and opening-up in the late 1970s through an ethnographic study in a Hokkien village in Southeastern China, located in a county renowned for its economic miracle due to its light industry and trade. The data used in the article were collected through field studies from 2023 to 2024 and several follow-up in-depth interviews. This article reveals an intriguing fact: At the first stage, the revival of lineage activities and local religion served as a medium for emerging merchants' construction of identity and social fields after the Communist Revolution, local authorities were less involved due to the influence of the Campaign to destroy the Four Olds in the Mao era. At the second stage, the reproduction of traditions has gradually stood closer to political goals, as Xiism employs tradition as a vehicle for the mixing of nationalism and communist state framework, it becomes a visual indicator of local authority performance. Importantly, this article explains that the reason why the range of participants is narrowing while the reproduction of traditions seems to be reinforced is emerging merchants have taken control of the traditional ceremony participation and made it a cronyism game and such new 'local elite' have not reproduced the traditional function of the former 'gentry' with their responsibilities for this community, who used to assume the role of localization of governance over the last few centuries before the Communist Revolution. Furthermore, the shift in attention to reproducing traditions from the economic to the political seems to indicate that economic development is no longer the priority, possibly rooted in rapid industrialization lacking the process of forming Weberian modern capitalism.

RC56-JS-172.1

WU, SIYING* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Un/Silencing the 'Undesirables': The Politics of Remembering and Forgetting the Forcibly Deported Chinese Immigrants in Imperial Britain

In 1946 the UK Home Office called a secret meeting on 'Compulsory Repatriation of Undesirable Chinese Seamen' which led to the ensuing forced deportation of thousands of Chinese immigrant seamen in Liverpool. This history remained silent in both official archives and public memory for more than half a century until a small number of the descendants of these disappeared men started to campaign for truth. It is at this historical moment of unsilencing that this research begins. Thinking with Trouillot's writing on the production of silence and politics of memory, this paper investigates how this history was silenced in both archival sources and public memory. This paper does so by, first of all, interrogating the silences in the archives. As Trouilot (1995/2015: 51) wrote, '[s]ilences are inherent in the creation of sources, the first moment of historical production.' In this sense, silences in the archive speak; they provoke critical questions of the logic of empire and state archives. Furthermore, this paper analyses how the process of racialization and dehumanision of immigrant bodies – a key epistemological apparatus of the imperial project - play a significant role in constructing and justifying the undesirability and deportability of Chinese immigrant labour. Finally, drawing on in-depth interviews and participant observations with descendants of the disappeared seamen, this paper explores how the afterlife of historical silence manifests its violence in the shape of intergenerational traumas and struggles in the process of unsilencing.

RC14-215.4

WU, TSUISUNG* (National United University, Taiwan)

Men's Grievances and Discontent? an Analysis of Digital Discourse on "Feminist Buffet" in Taiwan's Manosphere

Online gender-based violence is a critical issue in Taiwan. We examine the discourse of misogyny in Taiwan's digital space where men's rights activists have coined the term "feminist buffet" to criticize alleged reverse gender oppression, accusing women of advocating gender equality only when it benefits them, without accepting corresponding responsibilities. They call feminists as sows, garbage, and retards. The prevalence of such hate speech online reflects the existence of male grievances and dissatisfaction in reality. Our study aims to explore the broader contexts of these discourses to further dialogues toward gender equality.

We analyze posts related to "Feminist Buffet" from Taiwan's largest anonymous forum, PTT, nospanning 2019-2023. Through quantitative content analysis, we identify common themes and focal points such as perceived men's oppression and women's responsibilities. Additionally, representative posts (such as those with significant numbers of replies and likes) were selected for qualitative discourse analysis to understand the cultural logic. We also recruited some men for in-depth interviews.

Our research findings indicate that men's grievances focus on criticisms about women's expectations within intimate relationships, especially concerning financial obligations and accusations of sexual harassment. Complaints include fundamental issues in dating and marriage, such as financial distribution, division of household labor, and wives' interactions with men's families. At a broader, national level, concerns are raised about military service, declining birth rates, and women's perceived lack of participation in roles related to reproduction and national defense. Further dissatisfaction is expressed about transgender issues, particularly in competitive sports and university housing.

These men feel pressured by economic responsibilities linked to the traditional breadwinner role, often viewing intimacy and marriage as exchanges requiring balanced contributions from both genders. Despite advocating for fair exchange, their arguments tend to lean on traditional gender roles, ultimately seeking to preserve a heteronormative patriarchy without fully considering women's autonomy.

X

RC46-726.5

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* (University of Coimbra,Coimbra Nursing School, Portugal)

Environmental Awareness and Global Health: The Importance of Environmental Education of Health Professional

This presentation explores the presence and importance of environmental education on nursing education curriculum through a sociological lens. By analyzing curriculum content, pedagogical strategies, and discourse patterns, we aim to uncover how language shapes environmental consciousness and promotes sustainable practices in higher educational settings questioning the risk of young people becoming tired of environmental discourses.

Our analysis is grounded in sociology of health and the sociology of education. We also employ a critical sociological perspective to examine how educational discourse reflects and reinforces broader societal values and is crucial for attend global health.

The contents of the nursing course curriculum will be considered in order to highlight the language associated with environmental issues. What teaching strategies are used inside and outside the classroom? How different pedagogical approaches use language to facilitate or hinder environmental understanding. The language of environmental issues in media and popular culture also impacts educational contexts. We examine how environmental narratives in films, social media, and news outlets shape students' environmental consciousness and expectations from their education.

Students' own language and discourse around environmental topics provide insights into their understanding and attitudes. By looking to student discussions, writings, and projects, we gain a deeper understanding of how they interpret and internalize environmental messages.

The focus of the research of all these fields will be the language used to educate nursing students about environmental issues as they relate to global health.

RC25-416.2

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* (Centre for Functional Ecology (CFE) | Societies and Environmental Sustainability. University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Environmental Awareness in Higher Education: A Case Study in Nursing

Language plays a pivotal role in framing how environmental issues are understood and addressed within educational contexts. This presentation explores the intersection of language, environment, and health education through a sociological lens, examining how linguistic choices influence environmental awareness and behaviour among nursing students. By analyzing curriculum content, pedagogical strategies, and discourse patterns, we aim to uncover how language shapes environmental consciousness and promotes sustainable practices in higher educational settings questioning the risk of young people becoming tired of environmental discourses.

Our analysis is grounded in sociolinguistic theory and the sociology of education. We also employ a critical sociological perspective to examine how educational discourse reflects and reinforces broader societal values.

The contents of the nursing course curriculum will be considered in order to highlight the language associated with environmental issues. What teaching strategies are used inside and outside the classroom? How different pedagogical approaches use language to facilitate or hinder environmental understanding. The language of environmental issues in media and popular culture also impacts educational contexts. We examine how environmental narratives in films, social media, and news outlets shape students' environmental consciousness and expectations from their education. Students' own language and discourse around environmental topics provide insights into their understanding and attitudes. By looking to student discussions, writings, and projects, we gain a deeper understanding of how they interpret and internalize environmental messages.

The focus of the research of all these fields will be the language used to educate nursing students about environmental issues as they relate to health. Considering that these students have already been sensitised to the subject in secondary school, we need to explore how to work on the environmental messages. Language in environmental education should be carefully considered to maximize its impact.

RC19-278.3

XEREZ, ROMANA* (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas- Universidade de Lisboa - CAPP, Portugal)
PEREIRA, ELVIRA* (ISCSP, Portugal)
ALBUQUERQUE, PAULA (ISEG, Portugal)
ESGAIO, ANA (School of Social and Political Sciences (University of Lisbon), Portugal)
TELES, HELENA (ISCSP, Portugal)
PEREIRA DA CUNHA, ALBINO (ISCSP, Portugal)

Sustainable Welfare State and Eco-Social Risks: How Intergenerational Housing Inequality Matters?

This paper aims to contribute to the literature on the sustainable welfare state and eco-social risks by exploring the perspective of intergenerational housing inequality. Housing inequality is understood in terms of access and the quality of dwellings. Despite growing attention to housing and inequality, little research has been conducted to assess the extent to which it influences the future of welfare, citizens' aspirations, and the role of governments in promoting sustainability across generations. The concept of sustainable welfare — a social policy system that supports the satisfaction of human needs within planetary boundaries — offers an alternative approach to welfare provision and policy development.

The paper employs an exploratory approach with mixed methods research. In the first phase, it utilizes quantitative secondary data from the SILC microdata. In the second phase, it develops a qualitative framework through semi-structured interviews, deliberative forums, and focus groups conducted across four generations (Baby Boomers, Generation X, Millennials, and Generation Z).

Preliminary findings suggest that young adults today are more likely to live in their parents' homes for longer, delaying homeownership and family formation compared to previous generations like the Baby Boomers. Housing serves as a key source of wealth accumulation, intergenerational transfers, and social mobility. It is not only essential for promoting prosperity and welfare but also for reshaping inequality within and across generations. The growing concentration of housing wealth impacts future housing opportunities for families and generations, which in turn will affect the welfare state.

This paper makes an original contribution to eco-social policy by providing new evidence on a sustainable welfare state that addresses the needs of future generations. First, it highlights eco-social risks as emerging forms of inequality. Second, it discusses the role of intergenerational justice in shaping new social contracts and offers recommendations for mitigating inequalities.

WG10-918.4

XIANG XIANG, KUNYU* (University College London, United Kingdom)

"Traps" in Digital Mediated Activities and the Response: Short Video Practices in a County-Level Posture Training School in China

This study investigates the integration and consequences of short video platforms, such as Douyin and WeChat Channels, which were initially perceived as entertainment, in professional and educational settings at a posture training school for women in a fourth-tier city in central China. Drawing on the anthropology of traps and fieldwork in that school, this study explores how the school staff utilise digital technologies to design and deploy "traps" in different activities to captivate prospective clients/students, encouraging them to purchase training plans and continue consuming. These digital practices include short video marketing, the design and editing of video content, as well as the construction and promotion of values aligned with students' social backgrounds. Beyond attracting target clients, staff also attempt to avoid drawing in undesirable customers through specific trap designs, although this attempt is of uncertainty. The study also finds that the "capture" strategies have complex and ambivalent effects. On the one hand, students' privacy may be jeopardised during filming and posting of videos, raising unexpected ethical concerns; on the other hand, the usage of short videos has empowered some less confident students by improving their self-presentation and identity construction. Through the lens of traps, this study offers critical insights into the intersection of digital technology, business strategy, consumer culture, and the human body. These "traps" create force and dynamics at both the individual and collective levels, affecting the experiences and relationships of those involved.

RC32-521.3

XIE, KAILING* (University Birmingham, United Kingdom)
JACKSON, STEVI (University of York, United Kingdom)

The Gendered Politics of Sexuality Under Authoritarianism: The Case of China

As the world's most powerful authoritarian, China presents itself as an alternative to Western liberal democracy. Part of the anti-democratic climate is the assault on feminism and queer politics, which are seen as 'western' corruptions of 'traditional family values.' China's regime shares in this view. Whereas feminism had some, albeit limited, opportunity to flourish after Beijing 1995, it is now severely constrained. Queer community organisations have also suffered from this crackdown. Under Xi Jinping, China's regime has reinforced heteronormative gendered relations while rigorously suppressing any form of mobilisation outside the party-state. Xi is promoting a form of familial nationalism whereby citizens are enjoined to unite love of family with love of nation. Xi urges them to strengthen 'family values' (*jiafeng)* as a vital spiritual force to realize his 'Chinese Dream' of national rejuvenation. Women are called upon to uphold traditional values as 'virtuous wives and good mothers'. In this paper we explore the gendered implications of familial nationalism for sexual politics and the politics of sexuality in China and beyond. In so doing er draw on feminist analyses of heterosexuality (Jackson 2019) and critical perspectives on Asian familialism (Ochiai 2014)

RC28-436.2

XIE, YU* (Princeton University, USA)
LI, SHIYUAN (Peking University, China)

The Great Gatsby Tradeoff: Perceived Complementarity between Economic Inequality and Social Mobility

Economic equality, social mobility, and economic growth are societal features highly valued by most citizens in contemporary society. However, contrary to the implications of the Great Gatsby Curve—which suggests a negative correlation between economic inequality and social mobility—many people may accept high levels of economic inequality if it is accompanied by high social mobility. In this paper, we propose and test the hypothesis that many Americans perceive a tradeoff between economic inequality and social mobility. Through an online survey experiment with approximately 20,000 U.S. respondents in 2023, we examine how individuals navigate this tradeoff.

Our study reveals three key findings. First, while respondents express an aversion to inequality, they consistently exhibit a strong preference for upward mobility and economic growth. Second, increased opportunities for upward mobility lead to greater tolerance for income inequality, particularly among Asian American respondents in comparison to White respondents. Third, contrary to expectations based on the existing literature, exposure to income inequality does not significantly diminish beliefs in social mobility.

Together, these findings support the hypothesis of a perceived tradeoff in public attitudes toward societal inequality and mobility.

RC56-854.1

XU, JUNLIANG* (New York University, USA)

Legitimacy and Social Movement Steering: Mechanisms of the Central Cultural Revolution Group's Steering in Beijing Red Guard Movements, 1966-1968

The steering process and mechanisms of the Central Cultural Revolution Group (CCRG) in the university Red Guard Movements in Beijing are relatively understudied. One lingering question is: what determines the effectiveness of CCRG's steering? Combining qualitative historical analysis and social network analysis, this paper provides a systematic examination of the mechanisms behind the differential effectiveness of the CCRG's steering process in two phases of the movement. This paper argues that legitimacy is the fundamental determinant of both the steering behavior and its outcomes, and it operates through three sets of mechanisms: the manipulation of conformity through unequal legitimacy status of Red Guard factions; the collaboration with external forces to implement coercion; and the formation of discrepant assent to the CCRG's legitimacy as the result of the prior scattered and individualized steering behavior.

RC34-564.4

XU, YOUJIANGYU* (University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Social Media VS News: International Education Decision Making Negotiation between Parents and Students in the Digital Era

Digital technologies have transformed various aspects of educational practice, including teaching methods, student engagement, and access to information (Haleem et al., 2022; Alenezi, 2023). However, their influence on educational decision-making, particularly regarding international study choices, remains underexplored. This study addresses this gap by examining how digitalization has impacted the decision-making processes of Chinese international students, the largest group of outbound students globally. Using data from the Panel Study of Chinese University Students (PSCUS) from 2019 to 2022, this research investigates how factors such as students' family background, university type, and major selection influence these their decisions of study abroad. The findings reveal notable shifts post-2021, driven by global events like the COVID-19 pandemic and escalating US-China tensions, which have redefined international education landscapes as noted by scholars (Mok, Xiong, & Cheung, 2021; Marginson, 2022). Amid rising nationalism and geopolitical tensions, many students have to reconsider their study destinations, or even abandon their study plan (Kim & Park, 2024). Interviews with students further support these findings, and highlight distinct patterns in how students and their families navigate choices amid geopolitical challenges. The study underscores students' agency in decision-making (Marginson, 2014), often mediated through complex negotiations with parents. Specifically, digital platforms, particularly social media and news outlets, have emerged as vital tools, enabling students and their parents to reshape and deliver the understanding of opportunities and risks associated with international study to each other. This research provides insights into the complex dynamics of student decision-making, emphasizing the role of information in shaping choices and negotiation processes. Overall, it sheds light on how Chinese students' decisions regarding international study are evolving in an era marked by digital transformation and global uncertainty, contributing to discussions on student agency in challenging or reinforcing established knowledge structures within a shifting global educational paradigm.

Y

RC15-JS-188.9

YAKHLAF, AMINA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
WOUTERS, EDWIN* (University of Antwerp, faculty of social science, Belgium)

Understanding Medical Decision-Making Among Migrant Populations in Belgium: A Vignette Study

This research examines the preferences that patients with a migration background hold and the challenges they are confronted with when making medical decisions (MDM), thereby focusing on the degree of family involvement and information disclosure, two aspects identified in the literature as particularly relevant. We use data from The Social Study (TSS), an online probability panel of Belgium's general population aged 16 and above. Data was collected in the fall of 2024, but not released at the moment of the abstract submission (N: approximately 1250). A TSS module, developed by the authors, assesses our research objectives through a vignette survey consisting of two hypothetical situations describing a clinical consult about cancer (melanoma) and depression diagnosis, with the latter varying randomly by severity level. Respondents (potential patients) were asked about their preferences for the degree of family involvement and information disclosure concerning each of these vignettes. In addition, detailed socio-demographic and -economic information was collected. The data will allow us to examine whether and when patients with a migration background prefer a different type of family involvement and information disclosure compared to the majority population in Belgium and/or whether other sociodemographic and -economic characteristics underlie this variation. In addition, it allows us to assess whether this variation manifests itself differently by the type and severity of the medical condition.

We are eager to share the results with the audience during the International Sociological Association (ISA). This ongoing research underscores the importance of culturally sensitive healthcare practices in adjusting to the needs of migrant populations in Belgium's medical decision-making processes.

RC37-608.2

YALÇINKAYA, EDIP* (independent author, Turkey)

A Discussion on the Life-Imprisoned Kurdish Literature from within

I will discuss life-imprisoned Kurdish literature, situating my own case in the broader contexts of imprisonment and the tradition of writing, imprisonment and literature; I explore this in detail in the case of Shahrazad. I will then explore the possibilities of literature as a cure in the case of my generation, which needs to have/create a narrative for itself and argue for it as an incidental discovery of a lost time and space, and as an act of searching for oneself in the darkness. I will also analyze the relationship between literature and politics, and argue that literature is an impression and a memory, and a means to reach the truth.

RC44-694.2

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University, Japan)

What Is Required of the Labor Movement? : From Capitalism to Post-Capitalism

Since the inception of the twentieth century, when socialism became a reality in the world, the labor movement has seemingly pursued the transformation of social relationships, that is, the replacement of capitalist relations with "post-capitalist" ones.

However, as is also true with social movement unionism in recent years, it has really seemed to pursue the replacement of "precapitalist" relations with capitalist relations. It is because social movement unionism, for example, has been improving deteriorated working conditions—extremely low wages and *personalistic* labor control—and establishing new institutions for capitalist justice. These relations cannot be capitalist but "precapitalist" ones, through which workers are super-exploited and their personalities are degraded.

Therefore, winning living wage and/or higher minimum wage can make industrial relations truly "capitalist". Nevertheless, given that globalization and neoliberal ideology are expanding capitalist market, the labor movement should also pursue the formation of "post-capitalist" relationships, not "capitalist" ones.

From the neo-Polanyian perspective, this paper theoretically attempts to suggest that the labor movement should aim at the formation of "postcapitalist" relationships. In neo-Polanyianism, instead of market exchange, reciprocity and redistribution should be more recovered to embed the economy in society and stabilize it. This paper considers that "post-capitalist" relations can contain recovered reciprocity and redistribution.

First, this paper tries to indicate that the conventional labor movement has paradoxically had tendency to pursue the formation of "capitalist" relations". Second, this paper asserts that the labor movement should be required to pursue "post-capitalist" relations through recovering reciprocity and redistribution in globalization. Third, clarifying the concept of reciprocity, this paper is focused on the issue of recovering reciprocity and addresses some examples for such attempts in the labor movement in a wide sense. It examines the significance of workers' collectives as an example inside enterprises and immigrant community organizing as an example outside enterprises.

RC04-52.4

YAMASHITA, KAORI* (Konan Women's University, Japan)

Women's Efforts to Withdraw from the Handicraft Hierarchy and Transform Crafting into Lifelong Learning Resources - Mom Art Activity in Kobe, Japan

1. **"Mom Art" as a Handicraft Work**

The term "Mom Art" originated from an internet forum and refers to simple crafts made quickly with familiar materials. Popularised during Japan's second post-war handicraft boom (1976-1986), these crafts are distinct from complex techniques like embroidery. In 2005, the presenter began exploring regional resources in Kobe and discovered "Mom Art" during visits to local shops, small factories, and homes. Since 2009, annual "Mom Art Exhibitions" have been held, with participation from five artists under study.

2. **Research Question**

Discussions about handicrafts in Japan often focus on topics such as the "public/private divide," the "norms of handicraft, often reflecting maternal care," and the "hierarchy in the handicraft world." However, the five artists freely engage in creative activities that contribute to lifelong learning, independent of these debates. This research aims to explore the relationship between the artists' lives and these discussions, and to investigate why they pursue such creative freedom.

3. **Research Methodology**

From March to April 2022, semi-structured interviews were conducted with the five artists. Life graphs were created to visualise the relationship between their lives and creative activities. The vertical axis of the graph shows activities like caregiving and creation, while the horizontal axis marks age and significant life events.

4. **Results**

As of 2024, the five artists, aged 69-84, experienced various life stages during significant societal changes in Japan. Factors contributing to their departure from the "public/private divide" include acquiring skills through schools or workplaces, enabling them to continue economic activities even after marriage or child-rearing. Additionally, they have withdrawn from the traditional "hierarchy in the handicraft world" by embracing their own styles and focusing on creativity over conformity. They evolved from individual creators to educators, promoting lifelong learning through "Mom Art," engaging with others and society on their own terms.

RC40-658.3

YAMASWARI, IDA* (The Development Cafe, Indonesia)

Decolonial Futures in Coffee and Cacao: Bridging Farmers' and Scientists' Assemblages for Sustainable Agroforestry

This paper focuses on distinctions and interplays between smallholder farmers' and scientists' practice assemblages in Aceh Gayo and Bali, Indonesia. Throughout this investigation, I aim to *privilege relations over categories* by offering an agroforestry perspective on what can constitute "decolonial futures" in coffee and cacao production. Approaching these practices as performed by assemblages of interrelating humans and nonhumans (Callon, 2007), I argue that such relational approaches challenge the often-silenced political dynamics of knowledge productions and values interconnectedness of social and ecological systems. Political assemblages composed of many forms of relations allow one to be explicit about the role of power in performing practices without neglecting the importance of other relations, such as care and solidarity. The unequal relations are pinpointed to different alternatives, associations and knowledge generated by farmers and scientists that coexist with each other. What farmers' assemblages ultimately afford is a constant dialogue between plural ways of knowing as multiple coexisting forms of socio-material relations. Framed by qualitative methods, I used various data collection techniques such as interviews, photovoice and observations. By integrating critical Science and Technology Studies (STS)

with decolonial thinking, this work contributes to ongoing efforts to reshape knowledge production within the coffee and cocoa supply chain towards a more equitable future, where local and Indigenous perspectives are not only included but foregrounded as central to agroecological innovation and sustainability.

RC24-JS-144.4

YAMIN, LIYANA* (National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan)
KUO, TING-CHUN (National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan)

Integrating Islamic Values in Climate Change Adaptation: The Role of Non-State Actors in Terengganu, Malaysia

Non-state actors can bridge local communities with climate advocacy through climate literacy with religious understanding. While religion is known to form risk perception, influence of Islamic values on non-state actors' climate adaptation actions remains unfamiliar. This study employs semi-structured interview with 12 non-state actors from different organisations, in Terengganu, Malaysia, to evaluate influence of Islamic values in climate adaptation strategies. Drawing from theories of Motivation theory and Cultural Theory of Risk, non-state actors frame their actions toward environment with Islamic values such as Khalifa (stewardship) and Al-Mizan (balance). Six key actions were recognised and several were identified to be affected by religious effects: advocacy in conservation policy where Fatwa Religious law Banning of turtle eggs was established, information communication with state-actors, education (raising climate awareness) through religious teachings, complementary role that partners with stakeholders to execute climate action, observational role that provides data to state actors, and developing faith-based innovation strategies. Analysis also indicates a mix of egalitarian, hierarchy and fatalism worldview among the respondents. Challenges like poverty and low climate awareness may deter the integration of Islamic values in climate adaptation strategies due to priorities held in different organisations. However, non-state actors emphasised that the state government should take part in facilitating climate literacy to the community while including religious values in climate adaptation strategies to foster climate resiliency among Terengganu community.

RC51-797.2

YANAGIHARA, YOSHIE* (Tokyo Denki University, Japan)

Unveiling the Market: The Commodification of Women's Bodies in Male-Only Surrogacy Fairs

Surrogacy is often regarded as "the last resort for infertile heterosexual couples." Many countries and states have legalized surrogacy, restricting it to infertile heterosexual couples and altruistic surrogacy. Despite these limitations, commercial surrogacy is increasingly being pursued overseas by men—male couples and single men who are not medically infertile, at least at present. The growing use of surrogacy by men is further driven and legitimized by male-only surrogacy fairs held globally in the US, UK, Europe, and East Asia, including regions where surrogacy is not legal.

Currently, various organizations worldwide host these male-only surrogacy fairs. In 2023, I conducted an in-depth study of one such fair, collecting and analyzing data from materials distributed to participants and other related sources. Based on this data, I examine how surrogate mothers, egg donors, and both fetuses and already-born children created through these arrangements are commodified within the male surrogacy market. First, I present a price list for female reproductive functions, including remuneration for surrogacy, compensation for abortions, and even payments in cases of hysterectomy or loss of fertility. This analysis reveals the stark reality of the commodification of women, fetuses, and children, including unborn entities.

Second, I analyze cultural representations such as leaflets, fliers, panel presentations, and floor discussions. I explore how these materials attempt to reframe surrogacy as an acceptable practice, easing feelings of guilt by invoking the concept of "diversity" rather than acknowledging the commodification of human life.

Finally, I conclude with a discussion on how the objectification of women's bodies is subtly achieved under the guise of surrogacy being portrayed as a noble act stemming from women's voluntary compassion.

WG08-JS-212.2

YÁÑEZ LAGOS, LIDIA* (university of manchester, United Kingdom)

Emotional Framing in the Chilean Uprising: The Role of Memories in Building an Antagonist Identity

Through a case study of the 'Chile Despertó' movement (2019-2020), this paper addresses the relationship between collective memory and the processes of framing emotions in a social movement. Critiques of resource mobilization theory have prompted a reevaluation of the strategic role of emotions in protest cycles driven by social movements. A significant contribution to this discourse is the concept of emotional framing, which highlights how emotions are constructed and framed by social movement organizations. This paper advances the literature by exploring both collective and individual memories and their influence on the emotions of protesters and their collective identity. This is achieved through an examination of the Chilean uprising, where high levels of repression and militarization triggered the resurgence of emotions linked to the dictatorial past. Based on 38 qualitative interviews with movement participants, this study explores how feelings of indignation and anger relate to the construction of an antagonistic identity and the role that memory plays in this relationship. This complex process reveals that collective memories are a contested space where organizational memories coexist and compete with personal and institutional memories. The findings indicate that memories at various levels are crucial in how emotions mobilize protesters, thereby enhancing our understanding of the interaction between the rational and cultural dimensions of social movements.

RC47-739.2

YÁÑEZ LAGOS, LIDIA* (university of manchester, United Kingdom)

Strategic Capacity in Spontaneous Uprisings: The Role of Collective Memory in the 'Chile Despertó' Movement (2019-2020)

Based on a case study of the 'Chile Despertó' movement (2019-20), this article examines the strategic capacity of social uprisings and how cultural factors, such as memory, influence its deployment. While strategy is typically seen as a power of social movement organizations, this raises the question of what strategic capacity exists in spontaneous uprisings where organizations lack control over tactics. This paper contributes to this discussion through a case study of the Chilean uprising, characterized by a high involvement of unaffiliated demonstrators and a rejection of political organizations. After the government deployed harsh police repression against the protesters, collective memories of the political violence enacted during the military dictatorship (1973-1989) were triggered, impacting the movement in various ways. Thus, this study explores how collective memories influence the movement's tactical development. Interviews with 38 active participants reveal two main influences: the activation of past tactics and the framing of the conflict as part of historical continuity. Furthermore, this not only shapes how protesters adopt certain tactics but also affects how they confront and cope with repression. This study contributes to the understanding of how cultural aspects of collective action, such as collective memories, influence the strategic capacity of social uprisings. The results are particularly relevant for grasping collective action in individualized societies, where individuals often resist organized struggle.

WG08-JS-123.5

YANG, TAOYI* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Senses As Bodily Apparatuses of Generating and Perceiving Affects

This presentation aims to explore how the concept of senses can be employed in the sociological analysis of affects and affective practices. By "affect", I refer to relational dynamics between human and nonhuman bodies (Slaby & von Scheve, 2019), which represents a more basic mode of affecting or being affected by the world, distinct from more cognitive affectivity phenomena such as moods, feelings, or emotions. However, this does not imply that affect is exclusively pre-discursive and non-intentional. Instead, I align with the argument (von Scheve, 2017) that affect can very well be experienced as a phenomenal feeling and further conceptualized into more cognitive emotional experiences like discrete emotions, while it may well remain a non-conceptual, implicit phenomenon. In terms of senses' conceptual alignment with affects, I argue that senses can be understood as bodily apparatuses for generating and perceiving affects. On the one hand, in cultural affect theory, affect is the term used to bracket "movement/sensation" and their unmediated connection (Massumi, 2002: 1), suggesting that affect

caused by other bodies is sensed by human bodies and directly represented as fluctuations and changes in human sensations. On the other hand, extant sensory studies (e.g., Vannini et al., 2012; Howes & Classen, 2014; Sabido Ramos, 2023) have explored how senses and sensations organize practices through both hard-wired, pre-linguistic and symbolic, discursive aspects. This indicates that empirical investigation and analysis of sensory experiences can enable researchers to simultaneously analyze both the hard-wired, pre-reflective, indescribable aspect of affects, as well as their discursive, meaning-making, and socioculturally conceptualized components. I will illustrate this by using my digital ethnographic research on affective treatment – a sociocultural practice aimed at improving personal health and well-being by increasing positive feelings or alleviating unwell feelings via the establishment of specific forms of affective relationality and the modulation of affects.

RC09-JS-154.2

YANG, TORI* (University of British Columbia, USA)

Rethinking Queer Migration: The Case of Skilled Chinese LGBTQ+ Migrants in North America

Queer migration scholarship has established sexuality as an important axis of power that shapes and is shaped by migration processes. To further conceptualize how and when sexuality matters, this article bridges queer migration with other modes of migration. Drawing from in-depth interviews with 48 skilled Chinese LGBTQ+ migrants in North America, I examine the organization of sexuality in queer migration through the pathway of international student migration/mobility. My findings reveal how sexuality has transitioned from hidden to affirmed, and finally to unconstrained across three stages of the migration trajectory in shifting institutional contexts. By examining the temporal variation of queerness in the process of migration, I show the co-evolution of identity and mobility mediated by migration pathways.

RC32-529.2

YANG, TORI* (University of British Columbia, USA)

Reworking Identity, Reworking Heteronormativity: The Case of Tongqi in China

Scholars have studied the mundane reproduction of heteronormativity in everyday life. What happens when heteronormativity is disrupted? We shed light on this question using data from in-depth interviews with 34 heterosexual women (*tongqi*) in China who are unwittingly married to men who have sex with men (MSM). Our analysis reveals four ways in which *tongqi* draw upon heteronormativity to rework their identities in response to the disclosure of their husbands' sexuality: oppositional identity work to restore an unblemished identity, relational identity work to distance oneself from other *tongqi*, maintenance identity work to sustain the marriage, and subversive identity work to challenge heteronormativity. The ways in which *tongqi* negotiate gender and sexual hierarchies in relational power dynamics show the inherent link between gender and sexuality in the maintenance of gender order. More broadly, we highlight how identity provides a crucial link between individuals' management of the contradictions in the dominant sexual binary and the reproduction of heteronormativity.

RC15-237.1

YANG, XIAOZHAO Y.* (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Traditional Gender Norms and Licit Substance Use Among Chinese Gen-Z Youths

With changes in demographic structure and socio-economic development, gender norms among Chinese adolescents have quietly shifted, and corresponding behavioral norms have also influenced the trends in at-risk health behaviors. We conducted a nation-wide survey between 2022 and 2023 across China, focusing on alcohol, tobacco, and electronic cigarette use among Generation Z youth (born between 1995 and 2010). The results that the rates of ever and current use of electronic cigarettes were 4.6% and 1.8%, respectively. The rates of ever and current tobacco use were 3.5% and 5.1%, respectively. The rates of ever and current alcohol use were 6.9% and 34.8%, respectively, with a severe problem drinking rate of 6.3%. Males exhibited significantly higher susceptibility to electronic cigarettes and tobacco compared to females, but the susceptibility to alcohol was not significantly higher. Males also scored significantly higher on traditional gender norms than females. Multiple regression analysis found that traditional gender norms strengthened the positive attitudes of both males and females towards addictive substances, with a stronger effect on females. Traditional gender norms were positively correlated with cigarette use in both genders. The inhibitory effect of traditional gender norms on addictive substances was only evident in the future susceptibility to alcohol among females.

RC24-JS-108.1

YANG, YUNJEONG* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea)

Localizing a Development Project in the Context of Aid-Dependent Hierarchy: Learning from a Global Collaboration in Cambodia for Climate Change Adaptation

As local inclusion and participation have become central themes of development in the name of global justice, the role of local actors' agencies cannot be overexaggerated. They are also called 'translators' or 'intermediaries,' linking local, regional, national, and global levels. The roles of these intermediary agents are often taken up by NGOs/CSOs and/or by a group of people from the communities concerned, such as Village Committees. While the importance of local agencies has been well-documented in the literature, what we mean by referring to 'the locals' remains unclear. They are often unspecified, especially in aid activities, which often occur at crossroads with different levels of actors or stakeholders.

This study is based on the author's three-year research project in Cambodia. This global research collaboration measured climate-driven disaster (flood) resilience across three selected villages, where Habitat Cambodia implemented an aid-supported climate change adaptation project. The current study delivers the author's personal reflections and discusses what she has noted and learned from an angle of 'localization.' How are the meanings and claims of the validity of global norms (here, referring to local inclusion and participation) negotiated in the local context? What kinds of strategies do international development experts use to embed their agendas locally, and how do local actors react to these interventions? To what extent do local actors succeed in modifying these agendas if applicable? The insights discussed here are from multi-source data collected during the three years of the research; the data itself include internal documents, field observations, expert and key informants' interviews, and focused group discussions with local villagers. Findings and discussions are expected to provide practical lessons to help global development projects be more locally accepted, if not locally led at all.

RC48-751.1

YANG, YUSHUANG* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

The Transformation of Diaspora Political Subjectivity through Social Movement Participation: A Case Study on Young Chinese Feminists Organising in Japan

Recent data has shown increased immigration from China to Japan since COVID-19, especially after the "A4 revolution" outburst against strict COVID-19 infection control policies at the end of 2022. Against the backdrop of these events in the past few years, diasporic Chinese feminist networks have emerged on social media and organised various offline protests and assemblies in cities of liberal democracies, including Japan, while such activities are severely prohibited in China. Unlike earlier generations of diasporic Chinese activists, young feminists not only protest about Chinese domestic issues but also advocate for local and transnational movements. Existing literature contends the transformative effect on individuals through social movement participation. Based on insights from previous studies and interviews with participants, this study presents young Chinese feminists' reflections on their personal experiences before and after social movement participation in Japan after 2020. This study constructs the analysis through the concept of "political subjectivity", which is closely related to belief, worldview, sense of belonging and identity, and argues that diasporic young Chinese feminists' political subjectivity is shaped by the intersection of opportunities for activism in liberal democracies, experiencing new agency, interaction with different authorities and concerns for personal safety. This study concludes with the potential social impacts that the emerging diaspora political subjectivity can bring.

TG12-998.2

YAO, YUXUAN* (University of Osaka, Japan)
OTANI, JUNKO (University of Osaka; and University of Melbourne, Japan)

Unveiling Hidden Power: Lessons from Diverse Elderly Care Workers in East Asia

Purpose

Building upon Joan C. Tronto's ethic of care, this research aims to explore and introduce the hidden strengths of elderly care workers in East Asia, who, while experiencing diverse work patterns and lifestyles, are deeply misunderstood and underestimated by outsiders.

Background
In the context of New Social Risks (NSRs), issues such as elder care and the conflict between work and family responsibilities have become pressing social concerns, particularly in East Asia. The region faces a rapidly aging population and ongoing work-life balance challenges, which are compounded for elderly care workers. These professionals, who view "care" as a vocation, are predominantly women, low-paid, and often foreign. While society increasingly recognizes their importance as essential welfare supporters, they have long been regarded as weak. Policy makers and scholars frequently target them when addressing aging-related issues, yet their lived experiences reveal a persistent lack of understanding from the so-called upper echelons of society.

Methods
To explore the lives of elderly care workers while minimizing the imposition of external assumptions as much as possible, this study employs a qualitative approach. Semi-structured interviews, lasting around 45 minutes in average, focus on everyday life questions. Fieldwork has been completed in Shanghai, Jilin Province (China), and Taipei, with further research planned in Osaka and Hong Kong.

Results
Interviews with 25 elderly care workers, nospanning different job types and life routines across three metropolitan areas, reveal that the prevailing academic view of these workers is narrow and incomplete. Extending Tronto's care theory, this study uncovers the complex, soft, yet potent power embedded within elderly care workers.

Discussion
This research urges scholars to reassess elderly care workers with humility, recognizing that the seemingly weak and marginalized hold a unique and dynamic strength that we frequently overlook.

RC57-876.2

YARDIMCI, DENIZ GÜNES* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Art As a Catalyst for Transnational Dialogue: Cinematic Insights into Turkish-German Relations

This paper is based on first findings of our ongoing DAAD-TÜBITAK-funded bilateral project 'Distant Neighbors: Exploring Political Narratives and Visual Culture in Turkish-German Relations' that aims at challenging the dominant narrative among contemporary prevailing scholarly debates on Turkish-German relations that mainly focus on political elites and decision-making processes on the diplomatic level of high politics (e.g. Arısan-Eralp et al. 2022; Aydın-Düzgit and Tocci 2015; Turhan 2019). From such a point of view, for example in the research fields of European Union studies and foreign policy analysis (e.g. Reiners and Turhan 2021; Tekin and Schönlau 2022) scholars often diagnose a growing distant and pragmatic relationship between Germany and Turkey due to an alienation in the European integration process and the strategic game between both countries around geopolitical concerns, the EU-Turkey deal on refugees and currently the Israel-Gaza war. Following this focus of analysis, the relationship is characterized as a transformation from a befriended to a rather pragmatic mode of cooperation.

By broadening the empirical scope from political elites to the art scene and cultural actors (filmmakers, novelists, musicians, artists etc.) from both countries in their European and transnational context, we argue that these actors, have developed and established practices and creative techniques in transnational cooperation and thereby overcome the nationalist-driven narratives of a distant relationship. Given both countries' growing ties in light of the 1960s labor migration from Turkey to Germany, today's postmigrant and culturally diverse societies gave birth to a vivid transnational cultural scene. This paper investigates the influence of cinema in shaping present-day Turkish-German relations.

RC37-610.4

YARDIMCI, DENIZ GÜNES* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Art As a Catalyst for Transnational Dialogue: The Role of Cinema in Turkish-German Relations

This paper is based on first findings of our ongoing DAAD-TÜBITAK-funded bilateral project 'Distant Neighbors: Exploring Political Narratives and Visual Culture in Turkish-German Relations' that aims at challenging the dominant narrative among contemporary prevailing scholarly debates on Turkish-German relations that mainly focus on political elites and decision-making processes on the diplomatic level of high politics (e.g. Arısan-Eralp et al. 2022; Aydın-Düzgit and Tocci 2015; Turhan 2019). From such a point of view, for example in the research fields of European Union studies and foreign policy analysis (e.g. Reiners and Turhan 2021; Tekin and Schönlau 2022) scholars often diagnose a growing distant and pragmatic relationship between Germany and Turkey due to an alienation in the European integration process and the strategic game between both countries around geopolitical concerns, the EU-Turkey deal on refugees and currently the Israel-Gaza war. Following this focus of analysis, the relationship is characterized as a transformation from a befriended to a rather pragmatic mode of cooperation.

By broadening the empirical scope from political elites to the art scene and cultural actors (filmmakers, novelists, musicians, artists etc.) from both countries in their European and transnational context, we argue that these actors, have developed and established practices and creative techniques in transnational cooperation and thereby overcome the nationalist-driven narratives of a distant relationship. Given both countries' growing ties in light of the 1960s labor migration from Turkey to Germany, today's postmigrant and culturally diverse societies gave birth to a vivid transnational cultural scene. This paper investigates the influence of cinema in shaping present-day Turkish-German relations.

RC22-347.4

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Lived Religion in Iran: Beyond the Scope of Institutionalized Religion

The concept of lived religion embraces different types of phenomena to which an individual is exposed, and which lead them to reconsider religion on a daily basis. Institutionalized religion, which is one component of the repertoire to which individuals can refer as sources of thought, belief and practice, is giving way to many alternatives. The dynamics of this trend vary according to context and the vigor of religious institutions. In a context like Iran's, where religious institutions are influential and well-funded, this trend could prove much more challenging.

My research focuses on individuals' self-identification of changes in their religiosity over recent years in the context of the city of Tehran, Iran. The study is based on qualitative interviews using open questions that inquire of individuals about the religion into which they were baptized, other religions and interesting insights they may have found beyond the realm of religion, in order to understand how they bring these diverse elements together to live religion.

In an ongoing research project, the results reveal that individuals in this particular context, even if they show affinities with certain aspects of institutionalized religion, easily overstep the boundaries by placing elements such as humanity at the heart of their religious and/or spiritual beliefs. This move often involves new understandings of certain concepts that may be associated with individuals' evolving religiosity in one way or another.

RC22-342.4

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Une Analyse Des Rapports Entre Les Compréhensions Individuelles De La Justice Sociale Et La Religiosité Dans Le Contexte Iranien

Quitter la religion doit être considéré un processus qui commence par des motifs qui poussent les individus à se distancer de la religion institutionnelle et à creuser cette distance au fil du temps, ce qui peut aboutir à une séparation d'avec la religion. Ce phénomène est beaucoup plus étonnant dans les contextes où la religion institutionnalisée occupe une place plus prépondérante dans la politique et la culture de la société, entre autres.

L'Iran, en tant que contexte doté d'un système politique basé sur une interprétation spécifique de l'islam chiite, est le contexte d'étude de cette recherche. Les compréhensions individuelles de la justice sociale sont étudiées dans ce contexte en tant que motif de prise de distance, voire de rupture avec la religion. Cet exposé vise à présenter les résultats d'une recherche en cours basée sur près de 50 entretiens qualitatifs utilisant une trentaine de questions ouvertes et semi-structurées qui se concentrent sur les compréhensions individuelles de la justice sociale d'une part et sur la religiosité des individus d'autre part, afin d'analyser la relation de cause à effet entre ces deux aspects.

Alors que les personnes interrogées affirment leurs croyances et leur pratique de la religion, allant d'une loyauté totale à l'abandon de la religion, il est curieux d'établir un lien entre cette évolution et leur compréhension individuelle de la justice sociale.

RC28-440.2

YASHKINA, DARIA* (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)

Sociostructural Challenges of the Kharkiv Academy: Migration, Mobilization, and Gender in Times of War

Kharkiv is a city with a population of over a million people, which is located on the border with the aggressor country. At the same time, Kharkiv is a city of students and scientists, with one of the largest number of higher education institutions and scientific institutes. The full-scale phase of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 caused incredible damage to the academy in terms of destroyed buildings, destroyed scientific equipment, libraries, etc. The key role is played by people - scientists, and students, who actually do science. Being under constant shelling, and power cuts, many cannot work, many leave their living place to save their families. If we talk about the male part of the population, many employees go to defend our country voluntarily, here we should not forget about the structural and financial constraints that the war brought. But the academy lives continues to provide education, continues its research, and gives hope for the future of the city, and with it science and the country. However, the question arises: at the expense of what resources this movement continues, how the academy preserve its human capital despite its difficult regional location and, as a consequence, unequal conditions with other institutions of higher education and scientific institutions of Ukraine which are located in safer territory and what other socio-structural challenges face. The paper is based on the results of semi-structured interviews with representatives of the Kharkiv academy and expert interviews with the management and administration of scientific and higher education institutions. The research raises such issues as the migration of scientists and affiliation with more than one higher education institution, as well as examines gender dimension of the specificities of mobilization in relation to the academic community.

RC31-500.1

YASMINE, BOUCHFAR* (Institut Universitaire des études africaines et euro-méditerranéennes et ibéro-américaines - Rabat, Morocco)

"Migration Narratives in Media: Representation, Social Perceptions, and Migrant Self-Representation"

This paper examines media representations of migration in Morocco, focusing on how these narratives shape social perceptions and influence migrant self-representation. As migration dominates global headlines, Morocco—both a transit and destination country—has become central to complex debates balancing hospitality and caution. Media narratives play a powerful role in shaping public perceptions, often framing migrants either as vulnerable victims or potential threats to socio-economic stability. Such representations contribute to anti-migrant sentiments, reinforcing stereotypes and biases that influence public policy and social attitudes.

However, the rise of social media has provided migrants with a platform to document their experiences and challenge dominant narratives, offering counter-narratives that question stereotypical portrayals. By sharing their own stories, migrants can confront the depiction of themselves as passive subjects and instead assert their identities and resilience. This paper draws on recent research into media narratives on migration (Esses, 2013), examining how Moroccan media outlets and social platforms handle these stories. The analysis explores patterns of representation across different media channels and highlights the ways in which migrant groups use social media to foster understanding and empathy, creating space for new narratives that counteract harmful stereotypes.

This study ultimately suggests that these counter-narratives have the potential to reshape public perceptions by presenting a more nuanced view of the migrant experience. Through this approach, we uncover how research on media representations of migration lends itself to innovative methodological frameworks, facilitating a deeper understanding of contemporary migration narratives.

RC05-82.3

YASUI, DAISUKE* (Faculty Member, Japan)

The Impact of European Immigration Policies on Multicultural Coexistence in Japan

Japan has accepted a large number of foreign workers as fact, although it does not officially accept immigration. In response to the ongoing multiculturalisation of society, the Japanese Government has adopted a policy of multicultural coexistence. This calls for intercultural understanding, communication between cultural groups and equal relations between cultural groups, and reflects the ideal of multiculturalism that has developed in Europe and Canada. However, this government policy, which does not recognise the social rights of immigrants, has been severely criticised.

On the other hand, in the absence of a national immigration policy, multicultural coexistence has been implemented at the local government level in response to the increase in the number of foreigners. Specific measures are mainly focused on providing services for foreign residents and reducing problems caused by language and cultural differences, and not much has been done to promote the independence of foreign residents and their participation in the local community. However, from the perspective of diversity, some municipalities are trying to establish coexistence with foreign residents as a vitality of the city.

This study focuses on the recent policy process of such foreign residents in the municipalities, which is known as Multicultural Coexistence 2.0. These municipalities have formulated their guidelines by referring to the policies of European migrant catchment cities. Many local authorities in Japan have formulated 'guidelines and plans for the promotion of multicultural coexistence', some of which make reference to Western multiculturalism and interculturalism. Therefore, this study scrutinises these guidelines and plans, with particular emphasis on the parts that address the policies of European cities. We will investigate and examine how Japanese local authorities perceive the policy trends in Europe and try to utilise them in their policies for multicultural coexistence. We reconsider the future of multicultural coexistence in Japan, where further multiculturalisation is expected.

RC07-JS-190.2

YATES, LUKE* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Platform Politics: Corporate Power, Grassroots Movements and the Sharing Economy

The platform economy, powered by companies like Airbnb, Uber and Deliveroo, promised to revolutionize the way we work and live. My presentation shows how platform capitalism is not only shaped by business decisions, but is a result of struggles involving social movements, consumer politics and state interventions. It focuses in particular on the controversial tactics used by platform giants to avoid regulation. It identifies some common trajectories of political struggle across contexts and across several 'lean platforms'. It discusses platform rhetoric, the contentious and confrontational language and stories told by platform businesses. Using a case study of former Airbnb workers, it also delves into 'platform power', the ways in which platforms mobilise their users and allies to shape or avoid state regulation. These concern the imaginaries, potential and future of the new digital economy: platform possibility.

RC48-JS-244.3

YATES, LUKE* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
GILLAN, KEVIN (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Understanding Strategy in Contentious Collective Action: A Research Agenda

Strategy is central to work on collective action, and to the way that we think about the future, but is undertheorised and rarely directly investigated. Our paper proposes a research agenda for addressing this. We disaggregate the term in three sections: *strategic action*, a qualifier to refer to goal-directed or effective activity; *strategizing*, involving practices by which actors coordinate; and *strategies*, a form of future orientation that guides practices. The first part argues that literature on strategic action, especially field theory, presents strategy as an important, yet opaque, quality. To address this and test assumptions about certain forms of future-coordinating being more efficacious, the next sections discuss the potential of analysing strategizing using theories of practice; and strategies using work on projectivity. To advance the agenda, we recommend several moves, including investigating both more and less formal modes of strategizing or dedicated and emergent coordinating practices, identifying and analysing the elements of coordinating practices; considering and measuring the form of future orientations using Ann Mische's work on projectivity; and examining a wider range of the content of future orientations which guide and inspire action and cultural change.

RC28-JS-49.2

YEGHIAZARYAN, ANUSH* (University Konstanz, Germany)
YELIENA, KOVALSKA* (University Konstanz, Germany)

Women's Time, Women's Space. a Study of Ukrainian Forced Migrant Women in Konstanz. the Roles and Paths of Women Mastering Their Lives in Germany.

Every migration, especially those caused by war or other

disasters, has the power to challenge family and family roles in a far-reaching and stressful, sometimes upsetting way. The main components are intensified, the responsibilities, connections, relationships are emphasized in their functioning and non-functioning aspects, and new problems are created. In our paper, we would like to explore these questions based on our data collected with qualitative and quantitative methods (with help of narrative interviews and a web survey). The focus is on refugees from Ukraine who have found a new home at Lake Konstanz. Families of varying composition have arrived in Konstanz and the surrounding area: single mothers, young women with parents and grandparents; siblings with families; women who left their husbands in Ukraine, women who were single parents (separated or divorced)

already before the war began, women who took their unresolved family situations with them to Germany. Different generations are represented. Migrants from different cities and regions of Ukraine are represented. As women are clearly the largest group (83%), we would like to pay particular attention to their needs and living conditions. How do women organize their lives? What do they do in Germany? What do they expect? What are they interested in? What problems characterize their lives in Germany? What are the most important meeting places, how is time and space organized for them? What are they looking for and how do they perceive German reality? What are the most important changes, challenges, but also opportunities and chances? Examining the paths and the "map of life" that the women use in their everyday lives would show how the offers could be designed to suit their lives. Finally, the question of how they see their future prospects would also be an important part of the discussion. The special features of Konstanz and the surrounding area as a (southern) German and European region would also enrich the discussion.

RC33-542.4

YELIENA, KOVALSKA* (University of Konstanz, Germany)
SYDOROV, MYKOLA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine)
SALNIKOVA, SVITLANA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine)

Methodological Challenges of Conducting Sociological Research in Ukraine during the War

Conducting sociological research in conflict zones poses unique methodological challenges, especially in a country like Ukraine, where ongoing war and large-scale displacement significantly disrupt data collection efforts. This study explores the specific difficulties faced by researchers in Ukraine during the Russian-Ukrainian war, highlighting issues related to data reliability, sampling, and the representativeness of surveys.

One of the major challenges is the absence of up-to-date demographic data, as the last full census was conducted in 2001. The war has exacerbated this issue, with high levels of forced internal and external migration complicating the identification and description of the target population. Researchers have had to rely on outdated data and alternative approaches, such as online surveys and recruitment through social media, to reach respondents. This shift to digital data collection, while necessary, introduces new biases and errors, such as non-random sampling and potential accessibility issues for respondents affected by the war.

The study also addresses the ethical implications of conducting research in conflict zones, including maintaining confidentiality and data protection under extreme conditions. Online methods, though offering broader reach and real-time data collection, also raise concerns about respondent safety and data accuracy.

Despite these challenges, the research underscores the resilience and adaptability of Ukrainian sociologists in navigating these complex conditions. By employing innovative methodologies and continuously refining their approaches, researchers are able to capture valuable insights into the social dynamics of a country at war. This work contributes to the broader understanding of conducting empirical social research in crisis contexts and highlights the critical need for methodological flexibility and ethical vigilance.

RC15-JS-188.2

YEMANE, RUTA* (DeZIM Berlin, Germany)
VEIT, SUSANNE (DeZIM Institut, Germany)
HEISIG, JAN PAUL (WZB Berlin, Germany)
LI, JIANGHONG (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)
DIX, JONAS (Leuphana Universität, Germany)

Ethnic and Social Inequalities in Access to Health Care: Evidence from a Nation-Wide Field Experiment in Germany

Inequalities in health care access are a potentially important driver of social and ethnic inequalities in health. We conducted a large nation-wide field experiment to assess discrimination in accessing German private practices in five medical specialties (general practitioners, pediatricians, radiologists, dermatologists, and psychotherapists). Fictitious patients contacted approximately 7,000 practices by email, describing their condition and requesting an appointment as soon as possible. Patients with German-sounding names received a positive response in 50.5% and were offered a concrete appointment in 19.7% of cases. These numbers are substantially lower for patients with Turkish-sounding (44.4/15.4%) and Nigerian-sounding names (43.3%/16.1%). Positive response and appointment offer rates were also substantially higher for patients with a doctoral title (as opposed to no title) and for those with private (as opposed to statutory) insurance, with higher doctor remuneration for treating privately insured patients likely being a primary driver of the latter effect. Interactive specifications indicate that minority-ethnicity patients benefit less from having private insurance or a doctoral title than patients with German-sounding names, a result that is at odds with a simple statistical discrimination interpretation of ethnicity effects. Further analyses will explore effect heterogeneity in terms of physician/patient interactions (e.g., according to name-proxied physician gender and migration background) and contextual variation (e.g., according to physician density as a measure of competition and right-wing vote shares as indicators of local anti-immigrant sentiment).

RC09-131.4

YEMPELLI, DR. BHASKAR* (Rishihood University, India)

Primitive Accumulation As a Source of Feudal Power: A Case Study of Non-Tribal Migration into Tribal Villages in India.

This study addresses how Non-tribal communities, who are more inclined towards private property, migrated into trial societies, where common property is prevalent and accumulated land by all means, end up feudal lords of those villages. Telangana region of India has seen non-tribal influx into tribal areas in two phases. Part of the 'Green Revolution' Indian government implemented pro farmers' policies in Coastal Andhra Pradesh. Because of these policies land tenancy rates in this area has increased enormously. For the peasant farmers in the coastal region it was beneficial to lease out their lands and migrate to rich soil areas of Godavari and Krishna valley of telangana and mimic the 'green revolution' for self (private) created incentives by using cheaper land, irrigation and labour resources. Even though they were small and medium peasants in their region when they migrated to tribal areas they established themselves as the dominant class of the society, mostly feudal. Their social background, dominant caste, helped them practice and establish their traditional caste structure to commit extra economic coercion.

The other migration took place in the aftermath of the occupation of Hyderabad state into India in 1948. Most of the small medium peasants from plain areas of Telangana migrated to tribal areas of the region. They were poor peasants with no means of production with the experience and practice of private property and accumulation. Initially tribal communities treated them equal and shared their resources including land and livestock with them. However these immigrant peasants turned common property into private property, accumulated land and alienated tribes from their means of production and looted them to be poor forever. The non-tribal peasants also got their non-tribal labour to help them cultivate these lands by using traditional *vesti* system and established traditional Hindu hierarchical societies.

RC44-692.5

YENIEV, GOKCE* (Postgraduate Researcher, United Kingdom)

Unraveling Class Dynamics in Energy Transition in Turkey

While the energy transition holds promise for the climate crisis, it simultaneously presents a conundrum of labor implications that defy simplicity. This theoretical exploration delves into the intricate facets of the energy transition, offering qualitative insights to unravel its profound impact on labour and class dynamics. Historically, transitions in labour, such as the transition from coal to gas, as exemplified by Timothy Mitchell's concept of

"carbon democracy" or transformations in the capitalist mode of production in the 1960s and 1970s, marked by the emergence of the "mass-worker" and the increase in the automated processes have fundamentally reshaped the class dynamics. Yet, the transition from fossil fuels to renewables is no ordinary shift; it entails a complex narrative that has frequently been oversimplified by assuming that change occurs primarily from the bottom up, through grassroots movements, or via policy-oriented pathways, overlooking the intricate power plays, authority structures, and divergent interests of different stakeholders. This paper endeavors to illuminate the interplay of class dynamics and the energy transition, by utilizing a Gramscian framework and incorporating a Marxist class analysis. This theoretical exploration contributes to the broader discourse on achieving a just and sustainable energy transition. By adequately incorporating class dynamics into the framework, the understanding of power structures, the potential impacts on different classes, and the distribution of benefits and burdens can be enhanced.

RC05-77.17

YENSHU VUBO, EMMANUEL* (University of Buea, Cameroon)

Ethno-Regional Cleavages and Socio-Politically Motivated Animosities in Cameroon: Elements for Understanding Incipient Xenophobic Tendencies

Cameroon is a complex mosaic of ethnic categories that fashion identities but are also the source of tensions, frictions and conflicts. These are in the main what in some older literature was labelled tribal but which are in fact ethno-linguistic groupings (with more than 250 micro identities), the socio-linguistic (with a major division structured around the two official languages of European origins), and the religious that are further segmented into multiple denominations and fraternities. Over time, administrative divisions inherited from colonial demarcations with a prolongation into the postcolonial period have generated a new sense of belonging and identification. This has developed into ethno-regionalism that obviously runs counter to the affirmed project of nation-building or unifying statecraft. Competition in access to public space, offices and public goods often degenerates into mutual distrust that has often implied a growing tendency towards xenophobia or xenophobic tendencies in some areas of Cameroon. This paper traces the development of the ethno-regional imaginary and its xenophobic corollary over the relatively short political history of the country. The argument is that this imaginary has taken on itself the character of a mobilizing force in politics and exists as the unique state ideology without a corresponding reality necessitating its deconstruction. The latter will entail a revision of the basis of the state as a colonial construct, revisiting the basis of identification and its recognition between state and civil society, ridding identities other than the national of political contents and introducing a new politics of plurality that combines multiculturalism, recognition and a cosmopolitan outlook. Such a politics re-direct attention towards the territorial development components (regions) as realities in their own right as opposed to their transformation into ethno-political entities with the capacity to drift into objects of exclusion.

RC11-JS-54.6

YENSHU VUBO, EMMANUEL (University of Buea, Cameroon)
STEPHANIE KININLA, WIRBA* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Buea, Cameroon)

New Roles in Care for Elderly Patients in Cameroon: The Case of the Extended Setting of the Kumbo West Health District

Health problems of Cameroon's 3.5% aging population hitherto attended to exclusively within formal health care settings are increasingly the object of care out of health facilities creating new roles for new types of care givers drawn from extended care settings. These are crucial for the extension of life in a context where the average life nospan has moved from slightly more than 50 to 61 years in 10 years. As more people are found within the 60 - 80 age bracket, they are faced with multiple biomedical problems associated with aging (musculoskeletal, sensory-motor, neurological, respiratory, vascular, cardio-vascular) that are attended to by the modern health care system which also offers some degree of nursing care. There is a also a growing need for complementary but critical care that is offered by kinship and social networks in the administration of medication and other health care, self-care, mobility tasks, household tasks, psycho-social support, advocacy and surrogacy. These pose problems of specific kinds for care givers where such activities are not structured and in the absence of a care services sector. This is the substance of an ethnographic study of caregiving activities in the extended caregiving setting of the Kumbo West Health District of Cameroon among elderly patients and their caregivers. The study showed that the burden of care devolves on younger generations of relations (children and dependents) and social support networks. While this has generated new forms of work and professions or a care industry elsewhere, in Cameroon, it has led to the emergence of new informal but critical social roles that are embedded in the indigenous structures of social support and local social capital with attendant complications and challenges, such that the support networks themselves need to be supported and integrated in the modern sector of care and social work.

WG01-885.2

YERMAKHANOVA, SALTANAT* (Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan)
ZABIROVA, AIGUL (Kazakhstani Institute for Strategic Research, Kazakhstan)
SHAUKENOVA, ZAREMA (Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies, Kazakhstan)
SEIDUMANOV, SERIK (Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies, Kazakhstan)
ZHOLDYBALINA, ALUA (Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan)

How Kazakh Youth Sees the Future?

Examining the future becomes essential to comprehending current social and political dynamics in light of global upheavals and hybrid realities. Our presentation's main objective is to analyze Kazakhstan's youth's outlook for the next two decades. Based on focus group talks with 101 participants from different parts of Kazakhstan, ages 18 to 29, our study seeks to determine what values and symbols influence their perception of Kazakhstan in 20 years. The period of data collection was February 9–18, 2024.

Participants in focus groups were positioned in a "mapped space". Nine symbols have to be used to symbolize the future: a sport, an animal, a profession, an economic sector, a building, music, a tree, a color, and a state emblem. The findings indicate that professionalism, education, and advanced technology are the three main concepts in understanding the future for young people. Young people clearly understand the importance of education, particularly in light of the advancements in artificial intelligence and digitalization. Important societal issues including emigration, corruption, and responsibility were also recognized by young people. We conceived the future visions created by youth using the discourse analysis method, which helped better understand how youth perceive social change and develop expectations.

According to the study, Kazakhstan must consider a number of significant trends while developing its long-term plans. The first is a significant increase in the number of young people throughout the following twenty years. Second, a reevaluation of values is necessary due to global shifts, where professionalism and high standards of work become crucial principles. Furthermore, the growth of mental stability and emotional intelligence will enable youth to adjust to shifts in the job market and remain prepared for lifelong learning. The study's findings emphasize how important it is to incorporate adolescent perspectives into strategic planning and public policy.

RC38-624.2

YETKIN, EREN* (Catholic University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany)

Deconstructing Power Asymmetries through Participation? on Participatory Research in Multimethod Frameworks

This paper explores the implications of combining participatory approaches with other empirical methods. Since its first hours, participatory research has aimed to question, deconstruct, or 'decolonize' hierarchical forms of interactions in various research contexts. It has been a means to empower the vulnerable and marginalized, particularly in the Americas (Fals-Borda 1987; Wallerstein et al. 2019) and similar to indigenous methodologies (Kovach 2010). Participatory research aims to foster a critical reflection of power relations, stimulate a process of powersharing, and engage the co-researchers and professional researchers to learn from each other, regardless of individual academic records.

Participatory approaches can reveal social aspects that other methods could miss. Nevertheless, as new studies demonstrate (Bundschuh et al., forthcoming), more than such approaches are needed to understand social mechanisms. This point inevitably leads us to multimethod considerations. However, method combinations also raise questions of whether one method dominates the design and what it means for the power relations between the (co-)researchers. How can we avoid new regimes of dominance in this complexity and the cooperation with co-researchers? Moreover, how can professional researchers secure ethical standards when the participation is foregrounded?

This paper focuses on the multimethod project 'Participatory Remembrance Education in Koblenz and the surroundings' that used semi-structured individual and group interviews, ethnographic documentation, and participatory approaches. Among others, the project collaborated with marginalized, migrantized, and racialized young people who frequently visited a youth centre located in a small western German town. Some young people were invited to tell their stories; others participated actively in the research workshops. In this process, an excursion focusing on racism in Germany took place with the young participants. Based on this case study, this paper aims to exemplify the chances and challenges of participatory designs in the multimethod complexities.

RC21-332.1

YETKIN, SEYMA* (Central European University, Turkey)

Acceleration in the Urban Margins : Paris Olympics, Urban Entrepreneurial Interventions and Precarious Inhabitations in Saint-Denis

"In Seine-Saint-Denis, Olympic and Paralympic Games of Paris 2024 are the accelerators of history(s)" read the official signboards advertised by the Olympic Committe. This paper explores the implications of this acceleration on inhabitability in Saint-Denis for the marginalized residents of the banlieue. The department of Seine-Saint-Denis, located in northern Paris, has the highest poverty rates in mainland France and its youngest population. The commune Saint-Denis, which also harbours the Stade de France, is the city's most stigmatised territory to this day, whilst the official discourses vary at this conjuncture, referring to it with carefully chosen adjectives such as 'dynamic quartier' or 'territory in motion'. The discursive reb/ordering of the place is accompanied by concrete material investments such as the demolition of the infamous social housing estates (cités), simultaneous construction works, and urban regeneration projects that will either bring Saint-Denis closer to the metropolitan core or to social, democratic, and environmental degradation, depending on whom you speak to. Amid this whirlwind, the inhabitants of Saint-Denis, *Dionysiens*, grapple with questions of belonging and temporal ruptures, caught in the profoundly accelerating rhythms of their previously neglected commune as it rushes towards to synchronize with the metropolitan Paris. The accelerated socio-spatial interventions in the commune are often perceived as erasing the 'histories' that make up this place without 'repair' and the communal mechanisms and infrastructures that have evolved to address longstanding neglect – in ways that are profoundly heterogenous across everyday and militant spheres. Based on twelve months of intensive ethnographic work and participant observation in Saint-Denis, walk-with practices, staged talks and interviews with Dionysiens and grassroot militants, this paper analyses urban entrepreneurial techniques of extracting value from urban margins, spatio-temporal precarities they produce and the emerging tensions and fragmentations in making and remaking Saint-Denis.

RC40-663.3

YILDIZ, EMRAH* (Ankara Haci Bayram Veli university, Turkey)

Did the Marshall Plan Cover the Expectation: Turkey's Entanglement in Agricultural Development in the 1950s

In the midst of the 1940s, Turkish policymakers shifted policy paradigm from inward-oriented economic policy, which aimed at setting up industrialization in the economy, to outward-oriented policies, which is so-called agricultural development fueled by the international organizations, such as the IMF and World Bank. Initially, Turkish policymakers had pondered on industrial plans, which was fueled with foreign resources in the post-war era. Despite their hopes, the Marshall Plan did not meet expectations, as Turkey was intended to serve as the agricultural supplier, so-called the breadbasket, for Western Europe. In the perception of Turkish policymakers, the Marshall Plan served two main goals. First and foremost, it invigorated the Turkish economy with overseas capital and rendered technical assistance, comprising both machinery and skilled know-how. Additionally, it was anticipated that this would lead to an enhancement of the nation's infrastructure capabilities. Second, The Marshall Plan, in the imagination of Turkish policymakers, was the way to be part of the liberal world order led the USA after the WWII.

This presentation will delve into the motivations and mechanisms that prompted Turkish policymakers to move away from inward-oriented industrialization, which depended on domestic savings, towards an outward-oriented agricultural development model that was bolstered by foreign capital in the late 1940s. Although the Marshall Plan assigned Turkey the function of an agricultural country, Turkish policymakers circumvented this specified role within the initiative. Between the hammer of the international order and the national policy preferences, they looked for a way out to perform both industrial policy and the agricultural development program. In this sense, Turkey's entanglement in the agricultural development illustrates the dichotomy between the developing world and international organizations.

RC22-JS-249.4

YILDIZ, ÜMIT KEMAL* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Prevent and 'Fundamental British Values': Policing British Muslims within and Outside the Education System.

Muslim communities are one of the most heavily policed and least protected in the UK (Tufail, 2015). Since the 9/11 attacks in the USA and the 7/7 bombings in the UK, the policing of Muslims has become normalised within the education system, from pre-school through to higher education (Yıldız, 2021). In response to these events, the UK government introduced its first comprehensive counterterrorism strategy, CONTEST, which includes four key areas: Prevent, Pursue, Protect, and Prepare. The 'Prevent' aspect focuses on the 'pre-crime' space, aiming to prevent individuals from becoming terrorists in the future. It is also known as the de-radicalisation programme.

Prevent places a duty on schools, colleges, and universities to 'safeguard' young people at risk of radicalisation, effectively making educational institutions the frontline of national security efforts. Teachers are tasked with identifying signs of 'extremism' and 'radicalisation' among students and reporting these concerns to the Prevent officer. One of the tools used to detect 'extremism' is assessing whether a student demonstrates opposition to 'fundamental British values,' which are defined within the Prevent strategy as part of the broader definition of extremism. The strategy defines extremism as:

"vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs" (HO, 2011).

Since 2007, thousands of young people have been identified as 'extremists' or 'radicals' and referred to the de-radicalisation programme, with the overwhelming majority coming from Muslim communities.

This paper will argue that Prevent and the concept of 'fundamental British values' are rooted in racism and represent an 'acceptable' form of 'othering' Muslims.

RC53-823.3

YILMAZ, AYSE* (Bahçeşehir University, Turkey)

Exploration of Children's Digital Socialization Using Arts-Based Methods on Digital Environments

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the methodology and findings of research on intergenerationalism using arts-based qualitative research methods in a digital environment.

In the contemporary landscape, technology has become an integral facet of socialization, especially for children growing up in the digital age. The once distinct realms of the digital and physical worlds now intersect seamlessly, shaping the social experiences of children in profound ways, including the dynamics of parent-child relationships. This study explores the interplay between children and adults in the digital realm, focusing on how technology influences the parent-child relationship and children's digital socialization. It also seeks to explore children's perspectives on their digital experiences and their role in shaping the use of technology in the family environment.

Working with 20 secondary school children aged 11-13 and their parents, the research examines patterns of use across a range of social platforms to shed light on children's experiences of digital tools and technologies. Through regular online meetings with the children, using process drama and P4C as data collection methods, their digital interactions were explored, alongside separate sessions with parents to gather their perspectives. The study aims to challenge traditional notions of children as mere recipients of technology, and to shed light on their active participation and impact on family dynamics in the digital age. The findings reveal significant differences between the experiences of secondary school children and their parents, highlighting the need for improved intergenerational communication to bridge the understanding between adults and children regarding digital tools and socialisation methods, thereby fostering stronger intergenerational interactions.

WG08-JS-123.4

YILMAZ, FERRUH* (Tulane University, USA)

Affect, Rhetoric, and Identity

In this presentation, I propose a novel understanding of populism as a political /rhetorical strategy rather than ideology, discourse or political logic. I argue that affect, or emotional attachment to an identity, precedes rhetoric. Rhetoric serves as a means of explaining and justifying this affective investment. Drawing on the insights of Laclau, Toulmin, Burke, and Copjec, I contend that affect is a fundamental force that subverts logic and meaning.

The Rhetoricity of the Social
Laclau and traditional rhetoricians view rhetoric as a means of representing the social that is otherwise heterogeneous, or as the persuasive aspect of communication. My perspective expands on this by emphasizing the goal-oriented nature of discourse and its role in shaping the social world. The inherent fragmentation and inconsistency of the social world make it difficult to articulate consistent identities.

I argue that our sense of the social world is primarily shaped by affective orientation rather than discursive patterns. Affective investment in collectivities, whether identity categories, social movements, or other groups, defies meaning and articulation. These collectivities are formed around affect, which functions as a magnet drawing diverse elements together. In political discourse, affect is often created through the perception of threat, which in turn produces a sense of community or solidarity.

Populist Strategy: Moral Panics
The populist far-right rhetorical strategy is centered on provoking sustained moral panics. These emotional events, which focus on issues like immigration, drugs, or cultural/moral norms, produce strong connections to the populist right's message of restoring order and tradition. By appealing to emotions, they produce affective investment in cultural identities against the "cultural elites" defining elites based on their cultural and moral characteristics rather than class status. This transforms our ontological horizon, emphasizing cultural differences as the fundamental basis for social division or unity.

RC35-587.1

YILMAZ, FERRUH* (Tulane University, USA)

The Ambiguity of Populist Logic

This presentation will use the movie, *They Live* from 1988 and the interpretations of it as a way of approaching the question of ambiguity.

My main question is that even though the movie's main message is meant to be criticism of "unrestrained capitalism and yuppies" (Carpenter), what happens when populist far right thinks the movie reflects their arguments precisely? Is it a simple question of polysemy?

I think not. The right and left logics are pretty similar when it comes to conspiracy theories about the global elites. Both far (fascist) right and part of the left read John Carpenter's *They Live* as an allegory of what they have been saying all along. In the film, a global elite co-opted by aliens control finance and the media. They rule through ideological propaganda in advertisements and TV programs.

The far right conspiracy site *The Vigilant Citizen*, for example, argues that the elite in the movie is the Illuminati. Others point to the "Jewish control of finance and media." Alex Jones of *Infowars* cannot stop praising the film. On the other side, Slavoj Zizek thinks that the film points at "the extreme violence of liberation." The director himself objects to the conspiracist interpretations.

This is a quote from a review: "The message that is communicated here: Mass media is the elite's favorite tool to indoctrinate the masses and to keep them in servitude."

So, how to read it?

If the message of the movie *They Live* is a critique of finance capitalism and its total control of the media that can easily be owned by the far right, then there must be something about the populist logic that characterizes insurgent movements regardless of their political orientation. This presentation will draw also on several other movies to make its argument.

RC25-408.3

YILMAZ SENER, MELTEM* (VID Specialized University, Norway)

Stigma and Discrimination Based on Non-Native Accent

This article aims to contribute to the scant sociological literature on discrimination based on non-native/L2 accent. It depends on semi-structured interviews with 40 Turkish highly-skilled migrants who left Turkey as adults with at least undergraduate degrees to have further degrees or professional careers in the US, and returned back to Turkey after living in the US for at least five years. In this paper, I focus on their experiences as non-native speakers of English during their stay in the US. I discuss that although they had left Turkey with certified proficiency in English, their everyday life in the US was negatively shaped by the fact that they had non-native accents. Although the respondents did not name their difficulties related to accent as discrimination, depending on their accounts, I argue that their non-native accent functioned as a basis of stigma, marking them as foreigners, and became a basis for negative differential treatment in different spheres of life in the US. I demonstrate in what ways non-native accent can become a basis for discrimination in the context of the US, and also discuss why those migrants who experience discriminatory treatment do not call it discrimination.

RC25-419.3

YIN, BOYANG* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

'Language and Symbolic Power': The Friendships of Rural-Urban Migrant Children in China"

Over recent decades, the deep-rooted economic divide between rural and urban areas in China has led to large-scale family migration, with rural children moving to cities with their parents in search of better employment opportunities and improved living conditions.

Based on an eight-month ethnography conducted in a primary school containing both migrant and non-migrant children in China in 2023, this qualitative research employed observation, interviews with parents, teachers, and children, and an art-based method (children's drawings) to explore children's friendships.

Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts and tools of capital and 'language and symbolic power,' the study found that language, particularly accent, plays a key role in children's integration. Firstly, echoing Bourdieu, language is an implicitly acknowledged legitimate form of culture that is part of a national ideology. This implicit legitimization operates as a form of symbolic dominance, ingrained in the daily operations of institutions and potentially leading to prejudice. Children speaking standard Mandarin are considered more legitimate and have a higher level of peer acceptance than children with accents. Secondly, apart from Mandarin, local accents in megacities can be a source of pride, as they carry significant cultural value and are often associated with property ownership and imply ancestral wealth passed down over generations. Thirdly, intersecting with economic capital, middle-class children use a more elaborated linguistic code, which is more aligned with the education system in China. This study uses Bourdieu's concepts to examine how language can serve as an audible marker of social division for migrant children. The study also contributes to a reflection on Bourdieu's theory by considering children's agency in how they perceive accents. While parents and educators often view accents as 'gatekeeper' that children must overcome to form friendships, children themselves perceive accents differently. For them, accent can sometimes serve as a positive resource in building friendships.

RC48-749.3

YON JORQUERA, ROCÍO* (Centro de Estudios Interculturales e Indígenas, Chile)

Desigualdad Socioecológica y Crisis Climática. Articulaciones Políticas De Mujeres Indígenas Urbanas y Su Relación Con La Política Climática En Chile.

La organización y creciente participación de mujeres indígenas a nivel global ha facilitado su reconocimiento como actoras clave en la lucha por la justicia climática y la gobernanza. No obstante, su involucramiento en espacios decisivos sigue siendo marginal. Tal es el caso de Chile, si bien el país se ha suscrito a convenios internacionales, como el Acuerdo de París, que promueve los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y la igualdad de género, a nivel nacional, la política climática aún no ha incluido de manera significativa a las mujeres indígenas. Este escenario es problemático, las mujeres indígenas continúan siendo consideradas como una población vulnerable o beneficiaria de programas de conservación, y se desconoce su rol en la gobernanza climática.

A pesar de esta limitada incidencia en el ámbito institucional, el desarrollo de instrumentos de gestión del cambio climático ha impulsado nuevas dinámicas de inclusión, organización política, exclusión y desigualdad socioecológica que afectan a mujeres indígenas en Chile. Estas dinámicas ofrecen un campo de estudio fértil sobre el cuál aportar una mirada crítica y situada.

Esta ponencia forma parte de un proyecto de investigación doctoral que busca entender cómo, en contextos de múltiples crisis surgen articulaciones políticas entre mujeres indígenas urbanas organizadas en Chile, en torno a las desigualdades socioecológicas y la crisis climática. Desde una perspectiva multiescalar, se pretende reconstruir los diversos conocimientos y experiencias que informan estas articulaciones, así como las relaciones de poder que subyacen a los repertorios políticos relacionados con la crisis. En esta ponencia, exploro la relación entre estas articulaciones y la política climática. Para esto, utilizo metodologías cualitativas y participativas, colaborando con mujeres indígenas en la Región Metropolitana de Chile. A partir de sus redes, se logra acceder a diversas actorías e interlocutores con los que estas interactúan y con su entrelazamiento con la política climática.

RC31-503.1

YOON, IN-JIN* (Korea University, South Korea)

Between Foreigners and Compatriots: Social Integration of Ethnic Koreans in Korea

Ethnic Koreans (foreign nationals of Korean descent) are the largest migrant group in South Korea, numbering 848,724 in 2023 and accounting for 33.8% of the foreign population. Far from being just "overseas Koreans," they have become integral members of their ancestral homeland. This study explores their social integration in Korea and the factors influencing this process, with a focus on South Korea's immigration policy, which differentiates immigrants based on factors like human capital, their role in the labor market, and whether they are of Korean descent. These distinctions determine their residency status and limit their participation in the labor market.

Using data from the 2021 Survey on Immigrant Residence Status and Employment, the study plans to update its findings with 2023 survey data to examine whether policy changes between 2021 and 2023—such as expanding the industries in which overseas Koreans can work—have improved their socioeconomic status.

The descriptive analysis shows that ethnic Koreans, particularly those on work visit visas, face disadvantages compared to other migrant groups, including non-professional and professional workers and marriage migrants. These disadvantages are evident in areas such as employment, income, housing, health, insurance, pension coverage, and life satisfaction. Additionally, their sense of belonging to Korean society and local communities is lower than that of other migrant groups.

These challenges appear to arise from government policies that restrict residency and employment opportunities for ethnic Koreans to protect the domestic labor market. The findings contradict the assumption that ethnic Koreans, due to their cultural and linguistic familiarity and more favorable residency status, would have an advantage in integrating into Korean society. Moreover, the negative perception of Korean Chinese as being more loyal to China contributes to their social and cultural isolation, further limiting their opportunities.

RC02-35.3

YOSHIDA, MAI* (The University of Kitakyushu, Japan)

Indigenous Peoples As"Non-Movers": A Case of Pinatubo Aetas in the Philippines

This study describes the mechanism of immobility of "non-movers" through the case of Indigenous peoples in the Philippines. The number of international migrants and refugees has increased over the decades, bringing with it rising concerns in the era of mobility. But there are also many non-movers who cannot cross borders. This immobility of non-movers will be discussed in contrast to those who cross borders. As movers, migrants and refugees flow into the bottom of the host society. They are monitored by the host state with limited public protection. In the same way, non-movers are left at the bottom of their society without guarantee of their basic needs and rights. The Pinatubo Aetas are among the indigenous peoples of the Philippines who are under constant threat of losing their ancestral domain and their rights restricted. The US army, national authorities, and multinational land developers supported by the state have exploited their ancestral lands. With their ancestral domain targeted and their movements heavily monitored, some have been forced to stay or be *imprisoned* in their own land to protect their claim to their domain and preserve their way of life. Some are included in the local labor market as cheap labor, subordinately included in development projects, while others escape to the mountains to avoid conflicts. The study shows the various aspects of the Aetas' immobility through its historical, economic, and political context. This will provide an important insight into our understanding of the selective process and factors that force marginalized people to either become migrants or non-movers.

RC39-640.6

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* (University of Michigan, USA)

The Nexus of Human and Non-Human Movements, Changing Ecosystem, and Social Policies and Practices Following the Great East Japan Disaster: Participatory Analysis through Photovoice

Drawing on the PhotoVoice Project, a 13-year longitudinal participatory action research project, this contribution examines the nexus of post-disaster movements of human and non-human, environmental substances, and their mutually constitutive relations with social policies and socioculturally rooted practices. The project began in 2011 in collaboration with women's NGOs shortly after the Great East Japan Disaster, a cascade of massive earthquakes, tsunamis, and nuclear accidents.

Using PhotoVoice methodologies and community engagement, the project places women affected by the disaster at the center of inquiry. Across 10 sites, over 65 women have engaged in repeated photo-taking and small group discussions and created "voices," many of which reflect ongoing collective analyses of the government, opportunists, communities, and society at large.

Members' photographs and narratives illustrate complex movements of not only people but also animals, plants, water, air, soil, along with pollutants and contaminants.

Residents of governmentally designated evacuation areas were ordered to move. Many from outside those areas, especially children and mothers, also evacuated fearing radioactive contamination. Classified as "voluntary" evacuees, they received little assistance from the repatriation-promoting government.

In addition to survivors evacuating, cremated remains of the deceased moved. Forced or not, alive or dead, people moved multiple times.

In some severely affected areas, along with residents, the city hall, its functions and staff, relocated. This created an interesting twist on the notion that all disasters are local, reminding us that the local is not standstill.

Polluted air moved across the line that separated governmentally designated evacuation zones from non-evacuation zones. Contaminated soils were piled up by the roadside and doorsteps for a protracted period; slowly most, but not all, have been moved to temporary storage locations.

Weaving through members' photographs and narratives, this contribution highlights interactive relations among human movements, changing ecosystems, and social policies and socioculturally-rooted practices.

RC39-647.2

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* (University of Michigan, USA)
YUNOMAE, TOMOKO (PhotoVoice Project, Japan)

Women's Experiences with the Great East Japan Disaster: Critical Feminist Participatory Analyses through Photovoice

This contribution focuses on women's experiences with the Great East Japan Disaster, a cascade of massive earthquakes, colossal tsunamis, and grave nuclear accidents. We present the findings from a feminist participatory action research project with women affected by the disaster, the PhotoVoice Project, initiated in 2011 shortly after the disaster in collaboration with local women's NGOs.

Using PhotoVoice methodology—a participatory method involving repeated photo-taking, small group discussions, and creation of voices (written messages), the project seeks to promote more inclusive, gender-responsive disaster policies and programs in Japan and beyond.

Since 2011, across 10 sites, over 65 women of diverse backgrounds have co-produced knowledge with researchers and local collaborators. Through their photographs and voices, participating members have explicated various ways in which gendered structural inequity, social norms, and socioculturally rooted practices impacted women and children in and after the disaster.

Ongoing participatory analyses of members' photographs and voices have also exposed failures and contradictions of disaster policies and responses, which compromised the safety and rights of women and children affected by the disaster. Through repeated discussions, we have interrogated various widely advocated notions, such as *Build Back Better* and disaster resilient society while also problematizing policies and governmental actions, such as repatriation-focused interventions and the promotion of so-called *Fukko Olympics* (Olympics Games to support reconstruction).

Increasingly, members have been participating in social action, obtaining certifications and appointments as disaster prevention specialists, running for office and winning, and advocating for policy and institutional changes through various channels.

In addition to the long-lasting impact of the disaster and radioactive contamination, this presentation will also present visions for the future, promoting disaster prevention, risk reduction, and reconstruction grounded in the rights and needs of local residents.

WG10-935.2

YOSHIMITSU, MASAE* (University of Nagasaki, Japan)

Reciprocity and Intimacy in the Digital Age: Bonding and Contributions to Social Issues through Japanese Live Music Fandom

The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally altered the way people interact, particularly through digital platforms. This study examines how Japanese female fans have built intimate relationships through the exchange of "gifts" within fandoms in both physical and digital spaces, while simultaneously contributing to the resolution of social issues. In this context, "gifts" refer to fan-created works, information, and services shared within the fandom according to established norms. Traditionally, these fans participated in live concerts, fostering strong bonds through mutual support and the exchange of gifts. However, with the suspension of live events during the pandemic, fans increasingly relied on online platforms such as live chats, streaming services, and virtual events to maintain their connections. This shift not only allowed fans to experience live music globally but also promoted activism addressing social issues through online interactions. Fans' digital activism—focused on addressing issues like environmental destruction, bullying, and discrimination based on race or sexual orientation, while fostering a sense of cross-border solidarity—has gained considerable attention. Yet, concerns have also been raised about potential negative outcomes, such as the exploitation of fans or the co-opting of popular music in extreme social movements under the guise of social justice. The bonds within these fandoms are not based on traditional ties like kinship, geography, or education but are instead formed around shared personal interests, such as entertainment and hobbies. The concept of reciprocity, in both physical and digital forms, serves as a crucial metaphor for maintaining intimacy and addressing social challenges while pursuing personal enjoyment. This study provides insights into how personal and social relationships are being restructured through digitalization in the Anthropocene. It offers a vision for sustaining community, intimacy, and social justice without falling into the traps of overproduction or exploitation, presenting a pathway toward a more sustainable and equitable future.

RC17-252.4

YOSHINARI, AKIRA* (Aichi institute of technology, Japan)

Government Inaction Created By Organization of Ignorance

Firms can scientifically prove the effectiveness of their products, so customers can trust them and promote their sales. The focus of this study is that this customer product approval process creates corporate blind trust and organization of ignorance.

This study takes the case of the cervical cancer vaccine in Japan. I demonstrate the social impact of organization of ignorance regarding the cervical cancer vaccine.

The Japanese vaccine marketing firms were deluded about the scientific efficacy of the vaccine and believed that proof of the efficacy of the vaccine would gain the support of most physicians. They further believed that support from physicians would translate into support from the public who would be vaccinated.

However, physician support alone was not sufficient for active vaccination. It is essential to have support not only from physicians but also from the public, and the vaccine marketing firms were ignorant of the importance of gaining support from the public. For ten years, citizens did not endorse vaccines that were not supported by the public, while the government approved them as products. As a result, the government's inaction led to an increase in the number of cervical cancer cases.

Organization of ignorance creates distrust from customers, and customer distrust leads to government inaction. This study demonstrated through natural language network analysis on SNS that the process of organization of ignorance contributes to negative social effects.

RC32-524.8

YOUSFI, FAYROUZ* (Ghent University, Morocco)

Rethinking Protest: Women Farmworkers Shaping Agricultural Spaces in Southern Morocco

In southern Morocco, female farm workers laid off by a French agri-food group have taken to the streets to launch an al-'Ucha - an occupation of the public space. Triggered by the widespread adoption of precarious employment within national and international agri-food companies, these movements react to the isolation of workers and the dwindling capacity for collective mobilisation. Thus, through al-'Ucha, they seek to create an entirely different kind of space conducive to the assertion of rights, the affirmation of a collective voice, the construction of a community, or a new political identity. In this article, I seek to challenge the dominant methodologies of analysing and interpreting streets and everyday spaces from a gendered perspective, moving beyond the notion of a feminised private space and a masculine public one. Instead, I show how rural women working in the Moroccan agricultural sector have challenged the perception of the everyday spaces as a site of protest predominantly associated with a specific body—namely, the organised male presence.

RC19-JS-145.1

YOUSSRA, EZZAARI* (Faculty of Letters and humain sciences, Mohammed first university - Oujda, Morocco)
SAID, MOUSSAOUI (Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Mohammed First University, Oujda, Morocco, Morocco)

La Relation Entre Pauvreté Et Solidarité: Analyse Sociologique Des Liens Sociaux Et De La Dépendance.

L'étude présentée porte sur la relation entre la pauvreté et la solidarité, elle consiste à chercher la possibilité de généraliser le projet de Serge Paugam dans le contexte d'impact des liens sociaux non seulement sur le côté économique mais aussi sur la protection de l'existence social de l'individu, tout en prenant en considération la dépendance du pauvre quel que soit la forme de sa pauvreté, ce qui implique directement le concept de la solidarité face aux insécurités et aux inégalités.

La pauvreté selon Paugam dépend de la typologie différentielle des sociétés, et pour cela il s'ait basé sur la comparaison des différents types des pays ce qui nous mène à se focaliser sur l'influence de la conscience de chaque société à ses propres actions vis-à-vis les diverses formes de la pauvreté et son gouvernance quel que soit personnelle ou collectif, traditionnelle ou moderne, ainsi que sur l'influence de réseaux de solidarité sur la densité de la pauvreté.

Notre cadre théorique est donc basé sur la comparaison entre les sociétés sud et Nord européenne déjà étudié par Serge Paugam et notre société marocaine; s'appuyant sur une vision compréhensive dans les travaux, les enquêtes et les recherches effectuées ainsi qu'une poursuite analytique des plusieurs facteurs dégagés dans la réalité de la pauvreté et de la fragilité au sein de la société marocaine (rurale et urbaine) et surtout l'affaiblissement ou la transformation de la solidarité et des liens sociaux pour pouvoir interpréter la possibilité de généralisation et d'implication du cadre conceptuel et théorique dans l'étude de la pauvreté et la solidarité au niveau de la société marocaine tout en prenant en considération le régime d'attachement proprement typique à chaque société, l'évolution et le changement social comme étant contrainte et défi pour la société marocaine et l'existence de nouvelles liens.

RC04-JS-103.3

YU, JINGRAN* (Xiamen University, China)

Competing Imaginaries and Renegotiating Knowledge Hierarchies: International Student Experiences and Perceptions at a Chinese Branch Campus in Malaysia

China's growing role as an exporter of transnational higher education (TNHE) has significant implications for reshaping global educational landscapes. Yet, research has primarily focused on China as an importer, leaving this emerging role underexplored. Furthermore, existing studies largely focus on top-down policy narratives—how China employs TNHE as a tool for soft power and knowledge diplomacy. However, at the micro level, how international students renegotiate these top-down narratives within existing Western-hegemonic knowledge hierarchies remain largely underexplored.

This presentation addresses the conference theme by contributing an empirical case study of international student experiences at a Chinese international branch campus in Malaysia, embedded in post-colonial geographies. Reflecting competing imaginaries, the campus combines Chinese cultural symbols with English as the medium of instruction, where local Malays become an ethnic minority. The diverse student body includes 7,100 students from over 40 countries, with around 30% Chinese and 60% Malaysian. Based on 40 student interviews, our study reveals how different groups of international students renegotiate Chinese state policy narratives—particularly under the Belt and Road Initiative—alongside post-colonial discourses, such as the quota system limiting Malaysian Chinese access to higher education, and the broader global knowledge hierarchy dominated by the Global North. Perceptions of the Chinese international branch campus vary: Chinese students view it as 'domestic education overseas', Malaysian Chinese see it through historical ties to China, while other international students are attracted by its association with modernity.

The findings offer a nuanced, multifaceted understanding of the renegotiation of knowledge hierarchies at a Chinese international branch

campus in Malaysia. These hierarchies are reinforced by macro-level post-colonial narratives in Malaysia and the use of English as the language of instruction on campus; contested by students' aspirations for China both in terms of history and modernity; and complicated by the neoliberalism for university's financial sustainability.

RC06-91.5

YU, YINAN* (McGill University, Canada)

Astronaut Households: The Lived Experience of Pseudo-Single Chinese Immigrant Mothers with Pregnancy and Childcare in Canada

Chinese immigrants created the term *taikongren jiating,* or "astronaut household," to describe families where the wife and children are relocated overseas while the husband stays in another country, especially in China. In these circumstances, women might go through pregnancy alone and adapt to a pseudo-single parenting style as the sole decision-maker and childcare provider. This paper aims to understand their lived experiences, motivations for immigration, and challenges they face to inform service providers, policymakers, and people planning to immigrate. In-depth semi-structured interviews are used to gather personal stories regarding pregnancy, "sitting the month," or the traditional Chinese month-long postpartum care rituals and childcare practices of Chinese immigrant mothers. Research is limited to Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to allow for between-participant comparisons in immigration policy, social services, healthcare, and sociocultural experiences. I aim to recruit 15 Chinese immigrant mothers who have experienced the "astronaut household" arrangement in the past five years with at least one child under five. With the seven interviews so far, common themes have already emerged. The language barriers are significant in both English and French, especially with medical terminologies. It is difficult to follow the postpartum rituals immediately after childbirth in Canadian hospitals or at home with limited family and social support. Chinese immigrants can rarely continue working in their qualified professions, as in China, many husbands choose to stay back to provide financial support for the family. Another common reason for the arrangement is to care for aging parents. Transnational families face different challenges, either bringing their elderly parents to a foreign country or leaving them back in China, sometimes with no other caretakers due to the one-child policy. On top of the everyday challenges mothers face in providing childcare, mothers in "astronaut households" are concerned about the potential influence this arrangement has on their young children.

RC06-93.1

YU, YINAN* (McGill University, Canada)

"Leftover" or Choosing to be Single: Dilemmas of "Leftover Women" in Sandwich Generations in China and Their Mental Health Outcomes

Since 1980, most families have been restricted to one child despite the traditional preference for larger families. The one-child policy has created a unique generation of sole caretakers for their parents with no sibling help. The policy officially ended in 2015 in response to concerns about the aging population. However, instead of a significant increase in newborns that many predicted or hoped for, the birth rate in China has been decreasing. *Shengnu,* "leftover women", or career-oriented women who remain single in their late twenties and beyond, embody clashing ideologies in modern China. Some view *shengnu* as a byproduct of the one-child policy, which allowed women to gain greater educational and professional achievements with more allocated resources as the only child in their households. On the one hand, the derogatory label is used to chastise women who are "left" like damaged goods for lacking traditional feminine virtues, being self-centred, having unrealistically high expectations for romantic partners, and abandoning traditional gender roles. On the other hand, many women take pride in their autonomy in choosing to be single or childless. *Shengnu* represents the other side of the coin of the sandwich generation. When *shengnu* avoid the fate of being a "family donkey," caring for parents, parents-in-law, potentially grandparents, and child/children, they face social humiliation, family pressure, and the demand for higher achievements to justify their choices. Research on the mental health outcomes of *shengnu* is extremely limited. This paper provides a historical, social, and cultural analysis of the phenomenon and lays the groundwork for understanding their mental health outcomes concerning dating potential, career advancement, filial piety, freedom, and sense of completeness. Understanding *shengnu* will complement our understanding of the sandwich generations and how women respond to the increasing double burden of family and work.

RC26-423.4

YUE, ZHONGSHAN (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China)
CHEN, ZHIXUAN (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China)
WEN, MING (University of Utah, USA)
LI, SHUZHUO* (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China)

How Acculturation Affects Settlement Intentions of Chinese Rural-Urban Migrants: The Mediating Roles of Socioeconomic Status and Psychological Well-Being

Rural-urban migrants in China inevitably experience a process of acculturation, which has been identified as a key factor influencing migration and settlement patterns. However, few studies have addressed the mechanisms through which acculturation affects the settlement intentions of Chinese rural-urban migrants. Using data from a survey of rural-urban migrants in 2015-2016 in Guangdong, China, this study explores the mediating roles of socioeconomic status (SES) and psychological well-being in the relationship between acculturation and settlement intentions. Acculturation is considered as a multidimensional (including changes of cultural practices, values, and identifications) and bicultural (with orientation towards both the culture of original rural society and the host culture of urban society) process. Using latent class analysis, the study identifies four categories of acculturation, including two subtypes of integration and two subtypes of separation. Our findings indicate that migrants in both integration subtypes are more inclined to return home and seek nonagricultural jobs compared to those in the separation subtypes. The settlement effect of acculturation is partially mediated by socioeconomic status (assessed by perceived SES and income) and psychological well-being (assessed by life satisfaction). Integrated migrants generally enjoy higher levels of socioeconomic status and psychological well-being, through which acculturation increases their likelihood of returning home to engage in nonagricultural jobs. For integrated migrants, rural culture not only attracts them to return but also serves as a vital safety net, providing support that helps them sustain their work and life in urban areas. Maintaining aspects of rural culture can contribute to their psychological well-being, which in turn can enhance their intention to settle in cities or return home to engage in nonagricultural work.

RC34-566.1

YUKA, CHIKAMORI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Diversification of the Student Lives and Self-Positioning of Japanese University Students

The aim of this research is to clarify how Japanese university students spend their university lives and how they position their own lives.

Japanese university students have diverse experiences during the transition period between April matriculation and the simultaneous recruiting of new graduates, which is a unique system. Previous research on the diversification of university students in Japan has focused on the diversification of attributes, but it is difficult to say that it fully captures the diversity of university students. Two specific issues can be pointed out. The first is that the specific and concrete perspective of focusing on the lives of individual students is being overlooked. The phenomenon of "diversifying of students" is familiar to higher education researchers, starting from Trow Martin. However, there is no narrative from the students themselves, and the day-to-day activities of what each individual thinks and feels and how they live their student lives are being ignored. The diversity that has not been captured until now would be revealed in the narratives of these specific experiences. The second is that the research does not consider where the students position themselves, or how they give meaning to their lives. In research on sociology of education, it is said that the image of university students is found based on their attributes and lifestyles, but it would be largely influenced by how the students position themselves. The subjective criteria by which actual university students evaluate their own and others' student lives has not been within the scope of previous research.

For this reason, this study will conduct semi-structured interviews with current Japanese university students. It will then use the rich narratives of university students to get to the bottom of the reality of "diversification".

WG11-JS-128.2

YUKAWA, YAYOI* (Keio University, Japan)

"Why I Don't Become a Perpetrator": The Life Story of Individuals Seen As "Potential Perpetrators"

This paper focuses on individuals labeled as "potential perpetrators" who, nonetheless, do not commit harmful acts. Specifically, non-offending pedophiles' narratives in Japan are examined to explore how sociological biography can critically engage with "perpetrator identity" discourses. Despite

being confined to the dominant narrative of being "destined offenders," they create counter-narratives. By exploring life stories of "*not* becoming a perpetrator," the potential and challenges of biographical research on violence are discussed from a contrasting but complementary perspective.

Although pedophilia has been widely studied, most research has targeted criminal perpetrators. Additionally, some recent discussions in Japan have misleadingly suggested that pedophiles' sexuality, including that of non-offenders, essentially arises from patriarchal culture. However, misogynistic culture has no inherent link to pedophilia as an innate orientation, and many child sex offenders are not actually pedophiles. As labeling theory indicates, deviant behaviors are shaped through various social interactions, not a single ideology. This paper thus explores how non-offending pedophiles struggle to articulate a non-offending identity, especially during youth, in a social space dominated by the potentially self-fulfilling prophecy of "destined offenders."

The discussion focuses on a female informant attracted to young girls, supplemented by other male cases. The study examines how she navigates among discourses like "masculinity as violence," "femininity as victimhood," and "lenient local culture toward sex crimes." Considering how some Foucauldian arguments defending male (offending) pedophiles often overlook the suffering of rape survivors, I address whether this study unduly emphasizes an exceptional female case, potentially reinforcing societal leniency toward offending. Significantly, however, her narrative aims not only to empower non-offending young pedophiles labeled as future perpetrators but also to prevent its misuse as a pretext for offending by others. This is why biographical research has an important role in making her complex story visible, while carefully weighing related ethical and political considerations.

RC04-JS-103.1

YUN, GE* (School of Education, University of Saint Joseph, Macau)
GU, XIAORONG (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

Variegated Student Mobilities between China and Southeast Asia: Belt-Road Initiative, Region-Making, and Alternative Knowledges and Cultural Capitals

Since its announcement in 2013, Belt-Road Initiative promoted by China's top leadership is shifting the tide of international student mobilities regionally, and globally. China has emerged as a growing destination for international students from the Global South. And Southeast Asia becomes new attraction for China's educationally mobile students. These new developments invite questions about alternative knowledges and cultural capitals beyond the body of (universal, western-centric and English-mediated) knowledge in Western universities. When students from BRI partner countries go to China, what do they expect to learn from China's curricula, culture and society? Likewise, how do Chinese students intend to experience and achieve during/post their education in Southeast Asian societies? Based on survey and interview data from a multinational research project, we conduct a case study of three destinations in Asia (China, Singapore and Thailand). We analyze students' academic specializations, motivations, selection rationales, experiences and career plans, highlighting variegated mobilities and future orientations. Singapore continues to attract Chinese students with its high-quality, English-medium education catering to STEM subjects, demonstrating the persistent dominance of English and related knowledge system in a globalized world. China, with rich cultural heritage, rising economic power and generous BRI support, becomes a magnet for students from its neighbors, making Chinese increasingly a regional *lingua franca*. The case of Chinese students in Thailand with an intention to acquire cultural and linguistic knowledge for future careers in BRI-related industries underscores the significance of bilateral ties and localized expertise. By focusing on alternative knowledges and cultural capitals, this research contributes new empirical evidence and fresh theoretical perspectives into the relationship between international student mobilities, knowledge systems and region-making. The findings suggest that the BRI is facilitating region-making by promoting diverse flows and talent development across Asia, marking a shift toward a more interconnected and pluralistic era of higher education mobility.

RC54-832.2

YURI HASEGAWA, ALINE* (UNICAMP, Brazil)

Brazilian Bodies: Claiming Justice, Fighting the Violence

The Brazilian context informs a sui generis point of view on the role of violence, in various manifestations, in public management, specially to control certain bodies. In this paper, we will start our analyses from the narratives of two people positioned differently on the scale of how violence attacks theis bodies and subjectivities in order to highlight the necessary intersectional analysis of the reproduction of various forms of inequality and exclusion, emphasyzing the pedagogical processes that operate mainly through the fear and terror of punishment, silencing, lynching, torture, imprisonment and invisibilization that shape what certain bodies can dream of, perform and access.

RC05-85.2

YURI HASEGAWA, ALINE* (UNICAMP, Brazil)

Working with Social Sciences and Historical Reparations: What to Do with Weak Institutions?

Brazil's recent history shows that democratic institutions are fragile and, in a way, not protected against threats from the ultra-right or new dictatorships. In this context, how can we approach the issue of reparations from the point of view of our institutions if a critical approach to history allows us to question whether we have in fact consolidated our democratic state? In this proposal, we will try to point out contemporary challenges for the consolidation of policies to strengthen democratic values and the defence of human rights, which may be related to the processes of "democratic transition" that we have gone through in our history as a nation, reflecting on the role of the social sciences in a context as racialized as Brazil.

RC14-216.5

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Chechen State University, Russian Federation)

Neutralization of Social Inequality By Cultural Equality in Communication

Social inequality is considered as a key indicator in assessing the state of society and the level of social justice. It is characterized by its uniqueness in different eras and periods of history and is a reason for the aggravation of social contradictions, the experience of crisis and instability. Today, there is an economic inequality between states and inequality within the state between different groups and strata. The question arises of how to neutralize the negative impact of inequality on the public sentiment. The urgent task is to minimize it, but it is impossible to completely eliminate it in society. Inequality plays a major role in stimulating individuals and groups to be active, changing their own social status, as well as the environment. Civil equality in the rights to freedom of voice, choice, and protection from external arbitrariness can neutralize the negative side of inequality. However, in the emotional and psychological sense, cultural equality in everyday life, in different spheres of life, family, public places, and at work is very important. This is facilitated by following the moral and ethical rules of communication. The report describes the historical and cultural experience of ensuring equality in the communicative space of Chechen society. The focus is on the dominance of cultural stratification in social life compared to social stratification. The social basis for such institutions was the predominance of the "middle class" in society, an insignificant number of rich and poor. In the conditions of the predominance of cultural paradigms in social arrangement and community life, many generations have changed and this has a strong influence on the course of life processes in modern post-Soviet Chechnya, despite the political, legal and socio-economic difficulties experienced. The report presents data from the sociological surveys on respondents' understanding of equality, preferred values and communication norms.

RC25-410.1

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Chechen State University, Russian Federation)

Representation of Life Values By Bilinguals in the Anthropocene

In the world, human activity has led to technical and social progress, well-being has increased in many countries, while at the same time there is a threat to the natural environment at the local and planetary levels. The situation can be radically improved by changing a person's attitude to nature, updating the values of preserving the environment, and forming responsible environmental behavior. The report examines the bilingual perception of life values.

The subject of research: life values of bilinguals**. Objective:** to reveal the understanding of life values by bilinguals using the example of native speakers of Chechen and Russian.

Materials and method. The study used a sociocultural approach, a method of sociological survey of the population and teachers, it was planned to determine the hierarchy of life values, their significance and the social level of their functioning in two languages.

Results. The motivation of social behavior, attitude to the environment largely depends on the individual and collective values. Monitoring sociological surveys shows the continuity of values between generations in different age groups. Respondents name such values as family, material well-being, health, children's well-being, respect and others as preferable. At the same time, the value hierarchy and set of values are not the same in their representation in the Chechen and Russian languages. This is influenced by

different codes of culture and social experience accumulated in the languages. In surveys in the Chechen language, honor, dignity, rivalry in nobility and others are often singled out as values. At the same time, respondents rarely note environmental values as vital, which indicates a weakening of civic and traditional environmental culture. In reality, egoism and a consumer attitude to life and nature dominate among some people. The conclusion emphasizes the role of municipal government bodies in the formation of environmental values and culture.

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RC26-JS-56.1

ZABIROVA, AIGUL* (Kazakhstani Institute for Strategic Research, Kazakhstan)
YERMAKHANOVA, SALTANAT* (Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan)
SEITAKHMETOVA, NATALYA* (Institute of Philosophy, Political sciences and Religious Studies, Kazakhstan)

Social Imprints of Political and Cultural Values. the Case of Kazakhstan

The social structure of society should be explored in order to identify the factors that influence the establishment of a given political regime and the reasons for the formation of various political systems and institutions in various societies. Since there are currently no well-defined aproaches for examining the democratic nations that arose following the fall of the USSR, we investigate Kazakhstan as a nation with a developing democratic government. As we analyze the connection between political values and socioeconomic status, we aim to address the following research questions: which political values are more ingrained in Kazakhstani society? How much within society do the political beliefs of various social groupings align and diverge? The study's empirical foundation consisted of data from a national representative social survey that was conducted by KISI in June 2024.

Social status has been chosen as a social class indicator for the research. The eleven-stage socio-professional stratification scheme (EGP) created by J. Goldthorpe was selected to place a respondent into a specific social class. The three categories of social relationships—employers, employees, and entrepreneurs—are the foundation of the analysis.

A left-right scale with two opposing poles is typically taken into consideration when examining political values. According to our study, respondents' attitudes on social policy, economic involvement by the state, and social inequality reflect the differences between these two categories of values. Finally our political values scale is exclusively focused on the economic side because it was constructed only on the basis of inquiries concerning the function of the state in the economy. Therefore, people who support little government involvement in economic affairs are described by the right pole, while those who oppose cutting government spending and think the state should give its citizens good pensions and unemployment benefits are represented by the left pole.

RC35-582.2

ZABLUDOSKY, GINA* (Universidad Nacional Áutonoma de México, Mexico)

El Concepto De Progreso

La ponencia abordara la génesis y desarrollo conceptual de la idea de progreso y sus relaciones con la esperanza de un mejor futuro relacionado con el avance y aplicación del conocimiento.

Con este fin, el trabajo analiza cómo el concepto se ha transformado a lo largo del tiempo respondiendo a los diversos transformaciones económicas, politicas y sociales. Para el análisis histórico sobre la génesis los cambios en el significado de esta categoría, se destacan las tesis al respecto de alguna escuela de pensamiento como la Ilustración, el Positivismo, el Darwinismo Social Durante el siglo XX el concepto de progreso adquirirá una nueva dimensión frente al optimismo del crecimiento y los proyectos de industrialización y urbanización propios de algunas regiones como América Latina.

El estudio también analiza las críticas a la idea de progreso que se han expresado en distintas épocas y que está presente en la corriente marxista y en el historicismo de finales el siglo XIX . Durante el siglo XX con la Gran Depresión, la intensidad de los conflictos bélicos y las nuevas armas tecnológicas, las bondades sociales de los avances de la ciencia y del progreso fueron cuestionadas por los autores de *La Escuela de Frankfurt.*

En el pensamiento contemporáneo, la noción de progreso ha despertado nuevas críticas que cuestiona la noción del desarrollo económico y científico lleve a un mejor futuro sobre todo considerando sus efectos en seguridad, el desplazamiento de puestos de trabajo, la calidad de vida, la conservación del medio ambiente, la presencia la recientes epidemias y otros fenómenos propios " sociedad de riesgo".

Las fuentes de la ponencia incluyen referencias tanto autores de Estados Unidos y de Europa como de América Latina .También se incorporan las propuestas generadas por autoras mujeres.

RC08-JS-158.3

ZABLUDOSKY, GINA* (Universidad Nacional Áutonoma de México, Mexico)

The Expansion of Sociology in Mexico (1959–1980)

At the end of the 1950s, Mexico faced unfavorable economic conditions, and the protest of different labor movements, which aroused a new concern for social inequality in the country. In 1968, the violent governmental reaction to the student movement changed the vision of a peaceful progress according to the so-called "Mexican Miracle." Under the new social circumstances and the expectations generated by the outbreak of the Cuban Revolution, the decade of the 1970s was characterized by the eruption of Marxism in the universities. Due to the rise of authoritarianism and the growth of military regimes in Latin America, many South American intellectuals arrived at Mexico as professors in the social science departments. Sociology experienced a process of expansion both in student enrollment and in the founding of journals and new academic institutions. The chapter analyses these transformations together with the changes to the sociology curricula, in the main journals, and publications, in the studies undertaken by Mexican sociologists, as well as the contributions from foreign authors that had an important impact in Mexican social science.

RC43-680.4

ZACCA THOMAZ, DIANA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Casa's Lessons from Two Decades of Tenant Organizing in the South Bronx

This paper explores the activism of CASA (Community Action for Safe Apartments), a tenant organizing initiative that has been active in the Southwest Bronx, in New York City, since 2005. CASA is composed of and led by local tenants who collectively fight for the preservation and improvement of the area's affordable housing stock. Over the past two decades, in addition to organizing tenants block by block, CASA has played a key role in shaping local and national struggles for housing justice. It has spurred campaigns for local participatory re-zoning, for low-income tenants' right to legal representation in eviction proceedings, and for a ban on evictions during the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, among other actions. The paper builds on oral history interviews with CASA leaders who reflect on how their diverse life trajectories brought them to this collective organizing, on the campaigns they took part in, and on their outlook on their city's main challenges in providing dignified housing for all. It reflects on how these leaders have turned their housing precarity into a driver for collective organizing and for questioning the rules and power hierarchies of the housing market, including the legitimacy of evictions in the first place.

RC46-JS-146.1

ZACHOU, CHRYSSANTHI* (American College of Greece-Deree, Greece)

Migration As a Response to Climate Change: Adaptation or Failure to Adapt?

Although environmental changes have always been a driver for human mobility, climate change has accelerated (internal and international) migration and displacement and has complicated the interrelationship between the environment and migration. Climate change is seriously impacting the individuals' livelihoods and well-being, the local economies, and the social lives of communities. Whether in the form of environmental hazards or gradual environmental degradation, it has variable (in)direct effects on the affected areas and individuals, resulting in different responses and outcomes. Yet, migration theories and interdisciplinary studies have documented the multi-casual character of migration. Several compounding factors (economic, social, political, cultural, and demographic) along with environmental challenges influence not only the decision to migrate and the volume, direction, and duration of migration flows but also individuals' experiences in origin and destination. Thus, scholars have recently questioned binary schemes (e.g. forced-voluntary, labor-environmental migration), and attribute migration (or immobility) to the complex interplay of multiple macro, meso, and micro-level factors. Moreover, the likelihood of migration is influenced by the affected areas' vulnerability in the absence of mitigating measures, as well as the individuals' capability and access to (material and social) resources to move.

As insecurity and risks intensify, migration can represent a viable solution, an adaptation to the impacts of climate change that allows individuals to seek safety, and better opportunities elsewhere. However, migration is neither an option for all, -as it is the most vulnerable who are mostly affected and less likely to move- nor is it a problem-free experience. Migrants are likely to face multiple challenges in destination areas and they often have to replace one type of precarity for another. The success of migration as adaptation is intimately linked to the outcomes in the destination area. Inequalities, structural conditions (and occasionally) new environmental hazards may reinforce their vulnerability and impact their well-being.

RC34-556.4

ZACHOU, CHRYSSANTHI* (American College of Greece-Deree, Greece)
KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA (PROFESSOR, Greece)

The Transformation of Intimacy: Generation Z's Love and Friendship Relationships Redefined

The sociological literature on emotions and love has pointed out that, today's uninhibited emotional freedom in the choice of potential partners has, paradoxically, led to emotional ambiguity, insecurity, and a "commitment-phobia". This emotional ambivalence is amplified by the modern imperative of self-realization which contradicts the self-sacrificing requirements of love commitment. As Ilouz (2019) writes, freedom facilitates the opposite of what it sought to achieve. As relationships become more "liquid" and likely to (quickly) dissolve, "negative sociability" and "unloving" -the individual's choice not to love- become common phenomena worthy of our sociological attention.

Through semi-structured interviews, this study aims to empirically investigate today's transformation of intimacy and the changing perceptions of love and friendship by focusing on the experiences of Greek undergraduate students. Student life is characterized by flexibility of choices, spontaneity, and the questing of mainstream social norms and conventions. As part of the age cohort which is frequently identified by the popular media and researchers as GenZ, the study's population is a technology-savvy group of (new)digital natives, who have spent their formative years during the pandemic. Their early engagement with technology, especially with social media, as well as evolving social norms, have shaped their perceptions of self and others, their notions of intimacy, and the "instrumental" way of communicating emotions.

Today's youth is caught up between two co-existing conflicting cultural scripts which on the one hand continue to reproduce idealized, everlasting notions of love promoted by the media and consumer cultures, and on the other overpromote the rationalization of emotions and relationships. Taking also into account cultural and gender differences, the study intends to address how the emphasis on individualism, self-realization, and the rationalization of love -whereby love becomes an object of endless investigation and self-scrutiny - shape today's youth's understanding of self and their experience of intimate relationships.

RC22-JS-61.1

ZAHRA ALI, ALEEHA* (VU Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Digital Objects of Devotion: Online Relationality in a Shi'a Ecology

What *matters* in religious life-worlds? What is the stuff of Shi'a ritual?

When a Shi'a practitioner caresses an image of an *'alam* on an iPhone screen, what is being brought into proximity? What is *being* touched and touching *back*? how is this mediated?

The proliferation of digital technology throws materiality in religion into new relief. My ethnographic work with Shi'a communities in the Netherlands revolves around questions of digital materiality. Focusing on a Pakistani-Dutch Twelver Shi'a community and women's WhatsApp group, I explore everyday digital objects that are embedded in Shi'a ecology. Using case studies of e-cards, majlis invitations, and WhatsApp stickers, I locate how certain digital objects are produced and circulated within Shi'a ritual spheres.

I conceptualize Shi'a ecology as an interconnected, dynamic, living system of relationships that includes understandings of the *kaināt* (cosmos), *qudrat* (nature), *ghayb* (unseen), the *Ahl-al-bayt* (house of Muhammad) and materiality. Ecology here relates to plural environments, including digital atmospheres, as well as processes and relationships that constitute it. I draw attention to these evolving and fluid relationships, as well as gatherings/nodes in the form of digital objects. Therefore, I imagine Shi'a ecology as a zone of entanglement encompassing human, beyond-human, organic, electric, spiritual, animate matters.

Digital objects are ontologically ambiguous, making them valuable subjects of research to explore how meaning-making, relationships, and communication pulses through religious communities. Specific material properties of digital objects allow them to elicit sensations in particular ways: visually, sonically, haptically. However, the messages they carry and meaning they convey are still rendered sensible through the ecologies they are embedded within. Digital objects function as communicative, political, historical, mnemonic and interactive agents, facilitating access to the *Ahl-al-bayt* and co-creating the bricolage of a ritual. I explore how sensation, memory, and experience are conveyed through digital matter within religious ecologies

RC05-JS-33.3

ZAICHENKO, LIUDMILA* (HSE University, Russian Federation)

The Practice of Liminality As a Sociology of Concern

Current study explores the segregated context of Estonian education system, where Estonian and Russian-medium schools coexist. Using the underrepresented theory of liminality in sociology in combination with the theory of reflexivity of Margaret Archer, I examine the vulnerable positions of teachers in Russian medium schools.The empirical data for this qualitative study was gathered in 2021 and 2022 - when the transition of all Russian-medium schools in Estonia into Estonian language of instruction had been discussed ardently. My findings reveal that these teachers experience different forms of liminality, shaped by self-defined, socially constructed, and ontological constraints.

These liminal moments foster teacher reflexivity, serving as a catalyst for their transformations while navigating the state of 'betweenness'. Concurrently, their practices of replication and reproduction, which nurture their liminal positions, may be consciously chosen by them as signs of opposition, self-protection, or adherence to their own culture. These teachers ongoing concerns are not only connected with their inability to change the situation in their contexts (inability to teach in Estonian in the Russian-medium schools) but are also an intimate expression of 'what they care about most'. Their cultural projects are an intersection of their concerns, inspirations, and the practice of resistance.

This study was made as a part of my PhD project at Tallinn University; the dissertation was successfully defended on January 29, 2024.

RC10-148.2

ZAIDI ZAIDI, MUBASHIRA* (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)
REJA, CAMELLIA (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)

Navigating Gendered and Structural Barriers to Aspirations through Feminist Action-Research: Experiences of Youth in Kalyanpuri, New Delhi

Feminist action-research is a powerful tool for bridging theoretical research and social change, combining real-world engagement with academic rigor. Drawing on Jean Dreze's (2002) insights, this paper explores how integrating research and action enhances knowledge while fostering social emancipation, particularly in contexts of inequality. Dreze's work highlights how action-research democratizes knowledge by engaging with communities and influencing policy from a grassroots perspective, challenging purely academic models.

This study carried out in an informal settlement, Kalyanpuri, in New Delhi, India, exemplifies this by using participatory methodologies to explore the socio-cultural barriers constraining marginalized youth, especially girls. Grounded in the capability approach by Amartya Sen (1995, 1999) and Martha Nussbaum (2011), the study shifts the focus from access to resources to expanding youth capabilities and agency. It shows how gender norms, economic hardship, and social resources shape aspirations and limit opportunities, with girls facing particular challenges in education, mobility, and safety. This paper explores how feminist action-research empowers girls belonging to underprivileged backgrounds, fostering collective agency, to drive change in discriminatory social norms and practices. We will discuss the use of mixed and multi methods, particularly the use of participatory tools based on theatre of the oppressed, reflexivity, participant observations, and case studies, emphasizing their role in highlighting the lived experiences of marginalized groups. The paper highlights how action-research challenges power structures, supports sustainable development, and facilitates community empowerment, serving as a catalyst for social transformation.

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RC22-358.2

ZAKI ARROBI, MOH* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Moralizing Space? Islam, (in)Security and Territoriality in Urban Kampung of Jakarta

My dissertation's research studies the role of Islam in the production of (dis)order and (in)security in the everyday life of urban kampung of Jakarta. This project attempts to unravel the intricate relationship between religion, security, and territoriality and seeks to contribute to conceptual debates about authority, morality, materiality, and spatiality. In doing so, it employs an ethnographic exploration of the everyday religious and security practices of the residents in an inner city kampung of urban Jakarta. This research argues that any contemporary analysis of religion and security must attend to the complex entanglements between morality, materiality, and spatiality. It introduces the conceptual framework of "moral space" that allows us to analyse the interconnections between religion, security, and territoriality in urban Jakarta and beyond.

Taking insights from the recent debates on the anthropology of morality, 'material turn' in the religious and security studies, and 'urban religious infrastructure', I argue that Islamic morality and materiality have significantly shaped the ways in which (in)security is sensed, embodied, spatialized, and enacted in the everyday life of 'urban majority' in Jakarta. In doing so, this study demonstrates that Islamic morality, manifested in embodied religious practices and material culture like built-environments and objects, has played a critical role in authorizing vernacular security practices, remaking political subjectivity, and rendering particular moral aspiration tangible.

RC40-JS-169.5

ZAKIA, KCHIKECH* (departement of sociology, UMI-Meknes, Morocco)

The Multi-Faced Social Dynamics of a Community Plunging into the Groundwater Economy: A Case in the Middle Atlas, Morocco

Analyses of the development of intensive agriculture based on groundwater have often focused on the economic and environmental changes this development triggered. Yet, this development takes place within and interacts with multi-faced social dynamics. The study assesses such interactions in the Ain Timguenay community, in the Middle Atlas region of Morocco. In the past, the social organization of this community was mainly based around a religious brotherhood, and there were well-delineated symbolic and social differences between various fractions. The development of groundwater use led first to an increase of a sense of "socioeconomic" individual freedom of farmers. Second, it enabled the development of new forms of collective actions, especially around the creation of farmers' cooperatives and associations. The "modernization" in social relations led to deep changes in the way these relations are organized. However, collective capacities to take initiatives remain actually fragile. The area is nowadays facing a rapid drop of groundwater levels, which is threatening the sustainability of the intensive agricultural development model. This crisis has emerged very quickly. The community faces the challenge of developing collective initiatives to adapt to this crisis in the short term.

RC30-486.5

ZAKIA, MAGDOUD* (University sidi mohammed ben abdellah Fés, Morocco)
LEBDAOUI, KAWTAR* (university sidi Mohammed ben abdellah. Fés, Morocco)

Artisanal Cooperatives between Traditional and Digital Exploring Social Attitudes and Representations

In the current context, where digital technology is booming, Morocco, like many developing countries, is demonstrating, through the New Development Model for Morocco and the "Maroc Digital 2030" strategy, its determination to make digital technology a tool for inclusive development. The aim is to make digital a means of social and economic transformation. This calls for sociological reflection on the relationship between the social representations of players in craft cooperatives and their attitudes towards digital.

Our research focuses on craft cooperatives in the Fès-Meknès region, known for its rich cultural heritage and its importance in the craft sector. The aim is to understand, through a qualitative study based on semi-directive interviews with 20 cooperatives, these craftsmen's perceptions of digital, including their attitudes, beliefs and opinions.

Our problem statement is as follows: How do social representations influence the attitudes of artisan cooperatives, and to what extent can these cooperatives integrate digital while preserving their traditional practices?

To answer this research question, we aim to show that craft cooperatives see digital as an opportunity to develop their activities and improve their socio-economic situation. However, the lack of digital skills is a major obstacle, highlighting an urgent need for training and support for these artisans. Furthermore, craftspeople express reluctance about the impact of digital technology on their traditional practices, stressing the need to preserve the authenticity of their know-how and cultural identity.

TG12-992.11

ZALEWSKI, INGMAR* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Caring, Giving and Receiving: Relationships of Solidarity in the Study of Forced Migration

This paper examines solidarity relationships between mainstream civil society and refugees based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork in the German context (Zalewski 2022). Set in the years after the "long summer of migration" and before the coronavirus pandemic, it analyzes the emotionally close relationships between myself as a German-born ethnographer and young men with a Syrian refugee background. A methodology of "strong reflexivity" (Kühner et al. 2016) was applied together with Donna Haraway's (1988) idea of situated knowledge: it was important not to fall for the "God trick" of a universal, i.e. unmarked, perspective, but to adhere to an ethical demand for accountability.

As a result, on the one hand, dynamics of giving and receiving in these relationships will be pointed out. Following Marcel Mauss (1925), who conceived his theory as a non-utilitarian practice to reveal forms of "corporate solidarity" (Moebius 2006), I draw on the mixing of person and thing in the exchange of gifts by disclosing situations in which I experienced shame. On the other hand, the realm of "reciprocal experiences of loving care" (Honneth 1996) based on unconditionality is approached: the mutual empathy and the sincere sharing of each other's lives.

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RC53-822.4

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Stateless Children in Pakistan

UNHCR estimates about 4.2 million children are stateless in the world and Pakistan is no exception. Pakistan, the country of migrants, has thousands of stateless children: Kashmiri, Afghani and Rohingya children are some of the examples but the country still unable to accommodate these children. This paper articulates the state of the art, selected through systematic review of the existing body of knowledge. It shed light on the plight of the global stateless children. By using the ESCI articles, analyzing it in MAX QDA, NVivo, it was revealed that birth registration, laws related to the parental nationality, conflict and violence were some of the reasons of the stateless children. These children were desperate for their identity, existence, and recognition in the society. It was found that these children were Not in Education, Employment and in Training (NEET). They were without life skills. These children were hapless, without future perspectives, without their identity and recognition. These stateless children were either on streets or off the streets (in home, concentrated places or in custody). It seems imperative to analyze this phenomenon with the child centric Lense as well as human rights lenses and understand the subjective wellbeing of the stateless children. This phenomenon is without the territorial and regional boundaries and needs attentions of the global scholarship and intellectual insight.

RC04-51.1

ZAMORA LEYTON, MARÍA PAZ* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

EN Vías De Civilización: La Producción DEL Niño- Ciudadano Global EN Las Políticas Educativas Chilenas

Una de las políticas educativas recientes sobre educación ciudadana en Chile es la Ley 20.911 "Plan de Formación Ciudadana" (PCF) que establece la obligatoriedad a las escuelas reconocidas por el Estado de incluir un plan de formación ciudadana dentro de sus planes de estudios. La siguiente investigación tiene como objetivo mapear la producción y legitimación de la noción de ciudadanía global en las políticas educativas chilenas contemporáneas, bajo el supuesto de que existe una producción universal de las infancias en base a valores y creencias del Norte Global. Desde una perspectiva nuevo-materialista y a través de una metodología basada en la teoría de los ensamblajes de Deleuze y Guattari, se analizaron documentos nacionales e internacionales sobre formación ciudadana en educación básica con el objetivo de rastrear las fuerzas materiales y discursivas que estarían operando en la producción del niño-ciudadano global en las políticas educativas chilenas. Los resultados evidencian una producción normativa y legitimada de niño-ciudadano global por medio de lógicas coloniales, discursos sobre el progreso, el respeto a la diversidad, la representación del riesgo y la intervención. De esta manera, se imagina un niño-ciudadano chileno/a como un sujeto en vías de civilización y, por tanto, como un riesgo para el desarrollo del sistema social, político y económico de las naciones.

RC56-861.1

ZAMPIERI, GIOVANNI* (University of Padova, Italy)

Fixing the Black Box? the Maintenance of Confessional Booths As Infrastructural Repair in 18th Century Italy.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the confessional booth—a wooden box that (usually) hosts a confessor and a layperson, providing a Goffmanian backstage for the verbal confession of sins that leads to Sacramental Absolution—has become a cultural icon of the ritual itself (Reeves & Stoneman, 2024). In popular culture, the confessional booth has come to signify the private and often secret character of face-to-face interaction while offering a privileged site for social critique (for the inappropriate conduct of priests). However, this cultural object has escaped empirical scrutiny and theoretical conceptualization except for some early modern historians' work (De Boer, 1991). By combining concepts borrowed from historical sociology on disciplinary revolutions (Gorski, 2003) and Science and Technology Studies (Bowker & Star, 2000; Henke & Sims, 2020; Denis & Pontille, 2023), in this paper, I argue how the activities of surveillance and maintenance of confessional booths in 18th century Verona, Italy, configure instances of infrastructural repair. By using archival data and primary sources such as the reports of pastoral visitations (during which bishops inspected confessionals, commanding their reparation), petitions via which parish priests asked permission to change them (as they were part of parish churches and they couldn't intervene on them as they wished), and anonymous denounces made by laypeople who wanted to signal to bishops the inappropriateness of confessional booths, I show how the material character of disciplinary infrastructures (Gorski, 2003) and their physical decay proves to be decisive in organizing surveillance practices and creating the interactional circumstances in which classifications can be constructed, selves can be performed, and discourses can be mobilized.

RC47-740.2

ZAMPONI, LORENZO* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

"That's the Bet": Theories of Change in Climate Justice Action

The explosion of youth climate protest since 2018 has sparked a renewed interest on the issue of climate-centred collective action. What has been happening in the last four years, with massive numbers of young people showing their concern and engagement with the issue of climate change in different venues, including the streets and squares of several countries around the world, has little precedent in history. Such a significant and widespread movement, of international characteristics, with a specific generational characterisation and a clear focus on the issue of climate change, represents an exceptional and exciting case for scholars interested in collective action. This movement was not born out of nothing; rather, it is rooted in a long trajectory of mobilisation. Research has been focusing for a long time on the emergence of the "climate justice" frame within this trajectory as a way out of post-political understanding of climate action. Furthermore, research has been pointing out internal tensions on the "radical" vs. "reformist" axis. Still, recent cases of climate action such as FFF, XR and the A22 network seem to call for a deeper analysis: while the climate justice framework is ubiquitous, internal tensions within the movement are far from over. This paper aims at

addressing this issue focusing on the strategic choices of movement actors, and in particular on the ideational component of strategy, trying to shed light on the "theories of change", i.e. the meta-strategic visions/logics on which actors base their strategic choices, in the context of climate action. The paper draws on qualitative interviews of FFF, XR and A22 activists in Italy.

RC02-39.4

ZANI, BEATRICE* (CNRS, France)

'Dirty Hands' of the Global Supply Chain: Southeast Asian Maritime Workers across Globalized Asian Economies

Indonesian, Filipino, Vietnamese and Chinese are the new workers of global supply chain capitalism in Asia. The transformations of Asian economies and labor markets significantly channel Southeast Asian migrant labor into two emerging economic sectors: fishing and shipping. These workers' migration and labor pathways align with the shifting circuits of the global supply chain. They daily move the world, playing a crucial role in driving global trade, yet facing severe precarity. Sometimes, they are even victims of forced labor, smuggled as crew members. Young, with varying levels of education, these workers faceethno-racial hierarchies aboard vessels, confined to lower-skilled positions—the "dirty hands" of container ships. On fishing and commercial vessels, their labor experiences are marked by *floating* work tasks and schedules, fragile legal status, and delayed wages. In ports or across the ocean, they remain largely invisible. This paper seeks to explore the daily realities of labor and work on fishing and shipping vessels. What are the labor migration pathways for Southeast Asian maritime migrant workers today? How do these migrant seafarers and fishers experience globalized labor regimes? Drawing on ethnographic methods, including 100 interviews with Indonesian, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Chinese workers, participant observation of their daily work on vessels and in ports, this paper examines migrants' maritime labor and migration pathways, experiences of inequality, and the socio-economic strategies to cope with precarity. It illustrates precarious work experiences and practices, highlighting how these migrants' marginalization serves as a mechanism for exploitable, flexible labor regimes within neoliberal economies. Through fresh empirical evidence, it contributes to the contemporary scholarly debates about migrant labor precarity in global capitalism, and advances theoretical discussions on invisibility in labor markets, exploring how migrant laborers, despite playing an essential role in the global economy, are systematically excluded from visibility, rights, and protections, thus reinforcing social and economic inequalities.

WG08-JS-16.3

ZARIAS, ALEXANDRE* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)

Navigating Uncertainty: Fear As a Barrier to Teaching and Learning in the Socialization of Sociology Master's Students in Brazil

The aim of this communication is to analyze the different configurations of fear in the teaching and learning socialization processes among Sociology teachers who are also master's students. For this purpose, qualitative data were produced through an online focus group. The group was composed of twenty-six public basic education teachers who were also students in the National Network Professional Master's Degree in Sociology (ProfSocio) at the Joaquim Nabuco Foundation (Fundaj) in Recife, Pernambuco. The activity took place during the virtual delivery of the research methodology course in 2021, a period when social distancing measures were adopted to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. In investigating which emotions present themselves as barriers in the teaching and learning processes, fear stood out among the responses. This fear refers mainly to the fear of making mistakes, which is associated with failure, academic failure, perfectionism, and the inability to meet the demands of professors in the school and university context. Because the focus group participants were simultaneously basic education teachers and master's students, reflection on fear allowed for correlating the experiences and sensations lived in the past with those of the present. In this sense, fear connects different types of socialization that the teacher-master's students have undergone, revealing past traumas associated with their school experiences in elementary, middle, and higher education, and also expressing anxieties regarding the completion of the professional master's degree in Sociology. The results of this investigation point to the affective dimensions in teaching and learning processes, which are neglected throughout school and academic life. This fact constitutes a rich field for the anthropology and sociology of emotions in their task of investigating social relations in contemporary times.

RC54-833.4

ZARIAS, ALEXANDRE* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)
REGO, FERNANDA BARRETO DE MORAES PINHEIRO (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)

Trans Bodies: An Assessment of Bills on Gender-Affirming Surgery (GAS) in Brazil (2006-2023)

This study analyzes the bills concerning Gender-affirming surgery (GAS) for trans and intersex people in Brazil (2006-2023), identifying advancements and setbacks in the guarantee of rights and access to healthcare. Sex reassignment surgery, also known as gender affirmation surgery or gender confirmation surgery, is a medical procedure that involves modifying a person's body to align their physical characteristics with the gender they identify with. These procedures may include genital surgeries (such as vaginoplasty or phalloplasty), but can also involve non-genital surgeries such as mastectomy or facial feminization, depending on the individual's desires and their transition plan, following established norms and predetermined medical protocols. The body is not only a biological object but also a cultural and political one. Trans bodies, when undergoing surgery, challenge traditional gender norms and expose how these norms are socially constructed. In deciding on surgical interventions, trans individuals confront the boundaries between biology and culture concerning the idea of a socially legitimized body. The methodology includes content analysis of official documents and a literature review. The results reveal a complex legislative landscape, with proposals seeking both to expand and restrict access to GAS, reflecting the social and political tensions surrounding gender identity. The study highlights the importance of public policies that ensure comprehensive healthcare and the exercise of citizenship for trans and intersex people, emphasizing how different social and political contexts shape legislative proposals in Brazil.

RC38-JS-8.3

ZARYCKI, TOMASZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

"Naive Theories of Society in the Past" As an Object of Sociological Research: The Case of Historiographical Discourses and Family Narratives about Polish Bourgeois Clans

The proposed paper examines multi-generational Polish-Jewish bourgeois families from the mid-19th century to the present, analyzing how their social status and history are interpreted through different lenses. The research employs Bourdieu's sociological tools, particularly his field theory, to reconstruct the historical sociological context of these families while minimizing presentist bias. This theoretical framework provides a robust foundation for understanding the complex interplay between historical reality and contemporary interpretation.

The study contrasts three distinct perspectives on these families' social positions: first, a reconstruction using relational historical sociology; second, representations in published biographies (both scholarly and popular); and third, narratives from family descendants, gathered through interviews and published accounts. This triangulation reveals mechanisms of handling family history and creating presentist interpretations of the past, while highlighting the varying ways social status and cultural capital are understood across generations.

I argue that these presentist readings can themselves be analyzed using Bourdieu's sociological framework, as they emerge from contemporary families and academic institutions whose positions can be sociologically mapped. This analysis leads to the development of a concept of "naive (implicit) theories of society/social structure" as a crucial component of both historiographical discourse and family historical memory.

While biographical studies typically focus on individual families or persons, this research demonstrates that both professional historical studies and informal family narratives contain implicit assumptions about social structures of specific historical periods. The paper will show how these "naive theories of past societies" can be systematically reconstructed and compared with more rigorously developed historical-sociological models. This comparison yields valuable insights into how different social actors conceptualize and narrativize past social structures, contributing to our understanding of historical memory, sociological interpretation, and the transmission of family legacies across generations.

RC16-241.1

ZARZYCKI, ROLAND* (Collegium Civitas, Poland)

Beyond Hypocrisy: Sacrifice and Outrage As Tools for Building Moral Capital

How do we measure good and evil from a sociological perspective? These concepts are complex and multifaceted, making them intriguing subjects of analysis. Building on the notion of moral capital, we propose a provocative framework in which good and evil are measured by the effort and resources an individual, organisation, or state is willing to expend to gain moral recognition or avoid blame. In this context, we reinterpret sacrifice and moral outrage as standard techniques within the economics of morality. We argue that these phenomena are crucial to the functioning of states and societies, both due to the strategic significance of perceptions of moral responsibility in geopolitical contexts and the potential internal instabilities driven by moral panic.

Our analysis is based on two empirical studies. The first, a large-scale survey on public perceptions of brand responsibility, identifies three dominant attitudes among respondents: (a) committed activists, (b) passive observers, and (c) conformists. Interestingly, each one of them corresponds to typical responses to cognitive and emotional dissonance. The second study, consisting of case analyses, measures practical efforts expended in demonstrating moral goodness and evading blame. This study also confronts the empirical results obtained in the aforementioned research processes with conclusions coming from the interviews with a group of AI-agents, thus offering an innovative comparison between human and machine perceptions of moral effort. Our findings contribute to understanding how sacrifice and outrage function as deliberate strategies for building and protecting moral capital.

RC29-472.2

ZAVALETA BETANCOURT, JOSE ALFREDO* (Universidad Veracruzana México, Mexico)

Reemsamblar Lo Ilegal. Circuitos, Incremento De Generalidad y Lanzadores De Alertas En La Región Golfo-Sureste En México

El presente trabajo describe e interpreta con base en entrevistas semiestructuradas los procesos multilocalizados de ensamble regional de circuitos mercantiles ilegales, el uso de instituciones estatales subnacionales para la extracción de renta y la relocalización de actores ilegales en la región. Para tal efecto, utiliza la teoría del actor red y de los ensambles (Deleuze y Guattari, 1980; Latour, 2008; De Landa, 2021) para observar empíricamente la configuración de la valorización, institucionalización y algunos elementos de las carreras criminales de quienes participan de estos procesos.

La descripción se focaliza en el incremento de generalidad de las actividades ilegales de mercados paralelos en rancherías, poblados y colonias periféricas, basada en el despojo, valorización, el control de circuitos y las alarmas lanzadas por periodistas, académicos y actores sociales acerca de los riesgos y peligros de los ensambles o bisagras (Lomnitz, 2023) ilegales que afectan a la población.

La interpretación sugiere que los circuitos ilegales se ensamblan en ciclos económico-políticos, en los márgenes estatales, mediante un mecanismo protección de reproducción de capitales ilegales que destruyen los obstáculos y resistencias al proceso de valorización. En esta lógica, los circuitos ilegales cuyos componentes de mercantilización de migrantes, mercados de droga, extracción de ductos, corrupción institucional, asesinatos de ediles, agresiones a lanzadores de alertas, dinámicas cuyos componentes globales son evidentes en las entrevistas, se articulan estatalmente y se incorporan a los mercados legales y procesos regionales de construcción del estado mexicano en la región.

RC22-351.2

ZAWISTOWSKA, ALICJA* (University of Bialystok PL5422383747, Poland)

Role of Religious Beliefs in Polarization of Abortion Attitudes in Poland

In 2020, Poland's Constitutional Tribunal imposed a near-total abortion ban, a decision strongly influenced by the ruling far-right Law and Justice (PiS) party and backed by fundamentalist religious organizations. This ruling sparked some of the largest protests in Poland's recent history, revealing deep-seated tensions between those who view morality as fixed and others who see it as flexible and context-dependent.

While religious beliefs have long shaped public opinion on abortion in Poland, the Constitutional Tribunal's decision may have intensified this polarization. Does the "culture wars" hypothesis accurately capture the divide in abortion attitudes between conflicting religious identities? Alternatively, could the radicalization of abortion laws primarily reflect the views of a minority of religious fundamentalists while the majority of the public holds more moderate opinions? Exploring these questions in the Polish context is important, given the simultaneous trends of increasing secularization and the rise of far-right sentiments.

To empirically test the "culture wars" hypothesis in Poland, I will compare abortion attitudes among individuals with various religious identities using data from representative surveys conducted before (N=1,104) and after (N=993) the Constitutional Tribunal's decision. This study will contribute to the discussion on the utility of the "culture wars" framework for understanding divisions over moral issues within the European context.

WG10-937.4

ZAWISZA, KATARZYNA* (Jagiellonin University Medical College, Poland)
WOZNIAK, BARBARA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
GAJDZICA, MICHALINA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
MAJDAK, KAROLINA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
JAGLO, NATALIE (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
SEKULA, PAULINA (Jagiellonian University, Poland)
TOBIASZ-ADAMCZYK, BEATA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)

Development and Validation of the Internet-Related Quality of Life Scale in Older Adults

The aging process, increasing level of migration, long-term effect of world crises such as COVID-19 pandemic or outbreak of the war in Ukraine may significantly affect individual's perception of quality of life. The massive development of modern technologies, which could be seen as a solution for some problems that older populations are facing with (e.g. the weakening social ties, loneliness), is also significant for quality of life. These may result in a need for revision of the quality of life indicators. The new tool for measuring quality of life in older population, that reflects the observed societal changes, including the growing development of new information and communication technologies, is needed.

One of the aims of the project "COURAGE - Poland-Comparison After Decade" was to develop and validate the Internet-related quality of life scale – a tool designed to measure the impact of internet use on quality of life in the population of older adults.

After conceptualization and operationalization, a preliminary version of the scale was created. Content validity based on the expert assessment and evaluation of the questions by the convenience sample form the target population was performed. The scale was piloted and the final version was tested in cross-sectional study conducted in 2024. Face-to face interviews with 2000 people aged 50+, randomly selected from the population of older Poles, were done.

The initial pool of 36 items were developed based on the WHO multidimensional definition of quality of life. After content validity assessment (e.g. the two rounds of experts assessment of relevance, clarity and ambiguity) and pilot study, 15 items were chosen to use them in the field study. The Item Response Theory is going to be used to assess construct validity and reliability of the scale.

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RC11-170.4

ZAWISZA, KATARZYNA* (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
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MAJDAK, KAROLINA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)
TOBIASZ-ADAMCZYK, BEATA (Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland)

The Moderating Role of Online Social Networks in the Association between Loneliness and Well-Being in Polish Older Adults – Preliminary Results

The relationship between feeling of loneliness and poor assessment of wellbeing and quality of life was confirmed in previous studies (e.g. Tobiasz-Adamczyk & Zawisza, 2017 and Nyqvist et al., 2021). Concurrently, results demonstrated that supportive relationships are important for reducing the negative impact of loneliness on youth well-being. As offline social networks are weakening in older age due to losses of close relatives and friends, occupational inactivity as well as deteriorating in functional activity and mobility, the question is to what extent new communication technologies allow older people for the developing of new forms of social ties.

In this context, the aim of the study is to assess the moderating role of online social networks in the association between feeling of loneliness and well-being in Polish older adults.

The analysis is based on the cross- sectional study "Research on ageing in Poland - The role of psychosocial determinants in relation to health conditions in ageing process of Polish population (COURAGE - Poland -Comparison After Decade)". Face-to face interviews were conducted in 2024 year with 2000 randomly selected people aged 50+ from among general Polish population. The structured questionnaire included the following tools: the 3-item UCLA Loneliness Scale, Life Satisfaction Index, positive and negative affect indices based on Day Reconstruction Method. Online social networks were assessed by developed measurement of various types of social media activities.

This research was funded in whole by National Science Centre, Poland [2022/45/B/NZ7/04030]

WG10-936.1

ZAYED, HANY* (University of Illinois - Urbana Champaign, USA)

Digital Paradoxes: Technology, Education and Unintended Transformations

In late 2018, Egypt began implementing an audacious reform project involving the "digital transformation" of its public education system. Located within a state-led project to build a New Digital Egypt and forge a New Digital Citizen and accelerated with the coronavirus pandemic, this educational digitalization promised to transform Egyptian education and solve its entrenched problems. This research presents an inquiry into the realities of digital technologies in education. Deploying a critical sociological lens, it moves away from idealized visions and utopian promises of positive technological transformations. Instead, it examines the empirical realities, unintended consequences, and politics of techno-educational reforms, situating them within their political-economic and socio-historical contexts. Using the case of Egypt and building on three years of digital ethnographic fieldwork, this research shows how digital technologies produce paradoxes in education, contradictions between digital promises and educational realities, on the levels of educational institutions, learning and assessment processes, social inequalities, and resistance practices. With those contradictions, it contends that while technology indeed transforms education, it transforms it in unintended and conflicting ways. By offering an empirically rich, theoretically grounded, methodologically innovative and practically significant intervention from the global South, this research contributes to timely conversations on technology, education and society; speaks to students, scholars, practitioners and policymakers; and has critical implications for digital and educational futures beyond Egypt.

TG04-977.1

ZEFERINO, LILIANA* (Instituto de Educação da Universidade de Lisboa, Alameda da Universidade 1649-013 Lisboa (NC: 5132500163), Portugal)
ALVES, NATÁLIA (Institute of Education University of Lisbon Alameda da Universidade 1649-013 (NC 5132500164), Portugal)

Youth Futures: A Comparative Analisys of Young People across Eight European Countries

This paper explores young people's future orientations within the framework of risk and uncertainty, drawing on data from 169 narrative interviews with youth aged 18 to 29 from eight European Union countries: Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy, Finland, Poland, Bulgaria, and Greece. The analysis reveals that young people conceptualize their futures in diverse ways, demonstrating varying "capacities to aspire" (Appadurai, 2004). Regardless of regional differences or individual circumstances, the central theme in young adults' reflections on the future is a strong desire to improve their living conditions, which is most commonly associated with securing well-paying jobs with favorable working conditions.

The emphasis on access to stable employment highlights the continued importance attributed to work in shaping the life courses of these young people (Carmo, Cantante, & Alves, 2014). This finding cuts across regional and socio-economic lines, underscoring that employment remains a key factor in how young people plan and envision their futures. Furthermore, young people in vulnerable situations, regardless of whether they live in thriving or declining regions, face similar constraints and uncertainties when navigating precarious labor markets and socio-political challenges (Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1999).

Using data from these 169 interviews, this paper shows how youth in precarious conditions tend to prioritize immediate, practical goals over long-term aspirations, largely due to their limited resources and support networks (Ball, 2003). The role of economic, social, and cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1986) is critical in understanding how these young people mitigate risk and uncertainty. The findings point to the need for policy interventions that address both structural inequalities and the specific challenges faced by vulnerable youth across Europe.

RC57-878.2

ZEGHICHE, SABRINA* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

'born of a Fraud' - a Documentary Podcast on Insemination Fraud

The purpose of this paper is to present a podcast series on insemination fraud. Insemination fraud refers to situations where the physician performing the insemination knowingly substitutes the sperm sample chosen by the parents with a different sperm sample (including his own, another donor's or another clinic patient's), without the parents' knowledge or consent. The idea for this podcast emerged in the wake of two research projects that gathered data from over 30 people (parents and donor-conceived people) who had been victims of insemination fraud in Europe and North and South America. The scant research carried out on insemination fraud all point to the lack of social and legal recognition surrounding it. On the one hand, the experience of those affected is invisible, and the repercussions they suffer are downplayed. Indeed, their feelings come up against a social context marked by unequal relations between doctors who enjoy prestige due to their socio-economic position, and their status of patient grappling with fertility issues and therefore perceived as "desperate". On the other hand, although insemination fraud can in theory give rise to civil and criminal proceedings, prescription periods, the destruction of evidence (such as medical registers) and the lack of concordance between the doctor's actions and the provisions of civil and criminal law, make it very difficult to convict them. Social non-recognition is therefore coupled with legal non-recognition. By choosing the podcast format, we want to give a voice to those concerned, and actively involve them in the process of disseminating knowledge. Our aim is to build knowledge not just *about,* but also *with,* the people concerned. The format chosen is that of a (scripted) documentary podcast. Each episode follows the same structure: a narrative interspersed with testimonials from people who have been victims of insemination fraud and interviews with various experts.

TG03-957.3

ZEGHICHE, SABRINA* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)
COTE, ISABEL (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

'i Am Not the Child My Mother Paid for' - a Qualitative Study on the Experience of Insemination Fraud from the Perspective of Donor-Conceived People

For several years, concerns about third-party reproduction have been evident in many countries. However, despite growing concerns, several loopholes remain in the legislation governing sperm donation. This state of affairs has led to a number of abuses, such as insemination fraud, which occurs when the physician performing an insemination knowingly substitutes a different sperm sample (from another donor, another patient, or the physician himself) for the sperm sample chosen by the parents without their knowledge or consent. Today, over 50 physicians were found to have committed such acts all over the world. Although these cases have received significant media attention, they have largely gone un-addressed by academia.

This paper presentation aims to broaden our understanding of insemination fraud by examining the experiences of donor-conceived adults affected by it.

A qualitative study was conducted, involving semi-structured interviews with 21 participants (12 women and 9 men) who discovered they were conceived with the sperm of a different man than the one intended by their parents. Participants were aged between 23 and 60 and came from different countries: USA (9), Canada (8), The Netherlands (2), England (1), Ecuador (1). A thematic analysis was conducted on all the transcripts.

Two main themes emerged from the preliminary analysis of the data: 1. Misaligned identity; 2. Tarnished identity. The first theme refers to the fact that insemination fraud implies that a previously thought genetic tie no longer exists and that a previously unsuspected one is (potentially) unveiled, which can lead to a sense of loss, disorientation and a redefinition of one's identity. The second theme underlies the fact that insemination fraud implies that the very conception of donor-conceived people rests on an ethically questionable act, which can lead to feelings of shame, guilt and the questioning of the very legitimacy of one's existence.

RC48-745.3

ZEIN, DALIA* (Tampere University, Finland)

Orbiting Octobers: From a Lifestyle Movement to Intersectional Veganism in Post-2019 Lebanon

This paper seeks to explore how a global movement is disrupted and re-organized locally through major sociopolitical shifts. As veganism gained momentum as a new lifestyle movement (Gheihman 2021) in Lebanon in 2018-2019 shortly before the October 2019 uprising, vegan advocates found themselves moving from a focus on individual consumption to a more collective and intersectional political action (e.g. the founding of the political party Al-Nahda).These activists have since then been continuously pushed to become political shape shifters adapting to every turn of events, be it the Beirut port blast of August 2020 and the exacerbating economic crisis, the Israeli war on Gaza since October 2023, or the current intensification of the Israeli war on Lebanon in October 2024. Data collected via semi-structured interviews demonstrates that vegan activists in Lebanon constantly grapple with the challenge of legitimizing a cause that is perceived as dispensable amid war and crisis, and the complication of uniting vegan activists under one banner amid tensions brought forth by divergent local political leanings. Turning to recent work on negativity and negative binding in geography (Bissell et al 2021), I argue that it is "events of rupture, exhaustion, interruption, hesitancy, and loss" (Maddrell 2021, 119) which play a key role in shaping Lebanon's intersectional vegan movement rather than a hopeful and optimistic vision of Lebanon's future. This argument dialogues with the discussion of futurelessness in global activism amid the "exhaustion of utopian imaginaries of the future" (Tutton 2023, 447). The paper does not only pursue a chronological tracing of the vegan movement in Lebanon over the last six years, but to especially advance a study of movements via a focus on the individual embodied and affective experiences of local (and global) sociopolitical change.

RC02-33.5

ZEKAREAS, YETEBAREK HIZEKEAL* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
KU, HOK BUN (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

A Case Study of Chinese Multinational Corporations in Ethiopia in the Era of Belt and Road Initiative: Competing Discourses, Local Practices, and Development Implications

The influx of mature Chinese Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to Africa has increased since 2013, following the launch of the historic Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the world's largest development program ever undertaken by a single country. However, the contribution of Chinese MNCs to local development in host countries has been contested due to competing discourses, theories, and research findings. The contestation is fuelled by China's BRI-built development infrastructure in Africa, which has boosted China-Africa relations while weakening the US-Africa relation. Marxist critics consider Chinese MNCs in Africa as neo-colonial extensions of "resource extraction," while modernization and neoliberal advocates see them as "agents of transformation." These "transformative-extractive" narratives either glorify or vilify Chinese MNCs while neglecting the role of other crucial local and global actors like companies from other countries and the states of host African countries. The goal of this research is, therefore, to go beyond polarized discourses through analysing the developmental impact of Chinese MNCs in the Ethiopian Hawassa Industrial Park (HIP) in the context of diverse actors competing over meanings, resources, and institutional legitimacy. An ethnographic fieldwork was conducted over ten months, involving interviews, and discussions and field observation. A total of 70 people participated in the study. Field data shows that Chinese MNCs in HIP are driven by corporate welfare from local and extra local settings, not resource extraction. Chinese MNCs build infrastructure, create jobs and generate foreign currency, but their long-term development implications are limited due to enclave nature of HIP and other issues embedded in the Ethiopian industrialization model.

RC11-176.7

ZEMAITAITYTE, IRENA* (Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania)
PIVORIENE, JOLANTA (Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania)
DELUIGI, ROSITA (University of Macerata, Italy)
GARBAUSKAITĖ-JAKIMOVSKA, JUSTINA (Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania)

Engaging Older Adults in Participatory Research: A Journey of ACTIVE Involvement

More than a decade ago, European countries declared 2012 the European Year for Active Ageing to highlight the situation of older people who play an active role in society. Lithuania and Italy, like other European countries, have been developing a strategic policy on active ageing. The documents emphasise the need to ensure that positive experiences of a long life are accompanied by opportunities for quality of life and well-being when developing policies to support older people. The ageing of the population and the need for more inclusive and responsive services have contributed to the growing interest in participatory research (collaborative research) with older people. Fudge et al. (2007) define 'co-research ' as research doing research 'with' or 'by' older adults rather than 'about' or 'for' them. For Hayley and Tine (2022), collaborative research is a values-based approach to conducting research that supports the importance of diversity and a commitment to valuing older people's perspectives and lived experiences, while critically exploring the structural factors that lead to exclusion, oppression or loneliness in later life. Participatory research seeks to fully engage older people in the research process and has the potential to reverse established power imbalances and contribute to social action aimed at improving quality of life in later life (Buffel, 2018).

The aim of this presentation is to discuss older adults' experience in participatory research as a factor for active participation in community life. Research method: participatory research, interviews with co-research participants.

During the conference, the results of participatory research carried out in the framework of international and interdisciplinary cooperation between Lithuania and Italy will be presented.

RC22-338.2

ZEMMIN, FLORIAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Towards a Global History of Pre-Institutional Sociological Perspectives on Religion: Arabic Contributions from the Early Twentieth Century

The institutional origins and centers of sociology of religion can be located rather clearly in European countries, foremost France and Germany. On the epistemic level, however, the formation of sociological perspectives on religion is a more global affair, as this paper claims. Not least questions of social order, of morality, civilization, and progress were shared between European and Arabic publics since the second half of the nineteenth century. The role of religion and reason, respectively, figured prominently in intellectuals' responses to these questions. In this setting, the role and function of religion came also to be evaluated according to its social utility and usefulness. Moreover, manifestations of religion were categorically distinguished into absolute, transcendent aspects and historically and socially contingent ones. This amounts to a basic sociological perspective on religion. On this basis, an institutionalized sociology that considers religion purely as a product of society, should be considered as but one variant of sociological perspectives, notably also among European intellectuals. Pointing out pre-institutionalized perspectives is a starting point towards a more global history of the sociology of religion, beyond its known European centers.

TG12-992.1

ZENAROLLA, ANNA* (University of Trieste, Italy)
GUI, LUIGI (University of Trieste, Italy)

Emotions, Solidarity and Social Work in Situation of Poverty

The aim of the presentation is to describe the first results of a qualitative, exploratory and preliminary research aimed to explore if and how the emotional dimension intervenes in poverty and what role it may have in the processes of entering or exiting this reality as well as in strengthening or undermining social cohesion and solidarity. In order to exploore this issue we carried out a content analysis on forty interviews with parents in conditions of economic poverty conducted within the framework of the Research Project of National Interest (PRIN) "Constructions of parenthood on uncertain ground. What role for social work". The analysis allowed to highlight the wide range of emotions felt by people in poverty which contribute to gain a complete and more complex image of them in which we can see more positive aspects than negative ones. What emerged, in fact, were not only emotions like shame and desperation that are usually ascribed to poor people, but also many other positive emotions which are not usually considered to affect them. In particular, the analysis focuses on three of these positive emotions - gratitude, solidarity and pride – and highlight how they develop in the relationship between people living in poverty and who are not in this condition, and how they contribute to strengthening social cohesion and solidarity. Moreover our analysis allow to recognize how social workers may contribute to enforce the positive impact of emotions that results in enabling processes as well as to reduce it with the consequence of disabling poor people to cope with hardship. The results confirm that the sociology of emotions is a promising perspective to deepen the conditions of people living in poverty and contribute to counteract stereotypes and prejudice about them, and open new pathways for further research.

WG10-JS-98.3

ZENKL, THOMAS* (University of Graz, Austria)

Avoiding While Gaming, Optimizing While Taming – the Ambiguous Faces of Algorithmic Resistance

In their eponymous book, Bonini and Treré (2024) identify various ways in which "Algorithms of Resistance" are both stakes (resistance to) and repertoires (resistance through) in violating platforms' ToS ("terms of services") along two axes: different moralities of algorithmic agency and their tactical vs. strategic manifestations.

My contribution builds on their findings complements it with a sociological perspective: by understanding algorithms through the regimes of knowledge and truth they establish, I argue to overcome the necessity of normatively anchoring practices of resistance at the violation of ToS, thus expanding notions of what such resistance could entail. The investigation is based on a qualitative content analysis of recent research literature exploring the various applications of the often-romanticized but rarely explicated idea of algorithmic "resistances" and a systematization of the practices, dimensions, aims, and results expressed therein.

Next to promoting a broader understanding of the various forms of (both collective and individual) resistance, this lens allows to interrogate algorithmic practices towards the situated power and emergent agencies that express within them while at the same time acknowledges their inherent contradictions and ambiguities: resisting algorithmic control may manifest as efforts to repair what appears to be broken (and vice-versa), "gaming" systems may inform optimization, and the disruption of algorithms may eventually become a necessity for their stabilization.

RC07-JS-220.1

ZENKL, THOMAS* (University of Graz, Austria)

The Dialectical Taming of AI Futures from below

Applications of artificial intelligence are anticipated to impact the delivery of public employment services (PES). Sparked by discourses between utopian notions of automated job allocation and rather dystopian side effects of discrimination and loss of agency (Allhutter et al., 2020; Busemeyer, 2022), this study explores perceptions and anticipated effects of algorithmic technologies from the perspective of frontline-workers as "analog interfaces of the digital welfare state" (Kaun & Liminga, 2023).

Based on 23 interviews with employees of the Austrian PES, I find that concerns associated with the use of algorithms and AI (loss of jobs, biases, formalisation) are being "tamed" within workers' aspirations of futures (Appadurai 2013) by emphasizing the importance of the "human", while simultaneously affirming technological developments. Situated within the entanglement of digital transformations of the welfare state and the resulting shifts in governance regimes (from "street-level" to "system-level" bureaucracies, Lipsky 1981; Bovens & Zouridis, 2002), such aspirations are rooted within problematisations of present working conditions (not enough time for clients and resources) and role reconfigurations (administration of systems instead of supporting clients) which they envision to repair.

By synthesising futures that promote the values of a truly "human" counselling situation through "machinic" means, such taming is dialectical: As prevailing logics of datafication are sought to be overcome by resorting to imaginations prioritizing workers' "humanity" and highlighting the necessity of "customer care" over "data/system care", these sociotechnical futures challenge a perceived status quo while intrinsically relying on the very means of computation that are considered responsible for it.

RC43-686.5

ZENTENO TORRES, ELIZABETH* (Universidad de Playa Ancha, Chile)
LUNEKE, GRACIELA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
RUIZ-TAGLE, JAVIER (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Between Political Resistance, Care, and Emotions: Life Stories of Women from Urban Peripheries in Chile

Historically, women's role in city-making has been invisible. Although they participate in land occupation or acquisition and in housing construction, their role is overshadowed by men, neglecting the crucial role women play in city-building (Deere & León, 2014; Rolnik, 2011).

This work aims to recover the contribution of women in city-making within "poblaciones emblemáticas" (historical poor neighborhoods) in Chile, particularly where self-construction has been a key mode of housing and neighborhood creation. These neighborhoods were established between 1960 and the early 1970s and were harshly repressed during the military dictatorship in Chile. This study explores how this violence impacted their public participation, shaping them as political subjects.

The research examines life stories of women leaders in Santiago and Valparaíso, daughters of land occupation founders. Their accounts reveal the effects of repressive violence, with many experiencing forced disappearances. Women, often left alone, took on both caregiving and economic support, balancing affection in their homes with fear in the public sphere. Silence became a form of protection. Since the 1990s, these women have promoted citizen participation and social support in their neighborhoods, highlighting an ethic of care. They learned to manage the daily tension between home and the fear of public spaces. Military repression restricted their freedom, but self-care enabled them to continue. Today, their political and community action reflects the emotions of growing up under dictatorship, merging the domestic and public realms, embodying dignity.

RC21-337.1

ZENTENO TORRES, ELIZABETH* (Universidad de Playa Ancha, Chile)
LINK, FELIPE (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Doubling the Crisis: Residential Trajectories, Barriers, and Housing Access Strategies Among Two Migrant Populations in Valparaíso and Viña Del Mar, Chile

This presentation explores the housing challenges faced by migrants within recent mobility patterns. It aims to examine the main difficulties they encounter when seeking adequate housing and the strategies they employ to secure accommodation in a highly uncertain context. Certain residential trajectories of "living in motion" emerge, allowing for a discussion on residential mobility. These trajectories serve as useful tools to understand the residential practices of low-income migrants.

Chile has seen significant growth in Latin American and Caribbean immigration in recent decades (CEPAL and ILO, 2017), accompanied by major changes in migration patterns. While some flows, like those from Andean countries, have remained stable or intensified, others, such as Venezuelan and Haitian migrants, have surged. This research contrasts the residential experiences of these two groups, now the largest migrant communities in Chile. Both groups face racialization, manifested through institutional discrimination (Bonhomme & Alfaro, 2022). This study highlights the difficulties these migrants face in securing housing and the strategies they develop to navigate these challenges.

The analysis explores the dual crises of migration and housing in Chile. Conceptually, it discusses the transformation of migration in the region, focusing on the influx of non-traditional migrants in Chile's history. Haitian migrants, who tend to be more vulnerable, face cultural and linguistic barriers, while Venezuelans, generally better educated, experience a broader range of conditions. These migration patterns coincide with Chile's ongoing housing crisis, marked by a housing deficit of approximately 650,000 units, rising rents, and an increase in informal settlements. These factors create barriers to housing access in the metropolitan area of Valparaíso, shaping the geography of residential mobility.

RC50-JS-199.2

ZEPEDA, SANDRA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
DUARTE PIMENTEL, THIAGO (Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Brazil)

From North to South: The Political Dimension of International Retirement Migration in Mexico

International Retirement Migration (IRM) is a global North-to-South phenomenon that impacts receiving and sending societies. Mexico is the principal receiving country in Latin America for U.S. retirees and the first for Canadian tourists (OIM, 2022). This paper offers a *Critical Realist Evaluation* of the Mexican foreign policy framed in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1992 by Canada, Mexico, and the United States and how it has motivated an increase in the number of international residents in Mexico.

This large-scale migration results in the appropriation of local space, profoundly impacting communities. Pawson and Tilley's realist evaluation approach, using the Context, Mechanism, and Outcome (CMO) model, provided a robust alternative to traditional methodologies, offering a richer, more contextualized analysis of public policies/programs. By examining the dynamic interplay between context, mechanisms, and outcomes, the CMO analysis of NAFTA reveals that its effectiveness as a policy depends heavily on the context in which it was implemented and the mechanisms it activated. Critical Realism's stratified framework demonstrates that while NAFTA was intended to promote economic growth and regional integration, its impact has varied considerably across different sectors and populations. Notably, a transnational organizational field in the real estate and housing construction industries has emerged, creating unintended negative consequences, particularly for rural communities and small-scale farmers, due to land speculation on an international scale.

The study concludes that Mexican foreign policy and NAFTA have played a pivotal role in increasing the number of foreign residents in the country, underpinned by an international division of labor. This has reshaped the socio-economic landscape of Mexican localities, transforming them into prime destinations for North American retirees.

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RC38-628.5

ZERLE-ELSAESSER, CLAUDIA* (German Youth Institute, Germany)
LUERING, KLARA (German Youth Institute, Germany)

"New Fathers" Care?! Evidence from an Interview Study with Fathers, Grandfathers and Great-Grandfathers in Germany and Poland

Currently, the international literature on fatherhood focuses on 'new fatherhood' and highlights the increasing involvement of fathers in raising children and the transition of masculine social patterns towards greater involvement in care as well as greater emotional involvement which is inherently associated with changes towards a caring masculinity (Elliott 2015) as well as in masculine emotionality (Bosoni et al. 2019). This transition takes place in parallel with abandoning patriarchal social patterns and it occurs in the context of a still dominant hegemonic masculinity (Connell 1987). The multifactorial background of changes in the role of fathers is well presented in e.g. Scandinavian studies that demonstrate how welfare policies, feminist culture as well as educational strategies impact fatherhood.

In our project, we explore modern fatherhood as a sphere of culture and practices in the context of intergenerational as well as intercultural continuity and change. We aim to establish which patterns are passed onto the next generations of men, which patterns remain constant, and which patterns change in the transmission process. Therefore, we will examine three generations of men in family lines – great-grandfathers, grandfathers and fathers. The focus lies on their experience of fatherhood, be it as father or as a son of a father. We would like to compare data collected in two countries: Poland and Germany.

First results of the intergenerational comparison support current state of the art that fatherhood is shaped largely by surrounding contexts such as the partnership, the fathers' employment conditions as well as experiences with their own fathers. The main task of the intercultural comparison will then be to identify fatherhood concepts and practices in Germany and Poland at different historical moments. We will ask how they differ and resemble and if/how they depend on the social and political conditions of each generation.

RC12-178.5

ZEYNEP ÖZLEM, ÜSKÜL ENGIN* (Galatasaray University, Turkey)
MERT, BENGISU (Galatasaray University, Turkey)

Les Droits Des Animaux De L'Empire Ottoman a La Turquie Moderne

En Turquie, traiter les animaux avec compassion est un héritage de l'Empire ottoman. Les ottomans croyaient, selon les préceptes de l'islam, dans le respect due aux animaux. Comme une application culturelle, les ottomans nourrissaient les animaux dans les espaces privés et publics et respectaient leur dignité. Cependant, après la déclaration de la deuxième monarchie constitutionnelle, les animaux ont été bannis de l'espace public. Cette situation s'explique par les efforts d'occidentalisation, les pays européens étants considérés comme un modèle à imiter en la matière. Avant ce bouleversement, l'Empire ottoman avait construit de nombreux nichoirs et ouvert de nombreuses fondations pour les protéger.

De nos jours, même si les droits des animaux n'étaient pas un sujet de débat public, il existait une norme sociale qui imposait de bien traiter les animaux. On trouvait alors dans les rues plein de animaux errant, le soutien d'élevage par le gouvernement et ce, jusqu'à récemment furent le fruit de choix politiques. Toutefois, l'augmentation des importations ces dernières années a fait passer l'élevage au second plan et les chiens errants sont devenu la cible de lois prônant leur éradication. Ces lois ont profondément affecté la société turque, qui a toujours eu une compassion à l'égard des animaux errants depuis longtemps, et de nombreuses manifestations ont vu le jour pour contester ces lois nouvelles.

Dans cette étude, les droits des animaux en Turquie seront examinés à la lumière travers d'une revue littéraire.

TG09-988.1

ZHAN, HEYING* (Georgia State University, USA)

Sociological Teaching in Asynchronous Classrooms—How to Encourage Social Interaction and Critical Thinking in Online Classrooms

Since Covid-19, online classes have grown rapidly. Growing numbers of universities have started to offer online BA and MA degrees in sociology. This paper explores teaching pedagogies in asynchronous teaching in sociology. Using qualitative data from students (n=860) in the last 4 years of online asynchronous classes, this author raises 3 critical questions about sociological teaching online: 1. How to generate students' interaction in asynchronous online classrooms? 2. How to create an environment of critical thinking in asynchronous online classes? And 3. How to check teaching effectiveness in online asynchronous classes? Study findings revealed that asynchronous classes, when assisted with proper online learning tools, can generate and encourage students' interactions at their own time and space. Traditionally shy or quiet students have a chance to speak up in the comfort of their home or office. Discussions are freer and more open. The ways to enhance critical thinking in asynchronous online classes include experiential learning, comparative learning projects, and summary and reflective learning projects. Teaching effectiveness can be checked through combining quizzes, essays, learning projects, and learning reflections. Online asynchronous classes meet the demands of students who are working and studying or who have families with young children. Developing effective sociological teaching pedagogy for online classes is critical for the future of sociological teaching.

RC45-707.2

ZHANG, CHI* (University of manchester, United Kingdom)

Belief-in-Field: Reconsider Beliefs of China's Secondary Mathematics Teachers in a Bourdieuian Perspective

This paper critiques the prevalent view in existing belief literature where beliefs are understood as external representations of actors' internal state of mind. I first propose a Bourdieuian framework, which reconceptualizes beliefs as a form of habitus—bodily dispositions shaped by persistent practices within a field. This reconsidered belief framework critiques traditional representationalist model by introducing a dispositional explanation of beliefs and recognizing their plasticity as conditional. The paper then presents an empirical study of Chinese secondary school mathematics teachers, examining the belief-in-field that "knowledge point is capital." It discusses how such beliefs direct classroom practices, forming a resistance to educational reforms, and are shaped by the inertia of field conditions. Despite teachers' propositional acceptance of progressive pedagogical ideologies like connectionism, their actual practice remains transmissionism, influenced by the educational field's symbolic violence and societal pressures. The article concludes by proposing directions for future research and reform. It suggests that meaningful educational change requires dialoguing with teachers' deep-seated, unconscious beliefs and addressing the structural inequalities inherent in the educational field. A re-evaluation of reform strategies is recommended, focusing on actual field conditions influencing teacher beliefs, moving away from an over-reliance on individualistic efforts and the fallacy of flexible beliefs adapting readily to arbitrary reform proposals.

RC28-443.5

ZHANG, CHI* (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), China)

Urban Amenities, Household Economic Conditions, and Emotional and Psychological Outcomes of Hong Kong Residents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study aims to provide empirical evidence on whether and how individuals' emotional and psychological outcomes were influenced by urban service accessibility, household economic conditions, and personal characteristics during a public health crisis. This study uses geocoded survey data from three waves of the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Point of interest of urban amenities from a map database, linking individual-level observations to the spatial distribution of urban service. A series of emotional and psychological outcomes were considered, namely, fear of getting infected, feelings of isolation, anxiety, and future life envisions. Results of generalized linear regressions and logistic regressions show that people with economic conditions affected by COVID-19 are more worried about being infected, have worse HSCL, and are more pessimistic about their lives in the five years to come. Besides, living in local areas with better accessibility to urban services is associated with lower concern about getting infected with COVID-19; also associated with less isolated feelings, less HSCL, and better life envision, albeit not significant. Hong Kong natives are less worried about getting infected but have worse HSCL scores and less positive life envision; the difference in HSCL diminishes in the period of low COVID-19 transmission while the difference in future life envision does not. Marital status is the major factor affecting the feeling of isolation: single people, including never married and separated/divorced/widowed, are more likely to feel isolated. These associations held when control variables were added, as well as individual's previous HSCL or life envision were included. Concern about getting infected, the feeling of isolation, and HSCL during the COVID-19 outbreak period negatively impact future life envision even in a mild transmission period.

TG12-996.2

ZHANG, HAIDONG* (Shanghai University, China)
WU, YIPING (Shanghai University, China)

The Lost Tradition: How the Younger Generation in China Is Severing Family Ties

With the rapid development of China's socio-economic landscape and the acceleration of modernization, there has been a noticeable alienation and even severance of relationships between the younger generation and their family relatives, a phenomenon known as "severing family ties." The root causes of this phenomenon can be attributed to two main factors. On one hand, the development of modernization has instilled a modern contractual spirit and corresponding rules of interaction in the younger generation. On the other hand, the decline of traditional Chinese family structures and the loss of traditional family culture have led to a weakening of kinship relationships that were traditionally built on clan ethics. Moreover, contemporary China has undergone multiple transformations in terms of residential patterns, family composition, social capital, emotional support, and lifestyle habits. These changes have not only profoundly reshaped the new generation's views on kinship but have also fostered the formation of a new cognitive model centered on the individual, based on personal emotions and interests. This paper analyzes the causes of the "severing family ties" phenomenon from the perspectives of cultural and social structural changes and offers a corresponding theoretical interpretation.

WG08-904.1

ZHANG, JINGTING* (Shanghai International Studies University, China)

Between Tradition and Modernity: Emotional Changes and Expressions of Chinese Society

This presentation attempts to use emotion as the core concept to explore the historical pedigree of China. Chinese culture has always attached great importance to emotion. Traditional Chinese rule was highly dependent on notions of human kindness and compassion. Since the encounter with the Western world, the Chinese revolution gave birth to a unique emotional mode, and this had a great impact on the Chinese society. Contemporary China bid farewell to the revolution and started its market-oriented reforms. An emotional mode of consumerism has become the dominant one. Based on Raymond Williams's theory of structure of feeling, this article divides the emotional patterns in Chinese history into the traditional structure of feeling, the revolutionary structure of feeling and the consumerist structure of feeling. This does not mean a simplified analysis of history and its complex emotional patterns, but an attempt to explore the complex interaction and social consequences of these models.

WG08-912.6

ZHANG, JINGTING* (Shanghai International Studies University, China)
JIA, CHAO (Nanjing University, China)

Tiktok Brings Me Home : a Case Study on How Short Videos Promote the Return of Labor in Northwest China

The return of labor is critical to the local sustainability, especially in poor rural areas. With the popularity of short videos like TikTok, many people have chosen to return to their hometown to become a video blogger, profiting from the production of short videos that showcase local agricultural culture to the outside world. With the "Targeted Poverty Alleviation Strategy" implemented by the Chinese government, the local community has given significant technical and financial support to this endeavor. Based on the grounded theory of sociology, this paper explores the contribution of short video production to the living preservation of agricultural culture and the extent to which this process drives the return of labor through a survey of a village in Qingyang, one of the poorest regions of northwest China. We coded the field data and

used NVivo12 software to validate a model of the mechanism between the popularity of short videos showcasing local agricultural culture and the return of labor. The results show that 1) there is a significant relationship between the regional usage of instant video users and the return of labor, 2) there is a significant relationship between technical support from local government and the return of labor, and 3) the emotional strategies and local knowledge employed in their videos are vital to this mechanism. This research can help local communities build more competitive strategies, while helping bloggers produce more communicative works to present their agricultural heritage (e.g., ensuring a balance of authenticity and interestingness in their works) and to ensure a sustainable relationship between encouraging cultural heritage preservation in agriculture and increasing economic returns.

RC31-503.3

ZHANG, MEISHAN* (Maynooth University, Ireland)

From Undocumented to Integrated: Chinese Immigrants' Journey through Ireland's Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme – a Policy Report Perspective

This research investigates the experiences of Chinese immigrants who applied for Ireland's Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, launched in 2022. The scheme offers a pathway to regularise the status of the undocumented migrants who have lived in the country for certain periods of time. Drawing on both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this study delves into the socio-economic, psychological, and cultural impacts of living undocumented, as well as the challenges immigrants face after acquiring legal status. While legal regularisation provides security and access to the formal labour market, it is not synonymous with full integration into Irish society.

The findings reveal that gaining legal status does not automatically resolve issues such as economic marginalisation, social exclusion, and cultural alienation. Many Chinese immigrants continue to face barriers in accessing stable, well-paying jobs and often experience underemployment due to language barriers, unrecognised qualifications, and discrimination. Furthermore, social integration remains elusive for many, with limited opportunities for cultural exchange or participation in local community life, leaving them feeling isolated and disconnected. The study also emphasises the ongoing psychological toll of living undocumented, which persists even after obtaining legal status, manifesting in forms of anxiety, insecurity, and a continued fear of deportation.

The study calls for more robust support structures, including targeted employment services, language programs, mental health resources, and community-building initiatives, to help undocumented immigrants transition from legal recognition to meaningful social, cultural, and economic inclusion.

RC40-653.2

ZHANG, QIAN FORREST* (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Sources of Leadership in Village Mobilization for Sustainable Agrifood Initiatives: The Chinese Experience

In rural areas, the transition to sustainable agrifood practices presents significant obstacles for smallholder producers, in terms of both material updates and social restructuring. Strong leadership is crucial for mobilizing and coordinating collective efforts to tackle these numerous challenges. In China's context, however, the mass exodus of young people from the countryside over the past three decades has led to a critical deficit of leadership in rural communities. This paper differentiates three types of villages according to the source of collective leadership: village authority, informal local solidarity groups, and outside activists. It then comparatively evaluates representative cases in their transition to sustainable agrifood alternatives. This study finds that cases led by the village authority tend to prioritize economic goals. Although their pursuits are more likely to be successful, these pursuits have lower degree of alterity, often overlooking social and ecological dimensions of sustainability. When local solidarity groups provide the leadership, they are highly motivated by certain sustainability goals, but their effectiveness in galvanizing collective action varies considerably and their ability to access external resources is severely limited. Finally, when outside activists take up the leadership role, they bring in novel ideas and external resources that can be transformative, but they face challenges in mobilizing local participation, fostering endogenous initiatives, or sustaining long-term commitment.

RC05-JS-174.4

ZHANG, XIAOYU* (University of York, China)

Neoliberalism and Media Consumption: Reflection of Female Viewers on Gender and Social Inequalities Represented in Chinese TV Shows

Under the influence of social norms and individual perspectives, feminism in China has undergone significant transformations. In the context of globalization, the rise of neoliberal consciousness and postfeminism has profoundly altered how female audiences engage with and interpret television dramas. A key example of this shift is the television series Ode to Joy, a drama centered on the professional lives of urban women, which has aired for five seasons and played a critical role in the study of this evolution. The portrayal of female characters in the show and the responses of female viewers to these characters have been particularly impactful. This paper builds upon a theoretical framework combining Adorno's Culture Industry, Baudrillard's Hyper-reality, Foucault's Biopower, Rofel's Subjectivity, and Hall's Encoding-Decoding theories. The study focuses on women aged 18-35, employing thematic analysis and semi-structured interviews to explore their subjectivity and interpretation of television shows like Ode to Joy. This research examines how audiences merge the content and form of these shows with mainstream ideologies to promote discussions on gender issues and guide their own behaviors. The paper investigates how Chinese women interpret realist television portrayals in relation to their own experiences of career, family background, gender roles, and female autonomy. The contribution of this study lies in its exploration of the transformation of feminist thought in China within the context of globalization, and how the topic of gender structures is deconstructed, further exacerbating gender and social inequalities. On one hand, this research helps to understand how different feminist ideologies shape female audiences' reflections on media content. On the other hand, the findings of this study provide a solid foundation for researchers interested in the broader fields of media consumption, online gender discourse, and cultural values.

RC04-48.3

ZHANG, YUJIA* (HKUST(Guangzhou), China)

The Impact of Hukou and Social Capital on Future Aspirations of Migrant Children in China

The developmental trajectory of migrant children in China is crucial due to their increasing numbers and the unique challenges they face. Accounting for over one-third of China's 271 million children, these migrant children navigate complex landscapes shaped by migration status, impacting resource equality, educational equity, healthcare access, psychological adaptation, and social integration. Schools, as primary arenas for socio-emotional development, play a vital role in shaping children's aspirations. However, the local hukou system often restricts access to quality education, influencing aspirations by creating barriers based on rural-urban and local-non-local distinctions.

This paper examines how hukou status and social capital affect migrant children's aspirations, focusing on the emotional and cognitive dimensions often overlooked in existing research. The study explores the mechanisms through which the hukou system influences aspiration inequality, considering rurality and segmented assimilation theory. It highlights how social networks and school environments can either mitigate or exacerbate these effects.

Using data from the China Education Panel Survey (CEPS), the study identifies three migration statuses—local, new local, and non-local migrants—and analyzes their impact on educational, occupational, and residential aspirations. The findings reveal that migrant children generally have lower future aspirations, influenced by limited social capital and institutional barriers. However, changes in peer interactions and school-level hukou diversity can moderate these effects, suggesting that inclusive environments can enhance aspirations.

The research underscores the importance of understanding the interplay between institutional arrangements and social networks in shaping migrant children's futures. The insights gained can inform policy interventions aimed at supporting the aspirational development and overall well-being of migrant children in China. By shifting focus from objective educational outcomes to aspirations, the study offers a comprehensive understanding of migrant children's potential social mobility and future prospects.

RC06-JS-77.1

ZHANG, YUN* (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Patterns and Trends of Intergenerational Relationships between Older People and Children in China: 2002-2021

Understanding the patterns of intergenerational relationships between older people and their adult children is crucial for recognizing the caregiving needs within the context of population aging in China. Based on seven waves of data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS) from 2002 to 2021, comprising a total of 87,696 observations, this study employs latent class growth analysis (LCGA) to analyze the types and evolutionary trends of intergenerational relationships between the elderly and their children in China. The study identifies two distinct patterns: "semi-intimate" and "fully intimate." Both patterns reveal close economic and emotional ties between the elderly and their children; however, they differ mainly in co-residence with children, economic independence, and receiving daily care and assistance from children, with the "semi-intimate" type exhibiting a lower degree of these aspects compared to the "fully intimate" type. Overall, approximately 65% of the elderly belong to the "fully intimate" pattern, while about 35% are classified as "semi-intimate." Over time, the proportion of the "fully intimate" elderly is decreasing, whereas the "semi-intimate" type is increasing. Additionally, this study further employs a Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort (HAPC) model to decompose the variations in these two patterns across age, cohort, and period. The results suggest that close emotional and economic connections are prevalent features of intergenerational relationships in China, with changes prominently reflecting an increase in the elderly's independence. The policy implications of this study indicate that although strengthening family values is a requirement for building new-era families, relying solely on enhancing family concepts to fulfill eldercare functions is insufficient. It highlights the significant market demand for elderly care and assistance that should not be overlooked.

RC07-JS-231.4

ZHAO, GEORGE RAN* (Renmin University of China, China)

Digital Odyssey: Navigating Cosmopolitanism amid State Intervention in the Consumption of Chinese Console Players

The global console game industry in China operates in a grey zone, with players adopting digital strategies to bypass state-imposed restrictions. Similarly, Jenkins'(2004) concept of "pop cosmopolitanism" suggests global popular culture drives consumers away from local culture, fostering an embrace of cosmopolitan identity, but it overlooks the role of state intervention. State intervention is a tangible method of defining market boundaries (Amengual&Bartley,2022), imposing dynamic structural elements on individuals' everyday consumption practices. It accommodates the practical turn in sociology, where practice theory views consumption as an active process involving both personal and institutional factors (Swidler,1986; Reckwitz,2002; Warde,2014).

This study treats both players and the state as actors. By clarifying console game consumption of Chinese players, it explores how state intervention shifts in this grey zone and how players balance cosmopolitan gaming identities with national identity in the face of state intervention.

It conducted in-depth interviews with 24 players and engaged in participant observation of digital intermediary platforms frequently mentioned, with the collection of Chinese policy documents.

It finds that this consumption is built on global information and economic networks, facilitated by players' strategic use of digital platforms. State interventions here primarily include internet firewalls, selective content censorship and public opinion control, with varying degrees of impact influenced by political and economic conditions.

Players create local communities centered around foreign console games, distinguishing their gaming practices from consumption. Although they recognize the challenges posed by state intervention, players do not regard their circumvention efforts as resistance. They perceive console games as an identity-free cultural sanctuary to rationalize their behavior, indicating that their cosmopolitanism coexists with national identity in different layers, challenging the binary opposition between global and local. Furthermore, players even support state intervention, as it aligns with their deeper sense of national identity. Thus, I term this phenomenon "limited cosmopolitanism."

RC14-217.4

ZHAO, GEORGE RAN* (Renmin University of China, China)

Mediascape Contra-Flow in Popular Culture: Pop Mart Blind Box As a Case Study

Among contemporary youth, blind boxes have gained popularity. These are gambling merchandise, whose toys remain unknown until opened. Although blind boxes originated as Japanese ACGN byproducts, Chinese toymaker Pop Mart created a successful popular mediascapes that has surpassed the original industry in profit and scale. The shift challenges the cultural dominance of developed countries (Straubhaar, 2010).

This study revisits global cultural flow (Appadurai, 1986) and the translation involved in glocalization (Tsing, 2015), applying the cultural transduction framework of market, product, people, and process (Uribe-Jongbloed&Espinosa-Medina, 2014). While the framework effectively examines global transfer and translation, it overlooks frictions and power dynamics in the global cultural economy. To bridge this gap, I incorporate the notion of contra-flow (Thussu, 2006) to provide a more comprehensive analysis.

By articulating the transferring process of the blind box from Japan to China, this study explores how the contra-flow of mediascape is generated and worked, regarding both producer and consumer sides. Thus, this study analyzes the Pop Mart blind box as a case and conducts interviews with 10 consumers and staff.

Pop Mart diversifies its blind box toys and cultivates a cosmopolitan image to mitigate political risks by partnering with globally recognized IPs and developing its own. This strategy creates a shared symbolic value between producers and consumers, connecting them through modern consumer culture. However, as a popular gambling-oriented commodity, the allure of blind boxes lies in their continuous creation of novelty, which simultaneously erodes consumers' established habits.

The contra-flow becomes a bricolage tailored to the demands of commercial logic, often at the expense of national identity. While contra-flow may represent an economic success for developing countries, it also leads to the dissolution of cultural identification. The results challenge the optimistic narrative of cultural ascendancy in emerging nations, viewing it instead as a reproduction of commercial mediascapes.

RC37-JS-60.4

ZHAO, QINGWEN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)

JIANG, RUI (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)

Differences in Identity Construction and Fan Engagement: A Comparative Study of Theater and Pop Music Fans in China

Concerts and operas are considered as high art, often with higher barriers to entry compared to pop music. This perspective, combined with a lack of promotional efforts from producers, resulted in limited public attention for theater performances. However, the rise of variety shows in recent years has brought high culture into the spotlight for Chinese audiences, leading to a rapid expansion of theater fan communities. This shift has become a significant area of study within Chinese fan culture. It raises an intriguing question: will these emerging theater enthusiasts adopt the engagement strategies of established pop music fans, or will their approaches differ? This paper employs participatory observation and conducts in-depth interviews with 40 fans to explore the unique behaviors and motivations of these two groups, ultimately constructing a model for identity formation among theater lovers and pop music fans. The research findings indicate that, like pop music fans, theater enthusiasts are also driven by self-gratification and idol worship. However, a significant difference lies in the fact that theater lovers actively or passively embody the roles of cultural ambassadors and supporters in their identity construction. Their modes of participation are often closely tied to the cultural narratives they support, reflecting a sense of responsibility and a desire to contribute to preserving and disseminating the art form. This research underscores the importance of understanding the spontaneous nature of fan activities within the context of cultural identity formation, offering new insights into how different fan cultures shape and reflect their identities.

RC28-451.3

ZHOU, DI* (New York University, USA)

Dynamic Mapping of Class and Occupation: A New Measurement of Class Using Occupational Text Data

Social class is usually measured using aggregate occupational groups. However, this measure of class may encounter the problem of using a fixed occupation-to-class mapping that neglects the important changes occurring *within* each occupation due to technological change and organizational reform that may change an occupation's class location over time. This study overcomes this problem by developing a new method to measure an occupation's class location dynamically using text data and supervised machine learning models based on the neo-Marxist theory of class. Using ONET's occupational tasks information, I evaluated the class location of detailed occupations since the 2000s, and linked the class information to the ACS and OEWS surveys to map out the class structure of the US labor force. Results suggest important between- and within-class structure changes occurred in the past two decades. First, the study finds that the American class structure has been quite stable in the past two decades when viewed in four aggregate classes (capitalists, owner-operators, managers, and non-managerial workers). However, important shifts occurred within these aggregate class categories. From 2003 to 2020, the share of proletarian workers dropped from 49% to 37%. Decomposition analysis suggests that about 30% of the shrinkage is due to changes in occupation size, while 70% of the shrinkage is caused by within-occupation class shifts where proletarian occupations experienced a "shift up" to become semi-autonomous or supervisory occupations. In other words, many of the proletarian jobs have either experienced an "up-skill" or an expansion of tasks that now require workers to take on some supervisory work.

RC09-JS-112.4

ZHOU, RACHEL* (McMaster University, Canada)

Positioning China in a Rapidly Changing World: A Generational Lens

The transformation of China in the context of contemporary globalization has been predominantly understood through political-economic and geopolitical lenses. Comprising multiple, concurrent processes of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization, China's globalization also means dramatic changes in people's lives. Drawing on data from in-depth interviews with key informants in an empirical study on globalization and nostalgia, this paper presents how the globalization generations in China understand the changing relationship between China and the world (especially the West) since the 1980s. Informed by Beck & Beck-Gernsheim (2009) concept of global generations, I closely attend to the three emerging themes that reveal the intersection of globalization and generation. First, individuals who have experienced the pivotal moments of China's engagement with globalization – such as its open-door policy, participation in the WTO, and the COVID-19 lockdown – often describe them in the context of generations. Second, China's transformation has been accompanied by some distinctive generational characteristics, such as unprecedented mobility, post-materialistic pursuits, individualism and, even, growing disenchantment with the West, though these effects appear uneven across cohorts. Third, China's globalization processes have not precluded young generations experiencing many predicaments, including pressure to marry and procreate (especially for women), shrinking opportunities, and an increased perception of prejudice toward the country by the Western world (especially the US). It is concluded that generation is a unique and fruitful lens through which to examine not only the trajectory of globalization at a micro level but, also, people's divergent experiences (including those across generations). These findings also make visible the nuanced social costs of China's rapid development in its society and the convergent difficulties (e.g., economic stagnation, unemployment, and political division) shared by young generations elsewhere.

RC34-576.1

ZHOU, RACHEL* (McMaster University, Canada)

Time, Space, and Self: Three Cases of Global Youth in China

The emerging field of global youth studies offers insight into young people born after 1990, a time during which the world has been transformed by globalization, including the rapid advance of information and communication technologies (ICTs). In China, however, globalization also means multiple, simultaneous processes of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization. Its younger generations have experienced not only what Harvey called "time-space compression" but, more saliently, the tensions among multiple, co-existing, time-space dynamics. Focusing on three cases drawn from an empirical study, this paper presents Chinese young people's stories about time, space, and self-expression in this globalized world. The first is about a group of rural-to-urban migrant workers who used flamboyant hairstyles to express their wishes to be seen when the assembly lines of China's "world factory" have transformed them into standardized, productivity-oriented, machinery appendages with no history and no future. The second case focuses on a Western-educated feminist artist who uses home as a site to illustrate generational clashes about ideas of love, gender norms, and women's work. The third case looks at a controversial street art project by a group of Chinese international students in Brick Lane in East London, where they bluntly painted a Chinese slogan in a propaganda style. Despite the different experiences and positions of the individuals in the three cases, a common theme is their strong desire to express themselves (in the contexts of, respectively, capitalist production, patriarchy, and Eurocentralism) and the challenges and even impasses, deriving from temporal-spatial discrepancies, in their attempts to communicate with a wide audience. It is concluded that while "global youth" is a concept useful for identifying connections among youth across geographies, more nuanced attention should be paid to their specific life worlds that may have become increasingly divergent rather than convergent.

RC17-JS-75.4

ZHU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Proposal of the System of Governance, Innovation, Cultural Construction and Lifestyle: Towards a Green and Low-Carbon Society

Existing widely used governance strategies often emphasize agency of individual consumers, with stakeholders such as the government, businesses, the media, and social organizations. All strategies aim to guide consumers, with the ultimate goal of changing consumption behavior by altering consumers' attitudes, perceptions, and consumption habits. This kind of governance strategy, however, overlooks that consumer decisions are social and collective products and are constrained by structural factors. This paper proposes a governance system emphasizing systematic and structural dynamics, mobilizing practices by multiple stakeholders including the government, businesses, research institutions, the media, social organizations, and consumers. By activating the structural dynamic system composed of social governance, social innovation, social culture construction, and social lifestyle, the GICL governance system aims to promote high-quality development of the entire system through the advancement of green and low-carbon consumption. The system configuration emphasizes active participation of multiple stakeholders as well as collaboration of multiple practices. Thus, the GICL system is different from existing governance systems which are either consumer-centered ones that aim to change consumer behavior to achieve green consumption of the society, or government-led ones where the government is in dominant position and all other stakeholders can only be mobilized or instructed by government policies. This system, therefore, has strong empirical and applicable features, capable of engaging in dialogue with the existing low-carbon consumption governance concepts and systems, and helps to promote continuous improvement of China's low-carbon consumption governance system.

RC34-562.1

ZHU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

Stability and Flexibility: Understanding the New Employment Youth in the Digital Era

With development of the digital economy and the related new business forms, a group of people engaged in new occupations and flexible employment have grown rapidly, among which the youth and migrant workers are the key groups. From the theoretical perspectives of the sociology of labor, social stratification and the intergenerational sociology, this paper uses the data of'the National Survey of the New Employment Youth'and the Chinese Social Survey to investigate the development characteristics, existing difficulties and demands of this emerging group, and tries to propose policy ideas on how to expand the middle income group. The first is the middle-income characteristics. Income of 'the take away riders' is significantly higher than that of ordinary migrant workers: according to different indicators, about 60% - 80% belong to the middle-income group. The second is the unstable characteristics. The 'high income' is actually based on 'high intensity' and 'low security' labor, so their career is closely associated with anxiety and short-term. The third is the preference for flexibility. It is shown by data that pursuit of flexibility, and paying attention to the balance between work and life, and work and family is also a typical feature of contemporary Chinese youth. Understanding the values and behaviors of the newly employment youth and even the whole youth group is the key to understanding emerging employment groups and stabilizing employment and ensuring their well-being. Based on the empirical analysis, this paper calls for attention to 'both employment stability and employment flexibility', and we should adapt to flexibility and mobility while stabilizing employment and income. This paper suggests innovating and improving labor relations in the new employment and enhancing the social security system, promoting vocational training so as to effectively promote the development of the new employment groups in the digital era.

RC55-JS-95.2

ZHU, LING* (Assistant Professor, Hong Kong)

Comparing Modularity Scores across Different Social Networks: Cautions, Illustrations, and Suggestions

In the thriving field of computational social sciences, scholars often employ techniques and methods developed by natural or computer scientists to model social phenomena. One salient example is the recently emerging practice of social scientists comparing modularity scores across different social networks to evaluate the variation of network-module-related substantive concepts such as the levels of consensus, polarization, or community boundary rigidity. Although the rationale for this practice is comprehensible, we caution that it may suffer from various conceptual and empirical issues. Conceptually, modularity scores may misalign with the substantive concepts in which social scientists are interested. Empirically, the commonly used modularity metrics are highly sensitive to various network characteristics that are irrelevant to those substantive concepts. We illustrate these conceptual and analytical problems with toy examples and systematic simulations. We demonstrate the practical significance of these lessons by re-examining an empirical study that uses modularity scores to evaluate the evolution of the rigidity of occupational mobility in the US labor market. We conclude with a summary of these lessons and offer practical suggestions for future applications.

RC53-821.4

ZHU, YAN* (UCL, United Kingdom)
GAO, JIE (UCL, United Kingdom)
GUO, KAIDONG (UCL, United Kingdom)

Navigating Ethical Challenges: A Cultural Reflexivity Approach to Research with Children in China

Internationally, dominant paradigms and principles governing children's rights and ethical research practices with children have come under scrutiny due to their inherent Western-centric nature. These paradigms and principles are often informed by and aligned with white, middle-class childhood experiences. Increasing scholarship in the field has pointed out the ethical challenges and dilemmas in non-Western societies when conducting research with children under the guidance of Western ethical frameworks, criticising the fact that such frameworks fail to account for locally- and culturally-sensitive contexts or the diversity and complexity of childhoods. In China, an emerging awareness of the importance of research with children (rather than on children) has brought these ethical challenges and dilemmas to light; however, there are no national-level ethical guidelines for research with children in that country. Empirical research that includes children in Chinese literature often lacks comprehensive elucidation of or reflection on ethical considerations. Furthermore, literature concerning research ethics with children in China remains at a theoretical level, predominantly drawing from frameworks originating in the Global North.

To decolonise ethical frameworks for the Chinese context, in 2022-2023, as an international team comprised of researchers from UK universities and Chinese universities, we conducted six international webinars and six focus groups with 30 participants, including researchers, practitioners, and professionals who have diverse experiences working with children in China. We also conducted a scoping review of 20 carefully selected Chinese and English articles about research ethics in research with children in China. In this presentation, we would like to reflect on what we have learned about the ethical challenges in research with children in China from our previous work and to indicate a series of reflexive questions with underpinning principles so that researchers and practitioners can use them to critically consider their own research in Chinese context.

RC54-831.2

ZIALI ITAHRIOUAN, KARIMA* (University of Granada, Spain)

Entre El Poder y La Resistencia: Sexo y Virginidad En Las Jóvenes Musulmanas De Europa.

Esta propuesta se enmarca en el desarrollo de mi tesis doctoral llevada a cabo dentro del programa de Estudios Migratorios de la Universidad de Granada. La investigación explora las prácticas y los discursos acerca de la sexualidad de las mujeres musulmanas (18-30 años) de Europa en relación a los vínculos maternofiliales y el papel del islam en el desarrollo de estas experiencias.

Tanto la sexualidad como la filiación, y de forma específica las relaciones maternofiliales, son aspectos fundamentales en los procesos de identificación individuales y colectivos, especialmente a lo largo de la juventud y en un contexto transnacional de múltiples identificaciones que contribuyen a construir una o varias formas de (auto)representación.

En el transcurso de esta investigación y con vistas a entender las diversas formas en las que se implican la sexualidad, la relación maternofilial y la identificación religiosa sobre este grupo focal, ha sido imprescindible un trabajo etnográfico y una metodología de análisis cualitativa y de corte abductiva, para elaborar y relacionar las categorías analíticas pertinentes. Los trabajos desarrollados desde la antropología de género, la crítica feminista, así como la literatura antropológica acerca del islam como tradición discursiva y sobre el islam en Europa han sido esenciales para el desarrollo analítico y teórico de esta investigación.

En suma, el objetivo de esta comunciación es presentar los resultados de seis entrevistas en profundidad. A partir del análisis empírico se aborda la virginidad como categoría analítica que articula las nociones de "poder" y "resistencia". Ambas toman forma en los procesos de transmisión moduladas en las relaciones maternofiliales y contribuyen a construir una cierta percepción del sexo. El papel de la religión, como tradición discursiva, es asumido de forma particular, ya sea como relato que legitima la castidad femenina o de carácter redentor, que permite contrarrestar la sobrevaloración de la virginidad femenina.

RC18-JS-100.1

ZIANI, DOUNIA ZIANI* (FLDM, USMBA, Fes, Morocco)
EL BAKKALI, ABDELAAZIZ (FLDM, USMBA, Fes, Morocco)

Navigating the Digital Battlefield in Morocco: The Dual Role of Social Media in Empowering Female Politicians.

Nowadays, social media serves as a potent instrument for women's empowerment and political engagement. It is an extremely powerful force that has the ability to shape individuals' perspectives and ideologies regarding a variety of issues. However, it may be used either constructively or adversely; that is, it may provide support and solidarity or impose guilt and victimization on Moroccan female politicians. This paper investigates the role of social media platforms as contentious and paradoxical arenas for feminism and political discourse. It tends to explore how social media serves as a powerful tool for raising awareness, mobilizing support, and fostering community among Moroccan political females while also highlighting the challenges of misrepresentation, backlash, and fragmentation of feminist political discourse. The study reveals the complexities inherent in digital activism through case studies, interviews, and critical examination of online activism and social media platforms. Furthermore, it underscores the dual-edged nature of social media as a space for feminist political engagement, where empowerment and conflict coexist, shaping the future of feminist activism in the digital age. Ultimately, this research emphasizes the complex interplay between online spaces and real-world implications, illuminating the transformative potential of women's activism and its political dimensions while acknowledging the inherent tensions within digital activism.

RC32-524.6

ZIANI, SANAE* (Faculty of Letters and Humanities of Meknes, Morocco)

Conciliation Entrepreneuriat-Famille Chez Les Femmes Rurales De La Province d'El Hajeb: Contraintes Et Stratégies

La présente contribution vise à répondre à la question suivante : Quelles sont les difficultés auxquelles les entrepreneures dans les zones rurales font face pour concilier entrepreneuriat -famille, et quelles stratégies adoptent-elles pour les surmonter ?

Bien que pendant de nombreuses années, le travail des femmes rurales se soit limité aux travaux agricoles et domestiques, ces dernières années, elles sont devenues de plus en plus actives dans la sphère entrepreneuriale, en particulier au moyen des coopératives. De ce fait, la conciliation entrepreneuriat-famille est devenue une priorité pour la réussite et la pérennité des projets des femmes en matière d'entrepreneuriat.

En effet, les études qui traitent la question de la conciliation travail - famille sont très abondantes : la majorité mettent en évidence la complexité de la conciliation des responsabilités professionnelles et familiales, notamment les difficultés de conciliation liées aux inégalités persistantes entre les hommes et les femmes (Landour, 2019). Certaines études traitent aussi cette question du point de vue du couple conjugal et parental (Morin, Fortier, Deschenaux 2021).

Cependant, les pouvoirs publics jouent un rôle crucial relativement à cette question, en mettant en place diverses politiques et dispositifs de conciliation pour soutenir les femmes travailleuses (Farah, Jibraili,2021) Des études portant sur la conciliation entrepreneuriat-famille, mettent en évidence le conflit vécu par les femmes. Néanmoins, l'entrepreneuriat peut être une opportunité de conciliation travail-famille notamment pour les mompreneures (Hider, Haderbache, 2023).

Bien que les travaux antérieurs aient essayé de mettre l'accent sur plusieurs problématiques en lien avec la conciliation travail-famille, nous constatons une absence des études sur les contraintes et les stratégies des femmes entrepreneures rurales pour concilier l'entrepreneuriat-famille. Pour cela, nous avons tenté d'approfondir la recherche sur cette question en ayant recours à des entretiens-semis directifs avec des entrepreneures rurales de la province d'El Hajeb.

RC23-374.3

ZIELENSKA, MARIANNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

From Calculative Idealism to Calculative Pragmatism – the Role of Quantified Knowledge in Constructing the EU Anti-Poverty Policy.

This paper aims to show how quantified knowledge, exemplified by metrics such as indicators and indices, contributes to the construction of EU anti-poverty policy. I argue that due to the limited legal instruments at the EU's disposal, metrics have become a key governance tool in this area, serving both to influence Member States (MS) policies and to reach compromises between EU actors representing different knowledge production regimes and interests. Drawing on in-depth interviews with EC and MS representatives, social and non-governmental partners and experts, I will illustrate how metrics are used to negotiate boundaries in this policy area, and to strengthen its supranational dimension. This is well reflected in the process of agreeing on key metrics, in which a compromise is forged between the EC, MS and other actors on what will be measured and what will be left out of the picture. Such 'commonly agreed' indicators and indices are then institutionalised as key elements of EU anti-poverty policy, legitimising this policy area as a sphere of common European concern, despite the fact that most legal prerogatives remain in the hands of MS. At the same time, those involved in negotiating metrics are aware of their shortcomings and political nature, which indicates a shift from calculative idealism - often presented in the literature as a source of legitimacy that numbers provide to politics - to calculative pragmatism, i.e. from a belief that numbers are purely technical and apolitical, to a recognition that they are imperfect and the result of trade-offs.

RC17-253.1

ZILINSKAITE, RIMA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Knowledge Creation and Dissemination Beyond the University: Does Scientific Ethos Survive Digital Participation?

The internet and digital technologies has facilitated the participation of non-professionals on a larger scale in some activities that were previously only carried out by professionals. The initial domain of digitally enabled participation is predominantly within the realms of information and knowledge creation and dissemination, including scientific knowledge. Nevertheless, the impact of digitalization on the understanding of authority, professionalism, and authorship is not obvious and entirely clear.

The objective of the presentation is to examine some forms in which non-professionals engage in the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge. The analysis is aimed to ascertain whether the activities, norms, and values that guide them deviate from the scientific ethos (as defined in the classical work of Robert Merton, 1973) or correspond to it.

There are various forms of digitally enabled participation within the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge. These range from projects of citizen science that are more or less institutionally and professionally organized and guided, to internet encyclopedias and blogs devoted to scientific topics. Such cases differ not only in terms of their organizational structure, but also in regard to the normative implications that a specific organizational structure may entail. The presentation draws upon an analysis of different forms of such participation, as well as upon semi-structured interviews with individuals engaged in bottom-up organized activities. The analysis is centered upon their understanding of the credibility of sources, authority, authorship, anonymity and different dimensions of it.

WG10-936.3

ZILINSKAITE, RIMA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Participative Internet and Science: Are Amateurs 'Disrupting Every Activity They Touch'?

The outset of the so-called *social internet* – internet technologies that enabled greater user participation – a couple of decades ago brought about some excitement as well as concerns that amateurs will disrupt 'every activity they touch' (Tapscott and Williams, 2006; Keen, 2007). The initial domain of concern was (and still is) within the areas of the creation and dissemination of information and knowledge, including science.

The involvement of non-professionals in domains previously dominated by professionals can be conceptualized as the participation of users/consumers in the creation of the content/product they themselves consume/use. It can be understood as a user's productive practice, or prosumption (the convergence of production and consumption). The concept of prosumption was employed by some researchers to describe the activities of users in the online space (Ritzer and Jurgenson, 2010).

The aim of the presentation is to examine some forms of internet-enabled participation of *prosumers* in the process of the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge, with the particular focus on whether their involvement deviates from the values and accepted routines in the institutional science. In other words, do amateurs involved in activities related to science and the dissemination of knowledge disrupt or transform the practice in some particular manner, as pronounced by the early commentators of the *social internet*? Or, on the contrary, do they adhere to the institutional norms? The presentation discusses the findings of the analysis of cases of scientific and knowledge dissemination activities outside the institutional science (semi-structured interviews). It focuses on motivations, routines, values, and understanding of authority and authorship of internet users that participate in such activities.

WG06-894.2

ZOHDI, HELENA* (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Being a Researcher-Activist? Contemplations on Ethnographic Methodologies

Researchers who use ethnographic methodologies are often confronted with many questions, especially for those who also understand themselves as activists in the field they are researching. Does my own positionality within my research mean I am 'influencing' my 'outcomes'? How does my activism within the general field of research affect my research? What steps can be taken to guarantee the security of my interlocutors but also myself? Are there ways I can detach myself from the field and acquire a viewpoint from the "outside"? These were the questions I asked myself throughout my field research with members of the organization of Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists. Contemplating my own situatedness as someone who is not detached from her field (I am not neutral on questions of exile, military dictatorships or imprisonment), these are the questions I had to grapple with throughout my 18 months of field research.

In the past, researchers of color have often been accused of not being "objective" if they conduct research on fields that are "close to home." Based on my own experiences as a researcher who is not politically detached from her fieldwork, I argue that notions of "objectivity" in the field are not only not attainable but a farce. Rather, I argue that researchers should attempt to methodologically scrutinize their own situatedness while taking their interlocutors seriously, beyond a researcher / activist divide. This enables poignant research that does not attempt to brush over difficult questions but rather critically engages with questions of being (politically) involved in one's field.

RC47-JS-207.2

ZOHDI, HELENA* (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Beyond the Public Sphere? Egyptian Revolutionary Socialist Interventions in the Palestine Solidarity Movement

As the horrors of the ongoing genocide in Gaza have almost reached 12 months, globally a new generation of activists has simultaneously been politicised on the over 76-year history of settler colonialism and ethnic cleansing in Palestine. Specifically in Germany, which is the second largest weapons supplier to Israel, those who are part of the pro-Palestine movement are threatened with losing their job, police violence and house raids. For those who are migrants, the revoking of residency statuses and deportations are also a looming threat. Even within the broader German Left, solidarity with Palestine is a contested issue. Yet despite criminalisation and repressions, activists in the pro-Palestine movement continue to organise. Within this framework, exiled members of the organisation of Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists have made modest attempts to intervene in the discourse on Palestine.

The Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists (al-ištirākiyyūn aṯ-ṯawriyyūn) grew in popularity during the 2011 Egyptian Revolution and have been forced into the political underground and exile since 2013. Through field research with Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists in Germany, I analyse how members of the organisation in exile intervene in the discourse on Palestine, questioning both the hegemonic state narrative as well as that of the broader German "Left".

Through this case study, I showcase how through events, talks and demonstrations, Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists intervene in the debate on Palestine in Germany regarding questions of solidarity with national liberation movements, united fronts with Islamists, transnational internationalism and peoples' power from below. As these points have been subject to much contention, I delve into how oppressive mechanisms try to quench dissent and stifle public debate, from the state level to inner-Leftist circles. Expanding on work on travelling theory, I highlight how Egyptian Revolutionary Socialists navigate the restrictions on solidarity with Palestine in Germany to manifest their Palestine solidarity from below.

RC28-436.1

ZOLA, ANDREW* (Sciences Po, France)
RECCHI, ETTORE* (Sciences Po, Paris, France)

Aligning or Misaligning? the Interplay of Subjective and Objective Social Status in Ten High Income Countries over Two Decades

Subjective social status has attracted a renewed interest in recent sociological research, tapping a dimension of social stratification that was overlooked for decades. However, its relationship with objective social status remains understudied. We offer a novel way to examine this relationship by interpreting one's subjective position as an individual adjustment mechanism to material inequalities. We address a fundamental research question: Upon what factors—individual characteristics, country, and period—do subjective social status and its (mis)alignment with objective status depend?

We mobilize 143,000 observations in the ISSP in ten countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the US) over twenty years (2002-2021) to analyze the interplay between a 10-step subjective social status scale and ISEI scores. We find that, overall, subjective status is slightly inflated and more narrowly distributed around its mean than the objective measure. At the individual level, the alignment of the two measures occurs among respondents in the socioeconomic middle, as well as among the middle-aged and people living in urban areas. Symbolically weaker groups (women and divorcees) also more accurately align their self-perception to their objective position because they tend not to inflate their subjective status.

At the macro level, alignment increases cyclically when unemployment grows and GDP growth declines, with people less likely to inflate their subjective position around 2008 and 2020. While these cycles are similar across countries, between-country differences in alignment persist over time, with respondents in East Asia and France consistently holding more accurate status perceptions than Americans, who tend to overestimate theirs. These between-country disparities cannot be explained by differences in levels of absolute social mobility, suggesting the presence of unobserved cultural mechanisms legitimizing the status quo beyond the social stratification system. Overall, we contend that subjective status inflation particularly reinforces the acceptance of higher levels of inequality.

RC17-251.1

ZONNO, ROBERTA* (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

Gender-Neutral Performance Management: Unfair Competition Intensifying Organizational Conflict?

The purpose of this contribution is to share the very first results of a nationwide research carried out through my PhD course that highlights how the merit system adopted by Italian Public Administrations in the past twenty years has contributed to foster gender inequalities.

In this system, based on what is called "performances cycle", which sets goals, tasks and rewards of both offices and individuals, evaluations are generally conducted by managers with a gender-neutral approach, aiming to make such evaluations as effective and objective as possible. This means that managers do not consider specific gender-based factors, like unpaid care workload of children, disabled and elder relatives due to gender stereotypes, nor sex-based factors, such as pregnancy and birth.

The research is currently examining, through a longitudinal study, the performance evaluations of employees of 12 Italian municipalities. The first results are confirming the existence of gender inequalities patterns, such as fatherhood bonus (Correll et al., 2007) and leaky pipelines (Gaiaschi, 2022) despite Italy has a whole legislation about gender equality.

Therefore, in this contribution I will link the results of the above-mentioned research with the literature on competition, showing how the unequal baseline of the "game" is perpetuated throughout the careers of men and women and how the gender legitimated neutrality used in Italian Public Administrations performance management is fostering organizational and social conflict.

RC06-JS-209.8

ZONTINI, ELISABETTA* (University of Florence, Italy)

Exploring the Challenges of Family Migration in Contemporary EU Mobilities through a Collaborative Documentary: Benefits and Potential Risks

This paper discusses a collaborative project undertaken with an Italian NGO for a video-documentary on migrants who moved to the UK as part of a family/couple project entitled *Better Together? Migrating as a family in Covid and Brexit times***.** The transformative aim of the collaborative project was to bridge the gap between research and practice, highlighting the challenges of family migration while simultaneously documenting their ordinariness and resilience. The audience for the project were policy makers, the general public and would-be migrants. The documentary highlights the challenges and opportunities of family migration (broadly understood) and the strategizing that that involves. It also shows how forced immobility (imposed by Covid and the hardening of borders) affected transnational relationships and impacted participants differently, mainly according to their generation/life course stage. The project was collaborative throughout, from the development of the focus and interview guide based on both the academic's previous research projects and the knowledge of the NGO, to the dissemination of the documentary which took place in both academic and non-academic settings. The documentary combines migrants' stories with insights from the practitioners who advise migrants in a rapidly evolving policy context. The paper will describe how the project was developed and implemented reflecting on the creative potential of such collaborations. It will also highlight the main challenge we encountered, namely the constraints posed by institutional rules around ethics and the different time frames operating in the academic and NGO worlds.

RC26-424.2

ZOTOV, VITALY* (Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT), Russian Federation)
GUBANOV, ALEKSANDR (Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT), Russian Federation)
GAVRILCHENKO, KIRILL (Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT), Russian Federation)

Digital Marginalization in the Context of Sociotechnical Convergence of Humans and AI

We are witnessing a sociotechnical convergence, when modern digital technologies, primarily artificial intelligence systems, are combined with human capabilities in one metasystem to solve certain classes of problems more effectively. An important aspect is the correct use and understanding of the consequences of the implementation of artificial intelligence systems, a critical attitude to their role in dyads with humans and taking measures to minimize negative consequences, including digital marginalization. Among the studies devoted to the processes caused by digitalization and digital transformation, the closest to the problem of marginality are works on social inequality. It should be noted that despite the similarities, the concept of social inequality still differs from the concept of marginalization. Social inequality involves the analysis of social positions arising from inequality of access, skills and opportunities, while marginalization focuses on the state of transition to life on the edges of society, accompanied by alienation, loneliness and hopelessness. In the case of a hybrid society, the marginal is in an intermediate position between the virtual and real worlds. Our study aimed to identify risk groups that may become marginalized in a digital society, being excluded from the emerging new way of life. In this study, we proceeded from the assumption that the intensity of marginalization is associated with the different role of digital resources in the lives of different generations. In the fall of 2024, a study was conducted on issues of digital marginalization in the context of digitalization processes, including the integration of artificial intelligence systems into everyday life. It was found that the perception of these systems as a factor of marginalization depends on generational affiliation. In particular, it was found that the boomer generation is more concerned about the invasion of AI: 71% versus 36% of other generations.

RC04-JS-160.1

ZOUBIDA, ACHAHBOUN* (université ibn toufail, Morocco)
BELLAFQIRA, REDOUANE (université ibn toufail, Morocco)

Étude Socio-Éducative Du Rôle Des Centres D'écoute Et D'accueil Dans La Prévention De La Violence Scolaire Le Cas Des Lycées De Kenitra

La violence scolaire est un phénomène complexe qui affecte profondément les systèmes éducatifs et les individus. Les centres d'écoute et d'accueil sont présentés comme des outils potentiels pour prévenir et réduire ce phénomène. Cette étude socio-éducative vise à analyser le rôle de ces centres dans la prévention de la violence scolaire, en prenant comme cas d'étude les lycées de la ville de Kenitra.

L'étude à démontré que pour Réussir un projet d'intervention socio-éducative face à la violence entre élèves nécessite une approche globale, multidimensionnelle et collaborative. Il est essentiel de comprendre les causes profondes de la violence, d'impliquer tous les acteurs, de mettre en place des actions concrètes et de les évaluer régulièrement, ce qui nous a aidé à analyser le rôle des *centres d'écoute et d'accueil* dans la prévention de la *violence scolaire* au sein des *lycées* de Kenitra. En s'appuyant sur les théories de l'*interactionnisme symbolique*, du *contrôle social* et de l'*apprentissage social*, cette recherche explore les mécanismes psychologiques et sociaux à l'origine de ces comportements agressifs. À travers des *entretiens* avec les élèves, les enseignants et les personnels d'encadrement, ainsi que par une *analyse de contenu* des documents scolaires, nous chercherons à comprendre comment ces espaces d'écoute peuvent contribuer à améliorer le *climat scolaire* et à réduire les risques de *harcèlement scolaire.*

L'étude a démontré que Les centres d'écoute et d'accueil constituent un outil précieux pour lutter contre la violence scolaire, et vise à mettre en lumière leur rôle et à identifier les leviers d'amélioration pour renforcer leur efficacité.

RC49-769.4

ZOUITNI, KHADIJA* (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

La Psychiatrie : Science Médicale Ou Science Du Danger Social ?

Contrairement aux maladies aiguës, qui sont souvent de courte durée et se résolvent généralement rapidement, les maladies chroniques sont de longue durée, évolutives, et ont un impact significatif sur la vie quotidienne des personnes affectées. Ceci est d'autant plus vrai quand il s'agit d'une affection aussi déroutante que la maladie mentale. En effet, les affections mentales constituent toujours un mystère, une énigme. Elles touchent l'intentionnalité, dimension qui distingue le vivant humain du vivant animal. C'est cette complexité et ce caractère non organique caractérisant la majeure partie des troubles mentaux, qui confèrent à la pathologie mentale un statut médical ambigu, et à la spécialité qui la prend en charge une place particulière parmi les autres disciplines médicales.

En effet, depuis sa naissance, la psychiatrie a toujours été une pratique professionnelle assaillie de doute et d'incertitude ce qui fait d'elle aujourd'hui encore un sujet à controverses. La présente contribution aborde les différents débats suscités par la pratique psychiatrique qui ont pris de multiples formes selon les différentes phases de son histoire: débats inhérents à sa légitimité et à sa fonction sociale, et débats remettant en cause sa scientificité et sa capacité à expliquer et à guérir les troubles mentaux.

RC52-802.3

ZOUITNI, KHADIJA* (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

L'Assistante Sociale Marocaine : Entre Rôle Manifeste Et Rôle Latent (cas des assistantes sociales du ministère de la Santé)

Malgré les programmes de couverture médicale tels que le RAMED (Régime d'Assistance Médicale aux Économiquement Démunis), le système de santé marocain fait toujours face à de nombreux défis notamment le manque d'accessibilité pour une grande partie de la population. En 2018, 38 % de la population marocaine ne disposait pas d'une couverture médicale, une situation exacerbée par la crise sanitaire de la COVID-19.[1]

Tout cela explique l'augmentation notable du nombre des usagers des services sociaux et le recours de plus en plus croissant aux prestations des assistantes sociales du ministère de la Santé. Ces dernières exercent un métier aux multiples facettes, elles prennent en charge un public varié (suivi des malades diabétiques, tuberculeux, séropositifs, enfants maltraités ou abandonnés, mères célibataires, personnes âgées, les sans domicile fixe...). Leurs champs d'intervention sont très diversifiés (hôpitaux, centres de santé, crèches, maisons d'arrêt, associations, entreprises...).

A travers des entrevues semi-directives, cette contribution tend à explorer les opinions et les perceptions des assistantes sociales, relevant du ministère de la Santé, à l'égard de leur rôle, dans ce contexte de manque de moyens, de la faiblesse du dispositif d'aide sociale et du nombre croissant des personnes en difficultés. L'analyse de ces entretiens sera faite à la lumière de la théorie du rôle social de Talcott Parsons et de Robert Merton.

[1] Stratégie de coopération entre le Maroc et l'OMS pour la période 2023-2027

RC25-409.5

ZSÖGÖN, CECILIA* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Epistemic Alterity and Buen Vivir: Narratives of Resistance from Latin America

This presentation explores the paradigm of "Buen Vivir" (Good Living), rooted in the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, which seeks well-being through respect for cultural and environmental diversity, as well as equality and solidarity. "Buen Vivir" offers a profound political and pedagogical vision that disrupts the prevailing logics of profit, commodification, and environmental degradation. Grounded in a holistic worldview, this paradigm emphasizes respect for nature and all living beings, advocating for a way of life that is spiritually connected, ecologically balanced, and community-centered. Indigenous knowledge presents a radical alternative to exploitative systems by recognizing nature as a living entity, entitled to rights, and even capable of legal representation. According to this point of view, the purpose of humans is to develop a spiritual and profound relationship of respect and reciprocity with the environment, based on exchange and care.

While official educational policies in Latin America still fail to respond to the needs and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples, this paper argues that incorporating the principles of "Buen Vivir" into formal education could not only foster critical thinking, but also challenge the established power structures, and disrupt the systemic inequalities that persist within the status quo. But this knowledge has been invisibilized by the hegemony of a western-centric perspective that continues to belittle the epistemic alterity of non-european peoples. We believe that education can play a central role in advancing a diversity of cultures and epistemologies and, at the same time, break with the uniform, homogenizing and colonialist traditions still prevalent in the region.

RC14-217.7

ZUCCOLO, FRANCESCO* (University of Padova, Italy)

Mapping Discourses of Shared Micromobility Practices and Devices within the Italian Press.

Bikes, cargo bikes, e-bikes and e-scooters are essential to our daily (im) mobilities, shaping narratives that define urban spaces as either liveable – safe, clean, decent, and zero-emission – or not. This paper investigates the newspaper media representation of urban shared micromobility practices and devices in Italy from 2010 to the present.

Micromobility encompasses human-powered and motor-assisted lightweight vehicles (max. 350 kg) operating at low speeds (max. 45 km/h), with fixed or free-floating parking, designed for short distances. We are witnessing the rise of individualized but shared services that leverage geolocation and on-demand travel through smartphone apps (Behrendt et al. 2023). These vehicles are becoming cultural and high-tech objects that promote municipalities' sustainable mobility plans (Boréus et al. 2024).

They are at the centre of vibrant debates regarding regulation, design, nudges, and the planning of urban spaces that accommodate these devices. While they provide mobility services to many, they also impose usage limits based on infrastructure accessibility, device design, gender, age, and occupation. Shared micromobility involves advanced technology, service creators, and (non-)users, along with discourses that shape secure and environmentally friendly everyday urban landscapes.

I will discuss the outcomes of a thematic and discursive analysis of Italian newspaper articles on this subject from the TIPS database (Giardullo & Lorenzet 2016), which is part of my PhD project at the University of Padua.

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RC57-868.1

ZUEV, DENNIS* (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)
BRATCHFORD, GARY (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)

Generating AI Images: Prompting and Human- Machine Imagination

In this presentation we examine visual generative media, mapping how, as visual sociologists, we can begin to better understand the different sociotechnical practices such tech can afford us as social scientists.

AI has penetrated our lives and visual production long before this breakthrough moment where we now 'see it'. AI has long been a part of many mobile phones with camera features and apps like Shazam. From the micro analysis of AI in our pockets to macro-discussions around the use of AI in political misinformation and the economic phenomenon of "digital sweatshops" across the global South the necessity to understand the social implications AI in sociological terms is yet to be fully defined.

While there is a growing body of literature on algorithmization of society (Airoldi, 2024), critical dataset studies (Thylstrup, 2022) and critical AI studies (Lindner, 2024) we argue that with exceptions of a few recent studies (Laba, 2024, Smits, 2024) the visual sociological discussion of AI and visual sphere is still lagging behind.

As a set of technologies AI is positioned at a critical frontier of human-machine interaction, where multiple ethical issues, issue of aesthetics and creative work arise. As we go we raise the following questions: How much time will it take the machine to learn the culturally specific images given the diversity of humankind? While it is becoming evident that AI will augment and inspire creativity – what kind of human-machine creativity it may be?

Based on autoethnographies and interviews with artists and graphic designers who use different AI visual generative media (ChatGPT and Midjourney) we reflect on how text-image dynamics of prompting unfolds during the image manufacturing or co-imagination. We use various instances of AI "hallucinations" to discuss the way machines learn "to see" to predict and to surprise us with the visual outputs.

RC21-325.3

ZUEV, DENNIS* (ISCTE, Russian Federation)
HANNAM, KEVIN* (City University of Macau, China)

Industrial Heritage in Macau: Reinventing the Site of the Iec Long Firecracker Factory

Macau is a Special Administrative Region (SAR) located in the south of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Over the centuries as a maritime city Macau saw its fortunes coming as trade boomed in the 16-17 th centuries, however with the establishment of Hong Kong as a port city the importance of Macau decreased. The authorities resorted to gaming and tourism as key sources of tax revenues, however manufacturing continued in Macau until very recently and consisted of textile manufacturing, matchsticks, incense, firecracker production and ship-building.

From the 1930s to 1980s firecracker manufacturing was a large-scale labour intensive industry and involved whole families including children working at home and in the streets. Firecracker manufacturing was a dangerous business, accidents frequently happened and people including children got killed (Kin, 2015) making the current tourist site a part of "difficult heritage" (Nelson, 2019) with traumatic content, a site strikingly different from the surrounding landscape aimed to induce fun, relaxation and festive sociality.

As gaming boomed in Macau in the 2000s, it became the Las Vegas of Asia. During the pandemic gaming revenues declined and the Macau authorities decided to diversify its offer of tourist attractions. Two new attractions were developed to help reposition Macau as a city with a rich cultural history. The two new sites that opened in 2023 were the long abandoned Iec Long firecracker factory and Lai Chi Vun shipyards . Both sites narrate different stories about Macau and its past, thus connecting the visitors with the past in the present. In this paper we use ethnographic data as well as visual analysis of the site to provide a "thick description" of Iec Long firecracker factory and reflect on the cultural and political significance of the industrial memories of hard labour in the recent urban revitalization plan.

RC34-564.5

ZÜLFIKAR, AYŞE ZEYNEP* (Koc University, Computational Social Sciences Department, Turkey)
ÖKTEM, UBEYD (Bilgi University Economics Department, Turkey)

Evolving Concerns and Shifting Priorities: Youth Perspectives in Türkiye's Dynamic Economic Landscape

In the neoliberal era, technological advancements and evolving economic dynamics—such as the rise of the gig economy, the widespread adoption of remote work following COVID-19, and the proliferation of automation and artificial intelligence—have reshaped the economic landscape for young adults. These developments have introduced instability in job security, raised questions about essential work benefits, and challenged workers' rights, particularly affecting newcomers to the labor market. Extensive research has examined macroeconomic transformations, such as higher unemployment and increasing layoffs in the private sector, as well as organizational changes in work relations, including precarious work conditions, increased reliance on temporary and contract-based employment, and flexible work arrangements. Furthermore, the psychological impacts of these changing dynamics, including work stress, anxiety, and burnout, have been explored. However, a gap remains in the sociological literature regarding how these shifts influence personal and societal priorities.

This study seeks to investigate how concerns about future conditions—such as job insecurity and the capacity to provide quality education for one's children—reshape the perceived importance of family, friends, leisure time, politics, work, and religion among the youth. Utilizing both quantitative and computational methodologies, this research will provide a comprehensive analysis of the evolving priorities among young adults in Türkiye. Specifically, we will employ regression analysis on data from the last two waves of the World Values Survey (2010-2014, 2017-2022) and conduct sentiment analysis on Twitter data (2019-2024) to examine how these key concepts fluctuate over time in the lives of young people. Drawing on existing literature, we hypothesize that, within the dichotomies of leisure versus work, friends versus family, and politics versus religion, there will be a greater emphasis on leisure, friends, and politics. The results from both methodological approaches will be compared to evaluate our hypotheses about the changing priorities of young people entering adulthood in Türkiye.

RC11-160.3

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Toyo University, Japan)

Exploring Social Well-Being Among Older Migrants in Rural and Semi-Rural Areas of South Korea

Korea is currently one of the fastest ageing societies in the world, coupled with a very low fertility rate. As the country is facing these realities, the Korean government has implemented various institutional measures to address this social phenomenon. Along with the ageing of Korea's population is the ageing of its long-term foreign residents, many of which have lived most of their adult lives in the country, have families of their own, and see themselves staying longer in their adopted country.

This study examines the experiences of migrants in Korea as they reach their older years. In particular, this research focuses on women from the Philippines who arrived in Korea beginning in the early 1990s, and are currently living in the country's rural and/or semi-rural areas. Most of these women came to Korea as marriage migrants to Korean men living in these regions. Based on qualitative data gathered through interviews and fieldwork in selected areas in Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, and Gyeonggi-do in 2023-2024, this study analyzes ageing, migration, and social well-being from feminist and transnational perspectives. Specifically, this study explores these migrants' perceptions of their ageing process outside their countries of birth, as it relates to their own perceptions on social well-being—particularly its social and cultural aspects—as long-term migrants in Korea. It is argued here that the ageing experience of migration is gendered and intertwined with one's own cultural and social capital. In addition, language and communication, one's status of residence, citizenship, spirituality and religion, and the presence or absence of family are also deemed significant. This study aims to shed light on the challenges that older female migrants in Korea are facing as they navigate their own ageing along with societal changes in their host country.

RC06-JS-87.8

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Toyo University, Japan)

Older Female Migrants and Transnational Care Circulation: Examining the Case of Migrants in Malaysia

How do older female migrant workers engage in transnational care circulation when faced with the uncertainties of remaining in the country of work? In what ways do these older women migrants negotiate their desire to go home "for good" with the responsibility of caring for their family in the homeland? This study looks at older Filipino migrant women in Malaysia, one of the largest Southeast Asian groups in the country, who mostly work as domestic helpers. Most of these women have been employed by the same employer for a long period of time, thus enabling them to continue working through their late 50s to 60s. Based on semi-structured interviews conducted in Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya in March and August 2018, as well as follow-up conversations through messaging applications such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger, this study looks at these women's experiences of ageing, which is thought of as a socio-cultural process that is not only tied to one's physical body, but is also linked to several factors such as gender, social class, as well as societal expectations on their familial roles. This study argues that the performance of care among these women migrants is seen to be more possible when it is done from a distance, where these older migrants can carry out their dual roles as breadwinners and nurturers for family and kin back in the homeland. While many of these older migrants hope to go back to their homeland "for good" soon, doing so prematurely would cause a break in the circulation of care between the migrant and her family, thus disrupting existing intergenerational relationships. This study hopes to contribute to existing literature on migration, transnational ageing, care, and transnational families by analyzing this specific Asian case.

WG01-889.1

ZVEREV, EVGENIY* (Russian Academy of Sciences - Institute of Sociology, Russian Federation)

Public Opinion As an Indicator of the Success of the Social Contract

The stable functioning of a democratic system is impossible without a well-established contractual system between the state and citizens. Contractual relations regulate important aspects such as political participation, influence of population on political and administrative decisions, implementation of rights and freedoms of citizens. In context of globalization, technological changes and social transformations, the social contract must be able to respond to new challenges and needs of society. The successful functioning of democratic institutions depends on internal consistency and adaptability of the social contract and its ability to integrate global trends and ensure sustainable development of society in a rapidly changing world as well.

This raises important question: how effective is the contractual system in European countries in maintaining the stability of state institutions and to what extent does it correspond to modern social transformations? One of the adaptation tools may be revision of legislative and political mechanisms, the strengthening of civil society institutions, and introduction of innovations.

In modern democracies, emphasis shifts to ensuring individual rights and freedoms, as well as recognizing the uniqueness and dignity of each person. This reflects a more complex understanding of the social contract, where state institutions must take into account not only collective interests, but also protect and support the rights of each citizen as part of a broader social mass. Modern approaches emphasize the need to integrate diverse interests and needs, thereby ensuring a more just society. In this context, the state becomes not just an arbitrator, but also an active defender of individual rights, promoting harmonious interaction between the individual and society.

Analysis of indicators collected by the regular Eurobarometer survey helps to assess the effectiveness of the existing European public administration system and identify opportunities for its optimization in the context of the demand for an update of the social contract.

RC57-JS-250.6

ZVIADADZE, SOPHIE* (Ilia State University, Georgia)

"I'll Have Raincoats and Gas Masks with Me, Just in Case' – a Case Study of Youth Engagement in the Protest Against the "Foreign Agents Law" in Georgia

Since the controversial draft law on Foreign Agents was reintroduced by the ruling party in March 2024, the streets of the capital of Georgia, have been filled with continuous mass protests. What began as a protest against the law quickly evolved into a movement for the defense of the country's democracy and European integration process. The new generation, often referred to as Gen Z, formed the core of these demonstrations, shaping a new ethos for the movement based on self-organization, distinctly civic values, empathy, and solidarity. The protests became a form of learning process, where young people developed new practices of solidarity that had previously been unknown in protest culture in Georgia. During police crackdowns, protesters took care of each other; provided accommodation for participants coming from different regions of Georgia; and cared for stray dogs around the protest area. We witnessed a breaking down of almost every form of social distance. A unique form of transgressive solidarity was displayed on Easter night when religious and non-religious protesters—representatives of different religions—celebrated the holiday together at the protest site.

Gen Z brought strong visual elements to the movement, characterized by spontaneous and flexible actions, as well as the distinct language typical of their generation. The slogans, memes, caricatures, TikTok quotes, references to national epics, colorful raincoats, the flags of Georgia and the European Union, and creatively stencils became the visual representation of the protest's ethos. This presentation aims to offer a sociological analysis of the intersection between the protest, generation, and new forms of solidarity during the protests of spring 2024 in Georgia. It explores how values, as well as global and local cultural traits, were reflected in this movement and examines the role that visual and performative methods played in the engagement of young people.

RC22-350.6

ZVIADADZE, SOPHIE* (Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia, Georgia)

Life Story in Dialogue with History and Society -Religious Transformation of a Georgian Muslim Women in Adjara

Exploring religion through the practices and narratives of Georgian Muslims allows me to observe how stories are shaped by the religious and secular contexts in which people live. One of my main findings, that Islam here is invisible is caused by socially constructed stories. In a country where Christianity is the dominant religion and a marker of national identity, the adherence to Islam by Adjarans is often seen by society as a betrayal of the "traditional religion." Following Georgia's independence and during the resurgence of religious sentiments, some Adjarans converted to Christianity. This process of religious transformation is closely tied to issues of nationalism, historical trauma, and collective memory. From the beginning of my research on religion in Adjara, it became clear that this study could not solely reflect on Islamic identity. A personal tale was a story of a whole people and a history of political and religious changes in Georgia. When Leila shared her story—how her daughter was baptized as a Christian, how she was also urged to convert, how she grappled with this decision while thinking of her Muslim father, her religious experience, and the prevalent societal attitudes—I realized that this was a life story in dialogue with history. Leila's narrative convinced me that the biographical method was the most effective approach for understanding her lived religious practice - a commitment to both Christian and Islamic traditions, interwoven with elements of folk beliefs. This method allowed us to see her story as a dialectical process between structure and agency. The presentation will feature the life story of a woman, vividly illustrating how people "produce" a biography within particular cultural contexts and social situations. Studying Muslims and their life stories in Adjara highlights how powerful biographical approaches can be in understanding everyday lives.

RC57-868.5

ZVIRBLE, VERONIKA* (INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE LITHUANIAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, Lithuania)

The Transformative Power of Land Art: Insights from the Field Research

This paper aims to explore the peculiarities of research of Land Art from the perspective of visual sociology. This paper focuses on the transformative role of Land Art in social contexts. As socio-cultural changes unfold, artists encounter new expressive opportunities, with Land Art contributing to diverse aesthetic perspectives and fostering social transformation and identity development.

This paper examines contemporary land art dynamics and origins, highlighting cultural heritage codes reflected in artworks, intertwined with existential symbols, values, national specificity, and religious elements. It also investigates the intricate relationships between local memory, national identity, architectural artifacts, and landscape uniqueness, positioning land art as a sociological study bridging arts, social forms, and cultural transformations.

The visual language of contemporary Land Art incorporates interdisciplinary spatial objects, acting as a catalyst for urban art development. These works

organically integrate into natural landscapes, utilizing local materials and features. Emerging in the 20th century as a social movement, Land Art influenced postmodern art movements, evolving from conceptual and environmental activities to tangible art forms, marking a significant shift in artistic expression.

The interdisciplinary nature of this research draws on cultural studies, art history, heritage conservation, ecology, and anthropology to investigate the intersection of environmental art with socio-cultural identities and societal transformations.

By presenting creative interpretations of visual research and activist projects rooted in land art, this paper contributes to the discourse on public art's role in societal change and environmental awareness. The findings aim to inspire new perspectives on visual media as dynamic tools for expression, reflection, and public engagement in sociocultural transformation and identity studies.

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ASLAN AKMAN, Canan — RC32-520.4*

ASLANOGLU, Rengin — RC11-167.2

ASOMAH, Joseph — WG11-JS-175.2*

ASSAF, Laure — RC31-495.1*

ASSARAG, Bouchra — RC15-JS-235.5

ASSER, Kristi — RC55-851.1*

ATAÇ, Ilker — RC02-39.3*

ATAN RODRÍGUEZ, Kon-turi — RC04-JS-160.8

ATASOY, Yildiz — RC09-144.1*, RC17-255.3*

ATEKYEREZA, Peter — RC32-JS-69.4

ATES, Baris — RC01-JS-119.3*, RC01-JS-119.4*

ATEŞ, Muradiye — RC11-174.3

ATHAMNY, Amny — RC22-348.4*

ATSIZELTI, Sukru — RC45-712.3*

ATUNGBOU, Newme — RC18-259.1

ATURINDE, Emmanuel Tumwerinde — RC32-JS-69.4*

ATZEI, Nicholas — RC24-394.1*

AU, Yung — TG07-982.3*

AUBAKIROVA, Zhaniya — RC04-55.5

AUBERT, Adriana — RC04-60.8*, RC24-406.6

AUERBACH, Daniel — RC24-400.5*

AUGUSTO RIBEIRO, Ivy Renee — WG11-JS-175.5

AURIEMMA, Vincenzo — TG12-998.1*, RC57-JS-250.2*

AURINO, Marta — RC12-191.6*

AUST, Robert — RC17-249.4*, RC17-253.4*

AVAKYAN, Yeva — RC38-JS-194.3, RC32-531.2*

AVELIN CESCO, Josefina — RC22-JS-90.4*, RC15-228.3*

AVERY, Eileen — RC11-160.2*

AVIN ILERI, Agnieška — RC05-83.4*

AVIRMED, Tenuunjargal — WG08-909.3*

AVNOON, Netta — RC15-JS-221.4

AVOLA, Maurizio — RC21-301.4*

AVSATKARINOV, Arsen — RC04-52.2*

AWACHAR, Smita — RC13-199.4*

AWAN, Feryal — WG11-951.1

AXEL, Franzen — RC45-708.3*

AXELSSON, Per — RC05-81.2*

AYALA, Constanza — RC28-441.5*

AYANDOSU, Oluwawemimo — RC41-670.3*, RC41-664.2

AYAYDIN, Deniz — RC57-877.2*, WG08-912.5*

AYÇA, Yılmaz — RC07-103.3*

AYDIN, Hasan — RC47-735.1

AYDIN, Mustafa Berkay — WG08-JS-73.1

AYDIN, Yahya — RC43-689.4*

AYMERICH OJEA, Ignacio — RC12-180.1*

AYOGU, Chiebonam — RC17-255.1*

AYOS, Emilio — RC29-469.3*

AZAITRAOUI, Mustapha — RC44-697.1

AZAOLA, Cristina — RC17-256.22*, WG08-JS-44.3*

AZEREDO, Rafael — RC40-JS-237.3*

AZRRAR, Abdallah — RC09-135.4*

AZZAMOVÁ, Katarína — RC22-JS-90.3*

AZZARITA, Vittoria — RC14-213.3

AZZARONE, Francesco — RC37-JS-50.5*

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BÂ, Matar — RC09-142.4

BAADI, Nawal — RC12-179.4

BABACAN, Yunus — RC02-44.1*

BABACAR, Camara — RC24-401.3

BABALOLA, Oyeyemi — WG11-949.2

BABAZIA, Nadia — RC31-JS-232.2*

BABENKO, Svitlana — RC46-723.5

BABOVIĆ, Marija — RC46-727.3

BABST, Axel — RC48-752.4*

BACA, Bojan — RC09-JS-22.2*, RC14-212.4*

BACALLAO PINO, Lázaro Magdiel — RC42-JS-64.4*, RC48-JS-244.1*

BACIO, Marco — RC26-431.4, RC32-507.5*

BACKMAN, Lovisa — RC06-JS-115.1*

BACKSTROM, Barbara — RC53-826.3

BADARAEV, Damdin — WG01-880.2

BADAWI, Ahmed Mousa — RC34-559.1*

BADMATSYRENOV, Timur — RC20-289.3*

BADSHAH, Syed — RC17-256.10*

BAERT, Patrick — WG10-919.4*

BAESCH, Sophia — RC17-249.1*

BAEZA CABELLO, Claudia Andrea — RC55-842.3*

BAEZA CASTILLO, Daniela — RC04-JS-160.6*

BAGHDADI, Nadia — RC06-JS-209.3, RC06-92.4

BAGI, Alexandra — RC31-498.5*

BAGIROVA, Anna — RC19-270.3*

BAHL, Eva — RC56-853.2*, RC56-JS-172.2*

BAHRI, Noureddine — RC34-561.2*, RC10-147.4*

BAI, Dan — WG10-920.5*, RC23-373.2*

BAIDA, Tachfine — RC12-JS-226.1*

BAIER, Ina — RC07-JS-59.4

BAIGABYLOV, Nurlan — WG01-886.4*

BAILEY, Jennifer — RC17-257.1, RC17-JS-143.2

BAILLERGEAU, Evelyne — RC33-538.3, RC07-108.1*

BAIMURZINA, Guzel — RC30-486.1*

BAISCH, Benjamin — RC33-541.4

BAJOU, Carema — RC46-722.3

BAKER, William — RC28-437.1

BALAZS, Balint — RC40-JS-106.6*, Film-1015.1*

BALBUGLIO, Viviane — WG11-945.5*, WG11-945.6

BALČYTIENĖ, Auksė — RC14-212.3

BALDASSAR, Loretta — Prof-1003.2*

BALDUZZI, Giacomo — TG12-998.1*

BALIGA, Anitra — RC21-310.1*

BALK, Deborah — RC31-494.4

BALLANTYNE, Glenda — RC20-295.2*

BALON, Jan — RC56-JS-97.2

BALTARU, Roxana-Diana — RC17-245.3*

BALZEKIENE, Aiste — TG04-968.2*

BAMBANG, Istijono — RC39-644.5

BAMOHAMMI, Abdezhar — RC04-54.1*

BAMYEH, Mohammed — RC56-863.2*, RC35-JS-2.3*

BAN, Tianruo — RC32-508.1*

BANDA ARON, Moses — RC24-391.3

BANDI, Swati — RC17-JS-113.5*

BANDYOPADHYAY, Ushoshi — RC40-655.6*, RC40-650.5

BANEGAS, Justine — WG01-JS-57.9*

BANJO, Olufumilayo — RC41-670.3

BANKI, Susan — TG09-988.2*, RC54-JS-30.1*

BANNYKH, Galina — WG10-929.3*

BANO, Samia — RC12-189.3*

BANYEN, Elma — TG03-JS-233.4*

BAO, Michelle — WG10-925.3*

BARAN MANDERBACH, Zozan — RC48-761.3*, WG10-JS-84.4*

BARANOWSKI, Mariusz — RC20-292.4, RC24-400.4

BARAT, Erzsebet — RC25-408.2*

BARBABELA, Eduardo — RC33-549.1

BARBEIRI, Giacomo — RC40-657.3

BARBERA, Filippo — RC26-422.4*

BARBERET, Rosemary — RC46-717.1*

BARBERIS, Eduardo — RC31-497.2*, RC04-56.6*

BARBIERI, Giovanni — RC20-294.1*

BARBOSA NEVES, Barbara — RC11-169.2, WG10-937.5*

BARBOSA, Benedito Roberto — RC21-315.5*

BARBOSA, Claudia Maria — RC12-180.2*

BARBOSA, Inês — RC10-148.1

BARBOSA, Sérgio — TG12-JS-74.3*, RC42-JS-37.4*

BARBOZA DA SILVA, Maria Eduarda — RC08-JS-158.1

BARBOZA MARTÍNEZ, Amalia — WG08-909.1*, RC57-JS-132.3*

BARCELÓ PRATS, Josep — RC49-778.2

BÁRCENAS BARAJAS, Karina — RC22-342.2*

BARCHIESI, Eugenio — RC18-266.5, RC24-JS-144.5

BARG, Katherin — RC28-437.1, RC53-822.2*

BARGALLIE, Debbie — RC07-JS-231.1

BARGHOUTH, Muhammad — RC41-667.4

BARGHOUTI, Vilitcia — RC36-597.2*

BARIEGO CARRICAJO, Pablo — RC38-621.2*, RC34-566.4

BARILE, Alessandro — RC43-686.2*

BARK, Harry
— RC49-781.1*, RC49-782.1*

BARKAT, Amina — RC15-JS-235.5

BARKAT, Asmaa — RC15-JS-235.5*

BARMAN, Dhritiman — RC23-375.3*

BARMAN, Daisy — RC22-343.5*

BARMAN, Emily — RC17-258.1*

BARN, Ravinder
— WG11-951.2*, RC53-826.2*

BARNES, Brendon — RC24-397.2*

BARNETT, Tracie — RC15-224.1

BARON, Daniel
— RC06-95.1*, RC45-706.3*

BARONE, Stefano — RC14-JS-149.2*

BAROZET, Emmanuelle
— RC09-JS-238.7*, RC55-846.4*

BARRANCO, Oriol — RC48-762.1*

BARRAZA, Javiera — RC24-390.5*

BARRY, Céline — WG01-888.1*

BARSGTED, Matias — RC28-437.3

BARTELMESS, Tina — RC40-657.6*

BARTHOU, Evelyne — RC34-570.5*

BARTIG, Susanne — RC15-JS-188.7*

BARTL, Walter
— RC02-32.3*, RC23-377.1*

BARTOSCH, Julia — RC24-406.2

BARTOSIEWICZ, Bartosz
— RC21-317.2, RC21-309.2

BARTRAM, David — RC55-837.1*

BARTŁOMIEJSKI, Robert
— RC17-257.3*

BARZAGHI, Alessandra
— RC04-48.2*, RC04-48.5

BAS, Muhammed Fazil
— WG08-909.5, RC08-127.3*

BASHFORD-SQUIRES, Sally
— RC32-524.7*, Film-1017.1*

BASHIR, Insha Bint — RC05-79.1

BASHONGA, Ragi — RC38-JS-194.4*

BASIC, Goran — RC04-54.3*

BASILE, Marta
— WG11-JS-175.1*, RC53-820.1*

BASSO, Matteo — RC21-312.4

BASTIAN, Johanna — RC57-JS-132.2

BASU, Chandni — RC46-719.2*

BATISAI, Kezia — RC46-716.2*

BATKHISHIG, Enkhchimeg
— RC20-289.3

BATMUNKH, Bolormaa — RC18-260.4

BATTISTI, Fabiana
— RC09-132.4, RC14-213.6*

BATURINA, Danijel
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BATYRA, Ewa — RC31-490.4

BAUDENS, Pauline — WG10-918.2*

BAUER, Katrin — RC04-66.1

BAUM, Chad M. — RC23-364.2*

BAUM, Myriam — WG10-925.2*

BAUR, Nina — RC04-61.1

BAUTISTA-LEON, Andrea
— RC34-563.3*

BAVBEK, Yasemin — WG01-879.5*,
RC08-115.3*

BAWIDAMANN, Loïc — WG10-928.1*

BAYA-LAFFITE, Nicolas
— RC24-JS-161.3*

BAYATRIZI, Zohreh — TG09-JS-168.2*,
RC05-77.8

BAYKARA-KRUMME, Helen
— RC28-447.1

BAYON, Maria Cristina — RC54-833.3*

BAYONA CARRASCO, Jordi
— RC41-671.2*, RC31-494.5*

BAYRAKDAR, Sait
— RC34-565.4, RC28-JS-5.1

BEAMAN, Jean — RC05-73.2*

BEATA NAUMIUK, Agnieszka
— RC48-757.1, RC19-280.5*

BEATA, Nessel-Łukasik — RC25-407.2*

BECERRA LIZANA, Margarita María
— RC11-171.4

BECK VILLARROEL, Guillermo
— RC45-710.3

BECKER, Johannes
— RC38-JS-118.1*, RC22-JS-139.3*

BECUCCI, Stefano — RC36-599.1*

BEDARD, Jean-Luc
— RC52-809.1*, RC52-804.5*

BEDI, Kiran — RC54-JS-14.3*

BÉDUNEAU-WANG, Laurent
— RC56-863.5*, RC09-141.5

BEECKMANS, Luce — RC05-86.3*

BEGOÑA BILBENY, Begoña
— RC20-291.2

BEI, Eva — RC11-166.4*

BEIER, Frank
— RC17-256.15*, RC57-JS-234.3*

BEIER, Raffael
— RC21-318.3*, RC43-688.2*

BEITANE, Anna — RC04-JS-3.1

BELAND, Daniel
— RC19-276.2*, RC19-285.3*

BELELI, Iara — RC07-JS-136.2

BELFAKIR, Fatima-Ezzahra
— RC08-126.2*

BELKEBIR, Othman — RC56-JS-68.2*

BELL, Susan — RC15-JS-200.2*

BELLAFQIRA, Redouane
— RC04-JS-160.1

BELLAFRONTE, Sabrina
— RC33-540.2*

BELLANI, Daniela — RC28-432.4

BELLIDO CÁCERES, Juan Manuel
— WG10-922.3, WG10-923.3*

BELLINGHAM, Finn — RC05-71.5*

BELLINI, Andrea
— RC52-805.1*, RC52-JS-182.4*

BELLINVIA, Tindaro — RC31-JS-116.4*

BELMONTE, Rosalba
— RC26-431.2*, RC26-430.2*

BEN ABOU, Yassine — RC04-54.12*

BEN YOUSSEF, Mohamed Slim
— RC09-143.4*

BENDAHAN, Mohamed — WG10-939.5

BENDIXSEN NEPSTAD, Synnøve K N
— RC06-JS-209.4

BENDOROVICZ TREVISAN, Janine
— TG04-JS-225.6, RC22-342.3*

BENEDICTO, Ezekiel — RC22-342.1*

BENGTSSON, Mikael — RC52-JS-182.1*

BENÍTEZ PEREIRA, Francisca
— RC15-225.1*

BENJAMIN, Orly — RC30-477.5*

BENJUMEA, Diana — RC24-385.3*

BENRAHHOU, Nawal
— RC02-JS-167.2, RC02-JS-167.3

BENSLIMANE, Mehdi K.
— RC14-210.3*, RC23-381.1*

BENTAIBI, Abderrahim
— RC34-561.2, RC10-147.4

BENYA, Asanda-Jonas — RC44-697.3*

BENYAH, Francis — RC22-349.1*

BERA, Somnath
— RC39-JS-28.1*, WG01-JS-240.3*

BERALDO, Ana
— WG11-950.1*, RC22-353.6*

BÉRANGER, Arthur — RC48-JS-166.2*

BERG, Anna — RC14-204.2*

BERG, Mette Louise — RC05-79.8*

BERGA TIMONEDA, Anna — RC32-537.1*

BERGER, Bettina — RC56-863.4*

BERI, Suraj — RC28-442.3*

BERKEL-OTTO, Lisa — RC17-JS-203.4

BERKKAN, Ceren — RC09-128.4*

BERKOWITZ, Heloise — RC17-247.1, RC17-JS-21.2*

BERLOVITZ, Gabriel — RC44-JS-165.5*, RC44-700.1*

BERMUDEZ, Juliette F. — RC04-51.6

BERNADAS, Jan Michael Alexandre — WG10-937.3

BERNAL MONTERO, David — RC50-JS-159.2*

BERNARDI, Massimo — WG01-JS-240.1

BERNARDI, Monica — RC50-JS-67.1*, RC24-382.5*

BERNDTSSON, Joakim — RC01-19.2

BERNOTAS, Dainius — RC53-815.2, RC06-91.3*

BERNT, Matthias — RC21-309.1*

BERRENS, Karla — RC43-686.1

BERRFAI, Fatima-Zahrae — RC02-JS-167.4*, RC13-201.1

BERRIH, Carole — RC12-JS-226.3*

BERSETH, Valerie — RC24-388.4*

BERT, Catherine — RC04-66.3

BERTEN, John — RC19-283.2*, RC19-272.3*

BERTHELET, Charles — RC24-JS-197.3*

BERTI, Fabio — RC40-JS-237.1*, RC40-657.2*

BERTUCCELLI, Francesco — RC17-JS-143.3*, RC02-40.6*

BERTUZZI, Niccolo — RC15-JS-122.2

BERUWIEN, Lujain — TG12-993.4*

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BESSANT, Judith — RC34-573.1*, RC34-551.1*

BEST, Fabio — RC47-743.2

BESTER, Vidette — RC46-724.1*

BESTRZYNSKA, Gabriela — RC31-501.3

BETANCOR NUEZ, Gomer — RC44-JS-130.3, RC48-762.3

BETTI, Elisa — RC15-227.3*

BETTI, Marco — RC47-JS-92.2*, RC52-JS-182.4

BETZELT, Sigrid — RC52-800.3*

BEZNER KERR, Rachel — RC40-651.3, RC40-651.4

BHAMBRA, Gurminder — RC56-JS-25.3*, RC35-JS-83.2*

BHARATHI, Dr — RC51-793.2

BHARGAVA, Rashi — RC24-398.4*

BHATIA, Shriya — RC21-305.3*

BHATIKAR, Tanvi — RC14-JS-177.4

BHATTACHARJEE, Nandana — RC32-529.14*

BHATTACHARJEE, Sohini — RC40-652.3*, RC40-661.5*

BHATTACHARYA, Anwesha — RC09-JS-164.2*, WG08-JS-93.4*

BHATTACHARYYA, Ipsita — RC13-199.1*

BHATTACHARYYA, Satadru — RC46-715.5*

BHIMJI, Fazila — RC24-JS-58.4*, RC21-335.1*

BHOI, Dhaneswar — RC49-772.4*, RC49-776.1*

BHOOLA, Sheetal — RC10-146.2*

BHOPAL, Kalwant — RC28-455.4*, RC28-442.4

BHUTIA, Yankeela — RC13-199.3*

BIALAKOWSKY, Alejandro — RC16-JS-24.3*, RC35-582.3*

BIANCHI, Daniel — RC04-60.3*, RC28-441.4*

BIANCHI, Federico — RC45-711.3*

BIBI, Rashida — RC11-172.2

BIEHL, Andres — RC05-70.3

BIEHL, Heiko — RC01-23.2

BIELECKA, Katarzyna — RC25-407.3*

BIELER, Andreas — RC44-694.1*

BIENKOWSKA, Zofia — TG07-987.2*

BIENKOWSKI, Stefan — RC38-621.4

BIESAGA, Mikolaj — WG08-911.6

BIFANO DE OLIVEIRA, Marcela — RC17-JS-224.3*

BIGATÃO PUIG, Juliana — RC01-24.3*

BIGENHO, Michelle — RC37-620.4*

BIGGERI, Annibale — RC23-380.3

BIGGERI, Mario — RC15-227.3

BIHAGEN, Erik — RC28-451.4

BIHOLAR, Ramona — RC05-85.1*

BIJÓIAS MENDONÇA, Ana — RC17-JS-113.1*, RC24-403.2*

BIKOV, Kirill — RC26-423.2*, RC26-422.3*

BILIĆ, Paško — RC09-136.1*

BILON, Xavier Javines — RC32-529.11*

BILOTTI, Andrea — TG03-959.3*, RC49-782.3*

BINAY, Beri□van — RC34-553.4

BINDER, Barbara — RC28-443.3*

BINDER, Piotr — WG10-938.5

BINI, Simone — RC15-227.3

BINNEWITT, Johanna — RC28-457.1

BIOMNDO, Bornice — RC41-667.4

BIRCAN, Tuba — TG04-972.3

BIRELMA, Alpkan — RC44-JS-165.4

BIROU, Mara — RC31-JS-170.2, RC06-91.4*

BIRYUKOVA, Svetlana — RC20-JS-99.1

BISCHOF, Stephan — RC20-293.1*, RC45-714.4*

BISKUPOVIC, Maria Consuelo — TG04-973.3

BISPO JÚNIOR, José Patrício — RC15-232.3

BISSE BLANCHE N'GUESSAN, Adoh — RC07-107.3*, RC07-107.2

BISWAS, Saptadhi — WG01-881.2*

BIYANI, Saloni — RC55-837.4*

BIZZARRI, Carlotta — RC36-591.2

BJARNADOTTIR, Sollilja — RC24-383.6*

BJORKELO, Brita — RC46-720.1

BJORKHAUG, Hilde — RC17-257.2, RC17-JS-89.3*

BJÖRKUM, Klara — RC04-54.3

BLACHA, Luis — RC40-661.1*, RC23-372.5*

BLACHNICKA CIACEK, Dominika — RC31-501.3*

BLACK, Simon — RC44-695.3*

BLAIR, Sampson — RC34-575.5*, RC34-556.1*

BLANC, Mathias — RC57-864.1*

BLANCANEAUX, Romain — RC40-JS-237.5*

BLANCARTE, Roberto — RC22-JS-195.1*

BLANCHET-COHEN, Natasha — RC53-813.4*

BLANCK, Jonna M. — RC28-439.2*

BLANCO GREGORY, Rocio — RC17-JS-113.2*

BLANCO, Osvaldo — WG01-JS-142.3

BLANK, Grant — RC01-26.2*

BLASKO, Andrew — RC36-593.1*, RC36-592.2*

BLASKO, Ioanna — RC36-594.2*

BLOCK, Katharina — RC23-371.3*

BLOIS, Juan Pedro — RC52-809.2*, RC08-116.1*

BLOM LUSSI, Ellinor — RC12-186.1*

BLOMQVIST, Paula — RC19-285.1*

BLONDELOT-PROMSOPHA, Gwendoline — RC17-247.1*

BLOUNT-HILL, Kwan-Lamar — WG10-930.8

BOATCA, Manuela — RC56-JS-25.4*

BOBZIEN, Licia — RC28-434.3

BOCCAGNI, Paolo — RC34-552.2*

BOCK, Sarrah — RC11-171.1*

BÖCKERMAN, Petri — RC20-293.3

BODE, Ingo — RC17-JS-213.4*

BODUR, Muhammed Yasir — RC31-494.3*

BOEING, Geoff — RC21-318.1

BOERI, Miriam — RC46-717.2*

BOERTIEN, Diederik — RC31-490.4

BOGDAN, Ignat — RC15-JS-221.1*

BOGEN, Ellinor — RC17-257.2*

BOIKO, Nataliia — RC01-26.2

BOINO, Camille — RC53-JS-210.2*, RC04-55.3*

BOISEN, Didde — RC15-220.2

BOLADOS, Paola — RC24-405.1

BOLIBAR, Mireia — RC30-475.2

BOLZONI, Magda — RC21-312.5

BOMENY, Helena — TG09-JS-168.4

BONELLI, Maria da Gloria — RC52-803.4*

BONEMER CURY, Carolina — RC17-JS-47.1*

BONFIGLI, Fiammetta — RC48-759.10*, RC48-747.4

BONHOMME, Macarena — RC31-498.1*

BONIGER, Sven — RC17-JS-243.1

BONIOLO, Paula — RC55-846.8

BONIZZONI, Paola — RC05-JS-217.4

BONNIN, Debby — RC52-810.1*

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BONOMI BEZZO, Franco — RC21-336.4

BONTÀ, Carlotta — RC48-765.2*

BONVIN, Jean-Michel — RC07-108.3*

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BORGHINI, Andrea — RC02-40.2*

BORIATI, Danilo — RC57-JS-250.3

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BORJAS, George J. — RC45-714.2

BORN, Anthony Miro — RC34-573.4*

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BORTUN, Vladimir — RC18-267.3*

BOS, Philippe — RC15-225.2*

BOSCH BOSCH, Alba — RC07-110.4*

BOSE, Srinjoy — RC39-643.4

BOSER, Eva Katharina — RC07-111.4*, RC16-241.4

BOSSI, Luca — RC22-357.3*

BOSSUYT, Eva — RC30-JS-135.6*, RC17-258.3*

BOSTAN, Cansu — RC48-754.3*

BOSTANCI, Seyran — RC17-JS-34.5*

BOTELHO HESPANHA, Pedro — RC15-227.2

BOTH, Maxine — RC33-546.4

BOTHE, Katharina — RC17-JS-143.1

BOTOKOU, Landry — RC11-JS-156.4*

BOTTALICO, Andrea — RC44-696.3*

BOTTON, Fernando — RC21-315.5*

BOUALAM, Mohamed — RC34-568.2*, RC34-561.5*

BOUALLALA, Wafae — RC21-315.2*

BOUAROUROU, Sanâa — RC02-JS-167.3*, RC13-201.1*

BOUBEKRI, Fatima Zahrae — RC40-JS-169.4, RC40-JS-169.6*

BOUCHAARA, Sawcen — RC04-JS-160.3*

BOUCHER, Aurelien — RC28-455.3

BOUKETAYA, Hanane — RC32-534.4*, RC32-529.1*

BOUM, Aomar — RC22-341.1*

BOUQUEREL, Fanny — RC24-387.2*

BOURABAIN, Dounia — RC04-60.4*

BOURDAGES-SYLVAIN, Marie-Pierre — RC30-476.2*, RC52-810.2

BOURKIA, Abderrahim — RC36-589.3*, RC14-211.5*

BOURQUE, Shawn — RC05-78.3

BOUSSARD, Valerie — RC52-804.3*

BOUSSENA BELGHALI, Khadija — RC05-77.21*

BOUSTANY, Iskandar — RC09-143.2*

BOUZEKRAOUI, Abdelmalik — RC15-229.5

BOUZIDI, Zhour — RC32-532.5*, RC40-JS-169.4

BOUZINEB, Meriam — RC15-JS-235.1*

BOVIENZO, Domenico — RC24-395.5*

BOYER, Miriam — RC24-406.3

BOZALEK, Vivienne — RC17-JS-131.2

BOZDOGAN, Melike — RC32-520.4*

BOZZON, Rossella — RC21-301.4

BRAACK, Mirko — RC28-433.3*

BRABLEC, Dana — RC05-JS-33.6*

BRAGA LOPES, João — RC52-JS-152.3*, RC23-370.4*

BRAGA, Ruy — RC18-267.2*

BRAMADAT, Paul — RC22-344.6*

BRAMANTI, Donatella — RC11-174.2*, RC06-93.2

BRANCA, Giampiero — RC10-148.4*

BRAND, Michèle — RC37-614.2*, RC42-JS-52.3*

BRANDALISE RHAZZALI, Mohammed Khalid — RC22-JS-139.6

BRANDON, Vinay — RC02-44.3*

BRANDT, Frederike — RC54-833.6*, RC02-28.3*

BRANDT, Ulrich — RC11-173.3*

BRANS, Luuc — RC37-601.2*

BRATCHFORD, Gary — RC57-868.1

BRATHWAITE, Beverley — RC15-227.4*, RC15-229.2*

BRAUN CARRASCO, Fabio — RC35-582.1*, WG08-903.4*

BRAUN, Laura — RC09-142.4

BRAVO GOVEA, Luis — RC29-472.4*, RC01-24.4*

BRAXTON, Joanne M. — RC21-307.2

BRAZIOLI, Cecilia — RC37-JS-206.1*, TG07-982.2*

BREHM, Alina — RC42-679.2

BREINBAUER, Vivien — RC21-333.2*

BREITFUSS, Ella — RC24-JS-173.6

BRETAGNE, Geneviève — RC18-269.3

BRETFELD, Nada — RC43-681.3

BRÉTHAUT, Christian — RC24-404.3*

BREZNAU, Nate — RC45-714.2*, RC20-298.2*

BRIATA, Paola — RC21-311.2*

BRICKWOOD, Elli — RC34-569.2

BRIEND, Charlotte — RC54-832.5*

BRINGEL, Breno — RC47-JS-51.2*

BRITO CLAVIJO, Melania — RC22-356.2*

BROCCATELLI, Chiara — RC49-767.2*

BRONZINI, Micol — RC52-JS-152.5, RC15-222.1

BROOK, Scott — RC37-615.2

BROOKS, Rachel — RC04-52.3*, RC34-571.1*

BROOM, Alex — WG10-937.5

BROUN, Nathalie — TG07-986.2

BROWN, Patrick — TG04-970.5*

BROWN, Stefan — RC49-782.5*, RC49-781.3*

BROWNE, Craig — RC35-JS-83.1*, RC16-JS-24.2*

BRUCE, Nkole — RC53-825.7, RC53-825.8

BRUG, Mienke — RC33-547.5*

BRULE, Elizabeth — WG06-900.2*

BRUNORI, Francesca — RC21-333.1*

BRUNSSON, Nils — RC17-JS-21.1*

BRYAN, Audrey — RC57-JS-234.1

BRZESKA, Magdalena — RC07-JS-202.5

BRZINSKY-FAY, Christian — RC28-439.2

BUBLIKOV, Vasily — RC01-26.3*

BUCCA, Mauricio — RC45-706.4

BUCHATSKII, Arsenii — RC26-423.1*, WG06-894.1*

BUCHOLC, Marta — RC12-188.2*

BUCHSTEINER, Maria — RC32-532.8

BUDER, Claudia — WG10-931.3*, RC28-434.3, RC52-801.2

BUDGINAITE MACKINE, Irma — RC05-79.7*, RC34-566.2*

BUDIANTO, Firman — RC02-31.1

BUDIARTI, Arsa Ilmi — RC09-JS-238.4

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris — WG11-951.3*

BUENDIA, Sherlane — RC11-168.2

BUENO PATIN, Anaëlle — RC44-692.2*

BUENO RAMOS, Maria Lucia — RC37-610.2*

BUENO, Arthur — RC18-JS-134.2*, RC35-JS-83.4*

BUENO, Claudio — RC07-JS-127.4

BUENO, Marilia — RC56-855.3*

BUFFEL, Veerle — RC15-JS-200.5*, RC21-334.3

BUFFON, Veronica — RC40-JS-237.2

BUGINGO, Pacifique — RC15-226.3

BUGNON, Géraldine — RC12-193.2*

BUHMANN, Karin — RC50-787.1

BÜKE, Atakan — RC40-659.1*, RC40-663.2*

BULANKULAME, Indika — Film-1015.2*

BULZ, Nicolae — RC55-843.4*, RC55-843.5*

BUNMAKARA, Lam — RC49-768.2

BUONCOMPAGNI, Giacomo — RC14-207.5*

BURCH, Karly — RC40-662.3*

BURCHARDT, Marian — RC30-485.5*, RC22-JS-139.3*

BURDUKOVSKII, Nikita — RC15-JS-221.1

BURGER, Kaspar — RC28-441.2

BURGOON, Brian — RC15-JS-122.5

BURGUÉS-FREITAS, Ana — RC04-52.9, RC24-406.6*

BURINI, Cristina — RC21-303.4*

BURNS, Ryan — RC24-JS-161.4*

BURR, Thomas — RC56-862.2*

BURTE, Himanshu — TG04-978.2, RC37-612.4*

BUSCHER, Karen — RC05-JS-140.7*

BUSCHKAMP, Leonie — RC17-251.4*

BUSCHMEYER, Anna — RC11-157.2*

BUSER, Fränzi — RC53-816.1*

BUSETTA, Giovanni — RC14-213.2

BUSH L, Melanie E — RC07-JS-79.1*

BUSIELLO, Chiara — RC33-540.2

BUSKENS, Vincent — RC45-707.1*

BUSSE, Erika — RC42-678.1, TG09-JS-126.3*

BUSSE, Robin — RC28-452.1

BUSSI, Davide — RC15-226.4

BUSTAMANTE H., Greta — RC10-147.1*

BUSTAMANTE SAGE, María Francisca — RC04-50.1*

BUTH, Vanessa — RC24-JS-144.5

BUTKALIUK, Vitalina — RC30-479.7*

BUTTER, Tamara — RC30-JS-192.1*

BÜYÜKKEÇECI, Zafer — RC06-96.5*, RC06-JS-77.3*, RC11-169.3

BUZEA, Carmen — RC30-479.4*

BUZINKIC BUZINKIC, Emina — RC22-JS-249.5*, RC04-60.9*

BYDAWELL, Moya — RC11-170.1*, RC06-88.7*

BYRNE, Cat — WG11-951.4

BYWATER, Krista — RC32-531.2

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CABALLERO AGUILAR, Hilda — RC54-JS-55.1*

CABBUAG, Samuel — WG10-928.3*, RC34-564.1*

CABRAS, Federica — RC38-JS-46.2*

CABRERA FEBLES, Cristina — RC40-JS-106.2*

CABRERA, Leopoldo — RC04-60.3, RC28-441.4

CABUK KAYA, Nilay — RC29-463.5*

CACCIAPAGLIA, Maristella — RC05-JS-217.4

CACERES, Ignacio — RC22-342.5*, RC20-291.2*

CADAA LALINDE, Lola — TG03-JS-66.1

CADAA, Raul — TG03-JS-66.1*

CADENA-ÍÑIGUEZ, Jorge — RC05-78.2

CAETANO GRAU, Federico — WG11-JS-175.6*, TG04-970.4*

CAI, Diya — RC37-JS-81.2

CALABRESI, Gloria — WG06-898.2*

CALABRETTA, Andrea — RC22-JS-139.1, RC22-353.3*

CALARESI, Danilo — TG12-992.10, WG08-905.5

CALCAGNI, Mariana — RC32-524.4*, RC40-653.4*

CALDER, Ryan — RC02-44.2*, RC22-354.4*

CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, Diana del Consuelo — RC17-JS-113.4, RC14-209.2

CALDERARO, Chiara — RC24-395.5

CALDERÓN ROJAS SANDOVAL, Aroma — RC06-JS-209.5*

CALERO, Cecilia — RC04-53.5, RC32-522.13

CALI, Alec — RC15-JS-122.5*

CALIA, Raffaella Monia — RC32-JS-222.5*

CALLENS, Marc — RC55-836.1*, RC33-541.2

CALMELET, Laure — RC17-JS-203.3*, RC04-63.1*

CALVO MENDIZABAL, Nagore — RC02-32.5*

CAM, Aynur — RC18-264.6

CAMACHO VILLA, Carolina — RC40-656.3

CAMACHO-VALADEZ, David — RC41-670.1

CAMARA, Astou Diao — RC40-651.9

CAMARA, Mohamed Lamine — RC51-788.2*

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, Rosa Maria — RC41-671.3*

CAMBRE, Carolina — RC37-JS-50.1*, RC57-864.4*

CAMERON, Lorna — RC12-186.4*

CAMMISS, Steven — RC12-181.5*

CAMOZZI, Ilenya — RC34-555.1*

CAMP YEAKEY, Carol — RC43-687.2*

CAMPAÑA BLANCO, Ane — WG10-940.4*

CAMPBELL, Linda — RC15-222.5

CAMPDEPADROS, Roger — RC14-208.1, RC22-JS-236.5*

CAMPIONE, Francesca — TG12-JS-74.2*, RC25-415.3*

CAMPOLI, Lara — WG06-895.2*

CAMPOLO, Maria Gabriella — RC14-213.2

CAMPOS DE ALMEIDA, Tania Mara — RC32-534.1

CAMPOS KNOTHE, Katherine — RC24-390.3*, RC39-642.4*

CAMPOS MEDINA, Fernando — RC24-389.2*

CAMPOS PAREDES, Camila — WG01-JS-142.4*

CAMPOS, Lucas Valerio — RC54-834.2

CAMPS, Clara — TG12-JS-74.1

CAMUS, Pierre — RC18-269.1*

CAÑAVERAS MARTÍNEZ, Paula — RC29-472.7*, RC14-JS-149.1

CANCERAN, Delfo — RC16-242.2*

CANELLA, Sara — RC15-JS-221.3*

CANG, Xiaowan — RC32-521.4*

CANINO, Simona — TG12-998.5*

CANNIZZARO, Sara — RC31-502.1

CANO-HILA, Ana Belen — RC43-686.1

CANSINO, Cesar — TG03-JS-110.2*

CANTA, Alba Francesca — RC34-555.5*, RC29-462.2*

CANTO-MILA, Natalia — RC37-610.3

CAO, Hao — RC54-832.6*

CAO, Ji — RC28-434.4*

CAPITANI, Eugenio — RC02-40.4*

CAPOGNA, Stefania — RC04-49.4

CAPPELLO, Gianna — RC04-56.5*, RC04-66.8*

CAPRINALI, Anna — RC32-512.4*

CAPUTO CAPUTO, Amalia — RC04-53.1*, RC32-507.4*

CARAWAY, Teri — RC44-693.3*

CARBAJAL MENDOZA, Myrian — RC31-JS-180.5*, RC06-JS-209.3*

CARBAJO PADILLA, Diego — RC34-558.2*, RC02-JS-4.1*

CARBALLO, Marita — RC20-293.2*

CARBONE, Chiara — RC48-755.6*

CARBONE, Domenico — RC52-807.3*, RC15-223.3*

CÁRCAMO PETRIDIS, Pedro — RC16-240.5*

CARCELLER STELLA, Julia — RC12-180.6*

CARDELLA, Daniele — RC08-119.5*

CARDIEL, Jorge — RC51-792.1*, RC51-791.2*

CARDOSO VASCONCELOS, Isadora — RC47-733.3*

CARDOSO, Layana — RC54-829.1

CARLO, Simone — RC11-167.1

CARLONE, Teresa — RC14-213.4

CARLOS LIMA, Jacob — RC30-474.5*, TG09-JS-168.4*

CARLOS SILVA, Manuel — RC05-JS-140.6*

CARLOS, Sylvie — RC05-JS-6.1*

CARLSSON KANYAMA, Mariam — RC17-JS-131.1*

CARLTON, Sally — RC25-407.1

CARO MOLINA, Pamela — RC30-474.7*

CAROLISSEN, Nadia — RC46-728.2*

CARPENTER, Megan — RC55-836.4

CARPENTRAS, Dino — RC45-711.1*

CARPIO, Jacob — RC55-839.3

CARRA, Cecile — RC15-JS-162.1*

CARRADORE, Marco — RC06-93.2*

CARRASCO, Alejandro — RC04-51.2

CARRASCO, Kevin — RC04-67.6

CARRÉ, Françoise — RC44-704.2

CARREIRA DA SILVA, Filipe — RC56-856.4*, RC56-859.2*

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CARRERA, Francesca — RC47-738.6

CARRIERI, Domenico — RC32-JS-222.2

CARRIERO, Renzo — RC28-432.3

CARROLL, William — Inte-13.1*

CARTER, Adam — RC06-99.1*

CARUSO, Francesco Saverio — RC05-JS-217.3*

CARUSO, Gabriele — RC48-765.2

CARVAJAL MARTÍN, Carlos — RC24-401.4*, RC06-90.3*

CARVER, Natasha — RC06-89.3, RC25-409.1*

CARWEHL, Anne-Kathrin — RC33-547.4*

CASAGRANDE, Gaia — RC52-801.4

CASALINI, Brunella — RC48-755.6*

CASANOVAS, Roser — RC21-316.6

CASAS MAS, Belen — RC33-539.4

CASAS-CORTES, Maribel — RC30-486.3

CASAVECCHIA, Andrea — RC34-559.3*, RC57-JS-250.5*

CASCINO, Giada — RC48-755.2*

CASELA, Jose Abrian — RC32-522.2*

CASELLI, Marco — RC48-755.1*

CASES, Rizza Kaye — RC05-82.4*, RC28-454.1*

CASEY, Catherine — RC10-155.1, RC10-155.2*

CASQUET CANO, Miguel — TG04-979.1

CASSIBBA, Rosalinda — RC10-147.2*

CASSING, Talke — RC28-452.3*

CASTAÑEDA BERNAL, Xóchitl Yolanda — RC52-801.5*, RC32-JS-222.3*

CASTAÑEDA CAMEY, Nicté — RC34-563.5*

CASTELANELLI, Benjamin — RC08-117.2

CASTELLACCIO, Elisa — RC15-JS-235.2*

CASTELLANO, Simona — RC34-555.2

CASTELLANOS, Jorge David — WG08-JS-16.2

CASTELLANOS-HEVIA, Lydia — RC40-657.1

CASTELO MOÑUX, Uzuri — RC11-167.5*, RC30-474.8

CASTILLO JARAMILLO, Javier — RC05-70.3*, RC28-459.2

CASTILLO, Juan Carlos — RC04-67.6*, RC34-564.2

CASTLES, Claire — RC05-79.6*

CASTRE, Giovanni — RC43-680.5*, RC21-317.1*

CASTRO AZAMBUJA DE SOUZA, Marina — RC29-460.7

CASTRO ROLDÁN, Laura — RC38-633.2*, RC54-JS-14.6*

CASTRO, Andres — RC31-490.4

CASTRO, Celso — RC01-21.2*

CASTRO, Edna — TG12-995.1*

CASTRO, Maria Pia — RC52-799.3*

CASTRO-FERNÁNDEZ, Paloma — RC57-864.5*, RC50-JS-40.4*

CASTROMIL, Antón — RC07-111.2

CATALÁN HIDALGO, René — RC56-JS-97.3*, RC52-JS-12.1*

CATALANO, Gilda — RC50-786.2*

CATANZARO, Alice — RC22-358.1*

CATANZARO, Michelle — RC34-551.1

CATOGGIO, María Soledad — TG03-957.5*

CATONE, Maria Carmela — RC57-JS-250.2*

CATTANI, Lorenzo — RC09-132.3

CAUSSAT, Paul — RC17-JS-143.1

CAVA, Antonia — RC14-213.2*

CAVAGNOUD, Robin — RC06-JS-209.5*

CAVALCANTE DE FRANÇA, Mateus — WG01-891.4*

CAVALCANTE DOS SANTOS, Elisabeth — RC30-489.4

CAVALCANTI SIMIONI, Ana Paula — RC37-JS-81.4*

CAVALIERE, Paola — RC39-641.2*

CAVALLO, Simona — RC33-548.1

CAVARO, Florentina — WG11-JS-128.4*, WG11-JS-128.1*

CAVDAR, Gamze — RC32-520.5*

CAVIERES ZENTENO, Julia — RC48-759.9*

CAVIERES, Julia — RC48-759.4

CAZANAVE MACIAS, Joiselen — RC21-314.3*

CÉ SANGALLI, Lucas — RC38-JS-8.2*

CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, Roberta Priscila — WG08-JS-16.2

CELEBRADO, Jan Erron — RC49-779.4*

CELERO, Jocelyn — RC31-505.2*

CELIK, Kezban — RC39-640.3*

CELIS ORTEGA, Carlos Jose — RC21-331.4*

CELLINI, Erika — RC19-273.3*

CENDÓN, María Laura — WG08-915.1

CEPIC, Drazen — RC17-JS-131.3

ČEPYTĖ, Kornelija — WG08-JS-44.2*

CERMENO MEDIAVILLA, Helena — RC43-681.3*, RC43-688.4*

CERNOHORSKA, Vanda — RC32-514.6*, RC30-487.1*

CERNUSAKOVA, Barbora — RC05-84.2*

CERRILLO BORONAT, Marc — RC52-JS-12.4, RC25-417.3

CERRILLO GARNICA, Omar — RC14-211.3*, RC37-601.4*

CERRILLO, Ivan — RC06-JS-115.2

CERVIA, Silvia — RC25-412.5*

CESARO, Jean-Daniel — RC40-651.9

CESERACCIU, Chiara — RC10-148.4

CESNUITYTE, Vida — RC06-92.5*, RC53-815.1

CETINER, Ozan — RC40-654.1*

CÉVALO BORO, Gabriela — RC23-372.5

CEYHAN, Cagdas — WG08-JS-73.1*

CHACUR KISS, Karima — RC11-171.2

CHAHBOUNE, Mounya — RC02-JS-167.2*, RC02-JS-167.3

CHAIAKARAPHONG, Nanrapat — WG11-956.1*

CHAÏMA SOPHIA, Benzekri — RC39-636.1*

CHAKRABORTY, Dipto — WG01-881.2*, RC14-207.4*

CHAKRABORTY, Kabita — RC34-565.1*, RC34-575.1*

CHAKRABORTY, Sohini — TG04-JS-225.1*, RC24-385.1*

CHAKRAVARTI, Paromita — RC14-214.1*, RC11-168.4*

CHALARI, Maria — RC57-JS-234.4*

CHAMAKALAYIL, Lalitha — WG08-JS-44.4, RC25-413.2*

CHAMBLISS, Elizabeth — RC12-JS-205.3*

CHAMROEN, Pall — RC49-783.1

CHAN, Alex, lih-shing — RC25-413.3*

CHAN, Edward Ko-ling — WG11-JS-229.1*, RC23-373.3

CHAN, Jenny — RC02-34.1*

CHAN, Wing Kit — RC19-276.2

CHANDA, Patrick — RC53-825.7*, RC53-825.8*

CHANDLER, Amy — RC46-717.2

CHANG, Hsin-Chieh — RC31-JS-107.2*

CHANG, Kyung-Sup — TG04-965.1*, RC09-JS-238.3*

CHANG, Shin-Ock — RC16-JS-148.3

CHAPMAN, Nathan — WG11-944.1*, RC05-77.15*

CHARALAMBOUS, Christos — RC45-705.3*

CHARAN, Mimansha — RC57-874.2

CHARLSON, Fiona — WG08-910.1

CHARMES, Eric — RC21-301.2*

CHAROENRATANA, Sayamol — RC46-726.3, RC40-663.5*

CHAROENSRI, Chantanee — RC31-505.3*

CHATTERJEE, Madhurima — RC18-259.7*

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CHATZICHRISTOS, Georgios — RC17-252.1*, TG03-961.1

CHAU, Ruby — RC19-286.1

CHAUDHARI, Disha — RC32-522.1*

CHAUDHURI, Mayurakshi — RC06-89.2

CHAUDHURY, Sandhya — RC13-196.2*

CHAUDHURY, Sukant — RC13-197.1*

CHAUHAN, Abha — TG03-960.2*, RC22-354.2*

CHAVAN, Priya — TG04-978.2*

CHAVEZ MOLINA, Eduardo — RC55-842.2*, RC55-846.9*

CHAYTAWEEP, Saowalak — RC09-138.1*

CHAŁUBIŃSKA, Zuzanna — RC25-420.3*

CHECHIK, Elena — RC28-452.2*

CHEE SANTIAGO, Jocelyn — RC05-81.3*

CHEE, Robin Ming Feng — RC31-495.2*

CHELLAN, Noel — RC09-JS-112.5*

CHEMENGUI, Nidhal — RC14-210.2*

CHEN LARA, Tienshi — RC38-JS-194.2*

CHEN, Chiao-Chi — RC50-787.1, RC24-JS-227.2*

CHEN, Chih-Jou Jay — RC01-27.3*

CHEN, Hsing-Jung — RC49-773.4*

CHEN, Jacqueline — RC55-848.2*

CHEN, Juan — RC09-134.3*

CHEN, Junru — WG10-938.1*, RC09-136.2*

CHEN, Kevin — RC23-376.2

CHEN, Qiqi — WG11-JS-229.1, RC23-373.3*

CHEN, Wan-Chi — RC32-512.3*

CHEN, Wenjin — RC11-165.4, WG10-937.2*

CHEN, Wenju — RC15-237.2*

CHEN, Ying — RC22-JS-31.2*, RC24-389.5*

CHEN, Yiting — RC45-712.1*

CHEN, Yu-Chih — RC15-232.2*

CHEN, Zhixuan — RC26-423.4

CHENAULT, Tiffany — RC54-828.4*

CHENG, Kent Sheng Yao — RC04-56.1*

CHENG, Simon — RC28-438.1*, RC04-67.4

CHENIER, Valentin — RC09-135.2*, RC50-JS-109.4*

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CHERBI, Massensen — RC12-JS-226.1*

CHERBIT, Zohar — RC21-320.2*

CHEREPANOV, Nikolai — WG01-889.6

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CHERKAOUI, Safae — RC02-JS-167.3

CHERNENKO, Elizaveta — RC01-26.2

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CHERUBINI, Daniela — RC05-72.3*, RC38-JS-27.3

CHERVYAKOVA, Anna — RC20-JS-99.1*

CHETIA, Annekha — RC39-637.3*

CHETTY, Dasarath — RC10-145.2*

CHETTY, Rovashni — RC07-109.3*, RC04-68.1*

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CHÉVEZ, Cándida — RC34-576.4

CHIANESE, Dario — WG10-927.2*, RC33-539.5*

CHIANG, Tien-Hui — RC04-49.1*

CHIBVUNDE, Stellar — RC24-391.3

CHIEN, Chin-Wen — RC04-61.3*

CHIEN, Yu-Ju — RC40-652.2*, RC06-88.5*

CHIFFOLEAU, Yuna — RC40-JS-106.4, RC40-JS-106.5*

CHIKHAOUI, Mohamed — WG10-918.3

CHIMIENTI, Milena — RC31-JS-180.5

CHINGUNO, Crispen — RC44-JS-150.4*

CHINTSANYA, Jesman — RC06-94.3*

CHIRWA, Masauso — RC53-825.7*, RC53-825.8

CHITUKULA, Cecilia — RC24-388.3

CHIZOMA NJEMANZE, Vivian — RC32-529.9*

CHKOUNI, Roua — RC22-JS-236.4, RC25-407.4

CHMIELEWSKA-SZLAJFER, Helena — WG10-939.2*

CHO, Eunjoo — RC14-215.3

CHO, Hyein Ellen — WG11-941.4*

CHO, Su Hyeon — RC22-356.3*

CHOI, Heesun — RC44-JS-150.3*

CHOI, Jin Young — RC40-658.2

CHOI, SetByol — RC14-216.3*, RC14-206.3*

CHOI, Susanne — RC20-294.2*, RC29-464.2*

CHOO, Bella — RC05-77.4*, RC38-JS-27.2*

CHOO, Joohee — RC14-206.5

CHOPRA CHOPRA, Deepta — RC09-JS-129.3*, TG12-JS-36.3*

CHOUKRI, Meryem — RC38-629.1*

CHOWDHURI, Joy Prakash — TG03-959.4*, RC28-446.5*

CHOWDHURY, Ehsanul Huda — RC26-430.3*

CHOWDHURY, Khairul — RC09-134.1*

CHOWDHURY, Saheli — RC13-199.3*

CHRII, Samia — RC40-JS-169.2

CHRISTIANE, Dabdoub Nasser — RC24-399.5*

CHRISTINCK, Lea — RC31-497.4*, RC31-500.2*

CHULTEMSUREN, Tamir — RC55-847.4

CHUN, Jennifer — RC05-72.2*

CHUNG, Il Joon — RC07-101.3*, RC56-852.2*

CHURCHILL, Mary — RC04-49.5*, RC04-58.1*

CIAFFAGLIONE, Alexandra — RC22-JS-61.2, RC37-615.2

CIAMPI, Marina — RC57-866.1*

CIARLEGLIO, Caterina — RC21-320.6*

CICCHELLI, Vincenzo — RC14-206.1, RC37-609.3*
CICCIA, Rossella — RC06-JS-102.1*
CICHECKA, Anna — RC24-384.3*
CICHOCKA, Ewa — RC19-273.2*, RC19-274.1
CICHOCKI, Piotr — RC20-292.4*, RC24-400.4
CICIRELLI, Teresa Ester — RC34-555.3*
CIGALES, Marcelo — RC08-JS-158.1*
CINELI, Beyda — RC32-507.3*, RC28-446.2*
CIOCE, Gabriella — RC44-JS-15.2*
CIOTTI, Manuela — WG01-JS-240.2*
CIRDAN, Clara — TG07-986.3*, RC37-JS-206.4*
CIRINO, Estefanía — RC11-166.3*, RC14-209.5
CIRUELOS ANDRÉS, María — WG10-940.4*
CIUPAILAITE VISNEVSKA, Dalia — RC21-336.2*
CLAESSENS, Elke — RC06-96.1*
CLAIRAY, Philippe — RC50-787.2*
CLAMOTE, Telmo — RC52-JS-152.3, RC23-370.4
CLARK, Brett — RC24-382.2*, RC24-400.5*
CLARK, Vanessa — RC05-80.2
CLARNO, Andy — RC07-JS-190.3*
CLAUDIO, Fernanda — RC15-224.1
CLAUDIO, Jessica Sandra — RC55-839.3
CLEMENTE, Carmine — RC11-170.3*
CLEOFAS, Jerome — RC49-774.2*
CLERICI, Eleonora — RC45-705.5*, RC28-JS-49.1*
CLIFFORD, Alicia — RC49-767.4*
CLOT GARRELL, Anna — TG07-987.1*, RC02-40.1*
CLOT-GARRELL, Anna — RC24-387.3
COCCO BELTRAME, Daniela — RC47-737.5*
COCHRANE, Logan — RC09-138.2*
COCINA DIAZ, Virginia — RC39-641.5
COCO, Simona Rita — WG01-879.6*
COCQ, Coppelie — RC05-81.2
CODJOE, Emmanuel, Obeng — RC38-623.2
COELHO LIBERALI, Fernanda — RC37-614.3*, RC42-JS-183.2
COENDERS, Yannick — WG11-949.1*
COHEN, Mathilde — RC48-JS-166.3*
COHEN, Nadia — RC23-367.1*
COINTET, Jean-Philippe — RC14-204.3
COLE, Nicki Lisa — RC23-368.1*
COLEANDRO, Giada F.P. — RC30-483.2*
COLETTO, Diego — RC30-481.3*
COLLIN, Philippa — RC34-551.1
COLLINS, Tara — RC53-813.1
COLLORD, Michaela — RC44-694.5*
COLLYER, Fran — RC08-117.3
COLOMBÉ, Géraldine — RC40-JS-106.5
COLOMBO, Enzo — WG08-908.5, RC07-JS-127.3*
COLOMBO, Luca — RC40-JS-106.5
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COMPANION, Michele — RC39-637.1*
COMPTON, D'Lane — RC06-87.2
CON WRIGHT, Gülçin — RC11-161.2*
CONCHA SALDÍAS, Claudia — RC53-JS-210.3*
CONDE, Fassou David — RC21-JS-94.4*
CONNAUGHTON, Mark — WG08-906.4*, TG04-976.2*
CONNOLLY, Emilia — RC39-648.3
CONRAD, Aja — RC05-78.3
CONSOLAZIO, David — RC15-236.1
CONSONNI, Sara — RC20-294.1
CONSTANCE, Douglas — RC40-658.2*
CONSTANTIANOS, Vangelis — RC24-405.4
CONSTANTINO BRISOLLA, Karina — TG12-994.3
CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana — RC14-217.1*, RC14-210.1*
CONTRERAS, Pablo — RC53-JS-210.3
CONTRERAS, Yasna — RC21-316.5*
COOK INATOMI, Celly — RC12-180.4
COOK, Craig — RC54-828.5*
COOPER, Adam — RC38-625.1*, RC34-576.3*
COPPOLA, Angelica — RC33-540.2
CORDEIRO DE FARIAS, Alberto — RC37-JS-50.2*, RC35-580.2*
CORDELLA, Barbara — RC11-JS-54.1
CORDOVA SUXO, Maria Fernanda — RC09-JS-22.1*
ÇÖREK AKYILDIZ, Dolunay — RC12-JS-205.1*
CORICA, Agustina — RC04-51.3*, RC53-JS-210.5*
CORNAGGIA, Cecilia — RC48-760.4*, TG09-JS-126.4*
CORNEY, Tim — RC34-JS-41.3
CORNILLEAU, Lise — RC02-32.4*, RC24-JS-173.3*
CORONA SOBRINO, Carmen — RC23-373.4*, RC51-788.1*
CORRADI, Consuelo — RC51-796.1*, RC48-755.3*
CORRADI, Guido — RC45-705.1
CORRADI, Laura — TG12-JS-74.4*, TG09-JS-126.5*
CORREA BLÁZQUEZ, Magdalena — WG06-JS-17.1*, WG08-915.6
CORRÊA VIEIRA, Regina — RC02-36.5*
CORREA, Maiara — RC29-460.2*, RC29-471.3
CORRETJÉ DEL PRADO, Jara — RC22-342.6
CORTÉS, Alexis — RC47-JS-51.1*
CORTÉS, Susana — RC53-817.3
CORTEZ SALINAS, Josafat — RC12-180.11
CORVINO, Isabella — RC31-JS-82.1*
COȘCIUG, Anatolie — RC31-JS-170.2
COSKUN, Cicek — RC43-JS-9.3*, RC57-875.4*
COŞKUN, Yağmur Ali — RC18-262.5*
COSTA, Rosalina — RC53-821.2
COSTA-MOURA, Renata — RC48-747.4*
COSTACURTA, Mirco — RC07-JS-127.3*
COSTALUNGA, Nicola — RC30-484.1*
COSTARELLI, Igor — RC43-JS-114.2*
COSTAS, Jana — RC24-406.2
COTE, Denyse — RC32-525.1*
COTE, Isabel — TG03-957.3
COTS, Francesc — RC18-266.5
COTTER, David — RC55-836.4
COTTIER, Michelle — RC12-190.4*

COULON, Géraldine — RC17-JS-213.5*

COURCY, Isabelle — RC15-226.3*, RC33-548.2*

COURTOIS COURTOIS, Aline — RC04-54.6*

COUTO GARCÍA, Martin — RC20-297.2*, RC22-351.4*

COUTO, Yara Aparecida — WG08-JS-117.1*

COVRE-SUSSAI, Maira — RC28-458.2, RC32-514.5

COX COX, Maggie — RC11-176.6

COZIC, Emeline — RC02-JS-4.4*

CRABU, Stefano — RC23-375.1*

CRAIG, Elaine — RC49-775.1

CRAVEIRO, Daniela — RC09-132.2*

CREPAZ, Katharina — RC12-187.4*

CRESCENZO, Nadia — TG12-994.1*, RC17-256.8*

CRESPI, Isabella — RC17-256.1*

CREVOISIER, Cécile — RC12-190.4

CRIPPA, Giulia — RC14-217.2*

CRISCI, Paola — RC55-845.4

CRIVOI, Silvana — WG10-JS-29.5

CROS PUIG, Xavier — RC21-323.5*, RC09-128.3*

CROSSOUARD, Barbara — RC29-462.1*, RC32-531.1*

CROTEAU, David — RC04-63.2*

CROTTA, Cintia Verónica — WG08-915.1*

CROTTI, Maddalena — RC15-227.1*

CRUZ FLORES, José Luis — RC05-80.3*

CRUZ PALMA, Florencia — RC20-291.2

CRUZ PIÑEIRO, Rodolfo — RC31-498.4*

CRUZ ZÚÑIGA, Pilar — RC55-846.1*, TG03-958.4*

CRUZ, Silvia — RC23-372.1

CRUZ, Sofia A. — RC52-JS-152.4*

CSANADY, Marton — RC22-350.2*

CUADRA, Jefferson — RC55-837.5*

CUADROS, Emilia — WG10-920.2

CUBALEVSKA, Marija — RC17-JS-34.4*

CUCH GRASES, Laura — RC22-356.5*, RC22-356.2

CUER DOS SANTOS, Bruno — RC14-207.3*

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CUFAR, Kristina — RC15-237.5*, RC47-731.2

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CUKROWSKA-TORZEWSKA, Ewa — RC06-JS-115.5

CUKUT KRILIĆ, Sanja — WG10-JS-42.5, RC06-91.1*

CUMMING, Oliver — RC09-142.4

CUMMING, Sara — RC46-721.2*

CUNHA CAIRES, Vanessa Cristina da — RC42-JS-183.2*

CUPIT, Caroline — WG06-897.1*

CURRAN, Megan — RC19-JS-1.4

CURTIS, Katherine — RC24-385.2

CUTTER, Jo — RC44-694.3*, RC10-155.3*

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CZERANOWSKA, Olga — RC25-407.3, RC30-477.4

CZISCHKE, Darinka — RC21-316.5*

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D' SOUZA, Clare — RC24-394.2

D'AGATA, Rosario — RC21-301.4

D'ALESSANDRO, Simone — RC02-40.3*

D'AMATO, Gianni — RC15-JS-188.1*

D'AMBROSIO, Gabriella — RC17-256.14*

D'AMBROSIO, Mariangela — RC57-JS-250.3

D'ASSENZA-DAVID, Hugo — TG04-966.3*, TG04-974.1*

D'AURIA, Viviana — RC21-326.4*

D'CRUZ, Premilla — RC44-JS-223.2, RC46-720.1*

D'ERRICO, Lisa — RC04-53.1*, RC32-507.4*

D'HERS, Victoria — WG08-JS-212.4*

D'ONOFRIO, Giuseppe — RC44-JS-246.4

D'OTTAVIANO, Camila — RC43-681.2*

D'SOUZA, Nicole — RC53-813.3

D'URSO, Daniela — RC30-488.2*

DA COSTA, Jade — RC33-540.3*

DA COSTA, Nestor — RC22-353.1*

DA ROIT, Barbara — RC19-280.3*, WG06-892.2*

DA SILVA, Maria Nilza — RC04-54.13*, RC04-54.9

DA SILVA, Renan — RC23-374.2*

DABEZIES, Juan Martin — RC06-88.1

DABIĆ, Marina — RC46-723.3

DACE, Fransha — RC24-JS-227.4*

DADGAR, Iman — RC28-438.4*

DAGLI, Winifredo — RC40-649.4*, RC39-636.2*

DAGNES, Joselle — RC52-807.3, RC15-223.3

DAHAL, Basundhara — RC18-259.1*

DAHER, Liana Maria — RC48-748.2*

DAHLVIK, Julia — RC12-187.1*

DAHMEN, Clarissa — WG11-JS-229.2*

DALLE, Pablo — RC55-846.8*

DALMAN, Elien — RC28-456.3*, RC28-445.1*

DALY, Sally — RC34-JS-41.1*

DAMAMME, Aurelie — WG06-895.4*

DAMASCO, Valerie — RC15-JS-215.4*

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DAMELANG, Andreas — RC28-451.2*, RC45-714.3

DANCEY, Sam — RC03-JS-76.4*

DANIEL, Antje — RC07-JS-127.2*, RC48-765.3*

DANIELA, Vendramini-Zanella — RC24-387.5

DANKS, Nicole — RC34-JS-41.3

DANSILIO, Florencia — RC37-617.4*, RC38-625.5*

DAOUDI, Khalid — RC34-559.2*

DAR, Anandini — RC53-817.4*

DARIN, Jasper — RC28-453.5*

DAS, DrBinoyjyoti — TG03-959.1*, RC32-533.3

DAS, Lalatendu Keshari — RC50-JS-109.2

DAS, Vaivab — RC32-533.5*

DAUKSAITE, Laura — RC38-625.2*, RC20-296.2*

DAVENPORT, Oliver — RC23-372.5

DAVID, Anda — RC55-846.7

DAVID, Roman — RC18-265.2

DAVIDOVICH, Nadav — RC24-391.3

DAVIES, Liam — RC43-682.2

DAVINO, Chiara — RC31-506.2*

DAVIS, Arielle — RC17-256.4

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DAWES, Antonia — RC05-JS-6.1

DAWSON, Myrna — RC46-JS-63.1*

DAYAL, Surbhi — RC04-52.10*, RC32-529.13*

DAYÉ, Christian — RC24-JS-173.6*, RC33-540.1*

DE AMBROGGI, Camilla — RC40-JS-237.2

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DE AQUINO, Elis — RC35-583.1*

DE ASSIS COMARU, Francisco — RC21-315.5*

DE BERCEGOL, Rémi — RC21-305.2*

DE BLASIS, Fabio — RC05-JS-217.4*

DE BOTTON, Lena — RC14-208.1*, RC22-JS-236.5

DE BRITO FABRI DEMARTINI, Zeila — RC05-77.1*

DE CABO Y MOREDA, Annelie — RC25-412.2*

DE CARLO, Gian-Luca — RC33-550.2, RC30-484.2*

DE CARVALHO DE CARVALHO, Yeda — RC39-642.5*

DE CARVALHO SANCHES, Gabriel Augusto — WG11-JS-175.5*

DE CARVALHO, Gabriela — RC06-JS-115.2*

DE CLER, Anne-Pauline — RC40-650.1*, RC17-JS-224.8*

DE CONDAPPA, Tara — RC17-JS-89.2*

DE CUYPER, Anneleen — RC17-256.18*

DE FALCO, Ciro Clemente — WG10-JS-98.1*, RC33-539.2*

DE FEDERICO DE LA RÚA, Ainhoa — RC46-725.2*, RC46-722.2

DE FELICE, Deborah — RC53-820.1*

DE FIGUEIREDO BALIEIRO, Fernando — RC07-JS-136.2*

DE FREITAS SAMPAIO, Julia — RC47-736.1*, RC09-140.3*

DE GRACIA PALOMERA, Daniel — RC38-621.1*

DE GUZMAN, Rowena — RC31-490.1

DE JONG, Justus Jonathan — Film-1016.1*

DE LA CRUZ LAFUENTE, Arrate — RC57-873.3*

DE LA FUENTE, Eduardo — RC37-612.3*, WG08-909.4*

DE LA PEÑA, Hiram — RC56-853.1*

DE LA ROSA ZAPATA, Aurora Rebeca — RC30-487.5*

DE LANNOY, Ariane — RC55-846.7*

DE LEON MARCOS, Axel — RC15-219.5*, RC15-233.6*

DE LIMA, Renato — RC29-471.2

DE LUIGI, Nicola — RC09-132.3

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, Melissa — RC29-460.7*, RC29-471.2*

DE MIGUEL-LUKEN, Verónica — RC14-209.4*

DE MUNCK, Jean — RC12-177.1*

DE NEVI, Valentina — RC52-806.3*

DE OLIVEIRA ROYER, Luciana — RC21-327.5*

DE PABLO SANZ, Paula — RC24-JS-173.6, RC23-373.1

DE PIETRO, Célia — RC24-JS-197.2*

DE RUIJTER, Anniek — RC15-JS-122.5

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DE SOUZA DÓRIA, Júlio Cesar — RC56-857.1*

DE SOUZA, Flavia Alessandra — RC46-717.3*

DE TOLEDO RIBAS, Cassiano — RC12-180.9*

DE VAL, Sophie — RC43-JS-9.4*

DE VITA, Luisa — RC32-JS-222.2, RC30-483.4*

DE VRIES, Iskra — RC54-830.4*

DEBOLINI, Marta — RC24-405.4

DECATALDO, Alessandra — RC33-548.3, RC15-233.2

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DECKER-LANGE, Carolin — RC17-JS-143.1

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DECOTEAU, Claire — RC28-JS-80.3*, RC54-833.5*

DEGERT, Amandine — RC17-JS-89.2*

DEGL'INNOCENTI, Caterina — RC49-782.3*

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DEL REY, Alberto — RC30-JS-135.1

DEL VAL, Fernán — RC37-JS-81.1*

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DELANEY, Helen — RC10-155.2*

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DELLI PAOLI, Angela — RC57-JS-250.4*

DELLO BUONO, Ricardo — RC02-30.1*

DELMAS, Corinne — RC52-JS-12.6*, RC30-JS-192.5*

DELMOTTE, Florence — RC56-863.3*, RC56-855.4*

DELP, Christine — RC37-616.1*

DELUIGI, Rosita — RC11-176.7

DEMA MORENO, Sandra — RC39-641.5, RC39-641.3

DEMBELE, Abdul-Aziz — RC09-141.1*

DEMBÉLÉ, Fanta — RC01-23.3*

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DEMETRIOU, Eleni — RC20-JS-218.2*, RC37-601.3*

DEMIRAL, Seran — RC53-811.3*, RC37-603.1*

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DEMIRKOL COLOSIO, Esra — RC32-532.1*

DEMIRPEHLIVAN, Yagmur — RC41-667.4

DEMNATI, Soumia — RC09-142.2*

DEMURTAS, Pietro — RC29-462.6*

DENA ORNELAS, Martha Aurelia — RC31-504.2*

DENG, Jian-Bang — RC07-JS-231.2*

DENIS, Jeff — RC05-71.6*, RC05-JS-33.7*

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DESAI, Manali — RC02-JS-198.2*

DESAI, Manisha — RC05-69.3*

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DESPIC, Jelena — WG10-JS-42.5*, RC06-91.1

DESPORTES, Isabelle — RC39-JS-191.3*, RC39-635.3*

DESRUES, Thierry — RC18-264.7, RC48-766.1*

DETLAF, Tomasz — WG10-920.3*, RC07-JS-136.5*

DEVLIN, Maurice — RC34-571.3*

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DEY, Deblina — RC32-529.8*

DHANRAJ, Swapnil — RC18-264.4*

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DHOLUA, Lika — RC39-636.4*

DI BELLA, Enrico — RC55-839.2*

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DI GIMINIANI, Piergiorgio — RC24-390.2*

DI GRAZIA, Vittoria — RC21-302.2*

DI MAGGIO, Umberto — WG01-890.2*, TG12-JS-36.1*

DI MARCO, Martín — WG11-943.4*, WG11-943.3

DI MEO, Silvia — RC38-629.3*

DI PIETRO, Cristiana — RC11-176.5*, RC11-165.3*

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DI TRANI, Michela — RC11-JS-54.1

DI VITA, Stefano — RC21-311.2

DIAMOND, Alex — TG07-982.4*, RC15-237.4*

DIANATI, Vafa — RC21-310.3*

DIAS SARDINHA, Idalina — RC09-132.2

DIAS, Vanda Amaro — WG01-889.2

DIAZ ESPAILLAT, Micely — RC05-86.4*

DIAZ PACHECO, Cesar — RC05-JS-33.1*

DIAZ ROMAN, Mario Pavel — RC29-472.11*

DIAZ, Jethro — RC32-522.2*

DIAZ-MENDEZ, Cecilia — RC40-657.1*, WG08-911.1*

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DICKSON, Eve — RC06-JS-209.1, RC05-79.8

DIDLA, Noel — RC21-307.1

DIÉDHIOU, Paul Mamba — RC09-142.1*, RC09-132.1*

DIEFENBACH, Aletta — RC48-JS-216.2*, RC14-212.2*

DIENG, Seydi Ababacar — RC24-401.3*, RC11-159.1*

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DIEZ YENSEN, Pilar — RC04-JS-160.7*

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DIKMANS, Bas — RC11-171.2

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DILMAC, Julie Alev — RC12-181.2

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DIRODI, Luca — RC37-611.1*, RC37-JS-186.3*

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DIX, Jonas — RC15-JS-188.2

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EREN VURAL, Ipek — RC19-271.3*

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FRANCO-CALDERON, Ángela María
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FRANETOVIC, Gonzalo
— RC28-432.3*, RC42-673.2*

FRANGI, Lorenzo — RC44-JS-246.1

FRANK, Emily
— RC05-79.14*, RC28-JS-65.4*

FRANK, Magnus — WG08-JS-44.4

FRANSHAM, Mark — RC19-JS-1.3*

FRAPPORTI, Mattia — RC44-703.3

FRASCARELLI, Raffaella
— RC57-865.3*, RC14-205.3*

FRATTINI, Tommaso — RC31-497.2

FREAK-POLI, Rosanne — RC11-169.2

FREDDANO, Michela
— RC10-149.1*, RC10-JS-163.1*

FREDERICK, Andrew — RC40-651.6*

FREDERICKS, Kaitlin — RC24-383.3

FREDRICK SANGA, Fredrick
— RC40-651.3*

FREEMAN, Camille — RC37-603.2*

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, Maria
— RC26-430.3*, RC10-146.3*

FREI TOLEDO, Raimundo
— RC38-633.3*, RC16-241.3*

FREIHARDT, Jan — RC24-395.2

FREIRE VARELA, Antón
— RC50-JS-67.2*, RC50-787.3*

FRERICHS, Lea
— RC12-181.6*, RC12-182.2*

FREUTEL FUNKE, Tabea
— RC33-550.6*

FREYTES FREY, Ada
— RC04-50.2*, RC34-566.3*

FRIEDMAN, Sam — RC28-435.3

FRIKHA, Yasmine — RC52-800.2*

FRINGANT, Matthias — RC08-115.1*

FRISINA, Annalisa — RC57-866.2*

FRISONE, Anna — RC10-152.3*

FRITZ, Jan Marie
— RC46-728.1*, RC46-JS-63.3*

FRITZ, Jörg — RC15-224.1

FRITZ, Livia B. — RC23-364.2

FRITZSCHE, Albrecht
— RC17-246.5*, RC17-246.4*

FROSINA, Silvia — RC47-739.5*

FROST, Jacqui — RC22-355.3*

FTOUHI, Hind — RC34-561.3*

FU, Luna Yihan — WG01-JS-121.1*

FUCHS, Doris — RC24-JS-144.5

FUENTEALBA, Ricardo
— RC39-635.3*, RC39-644.2*

FUENTES DÍAZ, Antonio — RC29-472.1*

FUENTES LANDAETA, Javiera — RC02-45.1*

FUENTES, Sebastian — TG09-JS-126.2, RC04-55.4*

FUJIHARA, Sho — RC28-456.1*, RC28-449.6

FUJII, Kyoko — RC04-66.6*

FUJIMOTO, Masayo — RC52-JS-12.3*, RC52-JS-152.2*

FUJIMOTO, Shinya — RC06-JS-125.2

FUJISAKA, Nozomi — WG08-JS-44.6*

FUJIYOSHI, Keiji — RC25-410.3*

FUKUSHIMA, Mihoko — RC25-415.2*

FULLIN, Giovanna — RC30-477.1

FUNARO, Matteo — RC24-405.4

FUNK, Elisabeth — WG11-947.5*

FUSSER, Myriell — RC38-631.5*

FUSZARA, Malgorzata — RC12-178.1*

FUSS, Aline — RC17-256.9

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G V, Snigdha Raj — RC18-259.4*, RC18-259.6*

GABR, Hamees — RC21-306.1*, RC21-306.4*

GADE, Manasa — RC53-812.1*

GADECKI, Jacek — TG07-986.4*, RC21-331.2*

GADOWSKA, Kaja — RC01-27.4*

GAGLIARDI, Clarissa M. R. — RC50-JS-159.1*

GAGNÉ, Allison — RC52-804.4, RC15-JS-215.1

GAILLIOT, Annette — RC02-29.2*

GAIZAUSKAITE, Inga — RC33-538.2*, RC33-546.2*

GAJDZICA, Michalina — RC11-170.4, WG10-937.4

GAJEWSKA ANITA, Magdalena — RC06-88.6*

GALANTI, Costanza — RC15-233.5*, RC52-JS-101.4*

GALDAUSKAITE, Dovile — TG04-977.3*, RC41-668.1*

GALDIERO, Caterina — TG12-998.1*

GALIANO, Angelo — RC12-181.4*

GALINDO FILHO, Lucas Tavares — TG12-JS-36.4*

GALINDO, Jorge — RC35-579.2*, RC08-124.3

GALLANT, Nicole — RC30-479.2

GALLARDO QUINTANILLA, Belén — RC24-389.2

GALLEGO MONZÓ, Joan — RC35-580.4*

GALLEGO-MÁRQUEZ, Aida — WG10-940.1*, WG10-930.1

GALLI, Francesca — RC40-JS-106.5

GALLIEN, Maliyah — RC11-JS-13.3

GALLIGANI, Ivan — RC23-376.4

GALLISTL, Vera — RC53-JS-187.3*, RC11-JS-7.1

GALUSZKA, Jakub — RC21-318.4, RC43-680.3*

GALVIS ARIAS, Natalia — WG11-JS-229.3*

GAMBA, Carolina — RC38-628.1*, TG09-JS-126.2*

GAMBARO, Ludovica — RC06-JS-209.7

GAMBOA, Crystal — RC29-470.4

GAMEIRO COTA DIAS, Karolina — RC39-645.2

GAMUZZA, Augusto — RC09-128.2*, RC38-628.4*

GAN, Yiqing Gan — RC34-556.2

GANDA, Abhas Kumar — RC35-584.1*, RC55-845.3*

GANDINI, Alessandro — RC30-477.2, RC52-801.4*

GANDLER, Stefan — RC35-586.2*, RC36-588.1*

GANESCH, Franziska — RC28-457.2

GANGAS, Spyros — RC35-580.5*, RC16-239.2*

GANTZIAS, George — RC26-425.2*, RC26-JS-56.2*

GANZEBOOM, Harry — RC20-300.4

GAO, Jie — RC53-821.4

GAO, Manjing — RC55-837.3*

GAO, Zhiyuan — RC09-132.2

GARATE, Ariana — RC38-632.2

GARAVAGLIA, Emma — RC30-477.2

GARB, Maja — RC01-25.5*

GARBAUSKAITĖ-JAKIMOVSKA, Justina — RC11-176.7

GARBE, Sebastian — RC47-742.4*, RC47-733.1*

GARCES, Carolina — RC02-37.4, RC06-97.4

GARCES, Gabriela — RC38-624.4*

GARCÍA ACELAS, Marisabel — RC47-729.3*

GARCÍA BERNABEU, Andrés — WG10-940.3*

GARCIA CAMILO, Michael — RC19-279.3

GARCÍA CRUZ, Alejandra — RC13-203.2*

GARCIA MARTIN, Joseba — RC47-732.3

GARCIA PETER, Sabina — RC32-525.3*

GARCIA VAZQUEZ, Olaya — RC29-460.3

GARCÍA-ANDRADE, Adriana — WG08-JS-16.2*

GARCÍA-DEL MORAL, Paulina — RC32-511.1

GARCIA-FAROLDI, Livia — RC07-JS-136.1*, RC33-549.2

GARCIA-GOMEZ, Jesus — RC41-667.2*, RC31-490.5*

GARCÍA-GONZÁLEZ, Juan Manuel — RC11-JS-13.1, RC11-169.1

GARCIA-RAMOS, Tania — RC19-279.3*, RC30-481.4*

GARCÍA-RUIZ, Manuel — RC50-JS-40.1

GARCÍA-VELÁZQUEZ, Luis Miguel — WG08-JS-16.4*

GARDEI, Esther — WG11-946.5*, RC56-JS-239.4*

GARFIELD, Gail — RC32-511.2*, RC46-JS-63.2*

GARGIULO, Giuseppe — RC05-79.12*

GARNER, Joel — WG11-954.3

GAROFALO, Sabrina — RC26-428.4*

GARRIDO ALVAREZ, Rafael Jose — RC14-213.4

GARRIDO GARZA, Francisco — RC40-650.4*

GARROD, Jayne — RC22-344.4*, TG03-JS-233.5*

GARSIDE, Peter — RC43-690.2

GÄRTNER, Jan — RC23-371.3*

GARUTSA, Tendayi — WG06-897.2*, RC29-465.1*

GASPANI, Fabio — RC43-JS-114.2*

GASPARO, Costanza — RC48-755.6*

GASTAL DE CASTRO, Fernando — RC35-587.2*

GASTEYER, Stephen — RC09-135.3*

GASTÓN FACI, Diego Félix — RC14-JS-177.1

GATER, Richard — RC34-554.3*

GATSKOVA, Kseniia — RC28-JS-49.3*

GATTA, Gianluca — RC38-631.4*, RC38-633.1*

GATTUSO, Maria — RC11-JS-54.1

GAUCHE, Karine — RC17-253.2

GAUDINO, Ugo — RC18-262.6*

GAUDIOSO, Desirè — RC05-79.9*, RC48-751.3*

GAUR, Aashish — WG01-881.1*

GAUTAM GEDAM, Swapnil — RC37-620.1*

GAUTAM, Amit — RC01-JS-119.2*

GAUTAM, Prerna — RC53-825.4*

GAUTIER, Denis — RC40-JS-169.6

GAUTTIER, Emma — RC31-JS-180.5

GAVRILCHENKO, Kirill — RC26-424.2

GAVRILYUK, Tatiana — RC08-114.4*, RC35-584.2*

GAY, Pierre-Eloi — RC17-JS-224.5*, RC56-JS-25.2*

GAYÃO, Nicolau — RC54-832.4*

GAYET-VIAUD, Carole — RC21-334.2*

GAYTÁN ALCALÁ, Felipe — RC22-339.4*, RC22-357.2*

GE, Xiao — RC32-521.1*

GECIENE, Ingrida — RC10-146.4*, RC31-JS-170.3*

GEDVILAITE - KORDUSIENE, Margarita — RC11-164.1

GEERTS, Robbe — WG10-934.2

GEHAD MAREI, Fouad — RC22-354.3*, RC22-JS-105.3*

GEIGER, Bernhard — RC23-368.1

GEISLER, Helena — RC02-28.5*

GELENKHUU, Tumennast — RC18-260.4*

GELERSTEIN MOREYRA, Juliana Sol — RC22-JS-90.4*

GENÇ, Fırat — RC21-326.3*, RC21-320.3

GENCEL BEK, Mine — WG10-931.1*

GENOVA, Elena — RC31-502.3*

GENOVESE, Luisa — RC25-413.2*

GENTLES, Timothy — RC24-399.1*

GEORGESCU, Irene — RC15-JS-162.3, RC15-JS-162.4

GEORGIEVA, Irena — RC06-JS-102.4

GERALDO BASTIAS, Pablo — RC45-714.1*

GERBAUDO, Paolo — WG10-938.4*

GERDINA, Otto — RC11-173.2*

GEREKE, Johanna — RC45-708.4

GERELT-OD, Dorjtuvden — RC18-260.1, RC18-260.4

GERHARZ, Eva — RC47-733.1*

GEVORGIANIENE, Violeta — RC49-773.2

GEVORGYAN, Hasmik — RC38-JS-194.3*

GEWIRTZ, Sharon — RC34-565.4

GHANEM, Hala — RC38-631.3

GHEORGHIEV, Olga — RC44-JS-246.3*

GHERARDI, Laura — WG08-905.3*, TG12-992.8*

GHOSH, anirban210297 — WG01-882.3

GHOSH, Anweshaa — RC44-699.5*

GHOSH, Jolly — RC32-526.2*

GHOSH, Sudatta — RC37-617.1*

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GIACOMELLI, Giorgio — RC15-JS-162.3, RC15-JS-162.4

GIAMPIETRO, Letizia — RC17-JS-203.5, RC10-149.2

GIANNAKOPOULOS, Angelos — RC56-JS-239.5*

GIANNINI, Vito — WG08-JS-123.1*

GIANNOTTI MURA, Carola Ludovica — RC43-JS-114.2*, RC43-JS-114.4*

GIANOLLA, Cristiano — WG01-889.2*, RC18-266.6*, Film-1014.2*

GIARELLI, Guido — RC15-234.2*

GIBBERD, Jeremy — RC24-402.2*

GIBBS, Lisa — RC39-636.3

GIBEL, Roman — RC17-248.1*

GIBIN, Marta — RC07-JS-220.2*

GIBSON, Linda — TG03-JS-233.4

GIESBRECHT, Nadine — WG08-905.2*

GIGLIOTTI BEZERRA, Tony — RC32-534.1*

GIL DE MONTES ETXAIDE, Lorena — RC11-167.5, RC30-474.8*

GIL, Magdalena — RC39-642.6*, RC39-JS-111.3*

GIL-GIMENO, Javier — TG12-992.9

GILL, Zorawar Singh — RC01-25.3*, WG11-955.4*

GILLAN, Kevin — RC48-JS-244.3, RC02-JS-43.4*

GILLAN, Michael — RC44-700.3, RC44-700.4*

GILLEARD, Chris — RC11-175.1*

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GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, Veronica — RC22-JS-31.5*

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GIRARDI, Davide — RC38-JS-194.5*

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GIUDICE, Giorgia — RC40-JS-124.1*

GIUFFRÈ, Luca — RC34-564.3*

GIULIANI, Gaia — RC57-866.3*

GIULIANI, Giovanni Amerigo — RC09-132.3*

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GODEIRO CARLOS, Pedro Henrique — RC12-184.3*

GODINO PONS, Alejandro — RC30-474.1*

GODSHAW, Dan — WG11-953.3*

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GOGESCU, Fiona — RC28-435.2*

GOH, Laura — RC43-681.4*

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GOLDSTONE, Jack — RC02-JS-153.2*

GOLÍAS PÉREZ, Montserrat — RC38-JS-201.1*

GOLINSKA, Agnieszka — RC30-477.4*

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GOLPUSHNEZHAD, Elham — RC14-JS-149.2*

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GÓMEZ GONZÁLEZ, Daniel — RC33-544.4, RC33-549.3

GOMEZ, Edelyn — RC32-522.2*

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GONÇALVES JUNIOR, Oswaldo — RC23-372.2*

GONÇALVES ROQUE, Jade — RC29-460.4*

GONCALVES, Juliana — RC32-510.5*

GONÇALVES, Maria Alice — RC04-54.13, RC04-54.9

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GONSALES, Talita Anzei — RC21-315.5*

GONTHIER, Frederic — RC20-288.2*

GONZAGA, Gretchen — RC39-638.1*

GONZÁLEZ ARIAS, Rosario — RC39-647.5

GONZÁLEZ BAQUERO, William — WG10-922.1*

GONZALEZ BENSON, Odessa — RC17-JS-34.1*

GONZALEZ GALVEZ, Marcelo — RC24-390.3

GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA DE PAREDES, Marta — RC18-264.7*

GONZÁLEZ HERAS, Alejandro — RC46-725.2, RC46-722.2*

GONZALEZ PEREZ, Guillermo — RC41-670.1*, WG11-956.4

GONZALEZ RODRIGUEZ, Alejandro — RC55-845.1*

GONZÁLEZ SORIANO, Luz María — RC18-265.3*

GONZALEZ TOVAR, José Miguel — TG04-976.1*

GONZALEZ VALLADOLID, Marcos — RC02-33.6*

GONZÁLEZ VEGA, Alba — TG04-976.1*

GONZÁLEZ VILLAGRÁS, Marina — WG10-940.3*

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GONZALEZ, Andrés — RC22-342.5

GONZALEZ, Federico Martín — RC42-673.5

GONZÁLEZ, Robert — RC48-762.1

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GONZALO PUYOD, Alejandro — RC48-762.3

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GORDON, Doreen — RC32-525.4*

GORMAN, Jamie — RC34-JS-41.3

GORNICKA, Barbara — RC56-853.3*

GORNOSTALEV, Maksim — RC15-JS-221.1

GOROSHKO, Olena — RC01-26.2

GORSKA, Ewa — RC12-182.5*

GOSAIN, Kritika — RC02-JS-178.1*

GOSPODARCZYK, Marta — RC24-JS-58.2*

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GOUDSWAARD, Mark — RC40-657.3

GOUVIAS, Dionysios — RC04-49.9*

GOVERS, Alex — RC22-356.2

GOW, Jamella — RC31-493.4*

GOZDE, Aytemur — RC12-181.2*

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GRAEF, Jan — RC06-97.3*

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GRAHAM, Nicolas — RC02-JS-43.1*, RC24-382.1*

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GRAMAGLIA, Christelle — TG04-966.1*

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GRASSI, Edmondo — WG10-927.1*, RC07-112.2*

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GRECO, Francesca — RC55-838.2*, RC11-JS-54.1*

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GREGERS ERIKSEN, Kristin — RC05-79.11

GRIAZNOVA, Olga — RC28-432.4*

GRIBAT, Nina — RC43-686.3

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GRIFFIOEN, Didi M.E. — RC17-253.3*

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GRIMBERG, Stefan — RC23-376.2

GRIMM, Jannis — RC39-643.3

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GRININ, Anton — RC02-JS-153.4*

GRININ, Leonid — RC02-JS-153.1*

GRIPPO, Andrea — RC47-743.3*, RC47-731.4*

GROBYS, Christopher — RC52-809.3*, RC30-484.2*

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GROENEWALD, Liezl — RC46-720.2*

GROENNING, Miriam — RC02-28.5

GROSGLIK, Rafi — RC40-662.2*, RC40-661.2*

GROSS, Maxine — RC21-307.2

GROTHE-HAMMER, Michael — RC17-JS-143.2, RC17-JS-21.1*

GROTTE, Joanna — RC55-846.7

GRUBER, Stefan — RC07-109.1*

GRUENEISL, Katharina — RC21-305.1*, RC44-693.2*

GRUENEWALD, Tim — WG10-936.5*

GRUNEWALD LOURO, Pedro — RC23-366.4*, WG11-JS-175.5

GRÜTTNER, Michael — RC28-JS-20.4*

GRYF, Dominika — RC17-JS-213.2

GU, Mingyi — WG08-904.2*

GU, Xiaorong — RC04-JS-103.1, RC53-821.1*

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GUAZZO, Costanza — RC34-552.5*, RC30-477.2*

GUBANOV, Aleksandr — RC26-424.2

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GUERENDIAIN GABÁS, Itziar — RC30-474.8, RC19-279.4

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GUERRERO SIERRA, Hugo Fernando — RC29-471.4

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GUEVARA, Juan Antonio — RC33-539.4*, RC33-544.4

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GUGLIELMI, Simona — RC28-432.3

GUI, Luigi — TG12-992.1

GUI, Tianhan — RC29-469.1*

GUIANG FRANCO, Weena — RC55-841.3

GUIDI, Caterina — RC24-395.5

GUILLAUME, Olivier — RC17-JS-47.3*, RC52-JS-152.1*

GUILLERMO, Ramon — RC14-JS-177.6

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GUIMARAES SILVA, Tainan — WG06-895.1*, WG06-898.1*

GUIROU, Camille — RC17-247.1

GUIZZARDI, Giacomo — RC36-594.1*

GULLEY, Yancey — RC04-58.2*

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GUNAWANSA, Mira — RC06-JS-87.3*

GUNDUZ HOSGOR, Ayse — RC40-663.2

GÜNEY, K. Murat — RC39-JS-111.4*

GÜNGÖR, Nevzat — RC37-608.4*

GUO, Jiao — RC18-265.2

GUO, Jingzhi — RC04-67.4*

GUO, Kaidong — RC53-815.4*, RC53-821.4

GUO, Shuangyan — RC32-532.2*

GUPTA, Lakshana — RC32-529.6*

GUPTA, Namita — RC32-509.4*, TG03-964.5*

GUPTA, Neeru — RC52-807.5*

GUPTA, Prerna — TG04-966.2*

GUPTA, Vineet — WG01-888.3*, RC57-865.1*

GURINSKAYA, Anna — RC29-466.2*, RC29-463.3

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GURRAN, Nicole — RC43-682.1*

GUSMEROLI, Federico — RC12-181.3*

GUTIERREZ CHONG, Natividad — RC21-JS-193.1*, RC31-504.1*

GUTIÉRREZ RAMÍREZ, Servando — TG03-962.2*

GUTIÉRREZ ROJAS, Nicolás — RC48-760.3*

GUTIERREZ ZUNIGA, Cristina — RC22-JS-176.1*

GUTIERREZ, Carlo Samson — WG06-896.2

GUTIERREZ-CROCCO, Francisca — RC44-JS-150.1*, RC24-390.1*

GUTIÉRREZ-GAMERO JURADO, Mario — RC37-JS-206.3*

GUTKOWSKI, Natalia — RC40-662.2

GUVEN, Tulya Su — RC15-JS-200.5, RC21-334.3*

GUZMAN-CONCHA, Cesar — RC47-735.3*

GUZMÁN-RIVERA, Alejandro — WG10-916.3*

GVOZDANOVIC, Anja — RC55-836.2

GYURSÁNSZKY, Ágnes — RC30-JS-192.4

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H, Navaneeth — RC22-362.2*

HAAPANEN, Mika — RC20-293.3

HAAS, Claude — RC46-722.3*

HABIB, Sadia — RC34-573.2*

HACHIMI, Manal — WG10-918.3*

HADDIOUI, Eléonore — RC48-754.4*

HADDOU RAHOU, Bouchra — RC04-54.11*

HADJ-MOUSSA, Ratiba — RC47-JS-219.2*, RC48-754.2*

HADJAR, Andreas — RC17-249.3

HADJICOSTANDI-ANANG, Joanna — WG11-941.3*

HAERPFER, Christian — RC20-287.3*

HAEUSL, Walter — RC18-265.4*, RC38-621.3*

HAHN, Kornelia — RC35-577.1*

HAIDER, Jalila — TG12-JS-36.3

HAINES-DELMONT, Alina — RC49-775.1

HAJJI, Rahim — RC28-JS-49.4*

HAKAM, Abdul — RC39-644.5

HAKIM, Assissou — RC40-JS-169.3*

HÄKKINEN, Emilia — RC11-171.2

HALAFOFF, Anna — RC22-344.2*

HALES, Robert
— RC23-365.2, RC23-380.4

HALL, Meredith — WG10-919.4

HALLEY A, Jeffrey — RC37-615.4*

HÄLLSTEN, Martin — RC28-456.3

HALPERIN, Liv — RC48-753.2*

HALVORSEN, Rune — RC19-278.1*

HAMANN, Julian — RC17-JS-243.1

HAMBLY, Helen — RC40-649.4

HAMDI, Mourad — RC13-202.2*

HAMEL, Christelle
— WG11-955.5*, WG11-955.3

HAMIDA, Lahjouji — RC52-JS-12.7*

HAMILA, Ahmed
— TG03-961.2*, RC15-232.6*

HAMMER, Ricarda
— RC56-856.1*, RC08-JS-32.4

HAMMER, Svenja
— RC17-JS-203.4*, RC04-60.6

HAMMOUDI, Rabab — RC31-JS-232.2

HAN, Coral Yu — RC40-661.6*

HAN, Joon — TG12-996.1*

HAN, Mary — WG08-904.3*

HAN, Siqi — RC04-68.3*, RC28-457.3

HANAFI, Sari
— RC05-69.1*, RC47-JS-38.1*

HANAMURE, Yuta — RC39-637.5*

HANANE, Allioui — RC22-358.3*

HANCKEL, Benjamin — WG10-937.3*

HANDEL, Ariel — RC40-661.2

HANER, Murat — WG11-954.4*

HANKAOUI, Yanis
— RC01-JS-119.1*, RC17-JS-47.4*

HANNAM, Kevin — RC21-325.3*

HANNES, Karin
— RC07-JS-79.3*, RC33-546.1*

HANSEN, Hans Petteri — RC17-249.6*

HANSEN, Nele — RC34-576.4

HANSON, Tim — RC33-542.1*

HAO, Pu — RC30-486.2*, RC02-JS-4.3*

HAOMING, Zhang — WG10-937.2

HAOUÈS-JOUVE, Sinda — RC18-269.3

HAQUE, Eve — RC32-516.2*

HAQUE, Md Aminul
— RC11-167.4*, RC11-JS-54.4*

HARAGUS, Mihaela
— RC06-95.6, RC11-161.3*

HARAWA, Sadson — RC11-176.6

HARBIL, Meryeme — RC17-JS-203.1*

HARDIN, Rebecca D. — RC05-79.1

HARIHARAN, R. — RC55-839.4

HARIRI, Nizar — RC09-143.2*

HÄRKÖNEN, Juho — RC28-452.4

HARMANKAYA, Lara — RC21-336.4

HARPER, Molly-Gloria — WG10-JS-84.1

HARRIS, Anita — RC34-552.1

HARRIS-HÜMMERT, Susan
— RC23-367.2*

HARRISSON, Sandra — RC11-JS-156.1

HARSH, Matthew
— RC23-374.1, RC44-JS-246.5*

HARTEN, Julia — RC21-318.1*

HARTER, Thomas — RC40-JS-169.1

HASAN, Heba — RC39-635.1*

HASE UETA, Mariana — RC40-652.4*

HASEGAWA, Koichi
— RC24-406.1*, RC24-JS-144.2*

HASHEMI, Manata — RC48-752.2*

HASKOVÁ, Hana — RC06-JS-115.4*

HASSAN ATTALLA, Hamdy
— Inte-11.3*, RC09-135.1*

HASSAN, Sumeera — RC22-357.4*

HASSANE, Nekrache — RC10-147.4

HASSENFORDER, Emeline
— RC40-JS-169.2*, RC10-151.1*

HASSINE, Rafaëlle — RC37-617.2*

HATANO, Ayako — RC12-177.2*

HATTATOGLU, Dilek
— RC37-608.1*, RC38-627.5*

HAUER, Matthias — WG08-905.2*

HAUGE, Amalie Martinus
— RC15-220.2*, RC17-245.2*

HAUSKNOST, Daniel — RC56-JS-97.6*

HÄUSLER, Sina — RC02-46.3*

HAUW, Samantha — RC22-344.2

HAVERINEN, Ville-samuli
— RC06-JS-138.1

HAVVA, Akcaoglu — RC38-622.2*

HAWLINA, Hana
— RC15-237.5, RC47-731.2*

HAYAT, Asif — RC06-97.1*

HAYES, Graeme
— RC47-739.3*, RC12-181.5

HAYES, Jan — RC17-JS-47.2*

HAYWARD, David — RC43-682.2

HAZDOVAC BAJIĆ, Nikolina
— RC46-723.2*

HE, Shenjing — RC04-48.1

HE, Xin — RC02-32.2

HE, Xuesong — WG08-904.5*

HE, Xuewei — RC10-154.1*

HE, Yijin — RC08-127.2*

HE, Yuan — TG04-967.1

HE, Zhiyan — WG08-912.3*

HEATH, Melanie
— RC32-536.3*, RC46-715.2

HEBBOUCH, Sarah — RC22-340.2*

HEBER, Gerd — RC05-79.1

HEDDERICH, Britta — RC24-391.2

HEDLER, Luisa — RC12-184.4*

HEGNES, Atle Wehn — RC40-649.5*

HEIEN, Thorsten — RC11-173.3*

HEINE, Marvin — RC57-871.1*

HEINZ, Jana — RC04-52.6*

HEISIG, Jan Paul — RC15-JS-188.2

HELLRIGEL, Emily — RC45-708.4

HELLYER, Joshua — RC45-708.4

HEMINGWAY, Charlotte
— RC40-JS-169.2

HENDRICK, Laura — RC33-547.1*

HENN, Matt — RC42-JS-151.4

HENNESSY, Sarah — RC53-823.4*

HENRIQUES, Carolina Neto
— RC23-378.5

HENRIQUEZ OJEDA, Karla
— WG11-947.4*, RC07-JS-155.5*

HENRY, Robert — RC03-JS-76.3*

HENRY-LEE, Aldrie — RC34-553.1*

HERBAUT, Estelle — RC28-456.2

HERBERN, Petronelle — WG06-893.3*

HERBERTZ, Charlotte — RC23-371.3*

HERISON FERREIRA, Allan
— RC33-544.2*, RC07-JS-220.3*

HÉRIVAUX, Cécile — RC24-405.2

HERMANE, Agnese — RC37-615.1

HERMANS, Kathleen — RC31-JS-147.1

HERMELO, Manuel — RC20-292.5*

HERNANDEZ MEDINA, Esther — RC32-520.1*

HERNANDEZ MONTILLA, Mariana — RC17-255.5*

HERNANDEZ POLO, Leonel — RC04-48.4*

HERNANDEZ, Alberto — RC31-498.4*

HERNANDEZ, Andreas — WG08-910.1

HERNANDEZ, Luisa Maria — RC04-51.6

HERNANDEZ, Paolo — RC40-JS-106.5

HERNÁNDEZ-CORDERO, Ana Lucía — RC51-795.4

HERNANDEZ-JUAREZ, Martin — RC05-78.2, RC05-80.3

HERRALA, Elise — RC37-602.1*, RC24-389.3*

HERRBERG, Niklas — RC14-215.5*, WG11-947.5*

HERRERA, Cristina — RC44-699.4, RC52-807.6*

HERRERO, Amaranta — RC39-644.1*, RC40-661.3*

HERTEL, Florian — RC28-452.6*, RC28-452.2

HERTEN-CRABB, Asha — RC56-858.2*

HERTWIG, Markus — RC10-152.1*, RC44-703.4*

HERZBERG-KURASZ, Magdalena — RC06-93.3*

HERZFELD, Thomas — RC31-JS-147.1

HERZOG, Sylvia — RC16-JS-148.1

HESS, Carolin — RC54-833.2*

HETMAŃCZYK, Katarzyna — TG07-986.4, RC21-331.2

HEYDEN, Alexandra — RC45-709.3*

HEYERMANN VIAL, Josefina — RC04-51.4*

HICHAM, Benaissa — RC22-339.3*, RC22-361.1*

HICKEY-MOODY, Anna — RC34-558.1*, RC22-JS-61.2*

HICKS, Sierra — RC05-78.3*

HIDALGO, Julia — RC18-269.3

HIDALGO-BAZAN, Gonzalo — RC04-54.2*, RC04-54.10*

HIGGINS, Isabelle — WG10-919.4, RC07-JS-136.6*

HIGGINS, Vaughan — RC40-652.1*

HIGGS, Paul — RC11-168.1*, RC11-175.1

HIGUCHI, Naoto — RC48-759.6*

HIILAMO, Heikki — RC19-284.6*

HILKE, Brockmann — RC28-443.1*

HILL, Graham — RC25-412.4*

HILL, Sharaya — RC03-JS-76.2*

HILLE, Julia — RC33-550.2*

HILMAR, Till — RC16-JS-148.1*

HILMI, Mouna — RC02-JS-167.2, RC02-JS-167.3

HINOJOSA, Milagros — RC21-329.2

HIRCZAK, Maud — RC17-247.2

HIRSCH ADLER, Anita Cecilia — RC04-68.2*, RC52-798.3*

HIRSCH, Dafna — RC56-JS-68.5*

HISANO, Shuji — RC40-649.3

HLABANGANE, Nokuthula Lucinda — RC07-JS-79.1

HLASNY, Vladimir — RC55-848.4*, RC55-838.3*

HLÁVKA, Jakub — RC11-175.2

HLONGWANE, Tlangelani — RC11-176.6

HMANGAIMAWI, Melody — RC12-190.3*, RC32-523.3*

HMOURI, Abdellalh — RC24-JS-58.3*

HO, Jessica S H — RC53-820.4

HOANG-NAM VO, Austin — RC56-857.2*

HOCASAR DE BLAS, Aarón — WG10-940.2*, WG08-903.5

HOCTOR, Tom — RC52-JS-101.3*

HOEHN, Christopher — RC39-JS-191.4*, RC17-252.2*

HOEPPNER, Grit — RC11-JS-7.1

HOF, Helena — RC31-495.5*, RC31-JS-91.6*

HOFFMANN, Mareike Sophie — RC47-742.5*

HOFFSTAEDTER, Gerhard — RC22-JS-249.1

HOGSBRO, Kjeld — RC49-782.4*

HOHMANN, Marco — RC17-258.5*

HOLLAND-MUTER, Susan — RC32-534.3*

HOLMES, Mary — WG08-910.1

HOLMWOOD, John — RC16-JS-24.1*, RC56-JS-97.2*

HOLTZHAUSEN, Natasja — RC46-720.3*

HOLY-LUCZAJ, Magdalena — RC05-JS-33.2

HOMMERICH, Carola — RC24-400.1

HONEY, Ngaire — RC04-51.2

HONG, Chen-Shuo — RC19-282.3*

HONG, Ijin — RC19-286.1*

HOOSHYARI, Laya — RC49-778.1*

HÖPPNER, Grit — RC53-JS-187.2*

HORSLEY, Nicola — RC06-89.3*

HORTA HERRANZ, Andrea — RC34-551.4

HOSKINS, Ruth — RC04-50.4*

HOSODA, Miwako — RC46-JS-48.2*, RC15-234.4*

HOSOGAYA, Nobuko — TG12-998.6*

HOSSAIN, Md Anwer — RC11-169.3*, RC41-666.4*

HOSSAIN, Mohammad Bellal — RC41-666.4

HOU, Wenxiao — RC04-67.2*

HOU, Yifei — RC28-450.4*

HÖVENER, Claudia — RC15-JS-188.7

HOWALDT, Jürgen — RC23-366.1*

HOWLADER, Amrita — RC14-214.1

HOYLER HOYLER, Telma — RC21-327.4*

HSIEH, Bingjie — RC09-JS-164.3*

HSIUNG, Ping-Chun — TG09-989.1*

HSU, Chieh — RC02-45.2*

HSU, Ching-fang — RC12-180.3*

HU, Shu — RC06-JS-77.2*

HUANG, Chun-Ming — RC37-JS-60.3*

HUANG, Haisu — RC30-483.1*

HUANG, Ming-Hui — WG08-911.3*

HUANG, Xian — RC19-276.1*

HUANG, Xiaocen — WG01-879.1*

HUANG, Yanhua — RC34-562.4*

HUBER, Sibyl — RC32-532.8

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HUCHLER, Norbert — RC07-110.2*

HUDDART, Emily — RC24-383.5*

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HÜGEL, Michi — RC17-JS-243.1, RC31-496.3*

HUGENTOBLER, Valérie — RC52-JS-101.5

HUGHES, Nicola — RC56-862.1

HUGUET, Ángel — RC25-416.3

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— RC50-JS-67.3, RC38-JS-201.6*

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HUMAN-HENDRICKS RUMINA, Anja
— RC42-JS-52.4

HUNT, Nadine — RC05-80.1*

HURCH, Nepomuk
— RC48-JS-244.4*, RC42-674.3*

HÜRRIYETOĞLU, Ali — RC45-712.3

HUSSAIN, Ajmal — TG12-993.3*

HUSZKA, Beata — RC12-183.3*

HUTCHINS, Leslie — RC05-81.3

HYDER, Akmal
— RC26-430.3*, RC10-146.3*

HYRA RODRIGUES, Tiago
— TG04-978.1*

HØJGAARD-BØYTLER, Jeanne
— RC11-JS-7.4*

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IAN, Gray — TG04-965.3*

IAÑEZ, Antonio — RC17-JS-213.3

IANNI, Aurea
— WG10-919.1, TG04-970.1*

IARSKAIA-SMIRNOVA, Elena
— RC17-256.11*, RC32-514.7*

IBANEZ-ANGULO, Monica
— RC02-41.4*

IBARRA RAMÍREZ, Carlos Samuel
— RC31-498.4*

IBARRA RUOREDDA, Lucía
— RC29-469.3

IBARRA, Maria Ignacia — RC24-405.1

IBNOU-LAAROUSSI, Samah
— RC13-201.1

IBRAHIM, Saleh Kahled
— RC09-144.4, RC13-200.3*

IBRAHIM, Sousan — RC31-JS-82.2*

IDRIS GAYA, Saifullahi — RC31-504.4

IGHANI GHEJELOO, Hassan
— RC56-857.3

IGLESIAS GIRÁLDEZ, Lidia
— WG10-940.3*, WG10-940.4*

IGLITSYNA, Irina — RC15-JS-221.1

IGUCHI, Naoki — RC51-795.2*

IGUCHI, Takashi — RC11-JS-54.5*

IIDA, Yuya — RC31-JS-116.1*

IIO, Makiko — RC02-35.1*

IKUTEYIJO, Lanre
— WG11-949.2*, RC31-504.4*

ILALOKHOIN, Franklin — RC40-655.4

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İLIKAN RASIMOĞLU, Ceren Gülser
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ILMONIEMI, Mikko — WG06-901.3*

ILONA, Pap — RC23-381.2

ILOZUMBA, Ona — RC15-JS-200.1

IMBRASAITE, Jurate
— RC14-212.3*, RC20-291.4*

INBAR, Yael — RC15-JS-221.4

INGLEZ, Sofia Aboim — RC54-JS-14.2

INIESTA, Montserrat
— RC34-576.4, RC31-505.1

INTRUGLIO, Ludovico — RC30-483.3*

INUSSOVA, Aizat — RC39-646.3

INVERARDI-FERRI, Carlo
— RC44-702.2*

IONIO, Chiara
— RC15-233.2, RC33-548.5

IPEK, Egemen — RC53-826.3

IPSEN, Annabel — RC31-JS-116.3*

IQBAL, Md. Rakibul — RC15-JS-188.4

IRAZABAL, Clara — RC21-307.2*

IRFAN, Hifza — RC53-822.4*

IRFAN, Hifza
— RC06-97.1, RC23-376.1*

IRRAZABAL, Gabriela
— RC22-JS-133.3*, TG03-957.5*

IRTIFA, Isabella — RC42-678.2*

IRWIN, Darrell — RC12-JS-205.6*

ISAAC, Isaac — RC40-655.4

ISAACSON, Summer — RC47-734.2*

ISHIDA, Hiroshi — RC28-449.6*

ISHIDA, Kenji
— RC13-200.1*, RC31-495.4*

ISIAKA, Abass — WG06-902.3*

ISIKLI, Ebru — RC44-JS-165.4*

ISLAM, Asiya — RC34-572.3*

ISLAM, Mohammad Mainul
— RC15-JS-188.4*, RC41-666.1*

ISLES, Allerine
— RC46-726.2, RC07-103.5*

ISLEYEN, Melike — RC05-74.2*

ISMAILI, Emanuela — RC53-815.3*

ISOPP, Nicole — RC32-522.9*

ITO, Sanae — RC39-647.3*

ITURRA, Julio
— RC42-673.1*, RC42-JS-52.1*

IU, Wai Fung — RC38-631.1*

IUDIN, Ivan — RC23-375.2*

IVANOV, Dmitry
— RC22-350.1*, RC35-577.3*

IVANOVA BONCHEVA, Antonina
— RC02-33.4*

IVANOVA-CHESSEX, Oxana
— RC25-413.2*

IWAI, Noriko — RC22-355.4*

IWATA, Koh — WG10-935.5*

IWINSKA, Katarzyna
— RC25-414.2, RC24-JS-26.3*

IWO, Rene — RC53-812.3

IZAGUIRRE, Lorena
— RC31-JS-91.2*, WG06-895.3*

IZCI, Orkide
— RC14-213.4, RC38-631.2*

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JAAFAR, Marroun — RC17-JS-47.5*

JABBAZ CHURBA, Marcela
— RC44-699.4*, RC52-804.2*

JABKOWSKI, Piotr
— RC20-292.4, RC24-400.4*

JACINTO, Claudia — RC04-55.2*

JACK, Anthony
— RC17-256.7*, RC04-67.3*

JACK, Tatiana — RC29-469.3

JACKSON, Gregory
— RC24-406.2*, RC20-291.1*

JACKSON, Stevi — RC32-521.3

JACOBS, Jerry A. — RC52-807.2

JAFFRÉZIC, Chloé — RC06-88.4*

JAFTA MARC, Waylin — TG09-988.4

JÄGER, David — RC18-JS-134.2*

JAGER, Wander — RC04-JS-3.1

JAGLO, Natalie
— RC11-170.4, WG10-937.4

JAHAH, Mohamed — RC04-59.2

JAIN, Shoryaditya — WG01-887.1*

JAKANI, Yassir — WG11-947.1*

JAMAL, Amina — RC32-JS-214.1*

JAMES, David — RC53-821.1

JAMIESON, Lucy — RC53-813.2

JAMIYANSUREN, Batbold — RC18-260.1, RC18-260.4

JAMMERMANN, Philip — RC42-679.2

JAMOUCHI, Mohammed — RC57-JS-250.1

JANELA PINTO, Teresa — TG03-958.5*

JANÉS, Judit — RC25-416.3

JANG, Minsu — RC45-710.1*

JANG, Wonho — TG12-995.3*, TG12-JS-36.5*

JANKOVIĆ, Stefan — WG10-926.2*, WG10-930.3*

JANSSEN-WNOROWSKA, Izabela — RC05-JS-33.5*, RC21-337.3*

JANSSON, Jenny — RC44-JS-165.1*

JANUS, Magdalena — RC55-850.3*, RC53-812.3

JANUŠAUSKIENĖ, Diana — RC01-27.5*, RC08-118.2*

JARAMILLO DIAZ, Isabella — RC32-510.6*

JAREÑO PALAZÓN, Carmen — WG10-940.4*

JARGALSAIKHAN, Purevkhand — WG01-880.2

JARQUE MUR, Carla — RC29-469.2*, TG03-958.3

JARROUX, Pauline — RC12-JS-226.2*

JASH, Akash — RC24-404.1*

JASIM, Ansar — RC21-326.2*

JASPERS, Eva — RC45-711.5

JASSO, Guillermina — RC28-446.1*, RC07-112.1*

JAUK-AJAMIE, Daniela — RC46-724.3*

JAVADI, Reyhaneh — TG09-JS-168.2, RC12-189.1*

JAVE PINEDO, Iris — RC38-632.2

JAWANDO, Jubril Olayiwola — RC30-489.1*

JAWORSKI, Gary — RC08-122.1*

JAYASINGHE, Kaththiriarachchilage — RC24-383.1

JAYASURIYA, Kanishka — RC18-267.4*

JELLEN, Josephine — RC15-219.4*, RC15-224.5*

JEMAA, Ahmed — RC22-343.3*

JENA, Bikram Kumar — RC31-JS-82.4*

JENDRZEY, Katarzyna — RC33-550.1*, RC06-92.2

JENKINS, Nicole — RC05-75.2*, RC23-368.3*

JENNIFER, van Beek — RC55-845.2*

JENNIFER, Widmer — RC39-JS-191.4*, RC17-252.2*

JEPSON, Nicholas — RC07-101.2*

JERNE, Christina — RC29-470.3*, RC02-JS-4.6*

JEZDIMIROVIC, Jelena — RC40-JS-169.1

JI, Claire — RC38-JS-118.6*

JIA, Chao — WG08-912.6

JIANG, Rui — TG03-957.2, RC50-JS-67.3*, RC38-JS-201.6*, RC37-JS-60.4

JIANG, Xibin — RC28-447.2*

JIDONG, Dung — TG03-JS-233.4

JIMÉNEZ AGUILAR, Francisco — RC47-743.5, RC48-JS-216.1

JIMENEZ AMORES, Javier — WG10-921.1*, WG10-922.1

JIMENEZ ARVIZA, Carmen — RC33-549.3*

JIMENEZ CALA, Tania Estefany — RC30-JS-135.6*

JIMENEZ GARAIALDE, Maialen — TG12-994.5*

JIMÉNEZ LÓPEZ, Marta — WG08-JS-212.5*

JIMÉNEZ MARTÍNEZ, Lorién — RC30-486.3

JIMÉNEZ RODRIGO, María Luisa — WG06-898.5

JIMÉNEZ ROYO, Javier — RC22-345.4

JIMENEZ, Aitor — RC07-JS-190.1*

JIMENEZ, Anthony — RC15-JS-200.6*

JIMÉNEZ, Raquel — RC39-642.6

JIMENEZ-SANCHEZ, Manuel — WG08-JS-212.5

JIMENEZ-VELAZQUEZ, Mercedes Aurelia — RC05-80.3

JIMOH, Mary — RC24-384.5*

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JOHNSEN, Jahn Petter — RC17-JS-131.4

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JOHNSON, Craig — RC40-649.4

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LA BRUNA, Federico — WG08-912.1*, TG07-981.1*

LA CARA, Roberta — RC48-755.2*

LA PARRA-CASADO, Daniel — RC15-233.1

LA ROTA AGUILERA, María José — RC40-657.4*

LAAMANEN, Mikko — RC40-649.1, RC07-JS-202.1*

LAARI-SALMELA, Sari — RC04-49.3

LABAYO-PRIETO, Czarina — RC39-646.2*

LAEZZA, Vincenzo — RC50-JS-67.2*, RC33-539.3*

LAFFERT TAMAYO, Andreas — RC04-67.6

LAFONT, Juliette — RC24-404.7

LAGERSPETZ, Mikko — RC46-723.4*

LAGUNA, Elma — RC34-572.2*

LAHAV RAZ, Yeela — RC23-363.1*

LAHRAR, Yassmine — RC40-651.11

LAI, Chia-ling — RC37-606.3*

LAI, Gina — RC11-175.5*

LAI, Ruby — RC29-465.3*, RC06-95.5*

LAI, Tsz Chung — RC02-34.2*

LAING, Judy — RC49-775.2

LAKE, Anda — RC37-615.1*

LAKHBIAZ, Manal — RC17-JS-47.5

LAKKIMSETTI, Chaitanya — RC32-511.1*

LAKOMÝ, Martin — RC11-174.3*

LAKRA, Neelima — RC49-772.3*, RC17-258.6*

LALL, Ruchika — RC21-315.1*

LALLIOT, Manon — RC48-JS-141.2*

LAM, Theodora — WG11-944.3*

LAMBELET, Sébastien — RC21-321.1

LAMBERTI, Giuseppe — RC24-402.4

LAMONICA, Aukje — RC46-717.2

LAMONTAGNE, Marjolaine — RC24-JS-197.4*

LAMPREDI, Giacomo — WG08-910.2*

LAMPUGNANI, Davide — TG12-992.3

LAMUT, Urša — RC46-723.1*

LAMYAE, Benyoussef — RC04-JS-160.2*

LAN, Pei-Chia — RC31-JS-170.1*

LAN, Shanshan — RC05-79.3*

LAN, XI — RC07-JS-79.2, RC10-153.2*

LAND, Nicole — RC53-JS-189.2*

LANDI, Alessandra — RC21-316.2, RC09-139.3*

LANDINI, Tatiana — RC38-JS-8.1*

LANDOLT, Patricia — RC21-JS-94.3*

LANE, Ruth — RC24-398.2

LANFIA, Diane — RC11-159.1*

LANGE, Knut — RC17-JS-143.1*

LANGER, Phil — RC38-627.1*

LANGER, Philipp — RC42-679.2*

LANGMAN, Lauren — RC36-595.3*, RC07-JS-127.5*

LAPEYROUX, Natacha — RC14-214.6*

LAPOINTE-PROVOST, Émeraude — RC15-226.3

LAPRESTA-REY, Cecilio — RC31-503.8, RC25-416.3*

LAPUENTE ALVAREZ, Cesar — RC24-389.6*

LARABI, Samir — RC47-JS-219.2

LAREO, Almendra — RC14-209.5

LAROCHE, Manon — TG04-978.4*

LAROCHELLE, Dimitra — RC14-210.4*, RC37-JS-171.2*

LAROZE, Denise — RC45-708.2

LARRAÑAGA, Maider — RC11-167.5

LARROSA-FUENTES, Juan — RC18-260.3

LARUE, Leece — RC05-78.3

LASTIUR PAULINA, Arianda — RC09-JS-238.4

LATORRE MARTÍNEZ, Raquel — WG06-898.4*, WG08-915.6

LAUFENBERG, Roger von — RC23-363.3*

LAURA, Lüchtefeld — RC23-377.2*

LAURITANO, Giacomo — RC15-233.2*, RC33-548.5

LAUZIER, Martine — RC30-479.2, RC30-476.5*

LAVRENCE, Christine — RC37-JS-50.1*

LAWSON, Julie — RC43-682.2

LAY ARELLANO, Tonatiuh — RC49-JS-78.4

LAZAR, Florin — WG11-JS-175.3

LAZAREVIC, Zarko — RC11-173.1*

LAZDINA, Solvita — RC04-56.7*

LAZETIC, Predrag — RC53-JS-210.4*, RC34-570.3*

LAZNJAK, Jasminka — RC46-727.2*, RC46-723.3

LAZZARINO, Mle Alizee — RC10-154.2*

LE BIHAN, Solene — RC05-JS-217.5*

LE BRIS, Anne — RC04-65.2*

LE GALÈS, Patrick — RC21-312.1*

LE LUDEC, Clément — RC07-JS-190.4

LE MOING, Sébastien — RC56-855.1*, RC56-858.3*

LE PAPE, Solène — RC24-405.2*

LE ROUX-KEMP, Andra — WG10-926.5*, RC12-JS-226.4*

LE THI THANH THU, Le — RC49-774.1*

LEAH, Caroline — RC49-775.1

LEBDAOUI, Kawtar — RC30-486.5*, RC32-524.2*

LECAROS, Veronique — RC22-353.4*

LEDOUX, Edouard — RC47-743.4*

LEE, ByungMin — TG12-996.7*

LEE, Dasom — RC31-503.2*, RC31-JS-107.1*

LEE, Dohoon — RC28-458.4*

LEE, Hee-Jeong — RC14-206.5*

LEE, Jeehyun — RC24-JS-227.1*

LEE, Jinah — RC14-216.2, RC14-208.2*

LEE, JinSol — TG12-996.6*

LEE, Jiyeon — RC31-490.3*, RC14-215.3*

LEE, Kwangho — RC14-216.2*, RC14-208.2

LEE, Mandy — RC16-JS-104.3*, RC42-JS-37.1*

LEE, Sangsoo — RC28-445.3, RC28-458.1*

LEE, Sung-Hee — RC19-286.1

LEE, Susie — RC11-169.3

LEE, Yewon Andrea — RC02-JS-70.5*, RC48-762.4*

LEE, Young Hee — RC39-643.1*

LEE, Youngrong — RC44-JS-150.2*

LEFRANCOIS, Brenda — RC49-771.4*

LEFRANCOIS, Melanie — RC15-226.3

LEGRIS REVEL, Martine — RC10-154.3*

LEGUN, Katharine — RC40-656.3*, RC40-JS-124.2*

LEHNER, Katrin — RC53-JS-187.3

LEHRER, Ute — RC21-312.2, RC21-303.2*

LEIBBRANDT, Murray — RC55-846.7

LEINOT, Claire — RC15-JS-215.3*, RC52-802.4*

LEIŠYTĖ, Liudvika — RC04-66.5

LEIVA GOMEZ, Sandra — RC02-37.4*, RC06-97.4*

LELIEVRE, Eva — RC06-95.3

LELIS, Romulo — RC08-123.3*

LELLO, Elisa — RC15-JS-122.2*

LEMAŃCZYK, Magdalena — RC56-JS-239.3*, RC25-411.4*

LEME, Guilherme — RC23-372.1

LEMKE, Thomas — RC24-JS-173.2*

LEMPEREUR-CASTELLI, Orian — WG11-945.3*

LEMPIDAKI, Maria — RC34-554.5

LENA, Jennifer — RC37-612.1*

LENI, Elisabetta — RC43-687.3

LENNA, Verena — RC21-303.3*

LENNHAMMER, Emma — RC12-182.4*

LEÓN BORJA, Margarita — RC06-100.4

LEONARD DAVID, Wendering — RC42-JS-52.2*

LEONE, Patrizia — RC21-301.3, RC21-316.2*

LEONETTI, Carrie — WG11-948.5

LEONHARDMAIR, Norbert — RC39-643.5*

LEONORA, Anna Maria — RC48-755.4*, WG01-890.3*

LEONTI MOROZAN, Stela — RC31-JS-170.2

LESKOŠEK, Vesna — RC11-173.2

LESTRELIN, Guillaume — RC10-151.1

LESZCZAK, Elodie — RC52-807.1*, WG08-915.4*

LETO, Antonio — RC26-424.1

LETOURNEAU, Angeline — RC32-522.8*, RC24-388.2*

LETTAU, Meike — RC37-614.2*

LEVENSON, Zachary — RC47-JS-51.4

LEVI, Tsamiyah — RC17-JS-203.2*

LEWINS, Kezia — RC17-256.13*, RC15-229.4*

LEWIS BROWN, Robyn — RC42-674.1*

LEWIS, Sophie — WG06-892.1*

LEYTON, Daniel — RC04-56.3*

LEYTON, Daniela — RC53-817.3

LI, Antao — RC28-451.1

LI, Chuang — RC34-562.2*

LI, Jianghong — RC15-JS-188.2

LI, Jing — RC39-636.3, RC39-647.1*

LI, Qian — TG04-967.1

LI, Run — RC34-551.2*

LI, Shiyuan — RC28-436.2

LI, Shuzhuo — RC26-423.4*

LI, Wenyu — RC07-JS-79.4*

LI, Xiaoming — RC46-724.2

LI, Yao — RC25-414.1*

LI, Yaqun — RC53-821.2*

LI, Yue — RC04-68.3

LI, Ziyuan — RC04-48.1*

LIANG, Xueting — RC04-67.2

LIAO, Lois
— WG10-JS-98.4*, RC34-575.4*

LIAO, Qiong
— RC28-449.8*, RC06-90.4*

LIAO, Wenjie — RC12-191.1*

LIBERONA, Nanette
— RC02-37.4, RC06-97.4

LICCIONE, Fortuna — RC05-79.12

LIEBIG, Stefan
— RC33-541.3*, RC15-JS-188.7

LIETAR, Maxime
— RC18-266.1*, RC25-416.1*

LIFSHITZ MILWIDSKY, Liat Bela
— RC15-JS-221.4*

LIGARDO-HERRERA, Iván
— RC51-788.1

LIM, Hyun-Chin — TG12-JS-36.5

LIM, Woontaek — RC47-741.3*

LIMA CARUSO, Juliana P.
— RC06-100.2*

LIMA COELHO, Sandra
— RC40-655.5*, RC48-757.3*

LIMA GURGEL, Giovanna
— RC21-310.2*

LIMA NETO, Fernando — RC18-264.3*

LIMA-SILVA, Fernanda — RC21-321.3

LIN, Chia-Ho — RC05-71.4

LIN, Chun-wen — RC04-61.5*

LIN, Kuan-Chia — RC01-27.3

LIN, Mei-Ling — RC04-66.7*

LIN, Rex Tsung-wei — RC09-JS-164.1*

LIN-JANUSZEWSKI, Liang-Wen
— RC34-557.2*, RC17-256.2*

LINA, Benchekor — RC48-745.4*

LINARES DIAMANT, Lucia
— RC14-JS-177.5

LINDE, Marie-Christin — RC53-822.1*,
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LINDINGER, Korinna
— RC53-811.5*, RC33-550.5*

LINDIO MCGOVERN, Ligaya
— RC09-140.2*, TG03-960.7*

LINDSAY, Jo — RC24-398.2*

LINDWALL, Johan — RC25-409.2*

LING, Chao — RC28-455.3

LINK, Felipe
— RC21-337.1, RC21-334.1*

LINN, James
— RC49-776.3*, RC49-776.4

LINN, Sarah — RC38-631.3*

LINTUNEN, Lotta
— RC28-456.4*, RC28-452.4*

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LIPARI, Giuseppe — RC42-JS-37.2*

LIPARINI PEREIRA, Flávia — RC15-229.1

LIPPS, Oliver — RC28-451.4

LISDERO, Pedro — WG08-904.4*

LIU, Bonan — RC53-827.3*

LIU, Chang
— WG08-912.4*, RC52-803.3*

LIU, Chia — RC11-169.3

LIU, Fengshu — RC36-596.2*

LIU, Han — RC28-444.2*, RC55-837.2*

LIU, Jiaqi — TG03-957.2*

LIU, Jing — RC11-174.5

LIU, Ruey-Ying — RC25-419.2*

LIU, Tianqi — RC32-508.1*

LIU, Tracy Xiao — RC45-712.1*

LIU, Wenqing — RC54-832.6*

LIU, Yifan — RC37-JS-81.2

LIU, Yu-Ching
— RC49-782.2*, RC49-781.2*

LIU, Yuanbing
— RC36-596.1*, RC36-596.2*

LIU, Yue — RC36-596.2*

LIU, Zhen — RC31-494.4*

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LIU-FARRER, Gracia — RC02-31.1*

LIVCANE, Daiga — RC37-602.4

LIVNE, Shahar
— RC39-648.3*, RC24-391.3*

LIZCANO, Juan José — RC31-494.5

LLANOS HERNÁNDEZ, Luis
— RC07-JS-155.7*

LLOBET, Valeria
— RC53-JS-210.1*, RC53-824.1*

LLOS CASADELLA, Berta
— RC04-64.2*, WG08-JS-44.1

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LO SCHIAVO, Lidia — RC48-751.2

LOBAKA, Tebogo — RC06-97.2*

LOCKIE, Stewart
— RC24-388.1*, RC36-590.1*

LOCONTO, Allison
— RC40-JS-106.4*, RC52-803.5*

LODATO, Raymond — RC04-50.3

LODI, Lorenzo — RC44-693.4*

LOHAR, Sunil — RC57-874.2

ŁOJEWSKA, Olga — RC05-JS-140.2*

LOMBARD, Nancy — WG11-948.3*

LOMBARDI, Raffaele — RC29-464.3*

LOMBARDO, Carmelo — RC08-114.2*

LOMONACO, Alice
— RC11-162.4, RC11-JS-156.3

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LONGKUMER, Mangyanger
— WG11-955.4*

LONGLANDS, Helen — RC24-395.3*

LONGMAN, Chia — RC32-537.2*

LONGO, Gina Marie — WG10-919.3*

LONGO, Maria Eugenia
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LOPES DIAS, Joyce Suellen
— RC25-413.4*, RC42-JS-183.2

LOPES JR PIMENTEL, Orivaldo
— TG04-JS-225.2*

LOPES, Ana Paula Neves — RC32-529.3

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— RC57-JS-234.2, RC14-JS-149.1*

LOPEZ DE AGUILETA, Garazi
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— RC25-415.1*

LÓPEZ DE GUEREÑU, Nuria
— RC48-758.4*

LOPEZ FLORES, Pabel Camilo
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LÓPEZ FUNES, Manuel
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LÓPEZ GARRIDO, Raquel
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LOPEZ MARTIN, Alejandra — RC48-760.1*

LÓPEZ PÉREZ, Laura — RC29-460.6*

LOPEZ RUIZ, Jose A. — TG12-992.13*

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LOPEZ, Felix — RC20-287.1

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LÓPEZ, Iván — RC17-JS-243.4

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LOPEZ-SINTAS, Jordi — RC24-402.4*

LORA, Laura Noemi — RC12-180.1

LORD, Carolynne — RC35-577.4, RC23-378.3*

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LOUCA, Charalambos — RC26-425.3*

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LOVELUCK, Benjamin — RC07-JS-190.4*

LOVERIDGE, Alison — RC17-255.1

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LOVEY, Max — RC07-108.3

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LU, Yao — RC05-79.10*

LUCAS, Pedro — RC07-JS-220.4

LUCCHINI, Mario — RC15-226.4

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LUCILE, David — RC48-JS-141.1*

LUCZAJ, Kamil — RC05-JS-33.2*, RC08-JS-32.2

LUERING, Klara — RC06-87.1*, RC38-628.5

LUGARI, Francesco — RC14-213.4

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LÜKEN-KLASSEN, Doris — RC20-300.1*

LUKERIA, Tetiana — RC01-26.5*

LUKIC RADOVIC, Maja — WG10-JS-29.1*

LÜKÜSLÜ, Demet — RC04-JS-103.2, RC31-JS-91.3*

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LUNEKE, Graciela — RC43-686.5

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LUO, Sha — RC34-575.5, RC34-556.1

LUPAFYA, Esther — RC40-651.3

LUPOLI, Matteo — RC50-786.3*, RC30-483.3*

LUQUE MARTIN, Irene — RC32-510.3*

LUSARDI, Roberto — RC52-JS-152.5, RC15-222.1

LUSINI, Giovanna — RC30-484.3*

LUTZ, Helma — RC02-36.3*, RC31-JS-180.3*

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MA, Xinyi — RC34-556.3*

MAAKE, Tshepo — RC15-226.1, RC32-512.6*

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MAASS, Elisa Margarita — RC11-160.1*

MAAZIZ, Lyna — RC12-190.1*

MABER, Elizabeth — RC48-753.3*, RC42-JS-64.3*

MABIN, Alan — RC21-304.1*, RC21-314.2*

MAC FADDEN, Isotta — RC15-223.1

MAC-IKEMENJIMA, Dabesaki — RC55-847.2*, RC34-576.5*

MACALUSO, Marilena — RC26-424.1*

MACARIO, Giulia — RC22-340.4*

MACARTHUR, Ewen — RC21-332.2*

MACCARRONE, Vincenzo — RC44-700.2*

MACCIANI, Camilla — RC05-JS-217.3*, RC30-483.5*

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MACEDO, Carmen — RC02-37.3*

MACEDO, Joana — RC17-249.2*

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MADEIRA, Thais — RC39-642.5

MADHAVAN, Sangeetha — RC11-176.6

MADIGAN, Timothy — RC34-556.1

MADKINS, Tia — RC53-JS-189.1

MAEDA, Mugiho — RC04-61.6*

MAES, Henry — RC48-748.3*

MAESTRI, Gianluca — WG08-905.3, TG12-992.8

MAESTRIPIERI, Lara — TG12-998.3*

MAGARAGGIA, Sveva — RC38-JS-27.3*, RC05-86.1

MAGASI, Susan — RC12-192.4*

MAGDA SHEPHERD, Caitlin — RC32-510.1*

MAGLAJLIC, Reima Ana — RC49-780.1*

MAGNANI, Natalia — RC24-383.2*

MAGNUSSON, Charlotta — RC28-438.4

MAGOUT, Mohammad — RC22-338.1*

MAGUIRE, Meg — RC34-565.4

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MAHAJAN, Nirmala — TG12-JS-36.3

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MAHDI, Zehra — RC21-315.4*
MAHER, Bobby — RC05-80.1*, RC05-78.4*
MAHJOUBI, OumaÏma — RC52-804.4, RC15-JS-215.1
MÄHLCK, Paula — RC44-699.3*, RC44-698.2*
MAHMUD, Ayesha — RC11-168.5*
MAHROUG, Naoual — WG01-JS-57.4*
MAHROUSE, Gada — RC50-JS-199.1*
MAHURKAR, Vaishnavi — RC06-89.2*
MAHUTGA, Matthew C — RC55-837.3
MAIA NETO, Jacintho — RC01-24.1*
MAICH, Katherine — RC44-695.1*
MAIDO, Marjorie — RC25-411.1*, RC25-420.2*
MAIER, Raphaela — RC33-540.1
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MAJ, Milena — RC11-167.2*
MAJASTRE, Christophe — RC08-117.2*, RC08-JS-32.1*
MAJDA, Soumane — RC56-863.5*, RC09-141.5*
MAJDAK, Karolina — RC11-170.4, WG10-937.4
MAJED, Rima — RC48-JS-185.4*
MAJETIĆ, Filip — RC11-174.3
MAJIDIFARD, Amin — RC56-854.3*
MAJUMDAR ADUR, Shweta — RC06-JS-87.5*
MAJUMDAR, Pratichi — WG10-934.1*, RC14-208.3*
MAJUMDER, Mrinmoy — RC44-697.4*, RC44-696.5*
MAKANI, Antoinette Louise — RC32-522.10
MAKARENTSEVA, Alla — RC20-JS-99.1
MAKAROUN, Bertha — RC32-517.2*
MAKHETHA, Trevor — RC04-52.14*, RC04-JS-35.1*
MAKSHANCHIKOVA, Alena — RC26-423.3*
MALACARNE, Silvia — WG01-879.2*
MALAGA, Jay — RC39-637.2*, RC05-77.18*
MALAINA, Alvaro — RC57-875.2*, RC16-243.2*
MALAMIDIS, Haris — RC48-766.2
MALDONADO, Luis — RC28-437.3*
MALDONADO-MARISCAL, Karina — RC04-66.2*, RC23-366.3*
MALGOSA GASOL, Estel — RC53-JS-228.1*
MALHOTRA, Ravi — RC12-192.1*
MALIK, Ashar — RC22-361.4*
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MALLICK, Sambit — RC23-369.2*
MALO, Annie — RC52-804.4, RC15-JS-215.1
MALOUTAS, Thomas — RC21-311.3*, RC21-317.4*
MALTZ, Hernán — RC08-127.4*
MANALO LAO, Resurreccion — RC46-726.2*, TG03-962.3*
MANARAS, Nikolaos — RC47-737.3*
MANDICH, Giuliana — RC34-567.2*, WG08-908.4*
MANELLA, Gabriele — RC50-786.4*
MANERA, Marika — RC26-426.3*
MANFRIM, Aline Maria Pacífico — WG08-JS-117.1
MANGA, Priska — RC09-129.1*, RC09-141.4*
MANGION, Carmen — RC34-569.3*
MANGIONE, Erica — RC43-JS-114.4*
MANI SANKARAN, Sabari Girisan — RC17-JS-224.7*, RC40-661.4*
MANICOM, Desiree — RC19-282.2
MANIFET, Christelle — RC36-599.2*
MAŃKOWSKI, Piotr — RC25-411.2
MANN, Alana — RC40-JS-124.5*, RC40-656.1*
MANNAN, Fouzia — RC32-524.1*
MANON, Troux — RC21-318.3
MANSOURI, Samaneh — RC53-812.3
MANSTETTEN, Ruth — TG12-992.5*
MANTOVANI, Debora — RC17-256.19, RC28-JS-49.1*
MAPADIMENG, Mokong Simon — RC07-JS-211.3*, RC05-77.2*
MAPAGPALA FISHERFOLK COALITION, Inc. — RC46-726.2
MAPAYI, Boladale — RC31-504.4
MARANGONI SANTOS, Hugo — WG08-913.5*
MARAŞLI, Gökçe — RC12-191.2*
MARCHESINI, Nicolò — RC06-JS-102.5
MARCHEZINI, Victor — RC39-645.2*
MARCHILDON, Gregory — RC19-285.2
MARCI, Tito — RC57-873.1*
MARCINCZAK, Szymon — RC21-317.2, RC21-309.2*
MARÇON, Luana — RC49-769.3
MARCUELLO SERVOS, Chaime — RC51-792.3*, RC51-790.2*
MARCUS, Kahmann — RC10-152.3*
MARELIĆ, Marko — RC15-222.2*
MARETTI, Mara — TG12-998.5*
MARGETIS, Iris — RC43-690.4
MARIANETTI, Martina — RC46-JS-146.2*
MARIANI, Miriam — RC10-149.1
MARIANO, Krisandra — RC11-168.2
MARIELLA, Vitantonio — RC23-380.1
MARIMUTHU, Malliga — RC24-394.2
MARIN GUTIÉRREZ, Daniel — RC22-347.6*
MARÍN RAMOS, Esther — RC17-JS-243.2*
MARÍN-NANCO, Betzabeth — WG01-JS-142.6*, RC55-839.1*
MARININA CHEFANOVA, Elizaveta — RC23-369.4*
MARINKOVIC CHAVEZ, Katitza — RC39-636.3
MARINO, Simone — RC15-JS-200.4*
MARINOVIĆ JEROLIMOV, Dinka — RC46-723.2
MARKOVIC, Biljana — RC07-106.3
MARONI, Marta — RC12-179.3*
MAROTTA, Ilaria — RC50-787.3*, RC23-365.3
MARQUARDT, Franca — TG12-993.2*
MARQUES, Adriana — RC01-24.3
MARQUES, Anna Lisa — RC12-193.3*, RC21-303.1*
MARQUES, Eduardo — RC03-JS-18.1*, RC21-327.1*
MARQUES, Joana S. — RC52-JS-152.3, RC23-370.4

MARQUES-PERALES, Ildefonso — RC28-432.1*, RC55-849.2*

MARRAS, Serena — RC24-405.4

MARSHOOD, Hala — RC48-JS-196.2*

MARTI, Luntumbue — RC56-861.2*

MARTICORENA, Clara — RC44-691.2*

MARTIGNANI, Luca — RC37-JS-171.4*

MARTÍN ARAGÓN, María del Mar — RC14-214.3*

MARTIN PALOMO, Maria Teresa — WG06-895.4, WG08-915.6*

MARTÍN RÍOS, Ana — RC49-778.3*

MARTIN, Jennifer — RC29-464.4*

MARTIN, Nathan — RC34-571.5

MARTINELLI, Monica — TG12-992.3*

MARTINEZ CUADROS, Rosa — RC22-JS-133.1*, RC22-356.2

MARTÍNEZ CURIEL, Enrique — RC22-JS-61.3*

MARTINEZ DOMINGUEZ, Marlen — RC51-795.3*

MARTINEZ FRANZONI, Juliana — RC19-275.3*, RC19-272.1*

MARTÍNEZ GARCIA, José Saturnino — RC55-846.2*

MARTÍNEZ JOYA, Lucía — WG10-924.1*, WG10-923.3

MARTINEZ LOPEZ, Miguel Angel — RC43-683.1*

MARTÍNEZ MORENO, Alicia — RC15-232.1*

MARTÍNEZ VIRTO, Lucía — WG08-JS-23.1

MARTINEZ, Fernanda — RC02-29.4

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MARTINS ALBUQUERQUE, Paulo Henrique — TG12-JS-36.4*

MARTINS MARTINS, Pedro — RC43-JS-9.2*

MARTIRE, Fabrizio — TG04-967.5, RC54-JS-55.2*

MARTORANO, Noemi — RC40-JS-237.2

MARTSCHENKO, Daphne — RC41-664.3

MARY, Marco — RC37-616.3*, RC37-604.2*

MASATAKE, Hongo — RC25-419.4*

MASI DE CASANOVA, Erynn — RC30-475.5

MASI, Belén — RC28-442.2*

MASLAUSKAITE, Ausra — RC06-JS-115.4

MASLEN, Sarah — RC17-JS-47.2

MASON, Ra — RC02-42.4*

MASSARD DA FONSECA, Elize — RC15-JS-122.5

MASSARI, Monica — RC38-633.1*, RC38-629.3*

MASSIDDA, Luca — RC26-429.1*, RC26-431.5*

MASSIP-BOSCH, Enric — RC21-336.1*

MASSO, Matilde — RC02-45.3*

MASTROSIMONE, Luca — RC08-116.2*, RC24-JS-241.3*

MASULLO, Giuseppe — RC57-JS-250.4

MATANCEVIC, Jelena — RC11-175.4

MATAR, Jimmy — RC21-322.2*, RC47-737.1*

MATAVEL, Joaquim — RC49-776.4

MATERASSI, Letizia — RC15-JS-122.6*, RC15-235.1*

MATERN, Antonia — RC24-398.1

MATHAMBO, Vuyiswa — RC34-572.4*

MATHEUS, Andreia — RC23-376.2

MATHIEU, Héloïse — TG04-966.1*

MATHRANI CHAKRABORTY, Radhika — RC31-495.3*

MATIDZA, Khuliso — RC19-279.1

MATIJEVIĆ, Milica V. — TG03-962.5

MATOBA, Kazumo — RC56-863.4

MATSHIBI SHILLAH, Mutshidzi — RC46-726.1*

MATSUKAWA, Anna — RC06-JS-125.2, RC39-648.2*

MATSUSHITA, Keita — WG10-935.1*

MATSUTANI, Minori — RC05-82.5*

MATSUTANI, Mitsuru — RC48-759.6

MATTEO, Miriam — RC57-JS-250.4

MATTHIES, Paula — RC38-JS-118.5*

MATTHIEU, Garcia-Mesa — RC17-248.3*

MATTIONI, Dalia — RC40-JS-106.4, RC40-JS-106.5*

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MATURO, Antonio — TG04-968.3

MATUS, Claudia — RC24-395.1*, RC04-60.1*

MATUSZCZYK, Kamil — RC19-273.2*, RC19-274.1

MATYSIAK, Anna — RC06-JS-115.5

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MATZNER, Nils — RC23-364.4*

MAUCLAIR, Stephanie — TG03-964.1*, WG10-JS-29.2*

MAULSHARIF, Mira — RC32-529.10*

MAVICA, Giorgia — RC48-755.4, RC48-748.2

MAVIZA, Gracsious — RC31-497.3

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MAWHINNEY, Lynnette — RC57-JS-132.1

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MAXWELL, Sheila — WG11-954.3, RC34-553.2*

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MAYER, Elisabeth — RC38-625.4*, RC57-867.2*

MAYORA SYNNES, Ronald — RC22-345.2*

MAYSTOROVICH CHULIO, Natalia — RC42-JS-64.1*, RC48-JS-196.1

MAZARIEGOS HERRERARA, Hilda — RC22-JS-176.2*

MAZHAK, Iryna — RC15-226.5*

MAZIÈRES, Sofiane — RC45-711.4*

MAZORRA, Alvaro — RC50-JS-40.1*, RC21-309.4*

MAZUMDER, Tarak Nath — RC21-315.4

MAZZAGLIA, Silvia — RC30-475.4*

MAZZERO, Cristina — RC28-JS-20.3*, RC17-256.12*

MAZZONI, Marco — RC20-294.1

MCCABE, Lindsay — RC48-JS-196.1*

MCCANDLESS-CHAPMAN, Otis — RC34-565.2

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MCDONNELL, Terence — RC37-612.1

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MCMAHON, Rachael — RC49-771.1*

MCMANUS, Ruth — RC17-255.1

MCNULTY BURROWS, Cathrinea — WG06-902.1*

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MEARDI, Guglielmo — RC47-JS-92.2*

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MEDINA, Maria Cecilia — RC39-640.5*, RC05-77.10*

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MEER, Talia — RC41-667.4, WG11-944.2*

MEHRA, Anand — RC47-736.4*

MEHRA, Rashee — RC21-315.1

MEHTA, Shray — RC18-JS-134.1*, RC56-858.1*

MEI, Xiao — RC15-224.2*

MEIER, Petra — RC32-517.3*

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MELE, Vincenzo — RC35-579.1*

MELEGH, Attila — RC18-262.1*

MELEK, Gizem — RC14-207.2

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MELIDIS, Kyriakos — RC30-475.8*

MELLAKH, Kamal — RC52-802.1*, RC32-532.4*, RC24-JS-58.3*, RC52-799.5*

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MELOTTI, Marxiano — RC37-618.2*, RC21-323.1*

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MENDES, Manuela — RC10-148.1*

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MENDEZ-CADENA, Maria Esther — RC05-80.3

MENDONCA, Mateus — RC44-JS-15.1*

MENDOZA HORVITZ, Manuela — WG08-JS-44.5*, RC04-51.2*

MENDOZA ZAPATA, Rossana María — WG11-955.2*

MENEGASSI, Bruna — RC15-223.1*

MENESES FALCÓN, Carmen — RC29-460.3*, TG03-JS-233.3

MENESES REYES, Marcela — RC32-535.3*, RC48-JS-248.2*

MENESES RIVAS, Francisco Javier — RC55-851.2, RC55-851.3

MENG, Steve Liming — RC28-437.5

MENICAGLI, Dario — RC15-227.3*

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MENOSCAL CEVALLOS, Jonathan — RC39-642.2*, RC21-321.2*

MENSE-PETERMANN, Ursula — RC02-42.2*

MEN□ÍKOVÁ, Tereza — RC48-JS-216.3*, RC47-739.4

MENZE, Laura — RC20-298.1, RC20-293.1

MEO, Milena — RC26-429.3, RC26-429.4

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MERET, Jacob-Lakrimdi — RC48-766.3*

MERET, Susi — RC47-730.3

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MERICO, Maurizio — RC34-553.3*

MERINO PAREJA, Rafael — RC34-563.1

MERIZAK, Mustapha — RC48-JS-166.1, RC34-561.2

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MERLA, Laura — RC06-96.4*

MERLIN J, Ida — RC34-575.3*

MERLINI, Sara — RC54-JS-14.2*

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MERVE, Ozden — RC04-64.3*, RC17-256.6*

MERVILLE BOUDJEMA, Lison — RC15-JS-188.5*

MESJASZ, Czeslaw — RC51-792.2*, RC51-795.1*

MESQUITA, Monica — TG03-JS-157.2*

MESSAOUDI-MATTEI, Imane — RC24-404.3*

MESSINEO, Francesca — RC57-867.3*

MESTON, Troy — RC07-JS-231.1

METCALFE, Jody — RC12-187.2*

METE, Alım Irmak — WG10-939.1*

MEUDEC, Marie — RC15-222.5

MEUTH, Anna-Maria — RC47-743.2*

MEYER, Alina Anna — RC23-371.1*

MEYER, Franziska — RC28-450.3*

MEYER, Michelle — RC39-645.1*

MEYER, Samantha — TG04-966.5*

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MEYLAKHS, Peter — RC15-237.3*, RC15-JS-122.1*

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MIAKISHEVA, Mariia — RC15-JS-221.1

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MICHALSKI, Niels — RC15-JS-188.7

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MICHEL-SCHERTGES, Dirk — RC36-JS-242.1*, RC36-590.2*

MICHELIN, Irene — RC28-434.5*

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MIELEWCZYK, Marcin — RC07-110.3*

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MIKULAN, Janja — RC42-679.3*, WG11-JS-208.1*

MILANI, Kholoud — RC24-JS-58.1*

MILETIC, Tania — TG03-JS-157.3*

MILIA, Matias — RC05-79.1*, TG04-973.2*

MILKMAN, Ruth — RC02-36.2*

MILLAN, Gynna — RC32-510.6

MILLER, Karen — WG11-942.2*

MILLER, Paige — RC23-374.1

MILLIGAN, Tracy — RC46-722.1

MILTSOV, Alex — RC30-489.2*

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MINGUIJON PABLO, Jaime — RC52-798.1, RC14-JS-177.1*

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MINKUS, Lara — RC28-449.5*, WG11-948.2

MIORANZA, Damien — RC52-JS-101.5

MIRA, David — RC50-JS-109.1*

MIRA, Nico — RC16-241.4

MIRANDA CORREA, Melisa — TG04-973.3*

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, Cristina — RC37-604.4*, RC48-758.3*

MIRANDA, Ana — RC34-563.1*, RC34-569.1*

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MIRANDA, Daniel — RC42-JS-151.6*, RC34-564.2*

MIRELA, Ivanova — WG10-933.1*

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MIRIAM MATOS ALMEIDA, Marlise — RC32-520.2*

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MIRONOVA, Anna — WG01-889.6*

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MIRZAIE, Ayat — RC23-378.2*, RC19-JS-53.1

MISHENICHEV, Konstantin — WG10-JS-42.3, RC19-283.3*

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MISHRA, Arpita — RC42-JS-151.2*, RC01-25.3*

MISHRA, Bishnu — RC25-408.4*

MISHRA, Kushang — RC40-662.3*

MISHRA, Maneesha — RC29-464.1*, RC29-467.3*

MISHRA, Ratnam — RC02-JS-178.5

MISIASZEK, Greg — RC24-JS-108.3*, TG03-964.2

MISKOLCI, Richard — WG10-930.4*, RC07-111.2*

MISKOLCZI, Bernadett — TG04-970.2

MISRA, Joya — RC19-282.3

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MITRA, Arpita — RC29-463.2*, RC29-467.1*

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MITUPOVA, Sayana — RC08-119.1*

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MIZUKAMI, Tetsuo — TG12-996.3*

MKHITARYAN, Tamara — RC04-53.4

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MOAGI MOKONE, Bonisiwe — RC42-JS-183.5*

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MODICA, Felicia — RC55-845.4*

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MOGNETTI, Barbara — RC52-807.3, RC15-223.3

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MOHAPANELE, Dr Karabo — RC06-96.2*

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MOISIO, Pasi — RC19-279.2*, RC43-687.3

MOKGADI, Ramosotho — RC09-JS-238.5*

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MOKHTARI, Naima — RC15-JS-162.1

MOLINA DERTEANO, Pablo — RC55-846.3*

MOLINA MONJE, Alejandra — RC45-708.2*

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MÖLLER, Jonatan — RC33-542.6*

MÖLLERGREN, Glenn — RC11-161.1*, RC11-157.1*

MÖLLERS, Judith — RC09-JS-154.1

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MOMMARTZ, Amir — RC04-59.3

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MONIZ, João — RC18-266.2

MONNAT, Shannon — RC15-227.5*

MONNOT, Christophe — RC22-JS-61.4*

MONSON, Tamlyn — RC28-453.2*

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MONTALVA BARBA, Miguel — RC21-JS-193.3*, RC05-71.1*

MONTANARI, Bernadette — RC30-473.2*

MONTANARI, Federico — RC50-786.1*

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MONYATSI, Gerald — RC09-JS-238.5
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MORA CASTRO, Albert — RC20-299.2*
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MORAL MARTÍN, David — RC14-JS-177.2, RC30-486.3
MORALES GINER, Pilar — WG06-898.5
MORALES, Emma Regina — RC21-311.4*
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MORALES- OLIVARES, Rommy — RC16-240.5*, RC20-295.3*
MORANO, Alison — RC53-816.4*
MORARDET, Sylvie — RC40-JS-169.2
MORATO MACIEL, Tadeu — RC01-24.2*
MOREA, Valeria — RC21-312.4
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MOREIRA DA FONSECA, Pedro — RC33-549.1
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MORENO MÁRQUEZ, Gorka — RC06-JS-209.2
MORENO-ALAMEDA, David — RC28-436.4*
MORETTI, Sabrina — RC15-222.3*
MORETTI, Veronica — TG04-968.3
MORGANTI, Francesca — RC11-JS-54.1
MORIS BARRA, Joaquin — TG04-973.3
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MORRISSETTE, Joëlle — RC52-804.4*, RC15-JS-215.1*
MORTARA, Sofia — RC02-36.5
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MOSCHETTA, Lucrezia Alice — RC11-172.4*, WG06-897.3*
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MOSQUERA VERA, Carolina — RC54-830.4*
MOSSIERE, Geraldine — RC22-344.1*
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MOTH, Rich — RC49-770.2*, RC49-782.6*
MOTIMELE, Mosibudi Hellen — RC04-54.5*
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MROZOWICKI, Adam — RC44-703.3*, RC44-JS-15.3
MTEIREK, Abbas — TG07-986.2
MU, Xueying — RC43-684.3*
MU, Zheng — RC06-JS-77.2
MUBICHI-KUT, Fridah — RC40-JS-106.3*, RC52-803.5*
MUCKERMANN, Verena — WG11-946.1*, WG11-946.4*
MUCSKA, Bálint — RC38-623.3
MUDIRIZA, Gibson — RC55-846.7
MUELLER, Alex — RC41-667.4*, WG11-944.2
MUELLER, Georg — RC20-JS-218.1*, RC09-JS-247.5*
MUELLER-BRANDECK, Marlene — RC25-408.1*
MUFTI, Myra — RC11-172.3*
MUGAMBWA, Joshua — RC42-JS-52.4
MUGIYAMA, Ryota — RC28-446.2
MUGNANO, Silvia — RC43-JS-114.2*
MUHAMMAD, Sawedi — RC48-756.3*
MUKHOPADHYAY, Sanchari — RC09-131.3
MUKTUPAVELA, Ruta — RC37-615.1
MÜLLER, Daniel — RC31-JS-147.1
MÜLLER, Julia — RC28-457.2*
MÜLLER, Maggie — TG04-976.2, RC19-270.1*
MULLOEVA, Sitora — RC34-554.6
MULWAFU, Manuel — RC39-648.3
MUNIF, Yasser — RC48-JS-185.1*
MUÑIZ GARCÍA-RODRÍGUEZ, Victoria — RC19-279.3
MUÑIZ TERRA, Leticia — RC38-JS-201.4*
MUÑOZ AGUIRRE, Christian Dennis — RC52-807.6
MUÑOZ GONZÁLEZ, Beatriz — RC29-466.3
MUNOZ TERRON, Jose Maria — RC14-209.5, WG08-915.6
MUÑOZ, Benjamin — RC45-710.5*
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MUNYANEZA, Fabian — RC24-391.3
MURA, Giulia — WG08-911.5
MURAKAMI, Akane — RC43-689.3*
MURASE, Yasuna — RC22-JS-133.4*
MURILLO, Catalina Murillo — RC34-563.2
MURPHY, Aileen — RC11-175.2
MURRAY, Georgina — RC23-365.2*, RC23-380.4
MURZENKO, Nataliya — RC21-312.2*, RC21-303.2
MUSARÒ, Pierluigi — RC31-506.2
MUSCHERT, Glenn — RC09-144.3*
MUSHTAQ, Samreen — RC48-746.1*
MUSIAŁ-KARG, Magdalena — WG10-929.1

MUSILI, Telesia — RC22-349.2*

MUSLEH, Abeer
— RC34-JS-41.4*, RC47-JS-38.3*

MUSOLINO, Monica — RC30-483.2

MUSSETTO, Gloria — WG01-879.2*

MÜSSIG, Stephanie — RC28-450.2*

MUSSO, Virginia — RC21-333.1*

MUSTAPHA, Fahli
— RC53-819.3*, RC04-59.2

MUSTONEN, Sanna — RC28-JS-20.1*

MUSZEL, Magdalena
— RC47-743.1*, RC47-730.4*

MUSZYNSKI, Karol — WG10-930.6*

MUTISO, Moses — RC42-JS-52.4*

MUZZERALL, Parker — RC24-383.5

MWALE, Ackson Tyson
— RC53-825.7, RC53-825.8

MWANGI, Phyllis
— RC25-414.3*, RC25-420.1

MWENDERA, Matamando
— RC24-391.3

MYAGMAR, Enkhbadral
— RC18-260.1*, RC18-260.4*

MYERS, Martin
— RC28-455.4, RC28-442.4*

MYKHAYLYOVA, Kateryna
— RC33-540.4*

MYRSKYLA, Mikko — RC11-169.3

MYRTOU, Nickos — RC57-878.4*

MYSIAK, Jaroslav — RC24-395.5

MZILENI MIHLALI, Pedro
— RC10-145.1*

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N'DIAYE, Dieynaba — RC09-142.4

N'GUESSAN, Djemis Jean Elvis Ghislain
— RC23-363.2*

NADIA MOHAMED, Elalia
— RC22-JS-236.3*

NADIA, Oufhim — RC18-264.2*

NADKARNI, Vishal — TG03-960.5

NAEGELE, Gerd — RC11-174.4

NAEGELE, Laura — RC11-174.1

NAFAA, Nora — RC21-301.2*

NAGEL, Ineke — RC20-300.4

NAGOPOULOS, Nikolaos
— RC38-626.2*

NAHKUR, Oliver
— RC55-850.1*, TG04-970.3*

NAHM, Kee Bom — TG12-996.4*

NAIDOO, Kammila
— RC42-JS-183.1*, RC46-724.2*

NAIDOO, Prishani — RC02-40.7

NAIDOO, Vannie — RC10-146.3*

NAIMI, Mustapha — WG10-918.3

NAIT BELAID, Youssef — RC04-59.1*

NAITO, Naoki — WG10-935.3*

NAJIB, Kawtar — TG12-993.1*

NAJJAR, Dina — RC32-532.6*

NAKA, Reiko — RC32-507.2*

NAKAJIMA, Akira — RC37-620.2*

NAKAJIMA, Takahiro — RC40-JS-124.3

NAKAMURA, Kyoko — RC24-384.4*

NAKANO, Lynne — RC15-231.3*

NAKAZAWA, Takashi — RC24-406.4*

NAKAZAWA, Wataru — RC28-452.5*

NAKAZWE, Kalunga Cindy
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NALLA, Mahesh
— RC29-466.2, RC29-463.3*

NAMJINBAATAR, Minjirmaa
— RC55-847.4

NAMUPALA, Ndeshi
— RC30-488.1*, RC30-479.1*

NANETTI, Sara
— RC11-174.2, RC11-167.1

NANZILE MLILO, Silindile
— RC05-77.9*

NAOUA, Adiba
— RC32-529.12*, TG12-992.7*

NARAYAN, Anjana
— RC32-530.1*, RC46-715.2*

NARAYAN, Priti — RC21-330.1*

NARCISO, Hilda — TG03-962.3

NARDI, Luisa — WG08-913.3*

NARE, Lena — RC06-JS-209.4*

NARH, Emmanuel
— RC20-292.3, RC14-215.2*

NARKURAIRATTANA, Padtheera
— RC56-JS-25.1*

NASCIMENTO MINARELLI, Guilherme
— RC21-327.2*

NASCIMENTO PRATES, Guilherme
— RC37-609.2*

NASCIMENTO, Carolina Santa Isabel
— RC54-834.1

NASCIMENTO, Helena GH
— TG04-966.5

NÄSER-LATHER, Marion — RC42-679.2

NASH, Kate — RC57-875.3*

NATARAJAN, Aditi — RC32-510.5*

NAVARRA, Melissa
— RC55-839.3*, RC43-688.3*

NAVARRO, Albert — RC30-475.2

NAVARRO, Juliane Jireh — RC55-841.3*

NAVRATIL, Jiri
— RC47-739.4*, RC44-JS-223.3*

NAYAK, Medha — RC24-400.3*

NAZNEEN, Sohela
— RC48-746.1*, RC47-JS-230.3*

NDIAYE, Sokhna Rosalie
— RC34-568.1*, RC34-570.4

NDUNGLA MARITA, Nangkeng
— RC24-384.2*

NECA, Patricia — TG03-958.5

NED, Lieketseng — RC12-192.2*

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, Jan
— RC07-101.5*

NEFEDOVA, Alena — RC23-369.4*

NEHRING, Daniel — RC49-769.1*

NEHRING, Ryan — RC23-376.2

NEMOZ, Sophie
— RC43-JS-114.3*, RC24-385.4*

NENADIĆ, Iva — RC09-136.1

NERESINI, Federico — RC23-375.1

NERI, Stefano
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NERO, Kristi — TG04-965.2

NESPOROVA, Olga — RC11-JS-7.2

NETTELBLADT, Gala — RC24-404.2*

NEUBERT, Dieter — RC09-136.3

NEUMER, Judith — RC07-110.2

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NEWELL, Anna — RC29-467.4

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NEWTON, Caroline — RC32-510.2*

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NG, Lynn Yu Ling — RC02-36.1*

NGOLOKO NGOMB, Noor Vanessa — RC17-248.2*

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NGUYEN, Tham — TG07-986.2

NHLEMA, Basimenye — RC39-648.3

NIATI, Noella Binda — RC34-568.1, RC34-570.4

NIAZ, Mishal — RC32-JS-222.1*

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NICKEL, Paul — RC49-768.4, RC49-768.5

NICOLAZZI, Marta Maria — RC54-832.3*, RC53-825.2*, RC33-546.4*

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NICOLOSI, Davide — RC48-755.4, RC48-748.2

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NIEMI, Veera — RC43-687.3

NIETO, Andrés — RC40-651.7

NIGENDA, Gustavo — RC15-220.5, RC15-220.4*

NIGHTINGALE, Andrea — RC09-130.1*, Inte-11.1*

NIKOLIC, Jasmina P. — RC07-106.3*

NIKOU, Ida — RC44-JS-130.2*, RC44-693.1*

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NIMROD, Galit — WG10-JS-29.4*, RC11-162.1*

NINA-PAZARZI, Eleni — RC32-JS-69.5*

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NION, Soledad — TG04-979.2*, RC39-641.6*

NIRMALA PUTRI SOEDIKTO, Deena — RC34-570.2*

NISSEN, Sylvia — RC25-407.1

NIU, Mengyuan — RC11-165.4*

NIUMAI, Ajailiu — RC29-465.2*, RC32-533.1*

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NJIRU, Roseanne — RC46-715.4*

NKULA, Laura — WG11-951.1*, RC21-333.3*

NOBILE, Mariana — RC42-673.5*, RC04-55.4

NOBUKO, Nishizaki — RC24-384.1*

NOCENZI, Mariella — RC51-796.3*, RC23-367.4*

NOFRE, Jordi — RC50-JS-40.1

NOGE, Gosiame — RC04-49.7*

NOGUEIRA MARTINS, Alexandre — RC47-JS-11.4*, RC47-736.2*

NOH, Gabin — RC44-JS-150.5

NOIA, Eleonora — TG09-JS-126.4

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NOMVETE, Sandla — WG06-897.2

NORA, Jehles — RC17-JS-213.1*

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NORONHA, Kimberly — RC21-313.1*

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NUHRAT, Yağmur — RC21-320.3*, RC09-144.2*

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NUNES, Sara Nunes — RC44-703.2*

NUNEZ CARRASCO, Lorena — RC22-JS-90.6*

NUR MUSE, Ahmed — TG03-JS-233.2*

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NYBERG, Ferdinand — RC39-643.5*

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OCHIAI, Tomoko — RC31-JS-232.1*

OCHOA DE ASPURU GULIN, Oier — RC06-JS-209.2*, RC31-497.1

OCHSNER, Michael — RC33-542.3*

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ODHAV, Kiran — RC34-562.3*, RC13-200.2*

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OJEAHERE, Margaret — RC06-99.2

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OKIGBO, Karen — RC06-90.2*, RC05-75.6*

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OLENA BEDASHEVA, Olena — RC18-261.1

OLIINYK, Hanna — RC12-183.4*

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OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, Olga — RC15-228.5*

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OLIVEIRA, Augusto — RC23-376.2

OLIVEIRA, Daniel — RC54-834.3*

OLIVEIRA, Sandra — RC18-266.5, RC24-JS-144.5

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OLIVER, Esther — RC32-518.1*, RC16-240.3

OLIVI, Alessandra — RC05-JS-174.2*, WG01-JS-142.4*

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OLMOS ALVAREZ, Ana — RC22-JS-133.3*

OLSON, Rebecca — WG08-910.1

OLSSON, Filip — RC42-678.4*, RC28-453.5*

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ORFAO, Guillermo — RC41-667.2

ORIENTALE CAPUTO, Giustina — RC05-79.12

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ORJUELA, Marian — RC48-753.1*, RC42-672.2*

ORTEGA CARRILLO, Miguel Agustín — RC17-JS-113.4*, RC14-209.2

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ORTIZ OCANA, Mayra — RC29-460.6*

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OSINSKI, Agathe Maria — RC48-757.1*, RC19-280.5

OSKUI, Shiva — RC05-77.23*

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OSTERMANN, Kerstin — RC42-JS-52.2

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OTA, Shozo — RC12-186.5*, WG08-913.4

OTANI, Junko — TG12-998.2, RC39-636.3*

OTAYA, Satoshi — RC34-554.4*

OTERO, Gabriel — RC45-710.3

OTHMAN, Orouba Othman — WG08-906.5*

OTIS, Eileen — RC44-702.3*

OTMANI, Ihssane — RC06-JS-209.3, RC06-92.4*

OTRISHCHENKO, Natalia — TG04-968.1*, RC07-112.4*

OTTO, Danny — RC23-364.4

OTTO, Jana — RC23-367.2*

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OUADAH, Zahia — WG11-955.3*

OUBENAL, Mohamed — RC02-30.3*

OUDATZIS, Nikolaos — RC04-49.9

OUDENIOTIS, Nectarios — RC26-425.4*

OUÉDRAOGO, Noémie — TG04-JS-62.1*

OULAMI, Halima — WG01-881.4*

OUMAIMA, Mousaid — RC18-264.5*

OUSS, Aurélie — RC28-459.1

OUTALHA, Jalila — RC15-229.5

OVERHOLSER, J — TG09-988.3

OWADA, Hiraku — RC26-423.5*

OWONA, Anaba Yann Saphir — RC24-384.6

OYA, Carlos — RC44-697.2*

OYARZÚN, Juan de Dios — RC04-51.2

OYERINDE, Oyedoyin — RC06-99.2

OYETUNDE, Kabiru — RC10-155.1*

OYLU, Gulin — RC11-174.4

OZAKI, Ritsuko — RC24-JS-108.2

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OZCURUMEZ, Saime — RC15-JS-188.3*

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OZEN, Hayriye — RC48-761.1

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ÖZKAYA, Derya — RC11-158.2*

OZLU DINIZ, Simay — RC55-843.1*, RC39-640.1

ÖZMETE, Emine — RC11-168.3*

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PACETTI, Valentina — RC30-480.1, RC30-477.1

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PACHOVA, Nevelina — RC23-372.3*, RC30-484.5*

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PADOVAN, Dario — RC08-116.2, RC24-JS-241.3

PAGE, David — RC40-652.1

PAK, Melike — RC06-JS-125.3*

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PALADINI, Roberto — RC52-801.3*

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PALERMO, Melanie Sara — RC06-100.1*, RC17-256.1

PALIS, Florencia — RC11-168.2*

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PALMA AMESTOY, Carlos — RC28-454.3*

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PALMBERGER, Monika — RC06-89.4*

PALMER, Anna — RC07-JS-59.2*

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PAMPLONA, Danielle Anne — RC09-133.2*

PANAGOPOULOS, Iakovos — RC57-868.4*

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PANDA, Manmeet — RC18-259.2

PANDE, Amrita — RC32-526.1*

PANDEY PANDEY, Shilpi — RC12-187.3*

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PANETTIERE, Giulio — RC39-637.2*

PANG, Javier — RC02-34.4*

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PARELLA RUBIO, Sonia — RC20-300.2*

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PARK, Haenam — RC14-216.1*

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PARULKAR, Ashwin — RC21-335.4*

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PASTORE, Ferruccio — RC31-497.2

PÁSZTOR, Adél — RC28-455.1*

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PATERSON, Mark — TG07-987.3*, WG08-907.1*

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PAVOLINI, Emmanuele — RC06-JS-102.5

PAWLICK POTTS, Danica — RC05-78.1*

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PEETZ, Thorsten — WG10-930.2*, RC17-251.2*

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PEITZ, Nina-Madeleine — RC04-52.15

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PELIKŠIENĖ, Rūta — RC24-389.7*, TG04-974.2*

PELLEGRINI, Elizabete — WG11-949.4*, RC29-471.5

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PEÑA SARMIENTO, Maria Fernanda — RC54-829.3*

PENG, Altman — RC36-589.2*, RC36-596.2*

PENG, Chenhong — RC19-286.2

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PENG, Ito — RC31-JS-180.1*

PENG, Lijun — RC16-241.4

PENNA, Assunta — RC26-426.4*

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PEREIRA DA CUNHA, Albino — RC19-278.3, RC07-107.1*

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PEREIRA, Elvira — RC19-278.3*

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PÉREZ, Miguel — RC43-JS-72.3*

PEREZ-AHUMADA, Pablo — RC44-691.1*

PÉREZ-CASTAÑEDA, Raúl — RC50-JS-40.4*

PÉREZ-OLVERA, María Antonia — RC05-78.2

PEREZ-TORRES, Jeremiah — WG10-930.8*

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PERNETTI, Alessandra — RC19-284.4*

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PERRA, Sabrina — RC44-692.3*

PERROTTA, Domenico — RC30-483.5*

PERUGORRÍA, Ignacia — RC47-732.3*, RC48-766.4*

PERUMAL GOVENDER, Jayanathan — RC46-719.1*, RC46-715.3*

PERUZZI, Gaia — RC06-88.2*, RC57-877.1*

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PESET, Charlotte — RC05-JS-217.1*

PEŠIĆ, Jelena — RC46-727.3

PESLIAK, Laura Dominique — RC46-JS-48.3*

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PESTANA LAGES, Joana — RC43-681.1

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PETROVA, Gergana Neycheva — RC35-587.3*

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PEZZOLO, Marino — RC30-481.1*

PFADENHAUER, Michaela — RC14-212.1*

PFALLER, Larissa — RC11-JS-156.2

PHIBBS, Peter — RC43-682.1

PHILILE NGUBANE, Nokuthula — RC19-282.2*

PHILIP, Shannon — RC54-833.1*, RC05-77.16*

PHILIPP, Aaron — WG10-931.3, RC52-801.2*

PHILIPPS, Joschka — TG04-JS-62.3*

PHILIPS, Miray — WG11-JS-229.4*, RC22-JS-195.2*

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PIAZZONI, Carlotta — RC15-226.4*

PICANCO, Felicia — RC28-458.2*, RC02-37.3

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PICCIRILLO, Ciro — RC15-224.1

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PICKETT, Justin — WG11-954.4

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PIERRE, Gallinari Safar — RC28-449.2*

PIETERS, Sanne — RC20-292.3

PIGA, Maria Lucia — TG04-980.1*

PIGNATTI, Giulio — RC08-115.2*

PIGOZZI, Lisa N.R. — WG08-911.5*

PILATI, Katia — RC44-692.3*, RC44-JS-223.5*

PILCH, Szymon — RC44-703.3

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PINAR, Ezgi — RC18-262.2*

PINEDA RAMOS, Carlos Andres — RC30-475.3*

PIÑEYRÚA NATHALIA, Florencia — RC28-443.1

PINHEIRO, Thais Rosa — RC50-JS-159.3*

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PINNA, Gabriele — RC52-800.4*, RC30-474.2*

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PINTO, Paula — TG03-958.5

PINZON, Jesus — RC04-51.6

PIONYER, Tserenbazar — RC18-260.1

PIOTROWSKI, Grzegorz — RC47-JS-92.3*, RC47-743.1

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PIRAS, Enrico Maria — RC52-JS-152.5*, RC15-222.1*

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PIRES, Samuel — RC33-549.1

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PIRONE, Maurilio — RC44-703.3

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PISKOPANI, Anna Maria — RC38-626.3*

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PITERS, Raphaël — RC20-296.1*, RC20-297.1*

PITLUCK, Aaron — RC23-372.4*

PITRIA, Meidesta — RC40-649.3*

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PITSCHMANN, Ashley — RC34-JS-41.2

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PIVORIENE, Jolanta — WG10-JS-29.5*, RC11-176.7

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PIZZOLATI, Micol — RC57-873.2

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PLANG, Janet — RC06-99.2

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PLAVA, Annalisa — TG04-968.3*

PLAZA REVECO, Alejandro — RC45-710.3*, RC45-710.5*

PLEYERS, Geoffrey — RC47-JS-11.5*

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POOJA, Pooja — RC04-60.5*

POPE, Catherine — WG06-897.1

POPOV, Andrei — RC30-481.5*, RC30-480.3*

POPOV, Anton — RC21-334.4

POPYK, Anzhela — RC28-JS-20.5*, RC53-816.3*

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POWELL, Justin — RC28-439.2

POY, Santiago — RC55-846.9

PRADEL MIQUEL, Marc — RC21-313.3*, RC24-387.3*

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PRASAD, Smriti — RC04-60.7*

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PRETI, Sara — RC55-839.2

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RAMÍREZ LÓPEZ, Anabel — RC12-182.1*

RAMIREZ LOZANO, Julianna Paola — RC17-JS-113.6*, RC17-258.2*, RC14-209.1*

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RAMNUND MANSINGH, Aradhana — RC46-716.3*

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RAMOS JUNIOR, Eduardo — RC32-514.5

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RASHID, Naaz — RC21-JS-193.2*

RASSE, Alejandra — RC53-JS-210.3

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RATHZEL, Nora — RC44-692.1*

RATNA, Nazmun — RC32-532.8

RATTANAPHAN, Natchaya
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RAY, Sawmya — RC29-462.5*

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RAZ, Aviad — RC15-JS-221.4

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RECKINGER, Rachel — RC40-JS-106.1*

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REED, Beth Glover — RC17-246.3*

REEVES, Aaron
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REGO, Fernanda Barreto de Moraes
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REICHERT, Arndt — RC02-29.4

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REID, James — RC06-95.2*

REINBOLD, Judith
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REIS, Elisa — RC20-287.1*

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RENZINI, Francesco — RC45-711.3

REPO, Petteri — RC24-JS-144.5

RESPI, Chiara — RC06-JS-138.2*

RESTEIGNE, Delphine — RC32-522.4*

RESTREPO GIL, Andrés
— RC04-JS-103.4

RETAMAL GARRIDO, Patricia
— RC44-691.1*, RC32-525.3*

REVOLO LAGE, Marisol Patrícia
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REYES BENAVIDES, Jesus Antonio
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REYES MUÑOZ, Vania — RC28-454.6*

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RIBEIRO POLERA SAMPAIO, Monique
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— RC18-266.2, RC40-663.2

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— RC37-JS-206.2*, RC35-JS-83.3*

RICHARD, Yves — RC18-269.3

RICHTER, Dirk
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RICKARD, JoAnna
— RC53-JS-189.3

RICO TORAL, Anahí — RC54-830.5*

RICOTTA, Giuseppe — RC57-867.1*

RICUCCI, Roberta
— RC30-479.6, RC22-345.1*

RIDZI, Frank
— WG06-893.1*, RC55-847.1*

RIEDEL, Felicitas — RC24-391.2*

RIEKER, Peter
— RC42-679.5*, RC38-JS-118.3*

RIMMER, Michael — RC15-JS-215.2

RIMONDI, Tommaso
— RC21-301.3*, RC09-139.3

RINALDI, Cirus
— RC26-431.4*, RC32-507.5

RINALDI, Jen — WG11-954.2*

RINAUDO, Jean-Daniel
— RC40-JS-169.4, RC24-404.7*

RINAUDO, Jean-Daniel
— RC40-JS-169.1*

RINCON GARCIA, Leire — RC14-214.4

RIO, Anna — RC30-481.3, RC19-284.5*

RIORDAN, Christine — RC44-704.1*

RÍOS CAMPOS, Pilar — WG10-923.1*

RIOS OYOLA, Sandra — RC48-747.2*

RIST-CHRISTENSEN, Pernille
— WG06-902.2*

RISTIĆ, Dušan — RC37-618.1*

RITTER, Tobias — RC07-110.2

RIVAS VENEGAS, Miguel
— WG08-903.1*

RIVAS-SÁNCHEZ, Héctor Eloy
— RC48-757.2*

RIVERA, Diego — RC45-708.2

RIVERA-NAVARRO, Jesus
— RC15-219.2*, RC15-223.2

RIVOIR, Ana — WG10-JS-29.6*

RIZO BARROSO, Andrea
— RC40-657.4*, RC40-657.7*

RIZZINI, Irene — RC53-813.1

RIZZO, Helen — RC32-519.4*

RIZZO, Roberto — RC17-257.5*

ROA TAMPE, Karin
— RC42-674.2*, RC57-870.3*

ROBERTI, Eugenia — RC04-55.2

ROBERTO GALBIATI, Roberto Galbiati
— RC28-459.1

ROBERTS, Keely — RC44-JS-246.5

ROBINSON, Brandon — RC34-565.2*

ROBINSON, Carol — RC53-813.3

ROBINSON, Oral — TG09-989.3*, TG09-990.1*

ROBLES, José Manuel — RC33-539.4, RC33-544.4*

ROBLES, María Sarella — RC53-JS-210.3

ROBSON, James — RC04-54.10

ROCA GUERRERO, Josep — RC22-358.4*

ROCHA MACHADO, Maíra — WG11-945.6

ROCHA MOURA, Célio Henrique — RC21-313.5*

ROCHE CARCEL, Juan A. — WG08-906.3*, TG12-992.9*

ROCHOW, Thomas — RC06-JS-115.2

RODRIGUES DA CRUZ, Rodrigo — RC32-533.2

RODRIGUEZ ANAIZ, Paulina — RC17-256.17*

RODRIGUEZ AVILA, Nuria — WG10-923.1*, WG10-923.2*

RODRÍGUEZ DE LA FUENTE, José — RC28-432.1, RC55-842.2

RODRIGUEZ FERNANDEZ, Maria Aranzazu — RC39-641.3, RC39-647.5

RODRÍGUEZ GÓMEZ, Hilda Mar — RC04-JS-103.4

RODRÍGUEZ GUSTÁ, Ana Laura — RC19-JS-53.3

RODRÍGUEZ IBAÑEZ, Yanina — RC40-651.7

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, Pilar — RC20-JS-99.2*

RODRÍGUEZ SOLER, Joan — RC30-474.1, RC38-621.2

RODRIGUEZ VALDÉS, Patricio — RC55-851.2*, RC55-851.3*

RODRIGUEZ, Maria Victoria — RC11-168.2

RODRIGUEZ, Sara — RC43-690.5*

RODRÍGUEZ-MUÑIZ, Michael — RC56-857.5*, RC08-JS-32.4*

RODRÍGUEZ-SICKERT, Carlos — RC45-708.2

RODUIT, Sabrina — RC12-190.4

ROESCHERT, Franca — RC05-JS-140.5*

ROGER, Antoine — RC08-JS-32.3*

ROGGERO, Pier Paolo — RC10-148.4

ROJ, Igor Robert — RC15-JS-221.3

ROJAS CORDOVA, Carolina — RC24-389.2

ROJEK-ADAMEK, Paulina — RC37-606.5*

ROLAND, Verwiebe — RC52-801.2

ROLLER, Marvin — RC23-367.2

ROMAN, Nicolette — RC06-95.2

ROMANELLO, Gloria — RC37-611.3*

ROMANETTO, Matheus — RC35-580.1*, RC36-595.1*

ROMANO, Nike — RC17-JS-131.2

ROMANÒ, Sara — RC26-422.4*

ROMANOV, Bogdan — WG10-929.1

ROMANOVICH, Nelly — RC30-485.4*

ROMANOWICZ, *Anna — RC24-401.5*

ROMENS, Anne-Iris — RC30-480.1

ROMERO PEREZ, Sonia — RC05-79.15, RC57-872.2*

ROMERO, Priscila Walquiria — RC05-70.2*

ROMERO-LANKAO, Patricia — RC24-393.4*, RC24-382.4*

ROMERO-PORTILLO, Daniel — RC32-536.4*, WG08-JS-212.5

RÖMHILD, Ricardo — TG03-964.2*

RONALD, Richard — RC43-684.1, RC43-684.2

RONCO, Sara — RC09-JS-247.1*

RONJA, Trischler — RC35-577.5*

RONNY, Ehlen — RC17-JS-224.1*

ROOKS, Ronica — RC11-JS-13.3*

ROQUINO, Eduardo — RC39-636.2, RC24-JS-173.5*

ROSA, Marcelo Carvalho — WG01-888.4*

ROSA, Weronika — RC17-JS-213.2

ROSADO MURILLO, Luis Felipe — RC05-79.1

ROSALES ORTEGA, Rocío — RC40-656.2

ROSANO-GRANGE, Marlene — RC02-32.4

ROSCA, Dorina — RC09-128.1*, RC09-129.3*

ROSCHE, Benjamin — RC28-441.1*, RC45-711.2*

ROSE, Anna-Lena — RC04-66.5

ROSEN, Christian — RC43-686.3*

ROSEN, Rachel — RC06-JS-209.1*, RC53-JS-210.1

ROSEN, Robert — RC30-JS-192.2*

ROSENBERG, James — RC02-29.1*

ROSENFELDOVÁ, Jana — TG04-967.2

ROSENHEK, Zeev — RC02-44.5*

ROSENTHAL, Anat — RC39-648.3, RC24-391.3

ROSSI, Elisa — RC15-238.1*

ROSSI, Federico — RC04-56.6*

ROSSI, Federico M. — RC44-JS-165.2*, RC09-JS-112.1*

ROSSI, Tulio — RC07-JS-136.2

ROSSI, Valeria — WG01-879.4*

ROSSIER, Colleen — RC05-78.3

ROSSITER, Kate — WG11-954.2

ROSSMEISSL, Felix — WG11-JS-128.3*

ROST-BANIK, Colleen — RC04-65.1*

ROSTECKA, Barbara — WG08-909.2*, WG08-JS-181.2*

ROSZCZYNSKA KURASINSKA, Magdalena — WG08-911.6*

ROTH, Camille — RC28-449.2

ROTH, Steffen — RC04-49.3

ROTHENBERG, Julia — RC37-JS-206.5*

ROUBI, Rim — RC04-49.2*, RC17-JS-203.1*

ROUILLARD, Josselin — RC40-JS-169.1

ROULLEAU-BERGER, Laurence — RC34-576.2*, WG01-880.1*

ROUSE, Shahnaz — RC05-JS-45.2*

ROUSSEAU, Max — RC21-301.2*

ROUTRAY, Sanjeev — RC02-31.3*

ROVISCO, Maria — RC37-610.1*

ROWLAND, Jussara — RC24-403.3*, RC36-591.3*

ROY, Nandita — RC07-JS-220.5*, RC13-194.3*

ROY, Rianka — RC44-JS-15.4*, RC02-JS-178.3*

ROYBAL, Carmela — RC29-470.4*, TG03-JS-233.6*

ROZENA, Sharda — RC43-680.1*

ROZENDO SOUZA, Cimone — TG03-JS-110.1*

RU, Francesca — RC21-320.1*

RUA VIEITES, Antonio — RC29-460.3

RUBIN, Andrea — TG04-973.1

RUBIN, Victoria L — WG10-939.3

RUBINO, Gianfranco — RC04-61.4*, WG10-936.4*

RUBIO GÓMEZ, María — WG06-898.2

RÜCKEL, Ann-Katrin — RC28-451.2

RUDEK, Tadeusz Józef — RC24-JS-173.7*

RUEDIN, Didier — RC15-JS-188.1*

RUGIERO, Serena — RC47-JS-92.4*

RUIZ CALLADO, Raul — RC15-232.1

RUIZ FLORES, Juan — RC05-79.15*, RC57-872.2

RUIZ MOYA, Noelia — WG06-898.5

RUIZ PÉREZ, Marco Antonio — WG08-903.5

RUIZ RODRÍGUEZ, Paola — RC25-421.3

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, Jose A. — RC14-209.3*, RC14-JS-177.5*

RUIZ-CASARES, Monica — RC53-813.3*, RC53-812.3*

RUIZ-TAGLE, Javier — RC43-686.5, RC21-318.2*

RUOKONEN-ENGLER, Minna-Kristiina — RC31-491.2*

RURKA, Anna — RC48-757.1, RC19-280.5

RUSHANPOOR, Amin — RC49-770.3

RUSPA, Marta — RC52-807.3, RC15-223.3

RUSSO, Concetta — RC30-480.1*, RC33-540.5

RUWET, Coline — RC24-389.1*, RC04-66.3*

RYAN, Tom — RC06-99.4*

RYAZANTSEV, Nikita — RC31-494.2

RYAZANTSEV, Sergey — RC31-494.2*

RYDBACK, Michelle — RC10-146.3*

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S., Lakshmi — RC53-JS-228.7*

SA'DI, Ahmad — RC36-591.1*, RC37-JS-85.2*

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SAADI ADEL, Sabry — RC29-464.5*

SAALFELD, Robin — RC28-437.4*, RC28-449.4*

SAALMANN, Madelaine — RC52-809.3*

SAARISTO, Saila-Maria — RC43-JS-72.5*, RC21-315.3

SAAVEDRA HERRERA, Camilo — RC12-180.11*

ŠABASEVIČIŪTĖ, Giedrė — RC37-616.5*

SABBAGH-KHOURY, Areej — RC35-JS-2.1*, RC56-854.4*

SABBI, Matthew — RC09-136.3*

SABETTA, Lorenzo — WG08-JS-123.2*

SABIDO RAMOS, Olga Alejandra — TG07-984.2*, WG08-905.4*

SABINE, Mommartz — RC04-59.3*

SABRINA INEZ, Weller — RC55-JS-95.1*, RC28-439.1*

SABUGAL PAZ, Paulina — WG08-JS-93.3*, RC22-JS-176.5*

SACCA, Flaminia — RC26-431.1*, RC26-428.3*

SACCHETTI, Francesco — RC15-222.3

SACCHETTO, Devi — RC44-JS-165.3, RC44-JS-246.4

SACCO, Riccardo — RC37-603.4*

SACHWEH, Patrick — RC28-436.5*

SADIGHI SADIGHI, Behrang — RC57-875.1

SADIKOĞLU, Zehra Zeynep — RC53-822.3*, RC30-485.2

SADIQI, Fatima — RC32-515.2*

SAEIDNIA, Sahar — RC09-143.2*

SAFI, Mirna — RC28-459.1*

SAFONOVA, Maria — RC28-457.4*, RC28-455.2*

SAGNANE, Saïkou Oumar — RC16-242.1*

SAGNER TAPIA, Johanna — RC38-JS-118.4, RC06-95.4*

SAGREDO AYLWIN, Maria Paz — RC17-JS-224.6*, WG06-896.1*

SAHRAOUI, Nina — RC31-JS-147.3*, RC38-623.6*

SAID, Atef — RC48-JS-185.5*

SAID, Moussaoui — RC19-JS-145.2, RC19-JS-145.1

SAIGUSA, Natsuko — RC15-219.3*

SAIKKONEN, Paula — RC19-284.1*

SAIMASSAYEVA, Aruzhan — RC22-348.1*

SAINT-CHARLES, Johanne — RC15-226.3

SAITO, Kiyoko — RC02-31.1

SAITO, Ryosuke — RC45-706.2

SAITO, Sayaka — RC31-JS-107.4*

SAKAI, Chie — RC17-256.3*

SAKANASHI, Kenta — RC40-JS-237.5*

ŞAKAR, İdil Deniz — RC39-643.3

SAKIHAMA, Sana — RC40-JS-124.3

SAKIZLIOGLU, Bahar — RC43-682.3*

SAKS, Michael — RC52-799.1*, RC52-806.1*

SAKSHAUG, Joseph — RC33-541.4

SAKURAI, Yoshihide — RC22-JS-195.4*

SALADINO, Valeria — TG12-992.10*, WG08-905.5*

SALAH, Hoda — RC22-JS-139.5

SALAM DEVI, Luxmi — RC05-JS-174.5*

SALAMERO, Emilie — RC15-233.3*, RC15-234.3

SALAMONSKA, Justyna — WG10-916.3

SALAS GUADIANA, Emilio — RC23-370.1*

SALEEM, Saleena — RC32-534.2*

SALEHIN, Mohammad — RC17-JS-34.2*, WG11-945.2

SALEJ, Monika Sylwia — RC37-605.3*

SALEM QUBAILAT, Reqqa — RC31-496.2*

SALEM, Nancy — TG07-982.3*

SALES CEDRO, André — WG11-949.4, RC29-471.5

SALES PEREIRA, Verônica — RC21-325.4*

SALGADO, Mauricio — RC28-459.2*

SALHI, Samiha — RC32-524.3*, RC43-689.1*

SALIDO CORTES, Olga — RC55-846.10*, RC23-376.3*

SALIME, Zakia — RC54-830.3*, RC32-511.4*

SALLACH, Carlotta — RC25-412.1*

SALLEH, Ariel — RC02-JS-43.2*, Inte-13.4*

SALNIKOVA, Svitlana — RC33-542.4*

SALOME, Nyambura — TG12-992.6*

SALOMON BALSAMO, Oriana — RC47-730.3

SALVAGNI, Julice — RC30-474.3

SALVATE, Natalia — RC40-651.5

SALVATI, Armida — RC17-251.5

SALZANO, Giulia — RC34-555.4*, WG08-905.6*

SAMAHA, Petra — RC21-312.3*

SAMANO-RENTERÍA, Miguel Angel — RC05-80.3

SAMI, Neha — RC21-314.4*

SAMIRA, Elmedhmed — RC02-JS-167.1*

SAMMY, Cheyanna — RC12-192.1

SAMPAIO ROSSI, Amélia — RC12-187.5*

SAMPER SAMPER, Jota — RC21-315.2*

SAMSON, Melanie — RC46-726.1

SAMUEL, Robin Leo — RC28-439.3

SAN, Ali Riza — RC31-503.4*

SANAA, Bakrim — RC07-107.4*

SANABRIA BOHORQUEZ, Carlos Eduardo — RC54-829.3

SANAGUSTIN-FONS, Victoria — RC17-JS-243.4

SANBORN, Jared — RC24-400.5*

SÁNCHEZ AGUILAR, Jesús Alexis — RC29-472.8*

SANCHEZ BELANDO, Maria Victoria — RC43-686.1*

SÁNCHEZ ESPINOSA, Joaquín Jaime — WG10-924.1, WG10-922.3*

SÁNCHEZ FÉLIX, Karla — RC35-586.3*

SANCHEZ GARCIA, Jose — RC31-505.1

SÁNCHEZ JIMÉNEZ, Sergio — WG08-911.1

SÁNCHEZ MONTIJANO, Elena — RC31-497.1*

SÁNCHEZ VILLANUEVA, Antonia — WG10-922.2, WG10-923.4*

SANCHEZ, Fabio — RC07-JS-155.6*

SANCHEZ, Melisa Ruth — RC22-JS-133.3*

SANCHEZ, Roberto — RC38-632.2

SANCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, Diego — RC55-838.1

SÁNCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea — RC19-275.3

SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, Felipe — RC42-JS-151.6*

SÁNCHZ-ORO SÁNCHEZ, Marcelo — RC17-JS-113.2

SANDAL-WILSON, Hakan — RC32-519.1*

SANDER, van Lanen — RC21-302.1*

SANDERS, Alexandra — WG10-937.5

SANDHU, Damanjit — RC53-826.2

SANDOVAL ROBAYO, Mary Luz — RC29-472.5*

SANGIULIANO, Maria — RC47-730.3*

SANIL, Akanksha — RC28-459.3*

SANIL, Pallavi — RC28-439.4*

SANT'ANNA FERNANDES, Ainá — RC17-255.4*

SANTABALLA SANTOS, Leticia — RC31-506.1*

SANTAGATI, Mariagrazia — RC04-64.4*, RC04-48.5*

SANTAMARINA GUERRERO, Ana — RC30-486.4*

SANTANA MACHADO, Gabriel — RC21-321.4*

SANTANA, Marco — RC44-691.3

SANTELLI, Francesco — RC23-365.3

SANTIAGO ESTRADA, Sara — RC30-481.4

SANTIAGO FUENTES, Laura Mercedes — WG08-JS-16.2

SANTIAGO PRIETO, María — RC47-730.1*, RC07-JS-231.3*

SANTIAGO, Anna Maria — RC43-690.4*

SANTOS, Fabio — RC56-856.3*

SANTOS, Hermilio — RC11-176.1*, RC38-624.3*, Film-1014.1*

SANTOS, James William — RC35-579.4*

SANTOS, Patrícia — RC52-JS-152.3

SANTOS, Priscilla — RC05-82.1*

SANTOS, Susana — RC12-182.6*

SANYAL, Romola — RC43-JS-72.2*

SANZ DE MIGUEL, Pablo — RC30-486.3*

SAPIN, Marlène — RC33-542.3, RC15-236.3*

SARA, Hasna Hena — RC11-JS-54.4

SARACINO, Barbara — TG04-973.1

SARAH, Hackfort — RC24-406.3

SARAVANAMUTTU, Siobhan — WG11-954.2

SARAVÍ, Gonzalo — RC33-550.3*

SARAY, Pheng — RC49-768.2

SÂRBU, Emanuel Adrian — WG11-JS-175.3*

SARIKAYA EREN, Selen — RC57-874.3*, RC37-611.2*

SARKABOUDI, Amirhossein — RC28-443.1

SARKAR, Parag — RC25-JS-179.3*

SARMA, Pranjal — RC13-195.1*, RC13-196.1*

SARRIS, Nikos — RC26-425.1*

SARSEKEYEVA, Aliya — RC04-66.10*, RC04-55.5*

SARTI, Simone — RC15-236.1*, RC55-846.8

SARTIRANA, Marco — RC15-JS-162.3*, RC15-JS-162.4*

SARTORIO GONCALVES, Lara — RC47-733.2*

SASSATELLI, Monica — RC57-873.2*, RC57-870.1*

SASSATELLI, Roberta — RC16-239.3*, RC24-402.1*

SASSONE TORCELLO, Bruno — RC23-372.5

SASWATI MISHRA, Sushree — RC29-463.1*, RC29-467.2*

ŞATIROĞLU, Ayşen — WG08-909.5

SATO, Akihiko — RC25-409.4*

SATO, Yoshimichi — RC45-712.4*, RC28-446.1

SATTA, Caterina — RC34-552.6*

SATU, Shammi Akter — RC48-748.4*

SAUER, Lenore — RC06-JS-209.7

SAUSSEY, Magalie — WG06-895.4

SAVA, Ionel N — RC20-300.3*, RC01-25.2*

SAVCHUK, Galina — WG10-929.3

SAVIC, Kristina — RC53-JS-96.1*

SAVINSKAYA, Olga — RC04-53.4*, RC53-811.4*

SAVVA, Maria — RC04-62.4*

SAWYER, Anne-maree — RC15-221.1

SAXONBERG, Steven — RC05-71.2*

SAYAPIN, Lucia — RC57-872.1*

SAYIN, Burak — RC21-302.4*

SCANDONE, Berenice — RC04-56.6*

SCARCELLA, Elena — RC29-462.6

SCARDIGNO, Anna Fausta — RC34-553.3, RC48-755.5*

SCARFÒ, Grazia Maria — RC52-802.2*

SCARLATTI, Emma — RC12-181.3*

SCERVINI, Francesco — RC45-705.5*, RC28-432.4

SCHAEBLER, Birgit — TG12-996.5*

SCHAEFER, Florian — RC44-697.2*

SCHAEFER, Kristina — RC32-512.5*

SCHAEFER, Miriam — RC22-JS-139.2*

SCHAFER, Mark — RC24-383.1*, RC23-374.1*

SCHÄFER, Sarah Helena — RC16-JS-148.2*

SCHARATHOW, Wiebke — RC25-413.2*

SCHEIRING, Gabor — RC18-265.1*

SCHERER, Andreas Georg — RC17-248.1

SCHEUERMANN, Anita — RC49-770.1*

SCHIAVINATO, Valentina — RC22-JS-139.6*

SCHIAVO, Luigi — RC47-737.4*

SCHILK, Felix — RC14-204.1*

SCHILLINGS, Tobias — RC55-838.1*, RC19-JS-53.4*

SCHIMMÖLLER, Laura — RC23-371.2*

SCHLEICHER, Nora — RC31-500.3*, RC25-420.4*

SCHMIDT, Danielle — RC24-385.2*

SCHMIDT, Elisabeth — RC02-28.4*

SCHMIEJA, Vanessa — RC33-542.2*

SCHMITT, Brian — RC18-JS-100.3*

SCHMOLKE, Rebecca — RC34-557.6

SCHMOLL, Camille — RC06-JS-87.2*

SCHNEIDER, Pauline — RC44-696.4*

SCHNEIDER, Sergio — RC40-651.5*

SCHNEIDER, Simone — RC42-673.4*, RC55-838.4*

SCHNIEDERMANN, Alexander — RC23-378.1*

SCHNITZER, Anna — RC38-629.2*, RC53-JS-96.4*

SCHOBER, Anna — RC57-868.3*, RC57-871.2*

SCHOEPF, Caroline — RC14-JS-177.6*, RC05-77.22*

SCHOON, Ingrid — RC28-441.2

SCHOONMAKER, Sara — RC07-111.5*

SCHUBERT, Tinka — RC29-JS-88.1*, WG11-946.6*

SCHUENEMANN, Tyler — RC02-JS-43.3*

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike — RC09-133.1*, RC09-141.2*

SCHULZ MEINEN, Haimo — RC22-339.2*

SCHULZ, Carina — RC14-215.5*

SCHULZ, Markus S. — Inte-11.4*

SCHULZE WALTRUP, Robin — RC19-272.3*

SCHUMACHER, Juliane — RC24-406.3*, RC24-JS-161.1*

SCHUNCK, Reinhard — RC45-708.4

SCHUSTER, Tibor — RC15-224.1

SCHWARTZ, Jennifer — RC12-JS-205.4, RC12-JS-205.5*

SCHWARZ, Christoph — RC42-679.4*, RC38-627.4*

SCHWEDA, Mark — RC11-JS-156.2, RC16-241.4

SCHWEITZER, Reinhard — RC56-JS-239.1*

SCHWENZER, Friedemann — RC34-JS-41.2

SCHWITTEK, Jessica — RC06-92.2, RC53-821.3*

SCHWITTER, Nicole — RC45-706.1*

SCHWOERER, Lili — RC04-64.1*

SCHYVENS, Ona — RC21-JS-94.2*

SCOCCO, Marta — RC17-256.1

SCOPINARO, Nina — RC34-569.1, RC53-JS-210.5

SCRIBANO, Adrian — WG08-910.4*, WG08-904.4

SEBASTIÁN HERRERA, Sebastian — RC24-389.2

SEBASTIAN, Jürss — TG04-976.3*

SEBASTIEN ERIC, Nkoa Ayissi — RC17-247.3*

SEDZRO, Eyram Ivy — RC05-75.1

SEEBACH, Swen — RC37-610.3*

SEEDAT-KHAN, Mariam — RC46-721.1*, RC46-716.1*

SEEGERS, Marco — RC28-434.1*

SEGANFREDDO, Francesco — TG04-973.1*

SEGARRA-AYLLON, Laura — RC53-811.1*

SEGATTO, Catarina — RC21-321.3*

SEGUIN, Laura — RC40-JS-169.1*, RC24-404.7

SEGURA SÁNCHEZ, Antonio — WG10-923.4*

SEGURA-CARRILLO, Cristian — RC55-849.3*, RC55-846.11*

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SEIDUMANOV, Serik — WG01-885.2

SEILHAMER, Mark — RC25-421.2*

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SEKINE, Kae — RC40-649.2*

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SEKULA, Paulina — RC11-170.4, WG10-937.4

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SELK, Veith — RC56-JS-97.6

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SELLO, Matshidiso — RC19-282.1

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SENGUPTA, Urmi — RC43-688.1*

SENK, Katharina — RC49-768.4, RC49-768.5

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SERIGNE BEN MOUSTAPHA, Diédhiou — RC52-804.4, RC15-JS-215.1

SERINO, Marco — RC24-JS-173.4

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SERRANO MARTÍNEZ, Cecilia — RC52-798.1*, RC14-JS-177.1

SERRANO VELARDE, Kathia — RC24-391.2, RC17-JS-243.1*

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SHANKARAYYA HIREMATH, Sumanth — TG03-959.2*, RC20-JS-99.3*

SHANKER, Deepthi — WG01-886.2*, RC55-847.5*

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SHERMAN, Jennifer — RC12-JS-205.4, RC12-JS-205.5

SHERPA, Mona — RC09-JS-129.3

SHI, Lei — RC28-450.4*

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SHIBATA, Teppei — RC02-46.1

SHIH JHANG, Huang — TG03-961.4*

SHIH, Po-Jung — RC07-JS-231.2*

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SHIM, Jae-Mahn — TG12-996.6, RC30-476.4

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SILPAGAR, Fatima — TG04-972.3*

SILVA CARRIJO, Viviane Letícia — RC24-387.5, TG09-990.2*

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SILVA, Adailton Alves da — RC54-834.2

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SOCHA, Jakub — RC43-JS-114.1

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SOLÍS GARCÍA, Patricia — RC39-647.5*

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STEMPFHUBER, Martin — RC35-577.2*

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TAN, Şule — RC45-712.3

TANG, Lynn — RC49-780.1

TANG, Wenpei — RC08-119.3*

TANIGUCHI, Hiromi — RC06-87.2

TANIGUCHI, Masato — RC42-JS-37.3*

TANJEELA, Mumita — RC24-395.4*

TARANTINO, Giulia — RC18-268.4*

TAREK ELRAGGAL, Aly — RC56-862.3*, RC29-471.1*

TARIK, Erramli — RC34-559.6*

TARTARI, Morena — WG06-901.1*

TARUMOTO, Hideki — RC31-JS-91.1*

TAS, Arjin — RC05-77.5*, TG04-974.4*

TASSOU, Asimenia — RC38-626.2

TASTSOGLOU, Evangelia — WG11-941.2*

TATEYAMA, Noriko — RC06-JS-125.1*

TATSUKI, Shigeo — RC39-648.2

TATSUMI, Tomoyuki — RC24-406.4

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, Ligia — RC48-762.2*, Inte-13.2*

TAVY, Zsuzsu — RC11-167.2

TAYLOR, Claire — RC48-754.1*

TAYLOR, Faith — RC24-389.4*, RC39-648.1*

TAZREITER, Claudia — RC32-511.3*

TEDESCO, Carla — RC21-312.4*

TEIXEIRA, Francielly Santos — RC50-784.4*, RC50-JS-109.3*

TEJERINA, Benjamin — RC48-758.4*, RC48-760.2*

TEKE, Armagan — RC31-496.1

TELEGDI-CSETRI, Aron — RC31-JS-170.2*, RC06-91.4

TELES, Helena — RC19-278.3

TELESIENE, Audrone — TG04-974.2

TELLERIA PEREZ, Rosa — TG03-JS-233.3*

TELVE, Keiu — RC06-JS-209.6*

TENDO, Mutsuko — RC32-532.3*

TÉOMAN, Gonen — RC48-JS-141.3*

TER LAAN, Nina — RC56-JS-68.4*

TERENZI, Alessandra — RC24-382.5*

TERMES, Andreu — WG08-JS-44.1

TERRANEO, Marco — RC15-236.1

TERRAZA, Javier — RC20-287.4

TERUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Laura — RC07-JS-136.1, RC33-549.2

TESNOHLIDKOVA, Olivera — RC37-607.1*

TEWARI, Sanjay — RC13-194.1*

TEWARI, Sonu — RC39-640.4*, RC31-JS-147.4*

TEWARI, Vatsal — RC42-JS-151.2*, WG11-955.4*

TEXTORES, Lara — WG11-943.2*

TÉZLI, Annette — TG09-988.3*

THABET ABDULGNI, Nawar — RC18-JS-10.5*

THAI, Thi Huong — RC31-490.1

THAKKER, Hemal — RC17-JS-89.4*

THAKORE, Bhoomi — RC14-204.5*

THAKUR, Riya — RC40-651.3*

THAMILARASAN, Mahamuni — RC41-666.2*

THAMPI, Binitha Velayudhan — RC44-JS-223.4*

THEA, Wiesli — RC24-398.5*

THEJUS, Ruhamah — WG10-JS-29.3*

THEMELIS, Spyros — RC04-49.9, RC47-738.5*

THEOBALD, Hildegard — RC19-280.2*

THERRIEN, Steven — RC30-476.2, RC07-103.2*

THEURING, Stefanie — RC41-667.4

THEVENIN, Thomas — RC18-269.3

THIBAULT, Adrien — RC05-77.12*, RC31-495.6*

THIERS-QUINTANA, Jenniffer — RC31-494.5

THIMM, Tatjana — RC21-329.3*

THIOR, Maimouna Eliane — RC09-142.3*, RC09-141.3*

THOMA, Nadja — RC53-JS-96.3*

THOMAS, Hernán — RC40-661.1, RC23-372.5

THOMAS, Stefan — RC28-JS-20.2*, RC10-148.3*

THOMÉ, Joma — TG04-972.1*

THOMPSON, Aaron — RC34-571.5*

THOMPSON, Marissa — RC41-664.3*, RC28-443.2

THOMSON, Campbell — WG10-928.2*

THORAT, Santosh — RC37-JS-81.3*

THORSEN, Emilie — RC15-JS-221.2*, RC15-238.4*

TIAN, Feng — RC28-437.5*

TIBAJEV, Andrey — RC20-299.1*, RC19-273.1*

TICKU, Alisha — RC32-509.2

TIEBOSCH, Lot — RC15-232.5*

TIERNEY, Hilary — RC34-JS-41.1*

TIJMES, Jaime — RC38-JS-118.4*

TILLY, Chris — RC44-704.2*

TIMMS, Jill — RC04-52.3, RC30-484.4*

TING, Tin-Yuet — WG10-JS-98.2*

TINSLEY, Meghan — RC56-JS-68.1*, RC21-325.5*

TIP, Merle — RC33-547.3*

TIRABENI, Lia — RC17-246.2

TIRATELLI, Matteo — RC47-740.1*

TIRINO, Mario — RC34-555.2*

TISDALL, Kay — RC53-813.3

TITI, Neziswa — RC53-812.2*, TG09-JS-126.6*

TITKOV, Aleksei — RC07-JS-136.4*

TITTEL, Katharina — WG10-917.2*, RC07-JS-136.3*

TITTENSOR, David — RC22-JS-249.1*

TIWARI, Devika — RC47-732.2

TIWARI, Gokul — RC01-25.3*

TIWARI, Preeti — WG01-891.1*, WG01-882.6*

TIWARI, Rupam — RC32-JS-204.2*

TIWARI, Shweta — RC47-732.2

TKACHEVA, Tatiana — RC47-734.1*

TOBAR, Nicolás — RC34-564.2

TOBIASZ-ADAMCZYK, Beata — RC11-170.4, WG10-937.4

TOCZYSKI, Piotr — RC49-JS-78.3*

TOD RUTHFORD, Tod Rutherford — RC44-JS-246.1

TODOSIJEVIC, Bojan — RC20-299.3*, RC55-836.2

TOFAN, Cristina Maria — WG10-JS-29.5

TOLA, Heng — RC49-783.1

TOLEDO FERREIRA, Mariana — RC35-578.4

TOLENTINO, Laura — RC33-548.1

TOLSMA, Jochem — RC45-711.5

TOMA, Stefania — RC38-623.4*

TOMASSINI, Melissa — TG03-959.3*

TOMASSONI, Franco Tomassoni — RC44-703.2*

TOMELLERI, Stefano — TG12-995.2*

TOMIC, Damjan — RC14-214.4

TOMOKAWA, Sachi — RC49-768.2, RC49-783.1

TOMŠIČ, Matevž — RC46-727.1*

TONAH, Steve — RC38-623.2*, RC38-JS-118.2*

TONETTA, Marta — RC21-312.5, RC52-801.4*

TOPIDI, Kyriaki — RC12-187.2*

TOPKAYA, Besra Betül — RC54-JS-14.7, RC13-200.3

TORABI, Samira — RC05-77.8

TORABIAN, Juliette — RC17-249.3*

TORCHIA, Luca — RC28-437.2*

TORINO, Giulia — RC21-JS-94.1*, RC43-JS-137.1*

TORRE, Filippo — RC31-498.3*

TORRES CIERPE, Juana — RC23-368.4*

TORRES MEDINA, Arely del Carmen — RC22-348.3*, RC22-JS-176.3*

TORRES SÁNCHEZ, Santiago — RC25-421.3*

TORRES VAN GRINSVEN, Vanessa — RC38-633.4

TORRES, Analia — RC32-517.1*

TORRES, Sandra — RC11-171.2*, RC11-168.5

TORTI, Daniela — RC10-149.1, RC10-JS-163.1

TORTORICI, Stefano — RC07-JS-202.2*

TORUN ATIŞ, Nuran — RC40-JS-237.4*

TOSCANO, Emanuele — RC47-731.1*

TOSONI, Natalia — RC07-JS-202.4, RC06-JS-102.2*

TOTA, Anna Lisa — RC37-JS-19.2*

TÓTH, Fruzsina — RC12-189.2*, RC30-JS-192.4

TÓTHOVÁ, Dominika — RC11-175.2

TOUBGA, Paala — TG04-JS-62.3

TOUHTOUH, Rachid — RC34-576.4

TOURÉ KAPO, Leslie — RC21-JS-94.4

TOYONAGA, Kohei — RC28-447.3*

TRĄBKA, Agnieszka — RC34-566.2

TRABUCO, Eugene Dale Eslira — RC39-642.3*

TRABUT, Loic — RC06-95.3

TRAD, Rim — RC32-522.7*, RC31-JS-82.3*

TRAMONTANA, Antonio — RC26-429.3*, RC26-426.1*

TRAN, Anh — RC19-276.3*

TRANCOSSI, Stefano — RC04-54.15*

TRANSDISCIPLINAR DA AMAZÔNIA, RETA - Rede — RC07-JS-127.4*

TRAORÉ, Danouma Ismaël Diala — WG10-916.1*

TREJO QUINTANA, Janneth — RC04-51.5*

TREJO, Sam — RC41-664.3, RC28-443.2*

TRELLES, Abdul — RC38-632.2

TRELOAR, Destiny — RC40-657.5*, RC19-283.1*

TRENTINI, María Florencia — RC23-372.5

TRETJAKOVA, Vaida — RC41-668.3*

TRETTER, Eliot — RC24-JS-161.4

TREVISAN, Ana Carolina — RC33-544.2, RC18-262.3*

TREVISAN, Filippo — WG10-JS-84.2

TREZZA, Domenico — RC33-539.2*

TRICARICO, Luca — RC21-302.2

TRICHOT, Claire — RC31-505.1

TRIFUOGGI, Mario — RC21-336.5*

TRIMMEL, Markus — RC14-212.1*

TRINCHERO, Elisabetta — RC15-JS-162.3, RC15-JS-162.4

TRINIDAD, Gino Antonio — RC43-JS-137.2

TRIPATHY, Piyali — RC25-417.2*

TRIPP, Analisa — RC05-78.3

TRITTHART, Martina — RC57-871.3*, RC57-877.4*

TROCCHI, Vanessa — WG10-939.3

TROCHYMIAK, Mateusz — RC52-JS-182.2*, WG10-934.5*

TROSZYNSKI, Marek — RC25-414.2*

TROUP, Carolyn — RC23-365.2, RC23-380.4

TROY, Laurence — RC43-682.2

TRUCCO, Noemi — RC05-77.3*

TRUDA, Giovanna — RC12-182.3*, RC32-529.4*

TRUMMER, Ursula — RC53-826.3

TRUPIA, Dilara Vanessa — RC52-JS-12.2*

TSAPKO, Demyan — WG01-889.8*

TSAPKO, Miroslava — WG01-889.3*

TSARITOVA, Natia — RC17-257.1*, RC17-246.1*

TSATSOU, Panayiota — RC07-JS-202.5*

TSEDENDAMBA, Batsugar — RC55-836.5*

TSELINKO, Inna — WG10-916.3

TSENG, Pei-Ching — RC15-228.1

TSEVEEN, Tsetsenbileg — RC20-289.3*, WG01-880.2*

TSEVEGDORJ, Bold — RC55-836.5

TSILI, Andriani — WG11-943.1*

TSIOLIS, Giorgos — RC38-626.1*

TSOBANOGLOU, Georgios — RC26-425.4*, RC26-425.3*

TSOGREREL, Baasanjav — WG01-880.2

TSOSIE, Krystal — RC05-80.4, RC05-81.3

TSUJI, Takashi — RC26-423.5, RC39-JS-191.5*

TU, Hsien-Chih — RC32-512.3

TU, Lingyan — WG10-933.2*

TU, Su-hao — RC33-541.5*

TUDISCA, Valentina — RC23-380.2, RC04-63.3

TÜFEKÇIOĞLU, Ece Bengi — RC36-591.4*

TUGAL, Cihan — RC20-288.1*

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TULUMELLO, Simone — RC21-309.3

TUNCBILEK, Seyda Sevde — RC08-123.2*

TURAN, Yunus — RC18-268.1*, RC47-740.4*

TURCHETTI, Alessandra — RC38-JS-27.3, RC05-86.1*

TURCSAN, Balazs — RC18-JS-134.3*

TURKOGLU, Didem — RC47-743.6*

TURNER, Carlene — RC23-373.5

TURRELL, Molly — RC32-509.1*

TURRI, Matteo — RC04-54.15*

TUUNAINEN, Juha — RC04-49.3*

TUUVA-HONGISTO, Sari — RC06-JS-138.1*

TWUM-DANSO IMOH, Afua — RC53-817.2*, RC53-812.3

TYSIACHNIOUK, Maria — RC02-41.3*, RC24-JS-241.1*

TZOUVARA, Aliki — RC05-86.3

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UA-AMNOEY, Jutharat — WG11-956.1

UBA, Katrin — RC44-JS-165.1

UBALDE, Josep — RC31-503.8*, RC25-416.3

ÜBERBACHER, Florian — RC17-248.1

UDAGAWA, Rina — RC07-106.2*

UDDIN, Mohammad Jasim — RC31-JS-116.2

UEDA, Haruka — RC40-JS-124.3*

UEKUSA, Shinya — RC25-417.1*, RC25-407.1*

UENO, Koji — RC32-512.1*

UENO, Marie — RC49-768.2, RC49-783.1

UENO, Takahiko — RC05-82.2*

UGUR, Zeynep — RC37-JS-186.2*

ULFE, Maria Eugenia — RC38-632.2*

ULMESTIG, Rickard — RC52-JS-182.1

ULRIKE, Schultz — RC38-624.1*

UMALI, Christian — RC11-168.2

UMEMURA, Mugio — RC51-789.2*

UMINO, Michio — RC24-401.2, RC24-400.2

UMIRBEKOV, Atabek — RC31-JS-147.1

ÜMIT ATILGAN, Eylem — RC12-191.3*

UMNEY, Charles — RC44-704.3

ÜNAL, Arzu — RC13-200.3

UNDURRAGA, Tomas — RC24-405.1*, RC24-JS-161.2

UPADHYAY, Smriti — RC02-38.1

URADE, B.P — RC18-259.7*

URAL, Nur Yasemin — RC22-356.4*

URBANIAK, Anna — RC11-176.3*, RC11-176.4*

URBAŃSKA, Sylwia — RC06-96.6*

URBINA CORTES, Gustavo — RC38-634.2*

URBONAITE-BARKAUSKIENE, Veronika — RC21-336.2

URIBE VARGAS, Maria Pia — RC15-222.4*

URREA MONCLUS, Aida — RC53-811.1

URSO, Giulia — RC21-301.5

URSU, Denisa Luciana — RC30-481.6*

URZE, Cristina — RC07-JS-59.3

URZE, Paula — RC52-JS-152.3, RC23-370.4

URZÚA, Tomás — RC34-564.2

ÜSTÜN, Ebrar Begüm — RC32-508.2*

ÜSTÜNALAN, Dilek — TG07-986.5*

UWE, Vormbusch — RC07-JS-211.1*

UY, Noralene — RC39-646.4

UYAR, Elif Sabahat — RC39-640.3

UYS, Tina — RC46-726.1, RC46-720.1

UYSAL, Müge — RC34-553.4

ÜZÜMCÜ, Hamide Elif — RC53-823.2*

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VAALAVUO, Maria — RC49-767.1*, RC20-293.3

VACCA, Raffaele — RC45-710.1, RC45-710.4

VACCARO, Altea — WG08-JS-181.4*

VADDIRAJU, Anil Kumar — RC18-259.5

VAJDA, Julia — RC38-623.3*

VAKHRUSHEVA, Veronika — RC15-224.4*

VALADAUD, Romain — RC40-JS-169.2

VALCIN, Ricardy — RC41-670.2*

VALDEBENITO INFANTE, Maria Jose — RC34-563.2*, RC04-JS-160.8*

VALDES SUBERCASEAUX, Ximena — RC30-475.6*

VALDEZ, Daniel — RC22-JS-31.1*

VALDIVIA ALONSO, Daniel — RC37-609.4*

VALDIVIA, Blanca — RC21-316.6*, RC21-331.3*

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, Rene — RC07-JS-155.1*

VALENTE, Adriana — RC23-380.2*, RC04-63.3

VALENZUELA, Juan Pablo — RC55-851.2, RC55-851.3

VALIA, Daniel — RC15-222.5

VALINASAB, Mahdi — RC24-JS-26.4*

VALLADARES SÁNCHEZ, Clara Elena — TG03-962.2*

VALLEE, Manuel — RC40-657.3*, RC23-370.2*

VALLEJO PEÑA, Alberto — RC14-209.4*

VALLEJO, Macarena — RC49-772.2*

VALZANIA, Andrea — RC40-JS-237.1, RC40-657.2*

VAN BELLE, Eva — RC15-JS-200.5, RC21-334.3

VAN DE KORPUT, Jeanet Adriana — RC33-547.2*

VAN DE VELDE, Cecile — WG08-908.1*

VAN DE VELDE, Sarah — RC17-256.18, RC49-768.1*

VAN DEN ABEELE, Jeriek Paul — RC23-368.1

VAN DEN BRANDT, Nella — RC22-360.4*

VAN DEN PLAS, John — RC50-JS-109.4*

VAN DER BLY, Martha — RC07-JS-59.6*

VAN DER MAAREL, Sofie — RC01-21.3*

VAN DER SANDE, Marianne A.B. — RC15-222.5

VAN DER VAART, Wander — RC38-633.4*, RC33-547.5

VAN DER WALT, Lucien — RC44-702.4*

VAN DEUN, Bregje — RC37-620.3*

VAN DIEST, Camila — RC21-323.3*

VAN GROLL, Nancy — RC53-JS-189.3

VAN HOOF, Joost — RC11-167.2

VAN HOYWEGHEN, Ine — RC07-JS-211.2*

VAN ISSUM, Harry — RC07-JS-231.1

VAN LEUVEN, Linda — RC35-583.5*

VAN NESTE, Sophie — RC47-JS-11.1

VAN RYCKEGHEM CORRY ROBERT, Lobke — RC15-238.2*

VAN VENROOIJ, Alex — RC37-618.3

VAN WINKLE, Zachary — RC28-459.1

VANA, Jan — RC37-JS-50.3*, RC37-607.1

VANCEA, Mihaela — RC42-JS-151.3*, RC04-61.7*

VANCSO, Anna — RC33-539.1

VANDENBUNDER, Jérémie — RC37-616.4*

VANDERMOERE, Frederic — WG10-934.2

VANESSA, Barbé — TG03-964.1*, WG10-JS-29.2*

VAPORAYE, Jessica — RC24-384.5*

VARELA FERNÁNDEZ, Paula — RC54-828.1*

VARGAS, Edward R. — TG03-962.3

VARGHESE, Ashwin — RC23-363.4*

VARTIKYAN, Aram — RC21-336.3*

VASCONCELOS DE CASTRO MOREIRA, Leonardo — RC22-JS-105.2*

VASIAKINA, Mariia — RC07-111.1*

VASIL, Stefani — WG11-949.3

VASILAKIS, Giannis — RC47-742.3

VASQUES, Pedro — RC12-180.4

VASSILEV, Ivaylo — RC15-219.1*

VÁZQUEZ CHAS, Loreto — RC02-45.3

VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, Edgar — RC17-JS-243.3*

VEER, Zsófia — RC40-JS-106.4

VEGA LÓPEZ, Maria Guadalupe — RC41-670.1, WG11-956.4*

VEGA-LOPEZ, Agustin — WG11-956.4

VEIT, Susanne — RC15-JS-188.2

VELA ALMEIDA, Diana — RC24-393.3*

VELEZ, Bianelle — RC19-279.3

VELICU, Antonia — RC23-381.2*

VELIKAYA, Nataliya — RC26-430.5*, WG01-882.1*

VELIKAYA, Tatyana — WG01-889.7*

VELITCHKOVA, Ana — RC28-453.4*, RC20-291.3*

VELOSO, Diana Therese — RC29-JS-88.4*

VELOSO, Luisa — RC52-JS-152.3, RC23-370.4

VELTHUIS, Olav — RC37-619.3*, RC37-618.3

VELTRI, Francesca — TG12-998.4*

VENKATESAN, Keerthana — RC46-719.3*

VENOT, Jean-Philippe — RC40-JS-169.2

VENTURIELLO, María Pia — RC14-209.5*

VERAN CASANOVA, Adriana — RC23-372.3, RC30-484.5

VERCAUTEREN, Toon — RC11-171.2

VERD, Joan Miquel — RC30-474.1, RC30-475.2*

VERDEIL VERDEIL, Eric — RC09-143.3*

VEREYKEN, Yennef — RC44-JS-246.1

VERGARA RODRÍGUEZ, Roxana — RC38-632.2, RC38-632.3*

VERGARA SAAVEDRA, Paulina — RC39-641.4

VERGARA, Ana — RC53-817.3*

VERGAUWEN, Jorik — RC15-225.2

VERGEL, Javier — RC04-52.12

VERGOLINI, Loris — RC28-JS-49.1*

VERGOU, Pinelopi — RC21-313.4*, RC21-316.3*

VERHOEVEN, Marie — RC04-55.1*, RC04-64.3

VERIAVA, Ahmed — TG04-JS-62.2*, RC02-40.7*

VERLET, Dries — RC55-836.1, RC33-541.2*

VERMA, Chandrika Prasad — RC46-725.4*

VERMA, Manish K. — TG03-960.1*, RC04-61.2*

VERMEERBERGEN, Lander — RC44-JS-246.1

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VERONESE, Marilia — RC30-474.3*, RC49-769.2*

VERPRAET, Gilles — RC35-585.1*, RC16-JS-148.3*

VERRASTRO, Valeria — TG12-992.10, WG08-905.5

VERSCHRAEGEN, Gert — RC07-JS-211.2*, RC41-665.3*

VERSTRAETEN, Anne — RC15-JS-200.1

VERWIEBE, Roland — WG10-931.3, RC28-434.3

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VIANA KRIEGER, Mabel — RC22-JS-31.4*, RC15-JS-235.3*

VIANNA SENTO SE, Isadora — RC28-458.2, RC32-514.5*

VIANNA, Paula — RC11-176.1, RC38-JS-27.1*

VICARELLI, Maria Giovanna — RC52-807.4*, RC52-799.2*

VICENCIO VEGA, César — RC21-304.4*

VICOL, Mark — RC40-656.3

VICSEK, Lilla — RC33-539.1*

VICUÑA, Magdalena — RC39-642.6

VIDAL BLANCO, Raquel — RC15-223.2

VIDAL ORTIZ, Salvador — RC05-72.1*

VIDAL, Gregorio — RC02-33.1*

VIDAL, Joshua — RC46-722.4*

VIDOVICOVA, Lucie — RC11-164.2*, RC11-JS-7.2*

VIDŪNAITĖ, Morta — RC22-347.5*

VIEIRA COSTA, Andressa Liegi — RC33-549.1*

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VIGNA, Sibila — RC22-344.5

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VIK, Jostein — RC17-JS-131.4*

VIKKELSØ, Signe — RC17-250.2*, RC17-245.1

VILELA DE ALMEIDA, Marcelo — RC50-JS-40.2

VILENICA, Ana — RC47-JS-219.3*

VILLA FLORES, Arturo — RC35-578.2*

VILLALBA, Brayan — RC48-762.2

VILLALOBOS, Cristóbal — RC10-149.3*, RC07-JS-202.3*

VILLAMIZAR DUARTE, Natalia — RC43-JS-72.1

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VILLEGAS LIROLA, Francisco — RC20-JS-99.2, WG10-922.2*

VILLEGAS QUISPE, Melissa — RC34-563.4*

VINCI, Emanuela — RC10-JS-163.1

VINGELLI, Giovanna — RC32-514.2*

VIRÁG, Tünde — RC21-317.3*

VIRGILI, Tommaso — RC12-JS-226.1*

VISEU, Ana — RC07-JS-220.4*

VISIOLI, Marta — RC04-48.5

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VIVANCOS SÁNCHEZ, Carme — TG12-JS-74.1*

VIVES-CASES, Carmen — RC15-233.1

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VLAJIC, Milica — RC12-191.4*

VOCÁSEK, Tibor — RC07-JS-211.4*

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VOLINZ, Lior — WG10-929.4*

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WAGNER, Claire — RC24-402.2*, RC04-61.1*

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WANG, Junwen — RC55-846.5*, RC55-840.3*

WANG, KuanYun — RC47-JS-207.3*, TG12-JS-36.2*

WANG, Lihua — RC08-119.4*

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WATT, Paul — RC11-JS-13.2*, RC43-690.1*

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WEAVERS, Alice — RC34-565.4

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ZENITH, Jeba Tasnia — RC42-677.3

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WG01-JS-57.1 134
WG01-JS-57.2 286
WG01-JS-57.3 663
WG01-JS-57.4 614
WG01-JS-57.5 288
WG01-JS-57.6 44
WG01-JS-57.7 912
WG01-JS-57.8 725
WG01-JS-57.9 82
WG01-JS-121.1 355
WG01-JS-142.1 732
WG01-JS-142.3 481
WG01-JS-142.4 736
WG01-JS-142.5 786
WG01-JS-142.6 629
WG01-JS-240.1 616
WG01-JS-240.2 217
WG01-JS-240.3 105
WG01-JS-240.4 320

WG06

WG06-892.1 574
WG06-892.2 244
WG06-892.3 951
WG06-892.4 927
WG06-893.1 825
WG06-893.2 1031
WG06-893.3 433
WG06-894.1 151
WG06-894.2 1085
WG06-894.3 902
WG06-895.1 407
WG06-895.2 168
WG06-895.3 465
WG06-895.4 247
WG06-896.1 856
WG06-896.2 55
WG06-897.1 240
WG06-897.2 370
WG06-897.3 687
WG06-897.4 507
WG06-898.1 407
WG06-898.2 162
WG06-898.3 932
WG06-898.4 559
WG06-898.5 931
WG06-898.6 339
WG06-900.1 1031
WG06-900.2 150
WG06-901.1 961
WG06-901.2 295
WG06-901.3 457
WG06-902.1 647
WG06-902.2 827
WG06-902.3 460
WG06-JS-17.1 230
WG06-JS-17.2 780
WG06-JS-17.3 289
WG06-JS-17.4 56

WG08

WG08-903.1 828
WG08-903.2 597
WG08-903.3 8
WG08-903.4 145
WG08-903.5 595
WG08-904.1 1080
WG08-904.2 404
WG08-904.3 420
WG08-904.4 583
WG08-904.5 430
WG08-905.1 917
WG08-905.2 428
WG08-905.3 378
WG08-905.4 852
WG08-905.5 859
WG08-905.6 863
WG08-906.1 1035
WG08-906.2 646
WG08-906.3 831
WG08-906.4 224
WG08-906.5 743
WG08-907.1 762
WG08-908.1 1004
WG08-908.2 514
WG08-908.3 325
WG08-908.4 623
WG08-908.5 817
WG08-909.1 86
WG08-909.2 841
WG08-909.3 68
WG08-909.4 257
WG08-909.5 21
WG08-910.1 765
WG08-910.2 555
WG08-910.3 594
WG08-910.4 889
WG08-910.5 34
WG08-911.1 275
WG08-911.2 931
WG08-911.3 450
WG08-911.4 802
WG08-911.5 782
WG08-911.6 841
WG08-912.1 550
WG08-912.2 284
WG08-912.3 431
WG08-912.4 584
WG08-912.5 70
WG08-912.6 1080
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WG08-913.2 310
WG08-913.3 705
WG08-913.4 61
WG08-913.5 626
WG08-915.1 236
WG08-915.2 328
WG08-915.3 728
WG08-915.4 572
WG08-915.5 529
WG08-915.6 632
WG08-JS-16.1 51
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WG08-JS-16.3 1074
WG08-JS-16.4 368
WG08-JS-16.5 801
WG08-JS-23.1 452
WG08-JS-23.2 343
WG08-JS-23.3 933
WG08-JS-23.4 15
WG08-JS-44.1 481
WG08-JS-44.2 188
WG08-JS-44.3 72
WG08-JS-44.4 25
WG08-JS-44.5 654
WG08-JS-44.6 357
WG08-JS-73.1 191
WG08-JS-73.2 689
WG08-JS-73.3 279
WG08-JS-93.1 797
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WG08-JS-93.3 853
WG08-JS-93.4 115
WG08-JS-93.5 18
WG08-JS-117.1 233
WG08-JS-117.2 802
WG08-JS-117.3 546
WG08-JS-123.1 379
WG08-JS-123.2 852
WG08-JS-123.3 621
WG08-JS-123.4 .. 1064
WG08-JS-123.5 .. 1058
WG08-JS-181.1 933
WG08-JS-181.2 840
WG08-JS-181.3 536
WG08-JS-181.4 .. 1000
WG08-JS-212.1 27
WG08-JS-212.2 .. 1058
WG08-JS-212.3 308

WG08-JS-212.4 242
WG08-JS-212.5 476

WG10

WG10-916.1 249
WG10-916.2 604
WG10-916.3 414
WG10-917.1 1053
WG10-917.2 976
WG10-917.3 744
WG10-918.1 478
WG10-918.2 95
WG10-918.3 415
WG10-918.4 1055
WG10-919.1 609
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WG10-919.3 592
WG10-919.4 76
WG10-919.5 342
WG10-920.1 35
WG10-920.2 1028
WG10-920.3 270
WG10-920.4 293
WG10-920.5 78
WG10-921.1 476
WG10-922.1 390
WG10-922.2 1022
WG10-922.3 865
WG10-923.1 827
WG10-923.2 832
WG10-923.3 102
WG10-923.4 891
WG10-924.1 634
WG10-924.2 954
WG10-924.3 313
WG10-925.1 810
WG10-925.2 95
WG10-925.3 84
WG10-926.1 950
WG10-926.2 469
WG10-926.3 670
WG10-926.4 940
WG10-926.5 563
WG10-927.1 398
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WG10-928.1 96
WG10-928.2 972
WG10-928.3 161
WG10-929.1 290
WG10-929.2 329
WG10-929.3 83
WG10-929.4 1025
WG10-930.1 932
WG10-930.2 766
WG10-930.3 11
WG10-930.4 672
WG10-930.5 785
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WG10-930.7 893
WG10-930.8 771
WG10-930.9 782
WG10-931.1 376
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WG10-931.3 152
WG10-933.1 669
WG10-933.2 991
WG10-933.3 715
WG10-933.4 47
WG10-934.1 617
WG10-934.2 303
WG10-934.3 283
WG10-934.4 1036
WG10-934.5 987
WG10-935.1 641
WG10-935.2 1067
WG10-935.3 701
WG10-935.4 515
WG10-935.5 464
WG10-936.1 1076
WG10-936.2 782
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WG10-936.4 845
WG10-936.5 403
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WG10-937.2 203
WG10-937.3 421
WG10-937.4 1075
WG10-937.5 86
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WG10-938.2 945
WG10-938.3 797
WG10-938.4 377
WG10-938.5 122
WG10-939.1 660
WG10-939.2 210
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WG10-939.4 223
WG10-939.5 17
WG10-940.1 362
WG10-940.2 444
WG10-940.3 455
WG10-940.4 167
WG10-JS-29.1 600
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WG10-JS-29.4 716
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WG10-JS-29.6 828
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WG10-JS-42.3 134
WG10-JS-42.4 811
WG10-JS-42.5 269
WG10-JS-84.1 804
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WG10-JS-84.3 716
WG10-JS-84.4 84
WG10-JS-98.1 35
WG10-JS-98.2 974
WG10-JS-98.3 1078
WG10-JS-98.4 591

WG11

WG11-941.1 900
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WG11-941.3 416
WG11-941.4 211
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WG11-942.2 666
WG11-942.3 822
WG11-943.1 990
WG11-943.2 967
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WG11-943.4 317
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WG11-951.3 152
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WG11-JS-128.2 .. 1068
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WG11-JS-128.4 186
WG11-JS-128.5 507
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WG11-JS-175.2 64
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WG11-JS-175.4 609
WG11-JS-175.5 255
WG11-JS-175.6 162
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WG11-JS-208.2 30
WG11-JS-229.1 194
WG11-JS-229.2 246
WG11-JS-229.3 362
WG11-JS-229.4 778